The 'Witness' is one of the most vigorous journals of the Dominion.— The 'Wesleyan,' Halifax.

Montreal Weekly Witness
and Canadian Homestead.

The Montreal 'Witness' is one of the best papers published. — 'Statesman,' Bowmanville, Ont.

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR, Vol. 63, No. 41.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1908.

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

IS WAR IMMINENT?

Servians Capture a Hungarian Custom House on the Frontier.

TURKEY URGED TO SUBMIT TO ACCOMPLISHED FACTS.

(See also Page 5.)

London, Oct. 10.—The chances of a peaceful solution of the Balkan crisis seems to have improved slightly in the past twenty-four hours. This is based upon the subsidence of the Servian passion for war, and the fact, which is becoming increasingly evident, that sympathy with Turkey will, in no case, go beyond expressions of condolence and good will. Even British altruism in politics will be confined to the words: Bulgaria will have her independence; Austria will retain Bosnia and Herzegovina and Greece eventually will get Crete.'

The issue of peace or war depends, therefore, upon the attitude of Turkey when she realizes these facts. No one can prophesy what the Moslem policy will be. France continues to express confidence that a European congress will be summoned to deal with the situation. She will probably be disappointed. Even Great Britain no longer advocates such a course. She proposes now, and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, explained the suggestion to M. Isvolsky, the head of the Russian Foreign Office, at an interview this afternoon, that the ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople should consult Tewfik Pasha, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and endeavor to arrange terms whereby Turkey can accept the new situation created by the events of the past week. Much will depend on whether the powers are unanimous and sincere in urging Turkey to submit to faits accomplis. It is well-known that the governments earnestly desire peace. It is also known that while they will probably be able to maintain the new regime if not threatened by foreign complications, the Mosiem national spirit can scarcely be expected to endure the triple attack upon their prestige which has been made. Nothing can be offered to offset this except a financial solatium, and it is difficult to see where even this is to come from. It cannot be doubted that if the Turkish army were in fighting form, hostilities would begin the moment Turkey discovered that no hope of redress was possible from the signatories to the Berlin Treaty.

DEATH BLOW TO PEACE AGITATION.

Nothing that has happened in the past twenty-five years has altered the political situation in Europe so fundamentally as the events of the past week. Some thoughtful leaders of the political world go so far as to say that the foundation of the new diplomacy has suddenly disappeared. Certain it is that the modern peace agitation has received its death blow. Not even the semi-socialistic government of Great Britain will indulge in any more dreams of limitation of armaments. England will be driven to equip herself to meet any combination that can be brought against her and other countries also will make self-defence the first principle of their national programme. One statesman thoughtfully says that we have returned to the primitive days of the close of the seventeenth century when treaties were of no effect, and force was the only national asset and reliance. Nothing else remains as a basis of international relations when a great power like Austria, under no pressure of either necessity or temptation, tears up the principal compact existing between European peoples. This gratuitous defiance of the principles of common honesty is an attack upon all nations alike.

Bulgaria's declaration of independence would not have shaken Europe very seriously. It had not the immoral qualities of Austria's performance. Bulgaria violated no treaty to which she was a signatory. Her action might be regularized by general agreement with Turkey and with the powers. This would have been difficult to arrange, no doubt, but it was by no means impracticable. Austria's behaviour, however, is inexplicable, and, for fear of a more sinister complexion, why should she not offer Turkey what she professes to be an excellent bargain, the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exchange for the possession of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, and ask the assent of the powers? Obviously because she had no hope of the success of the application. So she sacrificed political honor.

HEIR APPARENT OF AUSTRIA.

In view of the fact that diplomacy is always impotent in dealing with un fait accompli, it is important in this connection to throw certain light upon the latest Austrian administration. The aged Emperor has been growing feebler in all his faculties during the last few months. During this time he has, partly of his own desire and partly under the pressure of necessity, been delegating the conduct of affairs more and more to the heir apparent, the Archduke Ferdinand. The successor to the throne is, in plain language, an ambitious and unscrupulous politician. It will be a sad day for the Dual Monarchy when he comes to the throne. He associates with another individual of the same quality, but more brains, Aerenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, whose activities for the past few months had begun to create uneasiness before last week's coup.

It is too early yet to discuss the potent influence of Berlin, which is behind these two men. It is impossible to refrain from admiring the cleverness which Germany is displaying in dealing with the situation. She finds herself confronted with two irreconcilable duties, but she discharges both without even smiling at their inconsistency. She solemnly condemns Bulgaria for violating the Treaty of Berlin. She supports Austria for doing the same thing in far more wanton fashion, because Austria is an ally and must be endorsed whatever she does. It is within Germany's power to force the situation into a state of war without assuming any responsibility whatever. Hence Europe is watching Berlin with greater anxiety than any feature of the crisis. It may safely be said in advance that the watchers will discover nothing alarming in Berlin itself. If Germany wants war her object will be accomplished secretly in other directions, and the effects of her efforts will at first appear at some point in the Balkans, probably on the Turkish frontier.

Italy's attitude in the crisis is by no means creditable to her Government. The first reports indicated that Italy had been squared by Austria, and the speech of M. Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs, seemed to confirm this view. The policy of the present Italian Government is purely opportunist. It is divided between an inclination to its allies of the Triple Alliance and its new Anglo-French friendship. During the past two days the alarming nature of the situation and the strong attitude taken by Great Britain, France and Russia has evidently induced her to reconsider her position, and she shows a disposition to support more honest principles. The Italian authorities, with their usual stupidity, refused to transmit a despatch from this service's correspondent at Rome describing the first attitude of the Government, and it now reaches London by post.

This is not the only point where the free use of the telegraph has been forbidden this week. It is known that the Austrian action in regard to Bosnia was received by the population of that province with anything but satisfaction. The apocryphal account of popular rejoicing given out in the middle of the week was the reverse of the truth. Information now at hand is to the effect that the native population is on the verge of revolt, and that nothing but the presence of large bodies of troops, who overawe the poorly-armed populace, averts an immediate uprising. Austria's administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been for years a veritable despotism, made intolerable by a persecution and spy system which led to Turkey's final revolution.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' publishes a despatch from Belgrade saying that Servian customs officials on the frontier have taken forcible possession of a Hungarian custom house and that the people of Belgrade have burned another Austrian flag on the public square.

According to this communication Servian customs officers from the town of Schabatz, on the Save, went over to the island of Bajuklitz, which is Hungarian territory, and drove out from the settlement there between thirty and forty Hungarian customs employees by threatening them with armed force. The Servians then took possession of the Hungarian customs station, which they continue to hold. They have been reinforced by Servian gendarmes.

The Servian Government, the correspondent saws in conclusion, appears to be unable to withstand the warlike tendencies of the people.

THE 'TEMPS' ON THE DARDANELLES.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The 'Temps,' in an editorial, expresses the hope that Great Britain possibly will give Russia satisfaction in the matter of the Dardanelles. It reviews the history of the struggle of the strait to show that it was not closed in the interests of Turkey, but of the other powers, and, upon the theory that frankness is the best policy, recalls Cyprus and Egypt to show that Great Britain has not always been the disinterested friend of Turkey.

The 'Temps' thinks that if the Anglo-Russian entente was justified, the regime in the Dardanelles, so irksome to Russia, should be modified. It argues that it would be possible for a new arrangement to be reached, conciliatory to the interests of all, and without danger of humiliating Turkey, and suggests the application of the rules ratified in 1888, neutralizing the Sucz canal and placing it under a joint comission.

'A new, sincere and less vexatious arrangement,' says the 'Temps,' 'seems to us to be desirable as a guarantee for the future.'

SERVIA VOTES WAR SINEWS.

Belgrade, Oct. 12—At an extraordinary session of the Skupstchina this morning, the following resolution was unanimously passed: 'The Skupstchina, after hearing the explanations and the steps taken by it expects vigorous activity will be displayed for the protection of the nation's threatened interests. With this object in view the Skupstchina will support the government to the fullest extent.'

The Skupstchina has sent an encouraging telegram of greeting to the Montenegrin National Assembly, which met to-day, and voted an extraordinary credit of $3,200,000 to the Ministry or War. Further important decisions are expected.

WAR FEVER IN MONTENEGRO.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Oct. 12.—The Montenegrin National Assembly opened here yesterday in extraordinary session. The war fever rising from the annexation by Austria-Hungary of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which already is running high, has been strengthened by a bellicose message to parliament from Prince Nicholas, who declared that the annexation of these two provinces had inflicted a crying wrong upon the people of Montenegro, and that the people were prepared to sacrifice their last drop of blood unless the peaceful endeavors now on foot resulted in righting this grievance. The message was received with cheers and other demonstrations of approval.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

In Case of War Peace Programme of 1907 Will be Applied.

Brussels, Oct. 12.—The annual Socialist Congress adopted a resolution yesterday in favor of the application of the peace programme outlined in August, 1907, by the same body at Stuttgart, in the event of the present Balkan crisis resulting in war.

The International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart unanimously adopted a resolution against armaments for conquest and imperialism, and that should war be threatened, the Socialists would bring pressure to bear in an endeavor to hinder its outbreak and in case hostilities began, they should use all efforts to bring the war to as speedy a conclusion as possible, utilizing the commercial and industrial crisis thus brought about to organize for the overthrow of capitalism.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Insurgent Villages in Island of Formosa Bombarded by Japanese Guardship.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 10.—Word comes by the steamship 'Lennox,' which arrived here to-day from the Orient, of the bombardment, with much loss of life, of native insurgent villages on the East Coast of Formosa by the Japanese guardship 'Senkai Maru.'

POLITICAL NOTES

THE CONTEST IN ARGENTEUIL.

Mr. McGibbon, the Liberal candidate, has continued his activity, and is meeting with great success. He has visited the major part of the county, and his forces are well organized. The meetings held last week at St. Andrews, St. Philippe and Lachute, aroused the enthusiasm of his followers.

This week joint meetings will be held with the Conservatives each afternoon and evening, and a spirited contest may be expected.

Out of respect to public opinion, the Liberals had hoped that Mr. Perley would have signed the engagement that he had not made any financial provision, directly or indirectly, for any illegal expenditure, and agreeing to put up the forfeit of $500.00. This was the pledge signed by Mr. McGibbon, and was clear and unequivocal in its terms. A document, much narrower in its application, has been handed to the Liberal executive by the Conservatives. Its main provision being the expenditure of $2,000.00 by a joint committee of both parties, in the prevention of any violation of the electoral act. As such a joint committee would, in all probability, result in indecision and discord, the Conservative propisal is regarded as a mere attempt to avoid the issue. Mr. McGibbon's stand on this question has met with general approval.

LIBERAL MEETING AT HUNTINGDON.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Huntingdon on Saturday evening last on behalf of Mr. James A. Robb, the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons. Mayor Phillips, a well-known Libera worker, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. W. H. Walker, M.P.P. for Huntingdon; Mr. W. S. Maclaren, ex-M. P. for Huntingdon; Mr. William Patterson, advocate, of Montreal, and the Hon. W. A. Weir, Provincial Treasurer, all of whom strongly urged the electors to vote for Mr. Robb on Oct. 26. The speech of the Hon. Mr. Weir was the prominent feature of the evening, his address lasting for an hour and a half, during the course of which he dealt with Liberal progress and the present political outlook, and the charges of the maladministration preferred by the Conservative speakers. Mr. Weir spoke with great eloquence and was loudly applauded. Mr. James Robb, the local candidate, also made a very favorable impression with the audience.

PARRICIDE IN MONTREAL.

Youth Murders His Father and His Host.

Two more Italian murders occurred at twelve o'clock Sunday night in a house at 31 St. Hypolite lane, when Domeni Caluori and Francesco Martelli were shot dead by the son of the former, Michele Caluori. The police were on the scene immediately, and the murderer was under arrest before he had time to make an effort to escape.

The murder was the concluding scene of a celebration in honor of the return of Martelli from a successful business trip to Ottawa. He had laid in a stock of beer, and invited the two Caluoris and another Italian named Gentil in to partake of his hospitality.

Early in the night there had been a forewarning of trouble of some nature, for the younger Caluori was in an ugly mood, and had twice pulled a revolver, and threatened to kill Gentil. Martelli's wife, however, on each occasion, persuaded him to put the weapon away, and, finally, in order to prevent a disturbance, prevailed upon Gentil to depart, and accompanied him to the street.

It was at this juncture that the shooting occurred, and except for the murderer and his victims the only persons in the house were Martelli's two small children, who were asleep in bed.

The first shot fired was evidently directed at the elder Caluori. The bullet passed through the throat. It was apparent that he had strength enough to walk down stairs afterwards, for his body was found in the yard.

Martelli's body was found on the floor of the bedroom, with two bullet holes in the abdomen, and with a small campbed turned upside down a few inches from it.

The children were awakened by the disturbance, and one of them, a little boy, ran out of the house and over to the police station at the corner of Ontario street and City Hall avenue, two blocks away.

Sergt. Gagnon, who was on duty, hurried over to the house, followed by several constables. When Gagnon went into the room where Martelli's body lay he found the murderer lying across the overturned bed with his eyes closed, as if feigning death. He was soon brought to his feet and taken away to the station.

At the police station another scene was enacted. Sergt. Gagnon was in the act of registering the name of Gentil, who is being held as a witness, when Caluori dropped to the floor with his eyes closed as if he had swooned away. Gentil turned around and cursed him in a manner which showed his resentment of the awful deed.

During all this time Mrs. Martelli and the children were in a state bordering on hysteria. They were taken to a neighboring house, where they were housed for the night.

ARRESTED IN ITALY

MURDERER OF JUAN VINCENZI WILL BE BROUGHT BACK TO MONTREAL.

Quebec, Oct. 12.—Tracked and followed by detectives to Northern Italy, to which country he escaped after killing Juan Vincenzi in Montreal last June, Francisco Allegrio, alias Cecilo, etc., will be brought back to Canada and placed on trial for murder.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF DEAD

NOTED DIPLOMAT PASSES AWAY AT BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

Brighton, Oct. 11.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff died here to-day.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, P.C. (1885), G.C.B. (created in 1889), G.C.M.G. (created in 1878), was born in 1830. He was the only son of the Rev. Dr. Wolff and Lady Georgiana Walpole, daughter of the second Earl of Orford. In 1852 he married Adeline, daughter of the late Sholto Douglas. Educated at Rugby, he became a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1846, and was first employed in Florence, the Ionian Islands, Bulgaria, Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Roumania and Spain. He was elected member for Christchurch in the House of Commons (1874-80), for Portsmouth (1880-85); was one of the Fourth Party. From 1872-1900 he was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Madrid. Sir Henry was the author of a 'Life of Napoleon,' 'Memnon Letters on the Suez Canal, and some notes of the Past.'

OBITUARY

STEPHEN A DOUGLAS.

New York, Oct. 10.—Stephen A. Douglas, son of the political rival of Abraham Lincoln, died suddenly at his home in Chicago on Thursday night. On Thursday Mr. Douglas, with Mr. William H. Taft, spoke at Galesburg, at the fiftieth anniversary of the Lincoln and Douglas debate. His speech was the last of a series made in the past few weeks by Mr. Douglas, and he complained of fatigue and a severe cold on his return to Chicago. He collapsed suddenly after dining with his family, and died before the arrival of a physician. Mr. Douglas was fifty-eight years old. He was born in North Carolina, but had been a resident of Chicago for thirty-five years. He was an attorney, and was prominent in Republican politics. In 1891 he was prosecuting attorney of Chicago.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Most Important Measure to be Taken Up Will be the Licensing Bill.

London, Oct. 12.—The autumn session of the British Parliament was opened to-day. The entire weeks of the sitting will be taken up with consideration of government measures, the most important of which is the Licensing Bill. This measure will pass the House of Commons, but in the House of Lords it will be either thrown out or amended, and the controversy of last year between the two Houses thus will be renewed. It is believed that an agreement will be reached with respect to the Educational Bill, and that this measure being quickly passed, will make way for the introduction of another Irish Land Bill, as well as measures dealing with the problem of the unemployed.

As soon as the business session was opened Mr. Asquith, the Premier, was questioned with regard to the situation in the Balkans, and in reply he said: 'As the secretary for Foreign Affairs and myself already have stated in public, it is impossible for this country, in the interests of existing treaties, to recognize alterations made therein by individual states, and we hold to ths principle.

'We regard the events that have taken place in the Near East as necessitating consideration by the powers with the view of arriving at a settlement which shall show due regard to the interests of Turkey and any other state which may have been prejudiced by recent changes, and we trust that a solution will be found.'

NEW YORK HEADS LIST.

Gold Medal Awarded for Most Effective Organization for Restriction of Tuberculosis.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Awards to successful competitors participating in the great exhibition, which formed a vital part of the recent International Congress on Tuberculosis, were announced to-day.

New York won the gold medal for the best exhibit sent in by the states illustrating effective organization for the restriction of tuberculosis. For the best contribution to the pathological exhibit, gold medals were presented to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and to England.

For the best evidence of effective work in the prevention of tuberculosis since the last congress, in 1905, a cash prize of $500, was awarded each to the Woman's National Health Association of Ireland and to the New York Charity Organization Society. The Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium, Saranac Lake, N.Y. was awarded a gold medal for an exhibition for the treatment of curable cases.

The Brompton Hospital of London, England, won the $1,000 prize for the best exhibit of a hospital for the treatment of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, and a gold medal was awarded to the Loomis Sanatorium, Liberty, New York.

Special gold medals, awarded for various work in the campaign against tuberculosis were made as follows:—

United States Department of Interior, government printing office, Department of Commerce and Labor, Marine, Hospital Service, Census Bureau, New York State Charities Aid Association, Sea Breeze Hospital of Coney Island, N.Y.; National Association for the Study of and Prevention of Tuberculosis; International Children's School Farm League, of New York city, and the 'Journal of Outdoor Life,' of Trudeau, N.Y.

FRONTIER SUNDAY-SCHOOLS

The frontier Sunday-school Association held a successful convention at Howick on Thursday and Friday last. Forty-eight out of the fifty-two schools in the counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Iberville and Beauharnois were represented. The meetings were held in Howick Hall, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, and were presided over by the Rev. W. H. Stevens, of Huntingdon. A pleasing feature of the convention was the hospitality of the ladies of the Georgetown and Riverfield Presbyterian Churches, who provided dinner and tea in the curling rink for 150 delegates each day. Among the subjects discussed were, primary, intermediate and adult class work, temperance and systematic giving. The Rev. J. E. Macfarlane conducted a series in St. John's Gospel. The Rev. Mr. Stevens was re-elected president, the Rev. J. D. Anderson was elected secretary, and the following were elected to the executive committee: The Rev. Messrs. Tanner, Ascah and Dr. Morison; Mr. J. D. Kilgour and Misses Mackeracher and Bazin. The singing was under the leadership of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of the Old Brewery Mission, Montreal, and Mrs. Taylor. The next annual convention will be held at Dundee Centre.

The Kaiser's jest in a speech some time ago in reference to the taxation of bachelors, it is now seen, has had a serious effect. The Prussian Diet at its coming session proposes to pass a modification of the income tax in favor of married men with children. A special reduction is to be allowed for every child.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The real purpose of Sir Robert Hart furlough in England is now said to be to bring about an alliance between Britain, the United States and China to conserve the interests of the nations in the Far East.

Under the provisions of the British Old Age Pensions Bill paupers are not to receive pensions. The Camberwell Board of Guardians have, however, nullified this by a decision to grant all papers over 70 years, on Jan. 5, 1909, relief to the extent of five shillings a week, which means an additional cost to the Camberwell ratepayers of $65,000 a year.

The Japanese guard ship, the 'Senkai Maru,' is reported to have recently bombarded insurgent villages on the east coast of Formosa, causing great loss of life.

Mr. Maurice Fitzmaurice, chief engineer of the London County Council, is to come to Canada shortly as one of the commissioners to take charge of the rebuilding of the Quebec Bridge.

The first tunnel under a river ever constructed in France has just been completed in Paris. It runs under the Seine from the Place de la Concorde to the Chamber of Deputies, and it is part of the new Metropolitan Subway line, which will be opened probably by spring. This line will run from Montmartre to the Porte de Versailles. There will be two distinct tunnels, one for trains going north and the other for trains going south. The second tunnel, which is at some distance from the first, will be completed within a few weeks.

The Wireless Telegraph Station at San Francisco has held uninterrupted communication with the Hawaiian Islands, 2,200 miles away, for two hours and a half.

The total production of wheat in the Canadian West this year is estimated at 115,651,000 bushels, and oats 267,651,000 bushels. Neither crop has suffered to any appreciable extent from smut, rust or frost.

SUICIDE IN A HOTEL

DESPONDENT MAN ENDED HIS EXISTENCE BY DRINKING CARBOLIC ACID.

Tired of life and unable to withstand his many misfortunes, J. L. Riendeau committed suicide in a room of the Lalonde Hotel, Chaboillez square, on Saturday morning.

Before drinking carbolic acid, which sent him to his death, the despondent man wrote a letter which was addressed 'Frenette, 772 Logan street,' in which he asked the recipient to acquaint his wife of his suicide. The police, intending to carry out the wishes of the deceased, proceeded to the address furnished to deliver the note, but were informed by Mr. Charest, the occupant, that nobody by the name of Frenette lived there. It is thought that Riendeau, when he wrote the farewell note, was under the impression that 772 was the correct number of the street. No friends or relatives have as yet been located.

The name of the suicide was ascertained from the register of the hotel and by the signature to his letter.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION

THIRTEEN OF THE 'NIPPONIA'S' CREW, INCLUDING CAPTAIN, DROWNED.

Hamburg, Oct. 10.—The German steamers 'Pretoria' and 'Nipponia' have been in collision in the fog off Scheveningen. Thirteen of the 'Nipponia's' crew, including the captain, were drowned. The 'Pretoria' was not damaged.

The 'Pretoria' belongs to the Hamburg-American line, and, under command of Captain Schrotter, she left New York on September 26 for Hamburg. The 'Nipponia' is owned in Stettin.

A THIEF ESCAPES

WAS ARRESTED AT WHITBY FOR ROBBERY IN TORONTO AND WALKS OUT OF THE 'LOCK-UP.'

Whitby, Ont., Oct. 11.—There is excitement here over the arrest and escape of Frank Charles, who was arrested this morning in Whitby harbor in a stolen gasolene launch, belonging to R. W. Clements, of Toronto. With the launch he had a canoe, also stolen from Toronto. He had on board nearly 200 articles, large and small, including gold and silver watches, overcoats, gold and other ornaments, a quantity of yachting suits, articles from the boat 'Vida,' and R. C. Y. C. picture postcards, addressed to Mrs. R. T. Brown, Balmy Beach, and Mrs. F. J. Smith. Charles is about 25 years, short and stout, wore a grey suit, grey cap and long rubber boots. Soon after being incarcerated in the town lockup, the prisoner made his escape by tearing up the floor of the corridor, getting into an adjoining room and town fire hall, and thence letting himself leisurely out, while the chief, Mr. Jameson, was securing the contents of the launch at the harbor.

ELECTION FIGHT IN FULL SWING.

PREMIER IN QUEBEC.

A Very Enthusiastic Greeting.

Quebec, Oct. 6.—To describe Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reception here last evening as enthusiastic is only to give a faint idea of the great demonstration organized to give him welcome. The meeting was held in the Varieties theatre, the biggest hall in Lower town, and Sir Wilfrid was escorted in procession to that place from the Chateau Frontenac. The streets throughout the whole route were lined with cheering people, and many of the houses and stores were decorated and illuminated. The procession was headed by the band of the Laval Liberal Club, and another band brought up the rear. Hundreds took part in the procession, practically all the carriages in the city being requisitioned for the occasion. When the Premier's carriage drew near the hall, the horses were taken out, and the carriage drawn for the remainder of the journey by Laval students, amid the ringing cheers of a dense mass of people.

The theatre was crowded long before the procession arrived, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the leaders through, the chairs having been all removed and the crowd packed in a solid standing mass. Sir Wilfrid was accompanied by Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, and the Hon. Messrs. Rodolphe Lemieux, Jacques Bureau, L. A. Taschereau, and other leading city Liberals.

During the meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier was presented with a large volume, bound in red leather and faced with a golden plate duly inscribed. Inside the volume was a eulogistic address and a requisition to the Premier, signed by over three thousand voters of East Quebec, asking him again to become their candidate. Sir Wilfrid consented to run once more in Quebec East. Two young ladies then came forward and each presented him with a fine bouquet, Sir Wilfrid gallantly kissing each in return.

Subsequently, complimentary addresses were presented on behalf of the Mercier Club and the veteran voters who worked for Sir Wilfrid in 1877. He was also presented with a picture standing five feet high, with a photo of the Premier surrounded by his old supporters of 1877.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who spoke for over an hour, said what pleasure it gave him to find that he still retained the confidence of his people. 'When I came to East Quebec,' he said, 'it was not with the crown of victory, but fresh from defeat at Arthabaskaville. But I have long had to thank the electors of Arthabaskaville for that defeat, since it has given me the trust and support of East Quebec.'

Sir Wilfrid then proceeded to sketch the course of the Liberal party since 1877, particularly emphasizing his efforts to produce harmony amongst the various peoples of Canada, which he declared had been his life work. He pointed out that the Liberals had found Canada a colony in 1896, and had made of it a nation by securing the treaty-making power, increasing internal and external trade and garrisoning its own military depots. He further claimed for the Liberal Government the credit for the advances made in Canada's per capita trade. Touching on the Conservative party, he denounced it as having no policy or principle save the explanation of scandals. With regard to himself, Sir Wilfrid Laurier raised a cheer by declaring that he had never personally profited by his office nor unfairly attacked an adversary, but had done his duty as his abilities permitted.

Sir Lomer Gouin followed with a brief speech of eulogy for Sir Wilfrid, which was loudly applauded, while the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux dealt with his work as Minister of Labor, drawing particular attention to the good work of the Lemieux Act.

THE PREMIER
AT L'ISLET.

L'Islet, Que., Oct. 7.—Special trains from Rivière du Loup, Levis, and other places brought about a couple of thousand people here yesterday afternoon to attend the meeting addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and these, together with the people of L'Islet, made a crowd of about 4,000 people, who gave the Premier a splendid reception. An address of welcome to Sir Wilfrid was read by Mayor Cloutier, and speeches were made by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Mr. J. B. T. Caron, of Ottawa, the Liberal candidate, and Mr. E. Lapointe, M.P. for Kamouraska.

The Premier, in the course of his address, spoke at some length in defence of the Government's immigration policy, which had been attacked in the House last session by Dr. Paquet, the sitting Conservative member for L'Islet.

Sir Wilfrid went on to claim that the Government had introduced over a million new citizens into the West, whose needs gave employment to the industries of the East. He then dealt with the Transcontinental Railway and the St. Lawrence channel. He closed by denouncing the Conservatives for their 'campaign of scandal,' as he called it.

BIG RECEPTION
AT MONTMAGNY.

Montmagny, Oct. 7.—Between seven and eight thousand persons were present at the meeting held here this afternoon by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The special train which brought the Premier was crowded with electors from all parts of the district, and those who took part in the procession that escorted him to the public square were so enthusiastic that they unhitched the horses and dragged his carriage themselves.

In his address, which was frequently applauded, Sir Wilfrid referred especially to the benefits to be derived by the people of Montmagny from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which will run through their county, and he strongly urged the electors to give their support to the Liberal candidate, Mr. Cyrias Roy, who, unfortunately, was ill at the moment. Addresses were also delivered by the Hon. Messrs. Lemieux, Choquette, Devlin and others.

SIR WILFRID'S
'GOOD OMEN.'

Plessisville, Oct. 9.—The reception yesterday by the electors of Megantic and Drummond-Arthabaska, was such that it brought out the remark on the part of the Premier that he never believed such a large crowd could gather in the small town. It is estimated that about eight thousand persons were present. In his reply to the address presented him, Sir Wilfrid said that the enthusiasm displayed was of good omen for the result of the elections, and he called upon all the Liberals to remain united and give their support to the candidates regularly chosen, Mr. Savoie, in Megantic, and Mr. Louis Lavergne, in Drummond-Arthabaska.

Referring to the opposition brought against Mr. Lavergne by one of their own party, he denounced it as unjustified and based on mere personal reasons. Mr. Lavergne deserved the gratitude of the electors, and he trusted that they would give him their support. Sir Wilfrid added that since his policy was to preach peace and concord among all races, he still more strongly advocated union and harmony between all the members of the Liberal party.

Addresses were also delivered by the Hon. Mr. Devlin, Mr. Savoie, Mr. Lavergne and others.

SIR WILFRID'S
PROMISE.

St. Hénédine, Que., Oct. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was given another very enthusiastic reception, yesterday some five thousand electors being present to greet h im.

In a very able address, the Premier summarized the policy of his government, showing how past deficits had been changed into surplus accounts, and pointing out the future benefits of the progressive march adopted. He referred to the Transcontinental Railway passing through the county of Dorchester, and promised the reconstruction of the Quebec Bridge with the greatest possible diligence. He concluded his address with an earnest appeal in behalf of the Liberal candidate just chosen by the convention.

MR. BORDEN'S CAMPAIGN.

Continues to Charge Government With Corruption.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—What the Conservative leaders describe as one of the greatest political meetings held in the Capital in recent years, took place here last night, when thousands of citizens packed themselves into Dey's Theatre to hear an address by Mr. R. L. Borden. The enthusiasm was most marked throughout, and when Mr. Borden rose to speak all the people in the audience sprang to their feet, cheering and waving hats or handkerchiefs.

Mr. Borden, in the course of his speech, said he entertained the fullest confidence that on October 26 the country would pronounce in favor of good government by sending a majority of Conservatives to Parliament. The Conservatives had two splendid candidates in Ottawa, and the Liberals realized it. The Liberals had put up their biggest gun against Dr. Chabot, but big guns had been spiked before, and Dr. Chabot would do it this time. What was the explanation for the dismissal of Mr. Fraser and Dr. Chevrier as the Liberal candidates? It might be necessary to turn down one candidate, but why both? There were some people going around Ottawa to-day humming the refrain: 'It is all very well to dissemble your love, but why should you kick me down stairs.' There might be another change in the candidates next week. Sir Wilfrid Laurier might take it into his head to go into Carleton to the assistance of Mr. Caldwell, and he would be welcome there.

Mr. Borden then proceeded to discuss the issues of the day. He said in this fight he appealed not so much to Conservatives as to the rank and file of the Liberal party in Canada. He charged that the present administration had openly, wantonly and shamelessly violated every one of the essentials of constitutional government in this country.

MR. BORDEN
AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Oct. 8.—Mr. R. L. Borden spoke before a packed audience in the City Hall here last night. He devoted his speech largely to a reply to Mr. Fielding's speech of the previous evening. Referring to charges of corruption against the present government, he said that the charges were not made, as Liberals would have it believed, against the government officials, but against the ministers and members who had been guilty of wrongdoing. The Liberals, he said, have, during the past twelve years, increased the country's expenses far beyond what the country's growth could warrant. 'The people,' he said, 'are entitled to a dollar's worth for every dollar expended.' Mr. Borden's speech was warmly applauded. Ald. J. T. Rigney, Mayor Ross (the local candidate), Jas. Metcalfe, ex-M.P., A. Claude Macdonnell and D. M. McIntyre, K.C., also spoke.

THE QUEBEC
DISASTER.

Sudbury, Ont., Oct. 10.—Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, and a number of prominent members of the party arrived here yesterday afternoon, and a big meeting took place in the skating rink last night. In his address Mr. Borden denounced the members of the Government for turning their backs when they knew that their party friends and camp followers were looting the public treasury. In referring to the Quebec Bridge, he recalled that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said that after his death, the words 'Quebec Bridge' would be found engraved upon his heart. 'Those words, said Mr. Borden, 'will long be engraved on the hearts of the people of Canada in memory of the 80 victims of that disaster, who went to their death because the Government saw fit to entrust to a company, having no capital, the construction of a great national work, although the credit and financial ability of the people were pledged for its construction.'

POLITICAL MISREPRESENTATIONS

Unfounded Story Concerning the G.T.P. Contract.

ALLEGED CONTRIBUTIONS TO PARTY FUNDS BY BIG CONTRACTOR.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The charge made by Mr. McGarry, M.P.P. at Pakenham, last evening, about a Renfrew county contractor having been compelled to subscribe $400,000 from his Transcontinental Railway contract toward the Liberal campaign fund, is but one instalment of the Conservative conspiracy of misrepresentation in connection with the Transcontinental Railway, to which the Minister of Railways referred in his speech at Guelph last night. Yesterday's report from New York about the Grank Trunk Pacific throwing up their contract with the Government, was another 'roorback' of the same kind, and friends of the Government throughout the country at large may be on the lookout for the successive steps in this campaign of abuse from this on till the time of the election.

The Hon. Mr. Graham's premature blowing up of the bomb, which an ingenious New York yellow journalist had prepared for the destruction of the Laurier Government, gives Liberal workers just the warning that they required. The proof sheets of his handiwork were, it is said, already in process of distribution, but will cause very little commotion now that the facts are made known.

Mr. George McGarry, M.P.P., is reported in the Ottawa 'Citizen' (Conservative) as saying that the Renfrew contractor to which he referred, who held contracts aggregating $15,000,000 on the Transcontinental, had by him written assurance that his campaign fund subscription 'would later be returned to him in increased prices for his work.'

During the week the C. P. R. has taken on several hundred men, there being a big rush by those who had been out on strike, but naturally there has been great disappointment among those who fin dthat their places have been filled.

Mr. M. J. O'Brien, of Renfrew, is the contractor to which Mr. McGarry seemingly referred. Mr. O'Brien happens to be in the city to-day, and contented himself for the present with a general denial of Mr. McGarry's accusation as palpably absurd. More may be heard of the matter later.

Local political and railway circles are considerably excited over the report that the G. T. R. is backing out of the G. T. P. project. The Conservative press has begun the publication of a series of articles calculated to injure the Liberal cause, though there is no foundation for the stories, according to the Liberal leaders. Daily papers in Toronto, Montreal, and elsewhere, yesterday lent themselves to these tactics. Local Liberals obtained information some days ago to the effect that such a campaign was about to be started, and the information is proving to be correct.

The scheme involves the publication, in certain United States dailies that are in sympathy with the Conservative party, of election lies that have no foundation in fact. These papers have more or less circulation in Canada and Canadian Conservative papers are expected to publish extracts from them after eliminating the libellous statements that, it is alleged, will be made in the American editions. Such, it s asserted, was the origin and purpose of the articles that appeared in a section of the press yesterday, to the effect that the Grand Trunk Railway officials desired to abandon the G. T. P. project, which is as unbelievable as it is false.

CAMPAIGN NEWS.

MR. FIELDING
ON POSTAL REFORM.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 7.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. Chas. Murphy, and others addressed a large meeting in the Grand Opera House here last night. The Minister of Finance made a strong plea for the re-election of Mr. Harty, whom he described as an able lieutenant of the Laurier Government.

Passing to a discussion of the tariff, the speaker gave credit to the Laurier administration for the good times the country has enjoyed. Comparing statistics of the country's finances for the eighteen years of Conservative rule previous to 1896, with the past twelve years of Liberal rule, he gave the average yearly trade increase of the former as 3 1-2 millions, compared with 34 millions per year during the latter. The population increase during the former had averaged 5,000 per annum, and during the latter 150,000 yearly. The financial deficit during the former had averaged $415,000, while in the past 12 years he claimed an annual surplus of 9 1-2 millions had been attained. This fact, he claimed, was despite a reduction of 2 percent in import duties, meaning a saving in taxation of over 54 millions. Referring to postal reform, he contended that while the Liberal Government had decreased postage rates by one-third in Canada and three-fifths to Great Britain, the revenue has been increased from three to seven millions. Salaries in this department, he said, have been raised, and better service given. 'The Conservatives now want to give you a rural mail delivery. When they were in power they couldn't see their way to penny postage. Can you trust them with this?' said the speaker. Referring to the G. T. P., the speaker said it had been heavily, although he would not say too heavily, subsidized. Regarding the statement attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the railway would not cost fifteen millions, the speaker denied that the Premier had ever made this statement. 'Had he said that,' said Mr. Fielding, 'he would have proved himself an imbecile, and no one would call him that.' The increased cost of the project he attributed to the increased cost of labor and material.

SIR WILFRID TO
VISIT MONTREAL.

The following are the dates fixed for the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the district of Montreal: St. Constant, Oct. 13; Ormstown, Oct. 14; Ste. Therese and Ste. Scholastique, Oct. 16; Montreal, Oct. 20; Joliette, Oct. 24.

TEMPERANCE
M.P.'S WANTED.

At the monthly meeting of the Montreal Methodist Ministerial Association, it was moved by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, seconded by Rev. S. Teskey, and resolved, 'That in the present political contest our ministers and people be asked to remember the necessity of electing in each constituency men favorable to temperance legislation.'

MR. FOSTER
TAKES ACTION.

The Hon. George E. Foster has instructed Messrs. Bisaillon & Brossard to enter a libel suit against Mr. J. W. Levesque, M.P.P. for Laval, for damages for statements made by that gentleman reflecting upon Mr. Foster at various meetings in Laval county.

The claim sets forth that on Oct. 4, at a meeting held at Pointe aux Trembles, in Laval county, Mr. Levesque, actuated by hate and malice, and to the end of promoting the election of Mr. C. A. Wilson, without justification, reason or excuse, stated in a speech that Foster has speculated with the funds of the Independent Order of Foresters in such a manner that to-day that order has been obliged to raise its premiums. By these words, the claim sets out, Mr. Levesque intended to convey the idea that Mr. Foster, acting in a position of trust for the I. O. F., which has a large number of members in the province of Quebec, had dishonestly appropriated the funds of the order to his own use, thereby making so great a loss to the Foresters that they had been compelled to raise their assessments.

Mr. Foster also alleges that on the same day, at meetings at Tetreaultville and Longue Pointe, Mr. Levesque repeated these charges, adding that Mr. Foster was the legal adviser of the I. O. F. and was in the control of their funds, and that in this position of trust with regard to their funds he had so speculated with their moneys as to cause them considerable losses, to such an extent as to cause not only an increase in their assessments, but a diminution in the value of their policies from $1,000 to $750.

'These words,' the claim continues, 'are false and calumnious, without either justification or right, actuated by malice and hate, with the sole end of promoting the interests of the candidate for whom Mr. Levesque spoke.'

While claiming that he is entitled to greater damages than $999, the claim of Mr. Foster concludes by setting forth that in order to secure prompt justice and avoid legal costs he has set his damages at that amount, and takes action for it, reserving the right to take such further action as the cause may render necessary.

ANOTHER
LIBEL ACTION.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 9.—Mr. H. S. Clements, Conservative candidate for the Commons for West Kent, yesterday filed an information before Magistrate Huston, in County Court, charging Dr. Oliver, of Merlin, with criminal libel. The candidate states that Dr. Oliver has been circulating statements about him in effect, that Clements was recently engaged in a poker game when the place was raided by the police, and got away with the money. The candidate describes the statement as utterly false, and says he will make it hot for his accusers in court.

SIR FREDERICK
BORDEN'S FIGHT.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 8.—Sir Frederick Borden is having a hard fight in King's County against Mr. N. W. Eaton, the Temperance Alliance candidate. Every Baptist minister in the county is in the campaign against Sir Frederick, and the clergy of the Presbyterian and other denominations are also taking active part. A force of detectives will be put in the field by the Alliance to watch for violation of the Election Law. It is the most desperate fight the Minister of Militia has ever had to face.

SIR J. WHITNEY
IN MONTREAL.

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, addressed two political meetings Friday, one in Stanley Hall and the other in Victoria Hall, Westmount. He was accorded a very hearty welcome by both gatherings. This was his first appearance in Montreal since he became Premier of Ontario. The object of the visiting Premier was to show why, in his opinion, the Laurier government should be ousted from office. He pointed to the record of the present Ontario administration as an example of good government.

One of the features of his speech at Westmount was a eulogy of Mr. R. L. Borden as a man of sterling worth, who had taken hold of the Conservative party when it really was in the depths of despair. Mr. Borden, he declared, had proved himself to be possessed of a grasp of public questions second to no man in the country, and when he succeeds to office, which Sir James believed he would do very shortly, he would find himself the possessor of an excellent knowledge of procedure and the craft of statesmanship.

MR. FISHER AN-
SWERS MR. AMES.

Mr. S. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, made a reply to the charges of Mr. Ames with reference to western timber berths, at a meeting of Liberals on Friday night, in Montreal.

He dealt at length with the insinuations against Mr. Sifton, Mr. Turriff and Mr. Burrows, and declared that they were baseless. Mr. Sifton, instead of being the brief barrister, as was alleged, was a wealthy man when he joined the ministry. The sworn evidence before the public accounts committee completely exonerated Mr. Turriff from the insinuations that he had given information while land commissioner, enabling certain people to gain an advantage in tendering for timber limits. Mr. Burrows had always received his timber limits by tender and because he was the highest bidder. He had bought from Conservative and Liberal Governments. Mr. Burrows paid $114 per square mile, while the average price paid by purchasers of limits was $81 per square mile, so that instead of getting favors, the brother-in-law of the Minister of the Interior paid the highest price for the limits of any purchaser except one.

Mr. Fisher took up Mr. Ames's charges that the government had squandered the public domian to such an extent that instead of the land going to the settler it went to the speculator and to corporations. In reply to this he said that under the Conservative regime 31,864,000 acres of the best land in the North-West was granted to railway companies, while the Liberal administration since 1896 had not granted a single acre. Under the eighteen years of Conservative administration 6,208,000 acres had been granted to homesteaders and settlers, while under the Liberal administration of twelve years 25,483,000 acres had been granted.

Since the Laurier Government had been in office, all the land that it had disposed of except to settlers was 2,291,000 acres, while the Tories alienated altogether, to railway companies and colonization companies 35,867,000 acres.

'If,' said Mr. Fisher, 'it is a question of honesty and purity in elections, I want to ask Mr. Ames and Mr. Ekers if they are prepared to go to Ottawa, supposing there should be a change in government, and Mr. Ames takes office in a Conservative Government, and Mr. Ekers stands behind it, with the Hon. Mr. Foster as its Finance Minister. I will not say much about him, but I believe that when it comes to a question of honesty of administration that the people of this country are not going to try and put their trust and the country's finances into the hands of one who, in the words of their own press, betrayed the trust funds of widows and orphans in a speculation for his own personal gain.'

INVALID'S FATAL MISTAKE

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID, THINKING IT WAS MEDICINE.

In semi-darkness, shortly after six o'clock a.m., Tuesday, Mrs. Dussiaume, 69 years of age, living at 296 St. Timothee street, made a mistake which cost her her life. Feeling unwell of late she had been taking medicine, and awaking this morning she grasped what she thought was her medicine bottle, and drank some of the contents. The liquid proved to be carbolic acid, which was in a bottle near the medicine.

A few minutes afterwards she was seized with terrible pain, and medical assistance was at once procured. When the doctor arrived he saw that there was no chance of the woman's recovery, but he managed to alleviate her sufferings in the last moments. Within an hour of drinking the fatal dose Mrs. Dussiaume breathed her last. Coroner McMahon disposed of the case without a jury, being satisfied on the information furnished that death was due to an accident.

SIR THOMAS IS OFF.

Will Make an Inspection of the Greater Portion of the 9,500 Miles of C.P.R. Lines.

COMPANY GETS COMMAND OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA AND PUTS EFFECTIVE STOP TO HILL INVASION THERE.

Now that he has finished up the business in connection with the annual meeting of the C. P. R. shareholders, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will make his annual tour of inspection of the C. P. R. system in western Canada, and during this tour will pass over the greater portion of the 9,500 miles of railway owned by the company.

In addition to the ordinary work of inspection, there are many important developments and extensions which will come under the president's eye. The first is the double-tracking of the company's line between Fort William and Winnipeg—a gigantic piece of work which had added 422 miles of line to the railway, and has cost millions of dollars, the work being of the heaviest possible nature, owing to deep rock cuttings and muskegs.

The various extensions of branch lines in Manitoba and Saskatechwan will come under review, while in Alberta the president will be able to look for the first time with a proprietorial eye on the latest acquisition of the C. P. R.—the Alberta railway. The acquisition of a controlling interest in this railway—which was approved by the shareholders yesterday is more important than at first appears. It was inevitable that this railway would sooner or later fall into the hands either of the C. P. R. or of J. J. Hill, for it is the connecting link in Southern Alberta between the Great Northern at Coutts, on the border, and the C. P. R., at Lethbridge, while just south of Lethbridge it has a branch line running south-westerly to Cardstone and Kimball, both near the border.

It has long been known that J. J. Hill had ambitions to enter Alberta by means of the line he built up to Coutts, and it looks as if he hoped to utilize the Alberta Railway to Lethbridge, and thence build direct north up through the most fertile part of Alberta, as yet unserved by any railway. Now that the line, which is a hundred and thirteen miles in length, has passed to the C. P. R., the latter company practically commands the whole of Southern Alberta, and the designs of J. J. Hill in that direction have been effectively checked. Moreover, the C. P. R. has secured the control of the important colliery owned by the Alberta Railway Company—a colliery that has already proved of inestimable value in providing the settlers with coal. In addition to this they have also acquired control of the 425,000 acres of land attached to the railway, a portion of which land has been irrigated, and the whole of which is very valuable.

But perhaps the most interesting development of the C. P. R. which Sir Thomas will inspect is the big tunnelling work which has been going on all the year a few miles east of the Great Divide. Here, in order to overcome the steep grade of the backbone of the Rockies, the company is building two spiral tunnels in the mountains on either side of the Kicking Horse River. A thousand men are still at work on this undertaking, which is now approaching completion. The gigantic nature of the work may be judged from the fact that it is costing $1,500,000—the whole of which is being spent for the purpose of enabling two engines to pull an ordinary train up the Big Hill at the rate of twenty miles an hour. At the present time on this grade three to five engines are required to push an average train at a speed of five miles an hour.

C. P. R.
MEETING.

There was not a single word of discussion at the twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R., held at the company's headquarters at noon Wednesday. The principal feature of the meeting was the fact that the shareholders gave formal authority to the directors to increase the capital stock of the company from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, the extra fifty millions worth of stock to be issued from time to time as required.

Another important item that was approved by the adoption of the report, was the action of the directors in securing, at an approximate cost of $2,000,000, a substantial control of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, with which the C. P. R. has been interchanging a considerable amount of traffic.

In the course of his speech Sir William Van Horne said:

The crop just harvested is bountiful and of excellent quality, and we have every reason to believe that there will be an early return of sound and active business conditions.

Fair progress has been made during the year with all the works of construction and improvement that were in hand, but it is very desirable that the several railway lines now being built should be brought to completion before other works of a like character are undertaken, and, therefore, your directors have decided to restrict operations in this respect, for the present, at any rate.

As explained in the annual report, you will be asked at the special general meeting to be held immediately after this meeting, to sanction an increase in the ordinary capital stock of the company from a hundred and fifty to two hundred million dollars, and to empower your directors to utilize the additional stock in such amounts from time to time as may be desirable in connection with the company's capital requirements.

SALOONKEEPER HEAVILY FINED.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 9.—Emile Brohard, proprietor of the Aberdeen Hotel, was fined $150 and costs for the third offence of selling liquor during prohibitive hours.

We Hear of More Cures

Of troubles originating in impure blood, scrofula, loss of appetite, catarrh, rheumatism, by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by all other so-called remedies combined. Somehow those cured by Hood's seem to stay cured, and they gladly tell the good news to others.

Blood Purifier—"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found it the choicest blood purifier. It sends a strong steady stream of life throughout the weary body. There's life and strenth in every drop of it." Hilda Smith, 46 Wellesley St., Toronto.

Afflicted 16 Years—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula, with which I have been troubled 16 years, and caused by vaccination. My little daughter had a scrofula swelling on her neck and Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured her." Mrs. Nora Hockey, Hughey, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

N. B. Do not take a substitute. Insist upon having Hood's.

IN A NEW LIGHT.

The intimate picture of His Majesty that appears in the October 'Canadian Pictorial' is very much admired—something quite different from his usual portraits, and never before published. Do not fail to get a copy. See page 5.

NOMINATIONS FOR DOMINION ELECTIONS.

The following is a revised list of the candidates for parliamentary honors so far nominated in the several provinces. The names marked with an 'x' or asterisk are those who were members of the last parliament:

QUEBEC.

Constituency.	Conservative.	Liberal.
Argenteuil	xGeo. H. Perley	R. McGibbon
Bagot		xJ. E. Marcil.
Beauce		xDr. H. S. Beland
Beauharnois	xJ. G. H. Bergeron	L. J. Papineau
Bellechasse	C. Vezina	xO. Talbot
Berthier	V. Allard	A. Evrement
Bonaventure		xCharles Marcil
Brome	F. A. Olmstead	xHon. S. Fisher
Chambly-Vercheres	M. Archambault	xV. Geoffrion
Champlain	P. E. Blondin	E. Deguise
Chateauguay	C. Lane	xJ. P. Brown
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	xJ. Girard (Ind.)	J. B. Carbonneau
Compton	Rufus Pope	xA. B. Hunt
Dorchester	J. Flynn	Geo. Merrill et Ernest Roy.
Drummond and Arthabaska	M. de Courval (Ind.	xL. Lavergne
Gaspe	H. Cholette	xHon. R. Lemieux
Hochelaga	L. Coderre	xL. A. Rivet
Huntingdon	R. N. Walsh	James Robb
Jacques Cartier	F. D. Monk	U. M. Dandurand
Joliette		xJ. A. Dubeau
Kamouraska	W. A. Potvin	xE. Lapointe
Labelle	H. Chauvin	xC. B. Major
Laprairie-Napierville	Simeon Benoudin, K.C.	xR. Lanctot
L'Assomption	O. Perrest	P. Seguin
Laval	x J. E. Leonard	C. A. Wilson
Levis	Jos. Ryan (Lab.)	xL. A. Carrier
L'Islet	xEug. Paquet	T. Caron
Lotbiniere	L. P. Pelletier	xE. Fortier
Maisonneuve		xA. Verveille (Labor)
Maskinonge	D. Coulombe	V. Gaudet.
Megantic	L. E. Frechette	xE. Mayrand
Missisquoi	F. D. Pickel	xF. T. Savoie
Montcalm	J. A. Renaud	xD. B. Meigs
Montmagny	Harry Price	xF. O. Dugas
Montmorency	A. Gobeil (Ind.)	Cyrias Roy
Montreal, St. Ann's	C. J. Doherty	xJ. C. Walsh
Montreal, St. Antoine	xH. B. Ames	E. C. Smith.
Montreal, St. James	N. Giroux	xH. Gervais
Montreal, St. Lawrence	H. A. Ekers	xR. Bickerdike.
Montreal, St. Mary's	L. T. Marechal	xM. Martin.
Nicolet	A. Sevigny	A. H. Martin, Soc.
Pontiac	xG. H. Brabazon	G. P. Hodgins
Portneuf	L. Frenette	xM. S. Delisle
Quebec Centre	H. Cimon	xA. Lachance
Quebec East		
Quebec West	W. Price	xSir Wilfrid Laurier
Quebec County	xL. Robitaille (Nat.)	xW. Power
Richelieu	E. A. D. Morgan	Dr. Mackay. Mr. Martineau (Ind.)
Richmond and Wolfe	xJ. Champoux	J. Turcot.
Rimouski	E. Heppel	xE. W. Tobin
Rouville		xJ. A. Ross
St. Hyacinthe		xHon. L. P. Brodeur
St. John and Iberville		xA. M. Beauperiant
Shefford		xJ. Demers
Sherbrooke	W. H. Robinson	H. E. Allen
Soulanges	xA. N. Worthington	John Leonard
Stanstead	F. Lortie	xA. M. Bourbonnais
Temiscouata	G. W. Page	xC. H. Lovell
Terrebonne	Lac. Labelle	xC. A. Gauvreau
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	B. W. Nantel	T. Rinfret
Two Mountains		xHon. J. Bureau
Vaudreuil	A. Fauteux	xJ. A. C. Ethier
Wright	Dr. Montpetit	xG. Boyer
Yamaska	F. A. Labelle	xE. B. Devlin
	J. A. Ouimet	xJ. E. O. Gladu

ONTARIO.

Algoma East	W. H. Smyth	xA. E. Dyment.
Algoma West	xA. C. Boyce	Dr. R. J. Gibson.
Brant	J. P. Nunan	x Hon. W. Paterson.
Brantford	W. F. Cockshutt	Lloyd Harris.
Brockville	John Webster	xHon. G. P. Graham.
Bruce South	J. J. Donnelly	xP. H. McKenzie.
Bruce North	Alex McNeill	xJohn Tolmie.
Carleton	R. L. Borden	J. E. Caldwell.
Cornwall and Stormont	xR. A. Pringle	Col. Robt. Smith.
Dufferin	xDr. John Barr	A. F. Mulhern (Ind.)
Dundas	xA Broder	J. N. Fish.
Durham	C. J. Thornton	D. B. Simpson.
Elgin East	xDavid Marshall	W. W. Rutherford.
Elgin West	T. W. Crothers	W. Tolmie.
Essex North	O. E. Fleming	xHon. R. F. Sutherland.
Essex South	D. Wigle	xA. H. Clarke.
Frontenac	Dr. Edwards	
Glengarry	J. A. McDonald	J. A. McMillan.
Grenville	xJ. D. Reid	S. Martin.
Grey East	xDr. T. S. Sproule	E. Raymond.
Grey North	V. S. Middlecbro	xW. P. Telford.
Grey South	R. J. Bell	xH. H. Miller.
Haldimand and Monck	xF. Lalor	W. S. Harrison.
Halton	xDavid Henderson	R. F. Miller.
Hamilton East	xSamuel Barker	J. M. Eastwood.
Hamilton West	T. J. Stewart	xAdam Zimmermann.
Hastings East	xW. B. Northrup	J. K. McCargar.
Hastings, West	E. Gus Porter	J. Funnell.
Huron East	xDr. T. Chisholm	A. Hislop.
Huron South	John Shermitt	M. Y. McLean.
Huron West	xE. N. Lewis	R. Holmes.
Kent East	D. Stewart	xD. A. Gordon.
Kent West	xH. S. Clements	A. B. McColg.
Kingston	A. Ross	xHon. W. Harty.
Lambton East	xJ. E. Armstrong	Dr. C. O. Fairbank.
Lambton West	R. E. Lesueur	xF. F. Pardee.
Lanark North	W. Thoburn	xT. B. Caldwell.
Lanark South	xHon. J. Haggart	G. F. McKim.
Leeds	xGeorge Taylor	W. C. Fredenburgh.
Lennox and Addington	xUriah Wilson	F. S. Wartman.
Lincoln	xA. E. Lancaster	W. D. Woodruff.
London	Major Beattie	Dr. W. J. Stevenson. J. W. McCandless (Labor).
Middlesex East	xP. Elson	Dr. G. A. Routledge.
Middlesex North	J. Doyle	Alex Smith.
Middlesex West	R. McLachlan	xW. S. Calvert.
Muskoka	xWm Wright	Angus Morrison.
Nipissing	George Gordon	xChas. McCool.
Norfolk	Alex McCall	H. B. Donly.
Northumberland E.	C. L. Owen	F. L. Webb.
Northumberland W.	C. A. Mueson	xJ. B. McColl.
Ontario North	Capt. S. Sharpe	xG. D. Grant.
Ontario South	xPeter Christie	F. L. Fowke.
Ottawa (2)	Thos Birkett	H. McGiverin.
	Dr. Chabot	Sir W. Laurier.
Oxford North	C. Quinn	E. W. Newbitt.
Oxford South	D. Sutherland	xM. S. Schell.
Parry Sound	Jas. Arthure	xH. L. Watson.
Peel	xP. Blain	E. G. Graham.
Perth North	xAlex. McLaren	Dr. J. B. Rankin.
Perth South	Dr. N. Steele	xG. H. McIntyre.
Peterborough East	J. A. Sexsmith	E. Tanner.
Peterborough West	J. H. Burnham	J. R. Stratton.
Prescott		xI. Proulx.
Prince Edward	xGeo. A. Alcorn	H. C. Mullen (Ind.) J. A. Curry (Lib.)
Renfrew North	xGerald White	Harry Barr.
Renfrew South	John Mackay	Thos. A. Low.
Russell	J. A. Gamble	Hon. C. Murphy.
Simcoe East	xW. H. Bennett	Manley Chew.
Simcoe North	Major J. A. Currie	Daniel Wilson.
Simcoe South	xHaughton Lennox	
Thunder Bay and Rainy River District	F. H. Keefer	xJames Cormee.
Toronto Centre	xE. Bristol	T. C. Robinette.
Toronto East	xA. E. Kemp	J. Russell (Ind. Cons.)
Toronto West	xE. B. Osler	
Toronto North	xGeo. Foster	W. H. Shaw.
Toronto South	xA. C. MacDonell	
Victoria and Haliburton	xCol. S. Hughes	A. Wilson.
Waterloo North	R. Reid	W. L. M. King.
Waterloo South	xGeo. Clare	D. S. Mover.
Welland	Geo. Hanna	xW. M. Gorman.
Wellington North	W. A. Clark	xAlex. M. Martin.
Wellington South	John Newstead	Hugh Guthrie.
Wentworth	Lieut.-Col. Ttolemy	W. O. Sealey.
York South	xW. F. McLean	
York North	J. Armstrong	xHon. A. B. Aylesworth.
York Centre	Capt. T. C. Wallace	xDr. R. P. McLean.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver	G. H. Cowan, K.C.	W. W. B. McInnes (Lib.) Joe. Martin (Excl.)
Victoria	G. H. Barnard, K.C.	xHon. W. Templeman.
New Westminster	J. D. Taylor	Robert Jardine.
Kootenay	A. S. Goodeve	xJ. B. Kennedy
Nanaimo	xE. Sheppard	xRalph Smith.
Comox-Atlin	Dr. Quinlan (?)	xWilliam Sloan.
Yale-Cariboo	Martin Burrell	xDuncan Ross.

x In last Parliament.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	George E. Corbett	*S. W. W. Pickup.
Antigonish	E. L. Girrior	*William Chisholm.
Cape Breton N. and Victoria	John MacCormack	D. D. Mackenzie.
Cape Breton South	J. W. Maddis	*Alex. Johnstone.
Colchester	*John Stanfield	Charles Hill.
Cumberland	Edgar N. Rhodes	J. L. Ralston.
Digby	Clarence Jameson	*A. J. S. Copp.
Guysboro	G. A. Rawlings	*J. H. Sinclair.
Halifax 1	R. L. Borden	*Wm. Roche.
Halifax 2	A. B. Crosby	*Michael Carney.
Hants	F. W. Hauright	*J. B. Black.
Inverness	Dr. R. C. McLeod	Dr. A. W. Chisholm.
King's	N. W. Eaton	*Sir F. Borden.
Lunenburg	S. C. Marshall	*A. K. McLean.
Pictou	C. E. Tanner	xF. M. Macdonald.
Richmond	R. Ferguson	G. W. Kyte.
Shelburne-Queens	A. B. Morine	*Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Yarmouth	C. S Williamson	*B. B. Law.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carleton	E. F. Smith	F. R. Carvell.
Charlotte	*C. W. Ganong	W. F. Todd.
Gloucester	J. Burns	*O. Turgeon.
Kent	F. J. P. Robidoux	*O. J. Leblanc.
Kings-Albert	*G. W. Fowler	C. H. McAllister
Northumberland	Donald Morrison	*W. S. Loggie.
Restigouche	W. A. Mott	*James Reid.
St. John City	*Dr. S. W. J. Daniel	James Pender.
St. John city and county	Dr. A. W. MacRae	*Hon. Wm. Pugsley.
Sunbury-Queens	*E. D. Wilmot	H. H. McLean.
Victoria		*Thos Michaud.
Westmoreland	Fred. W. Sumner	*H. R. Emmerson.
York	*O. S. Crockett	N. W. Brown.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	A. L. Fraser	*J. J. Hughes.
Prince	*A. A. Lefurgy	James W. Richards.
Queens	*A. A. McLean	A. P. Warburton.
Queens	*Alex. Martin	L. E. Prowse.

MANITOBA.

Brandon	Hon. T. M. Daly	*Hon. C. Sifton.
Dauphin	S. A. Wallace (Ind. Con.)	
Lisgar	Glen Campbell	*T. A. Burrows.
Macdonald	W. H. Sharpe	Frank Greenway.
Marquette	*W. D. Staples	Dr. S. J. Thompson.
Portage la Prairie	*W. J. Roche	M. B. Jackson
Provencher	A. E. Meighen	*John Crawford.
Selkirk	A. C. Lariviere	J. P. Milloy
Souris	Thomas Bradbury	*S. J. Jackson
Winnipeg	*F. L. Schaffner	A. M. Campbell.
	Alex. Haggart	D. A. Cameron.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Assiniboia	R. L. Richardson (Ind.)	*J. G. Turriff
Battleford	Dr. Morrison	A. Champagne
Humboldt	James Little	Dr. Neely.
Mackenzie	M. Buchanan (Ind.)	*Dr. E. L. Cash
Moosejaw	Dr. Wheeler	*W. E. Knowles
Prince Albert	James McKay, K.C.	W. W. Rutan.
Qu'Appelle	*R. S. Lake	J. J. Brown
Regina	Ald. Williamson	W. M. Martin
Salt Coats	J. R. Dineen	Thomas McNutt.
Saskatoon	M. A. McInnis	xGeo. McGraney.

ALBERTA.

Calgary	*M. S. McCarthy	Dr. Stewart
Edmonton	J. D. Hyndman	Hon. F. Oliver
Macleod	*John Herron	A. B. McDonald
Medicine Hat	C. A. Magrath	W. S. Simmons
Red Deer	George F. Root	Dr. M. Clark
Strathcona	E. W. Day	*W. McIntyre
Victoria	F. A. Morrison	W. H. White.

LAND GRANTS

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS ARE TOLD WHAT CONDITIONS MUST BE FULFILLED.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—A deputation of South African veterans waited upon the Deputy Minister of the Interior to-day to obtain an interpretation of the legislation of last session regarding the veterans' land grants and to ascertain what conditions must be fulfilled before the grants are obtained. The act provides that the veterans were to be allowed until 1911 to take up their homesteads, but Mr. Cory, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, explained that under the regulations of the Department, instructions had been issued to the land agents that settlement duties must be performed within six months after the date of the application.

Notice has also been given to the public warning them against purchasing any script except after the date of the warrant. On behalf of the veterans from Eastern Canada to the number of 5,800, it is claimed that under these restrictions they will be compelled to either settle on the land at once or else to produce a substitute.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The warrants for the issuing of the South African volunteer land grants will be issued by the Militia Department as soon as the necessary authority can be obtained by order-in-council. The order in question will be put through at the next meeting of the Cabinet, which will be the week after next. The Department of the Interior will then immediately send out the certificates for the lands to the veterans as applied for.

POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE

R. L. ROLLS, OF FENELLA, ONT., ACCUSED WITH STEALING CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Cobourg ,Ont., Oct. 8.—Richard L. Rolls, postmaster at Fenella, about sixteen miles north of Cobourg, for whose arrest a warrant was issued yesterday on information laid by County Constable Smith, before Police Magistrate Holland, charging the theft of Conservative campaign literature sent from Ottawa under frank at the close of the last session, was brought into town this morning. He was at once taken, at his own request, to the law office of Messrs. McColl & Keith. Mr. J. B. McColl, M.P., the senior member of this firm, is the Liberal candidate in the riding.

Rolls was brought before Police Magistrate Holland at noon. Mr. W. F. Kerr, county crown attorney, and Mr. F. M. Field, K.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Keith for the prisoner. The information was read over and a remand granted until Tuesday next at 10.30 a.m., when the preliminary investigation will take place.

MURDER OF MRS. PEAKE

CORONER'S JURY HOLDS A NEGRO RESPONSIBLE.

Stratford, Ont., Oct. 8.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary Peake, found dead at her home in Downie last Wednesday afternoon, was concluded at the Police Court here this evening, and the jury returned the following verdict:—'That the said Mary Peake came to her death in her home, on lot 11, concession 1, Downie, on Sept. 30, 1908, at the hands of a negro known as Frank Roughmond.'

WARNING TO HARVESTERS

THE MAN FROM NOVA SCOTIA MUST STAY IN PRISON.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—Justice Anglin gave decision to-day, dismissing the appeal of Gill, the Nova Scotia harvester who was sentenced at Fort William to nine months in Central Prison for destroying railway property while on his way to the West on a harvesters' excursion. The appeal was to quash the conviction on various grounds.

PRESS RIGHTS

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY CHIEF JUSTICE MEREDITH.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The last jury case of the assizes, tried before Chief Justice Meredith to-day, was the action of Mr. J. T. Cromwell against the Ottawa 'Citizen' for damages for alleged libel in an article in which it was said that one of the plaintiff's houses was so cold as to be unfit for habitation. The article was written on a case that came before the Division Court. The jury decided in favor of the 'Citizen.' The Chief Justice, in his charge to the jury, said there had been only two cases like this before, one in Manitoba and one in England. The newspapers were not bound to publish every word of the evidence in order to escape such actions for damages.

AN INFAMOUS FELLOW.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 7.—William Burgess, a young married man, was committed for trial at the Police Court today on the charge of procuring, for immoral purposes, a girl only 14 years of age. The story she told was very sad, equalling any of the awful white slave stories ever published. It is shown that Burgess made pecuniary gain by the girl's life of shame. When the case is disposed of the girl will be sent to an institution.

MARINE INQUIRY.

Further Investigation Necessary, Says Judge Cassels.

COMMISSION WILL TAKE EVIDENCE IN NEW YORK.

The inquiry which is being made by Judge Cassels into the administration of the Marine Department on the allegations of the Civil Service Commission that there is a 'lack of conscience' in that particular branch of government service, was resumed Tuesday.

The trend of the evidence which has been already given, was that a number of business houses in the city have supplied goods and materials to the Marine Department at prices which were generally under current rates, the 'cutting' having been done in order to secure a government contract which was considered to add to a firm's prestige, and for which payment was absolutely certain.

All the witnesses, except one, were in agreement that no commission was ever paid on orders received, nor was there any 'rake off' of any kind for anybody. The one exception was a Sorel tradesman who said he had allowed a small commission on certain grocery orders he had received for boats which were executing government work on the river.

On Tuesday other Sorel witnesses were called, and they testified that the prices paid were fair and that no commissions were paid.

The most interesting part of the evidence on Wednesday was the testimony of Mr. Joseph Labelle, assistant agent in the Marine Department offices in Montreal. He gave an account of the book-keeping and methods in accounting for cheques which passed through the agency's hands on the way to Sorel, where they were distributed in payment for work done in the marine service—a system which Mr. Watson, the examining counsel, submitted was loose, irregular, and one which might lend itself to dishonesty.

Mr. Labelle denied that he had ever received a commission or allowance for himself, and he did not know of any transactions between Mr. B. H. Fraser and Mr. Boucher, the Montreal agent, in whose personal banking account cheques were deposited.

Mr. Merwin, the agent of the Safety Car & Heating Company, of New York, was on the stand on Thursday, and was very thoroughly examined by Mr. Watson, especially with regard to his associations with Mr. J. C. Fraser, the superintendent of lights, now under suspension. Mr. Merwin declared that there were no entries in the company's books of payments to Mr. Fraser, but he afterwards varied this answer to the effect that to the best of his knowledge there was no such records. He admitted that he met Mr. Fraser in New York three times during September and the present month. He was not aware what Mr. Fraser was doing in New York, and had no recollection of having made an appointment for the meeting. Mr. Watson suggested that Mr. Fraser was in New York to see if the books of the company contained any entries affecting him as regards a charge that he had accepted commissions.

Mr. Merwin expressed ignorance as to the profits made by the company, and had no idea of the cost of the goods. Mr. Watson quoted extracts from the official reports of witness's evidence before the Public Accounts Committee in 1906 to show that it was inconsistent with that just given, to which Mr. Merwin replied that certain statements in 1906 were mistaken.

On Friday Mr. Watson intimated that in view of Mr. Merwin's evidence it was desirable that the inquiry should be continued in New York, as it indicated a condition of affairs that affected some of the officials. He should like to get the evidence of Mr. Brooks, of Brooks & Co., and Merwin & Co., of New York. Mr. Brooks had replied to a telegram expressing willingness to give evidence. It was therefore arranged to hold a sitting in New York on Tuesday (to-day).

During a discussion as to future procedure, Judge Cassels said:—'I have made a note of some other matters upon which I think we should have further information. Mr. Fraser appears to me not to be the only guilty one. If he is guilty, several others are implicated. Then we shall have to go into the cost of the diaphone plant, the cost of the Wilson buoys, and other points, regarding which the records of the Department should afford us all the information we require. The allegations against Colonel Gourdeau will have to be gone into, and I think it would be advisable to inquire into the administration at Prescott.'

Mr. Watson—As we proceed to develop the evidence, it is quite apparent that there is a great deal more to be gone into than I at first anticipated.

Judge Cassels—Yes, the experience of yesterday is like the surgeon's knife cutting into a wound.

Mr. Watson—I do not hesitate to say that several of the officials will have to be put on the stand again and the closest kind of examination made.

Mr. H. P. Boucher, late department agent in Montreal, was recalled, and was examined as to certain government accounts paid for by his private cheque. He absolutely denied having paid $100 directly or indirectly to Col. Gourdeau, the deputy minister. He was aware that it was alleged that he did so by Tremblay, a clerk at Sorel, but it was not true, as he was not on good terms with Col. Gourdeau. Mr. Charland had also asserted that witness was interested in the men's boarding list, but this was false. Both these men were still in the government employ. Witness had never made a cent by the system of the personal use of departmental money. His salary was $1,800.

Mr. Watson—I may say, fairly and frankly, that information has been given to me that you live at a rate three or four times above your official income.

Witness—No, sir; I do not.

Regarding commissions on purchases, witness declared that he knew nothing of them in any instance, and in giving orders he never showed favor.

FUGITIVE BANKER'S FATE

Werner Committed Suicide Amsterdam After Writing Explanatory Letter.

FLED FROM MONTREAL, LEAVING BONDSMEN TO PAY $7,000.

Word has been received from Amsterdam by a Montreal advocate that J. Werner, at one time a banker in Montreal, and who was a fugitive from justice, had committed suicide there.

The British Consul at Amsterdam forwarded a photograph of Werner which was readily identified and a farewell letter signed by Werner.

Last February Werner and his partner named Nowicki, were accused of conspiring to defraud Polish laborers by taking deposits to be forwarded to Europe, and turning the money to their own use. Werner did not wait for trial, leaving his bondsmen to make good $7,000, which was the amount of the bail. Nowicki was acquitted of the charge.

Werner's letter reads:

'After finishing this letter I shall take my life. You will have official proof as I shall request the authorities in letter which they will find on me, to notify you of my death, and send you a photograph of my body.

'I am tired of struggling. I cannot do so any longer. I succeeded with great difficulty in obtaining sufficient money to escape to Europe, in the hope of securing a sufficient sum here to regulate my affairs in Montreal and avoid the trial.

'My family wish to aid me, but on condition that I remain in the country. I cannot, however, tell them the true state of my affairs, as that would mean a final rupture, and they would do absolutely nothing for me.

'What would be the consequences of returning to Montreal with empty hands? I prefer to die. Without money, one can do nothing with Canadians; I have had enough proofs of that since the failure, and I have too many bitter enemies, although I do not know why, to be able to fight against such conditions.

'Adieu, and do not think too badly of me.'

ALLEGED PRINTER'S ERROR

RESPONSIBLE FOR HUNDREDS OF NAMES OF MANITOBA ELECTORS BEING OMITTED FROM LISTS.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—A despatch from Winnipeg to the 'Globe' says: The 'thin red line' outrage, even were half of the Conservative charges in that famous election cry true, was a mere bagatelle compared with the outrage which has been perpetrated on the Liberal electors by the Roblin-Rogers party machine. A scrutiny of the lists shows that hundreds of names which were properly put on the list have been deliberately left off in the printing, and there seems no recourse for those who have been disfranchised. The government simply pleads a printer's error, but it seems strange that so much carelessness should have occurred only with Liberal names, and that hundreds should have been left off.

A CURIOUS IDEA

CIVIL SERVANTS WILL REFUSE TO PAY CIVIC TAXES.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—Instead of appealing to the assessment commissioners, as originally intended, the civil servants intend to refuse payment of the newly-imposed income tax when time for payment comes around next spring. Mr. A. E. Caron, one of the members of the committee on assessment, was of the opinion that the refusal to meet the tax would be to a man on the part of the service, basing his opinion on the fact that circulars advising that course of action had been issued to all and no one had made any objection to the proposition.

A SUICIDE AT NIAGARA

WOMAN THROWS HERSELF OVER THE AMERICAN FALLS.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Oct. 6.—About seven o'clock this morning a woman about six feet tall, wearing a black hat, long black coat, black shoes and spectacles, and of sallow complexion, appeared in the reservation here acting strangely, and tried to cross over the bridge to Goat Island, but was stopped by a policeman, who informed her that the Island was not open to visitors until eight o'clock. She continued to wander about, still acting strangely. She was asked by the superintendent of the park police as to what she wanted, but he elicited nothing from her except that she was from Saginaw, Mich. About eight o'clock she walked towards Prospect Point. Officers started after her, but before they reached her she passed under the railing, and leaped from the bank into the American Falls, and nothing more was seen of her. This is the twelfth suicide here since July 1.

COSTLY RIOTING.

Port Arthur, Ont., Oct. 7.—As an outcome of the riot at Schreiber on Saturday night, alleged to have been the work of C. P. R. strikers and sympathizers, F. Rhead and John Randall were fined $100 each or six months in jail. They broke Y. M. C. A. windows. The two fines were paid.

If you have not seen the 'October' issue of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' you should get one at once. Price 10 cents. See advt. on page 5.

ELEVATOR DISASTER.

ourteen Lives Lost in Grain Elevator Explosion.

Richford, Vt., Oct. 7.—An explosion dust in a large grain elevator, owned ntly by the Canadian Pacific and ston & Maine railways, in this vil- e, caused the death of at least four- n persons late to-day, and it is pos- le that the death roll will ye still rther increased when a careful search the ruins can be made. Of the vic- ns twelve were employed in the ele- or. The other two were women lking on the Canadian Pacific track arby.

The dead: Herman Lahu, 40 years d, leaves a family; Lucius Wright, 25 ars old, married; Robert Mandigo, , married; W. C. Barney, 50, mar- d, leaves a family; Ralph Haire, 20, ngle; Herman Niles, 25, married; has. Narrows, 23, single; Louis Papi- eau, 40, married; Doma Laporte, 21, ngle; Tuttle, a workman, first name nknown, who is known to have been the building and who is reported issing; Elmer D. Draper, a foreman; rs. Jeliford; Mrs. Guardo, aged 40.

The two women were near the ele- ator at the time of the accident and ere probably stunned by the explo- on. Both were living, though badly urned, when they were picked up and aken to a neighboring house, but they ied within a few hours. Aside from hese, the only body thus far recovered s that of Mandigo.

The explosion blew off the entire roof f the big building, scattering timbers n all directions, and almost instantly lames burst out over the whole struc- ure. Twenty-one men were employed n the building.

The elevator was owned jointly by he Canadian Pacific and Boston & Maine railways, and was occupied by he Quaker Oats Company, of Chicago. t was 150 feet in height, 130 feet long nd 90 feet wide. The exact amount f grain which it contained could not e learned to-night, but it is known that the quantity was very large. It had a capacity of 500,000 bushels.

So quickly did the flames, which are supposed to have started by spontaneous combustion in the dry dust of the grain, extend throughout the building that the limited fire apparatus of the village was of no avail. Nothing could be done to prevent the entire destruction of the elevator and its valuable contents.

The heat set fire to a flour shed near the elevator, and the shed, together with seventy-five freight cars, which were standing near it, were burned. Every building in the village was shaken as if by an earthquake when the explosion occurred, and many people who were on the streets near the elevator were thrown to the ground with considerable violence.

A LIBEL SUIT

EDITOR OF THE 'EYE OPENER' TAKES ACTION AGAINST MR. D. McGILLICUDY.

Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 7.—Mr. D. McGillicudy, managing director of the Calgary 'News,' was this afternoon arrested on information sworn out by R. C. Edwards, editor of the 'Eye Opener,' on a charge of criminal libel. This is the culmination of a newspaper item which has attracted great interest in Alberta during the last few days. Without any warning or previous intimation of any kind the 'News' made a most unprecedented attack upon Edwards. No such attack has ever been seen in any Canadian newspaper. In a double column front page article, the 'News,' in the form of a letter signed 'Nemesis,' attacked Edwards, his writing, his antecedents, his past life, his morality and his appearance. Edwards retaliated this afternoon, and the arrest was made. Mr. McGillicudy was at once bailed out for $1,000.

After the arrest, the 'News' came out with a special edition, repeating the letter in full. The letter was so unexpected and so vigorous that it has created a sensation throughout the West. There is apparently nothing political in the episode, for the 'News' is an independent paper, and has not taken sides in the contest.

THE ELKHORN MURDER

Elkhorn, Man., Oct. 8.—Two men who have been working for a few days with a farmer near Moosemin, were arrested yesterday, charged with the murder of Mr. M. Sager, here, on the night of Sept. 29.

GAMBLER FINED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Sarah McMichael, charged with keeping a gaming house, pleaded guilty in the Police Court this morning and was fined $50 and costs. Her husband and son were discharged. The woman is one of those who was arrested in a sensational raid on alleged gambling houses by the police and detectives last week.

SUB-TARGET GUN MATCHES.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The Canadian Rifle League will conduct a series of sub-target gun matches this winter. Arrangements for the series are being made, and the object is to encourage rifle shots to keep in practice in the winter on these machines. The winter series will be under very much the same rules as the summer rifle series. Teams will be entered from the different corps which are equipped with sub-target guns. They will have regular shoots, and the scores forwarded to the secretary of the league. There will be a series for city battalions, a series for rural corps, and a series for cadets. This is the first move on the part of the league to encourage practice on the sub-target gun, and it is hoped that there will be a large entry. The series as in the rifle shooting, will be open to corps from all parts of the Dominion.

FISHING SCHOONER GONE.

Twenty-Five Lives Lost on Grand Banks.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 7.—The French fishing schooner 'Juanita' foundered on Grand Banks last week and twenty-five lives were lost. The captain was the only one saved. He clung to a plank for hours and was picked up by a passing vessel and landed at St. Pierre, Miquelon. His reason, however, had given way under the strain.

A SURVEYOR'S PERILS

CANADIAN PARTY ENGAGED ON ALASKAN BOUNDARY HAVE TRYING EXPERIENCE.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 8.—The annals of the North furnish few stories more thrilling than the recent experiences in the wilds of Alaska of Mr. George Lincoln White, of Ottawa, the Canadian representative on one of the American parties engaged in the Alaska boundary survey and his assistants, Mr. D. V. Ritchie, of Ottawa, and Mr. Archie Runnells, of this city. It is a story of heroism, privation, starvation and adventure.

The three Canadians were marooned on an island in the swift running Alaska river, owing to their boat escaping from her moorings. The craft virtually contained all their food, with the exception of a few supplies landed for use while in camp. Mr. Runnells volunteered to go for assistance. Breathlessly his companions watched him struggle through the rapids, never expecting him to reach the shore. Then, after a four-days' walk across the mountains without food, he dragged himself into the main camp of the expedition. It was on the tenth day after his departure that he brought help and food to the famished Canadians, who were utterly exhausted. A delay of another day would probably have proved fatal. Mr. Runnells has not yet recovered from his heroic act.

NEW STEAMSHIP RECORD

FROM LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC IN JUST OVER SIX DAYS.

The C. P. R. 'Empress of Ireland' can now well be called the greyhound of the North Atlantic, for on her arrival at Quebec at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, she clipped something like three hours off the record previously held by her sister ship, the 'Empress of Britian.' The new record is 6 days 25 minutes.

This season there has been the closest kind of rivalry between the respective captains and crews of both vessels as to who should hold the blue ribbon of the St. Lawrence route.

On July 30 the 'Empress of Britian' wrested the honor from the 'Empress of Ireland' by clipping some two hours and a quarter off her record. The record held good for over two months, until yesterday, when the 'Empress of Ireland,' being favored with fine weather across the Atlantic and by the tides while coming through the Gulf on this trip, easily made a new mark.

ONTARIO'S NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

MR. JAMES S. DUFF SUCCEEDS HON. NELSON MONTEITH.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—The Hon. James S. Duff, M.P.P. for West Simcoe, is the new Minister of Agriculture in succession to the Hon. Nelson Monteith.

Sir James P. Whitney, in making the announcement yesterday evening, stated to the press that the Hon. Mr. Monteith offered his resignation on June 25, consequent on his defeat in North Perth.

'The resignation was not accepted, but stood over till to-day,' said the Premier. 'I have all along regretted the coming severance of our official relations, which I have expressed in a letter accepting Mr. Monteith's resignation.'

The nomination for Mr. Duff's constituency will take place on Friday, the 23rd, and the election on the 30th, should there be a contest.'

Sir James also intimated that he hoped to have the advantage of Mr. Monteith's experience and advice as required. In the meantime Mr. Monteith returns to his farm near Stratford.

Mr. Duff is of Irish extraction, and was born on the farm near Cookstown, Ont., on June 20, 1856. He has been in the Legislature since 1898.

THE LLOYD MURDER

TRUE BILL RETURNED AGAINST PRIVATE MOIR.

London, Ont., Oct. 6.—The Grand Jury has returned a true bill against Private Moir, charged with shooting Color-Sergeant Lloyd at the Wolseley Barracks here on April 17.

CIRCULATED BOGUS SILVER.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 6.—For circulating and having in his possession counterfeit American silver half dollars, Elias Johnston was yesterday given three months at hard labor by Magistrate Bartlett.

MORE CUTTERS NEEDED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 6.—Admiral Kingsmill left here for Toronto last night. He has been out at the coast inspecting the fishery patrols, and is of the opinion that more cutters are necessary to properly protect the rights of Canadian fishermen.

CANON TUCKER ILL.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—The Rev. Canon Tucker is confined to his home through illness. He will leave for the West, it is expected, at the end of the week.

STRIKERS RETURNING.

Western Men Will all Go Back to Their Old Jobs.

A MELANCHOLY PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS TO ANGUS SHOPS.

A melancholy procession of C.P.R. strikers on Thursday paraded through the streets of Montreal, and aroused a good deal of sympathy among those who saw them. There were over two hundred neatly-dressed intelligent workmen. They gathered on St. Catherine street, and marchel in a long procession two by two from St. Denis to the Angus shops, where they again made application to be reinstated in their old positions.

Many of the men had pitiable stories of hardship to tell, and evidently needed all the consolation they could obtain from the music provided. This music came from a man with an accordeon and a man with a violin, who marched at the head of the procession and played the most cheerful airs they could remember.

Advices from Winnipeg state that all those who have been out on strike have been taken on.

At Toronto some of the men refused to abide by the decision of Mr. Bell Hardy, while others have gone back.

The Calgary men unanimously decided to go back to work.

I.C.R. EMPLOYEES

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION URGES THAT SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENTS BE REVISED.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The Labor Department has received a report of the board of investigation appointed under the Lemieux act to adjudicate upon questions in dispute between the I. C. R. and its freight clerks. The report urges that the system of appointments of I. C. R. employees should be revised to do away with political pull and the service should be reorganized with a view to the elimination of unnecessary employees. It is recommended that salaries should be increased from 15 to 20 per cent.

COLCHESTER ELECTION CASE

PROSECUTION DECLINES TO PROCEED.

Halifax, Oct. 6.—At Truro to-day, in the criminal proceedings, Supreme Court Judge Longley presiding, the Grand Jury found true bills against Alonzo Bayne, on four counts for illegal practices at Colchester election. This is the 'choice tomatoes' case frequently referred to in the present election campaign. There was another indictment, but it was held over because of the non-attendance of a witness.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 7.—The trial of Alonzo R. Bayne, the famous Colchester 'choice tomato' case, ended in a collapse for the prosecution to-day at Truro. The case was called for trial before Judge Longley, but the prosecution declined to go on. The defence urged them to proceed, but they alleged that it would not be a good time, during an election campaign, to try the case. Bayne was discharged on his own recognizance in the sum of $200 and one surety of $200 to appear in June if called. Bail previously was $3,000.

FATHER SHOT LITTLE SON

HE 'DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.'

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 7.—The five-year-old son of Archie Lyons is lying at the point of death in the hospital here as a result of a bullet from a gun while the lad's father was showing the weapon to a friend. Mr. Lyons did not know the gun was loaded.

A HUNTING FATALITY.

Mr. Ferdinand Rainville, of Nicolet, a railway mail clerk running on the I.C.R., between Montreal and Nicolet, and a brother of Mr. Joseph Rainville, advocate, of Montreal, met his death accidentally in the hunting field near Nicolet Tuesday. Mr. Rainville was the victim of an accidental discharge of his shot gun.

The victim, who was 35 years old, was a son of Mr. J. D. Rainville, of this city. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn their loss.

BILL AGAINST INDIAN MURDERER

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 6.—The fall assizes in this city opened this afternoon before Justice Teetzel. The docket is a heavy one, including one case of murder, one of rape and one of attempted shooting. It is not likely the murder case will be reached till Thursday, if by then. The accused, Thomas Smart, an Indian, is on trial for shooting his step-grandfather, James Sero, who was shot in the leg and bled to death before a doctor arrived. The evidence against the prisoner is conclusive, the wife of the dead man and the sister of the murderer having witnessed the crime. The grand jury brought in true bills against Thomas Smart, for murder); against Richard Simpson, for rape; against Earle Fox, for shooting with intent at William Day; and against Mrs. William Day, for aiding and abetting Fox.

NEW HAVEN ELECTIONS.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 6.—The prohibition forces had a drawn battle with the license men in the town elections of yesterday, the complexion of the 168 towns remaining unchanged. Nine towns went from no license to license. Nine others went from license to no license. This makes 97 towns no license to 71 licensed.

MISSING ACCOUNTANT.

Mr. James P. Dent Disappeared From Steamer Bound From Quebec to Montreal.

NOTE LEFT IN HIS STATEROOM, SAID HE INTENDED JUMPING OVERBOARD.

Where is Mr. James P. Dent, of the firm of Dent & Baker, accountants, Sovereign Bank building.

He boarded the SS. 'Murray Bay' at Quebec on Wednesday evening for Montreal, and when his stateroom was opened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the vessel's arrival in port, a note was found from Dent, saying that he intended jumping from the deck of the steamer at midnight on Wednesday. It is feared that he has committed suicide, but some of his friends are under the impression that he might possibly have changed his mind and left the steamer at Three Rivers, while she was tied up at her wharf there yesterday morning on account of the fog.

Mr. C. W. Baker, Dent's partner, received word from Dent to meet him when the boat arrived in port, but Dent was not among the passengers who descended the gangway. Mr. Baker then went on board and questioned the captain and crew, but none of them had seen the missing man yesterday. It was ascertained, however, that he had occupied one of the staterooms, and had registered with the purser. When his room was searched his overcoat, hat, valise and a few papers were found. Mr. Baker says there was nothing wrong with his business. They had been in partnership for over two years, and were doing a flourishing business. The only suggestion that Mr. Baker can give is that he might have been suffering from the strain of overwork, as they had been doing extensive auditing work lately.

Mr. Dent has a wife and two children living at 520B Mance street.

BUGLE BAND AND AN AUTO

TROUBLE IN THIRTEENTH REGIMENT RESULTS IN DISBANDMENT OF BUGLERS.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 6—The bugle band of the 13th Regiment has been disbanded by order of Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore, the commanding officer, as the result of a dispute arising over the band refusing to recognize Lieut.-Col. Rennie on the night the reception was tendered to Bobby Kerr, the Olympic champion. The bugle band was stationed behind Kerr's float in the procession and had strict orders not to allow any person between it and the float. Colonel Rennie came along in his automobile and drove in between the band and the float. No objection was offered by the bandsmen to that. During the course of the procession the automobile broke down and the procession passed on. Colonel Rennie later tried to get in the same place between the float and the band, but the buglers would not allow him to do so. Lieut.-Col. Rennie complained to the commanding officer, who has disbanded the band in consequence.

VIOLATING THE SABBATH

APPEAL AGAINST SHERBROOKE CONVICTION DISMISSED BY JUDGE HUTCHINSON.

An important judgment has just been rendered by Judge Hutchinson, at Sherbrooke, on an appeal from a decision of the local district magistrate condemning one Michael Panos for violating the observance of Sunday, on a charge laid against him by the sub-chief of police.

Exception was taken to the magistrate's jurisdiction on the following grounds: (1) Because the Parliament of Canada alone has jurisdiction to legislate regarding the observance of Sunday, and that the provincial statute, Edward VII., chap. 42, regarding Sunday observance, was, and is, ultra vires, of that legislature; (2) because even if the provincial legislature had authority to legislate on such matters the present proceedings should have been authorized by the Attorney-general, which was not done; (3) because an affidavit which should accompany a qui tam action has not been furnished as required by law.

In rendering judgment on the appeal His Lordship could not find the Quebec Act ultra vires of the legislature. He held that, if the present prosecution had been taken under the provisions of the Dominion statute the consent of the Attorney-General would certainly be required, but it is evident that it was not taken under that statute, but under the provincial statute, and under it no such consent is required. As to the third contention, that this prosecution is of the nature of a qui tam action, and that an affidavit should have been furnished, this contention could only apply, if at all, when the proceedings are instituted under the old law as found in our revised statutes, and, therefore, this contention cannot be sustained.

The learned judge concluded as follows: 'I am of the opinion that the proceedings, as taken, are valid, and that the conviction of the complainant should be maintained, and the appeal is dismissed with costs.

ONTARIO POWER CONTRACT.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—The formal contract for the construction by the McGuigan Company of the government's power transmission lines was signed to-day, following a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet, which was also attended by the members of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Following the meeting, Sir James Whitney made a statement in which he said the government was going ahead with the project and would not be delayed by any technicalities. It is said that announcement will be made in a short time as to the exact time and place of the turning of the first sod in connection with the work.

CITIZENS WERE INDIGNANT.

When Natal Government Ordered Lord Milner's Portrait to be Veiled.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct 7.—According to a despatch from Durban, the Natal Government gave instructions that Lord Milner's portrait, which hung in the room where the National Convention for Closer Union sits on Oct. 12, should be veiled by a curtain, supposedly not to offend some of the Dutch delegates. In response to indignant protests by leading citizens, however, the curtain has been removed.

MARQUIS OF RIPON RESIGNS

AND IS SUCCEEDED BY THE EARL OF CREWE AS LORD PRIVY SEAL.

London, Oct. 9.—The Marquis of Ripon, lord privy seal, has resigned, owing to his advanced age. The Earl of Crewe succeeds to the office, and in addition will retain the portfolio of secretary of state for the colonies.

LOSS OF THE 'JUANITA'

THE CAPTAIN'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE—FOUGHT WITH DROWNING DOGS IN THE WATER.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 7.—The French schooner 'Juanita,' which was wrecked on the Grand Banks, and 25 fishermen drowned, was owned in Granville, France, by Yvon Freres, and fitted out for the Banks fishing at St. Pierre early last spring, and several times during the season came into Nova Scotia ports for bait. The vessel had had a successful season's fishing and was on her last trip out from St. Pierre when the disaster occurred. The schooner was riding at anchor when a gale came on which so strained her that she opened at the bow, and before the crew could make any effort to save themselves the vessel had plunged, bow first, carrying to death twenty-five of her crew. One man only, the captain, was saved. As by a miracle, in the confusion and darkness, he got aboard of floating debris, and several hours after daylight he was found clinging to a piece of dory plank. In this position the only survivor remained for 36 hours, when he was rescued by the fishing schooner 'General Archimare,' in an exhausted and almost unconscious condition. The terrible ordeal through which he had passed bereft him of his reason.

Several days after his rescue, during his conscious moments, the captain incoherently told of his sufferings and fight for life while holding on to the frail plank. To add to the misery and danger, two dogs which had been on the ship, swam around after the ship went down and when daylight broke they swam to where the sole survivor was clinging on to his frail life preserver, and attempted to share it with him by climbing on the plank. Endeavoring to keep the dogs away, the captain, grasping with one hand one of the dogs, choked it into insensibility; the other he succeeded in holding long enough under water to drown, and once more the survivor had the plank to himself. In this situation he was found and taken on board and cared for by his rescuers.

The 'Juanita' registered 147 tons net, and was built at Liverpool in 1897.

EXCHANGE OF SHOTS

TAKES PLACE BETWEEN AMERICAN FISHERMEN AND CANADIAN OFFICIALS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 9.—An exchange of shots with rifles between American fishermen and Canadian officials is said to have taken place on Lake Superior, opposite Whitefish Point, yesterday. Boats arriving here tell of seeing the trouble at a distance. The local officials admit hearing of the affair, but decline to discuss it. The Americans are said to have been fishing in Canadian waters at this end of the lake for some time, and several days ago officials went to the scene to make a seizure. It is reported here that the fishermen escaped.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING MAILS.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Albert Joseph Love, a relief carrier, was arrested at his home, West Toronto, to-night on a charge of robbing the mails. Decoy letters with marked money were found in his possession. They were used after suspicion had been directed his way, owing to the disappearance of letters to private parties. The prisoner, who came from Kingston seven months ago, is a married man with two children.

TWELVE YEARS FOR SHOOTING.

Parry Sound, Ont., Oct. 7.—Frank Sprano, the Italian, who attempted to kill two constables, and severely wounded Provincial Constable Knight, near Byng Inlet recently, was tried here at the Assizes yesterday on a charge of shooting with intent to commit murder, and convicted on the charge, for which he is to serve twelve years in the penitentiary.

STRANGE CASE OF LOCKJAW.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 9.—J. K. Lottridge, a Stony Creek coal merchant, died in agony about four o'clock this morning as the result of a peculiar accident. On Saturay he was alighting from a H. G. & B. electric car when his foot caught in the step. He fell to the ground and scratched his thumb. When he arrived home a doctor dressed the injury, which was not thought to be serious. On Wednesday lockjaw developed.

FINANCES OF CANADA.

Total Revenue Shows Decrease of $9,307,310 While Expenditure Has Greatly Increased

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the first half of the current financial year shows a total revenue of $40,727,522, and expenditure on ordinary account of $32,061,728, to which is to be added an expenditure on capital account of $14,015,645.

There has been a shrinkage of over eight millions in the customs collections as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

Other sources of public revenue also show a decline, with the exception of that from the post-office. In spite of reduced postal rates the postal revenue for the six months is $200,000 ahead of last year.

The total revenue from all sources together for the six months period to the end of September shows a decrease of $9,307,176, whilst the total expenditure on consolidated fund increased by $3,031,310, and the expenditure on capital account $4,000,743.

The largest item in the capital expenditure is, of course, the outlay on the construction of the new transcontinental railway.

Returns for the month of September show an improvement of $100,000 in the revenue from public works and railways and an increase of $120,000 from miscellaneous sources of revenue, whilst the postal receipts held their own.

There is a decrease also in the capital expenditures on the militia, on railway subsidies and on bounties.

STIFF SENTENCES

ONE MAN GETS TWELVE AND ANOTHER TWENTY YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Ten years on each of twelve counts, but to run concurrently, was the sentence meted out to Abraham Feldman in the Court of Special Sessions by Judge Piché.

Rosenwerg, who was an accomplice of Feldman in a series of robberies which for a time during the spring and summer months set the detective department at defiance, was also given ten years. Sarah Rosenwerg, wife of the latter, was allowed to go on suspended sentence, on the understanding that she would leave town in forty-eight hours. Another member of the band named Silver, who lent the detectives a hand in clearing up the burglaries, and recovering the goods, was discharged some days ago, and the same night was railroaded out of town, his relatives in Brooklyn having forwarded ticket and money to him.

Three men found guilty of the crimes charged in the indictments against them were sentenced in the Court of King's Bench Wednesday by Mr. Justice Trenholme, the severest of the three sentences being that meted out to Alfred Poulin, who was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Napoleon Mathieu and Alphonse Foucault were sentenced to three years each.

Mathieu was the first on the list to learn his fate. He had been convicted of theft by means of false pretence, in that he went from house to house selling bread tickets for a bakery that did not exist. Mr. Justice Trenholme, in passing sentence, called his attention to the fact that he had already been sentenced three times on charges of theft. It was therefore the decree of the court that he spend three years in the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul.

Alphonse Foucault's crime was of a serious nature. He was first arrested on a charge of attempted murder, but the charge was later reduced to one of aggravated assault. In July last he had an argument with a street car conductor, and by way of settling the dispute aimed a blow at him with an iron bar. The blow missed the conductor, but hit a little girl named Annette Charbonneau, whose life for a time was dispaired of.

Alfred Poulin appeared in the dock in prison garb, as he is now serving a sentence of six months on a charge of vagrancy. His crime was that of rape on an eleven year old girl. 'The law in your case,' said the judge to Poulin, 'gives me the power to sentence you to death, or life imprisonment. I have decided to sentence you to twenty years imprisonment.'

The September term of the Court of King's Bench was concluded on Thursday with the sentencing by Judge Lavergne of Paul Nicolo, found guilty of attempting to murder his sweetheart, Marie Lamire, of Baie du Febvre, near Sorel, to ten years in the penitentiary.

JOIN THE CLUB NOW.

Our new 'Bible Study Club,' outlined on page 16, is sure to be a feature of great interest to 'Witness' readers. Every question in each set is of value to the proper study of the current lesson, and its application to practical life. The one special question marked for a written answer each week gives a zest to the study and brings in a pleasant element of contest. No fee is asked: the conditions are clear and simple, and all 'Witness' readers are heartily invited to join and to JOIN AT ONCE.

The first set of questions starts in this issue and the one special question (printed in heavy type) should really be answered in writing before Oct. 25. It is, of course, allowable for contestants to hold their answers back, and forward together from time to time; but they should be prepared each week and laid carefully away, even if not sent in to this office. If they are allowed to accumulate, each succeeding lesson makes it seem less easy to overtake questions of the previous weeks.

Be sure to cut out to-day's explanation and set of questions for reference. Many of our readers will plan to keep a sort of scrap book of this special feature, and will find it very profitable. Read the full particulars on page 16, and lose no time in starting.

THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

Despite Turkey's Protest, Austria Annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CRETE PROCLAIMS UNION WITH GREECE — BRITISH WARSHIPS SENT TO LEMNOS.

Vienna, Oct. 6.—The following is the proclamation of the Emperor Francis Joseph regarding the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:—

'When, a generation ago, our troops crossed the boundaries of your countries you were assured that they came not as enemies, but as friends, with a firm resolution to put a stop to the ills which your fatherland for so many years so severely suffered.

'To our great pleasure we can say that the seed which was then scattered in the furrow of ploughed soil has come up richly. We consider it our most solemn duty to move forward along this path, and with that goal before our eyes we are of the opinion that the time has come to give the inhabitants of both countries fresh proof of our trust in their political maturity.'

BULGARIA'S EXPLANATION.

M. Poprikoff, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a cable despatch to the Associated Press, giving an authoritative explanation of the Bulgarian situation, which is now absorbing the attention of Europe and the world at large. The despatch is in reply to a cablegram requesting M. Poprikoff to send an official statement of the facts. His answer, dated to-day, at the ancient capital of Bulgaria, is as follows:—

'Tirnova, Bulgaria, Oct. 6.—Pursuant to the Treaty of Berlin, Bulgaria has been a principality, tributary to Turkey. Many years ago Bulgaria acquired the right to have diplomatic representatives credited to all the great powers. She maintained such a representative at Constantinople. Until recently the diplomatic representative of Bulgaria to Turkey was invited with the other members of the diplomatic corps in Constantinople, to all official ceremonies, receptions and dinners. On the twelfth of last September, the occasion being the anniversary of the Sultan's birthday, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a dinner to the diplomatic corps, to which the diplomatic representative of Bulgaria was not invited. Steps were at once taken to secure an explanation of this neglect. The Ottoman Government replied that the Bulgarian representative had no right to expect an invitation to this diplomatic dinner, as Bulgaria was a vassal state of Turkey.

'Then there followed a diplomatic conflict between Bulgaria and Turkey. Bugaria considered that Turkey was not respecting the rights acquired by her, and she desired to defend these rights. This was the first incident.

'The Oriental Railway Company operates 300 kilometers (186 miles) of line in Bulgarian territory. The same company operates also about 1,000 kilometers (621 miles) of line in Turkish territory. A recent strike on the property of the Oriental Railway Company in Turkey spread at the same time to Bulgarian territory. This strike was decided upon and directed from outside of Bulgaria. Following an understanding with the representatives of the Oriental Railway Company, the Bulgarian Government took over temporarily the running of the road. The strike, however, spread until the national security of Bulgaria was threatened, and would treat only with the company. This was the second conflict.

'This situation imposed upon the Bulgarian Government the necessity of fixing definitely the relations between the principality and Turkey. The new regime in Turkey made it imperative for Bulgaria to maintain the best of relations with her neighbors, especially as this fictitious condition of vassalage created feelings of suspicion and distrust which might at any moment result in disturbing the peace of the Balkans.

'Bulgaria understood clearly that Austria-Hungary soon would annex the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the general situation was such that Bulgaria was obliged, without delay, to declare her complete independence.

'Consequently, yesterday, Oct. 5, Bulgaria was proclaimed an independent kingdom and Prince Ferdinand accepted the title of King of Bulgaria. This act was communicated to all the great powers by proclamations declaring that Bulgaria was independent. Bulgaria has no aggressive aims. She has given regular form to a situation that already existed de facto.

'We believe that the powers will approve the proclamation of Bulgaria to be an independent kingdom. This act need in no way trouble the peace of Europe or the Balkans. The powers who desire peace in Europe, and particularly those who desire the maintenance of the new regime in Turkey, will be the more convinced of the truth of what I say as soon as they are satisfied that it is Bulgaria's purpose, by this act, to aid in the strengthening of this regime.

'Poprikoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs.'

FIRST 'KING' OF BULGARIA.

Tirnova, Bulgaria, Oct. 6.—Immediately after the proclamation of Bulgarian independence at the Cathedral of the Forty Martyrs in this city yesterday morning, Prince Ferdinand assumed the sovereignty of Bulgaria. The presidency of the Sobranjo, representing the National Assembly, and the Prime Minister, representing the government, then addressed Ferdinand as 'Your Majesty,' and begged him to accept the laurel of glory as the first Bulgarian king. In reply, Ferdinand said: 'I accept the title of Bulgarian King offered me by the nation and the government.'

ATTITUDE OF ENGLISH PRESS.

London, Oct. 6.—'The act is absolutely lawless from every possible point of view and an audacious violation of the Treaty of Berlin,' says the 'Times,' of the Bulgarian declaration of independence. After lecturing Bulgaria soundly, the 'Times' says that she may yet regret that her rulers have forfeited the respect and good will of the British people. The 'Times' cautions the 'Young Turks' to take no risks of war and accuses Austria of entering into a conspiracy with Bulgaria against Turkey.

'If Austria-Hungary persists in taking up that part of the Treaty of Berlin which she dislikes,' says the paper, 'Russia also will persist in tearing up those parts objectionable to her, in particular those provisions which relate to the Dardanelles.

This is the typical position taken by the English newspapers, which are greatly angered by what they call a conspiracy because Great Britain and the King, by a recent warm telegram, have been sponsor for the Young Turk movement, and it is now felt that the government has been duped by Austria and Germany.

A PROTEST FROM SERVIA.

Belgrade, Servia, Oct. 7.—The Government has addressed an energetic protest to the signatories of the Berlin treaty against Austria-Hungary's breach of the provisions of the treaty on the seizing the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This step, it is contended here, will prove fatal to the future of Serviia. The Servian Parliament has been summoned in extraordinary session for October 10.

The popular clamor for a war with Austria-Hungary continues unabated.

Special steps have been taken to insure the safety of Austrians in Servia.

SIR EDWARD GREY SPEAKS.

London, Oct. 7.—The attention of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office has been called to the protocol of Jan. 17, 1871, and to which Austria-Hungary adhered. In this protocol it is laid down that no power could break its treaty engagements or modify the stipulations of the treaty without entering into friendly agreement with the contracting powers and obtaining their assent.

The British Government, therefore, notifies the Austro-Hungarian Government that it is unable to sanction any infraction of the Treaty of Berlin or consent to any alteration therof without previous consultation with the other powers, and in this case especially with Turkey.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in an address to-day before his constituents at Wooler, Northumberland, with reference to the Near East, repeated the terms of the British note.

'The feeling is growing in Europe,' said the Foreign Secretary, 'that armaments should be decreased, but we cannot expect to see expenditures upon armaments decrease if people live under the apprehension that treaties can be suddenly altered without the consent of all the powers who are parties to them.'

Sir Edward paid the highest tribute to what he called the marvellous reformation of Turkey, and to the upright character and the purity of the motives the leaders had shown. It was this that caused the remarkable change in the British feelings toward Turkey, and it had been the desire and hope of the British Government that nothing should be done outside of Turkey to disturb the work of reform.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, in an address to-night before his constituents at Leven, in the county of Fife, Scotland, referred briefly to the Balkan situation.

'There is no reason to think that we shall stand alone among the great powers in this affair,' he said. 'We hope and believe that it will not be bevond the resources of European diplomacy to devise an adequate and peaceful solution.'

BRITAIN COUNSELS MODERATION.

London, Oct. 8.—The British Government this evening telegraphed instructions to the British Minister at Belgrade, to counsel the Servian Government in strong terms that Servia's own interests demand the exercise of great moderation on her part, and the maintenance of a strictly correct attitude.

CONFERENCE OF POWERS.

Paris, Oct. 9.—The fate of an international conference as a solution of the Balkan crisis depends upon the answer given by Great Britain to M. Iswolsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is proceeding to London.

France is confident that if a programme can be arranged a diplomatic way can be found by which Austria-Hungary will participate, and that after this no difficulty need be expected. Germany and Italy are now said to be in direct negotiation with Constantinople and Vienna. The recognition of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina would remove Austria-Hungary's only objection to being represented at the conference.

France, while sympathizing with Russia's desire to open the Dardanelles to her warships, supports the British view that the conference should be limited to the regularization of the existing situation by obtaining compensation for Turkey instead of at her expense. These compensations are to be largely moral, and are to take the shape of the withdrawal of capitulations, the suppression of restrictions in Macedonia, and possibly a money consideration from Bulgaria for Eastern Roumelia. M. Stancioc, the Bulgarian diplomatic agent in Paris, intimated to-day that his government was ready to accept this last-named proposal.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SAIL FOR LEMNOS.

London, Oct. 9.—Great Britain's despatch of a squadron to Turkish waters is the only overt development to-day in the European crisis. Servia's mad impulse to fling herself against Austria shows signs of repression. This gleam of returning sanity is the only bright spot in the general situation. France still speaks hopefully of convening a European congress, but her optimism is not shared elsewhere, not even in London. This question will practically be decided to-morrow at an interview between Sir Edward Grey and M. Isvolsky, respectively British and Russian ministers. Meantime Great Britain's prompt action in the despatch of warships to Lemnos may serve to prevent Greece from accepting Crete's offer of allegiance. That is the real object of the British move.

Berlin, as indicated in last night's despatches, has made up its mind that war is inevitable. Hence, to-day's panic on the German Bourse, which caused the darkest day for many years in all the European markets. Turkey's note protesting against Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a copy of which has been communicated to Sir Edward Grey, set forth in Austria's note that the Ottoman Government feels it to be its duty to declare that it is unable to share Austria's views.

SITUATION IMPROVES.

London, Oct. 10.—The war cloud in the Balkans is believed by British officialdom to be passing. The only prospect of danger is with the emotional Servians and their King, who would welcome the opportunity of making his family popular by leading his soldiers to battle.

A remarkable feature of the situation is the self-control of the Turks, who are acting practically under the direction of Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who is supposed to have written the British note to Austria-Hungary, which was published yesterday. The fact that Turkey is holding its hand, does not mean that it is not deeply aroused by Austria-Hungary's action. The men in power in Turkey know, however, that this is not their time to fight and are swallowing their medicine and biding their time exactly as did Japan when Russia took Port Arthur, and are telling their advisers that while staying their hands, the whole strength of the nation for the next decade will be devoted to obtaining revenge from Austria.

CRETE AND GREECE.

Athens, Oct. 7.—Despatches received here from Canea, Crete, announce that the people of Crete have proclaimed the union of that island with Greece.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Aegean Archipelago, with a population of something over three hundred thousand. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them. In 1898 the powers set up an autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, and Prince George of Greece was appointed high commissioner. The prince has since been superseded by M. Zaimis, formerly Prime Minister of Greece. A large proportion of the population is Christian. The people of Crete have time and again voiced their desire to be united with Greece, the desire taking the form of a small revolution.

Canea, Island of Crete, Oct. 7.—A decree announcing the union of Crete with Greece was published here this evening. Events leading up to the climax followed each other throughout the day with dramatic rapidity. The town was bedecked, and early in the morning people began flocking in from all directions. There was much firing of guns and revolvers, together with plenty of cheering, but perfect order prevailed. Muzzulmans mingled with Christians freely and unmolested.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a great demonstration in favor of union with Greece occurred on the military review grounds. More than ten thousand persons, one of the largest crowds ever seen here, gathered at this place.



MAP SHOWING POSITION OF ISLAND OF CRETE.

COMMUNICATED TO TURKEY.

Constantinople, Oct. 8.—The Greek Minister to Turkey to-day presented to the Porte a communication from his government announcing that the people of Crete had spontaneously proclaimed the union of that island with Greece. He assured the Turkish Government that Greece was not responsible for the proceedings of the Cretans, and he expressed the hope that this action would not disturb the present friendly relations between the two powers. It is feared here that this hope can hardly be realized.

Canea, Island of Crete, Oct. 12.—The Cretan Parliament met this morning and formally voted the union of the island with Greece. The Moslem delegates were not present.

UNEMPLOYED IN BRITAIN

GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADES UNIONS RECOMMEND CREATION OF A MINISTER OF LABOR.

London, Oct. 9.—The General Federation of Trades Unions has issued a manifesto declaring that there are 1,500,000 unemployed in the United Kingdom, with dependents numbering 7,500,000 suffering thereby. The Federation recommends the creation of a Minister of Labor and a permanent 'unemployment board,' and that all members of labor unions refuse to work overtime.



Map showing the territory concerned in the Balkan changes that are taking place. Bulgaria has proclaimed her independence and has annexed Eastern Roumelia, to which she has long laid claim; while Austria-Hungary, is credited with the intention formally to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, over which she has exercised authority since the Treaty of Berlin. Servia has protested against Austria's supposed annexations, and evidently fears a like fate.

DON'T MISS IT!

The OCTOBER Number OF THE

CANADIAN PICTORIAL

A New Picture of His Majesty King Edward

forms a fine cover for this issue. This picture has never before been published, and will be treasured in the home of every loyal subject.

Among other Pictures are—

The Two Canadian Political Leaders,
Quebec's New Lieutenant Governor,
Some Church Dignitaries,
The New G. T. P. Terminal City,
A Mid-summer Snow Storm,
Rebuilding a Historic Bridge,
etc., etc., etc.

TEN Cents a Copy.

Ask for it at your Newsdealers, or send direct to this office

The 'Canadian Pictorial' at **$1.00 a year** is an edition-de-luxe among magazines at a popular price. This rate includes postage to all parts of the world, and also all special numbers.

New subscribers remitting now for volume 4, will receive the October number free, also the November Thanksgiving) number. Volume 4 starts with December issue.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
142 St. Peter street, Montreal.

The 'Canadian Pictorial' and the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' one year each for only **$1.35**

For other Clubbing Offers see last page.

JEWS AND ALCOHOLISM

ONE VICE FROM WHICH THEY ARE IMMUNE.

London, Oct. 5.—Prof. Cesare Lombroso, who is passing a holiday in England, in an interesting interview dealing with genius, insanity and crime among the Jews, drew attention to their remarkable freedom from drunkenness. He said:

'I had a remarkable instance of this when I visited the Jewish lunatic asylum at Amsterdam. In any general asylum it would be safe to say that 53 percent of the patients became insane through alcoholism, either direct or inherited. Indeed, I know no more potent and certain cause of insanity than alcoholism, nor one which affects posterity so extensively. But in Amsterdam the asylum director informed me that he had no cases of insanity caused by alcohol among his patients. This freedom from alcoholic insanity, he observed, is general among Jews everywhere.'

Prof. Lombroso said that he was unable to explain this phenomenon among the Jews.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS

TO BE HAD IN CHEAP FORM.

London, Oct. 5.—Full-page advertisements in several of the leading journals announce that the 'Times' and the firm of John Murray, in conjunction, will publish during the current month, 'by command of the King,' a new and popular edition of 'Queen Victoria's Letters.'

Apart from its literary importance, the announcement has special interest as indicating that the sword has at last been sheathed in 'the book war,' which was waged for nearly two years between the 'Times' and a certain number of publishers, and which directly led to the remarkable libel suit against the 'Times' by John Murray.

To Lord Northcliffe is generally ascribed the credit of bringing about the desired consummation, and, while it is stated that the terms of settlement are decidedly favorable to the publishers, it is evident that the 'Times' has scored a victory for the principle for which the paper contended—that the late Queen's letters should be published at a cheap price.

AERIAL NAVIGATION

Le Mans, Oct. 6.—Wilbur Wright, who on Saturday last, established a world's record for an aeroplane flight, carrying one passenger, made a new record this afternoon, when, under similar conditions, he remained in the air for one hour, four minutes and twenty-six seconds. His best previous record with a passenger was fifty-five minutes thirty-seven seconds.

Mr. Wright thus fulfils the conditions of the contract signed by him and Lazare Weiller, representing a syndicate. The contract calls for the payment to Mr. Wright of one hundred thousand dollars by the syndicate, in return for which the syndicate secures the patent rights of the machine in France and the colonies.

Our 'Bible Study Club' starts in THIS ISSUE. Do not fail to read about it. See page 16.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

An attempting to get off a moving car in Toronto, Alexander W. Falconer, a real estate and insurance agent, fell, fracturing his skull, and died in St. Michael's Hospital of concussion of the brain.

The Milverton post office has been entered by burglars, who blew open the safe and got away with $300 in stamps and $30 in cash.

'Tag Day' in Kingston yielded $1,600 for the General Hospital.

Orillia has passed two by-laws for extending the town's power plant at Ragged Rapids, and for extending the waterworks, at a total cost of $40,000.

Norman Douglas Wilson, son of William Wilson, of Guelph, has died from lockjaw, caused by stepping on a bone while in his barefeet.

The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, has yielded a surplus of $40,000, which will go to the city treasury. The total receipts were $209,000.

Toronto's unemployed committee is already at work on schemes for solving the distress problem during the coming winter. The committee has considered several suggestions, but nothing definite has been decided on.

London has appointed Assistant Fire-Chief Aitken to succeed the late Fire Chief Lawrence Clarke. One thousand dollars was voted to the widow of the late chief.

St. Catharines has made a contract with the Lincoln Electric Light Company to light the streets for five years at $50 per lamp per annum. This represents a saving of $25 per lamp.

While awaiting to be taken to the Central Prison, to serve a sentence, William Brightcliffe escaped from the county jail at Belleville. He was, however, re-captured within a few hours by Hans Cosby and John Detlor, two farmers for whom the prisoner formerly worked. He had exchanged his prison garb for ordinary clothes.

Although one of the largest wholesale firms in London, England, have as yet only an option on the property they have had plans prepared for a twelve story building on the site of Knox College.

Robert Little has died in the city hospital, Hamilton, from injuries received by being run over by a vehicle. In crossing a street, he tried to avoid a rig, with the result that a second vehicle struck and ran over him. Little's skull was fractured.

Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier, Toronto, has accepted the principalship of Knox College.

Two men, Capt. John Hunter, of Sarnia, and Fred. Shields, of Duluth, have lost their lives, near Whitefish, by the overturning of a scow belonging to the Reid Wrecking Company. When fourteen miles from Whitefish, the scow turned turtle, and went down without warning. It was loaded with derricks and other machinery. The crew of the 'Salvator' immediately went to the spot, and saw the scow bottom upwards, but the crew of two men, and the machinery, had disappeared.

Thomas Newton lost his life on Tuesday owing to falling off a ladder suspended from the roof. He was picked up unconscious, and died at his home from severe internal injuries.

A Grand Trunk work train, composed of engine, with three cars of piles and caboose, on Tuesday collided with a yard engine about two miles east of Burford, badly damaging and derailing both engines and killing Engineer Franck, Fireman Birchall, of the work train, and Yardsman Cribble, and injuring Engineer Yapt, and Fireman Lewis, of the yard engine.

For injuries sustained in the collision of two cars on the Ottawa Electric Railway, on the Britannia line, on May 24 last, Miss Lena Morin, of Mechanicsville, was awarded $5,500 at the High Court on Tuesday afternoon.

The Union Stockyards of West Toronto are to be sold to an American firm, said to be Swifts, of Chicago. An offer of 80 cents for the preferred stock and 60 cents for the common stock was accepted on Tuesday by the shareholders of the owning company. There are 100 acres of land in connection with the Union Stock Yards. The company is capitalized at $500,000, there being $350,000 of preferred stock and $150,000 common stock. It is asserted that the civic board of control has also made a bid for the yards.

The Anglicans of Ottawa have decided to make an effort to raise $20,000 towards the laymen's missionary movement, recently inaugurated throughout Canada.

Brockville's population, according to the latest returns of the assessors, is 9,117, an increase of 191 over last year.

At a conference between a special civic committee of Toronto and representatives of the C. P. R. and G. T., on Wednesday, the former asked for a good suburban service. The railway representatives, however, declared that the service asked for would not pay. A committee was appointed to make an application to the Railway Commissioners, the Minister of Railways, and the Premier of Ontario, with a view to securing a better service.

Preliminary steps have been taken towards organization of the Windsor Agricultural Society.

On Wednesday morning an eastbound Pathurst car crashed into a G. T. R. freight car at Front and John streets, Toronto, as a result of which Miss Belle Cummings is dead and three other women are injured. The car struck the train a glancing blow, as the tracks cross diagonally. Neither car nor train was going fast, but the front of the light, single-truck open street car was demolished.

Further opposition is being shown to the efforts of the Ottawa civic authorities to establish a tuberculosis hospital. The property owners of Bayswater strongly object to the erection of the hospital in that suburb.

His Excellency Earl Grey, for the next dramatic and musical competitions for the trophies he offers, will, it is understood, select the judges in England. A few changes have been made. No production must last less than an hour or exceed one hour and a half, and no competing company can have more than a hundred members or less than six speaking parts.

QUEBEC.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec provincial branch of the Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions, held at Danville, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Wm. Miner, Granby; vice-president, Mrs. M. M. Savage, Montreal; secretary, Mrs. Gendreau, Granby; treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Gurd, Montreal. The following superintendents were appointed: Missionary Reading, Mrs. Cross, Montreal; Associate Members, Mrs. Geo. Williams, Montreal; Prayer Union, Mrs. E. C. Woodley, Danville; Missions and Temperance, Mrs. Abbott, Lennoxville; Foreign Mission supplies, Mrs. John Leslie, Westmount.

Sir Henri T. Taschereau, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, on Tuesday completed his thirty years of active service on the Bench, having been appointed a judge of the Superior Court on October 7, 1878. The same day was also the sixty-seventh anniversary of the learned judge's birthday.

May Gagnon, aged 17, has been killed in Quebec by an auto. She was alighting from an electric car as the automobile, driven by Mr. Robitaille, came along. The young woman stopped, as did also the automobile, to allow each to pass, but both started again together, with the result that Miss Gagnon was struck by the machine and knocked down and had her skull fractured.

Lieut.-Col. B. A. Scott has been presented with a silver cigar box in recognition of his courtesy to the officially invited guests at the Tercentenary.

The pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Sherbrooke, Mr. Nicol, has accepted the call to Erskine Presbyterian Church, Ottawa.

WESTERN CANADA.

Mr. James Straton, having a claim against Saskatoon, and having obtained judgment in chambers by default, seized all the movable city property including the health inspector's bicycle and the city fire engine. But in turn a citizen, to whom Straton owed money, promptly garnisheed the articles, so that Straton, in the end, was no better off than before.

The Laird-Scott libel case drags on. It came before the Supreme Court judge at Regina, when it was decided that Premier Scott must file his defence within 15 days. The indictment preferred by Mr. Scott against Mr. Macdonald was quashed, on the ground that the magistrate had no right to allow a committal without taking evidence.

The board of directors of the Manitoba Agricultural College announce the appointment of C. H. Lee, B.A., to the position of lecturer in botany and bacteriology. Mr. Lee is a native of Simcoe County, Ontario. S. A. Bedford, formerly director of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Brandon, will occupy the chair of field husbandry.

Train 64, going eastward, has been wrecked at the Axena siding of the G. T. P., fifty-four miles from Saskatoon. The accident is said to have been due to an open switch. An engine and a number of cars left on a siding were mixed up and smashed, one of them piling up on the overturned engine. When taken from under the wreck, the engineer Martin had an arm and leg completely severed. Conductor Corey and Vische, a brakeman, were also seriously hurt, and were rushed to Watrous for medical treatment. In the meantime, however, Martin succumbed to his injuries.

At the opening of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Winnipeg, three archbishops and seven bishops were present. A parade of over nine thousand men was reviewed by Archbishop Langevin.

The Great Northern Railway is now surveying a line from the southern border of Manitoba to Winnipeg.

The fair wage scale is to be put in all civic contracts in Winnipeg.

The sequel of the Premier disaster, in which eight lives were lost on Aug. 6, at Warren's Landing, Man., is a $60,000 damage suit. The families of six of the other victims, it is understood, will file similar suits.

There has been a big landslide at Prince Rupert, B.C., half a mile to the west of the town.

The private car 'Calgary,' of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, has arrived in Calgary with fifty-three people from the Dakotas and Minnesota, mostly German farmers. An additional Pullman car was required to accomodate the party. They were taken out to the Strathmore district to look over the company's land in that locality. Another large party arrived from Washington, and were taken out to look over the company's land in the Delroy district, east of Calgary.

A correspondent at Vancouver reports the disappearance of C. J. Gwynn, a well-known stock broker. The last heard of him was in San Francisco, intending to leave there for Vancouver. He had about a thousand dollars in cash with him.

A despatch from Vancouver states that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway management, in response to powerful influences brought to bear, has reconsidered the plan of selling lands at Prince Rupert by public auction and will in all probability dispose of them by private sale. It is understood that the sale will take place in June next. The majority of the selling will probably be done in Montreal and Toronto.

It has been decided by the grain standard board of Winnipeg to establish a commercial grade for barley, which shall include all barley weighing forty-two pounds and under. In case commercial grades are established for feed wheat, these grades are to be distinguished as No. 1 and No. 2 feed. The board decided to follow the grading of 1907, in so far as was compatible with this year's wheat crop. This is done in order to as far as possible prevent confusion in the minds of Old Country buyers by the constant changing of commercial grades.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

After a drinking bout of a week, Frank Parise, a fisherman, met his death by falling into a hole in front of the power house at Campbellton. The doctor was of opinion that death was due to suffocation.

John Harvey, a native of Annapolis, was seriously injured while working on the Lingan Railway, says a Glace Bay despatch. A loaded coal car ran over him, cutting off both legs.

James Nagle and C. Conrad, residents of the Eastern Passage, a fishing village at the entrance of Halifax harbor, lost their lives Thursday, while returning from the government works at McNab's Island. They were taking a shortcut instead of the better known route, ran among the breakers and were swamped in sight of shore. Hundreds of boats put out and rescued four men, but Conrad and Nagle were unable to swim and sank almost immediately. Nagle's wife was standing on the shore at the time. Two of the other men have not yet regained consciousness, and grave doubts are entertained for their recovery.

A safe at the store of Ben Winson, New Mills, N.B., has been blown up by burglars, who secured $127. Several cheques for large amounts were left alone.

Mr. James Reid, ex-sheriff of Queen's county, N.B., has died in Gagetown, at the age of 79. He was an Irishman by birth, but came to Canada in 1847. He was sheriff of Queen's county for many years.

Mr. R. A. Conrod, a clerk of Liverpool, N.S., was seriously injured at Annapolis. Soon after the train pulled out from the station at Annapolis Mr. Conrod looked out of the door of the mail car, and as he did his head came into contact with the supports of a bridge. He received a terrific blow, and when assistance reached him he was unconscious and bleeding.

A report received in Halifax gives news of the abandonment at sea of the barquentine 'Nora Wiggins,' from Havana to Philadelphia, the crew landed at Havana. The vessel was owned by Mr. William Brothers, Sherburne, N.S., and was insured for $1,000, and the freight for $1,700.

At the second annual convention of the New Brunswick and P. E. I. W. C. T. U., held at Woodstock, it was reported that the twenty unions had a total membership of 603, honorary members 73, new members 88, pages of literature distributed 115,438, union meetings held 400, parlor meetings 24, house meetings 29, total amount raised $2,049.

The Central Railway inquiry has been postponed until after the elections.

On Wednesday morning John Campbell, aged 61, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, in his home in St. John. It appears that Campbell had an altercation with one of his employers, Mr. S. Peters, and that he struck Mr. Peters behind the ear with a shovel. He alleged he was threatened with arrest, and he went out, bought the poison, and then committed suicide.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Fortunately for Joseph St. Jean, 42, residing at Lafontaine street, he was noticed on Wednesday night to have swallowed a dose of Paris green. He was hurried to the hospital, where the stomach pump was successfully used. Family troubles are said to be the cause of the attempt at suicide.

The enterprise of the Robert syndicate for supplying electric light and power to the city has fallen through. The time for signing the contract has elapsed without its ratification.

According to the report of Messrs. Hyde and Ross, accountants, there is a deficit in Westmount's sinking fund of $266,992 on the credit side. This is partially accounted for, however, by the fact that assessments had not been levied to cover the sinking fund. Reckoning along this line the difference is reduced to $73,695, but the report says that 'the corporation books do not afford such information as to readily account for it.' Furthermore, the report states that it had been represented that certain unsold three and a half percent bonds were of a certain value, whereas the bonds did not represent the amount of money stated.

Benoit Meunier, lately living in Rivard street, on Tuesday, took poison in a lunch room at the corner of Rivard street and Duluth avenue. An ambulance was immediately despatched to the scene, but before it returned to the hospital death ensued and the body was then conveyed to the morgue. It came out at the inquest that he purchased some carbolic acid, alleging that he wished to poison a dog. He went straight out and swallowed the poison. The suicide was due to depression over slack business.

A curious story of being robbed was told in the Police Court on Tuesday by Alexander Duncan, a Scotsman, who alleged that William Seeds had stolen $157 from prosecutor's pockets. He asserted that Seeds gave him a glass of gin which made him insensible, and that the money then disappeared. Duncan declared that he was worth $500,000. The magistrate dismissed the case.

Mr. M. G. Larochelle, K.C., one of the Civil Service Commissioners, has been entertained at dinner by members of the Viger Club.

Mr. G. W. Stephens, the head of the Montreal Harbor Commission, has left for Europe. He will be away for about three months, and it is said that he will visit the chief European ports in connection with a proposed graving dock for Montreal.

Frank Sullivan, of Notre Dame street west, was thrown out of his cart owing to the horse shieing at a passing Grand Trunk locomotive at the Wellington and Ann streets crossing. He was taken to the General Hospital, and died on Wednesday from a fractured skull.

While drawing oil from a barrel at the Outremont round-house of the C. P. R., George Everett received serious injuries. He held a torch in one hand, and the flame coming in contact with the oil, there was an explosion. Everett was immediately enveloped in flames, and was severely burnt on the face, arms and shoulders.

Lord Milner has expressed his willingness to address the Board of Trade, and it is hoped to arrange for the visit to take place on Monday, Nov. 2.

Walter Shields has died in the Royal Victoria Hospital from injuries received while riding a mare in the steeplechase meetng at Blue Bonnets. The mare threw one jockey and then Shields, who also tried to ride her.

A great improvement in Outremont is the removal of the toll-gate which stood nearly opposite the Town Hall, so that the drive around the mountain is now free of toll. The toll gate has been placed at the corner of St. Catherine and Cote des Neiges roads, so as to cut off St. Laurent.

An unknown man was struck and killed by a light engine in the Brand Trunk Railway yard at Turcot, early on Thursday morning. The body was terribly mangled.

Mr. Recorder Weir on Tuesday presented the Royal Canadian Humane Society's medal for bravery to Samuel Voce, 18 years of age, of Maisonneuve, who was instrumental in saving Frank Myers from drowning on June 20, at Bout de l'Ile. Voce and five companions were out boating, when the boat was twice upset. The first time all got in again, but on the second occasion two were drowned. Voce was largely instrumental in saving the others. While he was swimming after his hat his foot touched the body of Frank Myers, and diving down, he brought him to the shore, where he recovered. Voce was in great danger of being dragged down by Myers.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The Chinese boycott of Japan and Japanese goods is reported practically at an end.

The submarine 'Emeraude' has arrived at Cherbourg after a run of eighty-one hours, in which she covered a distance of 633 miles under water. The vessel maintained a regular speed of nine knots an hour. The crew, though much fatigued, bore the severe trial admirably.

Berlin is rejoicing in its first departmental store, and special trains are being run from all parts of the Fatherland to enable persons to come to the capital for the special purpose of inspecting the new establishment.

The first attempt by the New York woman suffragists to have their names placed on the voting list of that city, suffered defeat Tuesday, when fourteen women visited the registration booths and tried to induce the registry clerks to record their names. Mrs. Julia Seaton Sears asked that she be allowed to register on the ground that she has three times voted for president in Colorado, and that the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution makes it obligatory upon any state not to take away the rights of the citizen of another state. Chairman Finney quoted Section 34 of the New York state election law, which states that an elector shall be a male citizen, and, upon that ground, he refused to register Mrs. Sears.

Alexander Sjohim, the only surviving member of the lost schooner 'Beniah McCabe,' has been picked up on a raft 200 miles south-west of the Bahamas, by a Belgian steamer. With him on the raft was the body of a comrade, who had died from starvation and exposure.

The United States Behring Sea Fleet, consisting of the revenue cutters, 'Thetis,' 'Bear,' 'Perry,' 'McCulloch' and 'Rush,' having completed their duty in Alaskan waters, have been ordered to their respective stations. The combined fleet has cruised this season over 60,000 miles, boarded 27 of the 28 Japanese sealers, rendered assistance to distressed vessels amounting to nearly half a million dollars and supplied many villages with food, clothing, medical and surgical treatment.

It is reported at Willemstad, Island of Curacao, from Venezuela, that President Castro is seriously ill, and that the Government of Venezuela will probably soon have to be turned over to the vice-president of that republic.

The managers of 22 of the largest parks and circuses in the United States have formed a syndicate, controlling $32,000,000 worth of park and circus property, with a nominal capital at this time of $300,000, which, before next May, will be increased to millions.

A Canadian woman, fifty years of age, who has dressed as a man for the past fifteen years, is on her way from New York to New Orleans. The New York immigration authorities objected at first, but she told them frankly that she was not good looking enough to earn a respectable living as a woman, and they said no more.

A loan of £5,000,000 sterling for the redemption of the bonds of the Pekin-Hankow Railway has been provisionally decided upon by the Chinese Government. The final decision, however, is dependent upon the situation in Europe. The new loan will be issued equally in London and Paris, and the term is to be thirty years. The security will be the Imperial Government and certain designated revenues of the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupe and Chili. China has notified the Belgian Company holding the railway that the redemption will be affected by the end of next December.

The committee revising the New York code are trying to secure a law to prevent the erection of buildings higher than 300 feet, unless on a square, when 350 they consider should be the limit.

James A. Shankland, a certified public accountant, figures that the lack of system in purchasing such supplies as hay and straw in Manhattan alone meant a loss to the city of $43,000 last year.

After rescuing an aged woman from a burning house in Jersey City Wednesday a policeman, Nicholas Nestor, plunged into the blazing building and met death by suffocation.

The delimitation of the international boundary between Alaska and the Canadian Yukon, south of Mount St. Elias, and in the vicinity of the Alsek river, extending over a distance of seventy miles, has been completed. It has occupied two years. Permanent monuments were erected, and the line was cleared of trees through the wooded tracts.

While a Chicago and Western Indiana train was passing through Chicago yesterday a fireman on the train was shot dead by an unknown man.

President Roosevelt has been asked to go on the stump for Mr. Taft, but does not think it necessary.

A letter in the 'Yorkshire Post' from Glace Bay draws attention to the return of an English family to England because the emigration agents here refused to admit their crippled boy. The writer declares the case is one of egregious officialdom and heartless cruelty, and should be brought to the attention of both governments.

Charles H. Trotter, an American, and Vincento Toledo and Jose Canavan, Spaniards, were murdered in the Philippines, by natives, last Wednesday.

One man was killed, another fatally hurt, and a score of others injured dangerously, in a collision between two Boston & Northern electric cars on Main street, in the Bradford district of Haverhill, Mass., just across the Merrimac river, Tuesday. Nearly all the injured were Italian laborers from Boston, on the way to Andover, where a short line of track is under construction.

During a scramble for a better view among the spectators at a baseball game in New York on Thursday, one man was killed and many others injured.

The 'Mayflower,' the old American Cup defender, came to serious grief while on her way with her crew of adventurous Harvard students to search for a fabled galleon sunken off the coast of Jamaica with a rich treasure in her hold. She was overtaken by a gale about 300 miles east of the Florida coast, and her men are being brought to Norfolk, Va., by the Norwegian freight steamer 'Hyppolite Dumois.'

Settlement of the Iowa Central Railway shopmens strike, which has been on since April 22, was effected on Thursday after two days' conference. The men will return to work on Monday. The shops remain union. A general advance of one cent per hour is granted over the amount offered when the strike was declared, but the advance is several cents below the demands the men made at that time.

During the manoeuvres of the army corps Friday in the vicinity of Askabad, Turkestan, General Mistchenko, who played a conspicuous part in the Russo-Japanese war, and who is now Governor-General of Turkestan, was wounded in a sham battle, and one of his adjutants slightly hurt. A revolutionist plot is suspected.

A son has been born to Prince Mirko of Montenegro, brother of Queen Elena of Italy. The life and health of this baby prince is all there is to prevent the succession passing to the second son of the regicide monarch, King Peter of Servia.

Reports from the Philippines show that the typhoon which prevailed last Sunday inflicted considerable damage. The new town of Taft, on the Island of Samar, is said to have been completely destroyed.

It needs, it is said, a union of German and French workers to make satisfactory dolls for the world's trade. Germans make the dolls and Parisians dress them.

Cardinal Gibbons modifies Dr. MacPhail's charge that American women are idle and unhappy. A limited number of extremely wealthy ones, he says, 'are perhaps the idlest and unhappiest in the world,' but another part of the very wealthy class live quietly and virtuously and any charge of idleness against the middle and poorer classes is absolutely unfair.

As under the present law corporations may not contribute to any campaign fund the United States Republican committee is asking ten thousand individuals to contribute fifty dollars each.

Lord Northcliffe, the head of the corporation owning the 'Daily Mail' and thirty-five other publications, who has just arrived in New York on a two months holiday says newspapers, owing to the rapid destruction of our forests must either reduce their size or increase their price.

In Detroit, before daylight Friday, hundreds of men were lined up before the baseball ticket office waiting for the opening at ten o'clock of the sale of reserved seats for the match between the Detroit American League and the Chicago National League for the World's Championship.

FOUR GENERATIONS.

North Stanbridge, Que., Oct. 7.—Mrs. A. M. Kemp had the honor of entertaining four generations on Sunday. The gathering included Mrs. John McCabe, sr., of Manchester, N.H., her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren; Mrs. M. Ruiter, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. John McCabe; her grandchildren; Mr. and Mrs. Irvin McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. William McCabe; her great grandchildren, Olive and Russell McCabe, of Cowansville.

MRS. DUNSMUIR'S ESTATE.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 6.—The will of the late Mrs. Dunsmuir was read today. It disposes of an estate valued in the neighbothood of two million dollars. Eighty-five thousand dollars in legacies to more distant relatives are made, after which the residue is divided equally between the five daughters, who are named as executors.

CONVICTED HARVESTER APPEALS

Toronto, Oct. 6.—William Gill, through his counsel, is making an appeal to Mr. Justice Anglin for the quashing of the sentence of nine months in the Central prison, imposed upon him by Magistrate O'Brien at Fort William. Gill was a Nova Scotia harvester, and with others was arrested for throwing stones at insulators on the railway telegraph wires. It is claimed in his appeal that the magistrate applied to the case rulings that apply only to much more serious offences.

RUSHING THE WHEAT

C. P. R. HAULS SEVENTEEN BIG TRAINLOADS OUT OF WINNIPEG IN ONE DAY.

There is a remarkable difference in the amount of wheat marketed in western Canada up to date compared with the amount marketed at the corresponding period of last year. According to the returns received at the Canadian Pacific Railway headquarters, the wheat marketed up to and including Saturday last throughout the west was 13,438,300 bushels, while at this time last year only 2,086,000 bushels had been marketed.

The cars loaded on the C. P. R. total 5,582, while last year this time only 2,018 had been loaded. The company is handling the wheat east at the rate of from 250 to nearly 300 carloads a day. The largest amount yet hauled east from Winnipeg was on Saturday last, when 498 cars were hauled. Calculating at the rate of thirty cars to the train, this means that seventeen trains, each with a load of thirty thousand bushels, were hauled out of Winnipeg in one day.

KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR

DR. T. K. FERGUSON, OF TORONTO, LOSES HIS LIFE.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—Dr. T. K. Ferguson, of 700 Bathurst street, was run down and fatally injured by a street car on Arthur street, at the corner of Euclid avenue, this afternoon. The doctor was riding on a bicycle, and, in endeavoring to avoid a waggon which blocked the road in front of him, turned onto the track and was struck by a swiftly-moving car and dragged under the wheels, being carried at least thirty feet before the car stopped. The front wheels of the car passed over his body, cutting him almost completely in two. He was rushed to the Western Hospital, but died before reaching there. Besides the widow, a son and daughter survive.

LOST RELATIVES

The following inquiries are made (from Great Britain) for relatives or friends who were last heard of in Canada or the United States. Any reader who possesses information is desired to communicate with the editor, 'Witness.'

ASHWORTH (ELLEN), was last heard of at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Niece Ellen asks.

BARNES (CHARLES CHIVERTON), florist by profession, last heard of in 1895, at Salisbury, Wisconsin, Maryland, U.S.A. Father inquires.

BRETHERTON, or BRADSHAW (ELIZABETH and MARY), were formerly in Kirkdale Industrial Schools, Liverpool. Elizabeth was afterwards in service at Everton, and is thought to have been sent to Canada, with Miss Rye's emigrants about thirty-nine years ago; Mary was last heard of in Liverpool twenty years ago. Sister asks.

DRUMMOND (ROBERT) left Stratford for Montreal in 1902, where he was employed on the C. P. R.; from there he went to Calgary; may be in San Francisco. Father asks.

RUSH (FRED—the parents or relatives of).—He went to Canada on board the SS. 'Lake Manitoba,' in 1904.

SAUNDERS (BOB) left Esham for America about twenty years ago. Brother Jonathan asks.

WALKER (JOSEPH) last wrote from Rainey River, Ontario. Sister Hannah asks.

WILFORD (A.), last heard of in Vancouver, April, 1908. Parents anxious and inquire.

WILLIAMS (THOMAS and JOHN HOSKING), miners, and natives of Redruth, last heard of eighteen years ago at Salt Lake City, U.S.A., believed to have gone to British Columbia about four years ago. Brother Anthony asks.

HOW MRS. CLARKE FOUND RELIEF

After Years of Suffering Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Pleasant Point Matron Tells Her Suffering Sisters How to be Free From the Terrible Pains that Make Life a Burden.

Pleasant Point, Ont., Oct. 14.—(Special).—That most of the ills that the suffering women of Canada have to bear are due to disordered kidneys, and that the natural cure for them is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is once more shown in the case of Mrs. Merril C. Clarke, a well-known resident of this place and a prominent member of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Clarke is always ready to give her experience for the benefit of her suffering sisters.

'My sickness commenced twenty years ago with the change of life,' says Mrs. Clarke. 'My health was in a bad state. Water would run from my head which would make me faint. When I came out of the fainting spells I took fits. I was bloated till I was clumsy. The pain I suffered was awful. It would go to my feet and then to my head. Many doctors attended me, and I tried many medicines, but nothing gave me relief till I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box stopped the fits and seven boxes cured me completely.'

Every suffering woman should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They make strong healthy Kidneys, and the woman who has good Kidneys is safeguarded against those terrible pains that make miserable the lives of so many women.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

OUR SPRING ITINERATION

(Mrs. Guilford, Tarn Taran, Punjab, in 'The Church Missionary Gleaner.')

HOW WE SET FORTH.

We commenced our spring itinerations this year by encamping at Mirpur. We left home on Saturday morning, Feb. 15, in small detachments. Our Christian inspector and superintendent of our four teen village schools went first with the evangelists who are to accompany us on this tour. Then, later, a bullock waggon vent off with our children and babies from the Home for the untainted Children of Lepers, with their housemaster and matron, to stay with us there till Monday for a treat. Later on still, six camels proceeded with the tents, and all the luggage for a six weeks' journey through all the villages and towns of the countryside. Finally, Mr. Guilford and I, having locked up our house and all our cupboards, started forth, and reached the camp at Mirpur at sunset.

WELCOMES FROM THE CHRISTIANS.

About half a mile from the village a band of Christian villagers came forth to meet us, singing a Christian lyric, and now and then letting off fireworks, to the great alarm of our little yellow-haired Arab steed, pulling us so pluckily through the deep ruts of a sandy unmade road. After passing the village well and crossing the canal, we got down and walked in procession to the schoolhouse. This had been built during our absence in England.

A CREDITABLE SCHOOL.

Great was our surprise to see what a fine building it is, by far the best in every sense of all our village schools. The master is a bright young fellow of good family, Azeez Deen by name, and a sincere Christian, I should think. The school stands at the entrance to the village, enclosed in its own grounds, with abundant room for drill and exercises of every kind, and there is a fine gateway at the entrance. The whole place was decorated, and "Welcome" stood out in large letters over the doorway. On entering, there stood the brisk young master in spotless white from top to toe, a puggaree twisted round his head in the most fashionable and up-to-date style, with his twenty-six boys standing to order. They gave us a military salute, and then went through some very creditable drill exercises to the word of command in English. The whole village gazed in awe and admiration at the scene, and the boys were the heroes of the hour, and for two days stamped about with great importance in their best attire, books in hand. The schoolroom is hung with beautiful International Sunday-school pictures from the Old and New Testaments. We then proceeded to visit some of the houses of the Christians, in the centre of which is the preacher's cottage under a tree, where a short evening service is held daily. Sunday was a day of special services, and in the afternoon Mr. Guilford baptized thirty-nine persons. On Monday morning we had a Scripture examination of the school, and later in the day the assistant inspector of schools under government arrived (a Mohammedan gentleman) to make the annual government inspection. He passed every boy, and wrote in the book that the school is one of the best of the kind in his district.

AN INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

On Feb. 18 we moved on to another place some five or six miles off. Not long after we reached the camp, an old man came from a distant village, saying that there were seven families there who were anxious to be instructed for baptism. The following dialogue between him and my husband took place.

Mr. G.: 'Why do you wish to become a Christian?'

Old man: 'For salvation.'

Mr. G.: 'Can't you find salvation in your own religion?'

Old man: 'No! the only sign that we have of our spiritual teacher is a mound of earth near our houses, and what can that do for us?'

Mr. G.: 'But why do you think Christ can do anything for you?'

Old man: 'Because he is the only one who ever rose from the dead. My son is a servant (chuprassi) in Burma, but his wife and children are with me, and he has sent word that his wife and children are to be baptized if we are, and that he intends to be baptized when he comes on leave.'

A REMARKABLE REQUEST.

This morning we had a visit from two masters of a government school not far off, saying that the chiefs of the village where it was wanted it to be taken on by the mission. One of them said that the head man of the place wanted to give land for us to build on, and that we should send some one to teach them the way of Christianity. The master, who (by the way) was himself a Hindu, remarked to my husband that if this spirit is abroad, we may look for Christianity to spread quickly in this land.

PUNJABI WOMEN AND THE SWEET STORY OF OLD.

Yesterday, Jhandi, my Bible-woman, and I were visiting in a village, and she spoke for half an hour with great grace and sweetness on the matchless grace of the Lord Jesus, and His Almighty power to save all who come to him by faith. A large crowd of women gathered, and generally they are so noisy, the babies screaming, etc. But there was a breathless silence, the tears streaming down several faces, and at the end one woman said, 'What a lovely religion is that of the Lord Jesus: come and tell us of it more often!' It is a village which has been decimated most sadly by plague.

WITH A GREAT SARDAR'S FAMILY.

We moved on again the next day, visiting several villages. My Bible-woman and I paid a call on a great Sardar's family by the way, and were received with great friendliness. Tea and hard-boiled eggs were brought forth, quantities of money were brought to us to touch and return, and some beautiful pieces of kasida work, for which our Sikh women are so renowned, were presented to us. This Sardar of Aime, and the Sardar of Raja Sausi, and the Atara and Manewala Sardars, are all close connexions of the great Rajah Dhulip Singh family. There is a splendid picture of the late Rajah Dhulip Singh in his state robes and jewels in one of the rooms which they showed us, and a very good one of the King and Queen in regal attire also. We had a nice time here with the Sardar's wife and daughter, the latter reading with us, and singing with us Christian hymns. We left them a book of hymns and a delightful little Punjabi 'Life of Christ' in the words of Scripture to peruse, which was translated by my husband for the Sikhs.

A GOSPEL LANTERN LECTURE.

We reached our camp about 6 p.m. again, where we found many old friends ready to welcome us, who had already given our camp followers the wherewithal to make a feast. The Sardar of the village soon came down to pay us a visit, bringing us a large basket of fruit. Today has been spent in visiting and teaching, and this evening at 8.30 p.m. a lantern entertainment was given, when the whole history of redemption from the Fall of Man to the Ascension of Christ was illustrated and explained in the graphic Punjabi languaga

ON AND THROUGH ENDLESS VILLAGES.

Still (March 6) travelling on and on through endless villages and towns, preaching, teaching, visiting! O Lord, what and when will the harvest be? One is often too tired to write much at the end of the day, and then the dust storms have been terrific this spring. How many ounces of it do we swallow, I wonder! Hair and eyes and clothes are full of it, and a fair amount of the same in our food on the days that the Poora wind blows which brings it. Still, the mornings and evenings are exquisite beyond words. Two of the ladies from the C. E. M. S. at Tarn Taran joined us for a week, which was very delightful; one being medical, a good many patients came daily for treatment. But they have gone in now, as the weather is getting hot. We all went into Tarn Taran for the Holy Communion at the beginning of the month, and for Ash Wednesday service. We have all agreed that our Lenten self-denial offerings shall be given this year to the Zenana Mission Hospital at Tarn Taran, as the prices of all foodstuffs are so high this year in consequence of the famine. This has caused general satisfaction, and every one puts by one handful of flour a day out of the daily food for this, to be offered on Good Friday.

ENGLISH 'MUSIC.'

Yesterday as my husband and I were walking across some fields to have evening service at a village where there is a little Christian congregation, accompanied by a little band of young Sikh farmers, we passed a party of musicians returning from a wedding. We inquired what such people were paid for their services. About one pound, they said, and in olden times it was only one special caste of people who could perform the music. 'But,' they added, 'now that English instruments are the fashion' (pointing to the cornet, the bugle, the flute, and bagpipes in the hands of the village musicians), 'why anybody, even the sweepers, can play them! You have nothing to do but to blow hard, and the sound comes forth straightway in great abundance.' This is perfectly true, too, and will give our friends in England some idea of the strange, weird sounds we hear in the various villages where weddings and festivals are being consummated with English musical instruments!

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

Soon after my husband started off this morning a sadhu from a kind of monastery about a mile from our camp came to beg him to come and visit the inmates of that place; and not finding him in, sat the whole day till evening waiting for him to return from his day's preaching, in order to take him back with him. Accordingly about 5.30 p.m. they started off together. He found a beautiful temple, with dwellings round it surrounded by trees and shrubs, and numbers of peacocks all about the place. The chief sad, or abbot, was a dear old man of about one hundred years old. He said he had long wished to see and to hear him, and then he and his followers listened in a wonderful way to the preaching of Jesus and the resurrection. Finally, before leaving my husband presented them with the Gurmukhi copy of the New Testament of his own translation. What a change since the time when our presence was scarcely tolerated and our message scouted in such places!

IN BRAZIL.

Evangelistic work in Brazil, in spite of the labors of missionaries in parts for a number of years, is yet in its beginning. A young man told me that in his travels he visited some thirty towns and villages, some of which had a population of twenty-four thousand; but in all his journey he never met a single missionary. This is typical of practically the whole of the interior of this benighted land, and one longs earnestly to be able to speak to the people of the unsearchable riches of Christ.—S. W. Smith, San Paulo.

THE STORY OF RONDO.

(By Max I. Reich, in the 'Eleventh Hour.')

We only knew him as Rondo, a seventeen-year-old African lad, who spent the last ten months of his brief life in Bethshan, to be educated with a view to his becoming a missionary to his own people. His name was taken from that of his tribe, the Wa-Kavirondo, whose home lies along the north-eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, on the line of the Equator.

Three years ago Rondo was a naked heathen, untouched by Christianity or civilization, living with his widowed mother and brother in a mud hut shaped like a beehive. The Kavirondos have never had a settled missionary: other tribes offered greater attractions. Rondo's people are more backward than their neighbors, some of whom can even boast of a native parliament. The Kavirondos are given up to peaceful pastoral, and fishing pursuits, not at all warlike, and they are remarkable for their strict morality, whatever may be said of their thievish propensities.

Our dear friend, Eben Creighton, an American missionary, was passing through the Kavirondo country, on his way to Uganda and the Congo River, and young Rondo presented himself at his tent, naked and with rings in his ears, offering to work for the white man. He was content to remain with him, and as he would not be persuaded to return to his mud-hut and his fishing, there was nothing else to be done but to annex him for good; and so, having crossed together the great pigmy forest in the Congo Free State, a journey of six weeks, they came to the west coast by a Congo River steamer, and embarked on the 'Jebba' for England.

Rondo's first experience of the white man's country was a shipwreck. The 'Jebba' was smashed on the rocks off the Cornish coast. From the wreck he came straight to Bethshan, the Home from which the missionary who had found him had started for Africa a few years before.

It was a new experience for us to have a black boy, fresh out of heathen Africa, in our quiet Home. Rondo did not at all like it at first, but when he saw the little children come in to morning worship, it touched a tender spot in his heart, and he felt quite at home from that moment.

I pass over Rondo's early adventures in our midst. Suffice it to say they were very lively, and caused us no little anxiety. The heathen in him was yet very much alive. One night he got lost in the labyrinth of the streets, and spent the night on a garden bench. We never had any trouble with him after that to keep him in the house. He got a wholesome dread of London streets.

There was the atmosphere of revival, a living breath of the Divine Spirit, in Bethshan at that time, and Rondo soon came under its blessed influence. Not but that he fought it at the first. A dear girl was moved of the Lord to leave her seat in the meeting and 'speak to that black boy.' She hesitated, and prayed for a confirming word. Her Bible opened at once to the word 'Go!' But to all her pleadings he only angrily replied, 'Go away; I do not want your Jesus!' From that hour Rondo became the burden of that dear child's prayers.

Rondo's outbreak was the devil's last throw. Love conquered him; and if ever the Saviour was real and precious to a human heart, he became so to Rondo. He could not yet read the Scriptures, but he said to us, 'The Spirit has shown me Jesus,' and no one could doubt the truth of the testimony. Oh, how he adored the Lord and his atoning blood. I never saw a human life so marvellously changed in such a short time. His very features altered. His mental powers, as well as his spiritual life, unfolded day by day, like a flower in the sunshine. From that time he never gave us a moment's anxiety, and nothing but joy. The relationship between him and my dear wife was a truly beautiful one. She would give him a Scripture, and he would go and live it out. To a word of correction his invariable answer was, 'Thank you,' and we never needed to take up that particular matter again.

His prayer-life was an inspiration to us all. Not only did his spontaneous prayers bring a fresh breeze from heaven into our meetings, but he was in the habit of retiring to his room for communion with God before every meal. When he was tempted to be a little lazy, my dear wife would not scold him, but say:

'Rondo, had you not better have a little talk with Jesus.'

He would come back with a shining face, and you never saw floors bee's-waxed in the same thorough style. The silver-cleaning day was always a difficult one for Rondo. But after the love and joy of Christ had got properly into his heart, it became the brightest. He filled the kitchen with sunshine and music as he worked away. We can still hear his merry laugh, as one day he read in a little tract how Jesus was subject to his parents, and worked as a humble carpenter at Nazareth. The Saviour became his constant example.

If ever there was the loss of money in Rondo's heart, it got completely cleansed out. He used to tell us how he had cried three whole days because his wages had been stolen from him on the Congo steamer. But now he declared:

'I do my work for Jesus.'

A beggar came to the door, and Rondo put all he had—sixpence—into his hand. The servants rebuked him for giving so much to a common street beggar. Rondo looked grave, and said:

'I give that money to Jesus.'

And if he came from a thievish tribe, we know he never put his finger on a reel of cotton, a shoe string, or a crust of bread not belonging to him. The Divine nature gave him the feelings of gentleman. The power of God had laid hold on that dear black boy, and had stamped the beautiful image of Christ on his ebony face. His one ambition was some day to return to his people and spread the knowledge of his Saviour. He was always praying for Africa.

A missionary from Uganda begged him of us to take him in native costume to a missionary sale of work and garden party. Rondo, to everybody's surprise, after the meeting had been dismissed by the benediction, knelt down and prayed for all present, and for the different mission stations in Africa known to him. He began at Mombassa, and prayed for the tribes of his people right across the continent. He felt he had to obey the Spirit of God.

It was touching to hear him pray for the different countries that the missionaries resting at Bethshan came from. I never saw anyone so unselfish in his prayers. The night before he passed away my dear wife went up to his room, and Rondo prayed with wonderful unction and fervency, quite himself again for the moment, for all who had ever ben kind to him, for the guests in the Home, the servants, the children, not forgetting baby Joseph. He never once prayed for himself.

It was a bleak winter day when we laid him to rest—till the morning of the resurrection. The Master stood with us beside the open grave, and it seemed to us as if his pierced hand pointed far away, to the heathen world, to Africa and to the uttermost parts of the earth. The grave of a son of Africa in our midst is Africa's mute appeal to us. A few days before Rondo fell asleep in Jesus, he was seen in tears. When asked to tell what was wrong, the hot tears welled up afresh, as he cried:

'O Africa! Africa!'

The love of Christ was breaking his heart for his poor country. The Spirit carried that cry to the very throne of God!

In Rondo we have a sample of what grace can do with the most unpromising material. There are no color lines in the new creation. We are all one in Christ Jesus. We wept as we stood beside his bier. But there was no sting in his death, and there will be no victory in his grave, and, therefore we bless the Lord!

Someone, somewhere, will perhaps, through this simple story, hear the call out of the throne to go with the light of Christ to the millions of Africa sitting in the darkness of the shadow of death.

Bethshan, 10 Drayton Park, London.

The Battle for Health

EVERY DAY QUESTION, "HOW ARE YOU TO-DAY?" KEEP WELL BY TONING SYSTEM WITH

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

How to keep well.

This is the problem Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food has helped many thousands of people to solve by reason of their extraordinary blood forming and system building qualities.

The only sure foundation for health is rich, red blood and a vigorous nervous system.

Both of these result from the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Even though you know of this great restorative as a cure for nervous exhaustion, prostration and paralysis, you may have overlooked it as a tonic to build up the system when it gets run down and you feel weak and miserable.

Mr. Wm. Graham, Atwood, Ont., writes: —

'My wife has been ill for some time with nervous prostration, and we had two of the best doctors we could get, but neither of them did her any good. She gradually became worse and worse, could not sleep and lost energy and interest in life. She was almost giving up in despair when a friend advised a trial of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

'From the first box of this preparation my wife used we noticed an improvement and after using six boxes she is completely cured and as well as she ever was, eats well, sleeps well, and feels fully restored. I cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine and am satisfied that my wife owes her life to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.'

This cure is certified to by Mr. C. H. McFarlane, druggist, Atwood, Ont.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will help you fight 'the battle of keeping well.' The genuine bears the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D. 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co.

BIBLE STUDY CLUB

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS, SCHOLARS

and others, will read with great interest the series of suggestive questions on the International S.S. lesson which, starting from **THIS ISSUE,** will appear regularly in 'The Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.' These questions form a new and exclusive feature that we have secured for 'Witness' readers. They will well repay careful thought and study, and will prove of great value in lesson preparation.

No doubt many of our readers will submit written answers each week to the one special question marked for the Study Club Competition; and whether they win medals, prizes or other honors, all who compete will be sure of one reward, namely, the enlarged outlook and clearer vision that comes from a study of the word.

The Club is not only open to Teachers or Scholars alike, but is free to readers of all ages whether or not they are adherents of any Church or Sunday-school.

Full particulars of this interesting competition will be found on PAGE 16. Also the FIRST SET OF QUESTIONS.

Better cut out the whole section and preserve for reference.

START AT ONCE! TELL YOUR FRIENDS!

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:—	
Mrs. E. A. MacKenzie, Welsford.. .. .. .

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.
WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00.
WORLD WIDE, $1.50. No extra charge for delivery in Montreal or for foreign postage.
NORTHERN MESSENGER 40 cents; three copies, $1.00; 8 clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20c. per subscription

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount

In the case of **Renewal** subscription **25 p.c. off** the regular annual rates
In the case of **New** subscription **50 p.c. off** the regular annual rates

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES

For two or three publications to the same address

Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $4.90 **for $3.40**
Daily Witness and World Wide worth $4.50 **for $3.30**
Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $3.80 **for $2.25**
Weekly Witness and World Wide worth $2.50 **for $2.00**
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger, worth $1.40 **for $1.20**

Six months' trial at half the above rates.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island and Zanzibar.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address; 'World Wide,' in clubs, 15c extra postage. ('World Wide' alone at $1.50 is postpaid the world over.) No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign Postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness, $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 30 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates: $5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10.00 and up to $30.00, 10c.
U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

OCTOBER, 1908

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.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1908.

Our reference to the entry of three pensioned ex-judges of the Superior Court into active politics has been used to further personal attacks, which was the very last thing we could wish. It was on general grounds that we deplored what seemed to be a growing practice of judges qualifying for pensions and then re-entering the active arena of political and business life. When a lawyer assumes the judge's robe and dignities, it is his impartiality and aloftness even more than his wisdom that is regarded. He is supposed to have no mercenary interest in any suit he may be trying; nor to be influenced by past favors or a lively sense of favors to come. But if while he is on the Bench he is known to be looking forward to joining his party actively again, or to do business for some big company or companies that may have suits before him, he is bound to be mistrusted and his office and the law are in danger of public contempt. In England the office of judge is so highly regarded by those who hold it that it is very often most difficult to get judges to retire even when they should because of infirmities and extreme old age. Anything that would lessen the authority of our courts we should deplore, and thus we are most jealous of the reputation of our judges.

The following are interesting figures comparing the end of the Liberal régime with the beginning of it:

	1896.	1908.
Commerce	$239,025,360	$650,793,139
Exports—		
Agricultural	50,581,002	121,171,199
Mining	8,059,650	39,177,133
Forest	27,075 686	44,170,470
Industrial	9,365,284	28,507,124
Revenue	36,618,590	96,500,000
Bank discounts	224,507,301	584,732,914
Bank deposits	245,028,143	650,126,252
Post-office (deficit)..	760,997	*1,000,000
Debt per capita	$50.82	$40.50
Taxation per capita	18.28	15.73
Marine insurance—		
Merchandise and products	84½p.c.	38 p.c.
Grains	99 p.c.	38 p.c.

*Surplus.

Whereas under the Conservatives the commerce of the country had increased 67 millions in eighteen years, under the Liberals it increased 412 millions in twelve years. These figures are taken from statements selected by the advocates of the party from the blue books, and surely no government in any country ever had a better showing to boast. The only question that remains to be asked is whether this is the work of the Liberal Government, or how far it is so. If it is the Government's work, how has it been accomplished? We can account for some of the improvement by cold storage and other facilities, and the improvement of the channel and of Montreal harbor. But no one would attribute all this advantage to these things, which have been gradual developments. The great economic acts of the Liberal Government were the two reductions of our tariff towards Britain, the first of which took place at the outset of their administration. If the Government claims to be the cause of the country's giant strides towards prosperity, surely the British preference must have been the method of it. Now if the British preference has done so much for us, why not give us more of it? We want a great deal more of such progress.

Perhaps it is because so many secretly worship the goddess of chance that so much attention has been given to the game of roulette played by Sir Hiram Maxim and the Earl of Rosslyn. Every gambler is obsessed by the idea that there is a law of averages which, if properly understood and applied, would make him certain of breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, or in any nearby 'blind hookey' dive. Yet there is a scientific principle in many, if not all, games of chance which, strange to say, none but a very few gamesters understand. Most of them prefer some occult system based on the law of averages. This law, so-called, has been studied in all its bearings, scientifically, philosophically, mathematically and experimentally. But in no way, in no instance, has it ever been proved to operate in games of chance for money in favor of the person who plays against the bank. There are stories, of course, of someone having broken the bank, and in very large play the fortune might fall out that way, but it would be against heavy odds of probability. The doctrine of averages, whatever there may be in it, is all on the side of the dealer. The fact remains that the only men who make money by gambling are the keepers of the tables. This should be a sufficient warning for everybody to keep away from them, for the fact is that the dabbler is bound to lose, sooner or later, whether he plays the game as a Wall street lamb, a Monte Carlo plunger, or otherwise.

An old argument in favor of alcoholic stimulants is that it gives the drinker increased capacity for work, though it is admitted that there may be subsequent reaction with decreased capacity. This common opinion is combated in an article in 'McClure's Magazine' for October. The writer, Dr. Henry Smith Williams, describes the results of tests made to observe the effects of alcohol upon typesetters. A comparison of results of work on normal, or non-alcoholic, and alcoholic days showed, in the case of one worker, no difference. But the remaining three showed greater or less retardation of work, amounting in the most pronounced case to fourteen per cent. The quantity of alcohol taken by each worker was small, only a little more than one ounce. As typesetting is paid for by measure, the retardation meant earning ten percent less on alcoholic days than on days when none was taken. In the same way it was proved, in the case of telegraph operators, that after drinking a small quantity of alcohol, one glass of beer, the keys were released more rapidly than before it was taken, but the wrong key was more frequently released. In other words, speed was obtained at the cost of accuracy. In this connection it may be observed that scientific investigation of the effects of alcohol on the human system is being more thoroughly and extensively carried on in these days than ever before. The objects sought are to ascertain precisely the results on health, mental and physical capacity, sickness and economical values in employment, especially in positions of trust and responsibility. Every test so far made is absolutely condemnatory of the use of alcohol, except in cases of extreme exhaustion, to increase the action of the heart. It is well to have this fact scientifically demonstrated, though the railways and other great concerns established it long ago, and act upon it inflexibly.

AS IT SEEMS TO-DAY.

We find Mr. Borden a very well-meaning man. So is Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Whether Mr. Borden would manage his crew any better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or as well, we have no means of knowing. What we do see plainly is that in that direction there is a pretty tough job before either of them, and that the Opposition leader is not as much in a position to command as Sir Wilfrid has become through the ascendancy of his own amiable personality, and the loyalty which has become second nature with his following. Sir Wilfrid has, moreover, at the moment a far more cohesive party than that of Mr. Borden. Mr. Borden's party is indeed plainly at daggers drawn within itself. Then the Liberal party has a record of twelve years to criticise, while we can only surmise what the future of its opponents would be. Their administrative lapses have fallen back into history. Those of the Liberal party have been glaring enough, but the worst of these have also been in eras that are closed by the removal of the responsible ministers from office. Should the party get a new lease of power, we should hope for a further improvement in the personnel of the cabinet.

When we come to matters of policy, we are more at sea, for neither party has deigned to be explicit. The Liberals rest upon their laurels, and say, see what we have done. The Conservatives are similarly retrospective, and reviewing the same history, say, see how badly they have done. Mr. Borden has, however, revealed his personal policy in broad and strong lines and in about all points but one we differ from him. That one item is the purification of our politics and our administration. On this matter he has shown himself for years very zealous. He has, as he says, forced the Liberal government to make new legislation for the reform of the internal management of our representative institutions. He now says this legislation has been halting and imperfect, and in that we agree with him. But why does he not say what he would now do to mend it?. That would help us to know what he is committed to. All he assures us of is a delicious exposé of all the wickedness of his predecessors, with no doubt new and fascinating sets of magic lantern slides, by means of which we shall be enabled to sup full of horrors. For the rest, we find Mr. Borden on the wrong side. He is an extreme protectionist, which means that he would heavily increase the burdens of the people while adding little to the national revenue. He has not himself told us that he means to do this, but his Montreal lieutenants have not been so mealy-mouthed about it. What we want to know from Mr. Borden is, what his policy really is in this matter, so that our burden-bearing people may know what is before them if they support him.

Again, we find Mr. Borden to be an extreme exclusionist. He would not only shut out the workers from Asia, but would put all possible limitations on the growth of our population from Great Britain and Europe. This is logically of a piece with the other. The one thing means strangulation of our trade, and forcing us at great expense to live by sucking our own thumbs; the other means the prevention of our internal development by the exclusion of willing workers. Both are methods limiting the country and making it a dear one to live in. Both are preparing us in the very worst way to hold our own when the teaming Asiatic populations come into competition in the world's markets. Both condemn us to littleness instead of permitting the natural growth by which we might expand into a great nation, specially attractive to the ruling spirits of the superior races. Mr. Borden is also an extreme provincialist. There is to our mind nothing more unCanadian than to count it a virtue to side with sectional as against national interests. In this connection we cannot but refer to the unpatriotic attitude of Mr. Borden with regard to the treaty with Japan. It is usual with opposition leaders, when delicate foreign situations arise, whose results may easily be fearful, to stand by the government, which will naturally do the very best in the circumstances. The settlement of the Japanese troubles was admirable, but instead of supporting the government in it, Mr. Borden took up the local cry against it.

Another specialty of Mr. Borden is public ownership. We could wish that he was more explicit about this. That would hardly be wise, however, in view of the interests, mostly in the ranks of his own party, that would be invaded. Public ownership is a step towards socialism. That does not condemn it. Society will always be made up of compromises between social and individual management. There is a certain part of the public utilities that should in reason belong to the public. A city, for instance, should obviously have control of its own streets and of everything attached to them. That it should have control of the administration of the services themselves is not so plain. Yet even in the management of the streets we have in Montreal examples of the difference between city and company management in the matter of paving, where the city work is the roughest slop work, while that of the Street Railway seems meant to be found whole and smooth when Montreal is a buried city. Public administration can be made fairly perfect under non-political management—witness the Montreal harbor. But public management in Canada means political management, and wherever the management is political, as it used to be in our harbor, as it unfortunately seems to be still in the Intercolonial Railway, as it is still more in most civic services, say snow removal, we have simply to pay far more for far worse service. Almost everything that is worked by the public is worked in private and not in the public interest, and much worse worked than when it is worked by a company in its own interests—that is, in the interests of efficiency and profit. We do not think, however, that Mr. Borden is going to teeter much on his public ownership plank in this campaign, or if he does, that it will solidify his party.

GOOD WORK.

'I urge upon the people of Quebec to 'repudiate the slanders uttered by men 'who have nothing but party advantage 'in view, and to consider the proposition 'put forward by those who have shown 'in the past and proved by their actions 'that they are the friends of all and 'the enemies of none in our confedera-'tion.' Of whom and for whom was Sir James Whitney talking when he said this in his pleasant and able speech last this in a speech at Montreal a few evening ago? It is probable that every Liberal will say amen to it with much fervor, as they are the party suffering most from evil-speaking. It seems almost as though it was the peroration of Mr. Fisher's able response, delivered on the same evening to Mr. Ames's attacks on the Government of which Mr. Fisher is a member. It is now for Mr. Ames to show that he has not greatly overstated his case and seriously misrepresented facts, a well-balanced statement of which would have served his purpose much better with those who are open to conviction. As for being the friends of all and the enemies of none, we can safely say that no statesman ever did so much as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done to bring into harmony all sections of the people, and no statesman ever was so universally looked on as fulfilling that description. As Mr. Willison, editor of the Toronto 'News,' forcibly puts it in his biography of the great stateman, 'Sir Wilfrid 'Laurier's public career is remarkable 'for consistency and unchanging devo-'tion to three great objects: the asser-'tion and maintenance of the principle 'of federalism; ardent and unflinching 'championship of civil and religious 'freedom, patient and courageous re-'sistance to the denationalizing tenden-'cies of racialism, sectarianism, and 'provincialism.' 'He was happy,' Sir Wilfrid has said, 'to proclaim in the 'old French city of Quebec that the 'basis and aim of the ideas and hopes 'of Liberals was to create a Canadian 'nationality. Their great object was 'the development of the work of Con-'federation, to draw closer, to bind and 'cement together, the different elements 'scattered over the face of British North 'America, and to weld them into one 'nation.' That good work Sir Wilfrid and his party still pursue. Sir Wilfrid still glories in this as the chief work of his life, the making of a nation out of different peoples.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

In reading of the charges brought against the present Liberal regime by the Conservatives, which would have more effect even from the Conservative point of view if they were made judicially and were not so obviously overdrawn, it is interesting to recur to the history of the campaigns of 1872 and 1877, and later campaigns, and the methods of the Conservatives thereat. We read that Sir Hugh Allan's contributions to the Conservative campaign fund in 1872 alone exceeded $350,000; and in the charges brought against Conservative ministers, it was shown that in 1887 over $100,000 had been drawn from public contributors and from persons interested in railway subsidies and distributed in twenty-two constituencies in the Quebec district; while it was established by investigation into the charges made by Mr. Tarte in 1891 against Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Thomas McGreevy, M.P. for Quebec West, that $119,000 were contributed by one firm of contractors to the election expenses of ministers and their candidates. Of Sir John Macdonald it has been said by Mr. Willison: 'Bribery of the individual voter, 'bribery of constituencies by promises of 'railways and public buildings, and bri-'bery of provinces by timely rearrange-'ments of the financial terms of Confed-'eration all obtained under the regime 'of Sir John Macdonald; and if he did 'not originate, he at least did some-'thing to perpetuate and establish these 'deep-seated evils in our politics. A 'still sterner judgment must be passed 'upon the Redistribution Act of 1882, 'and the Franchise Act of 1885. These 'were bold and direct attempts to use 'the power of a parliamentary majority 'to stifle public opinion and destroy 'freedom of elections.' And more to the same effect.

This pertains to the past, but parties like individuals can be largely understood from their past careers, and a party that continues to advocate privilege can never even if it wished to, escape corruption. That is axiomatic. We know that Alexander Mackenzie sought to give the country honest enlightened government, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has sought to do the same no serious authority attempts to deny. That some of Sir Wilfrid's followers have made mistakes or worse can undoubtedly be proved, but not the most rabid Conservative to-day even attempts to show a Liberal corruption wide-spread and in the very warp and woof of Conservative politics such as there was in the 'good old times' so highly lauded by Mr. Borden, of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Thomas McGreevy and others. A good deal in the way of political decency has been accomplished since then, and more, much more, must be accomplished. But the latter is hardly likely to come about through the efforts of such men as Messrs. Bennet, Lefurgey, Fowler and Foster, or the High Protection advocacy of Messrs. Ekers and Ames. Whatever else may be said for or against it, protection has proved itself everywhere an inevitable and prolific mother of corruption.

OUR IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

The following is a clipping from a Welsh paper—'On Thursday last a ve-'hicle belonging to a special depart-'ment arrived in Fishguard and exhib-'ited a number of gloves containing re-'mains of cereals, the products of Ca-'nadian farms. The exhibits attracted 'a little attention among the farmers 'attending the market.' Though this is not Welsh, it still seems to need translation from the English spoken in rural England to the English spoken here. Having inquired, we understand it to mean that a number of sacks containing samples of grain were exhibited at this Welsh market town, and we assume the special department referred to to be the Canadian Department of Immigration. We have here a picture of the practical methods adopted by that department for interesting the farming classes of the British Isles in Canada. It is natural that each minister should claim for his own departmental rule, as far as he may, the wonderful prosperity which the country has enjoyed during the Liberal tenure of office. The Finance Minister claims his government's tariff revision as the chief factor. If it was, we should look to him for more in the same direction. The preference was, we admit, an inspiration, so far as it went, and added greatly to our exports as well as to our imports. But the thing that has done more for Canada than Mr. Fielding's efforts to balance his duties between the demands of rapacious manufacturers and the needs of the consuming public, has been the opening up of a new Canada in the regions west of the Great Lakes. Apart from the tens of millions of dollars in cash and effects which incoming settlers have brought with them, our immigrants have become at once producers of wealth; a source of increased traffic for our railways, and consumers of all kinds of domestic manufactures. If every able citizen is worth a thousand dollars to the state, what are we to set down as the economic value of a million?

Mr. Sifton, who became Minister of the Interior in 1896, saw, beyond the depression of the moment, he assured future of Western Canada. All it lacked was population and that he set about obtaining with as little delay as possible. In the twelve years which have elapsed since his able and vigorous policy was introduced we have received in all 1,219,943 immigrants, until some timid-souled Liberals have actually grown afraid of the marvellous success of their own policy. Supposing two-thirds of these to be producing citizens by this time, or about to become such in a year or two, and this is, we think, a very safe estimate, this would, at a thousand dollars each, mean an importation of more than eight hundred million dollars. No doubt many causes tended to this great migration, chief among which were the era of prosperity which supervened soon after the Laurier Government's accession, and the fact that the United States had ceased to have as good lands to offer. But to that government belongs the credit for the successful immigration propaganda which is now in force on our behalf throughout Britain, the United States, and other parts of the world where the most desirable classes of settlers are to be had. The former government had no immigration policy at all to speak of, and what was worse, they were not able to hold even the few immigrants who did come to our shores. They could not so much as retain the presence in the country of the native born and no less than a million of our sons and daughters departed to the United States in the ten years prior to 1896, a good thousand million dollars' worth of native humanity. If the government were to be judged alone on its immigration success the popular verdict could not be otherwise than in its favor. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared this week at Montmagny that 'our immigration policy has contributed more than anything else to maintain the great strength of Confederation.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier is right. The growth of Canadian industries could not have taken place without it, and no greater disaster could possibly happen than the substitution of the exclusionist policy for which Mr. Borden and his supporters have declared.

With its up-to-date immigration policy, the present government has also done all it could to make it easy for settlers to get started in the west, with the result that contentment and optimism have superseded the dissatisfaction and despair of the old regime. And not without cause. In the eighteen years of Conservative rule, 32,000,000 acres of land were given away to railway promoters, and as a part of the process, allowed to be locked up awaiting the pleasure of the great railway company, which had good practical reasons for delay in making the selection on enormous area in alternate sections a mile square all over the best part of the west, thus keeping settlers far apart from one another, and adding enormously to the hardship and the expense of living in that part of Canda. Under their policy of land monopoly, we are left, as Mr. Blake reminded us, in 1891, 'with a North-West still empty.' Mr. Sifton, on assuming charge of the Department of the Interior, required the railway company to make its selection at once, and thus released a great deal of territory from unprofitable monopolization. Under the Liberal administration no more lands were given away to railways. Under it the homestead laws have been made more liberal, and in the last twelve years 35,000,000 acres have been given to homestead settlers,

the entries in sixteen days of the month of September past being larger than was shown in any whole year under Conservative rule. For monopoly in matters of transport the present government has substituted competition and freedom, and that freedom has given traffic enough for all. Whatever party names may count for, the North-West under Conservative administration was a land of the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick, while today it is a land of fulfilment.

MR. BOURASSA.

Mr. Bourassa, who has been likened to a 'General Boulanger the Little' in Canadian politics, but who has far higher qualities, it seems to us, than that spectacular and once so popular French leader, is announced as coming to the support of Mr. Arès, the Opposition candidate in the county of Rouville. Mr. Bourassa is a great reformer —all by himself. He belongs to no party. Opposition is his metier till he shall have a party all his own. Not till then can we look for constructive statesmanship at his hands. His is simply a fault-finder, which is often a needful though somewhat unthankful calling. It is not unnatural, therefore, that he should everywhere support the Conservative candidate. He is to-day the most redoubtable champion the Conservative party has in this province. Whether his championship will serve the party a good or a bad turn, is a question which the Bleus of the province will answer differently, according as they are Castors or not, for it will be noticed that the men whom Mr. Bourassa honors with his active support are the reactionaries who are against modernism in every form. He volunteered his support to Mr. Giroux, who, as an alderman, was a leader against permitting Montreal to have a public library. That is the kind of ally that Mr. Bourassa is after, for behind such men there is an all-pervading influence that can, without showing itself, make or mar a career. For the same reason those who desire the spread of enlightenment and who wish to see our people hold their own as belonging to the century in which they have to live will be found opposed to such men as Mr. Giroux, and consequently on the opposite side to Mr. Bourassa. In the meantime, Sir Wilfrid Laurier continues his triumphal progress, and, so far as he is concerned at least, the Liberals everywhere have reason to be proud. If his enthusiastic receptions in both Ontario and Quebec were a certain indication of results, then would victory surely perch upon the Liberal banners on Monday, Oct. 26.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

As we never placed much confidence in the stability of treaties, especially those of 'European concerts,' as a sovereign antidote to war, so now we do not share the pessimism attributed to some statesmen in their first chagrin at seeing the great peace-with-honor Treaty of Berlin torn to shreds. That treaty was a makeshift in every detail, an attempt to maintain conditions against all natural tendencies, a balanced pull of dissatisfactions, an entirely unstable equilibrium. It has served its turn for thirty years very remarkably, but its effect upon the permanence of Turkish rule has, in the long run, been negative. It was not the Young Turkey movement that caused the dismemberment of Turkey. There is in the surprising melting together of the most discordant peoples in Constantinople and in Macedonia at the time of the announcement of constitutional government, reason for believing that had the same cause been given before the lost provinces had grown into separate entities, whether as autonomous states or dependencies on other powers, these might perhaps also have joined each other in a Turkish federation. Whether that can be imagined as possible or not the conditions established by that treaty were certainly a step towards the severance that has taken place, a severance which the recent hopeful and enthusiastic attempt to rehabilitate Turkey only precipitated. If, then, diplomacy can only keep before it the maxim of Abraham Lincoln, that nothing is settled till it is settled right, diplomacy can still hope to be a very potent factor in preventing the necessity of war and in gradually producing a condition of things in which there will be little need to prepare for the contingency of war. Of course there always remains the question what is is right where divers races and creeds hold different views of what is best for any country. Get-together agreements work well only when all parties find the agreement the best thing for them. The good result can only be reached by getting all parties satisfied, or at least so far satisfied that they will acquiesce rather than fight. The time, however, when the potentiality of power in the background will not be an element in all such conclusions seems as yet a good way off. The great offender in the present case is not Bulgaria, which was under no treaty obligations, but Austria, which was one of the signatories of the treaty, which she has now broken, and Germany, which as an ally backs her in that political crime, and renders her unassailable. It is for her to consider whether she is settling things permanently and right. When polyglot empires made up of disaffected nations take to falling to pieces without a blow her turn may not be far off. The empire of Austria-Hungary is at present tolerated because of a certain reverence for a wise and prudent ruler. Will it be tolerated when that historic bond is no more?

BEACONSFIELD'S WORK UNDOING.

Mr. Asquith thinks it will not be beyond the resources of European diplomacy to find a peaceful solution to the Eastern question. Although Great Britain has protested against the acts of Bulgaria and Austria as highhanded breaches of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, which could not be permitted without the consent of all the signatory powers, we cannot imagine that the English Premier hopes to see the peaceful settlement he looks for in the restoration of the conditions imposed by that treaty, which was a get-together bargain between the great powers, indifferent to the wishes of the parties most interested. Bulgaria already had her hands on Eastern Roumelia. Eastern Roumelia wanted to join Bulgaria; but the powers made Bulgaria leave it in the hands of Turkey. Great Britain, acting through Lord Beaconsfield, an oriental in spirit, wanted to see Turkey maimed as little as possible as her policy had always been to use Turkey as a buffer against the encroachments of Russia, and to keep Russia from her ambition of getting possession of Constantinople, and so threatening Great Britain's Mediterranean trade and her route to India. Russia felt greatly hurt by that treaty. Russia had conquered her way to the Balkans, and was forced to retire to the Pruth, while her Black Sea fleet remained under lock and key at the Bosphorus, a stipulation very galling to her. Austria, which had taken advantage of the excitement to garrison two Slavic principalities south of the Danube, was allowed to administer, but not to annex, them. All these limitations were imposed by Britain and France, and Lord Beaconsfield called it 'Peace with Honor.' It was, however, obviously a condition of very unstable equilibrium, which only needed a slight movement on the part of Germany, the heavyweight at the middle of the see-saw, to unbalance. This the Kaiser has taken his opportunity to do, the occasion being the Turkish revolution, which threatened to alter the conditions for all the parties by changing the negligible sick man into a robust and youthful power. The weakness of Britain's position is to be found in the naturalness of all the moves on the board, including Crete's determination to join Greece and the hardship of forbidding any of them, as well as the fact that the principal moves have already been taken and there is no very obvious power in sight by which they can be reversed. The present British Government has certainly good reason to sympathize with the Young Turkey party, seeing, that, like that party, it has, in addition to absorbing internal questions, for whose solution the country had long waited, and which were specially the mission of a Liberal Government, had to deal with a series of the most distressing imperial questions that could arise. If they can again achieve peace with honor it will greatly redound to the glory of the Asquith Government. But to do so it would seem wise not to adopt too nonpossimus an attitude towards facts which Britain is not going to war to reverse.

TURKEY'S PLIGHT.

We cannot but assume the revolt of Bulgaria, including Eastern Roumelia and that of Crete and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria as accomplished and irrevocable facts, whatever diplomacy or threats may do. A few days must show us whether this evolution will be effected without warfare or not. Turkey seems to have the painful choice between allowing herself to be freely despoiled by all who will, and of fighting against Bulgaria, Austria and Greece all at once, while either Bulgaria or Austria-Hungary could easily give her all she could do in her present unready condition. Yet supposing her to accept the situation, where is the end of it? We can only look for the transference of the storm centre to Macedonia. Turkey's hope of retaining that rests partly in the equal pull in three or four directions, and partly in the tremendous revolution in sentiment that has possessed, or at least two or three weeks ago possessed, the peoples of Macedonia. It is only eight years since Greece claimed Macedonia as part of Greece, although Demosthenes, the last of the ancient Helenic patriots, accounted the Macedonians outside barbarians. We all remember how Greece sought to enforce this claim by arms, and completely broke herself at the border upon the solid and stalwart ranks of Edhem Pasha. Bulgaria also claims Macedonia as hers on the ground that a majority of its people are Bulgarians, and is even now threatening to march upon it and take possession. The ambition of Austria to become master of this ancient province is notorious. The seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina has this as its principal objective. Not that Austria cares much for the country; what she cares for is the sea; she wants Salonica as an imperial seaport.

With those three powers pulling in three different directions Young Turkey may perhaps hope, as hitherto, to see Macedonia remain where it is. The other circumstance that affects the question is a very imponderable one, namely, the new Turkish loyalty which suddenly united in the warmest embrace peoples who up till then had regarded each other with abhorrence. It was in Macedonia that the Young Turkey movement was nursed, and where it ripened and exploded, amid the most exstatic scenes of gratitude to the Sultan and unheard of demonstrations of mutual confidence and loyalty. Will that Turkish loyalty stand the strain of the recrudescence of racial aspirations and racial interests precipitated by the decisive action of Bulgaria? Or will lifelong habit gain the victory over sudden and preternatural impulse? The future of Macedonia would almost seem to determine that of the Turkish empire, at least in Europe. Should Macedonia revolt or be seized, Italy would certainly lay first claim to the Albanian coast and the environs of Constantinople would be all that would remain to the Turk. That would be as nearly as possible the fulfilment of Gladstone's curse that bundled the Turk out of Europe bag and baggage. What stand the Turk could make in Asia would be the next question. Arabia would practically become a British dependency and the remnant would be as much squabbled for as ever.

TOO CHEAP.

Lord Northcliffe has come to New York and every word he utters is telegraphed all over the continent as though he were a visitor from Mars, or as though we might hope, from some chance remark about the New York skyline, to get some inkling of wisdom from another world. There is one thing that Lord Northcliffe does know about. He has made a more extensive study than any other man of the commercial aspect of newspapers. He says they must either reduce their size or increase their price. He bases this on the fact that the spruce forests from which paper is made are fast disappearing before the voracity of the press, and paper will therefore cost more. This looks like a very intelligent argument and probably bears some relation to facts in many parts of the world. A gentleman just returned from the west says that it feels queer to get back to the region of one-cent newspapers after everywhere paying five cents. Indeed, he had to pay twenty-five cents when he was in Dawson some years ago. It is therefore plain that newspapers are not everywhere given away, without any reference to cost, as they are in Montreal. In Montreal newspapers are sold at the lowest price that can be named, and that is largely absorbed in the cost of distribution, and by the year dailies are given away at a quarter of the factory price of the paper and ink in them, to say nothing of the vast cost of their production. This other cost must be made up out of advertising or subsidies of one sort or another, or they must lose money. The result is not a fair bargain. It is one which tends to make newspapers and their readers slaves to the advertisers, many of whom distribute their favors purely on the basis of supporting the newspapers that do not offend them. By this process a false public opinion is created. The newspapers are not paid for or supported by their readers, and must serve those by whom they are paid for or supported.

Of the two modes of remedy suggested by Lord Northcliffe, one or other of which he considers inevitable, probably as much can be done by way of reducing quantity as by way of increasing price. The prices in Canada should certainly be far higher than they have come to be, and the people should cease to act the part of paupers towards their newspapers. We sometimes get letters from good people saying they are offered such and such a paper for a dollar or fifty cents a year, and unless we can do as well by them they will be forced to leave the paper which they have so long loved and supported, and so forth. We are thankful to say that that class of missive is not very common. Possibly there are more who accept the dole without writing. The great mass of our readers, however, consider the paper worth the price and pay for it without question. We seek to keep independent of our advertisers and of patronage, and those who want the 'Witness' will have to pay for it. These give-away prices can only be made and maintained by publications that are largely bribed or are in some way subservient to interests inimical to the well-being of their readers. They are not possible to newspapers published even on strictly commercial grounds. The post-office of the United States refuses to carry publications that seek circulation at merely nominal rate. Another evil of the day is quantity. No one can read or begin to read most newspapers through daily, and hope to read anything else. They are not read; they are only skimmed and the mind is cloyed with vague and evanescent impressions instead of being informed with well defined ideas. Their makers realize this and make posters of them, putting the things they regard as 'scoops' and 'sensations' in inch-long type. Four pages of such matter would go into one column in an English provincial paper, and much spruce wood would be saved. If one or the other must go, the forests or the spready papers, by all means preserve the forests, which are a blessing, and not a burden and tax on mankind. Much of the matter in question might be left out and no one be the less wise. Life is short and eyesight is precious. Mental sanity, the result of wholesome mental digestion, is also precious. Quality, not quantity, is what people want nowadays. It would also be a great moral gain to the community if the people could learn to respect and not despise their newspaper press.

THE STRIKE.

The final collapse of the Canadian Pacific strike was, to our mind, a foregone conclusion from the first, and we said so then. Our reason was that it was based on dictatorial demands made on a falling labor market. It is a very general belief that the stand-and-deliver method of making terms with employers, whatever the morality of it, is a great material advantage to those who attempt to form labor monopolies by combination. The experience of the past ten years has generally confirmed this view. Expansion was everywhere. Labor was in the greatest demand. Its market value was rising, and by whatever method terms were come to, wages had to rise. They would have risen had there been no bargaining at all. People who needed efficient help would have offered inducements to get it. How much the process of improvement was helped or hindered by the condition of war which was maintained between the parties we cannot tell. But we certainly know that the state of mutual distrust and ill will is a most unholy thing and tends to the worst results. While men regard it as their aim in life to get the better of their employers by doing as little as they can for a given amount of pay, the very worst moral as well as the very worst economic results will follow. We do not say that this is the common practice. Men are better than some of their creeds. But such enmity is the logical result of a state of latent war, and that is what holding employers under threat of annihilation by strike amounts to. Open war has certainly been the attitude of the strikers in this instance. Their leaders have over and over again admitted, as though it was nothing but right in their eyes, that their aim and purpose was to injure the business which it was their calling in life to serve. Anything more opposed to the rule of Christianity, which is to do all you can for everybody and be as useful as you can to mankind in general, it would be hard to formulate. It is therefore proved that the whole business of making war on one's fellow-workers, which the managers of an enterprise are, is fruitful of unchristian sentiment.

But whatever is to be said of the effect of dictatorial behavior on a rising market, it can be nothing but foolishness on a falling labor market. It is no doubt natural for men to demand at such a time that the company shall make terms with nobody but the union, and that the terms made shall be the union's terms and no other, that those terms should include rules for preventing the entrance of the youth of the country into the business, that the majority should object to any discrimination between one man and another, assuming that the very worst day's work is the proper standard to measure by. These would be rules behind which the ins might revel while the outs starved. But the great rule of nature is that things come to their level and that all payments must of necessity and in spite of all bargains and rules tend to the market value. To strike at such a time against the inevitable and in favor of arbitrariness is simply to court immeasurable loss. Another reason why we foresaw the failure of the strike, as alleged from the first, was that the men lacked the backing of public opinion. The public always constitutes a very potential jury in such matters, and its conclusions are reached on the lines of common sense, that is the sense of right and wrong, which is the resultant of a thousand judgments. It is not always a correct verdict for masses are easily swayed, but it is always a potent one. The principal factor in the public's estimate of the case was that the men had applied to the government for an arbitration of the question under the Lemieux Act, and when the arbitrators had given a finding which satisfied neither party the company accepted it and the men did not. Perhaps too much importance was attached to the fact that it was the men who had applied for this arbitration and they who rejected its findings. They did not apply for it spontaneously, they did it before striking as a requirement of law. But the public sympathy is with the Lemieux Act, and the people felt that if its findings were spurned in a case like this the effect would be to wipe out that important and hopeful measure. The government has no means of enforcing the Lemieux Act. It never pretended to be able to do that. It was simply intended to be an appeal to the jury of public opinion. It was a noble and statesmanlike estimate of the inherent sense and honesty of the people which prompted Mr. Lemieux to institute this appeal. Had the act failed in this case it would have been vain to hope that the process would in the future have any respect from either party to any dispute. It is this that gave weight to the public's judgment against the party that would violate its conclusions.

DR. KOCH AND BACILLI.

At Saranac Lake there is an unpretentious building which is perhaps the most interesting place there. This is the laboratory presented to Dr. Edward L. Trudeau by Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York. Here earnest men are unceasingly experimenting in the hope of discovering that elusive and much desird thing, a specific cure for tuberculosis. Here the tubercle bacilli are cultivated. They are so small that, according to the experimenters, ten thousand of them could march abreast through a hole made in a piece of paper with the point of a pin! Here is made the tuberculin which is used at the Trudeau Sanitarium, and other places for the tuberculin treatment, which is at the present time of such interest to lung specialists. This tuberculin, it may be said, is the poison given off by the living tubercle bacillus, B. T., as the doctors familiarly call it, or bacillus filtrate, is made like this: cultures of the bacilli are grown on bouillon; this is filtered, and a small proportion of carbolic acid is added as a preservative to make sure that no living germs are left. After being standardized and diluted it is ready for use. What is it supposed to do? Well, it has been established that the human blood contains properties which are antagonistic to disease. But tuberculosis as a rule is a slow disease, proceeding very deliberately, and the poison loosed in the system by the germs is not sufficient to stimulate the active antagonism of these blood properties; so tuberculin is injected into the blood of the patient, with the object of stimulating the disease-fighting properties of the blood to make active warfare on the germs.

This is the theory, at any rate, and Dr. Trudeau has written an article recently in which he states that of the patients discharged from the sanatorium during the past fifteen years eighteen percent more of those who took the treatment are living than of those who did not take it. The physicians believe that for some time after the treatment has been given the patient enjoys an immunity from the disease, but how long the immunity continues they are not able to say. The tuberculin treatment is still at an experimental stage, but many of its enthusiastic votaries declare that everybody should take it, as then there would be as little fear of tuberculosis as there is now of smallpox after vaccination. Whether or no, Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, was one of the inventors of the tuberculin treatment, and until his outbreak in London, at the British Congress on Tuberculosis, in 1901, his opinions on these matters were considered final. At that congress, however, he declared that the tubercle bacilli of bovine tuberculosis are different from those of human tuberculosis; that bovine tubercle bacilli do not infect human beings, and that the much-dreaded danger of cow's milk, for instance, was not warranted. In this it may be said that he had practically the whole London Congress against him, as he seems to have had nearly the whole Washington Congress against him when he repeated his theory the other day. The investigators at Saranac Lake have recognized several different kinds of tubercle bacilli, about which they speak as if they were pets in test tubes, but concerning Dr. Koch's theory, it is difficult to find any one that accepts it, and they keep up their investigations upon tuberculosis in animals as vigorously and earnestly as ever.

MR. H. A. GARFIELD

SON OF MARTYRED PRESIDENT INDUCTED AS PRESIDENT OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 7.—In the presence of probably the largest, most representative, and most notable group of American educators ever assembled, Harry Augustus Garfield, of the class of '85, former professor of politics at Princeton University, was inducted today into the office of president of Williams College. Those present included 75 college presidents, Governor Guild, Mr. James Bryce, ambassador of Great Britain, United States Senator Crane, and President Garfield's three brothers, Mr. Rudolph Garfield, Secretary of the Interior; Irvine McRowell Garfield and Abram Garfield, all Williams men. The only living former president of Williams College, the Rev. Dr. Frank Carr, was also a spectator.

AT THE ANTIPODES.

The following letter, just received from a well-known Canadian missionary in the New Hebrides, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Annand, will be read with interest:—

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Tangoa, Santo, New Hebrides.
Aug. 1, 1908.

Dear Sirs,—I write in reply to your note of May 15, to say that I am pleased that you included 'World Wide' in our subscription. It is not a stranger to me, as I was subscribing for it several years prior to 1906, when we went home to Canada on furlough. It was an oversight on my part that I did not order it anew when I sent for the 'Weekly Witness' and 'Canadian Pictorial.'

I thank you heartily for the liberal terms you have given us.

Allow us to congratulate you on the high order of your publications. They are an honor to our country. We are not ashamed to compare them with the very best that we see from other lands.

I will enclose two or three of my monthly letters, which may interest you. We are in charge of the 'Training Institution for Native Teachers and Pastors,' for the whole group. We give the young men and women a four years' course of training here.

I am, your sincerely,

JOSEPH ANNAND.

We venture to say that Dr. Annand's comment on the 'Witness' publications reflects the opinion of most Canadians overseas, who have tried them. Our readers would do well to think of this when planning for gifts to members of their families who have gone abroad. We will gladly quote inclusive rates on any combination of our publications, to any part of the globe, and will promptly send samples for examination in this connection.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Thirty Years of Effort — Bulgaria's Long Fight to Throw off Ottoman Suzerainty —'Evening Post,' New York.
Programme of the Young Turks—A Comprehensive Scheme—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Sir W. M. Ramsay on the German Navy and Turkish Reform—'British Weekly,' London.
German Imperial Finance—The 'Spectator,' London.
President Diaz—The 'Nation,' London.
The Presidential Campaign in the United States—All the Usual Symptoms—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Historic Elephant and Donkey—Thos. Nast, Father of the American Cartoon—The 'Times,' New York.
A Pilgrimage—Bishop Wilberforce—By the Author of 'Collections and Recollections,' in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Van Dyck's Influence in Portrait Painting —The 'Burlington,' London.
Realism and the Moving Picture—'Evening Post,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Two White Roads—May Doney, in the 'Westminster Gazette,' London.
The Brumbies (Wild Horses)—Will H. Ogilvie, in the 'Spectator,' London.
Taine's Letters—A Gold Mine to Societies of Literary Discussion—The 'Academy,' London.
The Greatest Biographer — Unveiling of Statue of Boswell—Birmingham 'Post.'
Thackeray — Uncertainty of His Position Among Masters of Fiction—'Westminster Gazette,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

What Darwin Thinks of the Thoughts of Plants—Address by the President of the British Association — The 'Times,' New York.
The Heavens in October—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
An Educational Paradox—Intellectual Liberty—'Evening Post,' New York.
Animals and Their Susceptibility to Tuberculosis—'Morning Post,' London.
Ozone and Carbonic Acid Gas in the Air—'Morning Post,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

OWES CURE TO ZAM-BUK

Prominent Manager's Telling Testimony.

Mr. D. R. Gourlay, advertising manager for the well-known piano firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto and Winnipeg, is amongst the prominent men and women who testify to Zam-Buk's great curative power. He writes to the Company as follows:

'Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in stating that upon the recommendation of a relative I purchased a box of your remedy (Zam-Buk), and by a few applications entirely cured a very severe sprain of the back. While not given to indiscriminate use of, or belief in, patent medicines, I can conscientiously recommend Zam-Buk.

'Sincerely yours,

'(Signed) D. R. Gourlay.'

That is just where Zam-Buk proves its superiority! It is treated by men and women who have tried it, as altogether different to ordinary preparations. Doctors, hospital nurses, trainers, matrons of convalescent homes—all give Zam-Buk a good word; and better still, they use it. Zam-Buk is as good for muscular stiffness, sprains, rheumatism and sciatica as it is for skin troubles. Hockey players and athletes in general find it invaluable. For eruptions, pustules, scalp sores, itch, eczema, ulcers, boils, abscesses, blood poison, cuts, burns, bruises, and abrasions, it is a speedy cure. Takes the soreness out of wounds almost instantly, and kills all disease germs, thus preventing festering and inflammation. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for price. 6 boxes for $2.50. Send 1c. stamp for trial box.

Local wholesale depot, 144 Craig street west, Montreal.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

'ADEQUATE PROTECTION.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In these latter days we hear a great deal about 'adequate' protection. Ask any protectionist what this means, and his reply will almost surely be 'Well, it is adequate protection.' This is one of the planks in the platform of the Conservative party, and the citizens of Canada have a right to demand that Mr. Borden declare himself in more specific terms. The word 'adequate,' as I understand it, signifies 'enough,' 'sufficient.'

In common with others, I would like someone to ask Mr. Borden this question, 'Should you be elected to power, and when you are waited upon by hordes of deputations demanding government pap, would you make it a sine qua non that, before you would listen to their demands for more protection, such manufacturers must be prepared to show from their books that, during the last three years the average net return on the capital employed in their several businesses has been less than ten percent.' (Surely that is ample profit).

I have every reason to believe that, if this demand were enforced, only a corporal's guard of such deputations would be left. The large majority would 'fold up their tents like the Arabs, and as silently steal away.' It is the consumers who will have to pay this augmented tariff, and they have a right to demand of the Conservative party to what extent they are going to be bled.

Again, Mr. Borden might tell the people whether thirty percent would be the maximum amount of protection he would grant any industry, or whether he is prepared to erect a tariff 'high as Haman's gallows.'

Why does not an independent journal like yours 'put it up' to Mr. Borden and make him show his hand.

Probably it is true that the public have been robbed to the extent of some thousands of dollars, but what is that compared with the tens of thousands of dollars of which the consumers of Canada would be despoiled under a 'Dingley' tariff.

In this saturnalia of muck-raking and mud-slinging, people are straining after a gnat and swallowing a camel.

Thank heaven, we have a few journals, like the London 'Times,' the New York 'Post' and the Montreal 'Witness,' which cannot be subsidized or bought. More power to your arm, Mr. Editor.

HUMANITARIAN.

Note.—Suppose any industry could show to the government that it was making less than ten percent, or even that it had been losing money for the last three years, would that be a good reason for taking the money out of the people's pockets, say ten or fifteen percent more, to make it up to them for the future? Why should the people pay half as much again as they need to for any commodity for the purpose of losing it in an unprofitable industry? It is a great mistake to assume that because an industry is heavily protected it is therefore very profitable. That is not the testimony of those who should know best. They are like the horse-leech's two daughters, who constantly cry 'Give, give, or we shall die.' Adequate protection means, however, what 'Humanitarian' would restrict it to—namely, that the people shall be forced to pay for their necessities whatever it may cost; to keep them going, with ample wages to their operatives and a good profit to the manufacturers, although one-third of the total price paid is assumed to be paid for pure loss to the country. We are not speaking of what 'Humanitarian' would call undue protection, but simply of carefully restricted adequate protection. It is not plain why 'Humanitarian' should bid us 'put it up to Mr. Borden to show his hand,' seeing that this is just what we have been persistently, but unsuccessfully, doing since the campaign commenced.

THE VOTE AND A LOCAL ISSUE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For a number of years I have been a reader of the 'Witness,' first as a boy at home in the Eastern Townships and then as a minister of the Methodist Church in Quebec Province, and afterwards in the West. While in the East I used to take the 'Daily,' but since coming West I have had the 'Weekly.' Not having time to make as close a study of politics as I would like, I have based my conclusions to a considerable degree upon the editorials of the 'Witness.' Every man should carefully frame his conclusions as far as possible free from party inclinations and consider the ballot as a sacred trust, but a minister has the eyes of his congregation on him and is sure to be criticised by the one party or the other. If I am sure my conclusions are fairly drawn from honest facts I do not care very much what the people think; but I want to be sure I am right.

The chief issue of the present election, at least in this vicinity, is the timber deals of Theo. A. Burrows, a small matter, perhaps, but one that is making some of the electors fairly boil over with rage. I have heard the Conservative accusations. I have read the Burrows defence, and am about as much at sea as ever. Would it be a trespass on your kindness if you were to briefly write me what your opinions are in regard to the honesty of those timber deals under discussion?

Perhaps you have treated this in an editorial, but if so I have overlooked it and I have destroyed back numbers of the 'Witness.'

PASTOR.

Note.—One of the advantages of the parliamentary system is that it enables every part of the country to have its say. A contractor in New Brunswick who has always voted and worked for the Liberal party is now working against it because of a contract for which he says he got four hundred dollars, while a middleman got from government fourteen hundred for it. We are in no position to form a judgment on that case, but those who know the facts are perfectly justified in turning against a government that squandered the people's money in the way alleged—that is, if they think Mr. Borden can manage his crew better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier has managed his. In like manner the proper jury to determine on the merits of the alleged Burrows deals are those most closely in presence of the facts, as 'Pastor' and his neighbors would seem to be. No government should hope not to suffer at the elections for maladministration, when proved. We cannot, however, undertake to act as judge and jury on matters on which the best informed are divided. At the same time we may say that on the face of it a transaction by which Mr. Burrows obtained, through Mr. A. W. Fraser, K.C. (whom the Liberals have made retire from the Liberal candidature at Ottawa) for $7,000 timber limits in the West that are valued today at $500,000 to $600,000, was a very bad bargain for the country, whether individuals or the system of calling for tenders were to blame.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—One of the distinguishing and peculiar privileges of our democratic form of government lies in this fact: that it endows the electorate of the country with the power to select the men who shall guide its important destinies. There is scarcely any one of the duties of citizenship which involves a more serious responsibility than a wise and honest exercise of the franchise.

I look at the two hundred and six or seven men as they sit on the right or on the left of Mr. Speaker. These men are invested with a sacred and an extensive amount of power. Very many subjects affecting the highest interests of the country will of necessity come before those men for their consideration and decision.

It is a melancholy consideration that some of those gentlemen will find their way to those places of distinction through the medium of bribery. We may regard such men as reflecting discredit and disgrace upon our young country. It affords us pleasure to learn that steps are being taken to purify the mass of seething corruption in the political life of our noble Dominion.

We fully recognize the great importance of a wise and judicious statesmanship in carrying out the railway policy, and we deem it equally important to solve with equity and wisdom the fiscal problems which confront us at the present time. It certainly requires men of more than ordinary mental capacity to decide whether to throw open the portals of commerce and give to the nation the freedom of trade in the interest of the laboring masses—the consumers, or to levy a heavy percentage of taxation in the interests of the manufacturer.

Whilst we readily admit the vast importance of these and of kindred secular questions, we claim that there is one question which more nearly affects the well-being of the country than any of those to which we have just referred.

The reader will readily understand that the subject of which we write is that of the prohibition of the demoralizing traffic in intoxicating liquor.

If the gentlemen who may be returned could only see their way effectually to prohibit the importation, the manufacture, and the sale of the deadly poison of alcohol as a beverage, they would confer a boon upon this splendid young empire of Canada, which would give to them a position of the highest honor in the annals of the country.

Five thousand deaths every year the result of intoxicating liquor! Prohibition would largely serve to put an end to that. The prisons, the jails, the penitentiaries literally crowded with the miserable victims of drink! In Kansas the cells of those buildings are for rent, and so they might be in Canada if we had prohibition.

A fearful amount of responsibility rests upon the electorate at large in the choice they make of their representatives in yonder legislature. It is indeed a solemn moment in a man's lifetime when he goes into the polling booth and makes that cross on his ballot-paper for Mr. A or Mr. B, a thorough temperance man, or a hireling slave to the liquor trade. There would be no extravagance of language in saying that the elector in that polling booth may contribute as a benefactor to his country or he may prostitute that influence to the ruin of his fellow men.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 Colonial avenue.

MINISTERS AND ELECTORAL PURITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are abundant evidences not only of a growing sentiment in our country in favor of electoral purity, but of an earnest movement after methods whereby the feeling may issue in effective action.

One very strong evidence is that the churches are appointing committees with, as one of their functions, the duty of consideration and action on this very matter of electoral purity. The Roman Catholic Church, in a way conformable to her organization, is working also toward the same end. I have called the action of the Protestant Churches very strong evidence, for the Church as a corporate body moves in a certain direction, only when the thought in that direction, at first the conviction and pronouncement of few individuals, has through an accumulation of individual accessions, acquired volume and momentum to carry the whole body to corporate expression. I take it, then, not as an assumption, but as an evidenced fact, that there is in the Church a sufficient number (ministers, officebearers, and people), in favor of electoral purity, to bear a marked potent influence for righteousness in the approaching election. I take it, also, that this wide-spread sentiment is not a mere sentimentality, but an active virtue which can find satisfaction only in its outward expression.

In the search for expression, it is realized that manifestos and recommendations issued by church committees, valuable as they are, are not all that is required. There must be expression by individuals; each in his own sphere. With regard to ministers (of whom I am one), I believe I do not make mistake when I say that in the present crisis they feel the weight of their responsibilities, and also see their splendid opportunity. To their outlook, not theirs alone, indeed, but theirs necessarily by virtue of their ministry, the moral aspect of the present situation is supreme. To them, in the issue which has already been raised, which is assuming larger proportions, and which is becoming so clearly manifested that even the blind can feel it, is visible the struggle of righteousness for its true place and prerogative in the state. Above the contest over political platforms, above the conflict between appeals grounded on charges of corruption and promises of pure government, and appeals grounded on denial of corporate corruption, on assertions of search after and punishment of offenders, and on pleadings for empowerment to complete works begun; above all these they recognize the momentous significance of the appeal that is being made to both political parties, virtually in all, in actual form in some cases, as 'Will you pledge yourselves to carry on this electoral contest free from corrupt practices?' This they clearly see to be the focusing of the moral issues of the present campaign into one clear, definite issue, which takes precedence of all others; for if the candidates of the political parties refuse to pledge themselves, such refusal in the one case means a confession of corruption, and of unwillingness to reform; in the other case, it gives the lie to all promises of pure government. Without this actual pledge, if it has been offered, and it ought to be presented in every constituency, how can the candidates of the parties have the face to stand before the moral element of the electorate at all? I take it, then, as assured, that the ministers, having already interpreted the situation, having already discerned the field of opportunity before them, in which, quite apart from the entanglement of party, and without fear of charges of partizanship, they may freely engage in the conflict, and having already felt their responsibility as colaborers with God, will proclaim from their pulpits the demands of righteousness, and in other ways (especially in effort to secure the presentation of the pledge), further such action as shall bear fruit in the election itself and in the administration of public affairs which follows. The many who are looking, and rightly looking, to us ministers for the initiative or for help on behalf of righteousness in the workings of the coming election, will surely have no reason for disappointment of their trust in us.

JAMES FRASER.

Cushing, Que.

FOR REFORMING ELECTION LAWS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There is a society in England called the Proportional Representation Society, which has recently issued a pamphlet showing up the mischievous effects of the present unjust system of electing members of the British House of Commons. The society condemns the present system, for the reason that it 'brings about, not national representation in Parliament, but only the representation of the majority in those little bits of territory which we call parliamentary constituencies.'

'In these single-member constituencies, the largest single party elects its candidate, even though it may be a minority of the whole constituency, and with three-cornered contests, occuring all over the country, it might even happen that a minority of the electors would alone be represented in Parliament.'

They point out that eleven three-cornered contested elections have been held since the last general election, in which 55,307 votes were cast for Liberals, electing seven of their candidates; 45,771 votes were given for Unionist candidates, but only two of them were elected, and the Laborites give 33,595 votes for their candidates, and secured seats in Parliament for two of them.

In these elections the Liberals polled a little over 41 percent. of the votes, but secured nearly 64 percent of the members elected, while the Unionists polled almost 34 percent of the votes, but got only a small fraction over 18 percent. of the members elected. That is certainly not proportional representation, but it is no worse than in Canada. At the Quebec provincial elections held last June, 60 percent. of the total vote was given to Liberal candidates, and 80 percent. of them were elected, while 40 percent of the total vote was given for Opposition candidates, but they elected only 20 percent of the M.P.P.'s in the Province of Quebec. But the case was still worse in the Ontario provincial elections, for less than 60 percent of the total vote was given for Government supporters, but they secured the election of 84 percent of the members elected.

In Toronto, at that election, 19,702 voters secured the election of eight Government supporters, but the 11,058 Independent and Opposition voters, who recorded their votes at that time, did not have the satisfaction of electing even one member to represent them in the Provincial Legislature.

In England a large proportion of the electors belong to some of the political parties and have a good chance to be, partially, at least, represented in Parliament. But here in Canada nearly half of the voters do not claim allegiance to any political party, and as a consequence cannot secure the election of the men whom they desire to be their representatives in Parliament. In short, they are practically disfranchised, and yet Canada's political bosses seem to think that all is fair and square in the matter of electing M.P.'s and M.P.P.'s in this supposedly free country.

D. C.

Note.—This is an old question, as old as parliamentary government. If there were anything about government by majority to make it certain that the majority would be on the right side, then, indeed, it would be a sacred duty to find the exact mathematical majority of all the people in the country. As it is, that result is not even probable. No one can govern a democratic country except by the adherence of a majority of its representatives, and to get that majority he cannot rise above the will of the majority of the people, and in view of political methods, must have a fringe of rascals in his following. The system of government by majorities is, therefore, only a makeshift—the best makeshift we have discovered. Parliamentary government has improved upon it, or otherwise as people may think, by making it, as D. C. points out, a government by majority of localities rather than by majority of individuals. One effect of this is to make, as our correspondent says, majorities in Parliament much larger than the majorities in the country, giving premiers for the most part a much firmer place than they would have if they were dependent for everything they did on their fringe of rascals. There is, of course, much to be said on both sides of this question. As D. C. shows, the constituency system renders void the votes and wishes of scattering minorities, and excludes also men of pronounced and definite views whom neither party would take up. Were every voter to cast his vote where he liked, a man of pronounced character, whether a John B. Gough or a Dowie, or a Henry Ward Beecher, whether a Carlyle or a Bradlaugh, would be certain to be always in Parliament, instead of being almost certain to be out of it.

A PLEA FOR THE 'OLD PATHS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Kindly grant me space in the columns of your paper to make a plea for the 'old paths,' wherein if a man walk he shall find rest for his soul.

It is true, I believe, that the way of salvation is being sadly modernized in many churches at the present day—not to suit the needs of the people, for the need of salvation from sin is as great as ever, but to suit the taste of those who think the old fashioned way of the cross somewhat out of date at this period of the world's history. Of course, this would never be said in plain words, but the fact remains that in much of the preaching of to-day there is little or no denunciation of sin, or exhortation to repentance, but rather on the contrary, an enumeration of the virtues that may be added to human nature as it stands; for the human heart is not often referred to nowadays as being totally depraved. Nevertheless this is the natural condition of man's heart. See Jeremiah xvii., 9. Now it is quite Scriptural to talk of adding virtues to the characters of those who have first repented of sin and have forsaken it, having their hearts renewed by the grace of God, but, as one of God's saints once said: 'This divine charity (or any other Christian grace or virtue) does not grow on unregenerate human nature,' and more than that, no such virtues can be made to grow out of a sinful, impenitent heart.

What much of the preaching of the present day seems to aim at is to build up a good character on a bad foundation, namely, a heart that has never been made to feel the awfulness, 'the exceeding sinfulness of sin,' and therefore has never repented of it, but has rather been led to endeavor to cover up a bad inside with a fair exterior of good works, or, it may be, even less, mere good desires, or professions! What poor, vain subterfuges these in the sight of that high and holy one who 'desireth truth in the inward parts!'

Far be it from me to paint a picture less hopeful than the reality. That there are in our midst ministers of Jesus Christ who are proving true to their trust, I do not dispute, but gladly acknowledge, with all due honor and respect to them. But there is reason to fear that the preachers and people are few who 'ask for the old paths.' How many preachers of to-day could say, like Paul, when leaving his charge, 'Remember that by the space of three years, I ceased not to warn everyone night and day with tears.' What a record! Not only warned souls, but did it unceasingly; not only some, but all; not only with earnestness, but with tears, which implies warning mingled with entreaty that they might turn from sin to righteousness. To the same people he said, 'I kept back nothing that was profitable to you. . . testifying both to the Jews and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.'

Repentance is not a popular theme of discourse to-day, and is little heard of except in the meetings of those who, by the religious world at large are considered extremists in both teaching and practice. Nevertheless, John the Baptist and our Lord, together with his apostles commonly began their messages with 'Repent ye.' True repentance is usually followed by forsaking sin and finding forgiveness through Him who 'made peace by the blood of his cross.' And here I may add that another message seldom heard from the pulpits today is that 'the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.' In proportion as sin is little denounced, little mention of the blood that cleanseth need be made.

Whether people are willing to admit it or not, there is, in this day, a drifting into a humanitarian style of religion. It is not so much a Saviour for sinners that is preached, as a moral code, founded, it is true, on the teaching of Christ, that is held up as an example for us to follow, if we can in our own strength mainly, the help of Christ even being but incidentally mentioned; sometimes scarcely that; the teaching is so far from being that, guilty, lost and helpless, we must cling to Him to save.

How many to-day preach the keen-edged truth as Peter did, when it is said of his hearers that 'they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter, and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethern, what shall we do? Then Peter said, "repent."' This was the way they preached the Gospel in apostolic times; 'and the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved.'

'Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in ways and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.' Jeremiah vi., 16.

E. M. GRAHAM.

Pettapiece, Man., Oct. 4.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM PROGRESSING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Now that the results of the Superior School examination for last year are completed and published, it may be of interest to note some of the results.

In Ulverton, where the principle of consolidation is in operation, a marked improvement is discernible as compared with the majority of other model schools in the province.

In Kingsey, too, the consolidated school has made a remarkably clever showing. This school is made up of the remnants of four districts, which at the time of consolidation were in a lamentable condition and could not possibly have existed much longer. To have raised these schools from the degrading condition into which they had fallen to one of a model status seems almost miraculous, yet this is the happy condition. The largest general assessment that has ever been levied to maintain this school is eight mills in the dollar on a valuation roll of fifty percent of the actual value, which is equivalent to four mills in the dollar on the real and actual value. The statement has been advanced by a certain writer that the exorbitant rate of taxation imposed by the trustees of Kingsey is the cause of certain people leaving the township.

This statement cannot be verified in the remotest particular.

It was furthermore stated by the same individual that there was last year only one model scholar in the Kingsey school, when, as a matter of fact, besides those who took a partial course, there were eight who took the regular examination in June, seventy-five per cent passing creditably. Consolidation, therefore, seems to be the only available panacea for certain localities in this province.

There can be no doubt that the majority of the people are ready for educational reforms. At the same time it cannot be expected that those who always try to cast a malodorous flavor on everything that tends to spell reform will all disappear at once. But time will do the work and do it well!

J. G. MOORE.

MORALITY, THE SCHOOL AND THE CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time ago there appeared in your paper an editorial, and some letters, in reference to the bad conduct of some harvesters from Nova Scotia. As you say, there is no doubt the whole affair has been exaggerated, and I believe very ungracious and unjust remarks were made by some papers reflecting on the people of the Maritime Provinces. However, there is no doubt that the excursion was characterized by a good deal of disgracefulness, and I am of the opinion that Nova Scotia could hardly send off such a contingent fifty years ago, and it is surely reasonable, as you say, that schoolmen and churchmen should take note, and ask themselves what they are doing towards the moral character of the rising generation.

But here let me make some observations: I have been a constant attendant on the churches in different parts of Canada and the United States for the past ten years, and from what I can learn there has not been a time for many years that ministers and religious teachers paid so much time to talking about moral virtues as they do and have been doing for these past 10 or 15 years. Character building seems to be the watch word, and this seems to embrace a wide field. Good citizen sermons, temperance sermons, good-temper sermons, and even love, courtship and marriage sermons are to be heard in abundance. The whole sent forth to save men by saving manhood (so the story goes), and not saving souls as of yore. And yet comes forth the melancholy wail from different parts of our country that the moral virtue of our young manhood can hardly compare favorably to that of fifty years ago, when the Church preached what is now all too flippantly referred to as hell-fire preaching.

As a matter of fact, this fifty years ago was a time when the Church was serious on the matter of sin, righteousness and judgement to come, and the Church had a clear and distinct message and was recognized as a blessing to mankind. It is true there were few church frolics, few oyster and ice-cream suppers, few dollars paid to winsome young folks for the privilege of singing praises to their God, few Sunday-school prizes or more properly Sunday-school bribes, and few, if any, vaporously sentimental novels and other trash filling the Sunday-schools and dissipating the minds of children. And yet amid all these things good and glorious by which the Church is trying to make itself a pleasant place to live in, and to take away that awful talked-of gloom of a past religion, it is doubtful if those who attend church to-day find as much joy as their gloomy fathers, and it is certain they lack their reverence and devotion. And amid all those teachings and schemes which 'have not so much in view the fitting of man for a world beyond the grave as the perfecting of his manhood here below, by making him strong physically, mentally and morally and a good citizen,' it is doubtful if even our citizenship is as good as it was when the message was 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you.'

MALCOLM McKENZIE.

Ladner, B.C.

The celebrated grotto known as Arpaia at Portovenere, in the Gulf of Spezzia, where Byron is said to have written a great portion of 'The Corsair,' has almost entirely collapsed owing to a landslide, and its entrance from the sea is now blocked up. The following inscription, put up some years ago, is now under water: 'This grotto, which inspired Lord Bryron to the sublime poem, "The Corsair," recalls the immortal poet who, a courageous swimmer, from Portovenere to Lerici challenged the waves of the Ligurian Sea.'

AGENTS WANTED

in every district, and particularly

IN YOUR DISTRICT,

to increase the circulation of the 'Witness.'

Salary and Commission

allowed to suitable persons.

Splendid Premiums to Help

the Agent gains an introduction to new homes where the 'Witness' is not known.

Drop us a postcard at once, addressed to

THE PROMOTION MANAGER,
The Montreal 'Witness,'
Montreal.

THE TORTURES OF NERVOUSNESS

The Sufferer Feels That Unless Relief Comes Insanity Will Follow.

There is no torture more intolerable than nervousness. A nervous person is in a state of constant irritation by day and sleeplessness by night. The sufferer starts at every noise, is shaky and depressed. Often although in a completely exhausted state is unable to sit or lie still. For trouble of this kind absolutely the best thing in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The nerves are jaded and jangled because they are being starved by poor watery blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new rich blood which feeds and soothes the irritated nerves. There is absolutely no doubt about this; thousands can testify of the blood-making, nerve-restoring qualities of these Pills, among them is Mrs. Thos. Harpell, Wallace Bridge, N.S., who says:—'Some years ago I took sick and the doctor pronounced the trouble nervous prostration. To describe the tortures of it is impossible. God and myself only know what I endured. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did not seem to help me. Then he ordered me away for a change, but I was afraid to go, as I always seemed to fear some impending calamity, and was afraid to spend the night alone, as I used to think each night that I would die before morning. I tried different kinds of medicines but with no better results, and finally decided I would go to my parents to see if the change would benefit me. I went to the doctor, but with no better results. My mother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and got me a box, of course I did not expect a box would help me, but I continued taking them, and in about a month began to feel better. From that on there was an improvement in my condition every day, and in the course of about three months I was again enjoying the great blessing of perfect health. I gained about twenty pounds in weight, and my friends could hardly believe I was the same person. I believe I would have been in my grave long ago if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are good for any disease due to bad blood or weak nerves. That is why they cure such troubles as anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, and the ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by medicine dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, or may be had by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Where Advertising Pays

Winnipeg, September 1st, 1908

The Business Manager,
Winnipeg Telegram,
City.

Dear Sir:

Without any solicitation on your part, we feel it our duty to compliment you and your paper on the really remarkable results we have already obtained from our "Special Removal Sale" advertisement which appeared exclusively in Saturday's Telegram.

During the writer's 25 years' experience in the piano business in the leading cities of Canada, he can truthfully say that he never before got such satisfactory and immediate returns from one single advertisement in any other paper in this country, not even excepting the large dailies in Toronto and Montreal with their national circulation.

When we tell you that from Saturday evening, when our advertisement first appeared in your paper, until about 4 p.m. on Monday afternoon, we sold six pianos, all as a direct result of the publicity you gave us, we are quite sure you and your advertisers will fully appreciate what this means.

Permit us to take this occasion to thank you personally, and your whole staff, for the courteous manner and great interest you have all taken in meeting our wishes in every way. It has been a pleasure to deal with you.

With kind regards, and wishing The Telegram every success, we are

Yours very truly,

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO., Ltd.

[*signed*] T. C. Wright.

LITERARY REVIEW.

GRENFELL, OF LABRADOR.

'Nothing can help a country so much as shining lives—lives of simple honesty and faithfulness and good cheer.' It is such a life in the superlative degree that is sketched in the recent book, 'Grenfell, of Labrador,' by James Johnston, A.T.S., (S. W. Partridge & Co., 1s. 6d.). Short and somewhat fragmentary as the story is, it contains a wealth of incident, a high appreciation of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's character, and a careful study of the surroundings in which his many-sided labors are carried on. The tributes of many eminent men on both sides of the sea are quoted, showing the intense impression made, even in this materialistic age, by a man of single purpose, boundless faith and utter devotion.

I was interested in hearing him say at his first lecture in Boston that he had no sympathy with pessimistic views of the future of the Church. Wherever he went he found people ready to respond to human need, and if he took back to Labrador all the young men and young women ready to volunteer, he would have to have a flotilla of boats, ... reminding me of a famous remark of Phillips Brooks that he couldn't understand the current talk about people not going to church, for wherever he went he found large congregations. It sometimes takes a Grenfell to arouse the latent possibilities of service in the society man and the agnostic, and the average Christian as well.

The account of Dr. Grenfell's family and early influences is contributed by his brother, now principal of Mostyn House School, Parkgate, where the boyhood days of both were spent. The splendid stock of which they come, as well as their youthful adventures on 'the sands o' Dee' helps to explain the man he is. The blood of the Grenvils, of the Sidneys of Penshurst, and of the Hutchinsons ,unite to form such a strain as might produce the fearless sailor, the determined reformer, the skilful organizer, the Christian hero. Even Sir Richard Grenvil, of the famous little 'Revenge,' might be proud of a descendant of whom it can be written :—

I have heard of him, caught in the night in a winter's gale of wind and snow, threading a tumultuous, reef-strewn sea, his skipper at the wheel, himself on the bowsprit, guiding the ship by the flash and roar of breakers, while the sea tumbled over him. Fear of the sea is quite incomprehensible to this man. But the Doctor is far from being reckless, though he is altogether unafraid. It is hardly credible,but quite true, and short of the truth: neither wind, nor ice, nor fog, nor all combined, can keep the 'Strathcona' in harbor when there comes a call for help from beyond. The Doctor clambers cheerfully out on the bowsprit and keeps both eyes open. 'As the Lord wills,' says he, 'whether for wreck or service, I am about His business.'

It is not always realized that Dr. Grenfell forsook the 'soft places' of life for his work among the fisher folk. The son of the head of Parkgate School, he spent his early days among cultured and intellectual people, coming into contact with many men of mark. From Parkgate he went to Marlborough College, then to London Hospital for medical training, and then to Oxford for two terms. His first idea of a career was 'to get into practice and make a lot of money, and leave it to the generation following.' The influence first of all, of D. L. Moody, afterwards strengthened by J. E. K. Studd and others ,turned his thoughts in another direction. He thus describes the beginning of his missionary career :

In 1883, while I was studying medicine in Whitechapel, I was attracted by a huge crowd going into a large tent in the slums of Stepney. There was singing going on inside, and curiosity led me in. As I left I came to the conclusion that my religious life was a humbug. I vowed in future that I would either give it up or make it real. Some time later I heard that one of England's famous cricketers, whose athletic distinctions I greatly admired, Mr. J. E. K. Studd, was going to speak in the neighborhood, and I went to hear him. Seated in front of me there were two or three rows of boys from a training ship. At the end of his speech Mr. Studd invited anyone who was not ashamed to confess that Christ was his Master for this life, rather than a kind of insurance ticket for the next world, to stand up. I was both ashamed and surprised to find that I was afraid to stand up. I did not know I was afraid of anything. One boy out of all this large number rose to his feet. I knew pretty well what that meant for him, so I decided to back him up and do the same. With this theological outfit, I started on my missionary career.

His first work was a Sunday School class of street Arabs, who taxed all his powers, physical as well as mental. He mastered them, and from this beginning went on to work in Lads' Brigades and Lads' Camps. It was Sir Frederick Treves who suggested his 'seeing if a doctor could exist at sea among the deep-sea fishermen.' After an apprenticeship of several years among the North Sea fleet, he found his true mission in the harder field off the Labrador coast. His work there is widely known and widely honored. Every need of the fisher-folk has appealed to him, and been met with practical, sensible help.

Sailor, surgeon, engineer, industrial leader, manufacturer, explorer, and policeman, as well as teacher and preacher, he combines in one person all, or nearly all, the activities that make the best modern missions a centre of civilization and a bringer of life wherever they are established.' First in the little hospital ship 'Albert,' and later in the 'Strathcona,' the gift of the High Commissioner, he has patrolled the coast and carried on a most varied and successful medical practice. The winter trips are made with dog sled. The doctor pronounces dog-driving the finest sport in the world. No degree of frost is severe enough to hinder a journey of perhaps seventy or eighty miles to a patient. When Dr. Grenfell leaves his 'parish,' it is to plead with tongue and pen the cause of Labrador. His lecturing tours have been as helpful to his people as his ever-ready personal service. Besides his floating hospitals, four permanent ones have been placed at effective points on land in which the foremost men of this continent are proud to assist Dr. Grenfell in his work. An orphanage, co-operative stores to meet the dire poverty due to 'shark' traders, a lumber mill, a cooperage, a schooner-building yard, an industrial school with loom and lathe, a fox farm and a reindeer herd are some of the results of sixteen years of whole-hearted service. It is now three years since the doctor was able to announce that no one on the Labrador coast need starve during the winter. All doubts and misunderstandings have been lived down. 'The schooners carry his stores to the coast free, the big fish exporters at St. John's send down his coal free on their steamers, the dock cleans his ship free, and generous friends help him otherwise in every possible way.' The appreciation of the fisherfolk is sincere and their faith in him unbounded. One woman in St. Anthony's Hospital amused her nurse by saying, 'Dr. Grenfell is a wonderful man. We here'd he was made "The Ruler of the Sea."' 'Oh, no, not that,' I said. 'Well, that's what we her'd and we her'd he was made next to the King.' I explained to her what was the honor conferred on him, but she seemed disappointed and thought it far from being as good as 'Ruler of the Sea.' The affection and devotion between doctor and patients is mutual. Dr. Grenfell can tell as many tales of devotion and heroism, faith and self-sacrifice on the part of the humble men and women among whom he lives as they can tell of him. In the larger world among the many tributes paid to him, two that caused universal satisfaction were the C. M. G., presented to Dr. Grenfell by His Majesty in person, and the degree of M.D., 'honoris causa,' bestowed for the only time in its history by the University of Oxford in recognition of his eminent services in improving the social condition of the Labrador fisherfolk. The occasion was noted by the press on both sides of the sea. The 'Pall Mall Gazette' said, 'Master Mariner, Justice of the Peace, agent for Lloyd's, superintendent in Labrador of the Royal National Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen, author of a book of tales of the deep-sea fishermen of Labrador, the doctor is one of those men who leave a mark on their generation.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'A Junior Congregation, 1884-1908,' by James M. Farrar, D.D.; 'The Lure of the City,' by David James Burrell, D.D., LL.D. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company); 'Contributions to Current Literature,' by W. H. S. (Boston: The Fort Hill Press); 'The Coign of Vantage,' by W. F. Herridge (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company); 'Education and Industrial Evolution,' by Frank Tracy Carlton, Ph.D. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'Tarbell's Teachers' Guide to the International Sunday School Lessons for 1909' (Toronto: William Briggs); 'A Romance of the Lost,' by Tom McInnes (Montreal: Desbarats & Co.); 'The Child's Companion Annual,' 'Our Little Dots,' 'The Boy's Own Annual,' 'The Girl's Own Annual,' 'The Sunday at Home' (London: The Religious Tract Society); 'Chambers's Journal,' 'The University Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY.

Since travel by land, on the seas, under the sea, and even in the air have all lost their touch of novelty, travel in the body is eschewed altogether by Frances J. Armour, whose hero and heroine in 'The Brotherhood of Wisdom' (John Lane Co.) both adopt the more convenient and less expensive method of leaving their bodies at home. How they manage it is the secret of the heroine's uncle, Professor Jackson, and had better remain so, if all the trouble resulting from the first experiment is a specimen of what may follow such journeyings. If, while the astral body is off on its own account someone thoughtlessly kills the poor physical body lying inertly at home, the individual is as much a ghost as though the astral body had inhabited it at the time. Hermonie, however, has the misfortune to be captured in her astral form, and contrary to expectations cannot elude her captors; even her astralized lover is forced to resume the physical form and rush her own despised body to the scene of capture if anything is to be done. No less than an earthquake is even then required to join the two. It is a ridiculous story, but good of its kind.

Another ridiculous story, but nevertheless food for amusement, is 'The Council of Justice,' by Edgar Wallace, (Ward, Lock and Co.). A grim fancy, though, this of the doings of the 'Four Just Men,' who step in where the law fails to meet the case and do its duty. Such and such a man, anarchist, bloated financier, or evil character is better out of the way; society agrees he is a menace to human safety, but the law fails to remove the menace. Here the Four Just Men take a hand and sooner or later the criminal meets his just retribution. The people side with the council, but the law is inflexible: this taking of human life apart from the due process of law is murder, and must be met with the prescribed reward. There is an arrest at last, and the leader of the Four is condemned to death. The author loves a happy ending, however, so, of course, he escapes and society once more feels secure in its protectors. What these four just men are but anarchists it would be hard to tell.

WOMEN IN HISTORY.

The 'long, long ago' of the fairy story could scarcely stand farther down the dim aisles of time than do the royal ladies about whom Miss Janet R. Buttles tells the true story in 'The Queens of Egypt.' (London: A. Constable & Co.) The rigid figures of ancient Egyptian art, the scattered inscriptions in the long dead old language, the scanty finds of jewels and trinkets in the excavations of the centuries hidden tombs, seem unpromising material from which to call out the living figures of fair and haughty women, yet Miss Buttles has succeeded to an astonishing degree. It needed a powerful imagination on the part of the author, yet the result is by no means to be regarded as a web of imagination. Truth to fact was the aim of the author, and Professor J. Maspero's praise in the preface is justly given to the remarkable success of her labors. The book is illustrated with twenty full-page plates.

History is presented in a very palatable form in Captain Harry Graham's book, 'A Group of Scottish Women.' (London: Methuen.) Scotland has many things to be proud of, but of these she may well reckon among the first the beauty, wit and abilities of her women. Captain Graham is not concerned with history, but history is largely concerned with the women about whom he writes with much of humor and as great a regard for truth as history and tradition will allow him. Each heroine is more or less well known, but these biographical sketches or memoirs so grouped together make a unique and very readable book. The author's footnotes are quite a feature.

Of all countries in the world, however, France has the pre-eminence in the number of heroines whose romances have fascinated the biographer. Their love stories have been woven into fiction that the imagination has not served to make any more romantic than the stories as history left them. Among the strangest of these stories is that of Napoleon's first wife and only lasting love, 'The Empress Josephine,' whose biography has been once more written, this time by Philip W. Sergeant (London: Hutchinson. Two vols.). There is no recent discovery or fresh light to make this biography particularly noticeable but it is well-written, covering the ground fully, and well illustrated.

BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

There is apparent authority for the genuineness of the stories in 'Chinese Fables and Folk Stories,' in the names of its editors, Mary Haves Davis and Chow-Seung, with an introduction by Yin-Chwang Wang Tsen-Zan. These fables do not owe their existence to any one Chinese Aesop, but have had to be hunted out from their various hiding places in the wide range of Chinese literature. The book is intended for children, and is one of the Eclectic Readings series published by the American Book Company.

The H. M. Caldwell Company, of New York and Boston, have a new venture for young readers in the first issue of their proposed annual 'Boys and Girls at Home.' This is not a bound volume of a monthly magazine, but similar to that in conception, being full of short stories and bright reading for the younger members of the family. 'King Time, or the Mythical Land of the Hours,' also on the fall list of this house, is the account by Percy Keese Fitzhugh of 'Where the lost hours go,' supplemented by numerous illustrations.

Little, Brown & Co.'s books for young people include a new 'Sidney' book by Anna Chapin Ray. 'Sidney at College,' and a new Irma book by Helen Leah Reed. 'Irma in Italy.' 'The Wide Awake Girls,' by Katharine Ruth Ellis, the first volume in a Wide Awake Girls Series. Myra Sawyer Hamlin's 'Persis Putnam's Treasure.' 'The Elm Tree Fairy Book,' by Clifton Johnson. 'Rover the Farm Dog,' by Lily F. Wesselhoeft. Sophie Swett's 'Princess Wisla.' 'Story Book Friends,' by Clara Murray, and 'The Make Believe Boys,' by Julia Dalrymple, are others on their list.

OCTOBER NUMBERS.

'Government Ownership in the West,' by George Fisher Chapman, is the opening article in the October 'Canadian,' covering the subject at some length. Professor Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., urges his message not to cultivate militarism while admitting the present necessity of 'War' in his paper under that title. Two illustrated articles on outposts of Canada are 'Among the Magdalen Islands,' by Frank Yeigh, and 'The Back Door to the North-Western Wheat Fields,' by Roden Kingsmill. The Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, LL.D., D. Litt., rector of St. George's, Montreal, continues his articles on the 'Gospel of the Hereafter,' with the second paper, 'Heaven.' 'Art and the Work of Archibald Brown,' by E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., and 'A New Departure in Domestic Economy,' by George Grenwood, are other articles.

In an article on 'The Spoliation of Niagara Falls,' in 'The Popular Science Monthly' for October, the author, Dr. J. W. Spencer, offers a practical answer in kind to the 'commonsense' man who objects that utility is more than beauty. He notes the already apparent danger to the great inland waterway in the drawing from it of the water for vast enterprises. Great as is the volume of water that seems to represent unlimited resources, the canals and harbors are measurably much shallower of late. Since each inch of draught on the large steamers represents a return of $100 in extra freight receipts, there seems room for a serious consideration whether the 'practical utilitarian' is not taking from one pocket what he puts into the other. In this issue Raymond H. Arnot also writes on 'The Industries of Niagara Falls,' and there are many other papers of varied interests. It is a full number.

Naturally enough such a magazine as the 'American Review of Reviews' is at this season replete with campaign articles, political cartoons of national interest, and illustrations of the Republican and Democratic great men. 'Mr. Bryan's Third Campaign,' by Josephus Daniels, chairman of the press bureau, Democratic National Committee, is confident of victory at last. Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock, of the National Republican Committee, holds the platform in the two articles that follow, 'The Management of the Taft Campaign,' and 'Chairman Frank Harris Hitchcock,' giving numerous pages to the eulogy of his manners and methods. Presumably Mr. Taft bulks largely enough in the public eye not to fear swamping under the personalities of his generous supporters. However, matters of international moment have their place in the shorter papers and the 'leading articles of the month,' where the customary comment on other magazine articles has the interest of debate.

The October 'Century' touches the political life of the United States by reminiscences of the home of the chief executive, by setting us surmising who will make the next contribution to 'The White House Collection of Presidential Ware,' described by Abby G. Baker, or who will provide for future generations such reminiscences as 'Andrew Johnson in the White House.' Yet there is also an article by Seth Low on 'The Writ of Injunction as a Party Issue,' a comparison of the Republican and Democratic platform in their treatment of the labor question. 'The Unpledged Man,' a short story by Elliott Flower, also has the timely campaign flavor. In this number Robert Hichens concludes his series of papers on 'The Spell of Egypt'; Ellen Maury Slayden tells of 'Pleasures and Palaces in Barcelona'; the 'Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill' are continued, and there are other articles and several short stories.

Politics are ignored in 'Scribner's,' which opens with Paul Wilstach's second paper on 'Richard Mansfield,' telling of his first success in the part of the Baron Chevrial, in 'A Parisian Romance.' One of the most interesting papers for the month is Henry van Dyke's 'A Journey to Jerash.' This strange old stranded city of the desert, so little known, with its graceful and massive ruins to testify to its once great, now forgotten, past, has appealed strongly to Professor van Dyke, and the many illustrations give some idea of what the reality must be. 'The Wildest Corner of Mexico,' by William T. Hornaday; 'The Rampart Range : Ten Years After,' by Walter A. Wyckoff, and the fourth paper in Will H. Low's 'Chronicle of Friendships' are other papers of various reminiscences. 'The Trail of the Lonesome Pine,' by John Fox, jr., has reached its second to last instalment with this number, and the short story is well represented.

THE FRENCH BICYCLE TAX.

(Paris letter to the London 'Post.')

Last year certain changes were made in the bicycle tax which have reduced the amount of its contribution to the revenue, but none the less the tax brought in the not contemptible sum of 6,500,000 francs (81,300,000). Formerly the bicycle was taxed every time it changed hands, but now the tax is not personal, but levied on the bicycle itself, and the official plate which is the proof that the tax has been paid, is valid for the whole year. The tax on ordinary bicycles, etc., was reduced from six francs to three francs, while that on motor-bicycles and the like is maintained at twelve francs. It appears that there were in 1907 something over two million ordinary bicycles in France.

LONG LIVED APPLE TREES.

(From 'Outing.')

How old can an apple tree grow? I have a few of the trees planted by Seenondoah, the Oneida chief, with Dominie Kirkland, the missionary, in 1791. These trees, now considerably more than 100 years old, still bear an abundance of fruit. The wood is in good condition notwithstanding many years of neglect.

The average age of an orchard as generally planted and cared for rarely exceeds fifty years. I am inclined to think that the more sturdy sorts can be made to exceed 150 years. In order to attain any such age there must be a selection of varieties and they must be grafted high up on tough stock. Our fathers' apple trees were grafted in the tops, but the apples planted in these days are grafted in the roots. However, one must not cling too long to an old tree.

Are You a Subscriber? If not, become one now through our

SPECIAL YEAR-END OFFER

To NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

1 'World Wide'

Canada's leading review. A weekly reprint of the best articles and cartoons of the week from the world's best journals. Keeps one abreast of the thought of the times. A favorite with intelligent people wherever it is known. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price—$1.50 a year.

To the end of 1908 ..... only 20c

Or **3** New Subscribers for **50** cents.

2 'Canadian Pictorial'

Canada's finest and most popular illustrated magazine. A monthly portfolio of exquisite pictures dealing with recent world-happenings and with scenes and people of especial interest to Canadians. Charming snapshots, etc., etc. The fine, glossy paper and expensive inks and the high-class workmanship used, make its pictures often really works of art. Many of them are suitable for framing. Bright, crisp paragraphs, short articles, special departments, and various features of interest to all. Ten cents a copy. One dollar a year.

To the end of 1908 ..... only 25c

(Including the Special Thanksgiving and Christmas numbers.)

Or **4** New Subscribers for **75** cents.

3 'The Northern Messenger'

The old favorite illustrated weekly for the home. Sunday reading for old and young. Bright stories, short and long, anecdotes, poetry. Large print section for the very little ones, thousands of whom get it through the post in their own name, though the whole family reads it. For over forty years tried and approved by the Canadian people, and more popular to-day than ever. Forty cents a year.

To the end of 1908 ..... only 10c

Or **4** New Subscribers for **25** cents.

THE THREE, if you have not been taking any of them, to the end of the year for **Only 50 cents**

Mention these offers to your friends. The sooner the offer is accepted the more for the money.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

THE SULTAN'S BLACK RECORD

Rumor Has It that His Older Brother Still Lives.

ALSO THAT THE SULTAN ORDERED DEATH OF A MAN WHO KNEW THE TRUTH AND HAD HIS HEAD SENT TO HIM AS 'IVORY CURIOS.'

(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

To say that the story of Abdul Hamid reads like a romance is to do it injustice. From his infancy he inspired fear and repulsion, and we are told that his father gave orders that the child should never be brought to him in the morning lest he might cast ill luck over the whole day.

He was, it is said, the son of an Armenian slave girl who renounced Christianity for Islam and danced her way into the favor of Abdul Mejid. That wise and liberal ruler was succeeded by the wild and tempestuous Abdul Aziz, whose maniacal frenzies forced his ministers to depose him. He ended his life a few days later by opening his veins with scissors.

Abdul Mejid, the liberal minded reformer, left an older son, Murad, of legitimate birth and in many ways resembling his father. Abdul Hamid had spent his unloved boyhood in superstitious ignorance, consulting soothsayers, who had promised him the throne, but had told him that his fate was linked with that of Murad, and that his death would follow close on his brother's death.

Murad V. was raised to the throne made vacant by the deposition of Abdul Aziz at the end of May, 1876. Three months later he himself was removed from the throne, and a pall of mystery descended upon him which has never been raised.

Hundred tongued rumor declares that he still lives, the lawful sovereign of Turkey, Commander of the Faithful, Caliph of Islam, in the marble dungeon of the Cheragan Palace, and no Mohammedan boatman will willingly approach the forbidden ground on which the Cheragan stands, on a cliff above the Bosphorus.

Whether Murad V. lives is certainly known only to Abdul Hamid, the younger brother, who holds the throne. But this much is certain: Murad, soon after the suicide of his maniac uncle, was stricken with mental depression, perhaps brain fever, and a commission of doctors, with Abdul Hamid's physician at its head, declared that he was hopelessly insane.

The Sheikh ul Islam, the religious head of the Moslem world, thereupon declared a regency, and it is as regent for his brother Murad that Abdul Hamid still holds the throne. Murad's life is spared only because the seers had told Abdul Hamid that he would not long survive his brother's death.

The incarceration of the elder brother took place at the end of August, 1876. At that very time a frightful struggle was going on among the Balkan Mountains between the Christian Slavs and the Moslem Turks. The world rang with the tale of the 'Bulgarian atrocities' which filled all northern Turkey with a carnival of cruelty and destruction. Meanwhile whispers were rife through Constantinople that Murad V. had completely recovered his health and mind and that his brother Abdul Hamid was guilty of the high crime of usurpation.

To strengthen himself, to disarm his critics and enemies, Abdul Hamid determined to declare a constitution. He made lavish professions of modernism and love of liberty, declaring in 1876: 'The welfare of the Turkish Empire lies wholly in the full and sincere application of the constitution.' A Turkish Parliament met twice, in 1877 and 1878, for sessions of several months.

In it all creeds were equally represented—Moslem, Greek, Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Armenian Catholics, Protestants and Jews—a motley gathering of the score of races that make up the huge Turkish Empire on three continents. The debates were intelligent, temperate, patriotic, and Turkey seemed destined to take her place among the constitutional monarchies of the world. But all this time Abdul Hamid was plotting, filled with dread that the throne he had so hardly gained would vanish as suddenly as it had appeared.

Russia watched the turmoil in the Balkan peninsula with mixed feelings. On the one hand all that was noblest in Russia desired to free the southern Slavs from oppression and cruelty. On the other hand, there was an old ambition to seize Constantinople, and, among the obscurantist reactionaries a hearty detestation of the Turkish Parliament.

The nobler side of Russian feeling led to a declaration of war against Turkey in the spring of 1877 and to the final and complete defeat of the armies of Turkey. The obscurantist reaction, it is said, led to a secret treaty with Abdul Hamid, whereby his tenure of the throne was assured if he consented to abolish the Turkish Parliament.

Be this as it may, it is certain that the Parliament at Constantinople was prorogued—not dissolved—and Abdul Hamid began to reign as a despot, bending his great powers primarily to securing his tenure of the throne. The Turkish Parliament stands prorogued, and in theory and in law the constitution which Abdul Hamid had sworn to protect has remained in force throughout the whole period since 1876.

The Berlin treaty in the summer of 1878 dismembered the Turkish Empire, but Abdul Hamid seems to have taken rather lightly the loss of so much of his empire or his brother's empire. The treaty had recognized him as the ruler of Turkey. He had got rid of his parliament. And in all ways his position was strengthened rather than weakened by the war.

The Turks are a race of warriors, among the bravest and best soldiers in the world. But whether it be his mixed blood or his innate superstition, or that conscience which makes cowards, Abdul Hamid wholly lacks that physical courage which is ingrained in the Turkish nature.

The bravery of Turkish Sultans in the past has been magnificent. Abdul Hamid in 1877 boasted that the mantle of courage had descended on him and that he would lead his warriors against infidel Russia. He boasted and then stayed behind, hiding in his fortress on the Yildiz hill. And when the Russian armies drew near Constantinople instead of putting himself at the head of his troops to defend his capital he made all preparations for ignominious flight and kept a gunboat under full steam ready to carry him through the Bosphorus and off to some safe retreat in Tripoli or Arabia.

As soon as he had set his heel on the Turkish Parliament, and determined to turn the constitution into a mockery, the true character of the man began to come out. In nothing did his real nature appear more conspicuously than in the fate of Midhat Pasha, the great liberal who had drawn up the Turkish constitution. Midhat was the representative of popular liberty. Midhat knew of his usurpation. Midhat knew the truth about the legitimate sovereign. Therefore Midhat suddenly and silently disappeared, spirited away from Constantinople to the station of Taif in the Arabian desert.

He was not secure even in that distant solitude. For he was presently seized by Abdul Hamid's orders, we are told, and strangled with his secrets unrevealed. Now comes the crowning touch. The head of Midhat, carefully packed, was forwarded, our informant says, to Abdul Hamid, labelled: 'Ivory Curios for His Imperial Majesty.'

The strangling of Midhat struck the keynote of a long reign of terror. An army of spies, with spies to spy on them, was gathered around the timorous tyrant at Yildiz and a large body of special troops was quartered in the barracks round his palace, a mixed host of Albanians under Turkish officers and Turks under Albanian officers, each section being well paid to report on every movement of the other.

The Sultan had steel vaults made, with secret doors, of which he alone knew the combination, in the basement of the Yildiz Kiosk, and there, with his revolver ever beside him and guarded by eunuchs devoted to his person, he felt reasonably safe against assassination. His swarm of spies did their best to earn his gratitude. Denunciation became a regular business, as in the Terror of the French Revolution of the worst days of the Inquisition of Spain.

We have in general the idea that the Turks are a backward and barbarous nation. The Turks are really one of the manliest races in Europe, and among the finest soldiers in the world. The Turks as a nation, and not only the Osmanlis, but the best men among the score of peoples governed from Constantinople, whether of Greek, Slavonic, Armenian or Semitic race, have long striven for good government in the modern sense; and the fight for liberty and civilized rule has as long and noble an array of martyrs in Turkey as in any nation in the world. It is to this widespread liberal movement, now for a time triumphant, that the name of the 'Young Turk' party is popularly given.

The name 'Young Turks' is a paradox. Many of them are not Turks. Many of them are no longer young. They simply represent the best and most enlightened men of every race and creed in the Sultan's dominions, united in the desire to give their land a righteous rule instead of a treacherous tyranny, and ambitious to place Turkey among the foremost nations of the earth.

For years they have carried on their agitation, ceaselessly, fearlessly, with boundless self-sacrifice; and at last the blood of their martyrs is beginning to bear fruit. They have forced Abdul Hamid to promise once more to respect the constitution and to summon a parliament which, as in 1877-78, shall express the real will of the Turkish nation.

Will Abdul Hamid once more succeed with his iron will and boundless cunning in embroiling the great Powers of Europe, checkmating the Young Turk party, and once more getting all power in his still huge empire within his own despotic hands?

Heretofore three days were required to traverse Corea. The new through passenger trains cover the whole distance—about 600 miles—in twenty-six and one-half hours.

RAILWAY TO MECCA

FUNERAL FREIGHT WILL NOW CAUSE LESS DISEASE.

'Ex-Attaché' writing in the New York 'Tribune' among other things says:—

Sultan Abdul Hamid's lite work—namely, the construction of a railway and telegraph line from the Mediterranean port of Caifa, by way of Damascus, to Medina and Mecca—presents so many picturesque features that its extraordinary political importance has been completely relegated to the background. For 1,200 years pilgrims have been flocking in an almost unbroken and continuous stream to these cities from all points of Islam, from the Atlantic coast of Africa, from the northern wilds of Asia, from the Pacific coast provinces of China, as well as from the Philippines and the Dutch Indies—cities hallowed in their eyes, one by the birth and the other by the entombment of Mahomet. The last few hundred miles of that pilgrimage, which every pious Moslem considers it necessary to perform once during his lifetime to secure salvation thereafter, lie across the most inhospitable and parched of deserts, the horrors of which have been still further intensified in the past by the roaming bands of Arab bandits, whom no considerations of creed deterred from attacking and plundering the wanderers.

In fact, the traversal of the deserts by which Medina and Mecca are surrounded on every side constituted always the most difficult, arduous and perilous portion of the pilgrimage, both going and returning. The idea that from henceforth the pilgrims will have the opportunity of covering this part of their journey comfortably and safely in a railway train, instead of afoot or on camelback, is something that appeals to the imagination almost as strongly as the announcement that the tomb of the Prophet at Medina is now lighted by electricity, or the appearance in the London 'Times' of a long telegraphic despatch, dated from Medina on the previous evening describing the ceremonies there in connection with the opening of the railway and the arrival of the first through passenger train from Damascus. Of course, the special correspondent of the 'Times' was a Moslem—an Indian graduate from the University of Oxford—for no Christian is allowed to set foot in the holy cities or even to cross the boundaries of the tract of so-called 'Holy Land' by which they are surrounded. The only two Christians, indeed, who have ever managed to penetrate Mecca—namely, Burckhardt and the late Sir Richard Burton—did so in the guise of dervishes and at the peril of their lives; and although German engineers, surveyors and skilled labor were employed for the construction of the line until the frontier of the Moslem 'Holy Land' was reached, at Medain-Saleh, beyond that point they were not allowed to penetrate, and everything therein—the survey, the superintending and the construction—was accomplished by followers of the Prophet.

While the passengers of this wonderful railway will be exclusively Mahomedans, and will consist in the main of pilgrims, and also of the Sultan's troops, the commercial freight will be of an altogether exceptional character. Of course the road, being a government enterprise, will be employed for the despatch of military supplies free of cost, but the passing freight will be composed almost entirely of corpses, for the Damascus-Medina-Mecca Railway takes the place of the so-called 'Caravan of the Dead.' It has always been a matter of belief among Mahomedans that the burial of their bodies at Mecca, but more especially at Medina, insures them immediate access to the famed Seventh Heaven of Moslem Paradise, without delay in the intermediate stages. For this reason Mahomedans whenever they have been able to afford the expense, have for a thousand years made arrangements to have their corpses conveyed, sometimes from the most remote corners of the earth, to the holy cities for burial.

These corpses would be transported, at any rate in the last and Arabian portion of the journey, in coffins slung on either side of camels. For the sake of economy and convenience several score, sometimes several hundred, corpses would be thus conveyed at a time, the camels and their leaders making up a huge malodorous procession, known as the 'Caravan of the Dead.' After the entombment of the bodies the costly rugs and shawls in which they had been swathed during their long journey would become the perquisite of the Nashkesh, or leaders of the caravan, and would gradually find their way into the bazaars of Cairo, Alexandria, Damascus and Smyrna, and from thence into the hands of European and American collectors, often spreading in this way disease and pestilence. In fact, Baron Henry Rothschild, the one member of the famous financial house of that name who has turned his attention to medicine instead of banking, delivered two years ago a most remarkable address before the Academy of Medicine at Paris, by way of a warning, as to the germs of maladies which are too frequently transmitted from the Orient by textile fabrics, citing numerous instances of diseases, notably dysentery, etc., which had been imported from the Far East into families in Europe in this way. Henceforth the corpses of the faithful will be shipped to Medina, and later on to Mecca, by rail, as freight, and one cannot refrain from picturing the contrast between the spectacle presented by the grewsome 'Caravan of the Dead,' which for twelve centuries has been wearily, slowly, winding its way over the desert of Arabia, and the twentieth century railway train, drawn by a German locomotive, with a huge American headlight, rushing across the dreary landscape at express speed, enveloping with a mortuary pall of smoke the stack of coffins with which its cars are freighted. In one word, the droning Allah Medjid or gutteral Yah-Khak of the camel leaders of the 'Caravan of the Dead' has now been supplanted by the scream of the locomotive whistle and the clang of its bell.

Lightning rods seem to have been known in Spain seven centuries ago. A writer in the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' cites an author of the thirteenth century who refers to 'some savants of our time who know how to conduct the lightning to a given spot.'

AN EXCEPTIONAL MAIL ORDER OFFER

Three Stylish Simpson Waists, each $2.95

Fashion has decreed that the lace and net waist is the most stylish kind a woman can wear this season. As a rule, the pretty ones are expensive, but by concentrating our efforts on three particular waists, bringing to bear all our facilities for large-order buying and manufacturing, we have been able to reproduce fine New York models for a mere fraction of their original price. The illustrations will show you the kind of waist we can now supply for less than three dollars. They are drawn from the garments themselves and we feel sure they will please the most particular people.



The first is a beautiful model fashioned after an expensive New York creation. It is made of fine Point d'Esprit Net and lined throughout with soft Jap silk. The real loose Mikado sleeve is finely embroidered with smart and dainty designs in silk. The whole front is of tucking and rows of insertion in two different designs, back tucked and trimmed with insertion. The cuffs and neck of rows of insertion edged with frill of lace. Extra Special $2.95

The second is a very pretty creation of fine Point d'Esprit Net, lined throughout with soft Jap silk. The real loose Mikado sleeves are handsomely embroidered in new designs of silk embroidery. Daintily trimmed front, back and sleeves with very pretty lace insertion. The cuffs and collars of fine insertion edged with frill of lace to match. Extra Special . . . $2.95

The third is a dainty waist of fine Embroidered Spot Net, lined throughout with soft silk, trimmed with Maltese insertion on front, back and sleeves edged with fine Filet Valenciennes. It has the real loose Mikado sleeves. The cuffs and neck is of rows of insertion edged with frill of lace. An exceptionally pretty waist. Extra Special . . . $2.95

Waists illustrated can be had in either white or in ecru.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

Waists illustrated sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 bust measurement

Why Women Have Coarse Rough, Sallow Skin

Because Poor Digestion and Improper Elimination Have Clogged the Stomach.

Womanly beauty is largely the outward expression of Health.

Every woman with pale cheeks and poor complexion needs medicine—needs a potent tonic to regulate her system.

To tone up the stomach—to insure good digestion—to give new life and vitality to the whole system—where is there a remedy like Dr. Hamilton's Pills?

Dr. Hamilton's Pills enable you to eat what you like—they correct constipation—make nourishing blood—instil force and vim into a rundown system.

If nervous and can't sleep your remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they search out the cause of your condition and you rise in the morning refreshed, strong, vigorous, ready for the day's work.

Dr. Hamilton asks every weak and debilitated person to use his Mandrake and Butternut Pills. They make old folks feel young, and weak folks feel strong. Their effects upon insomnia and languor is marvellous. Hundreds declare they soothe and quiet the nerves so that a good night's rest always follows their use.

To look well, to feel well, to keep well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are mild, cleansing, strengthening—good for the young or old. Sold by all dealers in 25c. boxes.

POOR MATERIAL FOR BRITISH ARMY.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

If there be any doubt that physical deterioration in the submerged classes is more serious than it used to be, the report of the Army Medical Department pins one down between that opinion and the conclusion that the army is recruited from a lower social stratum. 'Average British recruits,' the report states, 'are not only the youngest but in the poorest physical condition of those in any civilized army. They cannot stand work which did not injure well-fed conscripts of twenty years of age; still less can they face exercises which would do harm to robust men.' They are, in fact, from want of food and from the cigarette habit such miserable specimens of humanity that it takes two years to make men of them. The report confirms what we said the other day, to the effect that a British army is painfully produced from the army of the British unemployed; as many as ninety-five percent of accepted recruits are hopeless 'out of worfls.' There is a good deal amiss with the conditions that make these degenerates and the report gives one to think furiously; but the larger question raised by it is whether any amount of training and selection can produce an efficient army out of such material.

THE CARAT.

This tiny standard of weight, although not one person in a million ever makes practical use of it, possesses great prestige because of its connection with diamonds and other precious stones. But how many readers have any clear idea of the weight represented by a carat? In England it is customary to reckon 151½ carrts to the ounce, Troy. This makes the carat equivalent to 205.3 milligrams, or 3.1683 grains. An attempt is now being made to secure general recognition in all countries of a metric standard carat of 200 milligrams.—Youth's Companion.'

WHALERS LONG VOYAGE

NEW BEDFORD BARQUE TWENTY YEARS FROM HOME PORTS.

(New Bedford correspondence Boston 'Herald.')

The whaling barque 'Alice Knowles,' Captain Thomas Scullion, which has just arrived in port from a trip around Cape Horn, has been absent from her home port twenty years. The 'Knowles' is a fine modelled ship and has been whaling for about forty years. She was sent out into the Pacific by her owners to pick up right and bowhead whales in the Arctic Ocean and Japan and Okhotsk Seas. She did fairly well at the outset of her advent into the far Northern waters, and it was not until the owners were convinced that there were not enough whales left there to pay for the risk of fitting out a ship that they decided to bring the old barque to her home port and put her into the Atlantic Ocean whaling once more.

The 'Knowles' first tried her luck off the coast of Chili after right whales, but didn't pick up a single bone bearing whale. She got a few barrels of sperm oil in the Pacific and then came around into the Atlantic. She tried the Patagonia grounds without success and came along to the River Platte grounds, where she picked up some oil. In going into Montevideo the 'Knowles' ran on the banks and was nearly lost.

Then the whaler, after waiting for Captain Scullion's recovery from an attack of influenza, came north and went to the western grounds, where she had the best whaling since leaving San Francisco, picking up some nine hundred barrels of sperm oil.

The whales were so plentiful at one time that a dozen were sighted in fifteen days and a capture made each time. She has picked up thirty-two whales since leaving Montevideo. Sometimes the whales were so plentiful that when a small whale was alongside and a big school sighted the remainder of the whale alongside would be cut adrift and chase started for the big school.

The 'Knowles' had on board as boat header a famous Vineyard whaleman, Shed Tilton, who has not been home for twenty-eight years. He sailed away from this port in the old whaling barque 'Atlantic' and has been going to the Arctic Ocean ever since out of San Francisco. The dangers of the Arctic whaleman's life is evidenced when Mr. Tilton shows his right hand, which is minus all the fingers.

The Knowles' is the only whaler owned at this port which has the old fashioned figurehead. The 'Knowles's' figurehead is that of a full length woman, the workmanship being excellent.

WOMEN CABBIES.

(New York 'Sun.')

Paris has now enjoyed the services of woman cab drivers for more than eighteen months. They are no longer a curiosity, and any one who turns to look twice at them nowadays is either a foreign tourist or a provincial visitor. Mme. Charnier, one of the first to gain a cab driver's license, speaks with enthusiasm of her calling.

'A good trade? Why, it's the king of trades. I leave the stables at 6 a.m. and return for the last time at 8 p.m. I am never tired. I shall carry on this business until I am too old for it. You say there's the winter? What does that matter? With a good pair of sabots one is never too cold.

'Cabmen? Why, they are delightful. Always ready to give me the first place on the cab stand. We talk and joke and offer each other a pinch of snuff and are the best friends in the world.

'The public too is charming. At first they did not trust me. They were afraid of accidents. But now they prefer a woman driver.

'In the good season I make from 12 to fifteen francs a day [$2.40 to $3], in the slack times from 8 to 9 [$1.60 to $1.80].'

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.—Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., Nov. 30—Dec. 3.

National Dairy Show, Chicago, Dec. 2—10.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 7—11.

CURRENT COMMENTS

There should be no smoking about where the milking is done or about the milk at any time. Milk absorbs the bad qualities of tobacco smoke quickly.

* * *

Use nothing but the best dairy salt in butter. Otherwise good butter is ruined by poor salt, or salt which imparts a bad flavor.

* * *

The farmer can do very much for himself along the line of preventing disease on his farm among his animals and his family, in fact far more than professional men with drugs can ever do. While he is cleaning up his barns and stock pens he should not forget to thoroughly disinfect all vaults and to open up the sewer drains and the free use of carbolic acid in water solution. Sulphate of iron and lime applied to the place where slops are emptied about the house, not forgetting the sink, may prevent many cases of typhoid fever and diphtheria in the family.

* * *

The annual operations of the seed laboratories at Ottawa and Calgary concluded in August. During the twelve months 1,987 samples of grass and clover seeds were tested for purity, and 11,628 samples of seeds of all kinds were tested for vitality. The average time required for each purity or germination test, including the issue of the report thereon, is approximately one hour for one person. The total of 13,615 samples were tested for farmers and seed merchants during the past year by a permanent staff of ten clerks supplemented by a fluctuating staff of temporary assistants during the busy season of the seed trade.

* * *

The Dominion Department of Agriculture warn apple shippers that pink rot appears to be prevalent this year, and hence the shipping of apples not perfectly free from apple scab and showing any signs of pink rot is particularly hazardous. Many carloads of fruit were examined at the docks in Montreal by the Dominion fruit inspectors, which were found practically worthless before they went on board the steamer as the result of this infestation. Shippers will lose heavily on these shipments. At least one dollar of expenses has been put upon each barrel of these apples to reach Montreal, and the freight and other charges when they reach Great Britain will amount to an equal sum, so that the loss will be very serious.

* * *

We have received from the Eastern Dairy School, of Kingston, Ont., a copy of the 1908-9 calendar. Full particulars of the new session are given, together with details concerning the accommodation and facilities afforded. In the introduction advice is given to young men who are entering upon a career in dairying to first serve an apprenticeship of one to two seasons under a good maker and follow this by taking a thorough dairy school training. 'You will never regret having done so. Qualify, and thoroughly qualify, for the position you are aiming to fill. By none has a course in our school been more appreciated than by makers and instructors of wide experience, their regret, after attending the school being that they had no realized the value of such a course earlier in their career.'

* * *

Bulletin 167, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, deals with the Mitchel-Walker moisture test, invented by Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B.A., and Mr. W. O. Walker, M.A., both gentlemen being connected with the Eastern dairy school. The apparatus is the result of many experiments commenced in October last year, and is the outcome of an increasing demand for a practical moisture cheese factories. It was decided that the following requisites were necessary: A rapid and reasonably accurate method, an inexpensive form of apparatus, both to purchase and to use, a durable form of apparatus and one easy to clean, a method that requires no great amount of attention or care in operating, and that can thus be used by the average factory man, an apparatus that can, if damaged, be easily repaired at small cost, a method equally suitable for testing butter, curd and cheese.

* * *

It was decided to employ a reagent, expelling the moisture with heat, condensing the vapor, and collecting it in a vessel graduated to read directly in percentages. After experimenting, it was resolved to employ amyl acetate as the regeant. It is claimed that the methods of preparing the samples are very simple, reliable and rapid, while the thin, metal evaporating cup and the style of condenser used permit of rapid evaporation and insure condensation of the moisture without danger of either breakages or loss of moisture. The time required for driving all the moisture from a sample of butter or curd is fromf four to seven minutes. The average cost per test for both butter and cheese is somewhat below half a cent. Practically the whole of the apparatus is made of metal—the evaporating cup, the condenser and the spirit lamp—and, in addition, it is made in sections. It is thus seen that the apparatus is durable, the chances for breakages are slight and repirs can be made at a trifling cost. Everything considered, the apparatus is an economical one.

HAND SEPARATORS

The hand separator problem is one of the most important questions before the dairymen, and especially the creamerymen, of our country at the present time. When the whole milk system of buttermaking was in vogue, the buttermaker had control of nearly all the conditions which tend toward the production of a high grade product. The milk then had to be in a sweet condition when it was received at the creamery or it could not be separated. This being the case, the buttermaker had pure, sweet cream to work with, and he was held responsible, and justly so, if a first class product was not manufactured. With the general adoption of the cream-collecting system of buttermaking, however, a much different state of affairs exists. The patron of the creamery separates the cream from the milk, either with a hand separator or by other means. The cream is delivered at the creamery, once, twice, or three times a week, and owing to various causes, is too often received in a very poor condition. The buttermaker may then try to make a first class quality of butter, but will often meet with only a small measure of success. It is important, therefore, that the patron should understand how to operate a separator to get the best results, and also understand the principles to be observed in caring for the cream.

Some of the most potent causes of poor cream are: 1. Improper care of the cream after separation; 2, having the separator in an impure atmosphere; 3, carelessness in washing the separator, or neglecting to wash it each time after being used; 4, skimming a cream too low in butter fat. Carelessness or neglect in washing the separator, separating the milk in an impure atmospliere, or carelessness in caring for the cream are the common causes of bad flavors in the cream, and in each case the trouble may be easily overcome by a little extra care on the part of the person operating the separator.

A cream poor in milk fat, or one containing a large amount of skim-milk is objectionable for many reasons, both to the farmer and to the creamery man, and the separator agent who advocates the practice of skimming a thin cream and washing the separator once a day or only when convenient, is not working for the best interests of the dairy industry.

Thin cream contains a large amount of skim-milk which is valuable to the farmer for feeding purposes. It requires more water and ice for cooling, and in it the conditions are more favorable for the rapid development of lactic acid and bad flavors. The cost of delivering the cream at the creamery is greater on account of the larger quantity. The buttermaker has to supply extra vat room, and it is more difficult to get good results in churning.

When milk is set for cream to rise either in shallow pans or deep cans, the force of gravity compels the heavier portion to go to the botttom, and the cream being lighter rises to the top, and is separated more or less perfectly from the skim-milk. But when milk is delivered into a rapidly revolving separator bowl, the centrifugal force acts with much greater intensity. Separation takes place almost instantly and is much more perfect.

The hand separator has many advantages over the shallow pan and deep setting methods of creaming milk, and its disadvantages are comparatively few. Some of the advantages are: 1, The loss of fat in the skim-milk is reduced to a minimum; 2, it saves the cost of utensils and the space required for their accommodation; 3, it gives a better and more uniform quality of cream and butter; 4, the richness of the cream can be easily regulated; 5, it saves labor in washing utensils and in the handling of ice for cooling purposes; 6, the skim-milk is in the best possible condition for feeding young stock.

The chief objections to the hand separator are its first cost and the labor of turning and washing the machine; but when we consider that the increased product made from the saving in loss of fat in skim-milk alone, over the best of other methods of creaming, to say nothing of its other advantages, amounts to from five to ten dollars per year for each cow, it will be seen that the separator will soon pay for itself. The labor of washing the machine is also a small consideration when compared with the labor of washing the utensils required for either the shallow pan or deep-setting methods.

In choosing a separator it is advisable to select one with capacity somewhat larger than is required for immediate use. The feed tap may then be slightly closed, and the skimming done with the separator running a little below its capacity. This makes a favorable condition for the separator to do close skimming, and also for the production of a rich cream which is so desirable at the present time. All, except the smallest sized machines, are so constructed that they may be connected with power and much labor may be saved in this way. The most common power in use is the tread power. It may be run by any farm animal with good satisfaction. A small gasoline engine is also a very efficient power where the separating room can be placed at a suitable distance from the barn, to avoid any possible danger of fire. There is also danger of tainting the cream from the odor of the gasoline.

In the use of a separator three things should be carefully watched, viz., the speed of the bowl, the temperature of the milk, and the feed of the milk to the bowl. With the same machine, and all other conditions the same, the greater loss of fat must be expected when the separator is not run up to the required speed, or when the milk is below a certain temperature, or when more than a certain amount of milk is run through in a given time.

Milk separates best when fresh or new, and at a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees F. Tests made with different hand separators with milk at temperatures below 80 degrees showed, in every case, a much greater loss of fat in the skim-milk, than when similar milk was separated at a temperature over 95 degrees F. Therefore, if for any reason, the milk has been allowed to cool below 85 degrees it should be heated again before separating if close skimming is desired. When the milk is all run through, the cream should be flushed from the bowl with a little warm water or skim-milk. The power may then be removed and the speed allowed to run down of its own accord. The bowl should not be stopped by applying a brake of any kind, unless provided by the manufacturer, as it injures the bearing and shortens the usefulness of the machine. All parts of the separator should then be thoroughly washed, first in tepid water, and afterwards scalded, then placed in a pure dry atmosphere until required for further use.

PRETTY TALL CORN

Probably one of the best samples of corn grown in Ontario this year was the crop of about three acres grown on the farm of Mr. William Werry, near Bowmanville, Durham County. The variety was the Red Cob, and it was grown for ensilage. It was very even and looked fine from the day it began to sprout. When the time came for cutting it the men were surprised at the unusual height it had attained, and on measuring it many stalks were found thirteen feet tall from the surface of the ground. One measured an inch over that length, and there were doubtless many more of equal proportions.



This corn was grown in a field that has been under cultivation for over 20 years. The field lies almost level, and is sheltered on the north and west by woods. The corn was planted very early, about the first in the neighborhood. Some of the neighbors prophesied a poor yield on this account, owing to the wet spring, but Mr. Werry considers that the good start the plants got before the dry season set in was the making of the crop this year.

EXPERIMENTS IN CALF REARING

A demonstration in regard to a calf-feeding experiment, carried out by the Aberdeen Agricultural College, was recently given at the farm of South Fornet, Skene, by Mr. James Hendrick, B. Sc., lecturer on agricultural chemistry. The experiment has extended over a period of about six months.

Mr. Hendrick explained that the main object of the experiment was to show whether calves could not be reared more cheaply on milk substitutes than from whole milk, and as successfully. The calves were now six months old, and, though they could see the result of the experiment so far, they would have to wait till the end of two years, when they would be all fed off, before they could arrive at a final conclusion. They were constantly told that they could not carry on both dairying and cattle feeding. He ventured to disagree with that, and to maintain that dairying and cattle feeding were supplementary to one another, and should be worked together to make the most profitable system. What lay at the bottom of this system was that in milk fat they had a fat that was very valuable for human food. It was estimated that a gallon of milk fat made into butter of fair quality would be worth 14s. to 15s. The oils they had used there as substitutes for the milk fat were cod liver oil and cotton oil. The former cost 3s. 6d. per gallon, and the latter 2s. 6d. The idea was to substitute to the calf one of these oils, and sell the milk fat in the form of butter. That would be an important consideration if the creamery system was to extend. Wherever creameries had become general, the question arose, what was to be done with the separated milk, and he hoped by that experiment to prove that separated milk, along with oil, would make sufficient food for calves. To carry out the system properly, a separator would have to be used, so that the milk could at all times be had perfectly fresh, before it had time to undergo any change. By doing this, the separated milk could be supplied to the calves in its natural heat. What was removed by the separator in the form of milk fats would be restored by artificial oils, and that involved much less trouble than preparing calves' meals. In the present experiment they had three lots, with six calves in each. It was difficult to get so many calves all at one time of the same age and quality, and they would have to take into consideration in looking at the result of the experiment that some calves were naturally more easily reared than others.

For the first four weeks all of the calves got whole milk. At the end of that time one of the lots was put on to separated milk with an allowance of cod liver oil, and the third lot on to separated milk, with a very limited supply of cotton seed oil and some gruel. Cod liver oil was already given with success to calves, and from the outset they could use it without hesitation, but in the case of cotton seed oil, which, so far, was a new substitute, they had to proceed with caution, increasing the quantity only as they saw how it was doing. The maximum allowance of cod liver oil used in the experiment was four ounces per calf per day, and of cotton oil three ounces. During the six months the whole lot of calves had consumed three and a half hundredweight of cake, and in every other respect were treated alike. The value of the food for the six months per calf, placing the price of whole milk per gallon at 6d., and separated at 1d., which was about the wholesale market price, was: whole milk fed, £3 15s. 10d.; separated and cod liver oil fed, £1 4s. 8d.; and separated milk and meal and cotton seed oil, the same as the second, £1 4s. 8d. They would see when they examined the calves that the lot fed on whole milk were in slightly better bloom than the other two lots, but nothing like the difference in the cost of their upbringing. The following table in detail shows the result of the experiment:—

	Whole milk. Lot 1.	Separated Milk and Cod-liver Oil. Lot 2.	Separated Milk, Meal, and Cotton-seed Oil. Lot 3.
Number of calves	Six	Six	Six
Average weight at start	103 lb.	111 lb.	105 lb.
Average weight at finish	317 lb.	297 lb.	271 lb.
Average increase per calf	214 lb.	176 lb.	166 lb.
Average increase per week	11.48 lb.	9.46 lb.	8.88 lb.
Whole milk consumed per calf	152 gals.	7 gals.	7 gals.
Separated milk consumed per calf	—	145 gals.	124 gals.
Meal consumed per calf	—	—	803 ozs.
Cod-liver Oil consumed per calf	—	415 ozs.	—
Cotton-seed Oil consumed per calf	—	—	280 ozs.
Value of food per calf	£3 15 10	£1 4 8	£1 4 8
Cost of food per lb. of increase	1.29d.	1.78d.	1.83d.

GRAZING CLOVER IN THE AUTUMN

(Prof. Thomas Shaw.)

As a rule, it is not profitable to graze clover in the autumn the year that it is sown. Such grazing removes the covering that would otherwise be present to protect the plants in winter. The removal of such a covering will be harmful in proportion as the plants are weak, as the winter temperatures are low, and as the snowfall is wanting in winter. In some situations the close grazing of young clover plants in the autumn means their almost certain destruction.

On the other hand, there are seasons in which the growth of the plants is so heavy that not to remove it in part, at least, would mean that many of the plants would be smothered, even in the absence of a heavy snowfall, and when lying under a heavy snowfall the crop would be ruined. I have known instances in which deep snow and the presence of mice in great numbers have completely ruined a field that was of great promise in the autumn.

Under some conditions autumn pasturing would be a mistake any season. Such conditions prevail in the Dakotas and in much of Minnesota. Under other conditions it may in some seasons be a mistake not to graze down the clover more or less. Such conditions are found in some instances in southern Ohio, in parts of Illinois and Indiana and in Iowa, in seasons of great growth. The advantage from grazing arises in part, at least, in preventing the plants from maturing seed. Another way is to mow the crop and remove it for hay or allow it to remain as a mulch upon the land, according to the needs of the land. When the crop remains as a mulch, it should be mown early to prevent seed formation, both in the clover and in the weeds that may be present.

COTTON SEED MEAL

As a furnisher of protein for the balancing of a ration there are few if any cheaper concentrates. It is an especially good feed for milch cows when properly mixed, but is not regarded as a good feed for hogs as it is claimed that cotton seed meal from some cause not well understood will kill hogs. Cotton seed meal contains about forty-four percent of protein besides some oil and other carbonaceous material. Considered for its fertilizer value there are seven pounds nitrogen in every hundred pounds of the meal, about two pounds of potash and about two pounds of phosphoric acid, these calculated at market prices would be about the following:

Seven pounds of nitrogen at 20 cents equals $1.40; two pounds of potash at 5 cents equals 10 cents; two pounds of phosphoric acid at 5 cents equals 10 cents; making a total of $1.60, which is practically the cost of the cotton seed meal. By using it to balance up the cow feed and carefully saving the manure it is possible to save about 75 percent of its fertilizer value as well as to get its full feed value.

ABOUT THE SOW

Breeding sows should not be closely confined summer or winter, but should be given the run of a pasture in summer and of a large yard in winter. If there is one mistake more common than another in the management of the breeding herd it is the failure to provide for and compel the hog to take sufficient exercise. The hog is by nature a grazing animal, and exercise is essential to his welfare. If the sows can be given the run of pasture during the summer and of the stubble in autumn they will require little else to keep them in excellent breeding condition. They must, of course, have water and shelter; if they have access to a running stream in which they may wallow so much the better. A mud bath is nature's method of keeping a hog's skin healthy and free from vermin. Shelter is best provided by the use of a portable pen.

In winter they should have the run of the barnyard, a dry sheltered spot being provided for them to sleep in. A portable pen serves the purpose admirably. It is better not to be too warm so long as it is dry, free from drafts, well supplied with straw in which they may huddle. If their sleeping quarters are made too warm they chill too quickly on going out into the yard and they will not voluntarily take enough exercise.

They should be fed on nutritious but not too concentrated food. Mature, thrifty sows can be maintained in excellent breeding condition on a ration consisting largely of roots, preferably mangles or sugar beets. During a very cold snap some grain should be given to assist in maintaining the animal heat. As the sows become farther advanced in the period of gestation it is necessary to give more nourishment in less bulk, therefore the allowance of mangels should be gradually decreased and the complement of grain correspondingly increased as the season advances. The grain used should be of a flesh-forming rather than of a fat or heat-producing character. Shorts, or middlings, is excellent, so is ground oats; barley or corn should be used sparingly, unless diluted with some form of dairy by-product. If fed alone these grains are too 'heating' in their effect on the system. Sows wintered in this way should not be given thin sloppy food; the meal fed should have just enough water or milk poured over it to moisten it well. They will get enough water in the roots fed to supply all the requirements of the system; and to compel them to take water in excess of that amount, especially in cold weather, is to impose an unnecessary tax on the constitution. The energy required to warm up and throw off from the system a surplus of water, which some feeders compel their hogs to take in the form of thin sloppy food, is an unwarranted waste that no man can afford.

The objective point to be aimed at in the wintering of brood sows is to nourish and care for them in such a way that the spring litters will consist of good sized, well nourished, healthy, vigorous pigs, and that the sows themselves will be in such a condition of flesh as will carry them well over the trying period of nursing. To do this, the sows must have plenty of exercise, and must be fleshy but not fat. Sows carrying a load of soft, flabby fat put on in close pens will drop undersized and delicate pigs and they themselves will fail rapidly during the milking period. In addition to this, sows kept closely confined and fed largely on grain are apt to have their digestive systems so deranged as to develop abnormal appetites, and at farrowing time are as likely as not to devour a portion if not all of their offspring. On the contrary, experience has shown that the system of wintering previously recommended, in which the sows are given abundant exercise and fed on a nourishing but cooling succulent ration, has invariably been followed with the most satisfactory results.

A week or ten days before farrowing the sow should be placed in the breeding pen, in order that she may become reconciled to her new surroundings before the critical time arrives. It is also important that the attendant get on good terms with the sow; a few minutes spent on her every day with a stiff brush will be a good investment of time. This 'currying favor' with the sow should not, of course, be a mere spasmodic effort at each farrowing period, it is the habitual practice of the thorough-going and successful stockman.

The breeding pen should not be too large; about eight feet square. If the pen is too large, there is danger in cold weather of the newly farrowed pigs wandering away from the dam, getting lost and perishing from the cold. The pen should be warm and dry, and furnished with a fender to prevent the dam overlying her young. This consists of a plank or pole placed all around the sides of the pen about ten inches from the wall and eight inches from the floor. Very little bedding should be used, and this should be chaff or cut straw. If a large quantity of long straw is used the youngsters are apt to get tangled up in it and be overlaid by the sow.

An hour or so after farrowing the sow should be given a drink of warm water, into which not more than a handful or two of shorts or meal has been stirred. Very little grain should be given the first day; overfeeding with grain during the few days immediately before and after farrowing is apt to derange the digestive system and also cause trouble with the udder. The feed should be gradually increased until at the end of the first week she is getting all she will eat up clean. Nursing sows should be liberally fed on a ration well adapted to milk production. A sow nursing a large litter is subjected to a very severe strain, and if she be a good milker will fall away rapidly in spite of the most skilful feeding. This, however, is no reflection on the sow; for at no other period in the life of the pig is gain more economically obtained than while sucking its dam. Dairy by-products are especially valuable at this time, and of the grains, shorts or chopped oats are among the best. Barley and corn meal are too heating; the former tends to dry a sow off.

While some variety should be introduced into the sow's ration, extreme or radical changes must be avoided, as this is likely to cause digestive troubles in both dam and offspring.

The sow and her litter should be fed in a wide, flat-bottomed trough so large that when the food is put in it will cover the bottom not more than one inch deep. The young of most animals learn best by imitation, especially of the dam, and if a trough of this kind is used into which the pigs can climb they will quickly learn to eat, much more so than by the plan, so popular with some, of arranging a separate trough for them from which the sow is excluded. After the young pigs have learned to eat well they may then be given access to separate feeding pens.

In cold weather, the food for the nursing sows should be given warm, and not too sloppy, water being supplied separately. It is also important that both sow and litter have frequent access to earth; it is easily possible to ruin the digestive system of a pig even before it is removed from the dam, and there is perhaps no better corrective for hogs than soil. In cold weather it must be furnished by artificial means.

COW WORTH KEEPING

Do not get rid of cows simply because they are aged. In the Culloden (Ont.) cow-testing association a cow that is rejoicing in the mature age of 'sweet sixteen' made a splendid record for June. She calved on May 28 and some days in June gave as high as 42 pounds of milk at one milking, and 80 pounds on one day. In twenty-four days she gave 1,870 pounds of milk, testing 3.4 percent fat. Another cow in the same herd gave 1,590 pounds of milk, testing 3.2, equal to 50.8 pounds butter fat during thirty days. Several cows in this vicinity are twelve and fourteen years old.

A notable record is from a seven-year-old in the Innerkip cow-testing association, that calved on March 25 and gave 1,590 pounds of milk in July, testing 3.4.

In July, a six-year-old, in an association near Peterborough, that calved on April 8, gave 1,540 pounds of milk, testing 3.2. In the same herd is a ten-year-old, calved April 29, that gave 1,200 pounds of milk, testing 3.0. Both of these cows have given over 4,300 pounds of milk in three months.

In the Spring Creek association, one herd of sixteen cows had an average for July of 1,075 pounds of milk, and 37 pounds of fat per cow. Some of these cows have given over a thousand pounds each, for four and five months. In six months one cow gave 7,440 pounds of milk and 283 pounds of fat. In seven months a seven-year-old cow in the same herd gave 10,050 pounds of milk, 322 pounds of fat. She calved Dec. 3, 1907.

The above good records are in startling contrast to that of a herd of 12 cows that in July averaged only 386 pounds of milk each. Eight out of the twelve cows freshened this spring. In the same association a splendid showing is made by a herd of 22 cows that average 1,135 pounds of milk each, or just three times as much as the former poor herd. One cow is worth three of the others.

STORING APPLES FOR WINTER SALE.

Nova Scotia is the only province where the farmers store quantities of apples for winter sale. In all other apple producing districts in Canada, the custom is almost universal of selling before frost, to dealers who make a business of storing for winter sales. As far as the export trade is concerned, perhaps there are no objections to this method of doing business. The cost of building a really good frost-proof storehouse is considerable, but the cost is materially reduced when the building can be made large, and the fruit is much safer and can be handled to much better advantage when stored in large quantities. Of course, the farmers could have all these advantages and the profits which legitimately go along with this method of working, by organizing co-operatively. The case however is different when we come to the local trade. There are very few farmers who could not store a number of barrels of apples in their cellars, or in some other frost-proof place, from which sales could be made very profitably for local consumption. An inquiry made among the grocers of the small towns in the apple-producing districts has shown that in very few cases have there been sufficient apples stored where they were produced for the purpose of supplying local needs. Quite frequently during the winter months the price for good apples is lower in the export market than it is in the towns and villages in the vicinity of the orchards where apples were grown. This, of course, is poor business on the part of the apple growers. Notwithstanding the value of the export market, it is quite secondary in point of profit to the local market up to the limits of its consuming capacity.

DIFFERENCES IN YIELD OF MILK

In one British Columbia cow-testing association last month the average yield of one herd of 10 cows was 1,143 lbs. milk, 39.2 lbs. fat each. Another herd of 8 cows gave an average of only 563 lbs. milk, 20.5 lbs. fat, or only a fraction over half as much.

The highest individual yield from any single cow was 1,580 lbs. milk, testing 3.4; the lowest yield was 200 lbs. milk, testing 5.2. One herd of 27 cows had an average production of 1,034 lbs. milk each, testing 3.3. The lowest yield in this herd was 465 lbs. milk, testing 3.5. In 13 out of 19 herds were several individual cows giving from 1,000 to 1,580 lbs. milk each in the month. Several cows gave less than 400 lbs. milk each. The general average production of all the 260 cows recorded in this association was 812 lbs. milk, 3.5 test, 28.7 lbs. fat.

This last statement, it will be observed, completely obscures the individual extremes noted above. Although a good average, and one full of encouragement to dairymen, it is manifestly only valuable in so far as it is typical of general results in 19 herds. The shrewd dairyman goes much further, he inquires into and ascertains the ability and performance of each individual cow in the herd for the whole year, then he uses the information gained, and retains in the herd only such cows as attain a certain economical and profitable standard of production.

POULTRY.

CONDUCTED BY MR. F. C. ELFORD.

PROFITABLE POULTRY

A report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending September, 1908, is just to hand, and contains over 300 pages of good poultry literature.

The volume is divided into five sections. Parts 2 to 5, inclusive, are taken up with a general treatment of Guinea fowl, turkeys, ducks and geese.

In the introduction the statement is made that in the year 1899 the total value of the barley, rye, buckwheat, broom-corn, rice, kaffir-corn, tax, small fruits, grapes, all orchard products, and sugar cane and sugar beets raised in the United States was less than the earnings of poultry. A further statement is made that 20 years ago the value of the poultry crop sold in the State of Kansas was 1 3-4 millions; in 1907 it was 10 1-3 millions. It ranks as the fifth state in yield of eggs. An estimate places the entire value of poultry and eggs produced in the state last year at over 34 millions.

In part 1 the reader gets a fairly full description of the more general breeds and varieties of domestic fowl, followed by articles written by foremost poultry men dealing with various phases and departments of poultry keeping. A chapter or two deals with poultry in conjunction with other branches of the farm.

The 200 egg comes in for her share of notice. The trap nest or some such means of selection is recommended. Good advice is given on markets and marketing. I was glad to see the statement that the too fat hen was a myth. So many people seem to be afraid of getting their hens too fat. For every hen this is too fat to lay, there are a dozen that don't lay for the want of it. 'Give your hens plenty to eat and plenty to do, this is the secret of winter laying in a nutshell.'

SEND SICK BIRDS TO MACDONALD COLLEGE.

Specimens of sick birds sent to the Bacteriological Department, Macdonald College, will be examined free, providing the specimen has express charges prepaid and that it reaches there in a good state of preservation, preferably alive. Birds can be sent to Ste. Anne de Bellevue by either Canadian or Dominion Express.

STARTING YOUNG.

Mr. B. Vipond, of Graham, Que., has a brown Leghorn pullet that laid before she was three months' old, and chicks from her eggs were running around before she was five months old. It might interest some to know how many eggs she lays by Nov. 1, 1909.

UNDUE HASTENING OF MATURITY

In a season when the price of eggs is soaring and the fortune to be made from the pullets seems almost a realization, it is easy for the amateur to make his pardonable zeal a certain rashness and to thwart thereby the ultimate aim.

The amateur who boasts of his four or five pound Wyandotte or Rock pullet laying, we have always with us; but the extremist who prefers to defer the laying period until the birds have grown large plump, and stalky, is rare indeed. When eggs are bringing from fifty to sixty cents per dozen, the temptation to coax the breeders into egg production often outweighs any other consideration.

Excessive egg production to the enervating of the bird is quite generally believed detrimental to vigor of future offspring; but to our mind the injurious effects of heavy production after maturity, is not to be compared to debilitating effects of undue zeal in hastening that maturity.

Nature often gives unmistakable warning of wrong treatment that he who feeds as well as he who walks may read. How often we have seen pullets brought in from range, where they have grown normally, without haste, to good size, seen them fed concentrated rations to produce quick egg production; then suddenly drop, not eggs, but tail feathers, and wing quills and almost completely moult. These same pullets, if put upon laying rations moderately or such a balanced ration as would ordinarily produce good grown chicks, would have matured gradually, escaped that last moult and come around to laying in good time.

In late years, we are unsatisfied with ults, if any one could put his finger r first pullets' eggs, and because , says: 'This is a pullet's egg.' bird is properly developed the first eggs are every whit as large as her eggs will ever be. Only with good size, well matured pullets, frame completely grown, are such results possible.

We believe this point of complete maturity, the point of producing no so-called pullets' eggs, is the crucial one in the rearing of one's breeders.

Any heavy work after such complete maturity, in its debilitating effects, does not even approach the undue hastening of that maturity. All animal life is capable of its best efforts only when possessing complete normal maturity. Many a spirited horse is ruined because of wild haste in putting the animal into training. Boys and girls who are put to hard work before out of their teens, if not made unhealthy for life, are never capable of the best physical or mental efforts and wholly unfit to propagate their kind.

The writer has a friend who possesses the true fancier's instincts, and who has also the true fancier's nerve. Because of a defect, we have seen him take the axe to a cockerel that would have brought him fifteen dollars if sold to another.

No less commendable, if as rare, is the refusal of the fancier to let the golden profits of early egg production tempt him to unduly hasten his pullets maturity, and threaten defeat in the building season.

He who cares not for vigor of his stock, so long as the eggs are forthcoming, who never raises chicks from his own birds, this appeal does not touch. But the practical poultryman or the fancier who has to consider small details that ensure vitality in his breeders, does well to be prudent and not unduly hasten maturity, merely to catch all the early eggs.

AN ENCYSTED EGG

The following was in reply to a correspondent, who wrote:—

'I have a flock of 100 Plymouth Rock hens which has not been doing very well. I have lost several. Recently I killed one of these hens. In dressing her I found a growth in the egg duct as large as my fist. It contained a substance which resembled the yolk of an egg. On being boiled this substance had a very foul odor. What was the matter and would this hen have been fit for use?'

The substance found in the oviduct was an encysted egg, or more than one perhaps. For some reason the yolk of an egg was stopped in the oviduct and became lodged there. Perhaps several other yolks ripened and started down the oviduct after the first one had become lodged. This produced an irritation in the duct and nature undertook to effect a cure by enclosing the obstructed yolks in a cyst, which would prevent further danger to the life of the hen. I know of no reason why this hen should not have been fit for use, except the sentimental one that we want our food to be beyond suspicion. Roupy chickens are sold in the Chicago market by the thousand, yet no one ever has objected. I am free to say that the food value of that particular hen would have been lost to me. The foul odor was no doubt from the sulphur in the yolks enclosed in the cyst. The yolks had probably become somewhat decayed before the cyst was formed. Such an accident, while not very common, is by no means unknown. If the hen had been taken in hand at the proper time and the obstruction in the oviduct cleared away, she might have lived for further usefulness. When a fully-formed egg becomes obstructed in the oviduct we call it egg-bound, and remove the eggs; but in a case where only the yolk is stopped, one is not likely to observe that anything is wrong with the hen for some time, and by that time a diseased condition of the oviduct has set in which ruins the hen, so far as egg-production is concerned. I do not think anything could have been done for her. It is not at all likely that any other hen in the flock is afflicted in the same way. Plymouth Rock hens are prone to become baggy behind as they grow old, and they should never be kept after the end of their second summer from the shell: that is, they should be sold at about eighteen months, substituting pullets in their place.

As your correspondent says her hens only are not doing very well. I cannot guess why, except on the general principle that Plymouth Rocks which do not do very well are getting old or are getting poor care. If they have wheat, corn, green feed in plenty, grit, beef scrap, pure water and a good house which is free from insect enemies, they should do very well. A great many persons are too good to their Plymouth Rock hens. They feed them too much. Others are not good enough and do not feed quite enough. How much to feed is a question every one must decide for himself. I believe in fat hens which are kept at work, but not in fat ones which are allowed to sit idly around.

During the summer, especially after a wet spring, hens are very likely not to do quite so well as we would wish them to. Give them a little extra care and I think you will find them all right.

In poultry queries, in Sept. 29, in answer to question 3, feeding in crates, advice is given to 'give them salt, half a pound to fifty,' etc. This should have read 'salts' (Epsom).

POULTRY MAKES HOMES

M. F. Greely, editor of the 'Dakota Farmer,' writes in 'Agricultural Advertising' what poultry has done in the northwest as follows:

Hens and Home—are words that have stood closer together in the development of the great northwest than many suppose.

'The hen money keeps coming and that's what keeps us going,' said a young farmer to the writer not long ago, and herein lies one of the strongest points in this always interesting business—'it keeps coming.' It is a profitable business, too—when properly handled—and for the capital invested—both in stock and buildings—as well as in labor necessary, gives big returns. It is even more profitable than some lines of stock business more often heard of.

'My poultry pays better than my cows,' we have often heard farmers say—and only the other day one said to me, 'There is more clear money in my hens than in my hogs,' and this man, by a system of well-kept figures, proceeded to prove it.

But it is my own personal experience with poultry, that has convinced me, even more than wide observation, that poultry can be made one of the surest and most profitable sources of income.

When beginning on my farm in Dakota the possibilities of a well cared for flock of live business hens was very forcibly impressed upon me. During the dry years of the early eighties—when all were discouraged, and many were driven to the wall—the poultry on my farm clothed my family, paid all my grocery bills, bought our flour, and also furnished, for a time, the tax money. This left the profits of my other farming to go towards more acres, more stock and better buildings.

We had so many dry, discouraging years and so much sickness and other drawbacks when beginning here that I sometimes wonder if we should ever have had the beautiful farm home we now have had it not been for the poultry.

With good, live, young hens of business breeds, well fed and cared for, we found, by keeping careful accounts, that we could clear a good dollar a year per hen above cost of feed.

To insure returns of this kind, we found one must have all hens—a good lot of them—of a good, active breed—and that a goodly lot of pullets must be hatched out early, so as to be well started in laying before cold weather set in. A variety of cheap food must also be provided with ample range in summer and cozy, sunny, dry, roomy quarters for winter.

In our country, where eggs are the principal source of income, we found, too, that we could not make these figures with the very large breeds, but had to confine ourselves to the active, medium sized birds, like Leghorns, or Rocks, Wyandottes, etc. Good foragers, and as far as practical, non-sitters, paid us the best.

Fresh blood every season from a good laying strain we also found indispensable. Roosters, too, we found did not lay worth a cent, and besides taking feed and room that could be much better utilized by a laying bird, they were a source of annoyance and trouble otherwise. We found that the less work we put on the feed given the better returns we got. Wheat and oats sown together—about three-fourths wheat—and feed in the bundle—we found one of our best rations for eggs. Corn on the cob, broken up, in the winter afternoons proved excellent feed, and ripe millet fed unthreshed was always greedily eaten and scratched out. To these rations was added a little cheap meat occasionally, and two or three times a week green cabbage or turnips.

With properly constructed and conveniently located quarters, the presence of a good flock of poultry on the average farm need not add materially to the chores—and these are pleasant chores, most gladly looked after by the women and children of the family, if, as they should be, the profits are left with them and the home. But one of the strongest things that commends this business to the man or woman of small means is that it takes so little to begin with—and if the feed, care, and room are correspondingly expanded as the flock expands, the business can, with scarcely any investment at all, be soon developed into a good one.

On Minnesota, Canadian and Dakota prairies, I can to-day point to many a comfortable farm home that owes its existence very largely to the large and well cared for flock of laying hens that from the first took care of the expenses of the frequently large family.

Many a village resident who was wise enough, and able, to secure a location out on the edge, where an acre or so could be had for a building place has been able to supply the better part of his family's needs from a well bred flock of poultry. When four or five acres can be had and a cow kept by a little management sufficient feed can be grown for both cow, poultry, and family, the fodder from the corn and millet going to the cow while the milk, potatoes and garden truck go to the family and poultry as needed. Altogether we do not know of a single class of stock, or branch of farming, that can be worked into the farm or village life, with more profit or pleasure.

THE HOUDAN

The Houdan during the past few years has gained more in favor with poultrymen generally than any other breed on the same amount of advertising. They are at present very popular in a great many sections of the States and Canada and are becoming more so all the time, and we find the demand is still far ahead of the supply. A few years ago when we could raise a few hundred fowls, we could not satisfy the demand our little advertising brought us, but this season, with a prospect of raising several thousand high quality birds, the many inquiries indicate that Houdans are still in great demand and that the popularity of the breed is not the result of any fad or craze, but rather the natural result of the tested good qualities of a fowl that has found favor in the hands of experienced poultrymen for both practical and fancy purposes.

We sincerely believe that the present popularity for this beautiful breed is most deserving, inasmuch as hundreds of our old customers are coming back to us again for stock, and during the past hatching season we were unable to supply the demand for eggs, especially from our best pens.

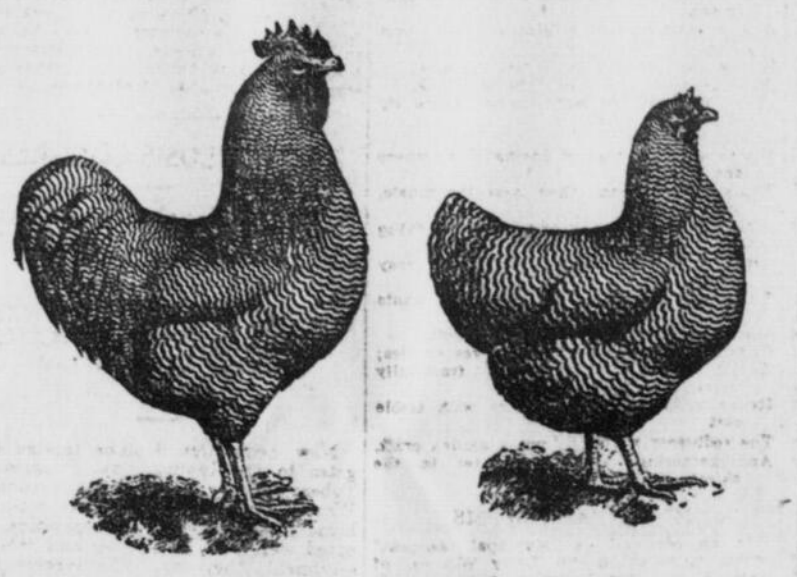
As to the practical qualities of the Houdan, we believe we are safe in saying that they combine more good qualities than are found in any other breed. We have tried many other kinds of chickens during our many years of experience, but the Houdan is by far our favorite breed.

The Houdan is the greatest egg producing breed of the present day as well as of centuries past. They are an old established breed of fowls and are in great popularity in other countries besides our own.

The Houdan is a table fowl par excellence, being small boned with a large amount of meat on thighs and breast. The flesh is tender and sweet and of excellent flavor. Then in size the Houdan is admirably adapted to table use, as it matures quickly and easily weighs 5 pounds at 5 months, and 6 pounds and more at maturity. The Houdan is healthy, robust and fond of free range, although they bear confinement better than most breeds. They are quick growers and light feeders, and being absolutely non-sitters they naturally produce more eggs than any other sitting breed. They also lay better than other non-sitting varieties, especially in cold weather, as they are heavily feathered and cold weather seems to agree with them, says a writer in an exchange.

They like plenty of light and fresh air. Our houses have muslin fronts, some of them, others have only wire netting, and Houdans do well in such houses.

From a fancier's standpoint, there is no more desirable fowl than the Houdan, as they are a most attractive bird and one that requires great skill in breeding to Standard requirements. They command admiration wherever shown and good specimens bring good prices. They breed true to their characteristic markings generally and show a smaller percentage of culls than most breeds. The enthusiastic fancier cannot but do well with this breed, as they are constantly growing in favor, and it will be many years before the demand can be satisfied. Many take up the idea that they can do better with some other breed because this breed is not extensively advertised and here is where the amateur makes a mistake. With the popular breeds there are large breeders who advertise extensively and they get the cream of the business while the amateur gets a very small return from his advertising. This is not the case with the Houdan, as the smallest advertiser will sell all the stock and eggs he has to sell at good prices and at little cost. We find we always have too much advertising and in the run of a season return a good sum of money on orders we cannot fill. This is certainly encouraging to Houdan breeders and the continued demand for good Houdans gives promise of a future both bright and prosperous.



PRIZE WINNERS AT THE INDIANAPOLIS SHOW, 1908.
Bred and owned by Daniel Christian & Son, Huntingdon, Ind.

LOCATING THE POULTRY HOUSE

There is hardly a city or suburban lot, a small or large farm, unless the land is positively wet, on which a poultry house could not be erected that would go a long way toward paying the rent, or the butcher or grocer. At least it would furnish the family with fresh eggs—a luxury impossible to obtain of the average grocer or provision dealer.

In addition it would furnish out of door employment to the shut in boy and girl, would provide an outside interest for the head of the house who might otherwise take up more expensive diversion. It would teach the boy business experience in keeping accounts, and train his mind for the detail of larger responsibility. The regular providing of feed and water and the pleasure of picking up the eggs and getting spending money through his own efforts would do more to make a man of him than any experience of city life, business college or school could bring him. In addition it would develop his interest and love of the lower animals, and broaden his mind and tend to make him unselfish, and to think of the comfort and needs of others.

It would give to the shut in city worker an insight into a very profitable business, and the experience with a few birds would prove a valuable asset in building other houses under more favorable opportunities, providing a method of shaking off the restraint and irksomeness of laboring for others, and lead to an independent existence out of range of the boss, overseer, or superintendent.

It would also provide out of door exercise and recreation, and a chance to make a living for the invalid whom the city has thrown out as a weakling, who with the out of door employment would soon become one of life's earnest workers and helpers; simply the opportunity is lacking.

It would provide the housewife with spending money that she would otherwise be obliged to ask for, and when she once got the birds, she would find that they added very little to her daily tasks, and a few moments out of doors is really a relief from the indoor confinement otherwise unbroken.

It would provide the farmer boy with the means to help out—or if a few more were built, to pay his entire college expenses, and he would always have at his fingers' tips a business to turn to. The men who succeed to-day are the ones whom necessity required should pay their own way to a greater or less extent; in short, that learned from experience just how many cents there are in every dollar.

It would show the small farmer a way to double his income with little or no more expenditure for labor, and provide the added returns that would make his undertaking a success instead of the other thing.

It would show the large farmer that the most profitable crop he can grow upon his many broad acres is poultry; that nothing returns so much for the grass they eat as growing chickens, and for the grain they eat when fully matured as these same fowls.

Don't wait until you think you have an ideal location for poultry keeping. The birds will thrive under the most adverse conditions if only kept dry and in pure air, with proper feeding. Start with a dozen hens, and increase it as your opportunities open for you, but start.—Park and Pollard.

LOCAL POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Ontario local poultry associations which have received a grant during the past year are recognized as such by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall each receive an annual grant of fifty dollars if complying with the regulations appended; if these regulations have not been fully complied with by any association, a lesser grant may be made to that association, the amount to be decided by the Minister of Agriculture. In addition a local poultry association may be organized under these regulations in any electoral district in the province where an association is not at the time recognized by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall receive under the following regulations, an annual grant of twenty-five dollars; but where there is more than one electoral district in a county, the annual grant shall be fifty dollars during such time as there is only one recognized local poultry association in the county. Where an association fails to comply with the regulations during any calendar year, a new association may be formed to represent that district.

1. Application for recognition must be made through the director of the Live Stock Branch of the Minister of Agriculture. With the application must be sent a copy of the constitution of the association, the minutes of the organization meeting and the list of officers and directors.

2. Each association must hold a poultry show between October and February inclusive, for which it is financially responsible.

3. The poultry show must consist of at least three hundred bona fide entries and the prizes offered, two hundred dollars, exclusive of pigeons and pet stock.

4. Proper accommodation, to include cooping, must be supplied for holding the show; also accommodation for lectures, in or convenient to the exhibition room.

5. A lecturer will be supplied by the Department of Agriculture, to speak on practical subjects and the local association must use every reasonable means to properly advertise and interest the public in these lectures, which must consist of at least two sessions.

6. There must be sent to the director of the Live Stock Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, application for a lecturer at least two months prior to the date of holding the show, and there must also be submitted at the same time a copy of the proposed classification for the exhibition. Within one month after holding the show, there shall be forwarded to him, a full report showing all receipts, expenditures, number of entries in each class, names of judges, and a general report of the exhibition and meetings.

MONEY IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

In no other business in the world can a man sit down with a pencil and a supply of paper and figure himself into wealth more quickly than with poultry. Wealth, beyond the wildest dreams of avarice, can be figured out in the poultry business, but the trouble is in working out the 'get rich' schemes that seem plausible enough on paper.

No end of systems have been evolved for 'breaking the bank' at Monte Carlo, but none thus far have been successful; men, nevertheless, have not ceased scheming out some means by which it can be done. It is the same in poultry, and will be, we suppose, as long as hens have feathers, multiply as rapidly as they do, and men are gifted with a desire for wealth, and have the tools at hand for figuring out a means of getting it.

There is money in poultry, else men would not keep them, but there is a limit to the amount one man can make in the business, and experience shows that that limit is reached some time before he can qualify for the multi-millionnaires' class. Poultry keeping, like agriculture, offers a fair return to the man who will put money, energy and common sense into it, but its allurements are not of the dazzling kind. You can corner the stock market if you have money enough, consolidate industries if you have the power, and men are beginning to talk now of merging combined industries into vaster corporations, but nobody seems yet to have been able to evolve a scheme for a great agricultural combine. They may some time, but there is no indications of it yet.

The trouble with the poultry business is that one man seems unable to control a sufficiently large number of birds at one time to make his holding equal in money-earning power to several combined transcontinental railways, a world corner in oil, or any of the several other schemes afloat—or in mind—that seem destined to make a few of our fellow-beings billionnaires. Something always happens, in practice, however, with a poultry scheme figured out beforehand.

SOME WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK LAYERS

In January, 1907, there were 82 pullets of 1906 and 12 hens of 1905. In August part were sold to lay down a yard. In September 12 pullets of 1907 were laying. By the last of October the hens of 1905 and 1906 were sold except one. Dec. 1, 1907, there were 85 of the 1907 pullets and 1 hen. The following is their egg record:

No. Hens.	Month.	Eggs.
94	January	780
94	February	1,123
94	March	2,143
94	April	1,878
90	May	1,747
89	June	1,587
88	July	1,388
41	August	722
28 (16 hens, 12 pullets)	September	436
24 (8 hens, 16 pullets)	October	208
40	November	363
86	December	603
Hens stole nest		25
	Total	13,003

Average number of hens, 72.
Average per hen, 180.

The feed in winter was mangels, cut clover, beef scraps; oats, cracked corn, wheat, and barley mixed; an occasional feed of buckwheat, and the potato parings, scraps from the table, etc.

In summer they had grass, weeds, and refuse from the garden, and an occasional box of bran, beef scraps and the mixed grain except the buckwheat.

The fowls were closely yarded except for a short time at night. They were all incubator chickens except three.—C. J. B., in 'Farm Poultry.'

Better fewer birds of good quality than a large flock of poor quality. Our profits lie in improving the flock each year, in culling close. Not only can the appearance of the flock be altered to suit the owner's taste by culling and breeding only from birds with the traits he desires to see reproduced, but the invisible traits can also be changed. The tendency to lay well, the size and color of the eggs, the tendency to mature quickly, to fatten rapidly, quality of meat and general characteristics are all matters of inheritance.

RURAL INQUIRIES

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

W.F.L.—Would you kindly give, at least a partial list of a few of the chief universities and colleges of Canada and the United States in which a full course of agriculture is taught, and the cities or places in which they are located. I would wish information explicit enough to be able to communicate with some of them, particularly in the United States. Ans.—In Canada, the colleges are: Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.; Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., and Agricultural College, La Trappe, Que. In the United States:—Alabama, Auburn; Alaska, Sitka; Arizona, Tucson; Arkansas, Fayetteville; California, Berkeley; Colorado, Fort Collins; Connecticut, New Haven; Delaware, Newark; Florida, Gainesville; Georgia, Experiment; Hawaii, Honolulu; Idaho, Moscow; Illinois, Urbana; Indiana, Lafayette, Iowa, Ames; Kansas, Manhattan; Kentucky, Lexington; Louisiana, Baton Rouge; Maine, Orono; Maryland, College Park; Massachusetts, Amherst; Michigan, East Lansing; Minnesota, St. Anthony Park; Mississippi, Agricultural College; Missouri, Columbia; Montana, Bozeman; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Durham; New Jersey, New Brunswick; New Mexico, Agricultural College; New York, Geneva; New York Cornell Station, Ithaca; North Carolina, Raleigh; North Dakota, Agricultural College; Ohio, Wooster; Oklahoma, Stillwater; Oregon, Cornwallis; Pennsylvania, State College; Porto Rico, Mayaguez; Rhode Island, Kingston; South Carolina, Clemson College; South Dakota, Brookings; Tennessee, Knoxville; Texas, College Station; Utah, Logan; Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Pullman; West Virginia, Morgantown; Wisconsin, Madison; Wyoming, Laramie.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care o the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

LEICESTER SHEARLING RAMS AND ewes; also, two Shorthorn bull calves, from imported sire, and English Lady Dams. GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater.

Agents Wanted.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL Teas, etc., to the best families. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month, and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

For Sale

A CHOICE LITTER OF Smooth Hair Fox Terrier Pups, sired by 'Broadway Double,' five and ten dollars each; satisfaction guaranteed. J. F. KELLY, Milton, Ont.

OIL FOR SALE

10 BARRELS LARD OIL FOR SALE at a sacrifice; first-class lubricant for all purposes.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL. MAIN 4959.

PIPE FOR SALE

100,000 FEET OF PIPE, all sizes, for water and steam heating, etc., CHEAP.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 QUFEN STREET, MONTREAL. MAIN 4959.

Books, Post Cards, &c.

HORSE AND DOCTOR CATTLE BOOK. Describes symptoms of disease and treatment. 10c postpaid. ARTHUR RICE, Granby, Que.

SONG BOOK — 150 OLD-TIME SONGS, words and music, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

POSTCARDS — BRITISH COLUMBIA'S beautiful scenery, 20c dozen. W. BAILEY, Carl avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Personal.

ANNIE SWEENEY, DAUGHTER OF THE late Henry Sweeney, Montreal, is requested to communicate with her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Patton, 829 Princeton avenue, Bluefield, West Virginia.

For late Classified Ads See Page 24

Farm and Other Lands

DAIRY FARM — FOR SALE, A GOOD Dairy Farm of 300 acres; will raise 60 tons of good, wild hay; fair buildings; will sell for $600; would also sell live stock and farming implements. For particulars, apply to THOS. LINDSAY, Denbigh, Ont.

ALBERTA— 640 ACRES WINTER WHEAT land for sale to a cash buyer at a very low figure; 70 miles south of Calgary, and 5 miles from station. Farmers adjoining are anxious to buy this land at a good price, but the terms do not suit me, and will sacrifice for cash, or mostly cash. Write at once to W. J. FARIS, 1967 5rd avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN ACRES, more or less; being lot 4, con. 1, Nichol; 86 acres under cultivation, balance bush and pasture. On the premises is a large bank barn, with modern improvements. Also log house. The whole is in a high state of cultivation. For terms and fuller particulars apply on the premises or to JOHN INGLIS, Elora, Ont.

DELAWARE FARMS, FERTILE, LEVEL, free from stone. Bargains. Come, see them now. Free catalogue. CHAS. V. HAMMOND, Milford, Del.

GRAIN, FRUIT, DAIRY, AND POULTRY Farms For Sale, by the leading real estate brokers, SLAUGHTER & BAKER, of Dover, Delaware, U.S.A.

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.

POEM RECEIVED.

Miss E. R. Scott, Toronto, is cordially thanked for sending a copy of the verses, 'Storm on the Ocean.'

CONVENTION OF BISHOPS.

Inquirer.—Can you give me the exact date in 1904 of the Three Rivers Convention of Roman Catholic Bishops? Ans.—Oct. 13, 1904.

THE IRISH FOR HOUSE.

A Reader of the 'Witness.'—Will you kindly say what is the Irish word for house, or could you suggest some pretty Irish name for a house situated on the steep wooded bank of a little river? Ans.—The word shoeling meaning shelter, though a word of Norse origin, is used by the Irish for such exposed huts on the moors as are too commonly the homes of the people where the Irish language prevails. It sounds pretty and modest. Perhaps some of our Irish readers can give you suggestions.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Constant Reader.— Please inform me where to procure a copy of requirements for the civil service; also what positions are open. Where is the 'Canada Gazette' published? Ans.—Apply to the Secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa. The 'Canada Gazette,' which contains official notices of Government proceedings, is published at Ottawa.

BISHOP CARMICHAEL'S WRITINGS

A Subscriber,—I notice that in mentioning the published writings of the late Bishop Carmichael, the 'Witness' says: 'And another in which a searchlight is applied to Plymouth Brethrenism.' Is this book on sale now, and where? Ans.—Communicate with the Bishop's son, the Rev. Rural Dean Carmichael, Knowlton, Que.

STATISTICS OF RELIGIONS.

V.E.—Which is the strongest Protestant denomination in the world? Ans.—The 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' latest edition, puts the Lutherans first in numbers, with over 42,000,000 members, mostly in Germany and Scandinavia, and the Anglican Church second, among Protestants in the world speaking all civilized languages. An estimate from Whitaker's Almanack, 1895, of English-speaking communities of the world gives: Episcopalians, 29,200,000; Methodists, 18,650,000; Presbyterians, 12,-250,000 Baptists, 9,230,000; Congregationalists, 6,152,000; Lutherans, 2,800,000; Unitarians, 2,600,000.

TO CLEAN SINK PIPES.

Housekeeper.—The pipes in the kitchen-sink have become clogged. How can I clear them? Have tried pouring down hot water. Ans.—A force pump is used to clear out obstructions. If you have not a force pump, take a piece of rubber-tubing, or old garden hose, just long enough to reach from the hot water faucet to the drain in the bottom of the sink. Insert the end of the hose into the outlet of the sink and slip the other end over the hot water faucet. Hold the hose carefully in place and turn on the water full force. The pressure of the water and the heat will force any greasy substance or other obstacle through, leaving the pipe clear.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

W.M.H.—Is there not a misleading statement in the beginning of the article on the Jewish new year, in the 'Daily Witness' of Sept. 26, which reads: 'It is the first day of the month of Tishri, and as such it ushers in the religious New Year in Israel'? According to an encyclopaedia edited by the Rev. J. Newton Brown during last century, I think, we learn that the month Tishri is the first Hebrew month of the civil year and the seventh of the religious or ecclesiastical year, which agrees with the Bible, Exodus xii. 2, in which we find it ordained that the holy year should begin at Nisan, and Nisan corresponds with the end of March and the beginning of April. The ancient Hebrews had two years, one overlapping the other, and Leviticus xxv. 24, is in connection with the civil year which fell about Sept. 20, or the autumnal equinox. The religious year is ushered in during the vernal equinox. Ans.—The statement in the article referred to is correct. Tishri is not the seventh month of the Hebrew religious year, but is the seventh month in the old civil year, and as such corresponds to our September-October. It is, however, the first month of the religious year, and therefore on the first day of it the Jews celebrate the New Year. It may be explained that Tishri was the seventh month in the Hebrew calendar in force at the time of the Babylonian Captivity. The calendar now in force is not the same but is the Gregorian calendar. In the present calendar Tishri is not the seventh month but the first.

TO AUTUMN.

A Lover of Verse.—Will you please print the Ode to Autumn (by John Keats), as I have not a copy of his poems, and should like to learn this one. Also, please give a short sketch of Keats. Ans.—John Keats was born on Oct. 29, 1795, and died of consumption, at Rome, in the twenty-sixth year of his age. At the age of fifteen he left school and was apprenticed to a surgeon in Edinburgh for five years, after which he 'walked the hospitals' in London. The encouragement he received from Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, and other literary men, led him to publish his first poems, but they attracted no attention. In 1817, the symptoms of consumption appeared, and Keats went to live in the country, where he wrote 'Endymion,' which was published the following year, and which was also a failure. His third book, published just before he left England, raised him at once to a high rank among English poets. The progress of the disease forced him to leave for Italy, in 1820, but even the milder climate could not much prolong his life. He died on Feb. 23, 1821, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome. Following is the 'Ode to Autumn' :—

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bosom friend of the maturing sun,
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch eaves run;
To bend with apples the mossed cottage trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel, to set budding more,
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For summer has o'erbrimmed their clammy cells.

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?
Sometimes, whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft lifted by the winnowing wind;
Or on a half-reaped furrow sound asleep,
Drowsed with the fume of poppies, while thy hook
Spares the next swath and all its twined flowers;
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
Steady thy laden head across a brook;
Or by a cider-press, with patient look,
Thou watchest the last oozings hours by hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they?
Think not of them; thou hast thy music, too
While barr'd clouds bloom the soft dying day
And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue;
Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river sallows, borne aloft,
Or sinking, as the light wind lives or dies;
And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn,
Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The redbreast whistles from a garden croft,
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

MUNICIPAL ASEPSIS.

In an editorial on 'Municipal Asepsis,' which appeared in the 'Daily Witness' of Sept. 9, was the following sentence: 'It is a matter of history that populations originating in penal settlements have under new conditions become normal, even without any effective coercion or special protection from vice and drink.' Kindly give all the authorities or names of books you can think of in proof of this statement. And, if possible, give a brief resume of the facts as you understand them. Ans.—New South Wales is a notable case. It is the oldest of the five Australian provinces, and as long ago as 1788, eighteen years after Captain Cook explored the east coast, Fort Jackson was founded as a penal station for criminals from England. The settlement retained that character during the next fifty years, transportation being virtually suspended in 1839. The earlier history of New South Wales in British Australia is thus peculiar to itself, as the other mainland colonies were not, like it, first held and used chiefly for the reception of convicts. Yet we read that when the convict system was abolished the social conditions of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia soon became equal. Pitcairn Island in the Pacific Ocean was first inhabited by mutineers of the 'Bounty,' who were criminals in the eyes of the law and who would have either been hung at the yardarm or transported if they had been caught at the time. Yet when their descendants were discovered years afterwards they were found to be an honest, kind-hearted, religious people of very simple habits, having been so trained by one John Adams, the only survivor of the mutineers. He drew up a simple code of laws by which the Islanders are said to be still governed and to which they are much attached.

LUCRETIA MOTT.

Agnes M.—Who was Lucretia Mott? I have seen allusions to her in papers, but have no clear idea of who she was or what she did. Ans.—Lucretia Mott is remembered for her zealous work in opposition to slavery, and in connection with the 'Woman's Rights' movement, as it was first called. She was born on the Island of Nantucket in 1793, her maiden name being Lucretia Coffin. Her family belonged to the Society of Friends (Quakers). Lucretia began to teach school when she was fifteen years of age. Her parents removed to Philadelphia, where she was married to James Mott in 1811. She was a fluent speaker, and by the time she was twenty-five years of age was quite widely known as a preacher in the Society of Friends. She took part in the first Anti-slavery Convention, which was held in Philadelphia in 1833, and lectured on slavery in the Northern states, and also in some of the slave states. In 1840 she was one of the women delegates sent to a World's Anti-slavery Convention assembled in London, but the women were refused admission on account of their sex. The indignation caused by this action led to the establishment of woman's rights journals in England and France, and to the calling of the first Woman's Rights Convention in the United States, in 1848, at Seneca Falls, N.Y. It was presided over by James Mott, Lucretia's husband. Mrs. Mott devoted herself to the cause of woman's rights. She took an active part in promoting the founding of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She also advocated temperance, and in her later years was interested in the peace movement. She died at the age of eighty-eight.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

WORKING ON HOLIDAYS.

A Constant Reader, Ont.—1. If a man, or woman, hire for a certain length of time at so much a month, either party to be at liberty to stop at any time if dissatisfied, how should they count their holidays? Say they worked the first of January, should they count that two days or one? Also all the other holidays if worked could they collect the wages when they work on holidays, counting each holiday two days? Ans.—The employee is not obliged to work on statutary holidays, but in case he does so he must have an express agreement with his employer that he is to be paid in respect to such extra time if he is to collect for it. In the absence of such agreement his services on holidays may be treated as having been rendered gratuitously.

SERVICES OF CHILDREN.

X.Y.Z.—A man dies without a will, leaving a property. He has three sons and several daughters. Can the boys (who have worked steadily with him for years, after reaching the age of 21) put in a bill for wages aside from what they lawfully heir? Ans.—Not effectively unless they are in a position to prove an agreement with their father that they should be paid wages.

WIDTH OF ROADS.

——, Ont.—What is the lawful width of a front road? Ans.—It is provided by section 630 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, (1) that no municipal council, except the council of a city or town, shall lay out any road or street more than 100 nor less than 66 feet in width, except where an existing road or street is widened or unless with the permission of the council of the county in which the municipality is situate; but any road when altered may be of the same width as formerly; (2) that no highway or street of a less width than 66 feet, shall be laid out by any owner of land, without the consent of the council of the municipality, by a three-fourths vote of the members thereof.

A QUESTION OF LEASE.

J.—'A' signs a five years' lease for a house from 'B,' but 'A' dies at or during the expiration of the third year, leaving a wife and child. Does the fact of the death of the signer of the lease cancel the agreement? Can the widow vacate the house at or during the term in question? Can the landlord sublet the house the following May, there being no clause to the contrary? Ans.—In order to answer this question it is necessary to know the exact terms of the lease, and whether it is notarial or otherwise.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Foreign Delegates Disappointed With Lack of Progress.

DISCUSSION ON SLUM PROPERTY SAID TO HAVE BEEN BLOCKED BY REAL ESTATE INFLUENCES.

New York, Oct. 8.—The foreign delegates to the International Congress on Tuberculosis, which closed its sessions at Washington last week, are returning home disappointed. The resolutions adopted were few in number and weak in sentiment, they say. The recommendations adopted by the separate sections were not presented to the congress as a whole, and it was alleged that important real estate interests had interfered at the last moment to prevent their ratification by the assembled scientists. As one of the foreign delegates now in the city said to-day:

'It seems as if we have come 3,000 miles to what is supposed to be the most advanced country in the world to take a step backward.'

At the two former International Congresses it has been the custom to present to the entire body at the final session the resolutions of the sections which sum up their deliberations. They generally number thirty or forty, and they deal with a vast range of subjects. But particular attention is given to the problem of prevention, and this involves the condemnation of much existing property. At Washington several aspects of this question were entirely neglected and no resolutions upon it were passed.

'We are very much disappointed,' Mr. Adolphe Smith, a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, and the special sanitary commissioner of the London 'Lancet,' said to-day. 'The gathering itself was magnificent. Thousands of American physicians came together at great expense and trouble to themselves and demonstrated the solidarity of the medical profession in the fight against tuberculosis. We have been overwhelmed with hospitality, but we did not accomplish what we should have done.

'Three years ago, at Paris, M. Beco, the Minister of Agriculture of the reactionary clerical government of Belgium, proposed a resolution declaring that the housing problem was the fundamental factor in our fight. At the International Congress on housing at Geneva four or five years ago a great principle was adopted in relation to compensation. It was decided that real estate owners ought to be compensated, not according to the financial value of their property—for slum property is the most valuable in the world—but according to the sanitary value.

'There was not a word said about this principle at Washington. Then there was no discussion of preventoriums, that is, organizations to enforce against tenement house and factory proprietors the tuberculosis laws before outbreaks have occurred.'

It appears that many of the foreign delegates set down this withholding of resolutions to a small knot of American doctors. A number of resolutions were ready for submission to the Congress by the sections, embodying such strong recommendations as the necessity of the adoption of municipal regulations for the height of buildings according to the width of the streets, but these physicians, influenced, it is reported, by real estate interests, got together and decided that no resolutions of any sort should be submitted to the congress. Just as they were about to force this suggestion upon the International Committee of Control, Prof. Landouzy, Dean of the French Faculty of Medicine, and Prof. Calmette, head of the Pasteur Institute of Lille, came in. They protested most vigorously and were informed that everything was settled, and that if they stuck to their point there would be no time to wind the congress up at the appointed hour. They still persisted, and the controversy became heated. They were supported by the French and British delegates and by some of the Americans. At length a compromise was effected. A few resolutions were agreed to, including one controverting Prof. Koch's theory, and the final session of the congress was called to order a quarter of an hour late. The measures laid before it were adopted without question, but many of the foreign delegates went away, feeling a great opportunity had been wasted.

CRIPPLED BOY DEPORTED

ALTHOUGH OFFICIALS AT LIVERPOOL ASSURED PARENTS THAT HE WOULD BE ADMITTED TO CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 9.—Last July a family named Wheeliker, one of whom was a crippled boy, emigrated to Canada. Before sailing Wheeliker was assured by the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool that there would be no difficulty in the boy's admission on account of his infirmity, but he was deported, and in consequence the whole family returned.

Mr. F. W. Gray, of the Dominion Coal Company, Glace Bay, concludes a long letter in the 'Yorkshire Post,' Leeds, in reference to the case, in which he says:—

'It is one of egregious officialdom and heartless cruelty,' and he considers it the duty of somebody in England to bring the matter to the attention of the British and Canadian governments.'

TO VISIT CANADA

DEPUTATION TO COME FROM ENGLAND UNDER AUSPICES OF EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 9.—The Evangelical Alliance has arranged for a deputation to visit Canada next autumn. Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, and the Rev. George Hanson, of London, have provisionally accepted the council's invitation to participate.

TO STORM HOUSE OF COMMONS

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS ASK THE AID OF 50,000 PERSONS.

London, Oct. 9.—The woman suffragists have issued an appeal to the public to help them rush the House of Commons when it meets on Oct. 13. The leader, Mrs. Drummond, says that they ask the aid of 50,000 persons in storming the House.

TORNADO IN THE WEST

MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN VICINITY OF WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Oct. 7.—A tornado swept over sections of the country surrounding Winnipeg on Monday night and did considerable damage. At Bird's Hill, six miles east, the general store of M. Heikoff was wrecked and the contents were distributed over about a mile of country. A number of shacks were also destroyed and in one case a building was picked up off the ground, leaving the family sitting in the rain, but uninjured. A section of the C. N. R. track was destroyed and telegraph poles were blown down.

See about a Manure Spreader at once

A MANURE spreader is one of the best investments you can make. Don't delay.

It keeps up your soil's fertility, makes the manure go twice as far and saves you half the labor.

You are working at a disadvantage when you spread manure by hand. See the International agent in your town and talk the matter over and take a catalog along home with you.

The agent will be able to explain to you the strong features of the I. H. C. spreader he handles.

"Kemp 20th Century"—Return Apron Spreader
"Cloverleaf"—Endless Apron Spreader
"Corn King"—Return Apron Spreader

These machines are all made simple and strong, so that they give the least possible trouble in operation.

They are easy to operate and they handle manure perfectly in all conditions.

They are built to give many years' service. The materials and workmanship are of the best. With any one of the I. H. C. spreaders you will not be laying it up in the shed or driving it off to the shop for repairs every little while. It pays to buy the best spreader. It pays every farmer to own a manure spreader.

You know the International local agent, handling any of these lines. He will not misrepresent things to you. Go to him for a manure spreader catalog or, if you prefer, write direct to nearest office.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)



SHIPBUILDING BUSINESS.

Being Ruined by Incessant Friction With Employees, Says Sir Christopher Furness

A NOTABLE CONFERENCE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

London, Oct. 7.—A memorable conference between capital and labor, summoned by Sir Christopher Furness, head of the shipbuilding firm of Furness, Withy & Co., and also of the Furness line of steamers, has been held at West Hartlepool, Sir Christopher told the delegates that it was impossible to carry on the shipbuilding business of the firm unless the incessant friction with the employees be stopped. He, therefore, invited the representatives of all the trades unions connected with the industry to meet him to hear certain proposals. These, briefly condensed, were:

First—That strikes must cease or the works would be closed.

Second—If the trades unions thought they could carry on the business themselves the firm was willing to sell out at a price to be fixed by assessors.

Third—If the unions would not, the firm was willing to admit its workers as partners on a profit-sharing basis, and,

Fourth—That a council be formed to settle all disputes or refer them to accredited arbitrators.

Sir Christopher's address, embodying the foregoing proposals, was a lucid and clever defence of the capitalist and an attack on socialism. His hearers were attentive. They declared that they must examine the proposals in detail before expressing an opinion. The meeting then adjourned.

LOSS OF THE 'STAR OF BENGAL'

COWARDLY TUG CAPTAINS ARE CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Federal investigation into the loss of the barque 'Star of Bengal,' with 111 lives, on Coronation Island, on Sept. 20, has resulted in the filing of direct charges of responsibility against Captain Patrick Hamilton, of the tug 'Kayak,' and Captain Farrar, of the 'Hattie Gage.' Captain Nicholas Wagner, master of the 'Star of Bengal,' Victor Johansen, his first mate, and two of the seamen who testified at the investigation, made to ascertain Captain Wagner's responsibility for the loss of the barque, yesterday made a statement under oath to the United States officials in which they charge Captains Hamilton and Farrar with cowardice and neglect in deserting the barque when in a critical position.

STILL AT IT

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 6.— Speaking at the Dairy Exhibition here to-day, Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, said he was resolutely opposed to the importation of Canadian cattle into this country.



THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold ann Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

To think out week by week the answers to a set of suggestive questions on the International S. S. Lesson and to answer one of them concisely in writing—such, in brief, is the idea of the Bible Study Club, which starts to-day in this paper.

The International Newspaper Bible Study Club is for the purpose of promoting, in an unfettered way among the masses, a wider study of the Bible, the basal truths of Christianity, and the problems which enter into every man's life. It is composed of all those who join a Local Club, and take up the simple course herein outlined, barring only ordained ministers. The club has the sympathetic co-operation of the latter, but it is not considered fair to have them compete for the prizes. Sunday-school teachers, Bible class scholars, and church-goers generally, may belong to this Newspaper Club, also non-church-goers, of all shades of opinion. All such who have not joined are warmly invited to do so and to compete for the prizes.

Persons may join the club at any time during the year, but must, of course, answer the 52 questions hereinafter explained, to qualify for the prizes. It is, however, desirable that the questions be answered as the lessons are studied.

The 'Witness' has secured the right to publish the International Sunday School Lesson questions by the Rev. Dr. Linscott, which have aroused so much interest elsewhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded.

This paper is authorized to form a Local Newspaper Bible Study Club for its readers, and guarantee to all who join and fulfil the conditions, that everything herein promised shall be faithfully carried out.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness' during the continuance of the contest, in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. [A statement that the 'Witness' is bought regularly from a newsdealer will in this competition be accepted from contestants whose names do not appear on our subscription list.]

2. Each contestant in this Local Club, must answer each of the written questions, for fifty-two consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1908, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period, which allows two weeks grace after the close of the contest.

3. Each question must be answered separately, and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. It will be a convenience if students will write their answers on letter paper, about 8½ inches by 11 inches.

4. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer, so it can be identified, given a number, registered and then the name cut off so the examiner may know it by number only.

5. Students should be careful to understand the question before answering. To do this, the lesson text must be read and especially the verse, or verses, upon which the question is based.

6. The answers from the 'Witness' Bible Study Club must be sent to this office, where they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks, won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and all prizes which may be awarded to members of the 'Witness' Club will be given out from this office.

THE PRIZES.

First series—A gold medal to each of the first five contestants.

Second Series—A silver medal to each of the next five contestants.

Third Series—A Teachers' Bible, price $5.50, to each of the next five contestants.

Fourth Series—A valuable book worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five contestants.

Fifth Series—A developed mind, an expanded imagination, a richer experience and a more profound knowledge of the Bible and of life, to all who take this course whether winning any other prize or not.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

October 25, 1908.

The Joy of Forgiveness. Psalm xxxii.

Golden Text—Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered. (Psalm xxxii., 1.)

Verse 1—What is implied in the forgiveness of a man's sins?

Is a man who is forgiven as good a man, in all respects, as if he had never sinned?

Verse 2—Which is the true gospel, that God actually washes away a man's sins, and makes him truly good, or that his sins are 'covered' with 'the robe of Christ's righteousness,' and although he is still a sinner, God does not impute sin to him?

How would you describe a man 'in whose spirit there is no guile'?

What blessings does a true Christian possess that are not enjoyed by others, who are not Christians?

Verses 3-4—Describe the state of mind of a man who is always going contrary to his conscience.

Compare two men, one who hushes the voice of God in his soul, and another who listens to that voice, and obeys; and say what, if any, effect the habits of these men will have upon the length of their lives.

What is it in a man which turns his 'moisture into the drought of summer,' that is turns blessings into calamities?

Verse 5—What are invariably the results of a full confession and forsaking of sin?

Does forgiveness always follow upon a real confession to God?

Verses 6-7—Is it true or not, that God may be found more readily at one time than another?

Does true prayer ever go unanswered?

Does God take any special care of the man who obeys him, or is he just as liable to all life's calamities as are sinners?

Verse 8—How much practical dependence may we place upon God in guiding us in all the affairs of life?

All men in this community have the Bible, the Church and their common sense to guide them; does God promise any other or surer guide, which is available to all?

Does God actually impart either knowledge or wisdom apart from the usual and natural methods?

Verse 9—Is there any way of learning about harmful things short of actual experience?

Animals learn how to avoid things which hurt them and become obedient to 'the bit and bridle,' but what is the better way, possible to all human beings?

Verse 10—What sorrows do the wicked suffer, which 'he that trusteth in the Lord' is exempt from?

Verse 11—Is it the duty and privilege of everybody to 'rejoice and shout for joy' at all times?

What are the essential conditions for being glad and rejoicing at all times? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 1, 1908—Absalom Rebels Against David. (II. Sam. xv.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

October 25, 1908.

THE JOY OF FORGIVENESS.
Psalm xxxiii.

Golden Text—Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered. Psalm xxxii., 1.

(Davis W. Clark.)

The fidelity of the Bible in the portrayal of character is terrible. There is no varnish or veneer. It pictures its heroes as they really were. Incidentally, here is evidence of inspiration. Interested writers of a book of religion would certainly have given us a series of ideally perfect saints. The Bible gives us men of like passions with ourselves. If the characters of the Scriptures were a galaxy of impeccably holy persons, the Bible might make good reading for angels; but it would be of comparatively small account to men. On the contrary, it shows us our fellows living and failing, sinning, repenting, saving. We see men in the process, on the way to holiness. We have in the Bible the evolution of the saint. That is the very thing that makes it the helpful Book it is. Yet, in its perversity, infidelity has always considered this the most vulnerable point in the Bible. It irrationally demands that the characters of Holy Writ shall be impeccable.

The character of David is a fine exemplification of the principles just stated. His career is as fascinating as that of any knight of chivalry. He was a founder of a civilization before that of Greece was born. For twenty years the trend of his life was upward in glory and goodness.

But in an evil hour this most brilliant man in Hebrew history 'buried his glories in nocturnal shame.' From the pit in which he had fallen we hear, as it were, his own voice in solemn warning, 'Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall!'

God called David to repentance. He warned before He struck. He warned in order not to strike. Some one quaintly says, 'He sent His preacher before His executioner.' Every sinner has his Nathan. Alas! Every sinner does not heed his Nathan.

The sincerity of David's repentance is absolute. He makes no plea of previous great services to God and religion. He does not claim that reasons of State make it impolitic, if not impossible, for him to go down to the mourner's bench. Down he goes in sight of all his subjects!

His confession is explicit. He deals in no platitudes, no inane generalities. He cries, 'My transgression,' 'My iniquity,' 'My sin,' 'This evil,' 'My blood-guiltiness!'

His penitence is not judicial. It is not compunction in view of penalty. There are no judicial penalties for an Oriental despot. Murder and adultery on the part of a king are mere peccadillos of which society does not take cognizance, much less the law. David stands in no awe of judicial consequences of his deeds.

He was, far and away, ahead of the utter spiritual obtuseness of the world three thousand years ago. He had an evangelical conception of the nature of sin. He knew what constituted the essence of it, what made sin so exceedingly sinful. It was in that it was done against the person and holiness of God. He was quite up to the New Testament idea of sin when he cried, 'Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned and done this evil in Thy sight.'

As he felt his sin directed against God, so he felt the necessity of divine forgiveness, and was correspondingly happy when he received it. Back of the specific sin, also, he knows there is a perverted state of the heart which has made that sin possible. The redemptive process stops not with forgiveness. He cries, 'Create in me a clean heart, O God!' This is evangelical regeneration. The uprightness of his heart now causes him to shout for joy, and the blessed work of conversion is consummated.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

The sin of sins is a wrong attitude toward God of intellect, heart, and will. This is the unbelief that goes out into all sin. David recognizes this clearly. 'Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned,' is his way of expressing it.

* * *

David's descriptions of the process of conversion may be poetic, but they are none the less exact and evangelical. 'Blot out my sins.' The allusion may be to the record made upon waxen tablet by the stylus, which is obliterated by running a roller over it. 'Wash me thoroughly;' that is, repeatedly, until purification is complete. 'Cleanse me from my sin;' not a brushing of the surface, but such a process as removes the filth lodged in the texture.

* * *

David did not say prayers. He prayed. It was serious business.

* * *

There is a blessed helpfulness in this psalm. It has been many a sinner's hand-book to guide him to God. It has been his vocabulary of confession.

* * *

The hallelujah of the converted sinner can be psychologically accounted for. Such a deliverance from such a source sets the tongue to singing aloud. The lips that the Lord opens instinctively celebrate his praise.

* * *

The much-forgiven man will, as a rule, be correspondingly useful. The restored and upheld soul is usually diligent in teaching transgressors and converting sinners.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 19.—II. Sam. xii., 1-14.
Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Ps. li., 1-19.
Wednesday, Oct. 21.—Ps. xxxii., 1-11.
Thursday, Oct. 22.—Rom. iv., 1-25.
Friday, Oct. 23.—Rom. v., 1-21.
Saturday, Oct. 24.—Rom. vi., 1-23.
Sunday, Oct. 25.—I. John i., 5; ii., 5.

A DEER HUNT OF 1563.

(N. Wentworth, in 'Fry's Magazine.')

Of course it is stating a mere truism to anybody who has any knowledge whatever of the Highland deer to say that the deer themselves are not the magnificently hardy beasts they used to be, and that, indeed, the question of their improvement is one that greatly agitates the sportsmen and others who are most intimately concerned. You have heard the story of how Queen Mary hunted deer in the forest of Mar and Atholl in 1563. The Earl of Atholl prepared for Her Majesty's reception by sending out about 2,000 Highlanders to gather the deer from Mar, Badenoch, Murray, and Atholl to the locality he had determined on, and they collected 2,000. Then the Queen, with her numerous attendants, and a great concourse of the nobility, gentry, and people from round about, assembled in the glen, and the spectacle that was there presented much pleased the Queen, who noticed that one fine beast led and directed the whole herd, who took their time from him in everything. The Earl explained to Her Majesty that in certain circumstances they might all have reason to fear that leader stag, for if it took fright and ran down from the hill where it was across the plain to where they were, in an endeavor to reach the mountain beyond, all the other deer would follow as closely as they possibly could, and would trample over the bodies of the distinguished party that were gathered there, so that they would be hard put to it to provide for the safety of the Queen. Her Majesty was, naturally enough, a little alarmed at this information; and then a strange thing happened, for a dog that had been let loose by her orders on a wolf that had appeared, unfortunately terrified the leading deer, who at once turned his back and rushed away in the direction whence he had come, all the other deer following him. They were surrounded on that side by a line of Highlanders, but the latter well knew that all ideas of resistance were hopeless, and that the only chance of saving their lives was by falling flat on the ground, and allowing the deer to run over them. This they did, but even then two or three of the men were trampled to death. The deer all looked like escaping on this occasion, but eventually they were turned, and ten of them, five wolves, and some roes constituted the bag that was obtained; and it is on record that the Queen and her party returned to Blair delighted with the sport.

CHIEF DEEPSKY'S PRESENT

400-Year-Old War Dress Being Sent From Caughnawaga to England.

WILL BE PERMANENTLY EXHIBITED IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Chief Deepsky, one of the few remaining representatives of the bluest blood of the Iroquois aristocracy, went blundering into the Colonization Department of the C.P.R. headquarters on Thursday afternoon, knocking things right and left with a huge parcel, which he said contained $500 worth of Indian war dresses.

He had an audience in the twinkling of an eye.

The black eyes of him flashed with excitement, his red countenance shone with the fervor of his feelings and with perspiration. Chief Deepsky loves an audience.

'I will show you,' he said, in a mixture of French, English, and Iroquois, 'you wait a minute, and you shall see.'

But even these three languages were not sufficient to express the complexity of his emotion, for he held up his hands as if to implore silence, put a red finger to his redder lips, and made other signs, as if some strange Indian rites were about to commence.

Then with the most delicate care, as if he were uncovering some precious and fragile object that would vanish into thin air if one only breathed on it, he slowly undid the wrappings of his parcel, and revealed to the aforesaid audience his treasures.

'Look at da't!' he exclaimed. 'Ah! You think that fine, eh? Then what you t'ink of dat?' Eh? Ah! And dat and dat! Eh? What you t'ink?'

Very tenderly he handed round some of the finest Indian war dresses which have ever been seen in Montreal.

'Dis one,' he said, 'dis is the dress of the big chief—the very big chief. Dat for Meester Lascelles. You tell Meester Armstrong—he know. He send it to Meester Lascelles.'

The dress was a magnificent Indian costume of buckskin, and was so profusely ornamented with colored bead work that the coat itself must have weighed a quarter of a hundred weight. The bead work was in designs representing the beaver, the deer, the buffalo, and the bear, with maple leaves—the whole forming splendid specimens of Indian art. The head-dress was even more elaborate. The headband was ornamented with traditional symbols of the Iroquois, worked out in beads on buckskin, while the upper part was composed of numerous magnificent eagle's feathers, each tipped with red. Every feather, Deepsky said, cost him a dollar and a half. By the side hung two long strings of black hair—or were they scalp-locks?

This costume, which Deepsky declared was worth about $250 complete, had been made by the Caughnawaga Indians at the order of Mr. Frank Lascelles, the master of the Quebec pagents, who, it will be remembered, was made a chief of the Iroquois tribe when the pageants were over.

Then Deepsky showed another costume, which he intimated was too valuable even to have a price fixed to it. It was a costume which he declared had been in the teepees of his tribe for nearly four centuries. Right back in the dim past, before the paleface landed in America, his great-great-grandfather's father, or some such distant relative, wore it. His name was Deepsky, too, so Deepsky said. He was one of the sub-chiefs of his tribe, and the costume had been worn on great occasions, like going on the warpath, ever since that time by the descendants of that long-dead Deepsky and his successors to the title of sub-chief. The headdress had scalp-lock strings ending in eagle's claws.

'Many wars dat dress have been wore in,' said Deepsky. 'Look here!—see dat red marks dere on the de trouser? Dat's where de scalps have hung from de belt. You know what dat mean?' and he looked round with fierce intensity.

As a proof of the age of the costume, which is in good condition, Chief Deepsky pointed out that the beads on it were of Indian manufacture, and were made so long ago that there is not a single Indian living who now knows how to make them. Indian beads nowadays come from England!

This particular costume is a present from Chief Deepsky to Mr. Dennis, who was Mr. Lascelles' assistant at Quebec, and who was made a sub-chief of the tribe. Chief Deepsky once went to England, and went into the British Museum, and he has given the costume to Mr. Dennis, on the express condition that he is to make a permanent loan of it to the British Museum.

Soon, therefore, there will be a very proud man at Caughnawaga. For Chief Deepsky will be walking about with the knowledge that away over the water, in the heart of the Empire, there will be displayed in a glass case, for all to see, the war dress of his illustrious ancestors, with a ticket in big black letters on it, saying, 'Presented to Mr. Dennis by Chief Deepsky, of the Iroquois tribe at Caughnawaga.'

NEGRO OWNERS OF LARGE FARMS

SOME OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL.

(From the Columbia 'Sun.')

The biggest negro farm in South Carolina is in Marion County. It once was Tracy Alford's, but Tracy has invested in town property and cut his farm down. Marion yet holds the belt, regardless of the claims of Sumter and Orangeburg counties, and even of William Murray, of Wedgefield, who has 180 acres in cotton and will make far over a hundred bales, and even our friend Bob Babb, of Cross Hill, who makes 100 bales a year.

Butler General, a quiet, unassuming looking negro, who lives about five miles from Marion Court House, is truly the biggest negro farmer in South Carolina. General has two hundred acres in cotton in one level field without a flow or a washout, and one hundred acres in another lot, three hundred acres in cotton as fine as any man's, from which General says he will gather at least two hundred and eighty bales and he expects more. This is his own land, for which he would not take seventy-five dollars an acre.

It is one unbroken field of as fine farm land, level and all stumped, as Aycock or any white farmer owns, and it is paid for, costing him years ago twenty-five and thirty dollars an acre. He has two hundred acres of valuable timber land and several hundred acres on his other places, about a thousand acres in all. He runs eighteen ploughs on his plantation and used a hundred and forty tons of guano, costing him about two thousand dollars. His farm supplies cost three thousand dollars, making his outlay five thousand dollars. General is an open-hearted, progressive negro. He has a church and a schoolhouse on his place and gets all the labor he wants to work his farm. Anderson General, a brother, works one of the plantations, keeping it up to the acre mark. Both the Generals are good, Christian hearted men, lovers of the acre and loyal citizens.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS

Are you thinking of giving Sunday school papers to your scholars? Or, is your school wishing to change the papers now in use? If so, you want

The Best for the Money.

You can get this in the paper that has been for over forty years the favorite of the Canadian public, and never more so than to-day—the

'NORTHERN MESSENGER'

a 12 to 16 page weekly paper, filled with reading matters of the highest quality. Bright stories, short and long, pleasing anecdotes, verses, pictures. Large print section for the very little ones. S. S. Lesson, Junior and Senior C. E. Topics, Daily Bible readings, Helps for the mothers at home, etc., etc. Warmly evangelical, zealous for the cause of temperance. Acknowledged on all sides as a powerful influence for good.

Largest Circulation of any Religious Weekly in Canada.

Over 60,000 Each Week

Over forty years old.

Endorsed by large city schools and small country schools alike from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mention it to your friends.

Only 20 Cents per Copy per year

In clubs of ten and over to one address.

Why not introduce it into YOUR Sunday school at once?

Three Weeks Trial At Our Expense.

Send us on a postcard the number required to make a thorough test, and we will send them for THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS free of charge, gladly taking the risk of an order following. You in no way commit yourself by making the trial.

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEWLY ORGANIZED SCHOOLS IN THE WEST.

Correspondence Invited.

WHAT SOME SCHOOLS THINK OF THE MESSENGER.

Presbyterian S. S., Milltown Cross, P.E.I.—'We have been taking the 'Messenger' ten years. All are highly pleased with it, and think they could not get along without it.'

Bicentenary Methodist S. S., Manotick, Ont.—'We have been taking the 'Messenger' thirty years or more. It has no equal.'

St. James Methodist Morning School, Montreal.—'We have taken the 'Messenger' for about eight years. All are delighted with it. I think the 'Messenger' 'the best,' and that if it were more widely known you would have difficulty in filling the demand.'

Presbyterian S. S., Middleville, N.B.—'We have taken the 'Messenger' four years and everyone seems to like it very much.'

South Arm Presbyterian S. S., Steveston, B.C.—'Both scholars and parents think the 'Messenger' a very nice paper.'

Victoria Harbor, N.S.—'Our school has taken the paper for eight years and likes it very much.'

Friends' S. S., Bloomfield.—'Have taken the 'Messenger' eight years. All are pleased to get it, and I am satisfied it increases the attendance.'

Friends S. S., Swarthmore, Sask.—'We think the 'Messenger' the best and cheapest all round paper for any Sunday-school.'

Baptist S. S., Woodstock, Ont.—'This is the first year we have taken the 'Messenger.' We take seventy-five copies and like your paper very much. We expect to increase our order next year.'

St. James (Anglican) S. S., Winnipeg, Man.—'We have been taking the 'Messenger' several years. Scholars and parents are very much pleased with it.'—Rev. A. E. Cowley, rector.'

Lone Pine Union S. S., Olds, Alta.—'School started only six months ago, seven miles out in the country and struggling hard. Scholars and parents think the 'Messenger' is "all right."'

Methodist S. S., Bonavista, Nfld.—'We have had the 'Messenger' about ten years. Think it the best, and would not be without it.'

Congregational S. S., Lanark, Ont.—'Have taken the 'Messenger' three years and think it "all right."'

Knox S. S., Shallow Lake, Ont.—'Parents and scholars think the 'Northern Messenger' is perfect.'

Such testimonials are coming to us all the time. Are they not sufficiently convincing to prompt you to take advantage of our three weeks free trial?

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

FREE FLAGS

::: FOR :::

SCHOOL

::: AND :::

HOME

CANADIAN FLAGS.

FIRST QUALITY Marine Bunting—all ready to hoist. Something to be proud of for years to come. All sizes, for small country school house or town high school. Uniform in quality and design. Imported direct from best British makers. Given free as SPECIAL PREMIUM for NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' publications, at full rates. Scores of Schools have tested this offer—everyone delighted—satisfaction guaranteed.

For full particulars, flag cards and sample papers, write to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL, Canada.

FLAG DEPARTMENT.

N.B.—Postal regulations compel us to exclude from this Flag offer, subscriptions in Montreal and suburbs, but any one in the city of Montreal may secure this fine premium by sending us the correct amount of NEW subscriptions at FULL rates, to be sent to addresses outside this limit.

The Summer is the great chance for Montrealers.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday, Aug. 10, 1908.

While United States military and state authorities believe that serious complications between the European powers will be averted, there appears to be much uncertainty in financial quarters regarding the final outcome of the Balkan affair. While there is not the least likelihood of the United States becoming involved, the possibility of war in any part of the world is far from a favorable market factor, and according to reports received from across the border, until this matter has been adjusted Wall street will be susceptible to advances from European capitals. This factor, added to uncertainty about the presidential election next month, should make for irregular and even erratic movements of prices. The underlying tendency of Wall street, in spite of the Balkan uncertainty, is upward, and the market is in a position to give the best response to favorable developments. Following the elections, it is expected that business throughout the United States will show a big improvement, which would serve to create a better demand for money, and if speculation revives that too will have to be taken into account. It looks at the moment as if the lowest rates in money had been reached, and that while cheap money might be expected for some time to come, the tendency points to higher prices. It is now almost a year since Wall street trembled with panic fear, which spread throughout the financial and industrial world. Recovery has made good headway across the border, but it is not yet complete. Liquidation did its work in eliminating weak spots and leaving the financial situation much stronger than before. It is within reason, therefore, to look forward to increasing activity all over the Republic, in all lines of business, the chief obstacle to a full resumption being the continued high cost of production. Financiers, brokers, and holders of stock seem pretty well satisfied that the worst has been seen, and that from now on trade is more likely to improve than retrograde.

Stock panics and business depressions are generally followed by periods of extremely cheap money, and absolutely secure securities, especially bonds, rise to higher prices. But this is not an indication of restored confidence. It may be the reverse. A bondholder is a mortgage-holder, while a stockholder is an owner. A bondholder is secured on all there is; a stockholder depends on earnings. So that when the stocks which represent the industries of the country begin to rise, and keep on rising, even though slowly, that means that investors look for extension of industry and consequently greater profits. This is exactly what has happened on the stock exchanges of the world recently, and notably those of New York and Montreal. As a barometer of industry the stock market is moving towards 'set fair' with gratifying progress. In other ways, the gradual recovery from adverse conditions is recognized.

The past week on the local stock exchange has been quite an interesting one. The Balkan question gave the market a hesitating tone, and in consequence the advances and recessions were about equal. While traders recognize in the present situation their old friend, the Eastern war-cloud, they are disposed to be conservative, and no particular stock showed any great change. Early in the week, trading was rather limited, and prices weakened more or less. This, however, did not continue long, and as the days passed the market became more buoyant and quotations, for certain of the leaders, were inclined to show advances. The selling of Power is a feature of the market, and the demand continues from abroad, while prices are inclined to stiffen as the volume of the stock on the market decreases. Montreal Street is on the quiet side of the market, but is strong and it is being well looked after by those who appreciate the value of this security as an investment. Canadian Pacific appears to be a favorite in London and New York, and considerable of the buying just now is emanating from these places. The unanimous sanction of the shareholders to the proposal of the directors at the annual meeting to increase the capital stock of the company by another $50,000,000 was a foregone conclusion. How the new stock is to be issued has not yet been announced, but it may be taken for granted that as in previous issues the shareholders will be given a preference in subscribing the amount required. Though the past year has been a most trying one for all the railways in Canada, the management of the Canadian Pacific can point with justifiable pride to its record during that period, and the consistently steady price of the stock all through the time of depression would indicate further advances during the more prosperous times which seem now to have started throughout the country.

'Soo' Common has eased off considerably, and the buying of this stock appears at the moment to be in the hands of a few powerful interests. International issues, such as Mexicans, Illinois Traction, Detroit United, Mackays, have been quiet, but steady. Heavy buying has taken place in Mexicans on the strength of the merger proposition. Industrial securities, such as Ogilvies, and Lake of the Woods, Shawinigan and Laurentide, have been purchased in small lots, but in keeping with the general tone of the market they have maintained quite well the advances gained some weeks ago. The annual meetings of Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods, held this week, were satisfactory, and while the earnings were not as large as last year, they were sufficient to afford gratification when the difficulties of the past season are taken into account. The bond market has been quiet, but steady, while mining stocks have enjoyed a fairly active business, with prices inclined to advance.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. Charles Hosmer upon his election this week to the Board of the Bank of Montreal. The appointment is universally commended as adding strength to that enormously influential institution.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div. payb'l.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	1908 Higgh.	This week Low.	This week High.	Last Low.	Last Sale.	Price per share.	Re turn.
C. P. R. . .	3½H Jan.	201½	140	177¾	142	177¾	169	171¾	$171.75	4.1
Power . . .	1¼Q Nov.	96¼	79	107	85	107	104½	105½	105.50	5.7
M. S. R. . .	2½Q Nov.	239	157	191	170½	187	186½	187	187.00	5.2
Twins . . .	1¼Q Nov.	108¾	169	92½	78⅝	89¼	88½	89¼	89.25	5.6
Ter. Ry. . .	1½Q Jan.	115½	82¾	107	94	104	102	102	102.00	5.9
Detroit . . .		81½	28¾	42¾	31¾	41¼	39	40	40.00	...
Illinois . .	1¼Q Dec.	32¾	43½	78	62	75	72	72	72.00	6.9
N. S. Steel . .		79	45	80	41¾	50	49	49	49.00	...
Dom. Coal .	1Q Jan.	70¼	37	58½	41⅞	...	...	50¾	50.75	7.8
Iron bonds .	2½H Jan.	80	64½	78½	70½	75¾	75	75⅝	75.62	6.6
Con.		80	13¾	18¾	14	17	16¼	16½	16.50	...
Mackay Com.	1Q Jan.	15	42¼	70½	66¼	69	68	68	68.00	5.9

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
Banks							
Mont....	2¾ Q.	Dec.	257	243	228	232	4.3
Merch....	2 Q.	Dec.	170	158	143¾	155	5.1
Peoples....	1 Q.	Dec.	139¼	127	113½	137	5.8
E. T.....	2	C. Jan.	182	152	146	150	5.3
Molsons....	2½ Q.	Jan.	211½	190	178	188	5.3
Toronto....	2½ Q.	Dec.	224	212½	205	205	4.8
B. N. A....	2	H. Apl.	161½	146	141	146	5.4
Royal....	2½	C. Jan.	242½	234¼	213	213	4.7
Dominion.	3	C. Jan.	142¾	125	225	225	5.3
Imperial..	2½	C. Nov.	220	218½	214½	217	5.0
Standard..	3	C. Nov.	240¾	....	....	215¼	5.5
Ottawa..	5	H. Dec.	214	....	....	224	4.4
Quebec..	1¾	Q. Dec.	145	176	120	122½	5.7
Union....	2½	H. Dec.	152	133	121½	139¾	5.4
N.S.....	3	Q. Jan	293	283	267¾	277	4.3
Commer....	2	C. Dec.	179¾	164	156	159¾	5.0
Loans							
Canada....	7½	H. Nov.	109	93	87	91¼	5.4
Hochelaga..	7	H. Jan.	119¾	109	103	108¾	5.6
M. & M...	1¼	H. Nov.	104	100	95¾	100	4.5
Can. Cot..	1½	Q. Dec.	98	100	92	100	6.0
Lit. Woods	2	L. Dec.	107	106	102½	104½	5.7
Preferred Stocks							
Textile....	2	Q. Oct.	120	115	108¼	114¾	6.9
Iron.....	...	...	....	66¾	66	64	6¾
Can. Cot..	1½	H. Nov.	112	101½	85	100	7.0
Cable....	1¾	Q. Dec.	128	120	114	114	6.1
Switch..	2¾	C. Jan.	100	102	92	92	7.6

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
Prep. Cont.							
Mackay..	1	Q. Jan.	71¾	69½	59¾	68¾	5.8
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	112	115	103	115	6.1
Illinois..	1½	Q. Jan.	94¼	90¾	77	87	6.8
Tri. City	1½	Q. Jan.	100½	89	69	88	6.8
Lau. Paper	1½	Q. Jan.	110	114	100¾	111¾	6.2
Magd....		....	71¾	....	....	71¾	..
Havana..	1½	Q. Oct.	85	81¼	68½	80¾	7.4
Textile..	1¾	Q. Jan.	98¼	93	78¾	85½	8.2
B.C. Pack.	3½	H.	74¾	....	....	74¾	..
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	145	138¾	123	133	6.0
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	162	148	135	141	5.6
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	128	113½	105	105	6.6
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	104½	100	93	100	6.0
Trinidad..	1¾	Q. Oct.	78	....	....	5¼	6.5
Toledo...	..	....	29¾	14	5½	5¾	..
Switch ..	7	Y.	88½	93	60	70	1.0
Soo.....	1½	Q. Oct.	136¾	124¾	89¼	121½	4.9
Lau. Paper	3	H. Feb.	93	106	93	99¾	6.0
Magd....	..	....	31½	....	....	31	..
Havana..	..	....	65¾	56	50	51¾	..
Textile..	1¾	Q. Jan.	45	65	40	40	12.5
Lke. of W	1¾	Q. Dec.	107	95¾	71	90	6.4
Mexican	..	....	57¼	79¾	45¾	70	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Jan.	138¼	147	115	145¼	8.5
Rio.....	..	....	66	66¼	29	60	..
Ohio....	..	....	30¾	21	15¾	15¼	..

WORK OF THE GOVERMENT'S GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—The grain standards board decided yesterday to establish a commercial grade for barley, which shall include all barley weighing forty-two pounds and under. Also, that in case commercial grades are established for feed wheat, these grades be distinguished as No. 1 and No. 2 feed.

It was brought to the attention of the board that, owing to the multiplicity of grades and subdivisions of grades of grain presented for storage in Fort William and Port Arthur, although the ordinary storage capacity of the terminal elevators was not half filled, the necessity of reserving bins for small quantities of some particular variety of off-grade, was tying up the handling facilities of the terminals. The statement was made that as a matter of fact over one hundred different grades and subdivisions of grades of grain were being kept separate in the terminal elevators. A committee was appointed to discuss the situation, and report to the board, as to what action should be taken in the matter to relieve this serious condition of affairs.

G.T.R. SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN LONDON

London, Oct. 8.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway, held here to-day, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the president, in presenting the semi-annual report for the year ending June 30, said the directors had not been able to place very satisfactory reports before the shareholders during the past year, and he was afraid that owing to the bad times in Canada, to-day's report would not be quite satisfactory, but he hoped that the worst was now over. In comparing the ratio of expenses of the Grand Trunk Railway with other railways, the president insisted that comparison would answer many complaints that had been made regarding the extravagance of the management. The ratio of the Grand Trunk Railway's expenses, he said, was considerably less than that of other roads.

After dealing at some length with the report, which was followed by a brief discussion, some of which was somewhat heated, the accounts and report were unanimously adopted.

The meeting was largely attended.

BUTTER MAY BE SCARCE AND DEAR THIS WINTER.

If all Stocks Held for Export Account are Shipped Out of the Country.

The position of the butter market is apparently unchanged from last week, but some of the local dealers profess to see grounds for a further strengthening of values, in the probability of a shortage of supplies.

The future course of prices seems to hinge on the position of the British market. It has been estimated that there are 15,000 packages of butter held here for English account. This is mostly summer butter, and will be as good a month from now as it is to-day. If the English holders of this stock can get enough butter from Ireland, or other producing lands, to cover their requirements, they may try to unload these supplies on the Canadian market. As long as these 15,000 packages are stored on this side, they are a practical guarantee that prices will not advance very far. The butter was bought early, and cost less than the current prices, and if there was to be an advance of a couple of cents a pound in Canadian prices it would be more than likely to bring out this stock. The export would be quick, and big enough to make it worth while, instead of carrying over for a possible need in Britain later in the season.

It is said that the stocks available for domestic consumption in this country are no larger than they were last year, when prices went to such extreme levels, but they are more widely scattered. Where there were only about three houses that had any stock of butter last winter, there are probably over half a dozen dealers carrying stocks of various sizes to-day, and the presence of so many interests makes the forcing up of prices practically an impossibility. The first advance might show enough profit to one of the holders to induce him to unload, while others might hold for a higher figure. This uncertainty will probably keep prices on a competitive basis till the disposal of the English holdings is decided on.

Local dealers, who do a jobbing business, are quoting 26½c for small lots of held stock, and 27c for fresh made. It is said that the holdings of this cheaper butter are practically exhausted, and that next week will see an advance in local quotations to a level based on present prices in the country. There is practically new new export business, and the wholesale quotation is nominal at 26c.

Cheese values seem weaker to-day, but it may be that operators are trying to induce factorymen to change over to the more profitable butter making, by reducing the price of cheese. This would limit the production and thereby increase the value of the stocks already in store.

Quotations to-day are 12½c for Westerns, 12¼c for Easterns and 12c to 12 1-8c for Quebecs.

PRIVILEGE OF FREE CANALS SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN

To Bring Inland Freighters to a Realization of Their Position, Says a Grain Merchant

The discussion on the subjects of lake freight rates, the combination among vessel owners, and the diverting of grain from Canadians ports, all of which bear very closely upon one another, has brought forth various expressions of opinion on the matter. There has been no denial of the statements made by grain shippers, and others who are close enough in touch with the situation to quote dates and figures, that there has been a combine, and that it has not operated to the benefit of the Canadian grain trade, or for the expansion of the country's foreign commerce, but remedies for these evils, which are said to exist, have not been so plentiful as have the denunciations of the evil-doers.

To-day, however, a grain operator, in talking the subject over, made some remarks which outline a course of action that might have a big influence on the matter.

'There is nothing to show,' said he, 'that the improvements and concessions made by the government have brought a single bushel more wheat down the Canadian canals than would have come under the old conditions. We know that the benefit of every reduction in the cost of carrying grain to the seaboard has been grabbed by the carriers engaged in the trade, and that absolutely no reductions have been brought about in the freight rates by the improvements in the route and the abolition of the canal tolls, which the government undertook for no other purpose. Every cent taken off the cost of transportation might have been an inducement to shippers to use the Canadian route; to the advantage of everybody in the trade—even of those who have blocked this expansion, if only they could see that far ahead.

'We have a pretty good idea, judging from past experience, how things will progress under the same control in the future, and the best thing we can do is to collect tolls on the canals again. Their abolition did not have the effect that was intended, and there is no logical reason why they should not be producing revenue for those who are charged with their upkeep, instead of swelling the profits of a few individuals.

'If the government would appoint a commission to investigate the conditions under which freight is moved on our inland waters some interesting evidence would come out. The truth about the existence of a combine among the grain carriers would be established, and a commission might even unearth a combine among the coal freighters. It would be certain to reveal the fact that the handlers of this class of freight have also taken to themselves the benefit of the free canals, as there has been no reduction in prices that can be traced to this lowering of the cost of the anthracite coal that comes down the canals from Oswego, Ogdensburg and Charlotte. Not satisfied with the benefits they received by the removal of these fees, they even had the effrontery to apply to the government for the abolition of the nominal wharfage dues that are paid by barges docking in the canal basins. This was not granted, however.'

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 10.—The arrivals of Canadian bacon continue small, but with a steady demand, the previous prices of 59s to 63s were maintained.

Long cut hams are quoted at 56s to 58s.

Cheese dull, with a slow demand, at 61s; occasionally 62s for finest, and 60s for undergrades.

Butter stocks are light, but the demand is very slow.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

Eggs are naturally advancing in price at this season of the year, but the quotations are lower than usual on account of the free deliveries that still continue. Supplies are coming forward in a way that plainly shows the effect of the continued warm weather. As a result, dealers are still able to offer fresh receipts at prices that permit of general use, and the quality of the eggs is noticeably better than usual at this time of the year when storage stocks are drawn upon. Selects are quoted at 24c to 25c a dozen to-day, No. 1 at 20c to 21c, and new laid eggs at 28c.

Potatoes are inclined to be easier on ample supplies, and a number of carloads have been distributed during the past week at 85c to 90c a bag.

Beans do not seem to be very plentiful and buyers report light offerings and firm prices at producing points. The local jobbing price is $2 a bushel.

Honey is in good demand and values are steady as receipts have not been very liberal.

Live hogs sold at $6.50 to $6.75 a 100 pounds on the local market to-day, and deliveries are ample for all requirements.

Abattoir dressed hogs are quoted at $9.50 to $9.75, and a good demand is reported.

Cured and smoked meats are moving freely, the cool weather having effectively stimulated the local trade, and prices are firm.

Lard, which is in small supply, is stronger on an increased demand.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $6.10 to $6.20, second patents, $5.50 to $5.70; winter wheat patents, $5 to $5.30, straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.50; in bags, $2.05 to $2.12½; extra, $1.75 to $1.90.

ROLLED OATS—$2.55 in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL—$2 to $2.10 per bag.

OATS — Manitoba, No. 2, 44c; No. 3, 41½c to 45c; rejected, 44½c to 45c bush.; Ontario, No. 2, 42½c to 43c; No. 3, nominal.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $21.50 to $22.50; shorts, $25; Manitoba bran, in bags, $21 to $22; shorts, $25.

POTATOES—Car lots, 65c to 70c per 90 lb. bag. Jobbing, 85c to 90c.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $2 to $2.05 per bushel.

PEAS—Boiling, in car lots, $1.12 to $1.15 per bushel, bags included.

HAY—No. 1, $12 to $12.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $10 to $10.50, No. 3, and clover, $9 to $9.50; mixed, $7 to $7.50.

CHEESE—Western, 12¼c to 12¾c; Townships, 12¼c to 12¾c; Eastern, 12c to 12¼c.

BUTTER—26c in round lots; 26½c to 27c in jobbing lots.

EGGS—No. 1, 20c to 21c; selects, 24c to 25c; new laid, 28c a dozen.

HONEY — White clover, comb, 13c to 14c; extract, 9c to 10c; dark, comb, 10c to 12c.

PROVISIONS—Barrels, short cut mess, $22.50; half barrels, $11.50; clear fat back, $23; dry salt long clear backs, 11c; barrels, plate beef, $17.50; half barrels, ditto, $9.00; compound lard, 8¾c to 9¼c; pure lards, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12½c to 14c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.75; live, $6.50 to $6.75.

MONTREAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Oct. 10, 1908.	Oct. 3, 1908	Oct. 12, 1907.
Wheat, bush. . .	310,735	358,648	285,748
Corn, bush. . . .	12,577	10,018	114,022
Peas, bush. . . .	33,886	34,335	7,841
Oats, bush. . . .	108,262	116,167	87,119
Barley, bush. . .	40,359	37,211	19,572
Buckwheat, bush..	....	2,653	....
Flaxseed, bush...	5,574	15,558	62,345
Flour, brls. . . .	12,080	13,905	61,815
Meal, brls.	258	258	128

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATED AT 115,651,000 BUSHELS.

Government Report Based on Threshing Returns Shows all Crops in Good Condition.

The following statement on the estimated yield and quality of field crops in Canada is given out by the Census and Statistics Office. The returns are based upon actual threshing results, so far as these have been obtained.

The average yield of wheat is estimated at 17½ bushels per acre, indicating a total production of 115,651,000 bushels; oats, 33.7 bushels per acre; total production, 267,651,000 bushels; barley, 29.0 bushels per acre, total production, 50,725,000 bushels, and rye, 18.8 buahels per acre, total production, 1,883,000 bushels.

The average yield of peas is estimated at 17.4 bushels per acre, total production, 7,178,000 bushels; beans, 19.6 bushels per acre, total production, 1,182,000 bushels; buckwheat, 25.3 bushels per acre, total production, 7,365,000 bushels, mixed grains, 32.9 bushels per acre, total production, 19,113,000 bushels; flaxseed, 11.3 bushels per acre, total production, 1,575,000 bushels, and corn for husking, 57.4 bushels per acre, total production, 21,007,000 bushels.

Potatoes average 245.4 bushels per acre, with total production of 73,228,000 bushels; turnips and other roots, 349.7 bushels per acre; total production, 84,075,000 bushels.

Hay and clover are estimated at 1.4 tons per acre, the total yield being 11,642,000 tons, and fodder corn, 10.6 tons per acre, total production, 2,835,000 tons.

The yield of wheat, as estimated from the condition of the crops at the end of August is not maintained by the present threshing results, the total yield of wheat as now estimated being 3½ bushels per acre less, or a diminution in the total production, as then estimated, of 9,039,000 bushels; but the drop is almost entirely due to the returns from the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where climatic influences appear to have had a greater effect upon the yield than was indicated by the appearance at the end of August. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the estimated yield of wheat is 95,818,000 bushels; of oats, 105,481,000 bushels, and of barley, 26,362,000 bushels.

Estimates of quality based upon threshing results are expressed as numerical percentages of a standard condition represented by 100, and this number would indicate that the grains have been well headed and well filled, and have not been affected by frost, rust or smut, etc., to any appreciable extent. Measured on this basis, the average quality of the crops throughout Canada is expressed by the following percentages:

Wheat, 75; oats, 75; barley, 71; rye, 73; peas, 69; beans, 75; buckwheat, 74; mixed grains, 75; flax, 68; corn for husking, 82; potatoes, 74; turnips and other roots, 83; hay and clover, 80; fodder corn, 92; sugar beets, 70.

On the same basis the condition of live stock is shown for Oct. 1, as follows:

Horses, 81; milch cows, 77; other horned cattle, 79; sheep, 82; and swine, 81.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 12.

About 1,690 cattle, 220 calves, 1,298 sheep and lambs, and 1,298 fat hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day. Trade was good at about last week's rates, excepting that hogs were lower. There were only a few really prime beeves on the market, and Mr. Joseph Richard paid 5 1-4c per lb. for six of the best, none of the others sold over 4 3-4c per lb., with pretty good animals at 3 1-4c to 4 1-4c, and the common stock at 2c to 3c per lb., and the lean canners at 1 1-4c to 2c per lb. The calves seemed to be all grassers, which sold at from 2 1-4c to 3c per lb.; a few of the best bringing a little over 3c per lb. Sheep sold at about 3½c per lb.; lambs at from 4½c to 5c do. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6 3-4c per lb.; some that had been contracted brought 7c per lb.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—With local butchers almost scrambling after the choicer cattle, and a large number of outside buyers wanting feeders and stockers, there was a good brisk trade on the City Cattle Market yesterday. Buyers are unanimous in the assertion that prices are from 20c to 50c higher than they were a week ago, and they complain that the cattle are not worth the prices they are paying for them. This morning it was difficult for butchers to buy cattle fit for killing at all. A large number of farmers and cattle raisers were in from all over this part of the province, eager to buy stockers and feeders. Large orders have also been placed with buyers for bulls and steers for feeding at the distilleries. The run, which was fairly heavy, was all disposed of early in the day. It amounted to 125 cars, 2,200 cattle, 2,200 sheep and lambs, 1,400 hogs and 150 calves.

Of export cattle there were very few, and there is a demand for them as exporters are finding difficulty in securing enough of good shipping quality to make up full loads. A few medium to good export steers brought around $4.75, but higher prices would have been paid for choicer stock.

A few picked butcher cattle also brought as much as $4.75, but they were nothing very extra. A few loads of fairly good stock brought $4.25 to $4.50, which is fully 25 cents more than they would have brought last week. Medium butchering steers and heifers sold at from $3 to $4, and cows sold at $2.50 to $3 for medium, and rough to $2.50 and $2.75 for choice. A few extra choice cows brought $4.

Distillers are inquiring for heavy bulls and steers for feeding purposes, and are bidding good prices for them.

A good number of choice milking cows have been on the market this week, and they found ready sale at $50 to $60, and in a few isolated cases as much as $70 was paid for very fine specimens. Good springers are also wanted, but the poor class of neither finds a food market.

Calves are steady under moderate supply and demand. Prices of choice veal calves are strong.

Large numbers of sheep and lambs continue to come to the market, but they find a good demand, and the prices of sheep are unchanged. Lambs are a little higher, some fetching 5c per pound.

The market for hogs is still weak, although the prices are reported by the Harris Abattoir Company to be unchanged at $6.40, fed and watered off cars, Toronto, for selects. The run to-day, which was large, was taken slowly.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Cattle receipts 26,000, steady to 10 cents lower; beeves, $3.40 to $7.45; Texans, $3.25 to $4.60; westerns, $3.50 to $5.70; stockers and feeders, $2.60 to $4.50; cows and heifers, $1.60 to $5.30; calves, $6.00 to $8.50.

Hogs receipts 28,000, 10 cents lower; light $5.50 to $6.15, heavy, $5.65 to $6.40; rough, $5.65 to $5.85; good to choice heavy, $5.85 to $6.40, pigs, $3.00 to $5.25; bulk of sales, $5.80 to $6.15.

Sheep receipts 32,000, weak to a shade lower; native, $2.50 to $4.50; western, $2.50 to $4.25; yearlings, $4.25 to $4.85; lambs, $4 to $6; western, $3.75 to $6.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Oct. 1—To-day's supply of beasts compared with Thursday last, showed decrease of 20 head, and consisted entirely of plain butchering cows and bulls, for which there was a slack demand, though last Monday's rates were well upheld. Top value—Fat cows, 3s 6d; extreme, 3s 8d; fat bulls, 2s to 3s 2d per 8 lbs. So few sales were made in sheep market that neither trade nor quotations are worth recording. Calves being in larger numbers, trade was of a disappointing character. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal—Beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; calves, 3s 10d to 5s. Total supply—20 sheep, 40; calves, 20; milch cows, 15.

London, Oct. 1.—Good supplies, and trade very slow, and prices barely maintained. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 4s to 4s 2d; shorts, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 4s to 4s 3d; do., seconds, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; forequarters, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 8d; Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s to 4s 6d; tegs, 4s 6d; do., ewes, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; English wedders, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; ewes, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; Dutch sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; do., lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; English lambs, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 2s 8d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s to 4s; Dutch do., 3s to 3s 6d per lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Oct. 9.

At the available space in the vicinity of the Bonsecours Market and Jacques Cartier square was fully occupied by produce-laden vehicles this forenoon, and the basket brigade filled both of the market halls. Oats were very plentiful and there was more buckwheat than has been offered by the farmers during the past six months; dead poultry were also very plentiful, and there is quite a drop in the prices of turkeys and geese; new laid eggs are getting up in price. Owing to shipwrecks and other unpropitious events, the supply of bananas has run short and there will be none for sale until next week. Oats sold at $1 to $1.10 per bag; buckwheat, $1.35 do.; beans, $2.35 per bushel; potatoes, 70c to 80c per 80-lb. bag; carrots, beets and turnips, 45c to 50c do.; onions, 90c do.; pickling onions, 40c to 50c per pail; cabbages, 30c to 40c per dozen; celery, 25c to 65c do; cauliflowers, 25c to 75c do.; pumpkins, 50c to $1 per dozen; hubbard squashes, 75c to $1 do.; citron melons, 40c to 70c do.; dead turkeys, 12c to 15c per lb.; geese, 9c to 10c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 15c do.; tub butter, 27c to 26c do.; print butter, 30c to 35c do.; new laid eggs, 35c to 40c per dozen; older eggs, 25c to 30c do.; apples, $1.50 to $3 per barrel; California oranges, $5 per box; lemons, $5.50 do.; pears, 30c to 70c per basket; peaches, 70c to 90c do.; grapes, 20c per small basket; plums, 40c to 50c per gallon; cranberries, 40c do. or $8.50 per barrel; hay, $10.50 to $12.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

'Soo' Line first week of October shows an increase of $60,670, and from July 1, increase is $270,400.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Butter and eggs had a balloon ascension to-day on By Ward Market, and the rumors are they will not descend very quickly. For prints several were asking as high as 33 cents. There was a fair attendance on the market, and numerous offerings in most lines. Following are the quotations: Pork, per cwt., $9.25 to $9.50; mutton, fronts, 6c to 8c; do., hinds, 8c to 11c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $5.25 to $5.50; veal, hinds, 8c to 12c; turkeys, fresh killed, 15c to 16c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 95c; live fowl, per pair, 75c to 90c; ducks, per lb., 18c; fresh eggs, 28c to 32c; print butter, 30c to 33c; creamery butter, 30c to 32c; tub butter, 24c to 28c; lard, per lb., 15c; oats, per bushel, 47c to 48c; hay, per ton, $18; straw, $5 to $7; potatoes, $1; carrots, per bag, 60c; turnips per bag, 50c; parsnips, per bag, 60c to 75c; onions, per bag, $1 to $1.25.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The grain markets are quite firm to-day, although the only export business which is being done is in wheat. Mill offals are steady despite the fairly large production.

Local dealers' quotations are: Ontario wheat, No. 2 white or red outside, 90½c to 91½c; No. 2 mixed, 90c to 90½c. Manitoba wheat, spot, No. 1 northern, $1.05 to $1.06; No. 2 northern, $1.03 to $1.04, Bay ports; No. 1 northern, for late October shipment, $1.04; No. 2 northern, $1.02, on track, Bay ports. Barley, No. 2, 56c to 56½c; No. 3 extra, 55c to 55½c; No. 3, 53c to 54c. Oats, Ontario, No. 2 white, 38c to 38½c, outside; No. 2 mixed, 37c to 37½c outside. Corn, nominal, at 86½c to 87c, Toronto freights, for No. 2 or No. 3 yellow. Rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c outside. Peas, No. 2, 85c to 86c outside. Buckwheat, No. 2, 60c to 61c outside. Bran, scarce and quiet, quoted at $20.50 to $21 per ton in bags outside.

Flour—Manitoba first patents, $5.90; seconds, $5.30, strong bakers, $5.10; Ontario winter wheat patents for exports, $3.50 to $3.55. Shorts, quiet, $24 to $25 per ton, in bags, outside.

Ingersoll, Oct. 12.—White wheat, 78c to 80c per bushel; red fall wheat, 78c to 80c; peas, 75c to 80c; barley, 55c to 58c; oats, 35c to 40c; corn, 85c to 86c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4; flour, $2.40 to $2.65, bran, $20 to $22 per ton; shorts, $22 to $24 per ton; butter, 28c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 32c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; potatoes, $1.15 to $1.25 per bag; live hogs, $6.40 to $6.50 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 10.—White wheat, per bushel, 87c to 88c; red wheat, per bushel, 87c to 88c; spring wheat, per bush., 85c to 88c; peas, per bushel, 70c to 75c; barley, per bushel, 45c to 55c; oats, per bushel, 38c to 40c; corn, per bushel, 68c to 72c; clover seed, per bushel, $9 to $10; timothy seed, per bushel, $1.20 to $2; white wheat flour, per barrel, $3.60 to $4; strong bakers flour, per barrel, $4 to $4.20; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7.75 to $8; apples, per bag, of bushel and half, $1 to $1.25; dried apples, per lb., 2c to 3c; potatoes, per bag of ninety pounds, 65c to 75c; butter, in rolls, per pound, 21c to 23c; butter, in firkins, per pound, 20c to 21c; eggs, per dozen, 22c to 23c.

GRAIN BLOCKADE IS ON IN EARNEST.

As we predicted weeks ago, the grain blockade is now on in earnest, says the Winnipeg 'Commercial,' and scores of places in the West are crying for cars. Many places that have ordered from two hundred to three hundred cars have only received a couple of dozen cars as yet, according to despatches from country points. The situation will be much worse when the snow comes.

Two or three weeks ago, when the grain movement was just becoming general, the railways were bringing from five hundred to six hundred cars of wheat per day to Winnipeg. For nearly two weeks, however, the inspections have been dwindling down to between two and three hundred cars. At the beginning of the movement, the railways had many thousands of empty cars distributed at country points, and all they had to figure on in the start was the moving of the cars one way. Now, however, when all the cars placed at first have found their way to the lake ports, the traffic both ways, must be contended with.

The country merchant is bound to suffer from the congestion of traffic, and he should urge that every effort be made to carry his merchandise with all possible speed. Winter weather will soon be here, and no doubt many merchants who appear to be taking things easy just now will find difficulty in securing their Christmas and other winter goods in time for the big demand that is prophesied for all parts of the country in the coming season.

WILL ENDEAVOR TO SETTLE COTTON STRIKE

London, Oct. 8.—Manchester reports that the president of the British Board of Trade will make an attempt to arbitrate the differences in the cotton strike next week.

Ontario Land Co.

London, Oct. 12.—The Ontario Land Oil Company has

CLEMENCY FRANKLYN

BY

ANNIE KEARY,
AUTHOR OF "OLDBURY," ETC.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

This story of Tunstall, a small manufacturing and mining town of England, opens on the evening of Clemency Franklyn's nineteenth birthday party in the home of he. aunt, Miss Arnays. Among the guests were Mrs. Franklyn, the young girl's stepmother, and the Hon. Mrs. Edgecombe, Clemency's godmother, who brings the good news of her son's expected homecoming. After all had gone, however, Arthur Yonge, the son of a reduced manufacturer, dropped in with his greetings. His father, a late partner of Clemency's father, had died, leaving him when only a child to the care of his grandfather, a reputed miser. Col. Edgecombe arrived while Clemency and another god-daughter, Sydney Serle, were visiting High Combe. Sydney's home is the old farm house, Manor Combe, where she lives with her father and her brother and his family. At a great ball Colonel Edgcombe, who has taken up a warm-hearted defence of the rather shallow little Sydney against his mother's judgment, speaks rashly to Sydney to counteract a slight she felt. He leaves home immediately, and Sydney, during his absence and silence, is quite ill. To avoid her sister-in-law's insinuations she becomes engaged to Mr. Humphreys. On his return, hearing of her illness, Colonel Edgecombe seeks her, proposes, and is accepted, Sydney telling him nothing of her engagement to Mr. Humphreys. Mrs. Edgecombe, hurt and miserable, is persuaded by Clemency to attend the wedding, but she goes abroad at once. Rolla, her brother, and Miss Arnays, also leave home for the winter. Arthur Yonge visits them at Seaford, tells Clemency of his growing success at Tunstall, and of his having incurred her father's enmity by it, and also of his own love for her. All this pains Clemency deeply, as she knows Arthur knows of her love for Colonel Edgecombe, but all other regrets are soon lost in sorrow over her aunt's death. At High Combe Colonel Edgecombe finds Sydney not only childish, but deceitful, owing to her wish to keep him in ignorance of her earlier engagement. On the night, too, of Mrs. Edgecombe's return he finds she has made an appointment with Mr. Humphrey's sister which he has particularly desired her not to. Rolla Franklin tells Clemency of his chance meeting with Mrs. Edgecombe and Arthur Yonge and protests against her coldness to Arthur.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

'For the same reason that I like to stand throwing stones into a brook; it's such fun to see the ripples of disturbance pass over all your faces; and the conversational stones come so provokingly ready to hand that I can't bear to miss an opportunity of launching one. Besides, I mean what I say; in all the vexed questions that have arisen, the Wilsons have been right and we wrong. They were right in the concessions they made at the time of the strike, and it was we who were obstinate and wrong-headed. Arthur is the mainspring of everything done there; like a good general, he understands the people he has to deal with, and can take in more interests than his own individual one, and make them work together. We are always suspecting, and hesitating, and acting at the wrong time, grudging where we ought to be liberal, and lavishing for the wrong ends. If I were older—but no, I should only vex my father all the more; far better for me to occupy my mind with drawing little pictures.'

'Yes, I knew it was not all thoughtlessness,' Clemency said.

She was now kneeling by the side of the arm-chair in which Rolla was lolling, and putting back with her fingers the thick mass of bright hair that fell over his brow; she looked anxiously and fondly into his face.

'I can understand that it is very annoying to you, to be always on the losing side—when you fancy you know it is the wrong one, too.'

'Is not annoying to you?'

'No. I have a woman's predilection for the losing side. I think you can hardly imagine how much easier it is to me to get on here, since I have had a glimpse of the anxieties that lie under an outside show of prosperity. Mrs. Franklyn has grown loveable to me, since I have seen how anxiously she watches papa's face when the letters come in. Besides, I have a great hope, which makes the petty grievances I used to chafe against quite bearable; you will think it a strange one.'

'What is it?'

'That we shall one day be really ruined. Then I think we shall all begin to find each other out, and be comfortable together; we shall get rid of the Red House, and the constant struggle to seem richer than we are, and the petty ambitions and worries that leave us no time for really living. I shall be a good elder daughter to Mrs. Franklyn, when she and I are thinking of nothing so much as how we can clothe and teach the little children, and you will rouse up suddenly and show my father what you are worth.'

'Shall I? It will have to be a very complete, earnest ruin to satisfy me. If we were reduced, he and I, to going down into the Combe pits, side by side, with old Evan, now, it would be a thoroughly new experience that I should have no objection to try; but I'm afraid your feminine imagination goes no further than a small house in Tunstall, and a dingy office, where my father and I are to carry on the old work in a small way. That castle in the air I vehemently protest against, unless you also provide in the background some Deus ex machina—Arthur Yonge, let us say, who is to step in at the right moment, marry you, and lift us all into lazy prosperity again.'

'No, No, no. What would be the use of falling? We won't be ignominiously stuck up again, like pinepins, by anyone. I vehemently protest against your end to my story, Rolla. I shall really get to dislike Arthur Yonge, if you are always holding him over our heads in such a humiliating way.'

Rolla turned round to look full in Clemency's face, and laughed.

'What a telling conversational stone I have thrown there; what a delicious splash it made, and now the ripples—no, you can't stop them, they have gone up to your hair. There's no use denying it, my dear, I can always put you up about Arthur Yonge now.'

'Or anyone else about whom you choose to talk nonsense.'

'Come, don't turn stately; don't visit it on him, poor fellow, when you see him at St. Bruno last night with his skull this evening.'

'What do you mean?'

'Ah! I have made a mull. I did not intend you to know, but I found out this morning that Arthur Yonge is to be at the Fowlers' to-night. You are going instead of Mrs. Franklyn, are you not, or is her cold better?'

'I am going—at least—does papa know that Arthur Yonge is to be there?'

'If I were to be of the party, I should hope not. I should so like to see his face when they met.'

'Papa went into the study, I think. Well, good-bye! If I do go to the Fowlers', it's time to dress; if not, I'll soon be back again.'

'You're actually going to tell him. Well, that's what I call the basest treachery—but I give you up,' Rolla called out after her, as she quickly left the room.

The reserve between Clemency and her father had lessened considerably in the last year. She was learning by degrees to take her right place with both father and mother, but enough of the old awe remained, to make it an effort to speak to him on any subject on which they had ever disagreed. She found Mr. Franklyn pacing up and down his private room, by fire-light; it was too dark to see his face, but the tone of his 'Come in, if you really have anything to say to me; if not, I don't want to be disturbed,' was discouraging enough to make her half disposed to retreat again. 'Well, what is it?' he said, impatiently, as she hesitated.

'I have just heard that Arthur—that Mr. Yonge is to dine at Mrs. Fowler's to-night, and I want to know whether you still wish me to go with you.'

'Who told you so?'

'Rolla.'

'Ah, so I thought. If I had known at first, I should have made your mother decline the invitation for you. I have reason to be dissatisfied with Arthur's Yonge's conduct towards me, and I don't choose you and Rolla to keep up the close intimacy with him, your aunt encouraged. However, it is too late to send an excuse now; you must go, and speak as little to him as you can help.'

'But, papa, that is what I've come to speak to you about. I will stay at home if you wish, but if go I must meet Arthur Yonge like an old friend. I can't forget how fond Aunt Bessie was of him, or that when we were children, he and Rolla and I were like brothers and sister.'

'I always thought it a very ill-judged intimacy; and under present circumstances, it would be disagreeable to me to have it renewed. I have told Rolla so very plainly, but he does not seem to pay much attention to my wishes.'

'Then I had better not go with you this evening I think.'

'Should you be disappointed not to go?'

'Yes; I should now.'

'Well, you are a good girl to come and speak so openly to me. You may go. Arthur Yonge must not be led to suppose that he can come to this house as he did to your poor aunt's, but I can trust you. Go and get ready, and don't keep me waiting.'

Rolla was lying in wait for Clemency at the foot of the stairs.

'Just a minute,' he said, catching her dress. 'I want to tell you something I forgot before, something that will relieve you from the necessity of stretching your head quite up to Mrs. Fowler's ceiling, when Arthur is speaking to you. There's no danger of his ever turning out to be the deliverer I prophesied of, for he is engaged, or all but engaged, to Mr. Wilson's sister, the pretty one, who has lately come home from school. Now, Clem, upon my honor, this is not a conversational stone; I have heard it on excellent authority, and I a good deal believe it.'

'On old Evan's authority?'

'No, not on old Evan's authority; though his would not have been very bad. Miss Emily Wilson, like myself, chooses her chief friends and confidants among the pitmen. I have seen her talking to a dozen at a time, at the mouth of the Vale Combe pits, and Arthur standing beside her, listening deferentially. She and Arthur have done all their flirtation over model cottages and schools and penny readings; the whole country is giving them to each other.'

'Then I hope the whole country is right,' Clemency said, disengaging her dress and running away.

Fear of keeping her father waiting made her set about her toilette preparations at once; but while her hands moved her thoughts were busy trying to call up a perfect recollection of the quiet, fair, girl's face she had been used to see at intervals in the Wilsons' pew, when she went to Tunstall Church with her aunt.

'Arthur must have known her in those days,' she said to herself; and then she let the heavy coils of hair she had gathered up fall over her shoulders again, while she searched her memory, for some mention he might have made of her in some one of the many talks they had had together in old days. How beautiful the old days looked as they came back to her in her thoughts! The happy evenings in the bright little drawing-room, the discussions over books, the gay criticism of neighbors, which Aunt Bessie's gentle remonstrances kept within charitable bounds. Somehow, Clemency felt relieved when, on strictest investigation, her memory would not yield up any words of Arthur's which introduced the thought of the little quiet face from the Wilson's pew, into her pictures of old times. They were so complete in themselves, she did not want to have new people mixed up with them. 'But, oh! what am I doing?' Clemency said, half aloud, as she roused herself from her reverie, and set to work on her braids again. 'Can I be so mean as to want to keep all Arthur's thoughts to myself—I who was not valuing them at the time? I ought to be very happy to hear that he has found some one to love, worthy of him. It is only the surprise, and the not being quite able to believe it, that is uncomfortable. I wonder why I don't quite believe it. I told him to forget me, and I certainly must not be surprised if he takes me at my word. It will be much better for everyone, and I shall be very glad when I am used to the notion. It can't make one more lonely, to lose a love one did not return, surely. It would have been a very unworthy thing of me if I had learned to cling to it. I must never again listen to Rolla's stories of all the good Arthur does, as if I had any share in them—I wonder how I could have been so vain as to let that fancy grow up. How many steps one has to go down, before one is really humble.'

Clemency did not keep her father waiting, and owing to Mr. Franklyn's rigid punctuality, they arrived at their destination a little before they were wanted. The other guests assembled slowly. Mrs. Fowler, in her bridal dress and sparkling with jewellery, looked twice as tall and overpowering as Caroline Humphreys used to look. Her brother stood about in corners, and looked disapproving and out of place. The Serles were early arrivals; Mrs. George, dowdy and careworn; George Serle, with a radiant smile on his face and an air of proprietorship in the handsome room and busy host and hostess, as if he had something to do with their being there. The room was half full when Mr. and Miss Wilson and Arthur Yonge entered together; and Clemency felt glad that her position, in the corner of the sofa, enabled her to observe them without being noticed herself.

She had not been in the same room with Arthur since they had parted at Seaford, and now she found it so strange to see the well-known face and hear the familiar voice, and not be able to claim any closer intimacy than the strangers around, that she was glad of the screen of Mr. Humphreys's broad person to hide behind, till the first rush of painfull recollections had passed away. It was some minutes before Arthur found her out, and came up and spoke to her. His greeting interrupted a long speech of Mr. Humphreys, and was necessarily a brief one. Two or three words, spoken in a voice which brought back the old home more vividly than anything else had done since she left it, a shake of the hand, a long look from two earnestly kind eyes that seemed to read her heart, and then Arthur had retreated into the crowd again, and Mr. Humphreys had resumed the thread of his story. While it went on, Clemency had time to remember that such anxiously kind looks were not so commonly given to her now as in former days, and that therefore she need not be surprised at herself, for valuing them more than she had done when they were as common as the air she breathed.

Jane Humphreys's shrill voice, breaking the even flow of her brother's discourse, brought back Clemency's attention to what was going on.

'We want your opinion,' she began. 'Mrs. Fowler and Caroline are discussing whether we shall wait any longer for the Edgecombes. I said I would ask you, John, and Miss Franklyn, whether you thought it likely that they would keep their word. I think you used to know Colonel Edgecombe particularly well at one time, Miss Franklyn. What do you say of him? Is he a person to be thoroughly depended upon? or is he apt to be changeable and disappoint one's expectations?'

The eyes that tried to read Clemency's face now, were certainly not particularly kind ones. She was glad to find that she could look and speak so unconcernedly as to disappoint them of the amusement they expected.

'Without accusing Colonel Edgecombe of caprice,' Clemency said, 'I think I can predict that he will not be here to-night. His mother arrived to-day at High Combe, and I dare say neither he nor Sydney will like to leave her.'

'But an engagement is an engagement, you know, Miss Franklyn. Oh! I am a very scrupulous person; I can't think well of anyone who breaks his word in small things or great. I look upon it as a mark of character. Ah! there they are—no—positively, it is Mrs. Walter Edgecombe alone; and she promised to faithfully bring her husband. It is really too bad. My dear Sydney (going forward to greet her), 'we were growing uneasy about you. We had given you up. John and Miss Franklyn and I were accusing you of being quite an undependable person, who could not be trusted to keep her engagements. Very unjustifiable of us to say such things of you, was it not, dear?'

'It was only Miss Humphreys who did say it,' Clemency interposed, hoping to make a diversion in Sydney's favor, and being somewhat surprised at the deprecating, anxious glance, so much more serious than the occasion called for, which passed from little Mrs. Edgecombe's upturned eyes to her tall questioner's.

At dinner Clemency found herself next Mr. Humphreys, and directly opposite Arthur Yonge and Miss Wilson. There was not much conversation going on at her side of the table, so she had abundant leisure to observe her opposite neighbors. They had certainly a great deal to say to each other, and were on very friendly terms; but Clemency observed that Arthur had entirely thrown aside the proud, shy reserve he had worn towards everyone but herself and her aunt, in the days when his grandfather and he had afforded subjects for so much gossip to their neighbors. Prosperity and the general goodwill had softened down the spirit of defiance a sense of injustice had roused, and given his natural gay kind-heartedness and sociability, fair play. He would always be a popular person now wherever he went, Clemency saw clearly, and the days when he needed her advocacy were utterly gone for ever. She had often heard him talk quite as pleasantly before, as he did that day; she was not surprised at anything he said; but it was new to see everyone in the room listening with interest,—even her father, though he tried hard at first not to allow his attention to be caught by what Arthur was saying. She began to think that the year and a half that had passed since they parted, had made a greater difference than she was disposed to believe, an hour ago. However familiar his voice or his kind eyes might be, she certainly had not met again precisely the playmate whom she had ruled and quarrelled with, and thought herself very discerning for looking up to secretly. The quiet little face by Arthur's side answered more exactly to Clemency's previous thoughts about it. After much observation, Clemency concluded that it looked just the same, talking at a dinner-party, as it had used to look, listening or singing, at church. The lips after moving fell always into the same composed lines, the grave brown eyes dwelt on her neighbor's face as thoughtfully as they had formerly been raised to the preacher's. It was a young-looking face, with small regular features and soft-falling brown curls, and yet there was a certain self-dependence and quiet resolution expressed in it, which made Rolla's stories of Miss Wilson's management of her school of rough miners more believable to Clemency than she had found them hitherto.

'She must be very different from me. I should like to know more of her,' Clemency thought, as she listened to her evenly-flowing voice taking a considerable share in the conversation, and expressing opinions in a very quiet though decided way.

When they were in the drawing-room, Clemency found a seat by Miss Wilson's side. It was not difficult to draw her into conversation. She was very ready to talk to anyone who would listen, about the sayings and doings of her scholars, and of the various disappointments and successes, that had attended the plans her brother and Mr. Yonge had undertaken for the benefit of their workpeople. It was not with any idea of being admired for her own benevolence, she talked, but simply because her whole mind and heart were brimfull of the occupations in which her days were spent, and she could not imagine any more interesting or moving topic, than the attainments of miners, who three months ago had not known the difference between a thistle and a daisy, or so much as heard of the children of Israel.

Sydney Edgecombe, to escape Mrs. Fowler's reproaches, kept close to Clemency and Miss Wilson, and listened to the conversation that went on between them, with a great deal of interest. To her it was like a glimpse into a new world—a world of energy and self-denial and untiring occupation for others, under which there seemed to lie a mysterious fulness of rest and satisfaction, which her poor, anxious, pining soul had never known. The sound of Emily Wilson's soft-flowing voice, the quiet light that beamed from her face, and some words that fell from her, now and then, that seemed to point to some perfect, unfailing help and guidance by which her life was sustained, all impressed Sydney's mind strongly. She had all her life been envying some one, and now she looked at Miss Wilson's neat, rather precise little person, and wished she could transport her own consciousness into it. How happy she must be with a brother who never caused her any anxiety, and a home, the home of her birth, in which she might, if she pleased, stay for ever! Sydney thought just then she could get up and prophesy to all young girls, against the folly of imagining that peace and heart-satisfaction must necessarily follow them into new homes. Had not she tried with high hopes and a very fervent love, and what had it all come to?

She had been seated next to her brother George at dinner, and though she had not succeeded in getting him to give the promise Lizzie required, she had been much cheered by the confident expectations of coming good fortune he had imparted to her; and gratified at being taken into his confidence again. The familiar allusions to old household ests and family by-words, the recurrence to childish stories, had all been very sweet to her; even Lizzie's old dark shot-silk had brought with it a certain flavor of bygone high days and holidays, that no splendors of toilette at High Combe ever gave. After all, there is nothing like one's first home, Sydney sighed; and then, remembering that she had lived within a few miles of the Valley Pits all her life, she wondered whether she should have escaped the discontents and longings which had led her to deeds for which she was now paying so dearly, if she had been so lucky as to think of teaching miners to read.

'Miss Wilson will be happy,' she said to herself. 'She is too busy and too religious to fall in love; she will live always in her own home, and never know the real troubles of life that come to one when one is married.'

And meanwhile Clemency, with equal inconsistency, was sketching out a very different lot, in reward for Emily Wilson's goodness.

'She is so wise and quiet,' Clemency thought; 'she will never be dazzled by outside show; she will appreciate real goodness and worth when she sees it, and make no mistakes in her life.'

It was not till quite the close of the evening, that Arthur Yonge found an opportunity of seating himself by Clemency's side.

'I wonder whether you understand my keeping away till now,' he said; 'whether you feel as I do; that we—that I, at least—had better be satisfied with looking, than talk commonplaces that everybody might hear, like ordinary acquaintances. I was very glad to see you talking to Miss Wilson.'

'Why? Clemency asked, rather timidly, for she was not quite sure she wished for the confidence she expected would follow.

'Only because she is the one person in the room I know well enough to cross-question, and I hope to hear all you have said, at second-hand, to-morrow.'

'It has not been much. Miss Wilson has done all the talking.'

'So I rather feared. She has been telling you about our new church and the schools, I suppose?'

'Does she ever talk about anything else?' Clemency asked, adding, immediately afterwards, on seeing a little sparkle of amusement in Arthur's eye, 'I did not mean to make a joke of her, indeed. I admire her so much.'

'No one could have the heart to make a joke of her; she has such large faith in one's sympathy, it would be too bad to disappoint her. I saw you were interested.'

'Yes, indeed. How very much she seems to do—so quietly and gently, too. I wonder what she finds to say to the miners. I should be afraid of them. I should feel that their hard lives must have taught them so much more than my idle one, that nothing I could say would seem real to them.'

'Yet they might be glad of your coming to talk to them for all that. If you were living a great part of your life underground, or in any sordid place, don't you think it would do you good to come up and then, to see a violet, or hear a bird sing?'

'Yes; but Miss Wilson would not approve of that way of looking at her teaching. She would be shocked that you should put herself before what she considers her message.'

'And rightly. Besides, at best, it's a poor comparison. The violet and the bird could not make it understood that they had sought out the sad eyes and the weary ears out of pure pity and love, for the express purpose of pleasing and soothing them. That's the gist of the message to my mind.'

Clemency glanced across the room to where Miss Wilson was standing exchanging last words with Mr. Humphreys, her quiet face intent on some instructions he was giving her about the diet or a poor patient for whom he had asked her good offices.

'Yes, I am sure it must do one good to hear and see her. I wish I might try to know more of her myself.'

Mr. Franklyn came up at this moment to tell Clemency it was time to go. She was grateful for having been allowed to continue her conversation with Arthur even so long as it had already lasted, and rose to follow her father immediately.

'I am very glad I came here this evening,' she said, emphatically, as she wished Arthur good-night.

She was still thinking of Emily Wilson, and did not know how her words sounded to Arthur, or how much joy and hope he managed to extract from them.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Sweet are the rosy memories of the lips
That first kissed ours, albeit they kiss no more.
Sweet is the sight of sunset—sailing ships,
Altho' they leave us on a lonely shore.
Sweet are familiar songs, tho' Music dips
Her hollow shell in Thought's forlornest wells.
And sweet, though sad, the sound of midnight bells,
When the oped casement with the night-rain drips. —Owen Meredith.

Mrs. Franklyn had a way of comforting herself for other people's sorrows, which was apt at times to be a little trying to the sufferers themselves, when she expressed to them her views on the dispensations of Providence.

To be sure her own crosses and disappointments did not admit of being explained away into blessings with the same facility, but then she honestly believed that there was a peculiar stamp put on everything nearly concerning herself, that did raise it quite above the common level.

During the second winter of Clemency's residence at the Red Hill House, when an accumulation of domestic anxieties caused her to feel strongly the advantage of having a grown-up daughter living with her, on whose ready aid she could always reckon in any emergency, she very frequently fell into strains of self-gratulation that were not always as inspiriting to her auditor as they were to herself. The recurrence of Clemency's birthday that year furnished an occasion for holding forth, which Mrs. Franklyn could not help improving; especially as it was an uncomfortable drizzling day when nobody called, and when the amount of exercise which Mrs. Franklyn prescribed for herself, and for everyone in the house over whom her authority extended, had to be taken on the raised red brick-dusted walk in front of the house.

'You are no doubt thinking a great deal to-day of your Aunt Bessie,' she said to Clemency, 'and of the sort of festival she used to make, poor thing, in honor of your birthday. I have never done anything of the kind for my children's birthdays, and I never thought it wise to make such a fuss about yours; though I am glad to remember that I always paid poor Aunt Bessie the compliment of attending her little fete. It is a great consolation, when people are gone, to think that one did everything that could be expected of one when they were alive. Poor Aunt Bessie! How little I thought, when I went to her house on your nineteenth birthday, that it was for the last time. You are not crying, Clemency? My dear, I did not mean to say anything to grieve you. We are all sorry for our loss; but when one looks round and reflects on all that has happened since, one can't but feel that it was ordered to take place just at the right time. It would have been a great trial to me to have had Rolla living at home, if you had not been here to take all trouble for him, off my hands; and if—as Mr. Franklyn threatens—we are obliged to send away the children's governess and the upper nurse, it will seem, I am sure, quite a remarkable dispensation that you should be here ready to take their places. The dear children are very fond of you, and I should not be surprised if they got on better with you than with the governess; so you see there are compensations to all trials, if one only takes them in a right spirit. All that I am saying applies equally to another occurrence of that year—sometimes I think you don't like me to allude to it; but I don't know why you should not, for I only speak to cheer your spirits—I mean the disappointment about Colonel Edgecombe. I am sure, I thought myself at one time that you would have been married to him long ago. I was so annoyed when the news came that he was engaged to Sydney Serle instead of to you, that for a whole month I could not make up my mind to call on any one in Tunstall, I felt the disagreeable remarks that were made about your disappointment so much. I have no doubt you were a little mortified yourself at the time; but I hope you see now how wisely it was ordered. You can be more useful to your brothers and sisters and your father and me, living at home, than even if you were mistress of High Combe; and that thought will make up to you for everything, I'm sure. There must be old maids in the world, and I believe they generally have some early disappointment to—to—fall back upon, one may say. It is a lucky thing for you to have got over yours so early, and I really can't imagine anything pleasanter or more inspiring than the sort of even quiet life that I see spread out before you now—teaching your sisters, devoting your little fortune to help your father in the difficulties that threaten us—staying at home with him when I have by-and-by to take them out into the world—making yourself useful to us both in our old age, when your younger sisters are all married and settled in houses of their own—the sort of life one might write a book about, and that must be so gratifying to have lived when one comes to die. You did not think I had imagination enough to plan out such a beautiful history for you on your birthday, did you, my dear, but you see I feel called on to try and fill Aunt Bessie's place. We have taken our fifty turns and may go in now. How it passes the time to have some one to talk to; I shall never be able to bear a solitary walk again. You had rather stay out a little longer alone? Well, as you please; only mind you are in before Rolla, and don't let him go up into the nursery and tempt the children to be noisy. I will just go and take my nap before dinner, knowing I can quite depend on you. It must make you very happy, my dear, to see that I trust you so thoroughly.'

(To be continued.)

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE STORY OF MUSSENTOUCHIT.

By the time baby was twelve months old she had learned many things. She could say 'kitty' to the little soft ball of a cat, and 'tove' and 'burn,' for once she had put her hand against the hot stove and she had never forgot the pain of the big blister that came on the delicate flesh—and she knew the moon and the stars and the trees.

About this time she heard a long, queer word many, many times a day. The word Mussentouchit.

Baby wondered who Mussentouchit could be. The strange thing lived in the bureau drawers. Baby knew that, for the moment she got her little busy hands into mamma's drawer, somebody would say, 'Mussentouchit.'

It lived in the sewing-machine. For the moment baby set the wheel going, 'Mussentouchit' was screamed in her ear.

It lived in the tall jar that stood on the little round stand. Everybody in the room shrieked 'Mussentouchit' when baby put her hand to touch the jar.

In the corner of the parlor there was a glass globe half filled with water. In the globe lived three little gold-fish. Baby was very fond of climbing into a chair to see the tiny gold-fish dart across the pretty lake. But, whenever she put her fingers into the globe to touch one of the pretty creatures, somebody screamed, 'Mussentouchit.'

This went on till baby was two years old. There were no word she heard so often as the long, queer word, 'Mussentouchit.'

Mussentouchit was everywhere—in the shining books on the parlor table; in the flower-beds; among the roses; even in mamma's work-basket the strange thing lived, and, if baby but took up a reel of silk or cotton, there was 'Mussentouchit.'

One day baby found herself by the glass globe all alone. The family were busy, and for a few minutes forgot the little, prying, restless darling. This was her chance. Up went the chubby legs into a chair that stood near the gold-fish globe. Poised on the rounding cushion, baby reached far over to touch the gold-fish. In reaching(she lost her balance and fell, dragging the globe to the floor. There was a crash, a scream, a rush, and mamma was on the spot. Baby was picked up, kissed and scolded.

'I dess I tilled ole Mussentouchit 'is time,' she said, shaking herself and walking off.—M. F. Butts, in 'Wide Awake.'

HEADACHES ARE DANGER SIGNALS

They Tell Us Plainly That Somethin is Wrong Inside.

There are tablets and powders that will stop a headache promptly—but removing a danger signal does not take away the danger.

In nearly every case a headache—of whatever kind—is a symptom of poisoned blood, due to Bowels, Kidneys and Skin failing to thoroughly remove indigestible food and waste, wornout tissue from the body. Then digestion is poor, causing sick headaches, or uric acid is formed and deposited on the nerves, causing neuralgia.

Not only the danger signal, but the danger itself as well, is quickly removed by 'Fruit-a-tives.'

'Fruit-a-tives' are tablets made of the combined juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes, containing all their medicinal properties, concentrated and intensified. They cause the liver to secrete more bile, which moves the bowels freely and regularly, and cures the most obstinate cases of Constipation. They stir up kidneys and skin to throw off all the urea, or dead tissue, which has been poisoning the system. They sweeten the stomach, improve digestion and tone up the whole body. The headaches disappear—because the source is removed. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. Trial size, 25c. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PETER'S SHADOW

(By the Rev. Newton H. Marshall, M.A., Ph.D.)

(Hampstead, London.)

PART I.

'They even carried out the sick into the streets, and laid them on beds and couches, that, as Peter came by, at the least his shadow might overshadow some one of them.' (Acts v., 15.)

No man has ever been able to jump out of his skin or to run away from his own shadow. For his shadow is part of himself. Wherever he goes, it goes with him. It changes with his changes of dress, of attitude, of direction. It moves when he moves, is still when he stops, stands when he stands, crouches when he sits. Moreover, a man's shadow is peculiar to himself. There are no two shadows that are just alike. John's shadows differs from Peter's and Peter's from Paul's. Our shadows possess our own characteristics. We cannot change our shadow without ourselves changing. Shadow is as individual as character. And yet there are few things about us of which we are less conscious than our shadow. We have become used to it. Changes in our complexion or weight or muscular energy cause us instant anxiety. But we never are aware of our shadows sufficiently to be interested in their fluctuations. In all this, however, it must not be forgotten that our shadow is not merely due to our own build and changes of position. It is due also to our attitude towards the light. Its very existence is due to the fact that the world lives in a flood of light. It changes according as we face the light or turn our back to it, or retreat from its reach altogether.

Now we are told that some of the people of Jerusalem brought sick folk into the streets so that the shadow of Peter might fall upon them. Many peoples in different parts of the world have believed in the power of the shadow. In most cases they have thought that the shadow was likely to bring evil to those upon whom it fell. But whether evil or good would be the result, there was supposed to be some strange influence in the shadows of some men.

THE SPIRITUAL SHADOW.

Now it is not about mere physical shadows that I wish to speak now, but about the spiritual shadow that we may call influence, unconscious influence. For the influence that we exert is in many respects like this shadow of Peter's. In the first place, we can no more get away from our own influence than we can run away from our shadow. Wherever we go, our influence goes. It moves by our side, before us, behind us; it falls upon people in the house with us, in the church, even in the street. For it is part of ourself, just as is the shadow. And like the shadow it changes with us. As a man's character develops his influence grows more pronounced. As he gains in knowledge, in ripeness of judgment, in spiritual insight, his influence becomes weighty, pervasive, attractive. He becomes a power. If, on the other hand, other sorts of change take place—if he become vacillating, superficial, unresponsive, explosive, his influence dwindles, exerts itself but spasmodically, ways men in a different sense. Changes in character are inevitably accompanied by changes in influence. Again, influence, like shadow, is something quite individual. No one exerts just the influence that you and I exert—no one possibly can. Each one of us is a unique entity. The great diamond owned by the late Shah is unique. But not less so is each human soul. The Emperor of Germany is a unique personality. But so is the humblest stone-breaker in London. Their influence in each case is peculiar to themselves, esentially unmatched among all the millions of the world. Each man is an individual. And his influence is individual. It is a subtle something which no one can make for him any more than any one else can produce his shadow.

Next, as it is true that we are rarely conscious of our shadow and its vagaries, so it is true that we are rarely conscious of our influence. Influence, indeed, is, properly speaking, always unconscious. If we say, 'I want my influence to be so and so,' it does not follow that our influence will be just that. When I was a lad I lived with a man who very much wished to make a Christian of me. He had his own strange notions of what a Christian was, and tried to bombard and persuade and frighten me into accepting his beliefs. He honestly thought his influence was on the side of Christianity. But it was not. He was unconscious of his real influence. He drove me away from Christ instead of pulling me towards him, and when I no longer lived in his house an influence that was un-Christian was removed from my life. Our influence, too, is being exerted all the time. When we are intent on duties, pleasures, public work, private anxieties, there is always flowing out upon all with whom we meet a steady, constant influence which is determined by what we are rather than by what we think we are or would like others to believe we are.

THE LIGHT AND THE SHADOW.

Influences are roughly speaking, of two classes—they either blight or bless, heal or hurt, cure or curse. I do not mean that each man's influence must always be blessed or always be blighting. Some of us may have a healthful influence in some directions and a very baneful influence in others. Influence varies with character, and it is not given to any of us to have a character wholly good or wholly evil. The blackest sinner is sometimes capable of kindly deeds, and the best man among us is not free from sin. But what is quite clear is that we are always exerting influence, either for good or ill. A purely indifferent influence is impossible. All must work into some positive result. The blessing may be very slight, the blight may be easily removed; there, in each case, it is. Influence is moral. It cannot stop at the merely physical stage. It is not like our shadows, which differ in no essential from the shadow of trees and houses. Influence is the unconscious reaching out of the soul, and where it touches its touch thrills into the soul, working its inevitable miracle of healing or miracle of harm. But we must not forget the last characteristic of the shadow. We saw that, although shadows differ indisputably according to the individuals, they nevertheless owe their being to something which is not in the individual. The form and size and intensity of a shadow depends upon the man's attitude towards the light. Crouch in the shade of a cave and your shadow can only be discovered by the aid of scientific instruments. Stand in the sunlight at noonday and your shadow is small, sharply outlined, intense. Turn your back on the sun and your shadow lies along before you. Walk toward the light, and your shadow lies behind your back. It is your attitude to the light that determines your shadow, just as surely as does your own physical make. And so with influence. The soul's attitude toward God is what determines what that influence is to be—its form, its size, its intensity. If we would have our influence to be healing and helpful we must walk in the light. If we would be at rest in the consciousness that, despite our own failings and limitations, our influence makes for good in the world, we must be content to leave that influence to itself while we direct our eyes toward God. Live in light. Live in prayer, in the study of Holy Scripture, in kindly thoughts, in the conscious presence of the Divine Spirit, and those who are overshadowed by our influence will be quickened and soothed by a Divine power.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

CHRISTIANITY IS CHRIST.

Christ is God. The New Testament begins with His Deity. (John i.; Heb. i.) One of the proofs is His power over mankind and His knowledge of all men. He knew what was in man. He was before Abraham. Through Him God made the ages. These are three, the patriarchal, the Mosaic and the Christian. Christ died to deliver us out of this present evil age. (Gal. i., 4; Eph. i., 21.) In Ephesians is a reference to the age which is to come, the future millennial kingdom. Christ is the Rock of ages. (Isa. xxvi., 4, compared with Psa. cxlv., 13.) His greatest work was His dying for man's redemption. The greatest proof of His Deity is His power over men. He calls to Himself whom He will and controls them as their Lord and Master. Their submission to Him is life, their disobedience is death. Satan is the god of this age. (II. Cor. iv., 4.) The ruler of this world, because men prefer the devil's lie to God's truth. (John xii., 31.) The gospel by John and the epistle to the Romans and first of Corinthians have most teaching about the world. In these portions of Scripture the word occurs about 100 times. What God is in the Old Testament, Jesus is in the New. Jesus Christ is the foundation of the Christian faith, its crowning glory. He was in the beginning with God, and He came to men as God. I and My Father are one. He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father. Glorify Me with the glory I had with Thee before the world was. (John xvii., 1-5.) When heaven is opened Jesus is seen sitting on God's throne. His claim is that all authority in heaven and upon earth is committed to Him. (Matt. xxviii., 18.) Every converted man is an evidence of the power and work of the living Christ who is above all, God blessed forever. (Rom. ix., 5.)

EQUAL IT IF YOU CAN.

You can search the world over, and for an even thousand dollars not find a remedy that destroys as many pains or aches as a 25c. bottle of Nerviline. Stronger by five times than ordinary liniments and more penetrating, it soothes away inflammation and destroys pain instantly. Just try Nerviline for toothache, earache, sore muscles or lumbago—you rub in the Nerviline and rub out the pain. Internally it cures cramps, stomach pains and sick headaches, all minor ills and children's sickness, it cures as fast as the doctor and costs but a quarter a bottle.

STATESMAN, BANKER, THIEF.

Fall of Alberti, the Danish Minister of Justice.

HIS EMBEZZLEMENTS PUT AT THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

New York 'Sun.')

The embezzlements and arrest of Peter Adler Alberti, the former Minister of Justice in Denmark, together with the downfall of the Danish Cabinet, constitute a series of incidents which find an echo in this country because of the assertion that this special favorite of King Frederick VIII. found here his financial Waterloo.

For fourteen years Alberti had been stealing from the bank of which he was the head, and the audacity and shrewdness with which he operated are shown by the fact that up to a few days before he gave himself up to the police he occupied a seat of honor at the banqueting board in the royal palace. Like M. Christensen, the Premier whose fall came after the Alberti exposures, King Frederick refused to the last to believe the many rumors in circulation touching the character of his Minister of Justice.

Wall Street appears to have no direct record of any of Alberti's transactions. The Paris and London stock exchanges were the scenes of his operations. Through these channels he staked his all, and the all of others, and lost.

The millions stolen by Alberti are irretrievably lost. The Danish farmers are left to mourn their savings. But decidedly more distressing to the nation is the blot which the transactions of the former Minister of Justice have thrown on the country's integrity.

The Danes have always prided themselves on their probity, their political acumen and the manner in which the affairs of the government are conducted. Now comes the discovery that the man of whom it was expected more than of others that he would hold the property of others inviolate is a scoundrel. Besides, under the cloak of religion Alberti passed for an individual whose aim it was to do good to others.

The history of Alberti's wrongdoings runs back to a time before he entered the cabinet of the late King Christian IX. The father of the present Danish ruler placed the utmost confidence in him. When the Radicals came into power Alberti occupied a middle ground between the extremists within the party and the more conservative.

His schooling and training had been of a kind to fit him splendidly for the profession of law. As an attorney practicing before the higher courts few equalled him. He held the respect of his associates. The peasants trusted him without reserve. The middle class, while suspicious to some extent of certain of his traits nevertheless gave him credit for the proficiency and persistence that characterized all his labors. As for the aristocrats, they considered that Alberti belonged to them.

According to Alberti's own story he began falsifying the books of his bank in 1894. The Bondesstandens Sparekasse (the Peasants' Savings bank) was started by his father, Kristian Karl Alberti, many years before. It seemed to be one of the soundest financial institutions in Denmark.

The amount that Alberti appropriated to himself is roughly estimated at close to three million dollars. The bank, several export firms and manufacturing enterprises in which he was interested and many individuals who advanced him large sums of money are the sufferers. It is intimated that the King himself is a creditor to the tune of four hundred thousand dollars.

It is believed that one-half has not yet been told as to his schemes and fraudulent acts. While he is awaiting trial there is being gathered against him so much damaging evidence that the papers of Europe declare this to be the greatest scandal of the kind of the Northland of which there is a record.

Comparisons between him and Nasi, the Italian politician recently released after serving a sentence for a crime not unlike that committed by the Danish Minister of Justice, are made. But unlike Nasi, it can be taken for granted that no matter what Alberti's term in prison may be, on his release there will await him no crowds of admiring countrymen to sing his praise and proclaim him a martyr and a hero, as was the case with the Italian.

That Alberti gave himself up to the police is no credit to him, for he knew only too well that escape was out of the question. When he resigned his portfolio in June last it was on the pretext that he was suffering from influenza. In reality it had been known for a long time that his affairs were in a hopeless condition. Most of the newspapers had been attacking him. But his friends rallied to his support and loudly pronounced groundless all the rumors in circulation.

News papers like the 'Politiken,' the journal of Copenhagen, had particular reasons for continuing the warfare against the Minister of Justice. The founder of the 'Politiken,' Viggo Hoerup, had again and again been subjected to vicious attacks in print by Alberti because of his radicalism. When Hoerup died Henrik Cavling, the present editor and proprietor, not only continued the identical policy which his predecessor had followed, but the enmity of Alberti was a heritage that fell to him as well.

The beginning of the disclosures that resulted in the downfall of this once leading Danish statesman came when Politiken took it upon himself to investigate the financial condition of the bank. At the meetings of the board of directors the newspaper managed to have present some one who could later give authentic information. It dawned little by little that there was something very wrong in its affairs.

Then direct accusations were made against Alberti in Parliament. Among his accusers was Jeppesen-Borbjerg, the Social Democrat, who is remembered from his visit to this country. Dr. Edward Brandes, brother of Pro. Georg Brandes, also became prominent in an attacks on Alberti. Alberti's downfall followed.

Peter Adler Alberti was born June 10, 1851. His father was a well known politician in his day, a member of the party friendly to the farming interests, and, as already told, the founder of the bank which formed a background for the son's peculation. During his law practice the younger Alberti organized a fire insurance company. He also founded a great butter export business, which necessitated frequent visits to England.

His trip to London, it is believed, while ostensibly for the purpose of transacting business for his firm, gave him an opportunity of attending to the personal matters which turned out so unfortunately. That the secrecy which he threw around his transactions could not be maintained indefinitely is manifested. Rumors spread concerning the status of the bank. Then followed the investigations and the disclosures.

Alberti's activity as a politician began about 1892. His shrewdness and insight into the affairs of his country at once told him that here was a field that offered him the finest opportunity for his talents. He threw himself into the arena with a vigor that even his enemies recognized. It was not to be wondered that when the reform party became active Alberti proved a leader among the men composing it.

The Danish nation is not unmindful that Alberti's service as a maker of laws were of great value. Notwithstanding many attacks by the opposition it is admitted that he meant well when he became sponsor for reform within the Department of Justice and caused the Parliament to enact his ideas into law.

The late King Christian reposed the utmost confidence in him, and this confidence was continued by the present King. The highest decorations that the King of Denmark can bestow have come to the man now behind prison bars. Even as late as June of the present year, when the public clamor rose high against Alberti, the Danish King refused to listen to the outcry against this trusted official. More honors came to him on the very day that he left the Ministerial buildings. Germany, Norway and Greece have also bestowed orders on him.

Alberti's first wife, from whom he became divorced, is now married to the Danish tenor Peter Cornelius, whose début as a singer at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York is announced for next season. Cornelius is considered one of the greatest Wagner tenors of the world.

Personally Alberti is considered a man of great courage. Of fine appearance, somewhat portly in build, he makes the impression of one who, vested with authority, fills his office. His associates in the Department of Justice, the entire personnel, are a unit in proclaiming him the best of masters. A great worker, he asked of others that they also work.

It shows his indomitable will and unconquerable purpose that up to the last he could maintain so calm a demeanor while the opposition like an angry sea raged all about him. At bottom, of course, he must have known how justified were his opponents, and that it was only a matter of time before the exposure would come.

Undoubtedly it was his soaring ambition to direct, his insatiable desire to play the man of opulence as well as diplomacy, which caused him to rob the peasants of their hard-earned savings. His personal fortune to-day is estimated as close to half a million dollars, and will, of course, be taken possession of by the State. The fate of his newspaper, 'Dannebord,' still hangs in the balance.

One reason why Alberti could stave off the fatal hour as long as he did was the friendship held for him almost to the last by J. C. Christensen, the Danish Premier, who was also the Secretary of the Army and Navy. But for the Premier's absolutely trust in his colleague the exposures could not have been deferred as long as was the case. When finally the truth was learned all the members of the governing body combined in framing the accusation against the Minister of Justice. This was before his speculation with the bank funds had become publicly known. The charges were mainly in relation to the use of his official position in connection with his business enterprises.

The charges were to the effect that Alberti had worked hand in hand with real estate speculators who shared their profits with the Minister of Justice. It was asserted that in many public building enterprises he furnished the materials manufactured in his own factories. He was said to have been mixed up in lottery schemes that did not have the sanction of the government and which were shown to be conducted with intent to defraud.

In granting special privileges it was charged against the Minister of Justice that he had his own personal profit in view. Finally, the committee which had framed the charges against the Minister asked that an accounting be made of the affairs of the bank.

The Cabinet could not remain in power after the exposure, since the revelations show that other high officials were involved in the transactions.

The reconstruction of the Danish Cabinet is now, of course, uppermost in the minds of the Danes. With M. Christensen and his colleagues out of power it will prove no easy task for King Frederick to get together a body capable of reconciling the various factions of the nation.

THE NEW CHINA.

Having got over the Japanese war scare, the armchair strategists in the United States have taken hold of a new hobby, and the New York 'Herald' takes the lead in riding it. Somehow or another the spectre of Japan, as a rising dominant power on the Pacific will not down in the imagination of these international bogey hunters. Since the Island Empire is not to be crushed by a war, the next best thing is to checkmate her by forming an alliance with China. Mr. Friedrich Hirth, professor of Chinese language and literature in Columbia University, who lived for a long time in China, is quoted by the 'Herald' as saying: 'Such an alliance, so 'far from being a provocation to war, 'would be, to my mind, a guarantee of 'the preservation of peace in the Far 'East.' This reminds us of how far the United States has departed from the policy opposed to entangling alliances, laid down by George Washington. Quotations are made from other authorities who have lived in China and studied its people, to show that the awakening of that empire is real, and that it is now embarking on a period of reorganization and reformation, like that on which Japan entered fifty or sixty years ago, and the results will be stupendous. Within a few years, Professor Hirth believes, we shall see in China 'representative 'parliamentary government and, when 'that time comes, there will be no lack 'of able statesmen and eloquent parliamentary debaters.' It is admitted, however, that in this rejuvenation of China, the Japanese must enjoy certain advantages which no other power may hope to win, and that their influence is bound to be paramount. The only way to offset this, it is urged, is for the United States to form an alliance with China, and thus get on the inside track in the work of reorganizing the empire. There is nothing aggressive in the reawakening of China, except the natural desire to possess a navy and an army sufficient to prevent its being the plaything of powers among whom it hopes to claim an equal place. It is, however, as an industrial and mercantile, not as a military power, that China will have to be reckoned with. Her people are sober, hard-working, ingenious in mechanics, patient, docile, frugal and content with less pay than white men. When the teeming population turn their attention to manufacturing and exporting their goods and products, the western world will find out what the Yellow Peril means in an economical sense. Then the United States will discover the difficulty of maintaining an alliance and an exclusive tariff at the same time, with the Chinese underselling its manufactures and other products in the markets of the world. China has natural resources of iron, coal and other minerals as great as those of the United States, with a homogeneous population better fitted for the exploitation thereof than the people of America. It may, therefore, be expected that when China will have awakened and got to work on modern lines, an economical revolution, as radical for western nations as the change will be for the Chinese, must surely follow. All our puny efforts to maintain exotic industries by taxing our people for their support will then go by the board, and our industrial system in so far as it depends on these will be a wreck.

There is something about a holly hedge that challenges the destructive instinct in mankind. John Evelyn, the diarist, had one of the finest in England in the grounds of his home at Deptford, and Peter the Great ruined it for him. The extraordinary Czar, when he came to the docks to learn shipbuilding, took a tenancy of Evelyn's house. Whenever he felt in need of relaxation he sat down in a wheelbarrow and caused a servant to charge with it at the holly hedge as hard as he could go. Also he cut up Evelyn's fine lawn most terribly by 'leeping and shewing of trikkes' with his suite. Altogether, he did not do the house or garden any good. But the owner could get no adequate compensation.—'Scientific American.'



Be Prepared for Emergencies.

If you live in a small village or country district, you will appreciate the value of a telephone.

Haven't there been times when you would have given a good deal to communicate with a friend?

Or, perhaps you needed the services of a doctor, in a hurry, but had no way of communicating with him, at once.

The minutes seemed like hours, didn't they, when you've had to suffer while the doctor was being sent for?

Have one of our telephones placed in your house and so be prepared to summon the doctor at a moment's notice.

A short delay in getting a doctor may mean life or death, so why take chances, why not be prepared for any emergency?

Suppose a fire should occur or burglars break in and your wife and children were alone, what protection would they have if there was no telephone in the house?

But a telephone is something you can't take chances with.

You must have one that you can absolutely depend upon.

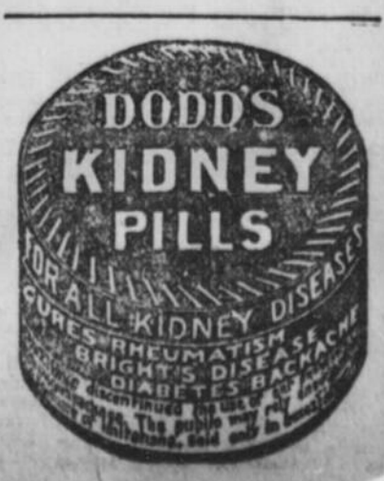
Send us your address and we will tell you all about a reliable telephone that is easily installed at a small cost.

Northern Electric & M'f'g. Co., Ltd.

Montreal and Winnipeg.

Use address nearest you.

No. 313



The Boys' Page.

Doomed to Die.

HOW A DOG AVERTED ITS FATE.

She was only a little black 'malamoot' dog, not much bigger than a fox, as affectionate as a kitten, and she liked nothing half so much as to roll herself up in a ball in one's lap to be petted while she slept.

But in the mining camps up and down the river there was wonder that such a little ball of wool could hide such a big, courageous and unselfish heart. The little thing seemed far too smart to work, but when she was leading the team on a journey she was a veritable martinet, and ruled the other dogs with relentless discipline.

This little dog had lived with me in the camps, and had shared with me a hundred stampedes.

Once when we were sledging across a lake of new ice, and the ice began to break under our weight, she had ..terally forced the other dogs to pull for dear life over the waving surface. When it finally broke so that all I could do was to lie at full length on the long sled to destribute my weight, and the dogs were jumping from cake to cake, her courage and persistence, and her cheering, coaxing cry had made the larger and stronger dogs pull me and the sled to safety. And another time, when she and I, out hunting in the mountains, lost our way, she ran off to the highest peaks, one after another, until she had located the camp. Then her bark, which I so well understood, assured me, and she led me back safely.

And this was the little Nellie that my three comrades had just decided must be killed and fed to the other dogs. I had had no part in the discussion, there was nothing to say, and there seemed no alternative.

It was a January night in the Alaska Rockies; the thermometer was not less than forty degrees below zero; the snow was everywhere shoulder deep. For six days and night we had not tasted food, nor had the dogs.

My three comrades and I had set out from one of the cross-river camps with a young woman who had broken her thigh, and were taking her to the nearest hospital, two hundred and fifty miles away. For the first hundred miles all had gone well; but an air-hole in the lake had swallowed our provision sled, and without an instant's warning we were left with not more than a couple of pounds of food to last us for one hundred and fifty miles of an unbroken winter trail, over mountain and valley in snows of every imaginable depth. For three days we had come along with what courage we could, and had hoped against hope that we might come upon some camp in the wilderness, where we might be aided on our way. The little food we had we had kept for the sick girl, and she did not even know we had lost our supply.

The last three days had taxed our strength and our courage to the utmost. The fourth day after our misfortune we had made ten miles, the fifth less than five, and next day we had travelled hardly more than two or three.

On the night of the sixth day we boiled a little beef extract for our charge, and that, mixed with biscuit, made her supper. The girl had now gone to sleep in the rude tent we had thrown up for her comfort, and we were seated about a big spruce fire to discuss our desperate situation. The dogs were 'all in,' in the language of the miners. They were so weak from hunger that the weight of that slight girl had made them reel and stagger.

The four of us, big, strong men of a week ago, had got well past the stage of hunger, and were weak and tired, so awfully tired and sick! But every one of us had been in desperate places before. The concensus of opinion was that little Nellie, the leader of the team, could be spared better than one of the big dogs; she could not pull much at best, and where it was a vital case, we could really get along without a leader.

So it was decided that little Nellie should be killed for the other dogs to eat; and my crown of woe was that it was I who was selected to do the work—for the alleged reason that I, being a surgeon, 'was used to blood.'

The other men had gone to bed, and I was alone with my little dog. The rest of the team had gone a little way out from the fire, and were lying in the snow, asleep. Nellie was at my feet, and when I spoke her name she wagged her tail and came over to rub her soft wool on my knee; she was far too weak to climb up on my lap now. When she looked up in my face, as if to ask why we were suffering so, the horror of my silence, while she was being condemned, came upon me, and to escape the rush of blood to my head I walked from the fire out into the night and snow. When I returned she was gone, and I breathed a sigh of relief. Perhaps she had already lain down somewhere and died, and so I might be saved the sickening alternative. But my knees were giving way, and I slid down to the log again, and soon was lost in a half sleep and half coma from my weakened condition.

How long I was stretched out there I do not know, but I was awakened by a sharp little bark that I knew well. It was my little dog. She had returned, and my first thought was that now I should have to choose between my pet and my comrades—perhaps the lives of all of us, even of the sick girl.

When I finally looked up at the continued whine and the affectionate rubbing against my knee, there stood the little dog, and in her mouth she held a big fish. I could not believe my eyes, and feared that I had got to the point of seeing in my mind things that had no existence. But there it was—a big white fish—and when I caught hold of it, it was still unfrozen, as it had just come from the water; and Nellie's fur was wet and already freezing in little icicles about her body. So she had got the fish out of the water.

I thought, of course, that was all there was to it; but I had grasped at the chance I had to offer in the morning for not carrying out the agreement—she had brought the fish, which we could give to the dogs. I laid the fish down on the log, and began to break off the icicles from her coat, when she started away, and, when she was out of the firelight, began to whine. So I followed her into the night, taking with me our one candle and some matches.

Finally we reached a spot which she seemed to be looking for. She stopped, and I heard a plunge into the water. I lighted the candle, and as soon as my eyes were accustomed to the light I saw the little dog at my feet with another fish in her mouth. So there were more where the first one came from. I went closer, and could see distinctly a hole apparently cut out of the solid ice. It was not more than ten feet across in any direction; it was evidently shallow, and its clear cold waters were literally filled to overflowing with fish. They seemed to be of a size, white fish, weighing not less than three or four pounds each. I could see many of them.

I almost ran back to the camp, calling the boys as I stumbled along. Soon we were all back at the hole. It was one of the so-called 'lungs' of the lake—air-holes in the ice that open up in every body of Alaskan water, small or large, whenever the temperature goes thirty or more degrees below zero.

In the next two days we had taken out of that hole two hundred and nineteen fish. Dogs and men feasted to the full, the dogs taking theirs raw, and we men taking turns cooking and eating. We took along plenty of fish when we finally moved on, and got into the hospital camp of the North-West Mounted Police all right, and with our little patient in good shape.

Nellie has been stolen many times since that night by newcomers in the Alaskan country who had heard about her, and one time the thieves got nearly two hundred miles down the river before they met anybody; but that was as far as they got. A committee was formed in half an hour, half a dozen dog-teams were 'hooked up,' and within an hour the thieves under escort were on their way back up the river.

Nellie still belongs to me, and is the special ward of the Yukon mining camps. —'Scottish American.'

An Emergency Case.

It is impossible to read the story below, which is taken from the 'National Geographical Magazine,' without paying tribute to the pluck, endurance and resource of its chief characters. In northwestern Montana, in a region of high and rugged mountain peaks, snow-fields and living glaciers, wholly uninhabited except by wild animals, Mr. Arthur Alvord Stiles, topographer of the United States Geological Survey, came upon his hunting companion, Dr. Charles B. Penrose of Philadelphia, literally half-dead from wounds inflicted in a fight with a mother grizzly. After tying up the worst of the wounds with signal cloth, Mr. Stiles wrapped his big cowboy 'slicker' round the doctor, and managed to get him on a horse. Then they turned back to camp, where they had left the doctor's party.

My faithful horse did his duty nobly, writes Mr. Stiles, as we climbed and stumbled along for two hours without a trail, at last reaching the teepees at nightfall.

The unexpected sight of the wounded and bleeding doctor somewhat demoralized the group of waiting men, and after some delay a pine-knot camp-fire was made for light, and with the patient lying at full length on the ground, I began my surgical operations, assisted by such much-needed instruction as the doctor, in his awful pain, could give me while the work progressed.

I applied antiseptics and placed bandages, all of which happily he had with him in a small emergency case. Finally his broken wrist was reached. It was agreed that I should remove the protruding bones, the nervy patient thinking he could endure the pain of the operation without anæsthetics. I disinfected the little knives and appliances, and the last operation began.

The pain was awful. With one agonized groan, the man gave up for the first time. We held a hurried conference. The wrist would have to be left as it was and we bound it up once more in signal cloth. It was one o'clock in the morning when I finished my amateur surgery and lay down near Doctor Penrose to wait for dawn.

My life on the frontier has been full of trying episodes, but oh, that night! How should we get Doctor Penrose out of the mountains? I dare not guess how many times I asked myself that question. As the gloomy hours dragged by I listened to the heavy breathing of the man whose nerve and fortitude I had already come to admire, now asleep and groggy with the morphine injected to stop his unbearable suffering.

To go back the way we came up would mean two days, a six-hundred-foot climb on foot. He could not last. By the second day we should be packing a dead body. Yet there was no other route. The situation was desperate. In the lonely flickering of that camp-fire I meditated, and my sympathies went out to that wounded man. As the case presented itself at that moment, success in guiding the party to the railway meant the doctor's life; failure meant death, simply. Before that welcome dawn had come I decided to run a hazard. We would take Doctor Penrose to the railway by an unheard-of route. Providence might point the way.

At dawn the little caravan started. Again the big black horse carried the almost helpless doctor, his brothers walking on each side to steady him through the tight places. The faithful guide, Bill Hague, led the extra 'packs,' and two young men from the survey party, Malcolm Force of Montclair, New Jersey, and Billy Kemeys, of Washington, District of Columbia, worked as axemen.

Thus, for eleven hours, we climbed down, down, down, five miles through the forest and jungle, cutting our way as we went. At dark we dropped through to the railway, completely exhausted, but safe. Our route had proved successful. I could not have cut another tree or broken another brush, and my two survey boys had stood by me like men.

Quickly we conducted Doctor Penrose to a lonely section-house two miles down the track, where the Great Northern Limited was flagged, and he was taken away to Minnesota, where, three days later, he was operated upon by the surgeons at the Mayo Hospital.—'Youth's Companion.'

A RAINY NIGHT.

'Bout eight o'clock first night that we
Were down at the academy
'Twas awful rainy out, and so
We both of us stayed in, you know;
But we could hear the wind and rain
Come splashing on the window-pane;
And after a while, why, Henry Stout
Put up the curtain and looked out,
And said, 'My! Ain't she coming down!
I wish I was in Beaverstown.'

And then nobody spoke at all,
Just listened to the rain-drops fall;
And Henry sniffed up his nose
Because he had a cold, I s'pose,
And then he said, 'I wonder how
Our folks are getting on by now.'
And I said, 'Oh, I guess all right.
My! Ain't it rainy out to-night!'
And Henry gave a great big sigh
And swallowed hard—and so did I.

And then he said, 'My! Such a noise!
I guess there's lots of homesick boys
Around to-night.' And I said, 'Oh'—
Just careless like—'Oh, I don't know.'
And then he said, 'I guess Jim Brown
Is glad he stayed in Beaverstown,
And din't have to come down here.'
And I said, 'Do your eyes feel queer?
I got a speck in mine, I guess,
They water so.' And he said, 'Yes.'

And then he looked and tried to smile,
And we kept still for quite a while,
And heard it rain. And then he said,
'I s'pose our folks are gone to bed
And sound asleep by now, I guess.'
And then I swallowed and said, 'Yes.'
So then we both got into bed
And heard it rain; and then he said,
'My! Ain't she just a-pouring down!
I wish I was in Beaverstown.'
—J. W. Foley, in 'Youth's Companion.'

A POUND OF LEAD AND A POUND OF FEATHERS

WHICH IS THE HEAVIER?

The favorite question with the school committee men of olden time was, we are told—'Which is the heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead?' The first rash answer used almost always to be, 'A pound of lead.' Then, of course, from the older pupils would come the reply, 'Both alike.'

If this question were asked to-day, the old-time querist might receive a decided surprise; for the pound of feathers could easily be proved to be the heavier. A simple experiment is all the evidence needed.

With any accurate scales weigh out a pound of lead, using ordinary shot for convenience. Pour the shot into one of the pans of a balance. For the feathers a light muslin bag will be needed, and care must be taken that feathers and bag together do not weigh more than a pound. When the bag of feathers is put into the other pan of the balance, the beam will, after a few oscillations, come to rest exactly level.

So far the verdict 'Both alike' seems to be proved. But place the balance on the receiver of an air pump, with lead and feathers undisturbed. Cover the whole with the glass bell jar, and exhaust the air. Slowly the feathers sink, and the lead kicks the beam. The pound of feathers is heavier than the pound of lead.

The truth is that what we called a pound was not such in fact; for the atmosphere buoys up everything within it in proportion to the bulk of the object, and the feathers being of a greater bulk than the lead are supported by the air to a considerably greater extent than the lead. Removed from the supporting medium, their true weight is made evident.

Charles Reade propounded a similar question in one of his novels. A Jewish trader is made to ask, 'Which is the heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of gold?' After awhile he explains to the satisfaction of his audience of miners that the feathers are the heavier.

Gold, he explains, is weighed by troy weight, while feathers are weighed by avoirdupois; and as the twelve ounces in a pound troy contain only five thousand seven hundred and sixty grains, while the avoirdupois pound contains seven thousand grains, the pound of feathers is, of course, twelve hundred and forty grains heavier than the pound of gold.—New York 'Sunday Magazine.'

A CORNER IN REAL HEROES

MODERN KNIGHTS.

By no means all the acts of heroism worthy of such notice find their way into the papers, but the record of one city shows how many young people there are in the world ready to take a hero's part when called upon, for one New York paper gives a list of twenty-five boys and girls, of all ages, from five to nineteen, in that city who have saved one or more lives during the past year. Among them were several who have already been mentioned in this corner. Of the younger ones in the list little Charlie Kay and Willie Paulsen, five and six years old, gave their lives in their heroism, the first being killed by an automobile while he pushed his friend to safety, and the second drowning after he had managed to help his playmate on to the raft on which they had been playing.

Willie Schafer, eight years old, nearly met the same fate in a very similar accident. He and an older girl, Grace Vanderhoft, were also playing on a raft when Grace fell in to the river. Willie endeavored to draw her back on to the raft, but was drawn over himself. He did not attempt to leave the frightened girl, but still tried, until his strength failed, to get her on to the raft. Both were at last drowning when a man from a passing tugboat jumped in and saved them.

Another little hero to save a girl companion was Jacob Schærer, nine years old. The little girl was picking flowers on the river bank, when she fell in. Jacob lost no time in going to her assistance, and showed his ability as a life-saver to advantage, for he managed to quickly bring her to shore, with nothing more than a wetting and a bad fright.

Still another such hero to the aid of the damsel in distress was Lewis Willing, ten years old, an orphan at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Home, who rescued Rose McGowan in a similar prompt and able way. While a passing man was hurriedly preparing to go to her assistance by taking off boots and coat, Lewis saw that she was being rapidly carried away, and dived in at once.

Why, with such a record to read over, who will talk of the days of chivalry and heroism being gone? All honor to these young life-savers of the strong arm and the willing heart.

The worst thing about money is that it so often costs so much.
—Emerson.

A FISHERMAN'S FRIEND IN THE EAST

One of the most ancient methods of fishing is with birds, the Egyptians having used them for this purpose as far back as history extends. The Japanese, who are exceedingly skilful fishermen, employ the same method to-day in fishing their rivers for the ayu, a dwarf salmon about the size of our smelt. Black cormorants are used, and when fishing a tight ring is placed about the bottom of the bird's long neck, while a light rope is looped under each wing with the loose end held in the hand of the fisherman. Placing the cormorants in the water, the man starts down stream, being closely followed by several men dragging a net along the bottom, thus driving the fish ahead. The birds are as eager as pointers and apparently full of perfect enjoyment. To the right and left they plunge with lightning strokes, each dip bringing up a shining fish. When the bird's neck is full of fishes down to the level of the shoulders—the ring on the neck being too tight to allow the fish to pass into the bird's body—the man draws him in, grabs him by the leg and then shakes him unceremoniously over a basket until all the fishes have flopped out. The Chinese have used the cormorant in fishing from time immemorial.—New York 'Tribune.'

PUZZLES.

BOOK PUZZLE.

A little pronoun met a lad,
And said, 'I wish you'd run
To hire a thing that carries twelve
Two miles for picnic fun.
And then, I want a garden tool,
Which nowhere can I find;
So, take this shilling, boy, for one
Exactly to my mind.'
The pronoun, carriage, tool will then,
Approving what you've done,
Present a favorite book to you—
Now, guess the name of one.

ENIGMA.

A consonant.. .. .. * * *
Made of tin.. .. .. * * *
A girl's name.. .. .. * * *
An animal.. .. .. * * *
A beverage .. .. * * *
Something to eat.. .. .. * * *
Time.. .. .. * * *
Adjective.. .. .. * * *
Past of 'eat'.. .. .. * * *
A number.. .. .. * * *
To endeavor.. .. ..

My centre letters form an occupation.
—Bristol 'Times.'

ANAGRAMS.
(Boys and Girls' Names.)

Go, wind. Ma, I will. Or live. Nave.
Thy Tom. Soar. Hurt. Beg dirt.
Thy door. But her. Daily. Hot Sam.—Bristol 'Times.'

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

A city in England.. .. .. 10 letters
A city in Holland.. .. .. .. 9 letters
A city in France.. .. .. 5 letters
A city in Portugal.. .. .. .. 6 letters
A city in England.. .. .. .. 8 letters
A city in England.. .. .. .. 9 letters

My whole, if read downwards, is a city in Italy.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Decapitations—C-rude. S-can. B-lack. B-lend. F-lag. S-cowl.

Broken Blossoms.—Candytuft. Coltsfoot. Foxglove. Sweet William. Larkspur. Sunflower.

Jumbled Games—Cribbage. Lacrosse. Diabolo. Cricket. Whist. Chess. Ninepins. Draughts. Billiards.

The corect answer to the Charade (Sept. 29) has been sent in by Frances A. Rogers, Alberton, P.E.I.

Answers to last week's puzzles have been received from L. E. Wilton, Beaconsfield, Que.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Flower Cave in Barbadoes, West Indies

The entrance to the 'Animal-Flower Cave' is in the face of a steep cliff, and is reached by crossing, when you have descended the cliff, a ridge of rock, called from its shape the 'Saddle,' which crossing must be made during the interval between the retreat of one wave and the advance of the next. If one is caught on the ridge by an incoming billow, it is all over with him; but in very calm weather there is not the slightest danger, and if the sea is moderate, sufficient time is given between the waves to cross easily. When the inside of the cave is gained, the floor is found to slope upwards, and there is no further danger. Passing on from the first and larger cave—for the cavern consists really of several, all opening on the sea, and connected with each other by rifts of greater or less width, the visitor arrives at a smaller, called the 'Carpet Room,' from the beautiful mosaic of marine algae with which the bottom is covered. In the midst there is an almost circular basin containing a large stone covered by water of wonderful transparency and clearness. The basin is filled by water thrown in by the waves, but it is hard to imagine that those mighty masses of water which you saw a moment before thundering against the cliff could have been so tamed as to pour in such a gentle, trickling stream. It is, indeed, as Schoburgh says, as if the genius of the grotto had subdued their violence, and they seem to kiss his feet. To stand inside and see the mass of water rush against the outer entrance, filling it completely up, and producing semi-darkness inside, one would think that the caverns would be filled, and all who were within them drowned; but a sense of security soon comes; and the visitor is at liberty to look round and examine the grotto at his ease.

At first sight he will probably see some stems, as of aquatic plants, projecting from the stone and floating in the water of the basin; but let him keep still, and leave the water undisturbed, and presently the bulbous end of a stem will flash suddenly open displaying a lovely flower. Within a few seconds there is a garden where before there was but the bare stone lying on its bed of moss! But let there be the slightest attempt made to pluck a flower, and that and its nearer neighbors suddenly close, the whole tube contracts, and is withdrawn into a crevice of the rock, to be cautiously thrust out again in a few minutes, when, if the water is still, the flower-like disk will be spread.

The flowers, most of them of a pale-yellow color, resemble single marigolds, having many petals. There are others of other colors, red and blue also. Actinia are not rare around the Barbadian reefs, but those in the open water have not the brilliant coloring of the inhabitants of the cave.

Those outside in the constantly moving sea do not need such attractions. For the seeming petals of the flower are the arms or feelers of the animal, which suddenly contract upon and enclose those particles which come within their reach, and are suitable for the creature's food. Now, on the open coral reef, every eddy and current sweeps into these open arms of the animal its prey, but in the stillness of the cool grotto there are no currents, and the actinia, chained to its rock and left without a food supply, would starve and perish. Here there is a wonderful instance of the adaptability of living things to a new environment. The actinia sets a trap! It cannot pursue its prey, there are no currents to bring it food; its food, then, shall come of itself! And so the ugly, graceless feelers become as the petals of a lovely flower, glowing with brilliant colors, a cruel trap for the creatures that thought only of sweetness and light.'—Jamaica 'Times.'

INSECT MYSTERIES YOU CANNOT SOLVE.

Naturalists have classified insects, divided them into hundreds of families and tens of thousands of kinds; they have examined them under microscopes, made pictures of them, and given them long Latin names. And yet there are scores of simple facts in the insect world which are complete mysteries even to the most learned of the human race, and many other phenomena, the reasons of which we are only just beginning to understand.

As an instance of the insect mystery, take the common earwig. Why are its great pincers fastened on to the hind end of its body?

From our point of view, life would be infinitely easier for the earwig if its pincers were, like those of the crab or lobster, in front. As it is, the unlucky insect is obliged to back up to anything which it wants to get hold of, and its eyes being at the other end of its body, it cannot see the object which it is going to tackle.

Why does a mosquito bite? Well, the object is evidently to suck blood, and the poison which is forced under the skin has the effect of liquefying the blood so that the insect can suck it more easily. But here comes a mystery. Not one mosquito in many millions can ever have the opportunity of tasting blood, whether human or animal. Why then their horrid passion for gore?

Asked why a bee was provided with a sting, you would doubtless answer that it was for purposes of self-defence. It may surprise you to hear that this is only a secondary function of the sting.

The poison of a bee is nearly pure formic acid. Formic acid is a most perfect preservative, and the sting is really an exquisite little syringe with which the bee injects into each filled honey cell a small portion of preservative. It is the formic acid which gives to pure honey its singularly delicious flavor.

The common house fly has five eyes. Two of them are gigantic compound eyes, each provided with something like four thousand lenses. The other three, known as simple eyes, are on top of the head. They are so extremely small that they can hardly be seen with the naked eye; yet, so far as we can tell, these tiny organs are far more necessary to their owner than the larger compound eyes. They have apparently great magnifying power, and with them the insect is able to examine closely objects near at hand.

Speaking of eyes, there is a queer little beetle which you may notice any fine summer evening whirling up and down over the shallows of a roadside pool, and known from its strange gyrations as the whirligig beetle.

This beetle, as well as another known as the anableps, or stargazer, has each of its eyes divided into an upper and lower portion by a horizontal line.

This is another of those marvellous provisions of Nature which most beautifully fulfil their purpose. Swimming half in the water and half out of it, the beetles are enabled to keep watch for food and ward against enemies above and below the surface simultaneously.—Otaga 'Witness.'

HOW THE ALLIGATOR CAME BY HIS NAME.

When the Spanish discoverers first saw the American crocodile, now known as the alligator, they were so astounded and impressed by its size that they called it 'el lagarto.' 'Lagarto' means lizard, and 'el' means the. The Spaniards laid especial stress upon the first word to signify that it was the king of its kind—'the' lizard. When Sir Walter Raleigh sailed up the Orinoco river the natives still called the reptile 'lagarto,' and he used the word in his book, 'Discovery of New Guinea.' His English sailors caught the name, and never having seen it written, they soon began to transform it by mispronunciation. 'El' became 'al,' and when Ben Johnson had occasion to write of the creature he used 'aligarta.' 'Gator' is a much readier word for English tongues, and it was not long before the transforming process worked out 'alligator.' Then the dictionary makers pounced upon the word and put it away in their books, where it is likely to keep a permanent place, even though 'el lagarto' itself became extinct.—'Presbyterian Banner.'

A PARTRIDGE AND AN EMERGENCY.

An interesting account of how the partridge will manage to protect her eggs was furnished some years ago by a farmer of Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, says the New York 'Sun.' One day he entered a field where his laborers were ploughing and saw a partridge glide off its nest so near to the foot of the ploughman that he concluded the eggs must be crushed.

This, however, he soon saw was not the case, but the bird was evidently on the point of hatching, as several of the eggs had begun to chip. He saw the old bird return to the nest the instant he left the spot and he accompanied the ploughman with some interest, as it was evident that at the next round of the plough the nest must be buried.

On returning to the spot his surprise was great at discovering that while the nest was there both the bird and the eggs had gone. He ultimately found her sitting on the eggs under the hedgerow. Assisted by the male bird she had carried the eggs to the side of the field while the plough was making its round, an interval of about twenty minutes.

TID BITS

That is what we call some of the expressions we get in our 'Pictorial' Boys' Mail Bag. Sometimes they refer to the rapidity and ease with which the 'Pictorial' sells, sometimes they express delight with the premiums we give, sometimes it is just a term of expression so unusual, yet so bright, that it makes our Mail Bag a spicy reading.

We've only room for two or three this time; here they are:

Replying to your post-card would say flag has arrived O.K. It is certainly a beauty—far better than I expected. Thanking you for such a nice premium. I am, yours truly, B. D'ALTON GREER, N.S.

[This was our fine bunting Canadian flag (3 x 1½ ft.), which we give for selling 18 'Canadian Pictorials' at 10c each. Why not earn one right now with the 'October' issue, and have it ready to hoist on the King's Birthday?]

My fountain pen, with which I am writing this letter, is much better than I thought it would be. It is just like all the other 'Pictorial' premiums, that is, just what you represent it to be, and a little more.—Your old salesman, DOUGLES A WRIGHT, B.C.

[This was the prize 'Waterman' Ideal Pen given for largest sales for three months. You stand a chance to win fine prizes besides your regular premiums. Two of our boys will be surprised shortly when they get their prizes for last quarter. Will you be one?]

I received my cuff links on Saturday night. I think they are great. I wouldn't part with them for anything. Yours truly, HAROLD BREWER, N.B.

[Cuff links, good quality, gold filled, and very neat, for selling only twelve copies at 10 cents each. Try a pair for yourself, or as a gift to your father.]

Any body who reads this advt. will be heartily welcomed to the ranks of our 'Pictorial' Army. Girls may earn nice premiums, too, by supplying 'Pictorials' in a quiet way to their own friends or neighbors. We trust you with a package to start on, and send a premium list and full instructions. Write us a post-card TO-DAY.

Address John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

AFRICAN CANNIBALS

VISIT OF A BRITISH COMMISSION —INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

(Glasgow 'Daily News.')

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G., who left England at the end of 1906, as British Commissioner in connection with the disputed frontier between British territory and the Congo Free State, has returned to England on the conclusion of twenty months' travel in some of the wildest parts of East Africa. The Commission has accomplished much valuable work, including the survey of the Anglo-Congolese frontier, from the south of Lake Albert Edward to the Nile-Congo watershed.

Much new country was traversed, and many wild and little-known tribes were visited. The relations with the Belgian officers of the Congo Commission were good, but in places much anxiety was caused by the hostile and treacherous attitude of the natives. The Joint Commission lost five of its members, who were killed at various times in the more unsettled regions, while several were wounded while working in small parties, escorting stores or mails.

Great difficulty was experienced owing to the proximity of dense grass, in which the natives remained hidden, and while some of the latter were extremely friendly, it was impossible to know how many natives might be hidden in the jungle. On another occasion one of the escort was attacked just outside the camp and severely wounded. Towards the north-east end of Lake Albert Edward a porter, who had become detached from the aravan, was attacked and cut to pieces. The main force was, however, never the subject of attack, the presence of a large escort with a Maxim preventing this, but in the wilder and more isolated portions of the region small parties belonging to the Commission were continually molested. The conduct of the escort under very arduous and trying circumstances was throughout exemplary.

Some interesting geographical work has been performed by the Commission. A survey was made of the course of the Semliki River, and of the rapids and falls, these latter accounting for the great difference in the level of Lake Edward and Lake Albert, which, although about one hundred miles apart, show a difference of nearly a thousand feet in their level. The Commission had some interesting experiences in the dense forest along the bank of the Semliki, where weeks were spent by the officers in examining the country. The conditions were most depressing. The sun was seldom seen, and the forest growth was so thick that the camp could only be pitched in the native villages. The continual rain and semi-darkness, together with the presence of myriads of stinging ants, made life very uncomfortable. In this forest a pigmy elephant was shot by a German party. The forest was densely inhabited by people, who live in the thick undergrowth. All the paths to the forest villages are strongly stockaded, and in addition the jungle itself was thickly studded with wooden spikes in order to prevent surprise.

The inhabitants in the forest differ entirely from the pigmies of the Ituri. They are cannibals, and when pressed for food exchange their children for those of other families. They refuse to eat members of their own family. They displayed great nervousness at the first appearanec of the white man, but were quite friendly. At the southern end of the boundary the Commissioners met some interesting people, who are curious in the fact that they owe allegiance to no chiefs. Each family owns its own village, and recognizes no head. The whole community, however, is dominated by a clan of witch women, who are very hostile to Europeans, and claim occult powers. These people were largely responsible for much of the trouble with the natives. The chief witch woman visited the British camp, and proved herself to be not only a very attractive, but a very clever, person. It transpired that on the night previous to her visit to the British camp she had summoned a meeting of the people, and told them that she had arranged to clear the Europeans out of the country. Fortunately for her, it happened that the day on which she promised to get rid of the strangers was the date on which the Commission had struck camp.

All the Commissioners suffered at various times from fever owing to the hardships endured, but malaria did not prove to be of a malignant type. The Congo Commissioner had to be invalided home after a severe operation, while another member of the Congo Commission died on the way home.

While on Lake Albert Edward the Commissioners visited a native tribe who lived on floating villages, on separate islands, or on rafts of papyrus. It was said that these people live entirely on fish, and had originally taken to the water for fear of lions.

The British Commission consisted of Lieut-Colonel R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G., chief commissioner, his assistants being Captain E. Jack, R.E., and Captain the Hon. F. Prittle.

If you are contemplating a Course in Stenography or Shorthand

DON'T FORGET

The Oliver School of Shorthand & Stenography

80 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Lowest rates. Best accommodation
New classes forming.

We fit our pupils for high positions in the Government Departments.
Send for our circular to above address

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

COMING OF AGE IN AFRICA

INITIATING THE YOUNG AS FULL FLEDGED MEMBERS OF A TRIBE.

(London 'Standard.')

All the peoples in the world have been given to marking the coming of age of their young folk with some kind of ceremonial. In Central Africa this is quite a serious business. A few of the customs in use among certain tribes are horrible; but in the main they show a kind of good sense. Among the Yao people, the principal figure in all the initiation or coming of age mysteries is a man called the rattler of the tails. He makes play with a bunch of wild cat tails wild cats being creatures which play a leading part in the witch doctor's medicines. This official communicates all kinds of knowledge to the young ideas of his tribe during the couple of months devoted to their initiation ceremonies. He lectures on the customs of the tribe and on morals. He teaches unselfishness, for instance, and among these tribes the man who refuses to share his food with another is jeered at as 'uninitiated.'

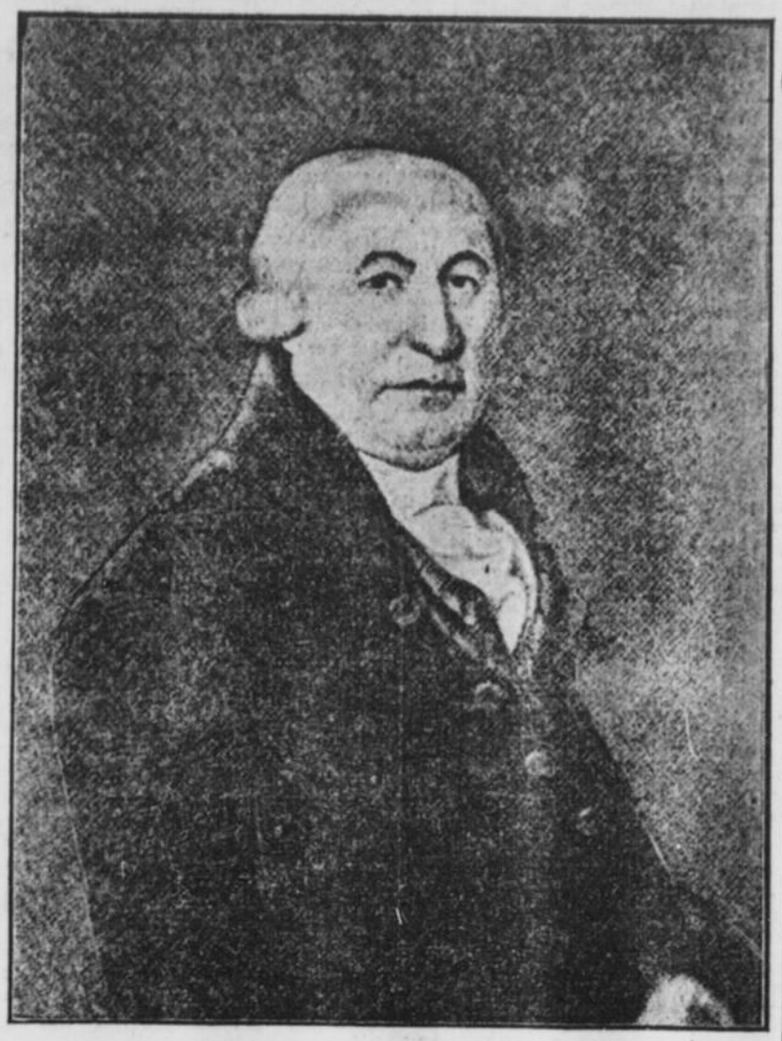
During these ceremonies the boys receive new names, and if you want to insult them past all forgiveness you have merely to address them by their childhood names after they have passed through the initiation ceremonies. The unyago, or period of initiation with girls, last only one month, and includes all kinds of practical teaching as to agriculture and household work the grinding of corn and the like. Many of the ceremonies in use are purely symbolical, as when the girls are made to support a house roof to indicate that they are to be the pillars of their future homes. But there is also much practical teaching, including a full and blood curdling recital of the penalties which attach to wifely infidelity, and particular instructions as to how best they may 'feed the brute,' and make pots and pans.

MOVING DAY IN CAIRO.

(From 'Leslie's Weekly.')

One of the strangest sights of Cairo streets is a household moving. There are no vans for the purpose. When a family wishes to move the head of the house contracts with a native mover, and on the day appointed this man with his assistants, sometimes as many as thirty or forty, appear on the scene. One takes a chair and starts off, another seizes a sofa, five or six or even ten or twelve men get under a piano and march along, and one by one the others follow, each one bearing some piece of household goods. The things are put in place as they reach the new house, and in a few hours the moving has been accomplished and everything is shipshape. The human vans seldom walk unless their load is unusually heavy. A man with a sofa or with four or five chairs piled on his back will keep up a continuous jog trot for hours without appearing to tire.

McGILL CELEBRATES FOUNDER'S BIRTHDAY.



THE HON. JAMES M'GILL, FOUNDER OF M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

The late Hon. James McGill, founder of McGill University, was born in Glasgow, on Oct. 6, 1744—one hundred and sixty-four years ago—and his birthday was celebrated on Tuesday at the university. The annual lecture marking the occasion was delivered by Dr. H. C. Perrin, director of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, whose subject was 'Music in its relation to modern cultivation, and, in particular, to its place in the modern university.'

McGill University owes its origin to a private endowment. Its founder emigrated to Canada before the American Revolution, and engaged in the North-West fur trade, then one of the leading branches of business in Canada. Subsequently he settled in Montreal, and in partnership with his brother, Andrew McGill, became one of its leading merchants, distinguished for his public spirit and his exertions for the advancement of the city. He was a colonel, of the Montreal City Militia, and in his old age, on the breaking out of the American war of 1812, he became brigadier-general, and was prepared to take the field in defence of his country. He also represented the West Ward of Montreal in the Provincial Legislature, and was afterwards a member of the legislative and executive councils. Cultivating and enjoying the society of the few men of learning then in the colony, Mr. McGill took a special interest in the establishment of an educational system in the Province of Quebec.

By his will, bearing date Jan. 8, 1811, nearly three years before his death, which happened on Dec. 19, 1813, the Hon. Mr. McGill bequeathed his property of Burnside and a sum of ten thousand pounds in money to found a college in a provincial university, the erection of which had already been provided for by the generosity of the British Government. Three leading citizens of Montreal were among the trustees appointed under his will, who were directed to convey the subject property of the bequest to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a body which, in 1802, had been incorporated by the legislature 'for the establishment of free schools and the advancement of learning' in the Province of Quebec.

The conditions upon which the property was to be transferred to the Royal Institution of Learning were, mainly, that that institution should, within ten years after the testator's decease, erect and establish on his Burnside estate, 'an university or college for the purposes of education and the advancement of learning in this province,' and that the college or one of the colleges in the university, if established, should 'be named and perpetually be known by the appellation of McGill College.'

Owing to persistent opposition by the leaders of a section of the people to any system of governmental education, and to the refusal by the legislature to make the grants of land and money which had been promised, the proposed establishment of the provincial university by the British Government was abandoned. The Royal Institution, however, at once took action towards founding McGill College by applying for a royal charter. This charter was granted in 1821, and the Royal Institution at once prepared to take possession of the estate. But owing to a protracted litigation, this was not surrendered to them until 1829.

Commencing then, the work of teaching with only the faculties of arts and medicine, the record of the first thirty years of the university's existence was one of financial embarrassment and administrative difficulty. The charter was unsuited to a small college in the circumstances of this country, and the university, with the exception of the medical faculty, became almost extinct. But the citizens of Montreal then awoke to the value of the institution. Several gentlemen undertook the responsibility of its renovation, and in 1852 an amended charter was secured. The Governor-General of Canada, Sir Edmund Head, became interested in its fortunes, and in 1855, with the advent of a new principal, Mr. J. W. Dawson, afterwards Sir William, an era of prosperity and progress began.

Dr. Willliam Peterson, the present principal, was appointed to that position in 1895.

EARLY COLLAR WEARER

FIRST FORM OF NECK DECORATIONS—INVENTION OF LINEN COLLAR.

(London 'Globe.')

Man's first real step forward toward civilization was the assumption of a collar. It is true that the early collar was more like a necklace and that it was made of teeth or cowrie shells, the teeth being the spoils of some enemy, such as a man of another tribe or a wild beast which it was a credit to have killed.

And it is a curious thing that the neck should have been the first part of the body to be decorated. It comes before the head, with the band of grass or hide into which feathers were stuck and which evolved into the crown in one direction and into the hat in the other. It comes before the wrists on which bangles have developed into bracelets and the kindred cuffs; before the waist and long before the fingers. It was this primitive instinct for adorning the neck that led the African chieftain to reject all other forms of European raiment and to bedeck himself with the paper collar of the wandering white man. And the more important a man became the greater was the number of strings of shells or teeth that he put round his neck, until he became as swathed as Beau Brummel or the Prince Regent and no doubt as dignified.

But then comes the curious gap in history. The ancient civilizations were not habitual collar wearers, but that was probably because they lived round about the Mediterranean, where it is too hot to wrap up the neck, and because they looked on it as a barbarous thing to do, a habit to be left to the outlandish tribes. In fact the Babylonians, Greeks and Romans classed collars with trousers as things which no one but a barbarian would wear, and that is the real reason why our civilization is so superior to theirs.

The white or linen collar is quite a modern invention. It turned up suddenly in the Middle Ages in the form of the ruff, which was said to have been invented to hide a scar on some royal personage's neck. It reached its height in Elizabethan times and then sank down into the lace collar of the cavalier and the starched and plain linen of the Puritan.

In Georgian days the collar was merged in the stock, only to come to the front again in Byronic times, when the poet wore the turned down collar, which almost proclaimed its wearer a freethinker. Next came the Regency collar, with its folds upon folds of cravat, which was worn in a modified form by old gentlemen even in the '70s, though twenty years before smart young men in London had worn a small all around collar, just like that which is known to-day as the 'military.'

Then in the '60s there was a painful lapse into the Byronic collar, which for some reason or another was called the 'Shakespeare,' perhaps from a linen draper's idea that one poet was as good as another. For the last thirty years the all round stiff collar has reigned supreme, with such little eccentricities as turned down corners and butterfly fronts, though of late it has been threatened by the double collar, variously known as the 'Roddy Owen' or the 'Barmaid.'

ORDERS BY PIGEON POST

(London 'Daily Mail.')

'Orders executed by post' is a common enough phrase nowadays, but 'orders by pigeon post' is something new.

The 'pigeon post' has been recently instituted by Don Harris, son of a butcher at Herne Bay, who regularly employs homer pigeons to carry orders from outlying districts to his father's shop.

Mr. Harris, Jr., when he goes to collect orders takes six of his fastest birds in the trap with him. After he has gone a couple of miles and collected a dozen orders he liberates a pigeon with the orders enclosed in a little metal case attached to the bird's foot. Before five minutes have elapsed these orders are in the delivery trap on the way to the customers.

At various stages of his round (which usually takes three hours) Mr. Harris liberates the other birds with more orders, and by the time he returns to the shop all the orders received by pigeon post have been despatched.

'Sometimes my rounds take me more than three hours,' said Mr. Harris, 'and formerly customers who lived any distance out did not get their joints until too late for the midday meal. Now my pigeons have solved the difficulty. The birds will often travel at a speed of more than a mile a minute, so you can guess the time they save. I have never known a bird to go astray.'

GYPSIES SHOWMEN OF THE EAST.

(Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society.)

Nothing identifies a gypsy with certainty except his language. The true gypsy speaks Romany, and nobody but a gypsy ever speaks it. But there are other matters of great moment.

In the Orient sieve-making for country farmers is entirely in the hands of the gypsies, and they make wooden spoons, bowls and such like utensils. All the common people in Syria, Egypt and parts of Persia are tattooed. The gypsies are the experts, and do most of it, even among the Bedouins. The gypsies are the showmen of the East, where there are no circuses, theatres or concert halls. The gypsies fill their place. If people wish to buy wild animals or snakes in Egypt they go to the gypsies, who either have or catch them.

Arab gypsies from Syria and Egypt are frequently seen all over Europe. They are easily recognized by their shows, music and tattoo marks. They are found all over the United States and Canada, even in Winnipeg.

ST. MARK'S CAMPANILE.

The rebuilding of the famous Campanile of Venice has made rapid progress during the last twelve months, and has now attained a height of 150 feet. By the end of 1909 the main portion of the tower will be finished, and the marble loggia, which will surmount the column, will be begun. This time ample precautions have been taken to ensure the strength and stability of the new Campanile. The old pilework was found to be in an excellent state of preservation. A gilded statue of the Virgin in terra cotta, which was a special object of veneration, and which was reduced to fragments in the falling of the tower, has been cleverly put together again by experts, and will occupy relatively its former position. It is stated that when the tower is completed it will be impossible to detect any difference between it and the old one. The very bells will ring with precisely the same pitch and tonality, as by a fortunate coincidence the maestro Perosi, a short time before the collapse, had noted their intonation. They will be recast in such a way as to reproduce the peculiar sonorous depth of tone which they formerly possessed. The inauguration of the new Campanile will be the occasion of elaborate fetes and carnivals.—London 'Globe.'

THIN BLOOD MADE STRONG

Tiredness and Weakness Overcome.

A Joyous Letter.

'I admit because I neglected early treatment, I am entirely to blame for the condition of weakness that for nearly two years made my life a real misery,' writes Mrs. Hazen, of Beauport. 'At first I felt sort of flat in the morning and could do no more than pick at my breakfast. Later I remember my sleep was disturbed, that dreamy, restless sleep, from which you finally awaken, feeling as if you could never get up. Then I became thin, lost my color, got nervous and fearful about nothing, and kept thinking about myself all the time, and was irritable, cross and easily made cry. What would have become of me if I had not taken Ferrozone I can't imagine. Ferrozone put new life into me from the start. It strengthened my nerves and brought back my color, and in a little while, less than three months, no healthier and brighter woman could be found anywhere. I highly praise Ferrozone and advise sick people to take advantage of its health-conferring properties.'

Ferrozone quickens the powers of both body and mind, simply because it forms lots of blood that's full of life and vitality. Ferrozone creates appetite, gives strength, vim and endurance, it's good for old people, good for everybody that needs better health. Thousands of men, women and children use Ferrozone every day and all say it's the best nourishing, strengthening tonic made; try Ferrozone yourself, 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sold by all dealers.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A ROUGH BED.

The late Dr. Temple, when bishop of Exeter, turned up unexpectedly to spend the night at a country rectory. The good rector, in his wife's absence, did his best to make the distinguished guest comfortable, and put him into the best bedroom. Next morning he expressed the hope that the bishop would bring Mrs. Temple with him next time. 'Well, I don't know,' said Dr. Temple, with a twinkle in his eye, 'my wife isn't used to roughing it.' The crestfallen rector confided this strange remark to his wife on her return. 'Where did you put him?' inquired that practical lady. She was told. 'Why! my dear,' she cried, 'didn't you know that I kept all the best silver under the sheets of that bed?'—The 'Christian World.'

Trial is Inexpensive.—To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.

BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.

A firm of shady outside London brokers was prosecuted for swindling. In acquitting them the court, with great severity, said:

'There is not sufficient evidence to convict you, but if any one wishes to knew my opinion of you I hope that they will refer to me.'

Next day the firm's advertisement appeared in every available medium with the following, well displayed: 'References as to probity, by special permission, the Lord Chief Justice of England.'—'Everybody's Magazine.'

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alterative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes the painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

NO DOUBT OF IT.

President of Local Cricket Club—'The secretary informs me that the work of erecting the new pavilion has been suspended because our stock of wood has become exhausted. Now, I think, if we all put our heads together, we shall be able to provide an adequate supply of that material!' —London 'Opinion.'

Muscular Rheumatism Subdued.—When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism, he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. There is no oil that so speedily shows its effect in subduing pain. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENT.

She didn't know much Latin:
She had never studied Greek;
Yet she met with admiration
Which she didn't have to seek.

For in getting off a street car
She created no delay:
She didn't travel backward,
But stepped out the proper way.
—Washington 'Star.'

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

'What we need to beat the corporations,' said the reformer, 'is strong, brainy men who can be depended on in every emergency.' 'Yes,' answered Senator Sorghum; 'but every time such a man is discovered some corporation is sure to want him on its pay roll at a fabulous salary.'—Washington 'Star.'

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Curé.

Mother (viciously scrubbing her small boy's face with soap and water)—'Johnny, didn't I tell you never to blacken your face with burnt cork again? Here I have been scrubbing half an hour and it won't come off.'

Boy (between gulps)—'I—uch!—ain't your little boy—uch! I's Mose, de colored lady's boy.'—'Judge.'

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste, and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. If used according to directions it will break the most persistent cold, and restore the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickle's Syrup.

'Why be so wrapped up in purely mercenary considerations?' said the persuasive campaigner. 'Why not join us and fight for the cause?' 'Young man,' answered Mr. Dustin Stax, 'I'm not fighting for causes; I'm fighting for results.'—Washington 'Star.'

Home Department.

A Wasted Day.

The day is done.
And I, alas! have wrought no good,
Performed no worthy task of thought or deed.
Albeit small my power, and great my need,
I have not done the little that I could.
With shame o'er forfeit hours I brood,—
The day is done.

One step behind.
One step through all eternity—
Thus much to lack of what I might have been,
Because the temptress of my life stole in,
And rapt a golden day away from me!
My highest height can never be—
One step behind.

I cannot tell
What good I might have done, this day,
Of thought or deed, that still, when I am gone,
Had long, long years gone singing on and on,
Like some sweet fountain by the dusty way,
Perhaps some word that God would say,—
I cannot tell!

Of life of light,
That goes out, I know not where,
Beyond night's silent and mysterious shore,
To write thy record there for evermore,
Take on thy shining wings a hope, a prayer,—
That henceforth I unfaltering fare
Toward life and light.

—Jas. Buckham in the Michigan 'Christian Advocate.'

The Flower of the Cactus.

(By E. W., in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')

The blue spring sky set over the prairie like an inverted crystal cup was so thin and clear that you could almost see through it. Down its western side the sun, a great drop of liquid light, was fast slipping. In two hours more it would reach the cup's rim and vanish.

Underneath the prairie warmed and thrilled with desire to burst into blossom. Fresh smells breathed up from the ploughed lands where bleaching clods lay ready to crumble at the touch of the hoe. Birds hunted for insects in the long furrows which began wide at your feet and narrowed as your eye followed them until they seemed mere scratches on the farther side of the field.

Up and down these furrows a girl had gone, stooping all day long at the back-breaking work of planting sweet potatoes. It was wonderful what a great patch she had planted, but then it was no new business for her; she had been doing the same thing every spring for a good many years. The two children who followed her were beginning just as she had, by lugging forward the big basket of cuttings and using their hands instead of a hoe, until they were both nearly as brown as the soil itself. They had done their best to help, but they were getting very tired now. What could you expect? Miggy was only seven and Paddy six.

Twice already Miggy had sat solidly down upon a newly-made hill and risen up with a great deal of it clinging to her. And now Paddy had tumbled fairly into the basket, upset it and mingled herself with the contents.

'Aw, Sue, jes' look hyar!'

Miggy's little voice rang out appealingly. Sue straightened her tired back and looked. She might have scolded, but she did not. She simply picked up the child and righted the basket.

'Paddy hain't a-goin' to cry. Paddy's a lil woman,' she said.

But, indeed, Paddy had no thought of crying. Her great, dark eyes with the tears arrested in them, were staring straight ahead at something she had discovered moving upon the prairie—moving so rapidly that soon one could make out that it was an approaching outfit. The yellow buckboard was sufficiently new to give back the light from its flying axles. It held two persons, a man who drove and a woman who clung to him and the seat-rail for dear life. The lean, wild-eyed little broncbos brought them up to the edge of the ploughed ground and stopped with a jerk before the group waiting there. The man cleared his mouth of tobacco-juice and slouched forward into a position of rest with his long arms folded on his knees. She did not know him, but she knew his kind. It was the woman who puzzled her.

She was a stout woman in a black-and-white shirtwaist, a short black skirt and a plain hat, with a veil thrown back on the brim. Her face was a little brown with recent tan. It was a strong, kind, alert face. She got down from the buckboard easily, and stood beside it with her hand on the seat.

'Come here. I want to speak to you,' she called.

The girl came across the intervening furrows dragging the two clinging children with her. The woman eyed her closely.

'I know you're Ed. Wilcox's girl,' she said, 'for you look just like him. Now, do you know who I am?'

Sue answered back the keen gaze wonderingly. There was something painfully familiar in it and in the woman's whole appearance. But she dare not speak lest she be mistaken.

'I'm your father's sister Susan—Susan Wilcox. Are you the girl he named after me?'

Sue nodded.

'Well, I thought so. Did he ever tell you about me?'

Had he not, indeed? Sue knew the whole story; how the brother and sister had quarrelled because he would not stay on the homestead after their father died; how he had taken his portion and come away to Texas and a new life of uncertain fortunes. The only word that had ever passed between them was the letter her father had written just before he died, bidding his sister good-bye and begging her kind thought for him after he was gone. He had always spoken of her as being the best woman in the world if a bit too set in her way, and in the last hours of his life, when his mind wandered, he had seemed to be with her again, a child back on the Vermont hills.

The girl's face gave way as she remembered. Miss Wilcox saw it and perhaps it reminded her that she had a heart of her own, for she asked hastily:

'Are these Ed's children, too?'

Sue gently forced Paddy and Miggy into sight. They were trying to hide behind her, as all wild prairie things try to hide at the approach of unaccustomed human presence. Miss Wilcox looked them over sharply.

'They must be like their mother. I can't see any of Ed's looks in them,' she said.

Sue pushed the hair out of Paddy's beautiful eyes with a tender touch. But without a second glance at her Miss Wilcox turned to the buckboard and lifted a small travelling bag out from under the seat.

'If you're ready I guess we may as well go over to the house now,' she said.

She motioned to the driver to move on ahead. She took up basket and hoe and with the two children stumbling wearily at her heels and sometimes catching at her skirt for support, she led her aunt to the house.

It was a small house, raised well off the ground with a piazza across the front. On one side of it were the remains of a sod-house, the original Wilcox dwelling, which had been abandoned when the railway came to Cottonwood, bringing with it means for less primitive architecture. On the other side was the cyclone cellar. A great cactus, fast plumping out in the sunlight, grew in the corner of the steps. Miss Wilcox looked at it curiously as she passed.

The house door was open. Midways in the room within a woman stood with a child in her arms. She dropped hoe and basket outside and they all entered together.

'Maw,' she said, 'this hyar is paw's sister an' she's come to see us.'

She took the child, black-eyed and brown-skinned like the other two, from her mother's arms, leaving her free to give their visitor any greeting she would. But it was Miss Wilcox who first held out a hand.

The two women looked at each other, taking mutual measurement, and Sue looked at them both, realising with a sickening shock the difference between them. How squat and greasy her little Mexican mother was. She hid her face behind the baby and her lips trembled.

Miss Wilcox dropped her sister-in-law's lax hand and turned to Sue. But in the instant the two women had stood thus eye to eye, antagonism had sprung up between them; a steady disgust on the one side, on the other the unreasonable hatred of an unreasonable Mexican nature.

'So this is another baby,' Miss Wilcox said, coldly. 'What do you call him?'

'Raffy.' She gave the name gently. She kissed the child, and set him down on the floor. Then she drew forward the old rocking chair.

'Yo' better set down,' she said shyly. 'Yo' look clean beat out.'

Miss Wilcox was pale. She sank into the chair, took off her hat, pinned her gloves in the crown and handed it to the girl. She hung it on a peg. Her mother was pottering about the stove on the farther side of the room. There was no fire and no preparation for supper. Sue went to her.

'I'll light the fire ef yo'll catch a chicken fo' supper,' she said in a low voice.

Her mother stiffened up.

'I ain' goin' to kill no chicken fo' her!' she exclaimed.

'Maw!'

Sue's face burned like fire. She caught her mother by the arm.

'I say I ain'—' the Mexican woman raised her voice. Then she saw the girl's face and her own relaxed.

'Yo' kill it yo'self ef yo're minded,' she said, sullenly. 'I low I cyan handle this hyar fire.'

Sue went out quickly. She believed that her aunt had heard every word. Her heart was hot within her. To think that her mother should act thus toward a guest, and father's own sister at that, who had come so far to see them! Sue had worshipped her father. There had been perfect understanding between them always and she loved her aunt for looking like him. The girl's sympathies, helped on by memory, took resolute stand for Miss Wilcox as she raced here and there, trying to head off the long-legged pullet which she had singled out from the long-legged tribe that roamed at will over the premises.

It was hot work and Sue was tired enough without this extra exertion. But she could not offer her aunt just pone and bacon. The bacon was getting musty, too. A dozen things troubled her—the dirty house, her mother's inhospitality, the delayed supper. She ran faster and faster. Then the corral gate opened and the man who had brought Miss Wilcox there came through. He had been putting out his horses. A moment he stood watching the girl, one hand on his hip, the other holding his chin. Then he seized a pole and made for the pullet himself. Presently he came to Sue with it hanging limp in his hand.

'That hain't nothin' 'awn airth so contrery as one o' them thar critters when they're minded,' he commented mildly, as he delivered the chicken. Sue thanked him and flew to her supper getting. While the pone was browning and the chicken frying her mother cooked chicken deliciously—she put the best of their dishes upon the table. Miss Wilcox watched her critically. The girl moved swiftly for all she was so tired; she had the real Northern lightness of touch and action. And she was pleasant to look at, even in her soiled dress, with a bandanna tied about her neck and the red mark of the hat brim still visible on her young forehead.

As for Sue, she curiously felt the gaze upon her. Ever since Miss Wilcox came into the house she had been seeing things as she had never seen them before—seeing herself and her mother and the children, who were exactly like her mother, and all the details of their slack housekeeping. Everything had seemed well enough before, but it came to her that they could never seem that way again. It was as if Miss Wilcox had brought a lamp with her, which had illumined all their darkness.

At length supper was upon the table and the grown folks drew up their chairs. Sue held Raffy. The older children stood one on either side of her. There was a single plate for the four. Before the meal was over, Raffy had straightened out across her lap sound asleep. Miss Wilcox spoke, sharply:

'Can't you lay that child down, Sue, while you finish your supper?'

Sue rose obediently and laid him upon the old lounge in the corner, and came to her place again. But she was not hungry enough to eat.

As they left the table Miss Wilcox laid hold of her arm.

'Come out doors with me child I want to talk to you,' she said.

They went out to the sunset side of the corral and sat down on the grass which was beginning to freshen in its shelter. Miss Wilcox drew a long breath as if to free her lungs of the smoke and heat of the kitchen atmosphere. They sat a moment looking silently at the wonderful west, slowly purpling below the land-line, slowly fading from its first bright blush above. Then the woman turned to the girl.

'I would like to know,' she said, 'how you have managed to live here, and keep things going without your father?'

Sue told her. After all there was not much to tell. She did the planning and Ol' Man Frees did the work. He had used to help her father and knew their ways. He was good help and steady, but there were times, like to-day, when he would not appear. Sue always knew what had happened. He had turned his pony toward Cottonwood instead of toward the ranch, and it would be two more days before he came, red-eyed and smelling of the contents of Bud Bird's saloon.

'The taters couldn't wait. That's how come I put 'em in,' she ended simply.

'Do you like farming?' Miss Wilcox asked.

'Why, I hate it!' she cried. Then sadly, 'But we cyant starve.'

'Paw hated it, too,' she added after a moment.

'I know he did. And I can't see—I can't understand—' Miss Wilcox sighed.

'I reckon thar want nothin' else fo' him.' Sue explained, understanding.

Miss Wilcox looked away from the girl to the horizon. Never until this moment, when night was dropping down, silent and soft as velvet, had she realized the vastness, the might of the prairie.

'I suppose where there is nothing but land one must live by the land,' she said. 'It would have been better for him if he had stayed with me and married—' she stopped just in time.

Sue was looking into her face.

'Yes, it would,' she said, solemnly, 'and I reckon he'd have gone back any way, only, yo' see, thar was maw. She was shore purty when he married her. Miggy and Paddy are a-goin' to be like her. I've got her p'icture an' I'll show it to you. Yo'll see fo' yo'self how purty she was.'

She lingered lovingly over the adjective. It was something that there had been a time when her mother was good to look upon.

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

One of the secrets of happiness is found in the habitual emphasis of pleasant things, and the persistent casting aside of all malign elements. Men make their own world. We have read of a horticulturist who could not walk through a flower garden, and see a rosebush covered with blossoms, without searching until he found at least one blighted leaf. There are men who cannot look upon a great picture without scrutinizing every inch of the canvas for some light or shade to criticise, and afterward they recall only the blemish. Yet there never was a tree so beautiful that it did not have one broken bough. There never was a book so wise, but that it had one untruth or over-statement. Even Helen's brow held one little blemish. Scientists tell us there are spots on the sun.—Newell Dwight Hillis.

WHY ARE WE TROUBLED?

Are we right to be desponding on our way,
And to chafe against the worries of each day?
To rebel, with restless spirit, at our lot,—
Is this right, if we are Christians? Surely not.

If we only just could simply understand
That our life is safe with Jesus—in His hand,
And would tell to Him in secret every care,
And would take to Him each trouble hard to bear;

And, when pressed with sore temptation, would depend
Upon Him, our tried and ever faithful Friend,—
Then the peace He left His people long ago
Would be ours, in storm or sunshine, weal or woe.

—Charlotte Murray, 'Friendly Greetings.'

With the Children.

GOOD WORDS TO PARENTS.

For the edification, no doubt, of the happy parent who 'sees more of' his children during the holiday months than at any other time, a benevolent-minded individual has been tabulating a series of very good words, among which the following stand out for sound wisdom:

Remember that each of your children is a future man or woman who some day will have an individual opinion on all the faults you commit, and who will judge you accordingly.

Remember that your children are like plants, which, for their well-being, require in turn sunshine and rain—that is to say, love and severity.

Never forget that you are the model on which a child practises its imitative instincts. If you wish to make your children into truthful beings avoid all untruths, even those which seem harmless.

Show your children again and again that people can live happily with the smallest means. Above all, teach them that a shilling is not only composed of twelve pence, but of forty-eight farthings.

If you would keep your children unspoilt, do not offer them pleasures of grown-up people.

A child's best ornament is its childish grace; therefore dress your children in a manner which will not interfere with their natural movements.

Leave your occupation now and then when your children ask you to join them in their play, for in this way you remain their best friend.

Try to vary your children's occupations, for in this way you will keep them mentally and physically bright.

And be most careful that your children's sleep at night should be long and undisturbed.—'Westminster Gazette.'

'How is it that you are so well brought up?' I asked a little girl the other day—the only child of doting parents. Her eyes snapped, and with a demure smile she answered promptly, 'Love and spanks!'

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF CHILDREN.

'It is a satisfaction to know that the social life of a child doesn't depend on money. I knew a little girl of twelve who was asked to a "chocolate," the junior form of an afternoon tea. It was a very "swell" function, with a beautiful table, all flowers and pink and white cakes and bonbons, and Ethel went thither in her best feathered hat and new gloves, all delighted anticipation. She knew a number of the girls invited, the small hostess, Eleanor, being her particular friend. She came home, however, very shortly, looking big-eyed and puzzled.

'"Didn't you have a nice time, Ethel?" her mother questioned.

'"Why, there wasn't anything.' said Ethel.

'"Wasn't anything! What do you mean? Didn't you have chocolate and cakes?"

'"I had one cake with my chocolate, but I didn't like to take any more, because nobody else did. But there wasn't anything to do. Eleanor's big sister spoke to everybody, but we didn't like to ask. When I went away, though, I whispered to Miss Eleanor, and asked her to come around to-morrow and play."

'To come around and play! There was the keynote. Such a very little satisfies children it is a wonder we don't realize it oftener.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

Some Trouble Makers.

She's gone!

My! my! how good it seems to take a deep breath and say it! Whew! what a relief it is to live in good air again! writes Winifred Black in the New York 'American.'

I've been poisoned—poisoned for months, and didn't know what was the matter with me.

Poisoned—by a rosy cheeked, blue eyed, pretty maid who looked as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

She did cooking for me, no, she didn't drop arsenic in the soup or put cyanide in the coffee; she just poisoned the air, the very air we breathed, and she did it with an evil mind.

That's all!

The work was too hard, the stairs were too steep, there was too much company, the kitchen was too big, the dining-room was too small, there was too much shade from the trees on the lawn, and the birds that built nests in the trees were a nuisance, they woke the cook up so early with their twittering.

Grumble, grumble, grumble, complain, complain, complain, sulk sulk, sulk; and we all stood it for nearly three months, like human geese that we were.

Poisoned?

Why, of course, you can be poisoned by an ill-natured presence in your house.

I've seen a whole boarding house disrupted by one peevish woman, and I know an office which has been in a state of mild earthquake for weeks, just because there's a mischief-making, malicious, discontented clerk at one of the desks.

I've seen a meddlesome office boy turn a whole force of competent people into a group of discontented unhappy incompetents, and do it in a few weeks.

Who is it that's making you feel that nothing is right?

Where are you getting the general impression that nobody likes you, and that most of your neighbors have a good time laughing at you?

Ferret out the source of the contagion—and abolish it.

Don't stand it another minute.

Never mind if the person who is poisoning you is competent, clever, agreeable, and good to look at; never mind if she pretends to be your dearest friend—she's poisoning you just the same.

Results talk.

What she says doesn't count so much, it is the way she makes you feel.

If you don't like the way she makes you feel, get away from her, and get away as quickly as you can—it doesn't pay to be poisoned.

For the Housekeeper.

VERY SATISFACTORY SPONGE CAKE.

This makes an inexpensive and very dainty cake. It is highly desirable for the little folk's birthday cake, as it is not too rich, and it is vastly superior as a dinner sweet, to the rich cake that most people serve with ices. Properly made, it is the perfection of daintiness, yet it is quite simple in composition.

Place the yolks of four eggs in one bowl, and the whites in another. Put two cups of granulated sugar in the mixing bowl, add to it a teaspoon each of lemon and almond extract. This gives a fine flavor, very similar to pistachio. The flavor of the cake can be varied each time by using vanilla, or equal parts of orange and rose extracts, or use a tablespoon of lemon juice and the freshly grated rind of the lemon, and at another time try a teaspoon each of vanilla and lemon. Sift three cups of flour, add two level teaspoons of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon of salt and sift again. Now beat the yolks of the eggs until they look light colored and are thick, add to the sugar and beat until well mixed. Pour over the sugar and egg yolks half a cup of hot water and beat again for two minutes. Add the flour, alternating with two cups of hot water. The water must be almost boiling, and freshly drawn and heated water should be used; avoid water that has been simmering in the kettle for some time. Beat the mixture for five minutes, then fold in lightly the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff dry froth. Do not beat the mixture after the egg whites have been added to it, but simply fold them in with long even strokes, using a perforated spoon for a mixer. Pour the batter into a paper lined tin, and bake in the oven for twenty-five minutes. Let the oven be very hot when the batter is put in, but decrease the heat after the first five minutes, this may be effectually done by lifting a lid on the upper part of the stove. Do not open the door of the oven for at least ten minutes after the cake is in the oven, and avoid any sudden jar in the room. A sudden slam of the door has been the cause of failure in many cakes. In looking at the cake, turn the pan carefully, if necessary, and close the oven door slowly and carefully, so as to avoid a jar. To test the cake, run a broom splint down the centre, it is comes out clean, no dough adhering, the cake is done, then remove from the oven, turn it out gently and allow to cool. This gives an excellent loaf of light sponge cake, that is quite as delicate as if ten eggs had been employed. The secret lies in having the batter very soft, and in careful baking. If a large cake is wanted double the quantity of ingredients.

The same batter can be baked in jelly cake pans to make three layers. It is put together with icing made in this way. Put one cup of sugar and half a cup of water to boil. Stir until the sugar is melted; then cook, without stirring, until a little dropped into cold water will form a soft ball when gathered between the fingers. Remove from the fire and pour over the white of an egg (that has been beaten to a dry froth) in a fine stream, beating all the time. Beat until cold and snowy white; flavor with a teaspoon of any preferred extract. Spread over the layers of cake and on top. This may be varied by adding something to it, a tablespoon of melted chocolate, or two tablespoons of grated cocoanut are good. Or spread the icing over the cakes, and dot with strawberries cut in half, or bananas sliced very thin; or sprinkle the icing with chopped nuts or candied cherries.

The batter can be baked in patty pans also, putting but one tablespoonful into each pan. When baked, two can be fastened together with a little icing. Then coat with icing, allow to dry, give another coat of icing, and sprinkle thickly with grated cocoanut. Heaped on a pretty dish they resemble a pile of snow-balls. Or simply bake in patty pans and cover with colored icing. These little cakes require ten minutes cooking only.

Spices may be added to the batter, a teaspoon of cinnamon, one-fourth of a nutmeg grated, half a teaspoon of cloves, and a teaspon of vanilla extract transforms the little cakes into spicy bits of sweetness that are just the thing to serve with a cup of coffee or chocolate. Again one may add a cup of chopped pecan, walnut or hazel-nut meats to the batter, and flavor with lemon or vanilla. These are baked in the form of tiny cakes, with a whole nut meat pressed into the centre of each. The batter may be divided; and one half flavored with lemon. To the other part add four tablespoons of grated chocolate and a teaspoon of vanilla. Pour into an oblong pan in layers, and bake. This has a pretty mottled appearance when cut.—Eleanor M. Lucas, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.'

Advertisements.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS WILL CURE YOUR BABY

If your little ones are subject to colic, simple fevers, constipation, indigestion, worms, or the other minor ailments of childhood, give them Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine will give relief right away, making sound, refreshing sleep possible. Better still an occasional dose will keep little ones well. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Good for the new born baby or the well grown child. Mrs. Ronald L. Seafield, Palmer Rapids, Ont., says: 'Baby's Own Tablets are the most satisfactory medicine I have ever used, and I would not like to be without the Tablets in the house.' Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams's Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes.

Hot Supper Dish.—For the simple little supper that every one wants on Sunday nights when the maid is out and no one wants to work, the following dish is most acceptable.

It is a regular chafing dish bit of cookery, and is frequently concocted by clubmen for an after-theatre party.

Good sized tomatoes are skinned, chopped into tiny pieces, and put on the ice. Half a dozen eggs are beaten up, seasoned with salt and paprika, and a small quantity of thick cream is slowly poured in and beaten up.

This mixture is poured into the hot chafing dish and flaked with a fork until it is nearly cooked; then the tomatoes are poured in, and if one likes the taste of green peppers, a few shreds are added.

These ar flaked in with the egg mixture, and almost instantly served on hot plates.

Creamed Codfish makes a simple and tasty breakfast dish, and may be prepared several different ways. The fish should be freshened over night in sweet milk or cold water. If in milk, of course the dish should be kept in the refrigerator in hot weather. Make the cream first and have the flour well cooked before adding the fish; this does away with the raw taste one gets in improperly prepared creamed dishes. For four persons take a pint of milk, adding to it two tablespoonfuls of flour worked into a little of the milk first, and then add two tablespoonfuls of butter and a pinch of salt to taste. Let this come slowly to a boil, stirring it frequently or continuously; let it boil fully three or five minutes, tasting it to see whether the raw taste of the flour is gone. Then add the soaked fish, shredded into small bits, being careful to have it free of bones. Let this heat to the boiling point, but don't boil it, as this toughens the fish. A beaten egg may be added just before the pan is removed from the fire, as a change. This may be poured over toast, and instead of putting the egg in the fish, a poached egg may be placed on top of each slice of toast after the fish has been poured over it.

For nut and celery salad, put one cup of shelled walnuts in a saucepan, add two slices of onion and one-half teaspoon salt; cover with boiling water and boil till tender, about half an hour, then throw into ice water to blanch; then dry on a towel; rub off the thin skin, cut into slices two cups of celery; mix all together with cream dressing; sour apples can be used in place of nuts. For the dressing take one-half cup of vinegar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of sugar, two eggs, beaten light; beat dressing while cooking till light and fluffy; put away to cool; when cool add one cup of whipped cream.

Cress Salad.—Allow the cress to stand the rolling pin and cut into small squares in cold water for one hour; then free it from moisture by swinging it in a wire basket. Rub the salad bowl with a piece of garlic, lay in the sprays of cress, and put on the ice. Remove the kernels as nearly whole as possible from a cup of pecan nuts. Slice one tart apple very thin. When ready to serve, put the apples on top of the cress, sprinkle the nuts over them, pour over French dressing to which has been added a teaspoonful of sugar; mix well, and serve.



If everything else in the house did its share of the work as well as

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

very few women would complain of the housework. "Black Knight" does away with the everlasting rubbing and polishing. It shines quickly and the hottest fire can't dull its bright, fresh polish.
Always ready for use for Stoves, Grates and other Ironwork.
It's the best polish and the biggest can for the money.

Send dealer's name and 10c for full size can if you can't get "Black Knight" in your town.

The F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, Ont. 8

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

The complete skeleton of a man, who must have been several inches over six feet in height, has been discovered in the course of excavations at Glastonbury Abbey. A curious feature of the interment was that the skull was enclosed in a ring of carved stone.

At the conclusion of a Sunday afternoon service in Lingwood Church, Norwich, the rector, the Rev. F. Taylor, after pronouncing the Benediction, was stricken with paralysis while kneeling at the Communion table. He is nearly seventy years of age.

Twelve motor vehicles used in a motor 'bus service at Birmingham were sold at auction for an average of fifty pounds each. They cost £850 each. The service was given up because of frequent breakdowns and heavy charges for repairs. When the service was at its best the return was about elevenpence per mile.

Eight members of the Leeds Ramblers' Club were descending the famous Alum Pot, or Hill Hole, a cave on the side of Ingleborough, when a sudden thunderstorm overtook them, large volumes of water pouring into the cave. Four managed to reach the surface, and when they returned the others were up to their necks in water.

As a result of the railway agreement the London & North Western, Midland and Great Northern Companies will cease to run competitive night trains from London to Inverness. After Nov. 1, instead of three expresses from the three termini there will only be one evening and one midnight express each night, each company running it on two nights a week.

A life-size bronze statue of Boswell has been presented to Lichfield by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who also designed and produced it. The statue has been erected in St. Mary's square, opposite that of Johnson. The house, which was Johnson's birthplace, was presented to Lichfield by Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert in 1900, and has since been made a museum of Johnson's relics.

In accordance with his known aversion to the customary mourning clothes the obsequies of Robert Boucher James, of Hallsannery, Bideford, were carried out with unusual features. The glass hearse was painted white, while the deceased's daughters wore costumes of purple with black hats and his grandchildren were dressed in white serge with black trimmings. The wreaths from the family were of gay colors.

A working-man earning three pounds a week was summoned at the West London Police Court by the London County Council education committee for 4s. 11d. for meals supplied to his three children who were scholars at an elementary school, and had been supplied with meals because they were evidently neglected. The magistrate made an order for the payment of the money, plus three shillings costs. This was the first case in the County of London under the Education (Provision of Meals) Act of 1906.

The report on the rocket life-saving apparatus states that during the year ended on the 30th June, 1908, 120 lives were saved by means of the life-saving apparatus, 148 less than the number saved by the same means during the previous year, and 83 less than the average for the previous ten years. Eight lives were also saved by means of the surf boat at Fair Isle. The total number of lives saved by the life-saving apparatus since 1870 is 9,044. This number does not include the large number of lives saved by means of ropes and other assistance from the shore.

An extraordinary case has been investigated by a coroner's jury at South Shields, concerning the suicide by opium poison of a young sea-going steward, John Hails. The deceased was keeping company with a young woman. On a Saturday night they walked out together. The deceased saw her home, parting company on the best of terms. On the following morning the deceased was found lying face down in the garden in front of his sweetheart's house. He was semi-conscious, and died a few hours afterwards from opium poisoning. Coroner Shepherd said it was a mysterious case, as there was no motive.

Alderman Clark, the Mayor of Doncaster, has just declined an honor that he could not accept without sacrificing principle. He was invited by Mr. Lewis Harcourt to meet him at the Royal box on the Doncaster race-ground to be presented to the King, but as he had never attended the races in his life he felt he could not consistently break through his rule, even for the sake of an honor which, he says, he would have looked back upon all his life with the greatest gratification. Alderman Clark is an honored member of the Society of Friends, and greatly respected by his fellow-citizens.

An interesting return just issued by the Board of Trade shows that last year there was a decline in strikes. The results of disputes were in favor of the work-people in 32 percent of the cases, in favor of the employers in 27 percent, and in 40 percent the result was a compromise. Three-fifths of the disputes directly involving seventy-four thousand workpeople, were settled by the parties themselves or their representatives, and 45 disputes, directly involving 13,000, were settled by conciliation or arbitration. Voluntary boards of conciliation and arbitration are known to have considered 1,545 cases during the year, and to have settled 668. These boards are mainly concerned with the prevention of disputes rather than their settlement, and in only seven of the cases which came before them did the disputes involve stoppage of work.

The following table gives the numbers of persons received into prison from the ordinary courts and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment in proportion to 100,000 of the population of England and Wales. It is believed to afford a better idea of the volume of crime than the daily average populations of the prisons:—

	No.	Proportion.
Year ended March, 1906	195,056	571.1
Year ended March, 1907	178,343	516.2
Year ended March, 1908	176,102	505.4

The decrease, however, was entirely in the cases tried summarily, which were fewer in the last-named year by 18,573 than in 1905-6. On the other hand the number of convicts received into local prisons under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year was 1,179, of whom 36.5 percent. had served previous sentences of penal servitude, as compared with 33.2 percent. in the preceding year. The Prison Commissioners speak very highly of the Borstal system of reclamation, and point out that juvenile crime continues to show a decrease. In 11 years the number of offences by persons between the age of 12 and 16 has fallen from 1,650 to 566.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Stormonth Darling has retired from the Court of Session, and has been succeeded by Mr. William Campbell, K.C.

Legacies of £10,000 to Greenock Infirmary, and £250 each to Greenock District Nursing Association and Greenock Children's Convalescent Home, have been made by the late Mrs. Marion Jack Tasker, widow of Mr. Andrew Tasker, banker, Greenock.

A copy of the first edition of Burns's poems, stolen from the Museum at Kilmarnock four months ago, has been recovered in Glasgow. The repurchase involved the payment of a substantial sum, which it is proposed to raise by public subscription.

The output of the one hundred and fifty distilleries in Scotland last year amounted to 22,760,000 proof gallons of whiskey—a decrease of 2,043,000 gallons as compared with the previous year, and of 12,972,000 gallons as compared with 1898-9, the year of the record output.

The directors of the Glasgow Royal Hospital for Sick Children have secured a site of ten acres on the lands of Yorkhill for the erection of a new hospital, and of the sum of £100,000 required for the cost of site and erection of the buildings they have received promises to the amount of £68,000.

A young woman in Aberdeen about to be married received, in the form of a wedding present, what proved to be a perfectly equipped infernal machine. Owing to some flaw in the mechanism, the machine did not explode, and the police declare that a terrible calamity was narrowly averted. The box was despatched from Birmingham.

Lord Rosebery, opening the new engineering laboratories at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, emphasized the importance of day students at technical colleges being multiplied. He suggested to employers that it might be worth their while to consider the employment of the trained specialist that German commercial firms so largely employed.

Mr. Robert Millar, general manager of the Caledonian Railway, died in Glasgow after being in indifferent health for some time. He was a native of Stirling, and joined the service of the company as a clerk in the goods department in 1873. Afterwards he was attached to the canvassing branch of the service, and was for some time the company's representative in Ireland. Early in 1901 he was appointed superintendent of the western district, and three weeks later was made interim manager on the death of Mr. Patrick, who had succeeded Sir James Thompson. In due course he was appointed to the chief office in the company's service. He was a lieutenant-colonel of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, and a member of the Army Railway Council.

Miss Violet Asquith, the Prime Minister's eldest daughter, has had an adventure on the cliffs of Slains Castle. She went to the rocks, and as she failed to return, search parties were organized. These, with the coastguards, searched the rocks until 11 o'clock at night, but without finding Miss Asquith. At last a fisherman stated that he had seen a young lady sitting on the rocks at Longhaven. As the party searched near this spot they heard the barking of a dog, and Miss Asquith's dog came running and barking, and, quickly turning, ran back and again returned. This was just about midnight, and a few moments later, guided by the dog, the party found Miss Asquith lying unconscious in the long damp grass at the mouth of the Mullshore Gully, about ten yards from the edge of the cliff. It appeared that Miss Asquith had fallen over the rocks in the dark and had become unconscious.

IRELAND.

A seine-boat has been swamped at the entrance to Valentia Harbor, County Kerry, and six men were drowned. Another fishing boat later found thirteen members of the crew clinging to the wreckage, and rescued them.

There is a Babies Club at Belfast, and it was shown at an inquest that a child had been kept alive for four months by the gift of a pint of good milk to the club daily. The jury expressed their appreciation of the work.

A boating accident has occurred on the river Erne, by which four men lost their lives. The accident took place almost opposite Crom Castle, the residence of the Earl of Erne. Five young men from the Lisnaskea district were returning from Belturbet in a boat, and at the point where the river meets Upper Lough Erne, the little craft was overturned, owing, it is stated, to a dispute amongst the occupants. Four of the men were drowned, but the fifth saved himself by clinging to the boat until rescued.

A return dealing with the hours of labor of railway servants in April, 1908, shows that the total number of servants employed by the companies in Ireland was 2,949. The number of railway servants who on any one or more than one occasion during the month were on duty more than 12 hours at a time was 955. There were 84 servants who, after being on duty for more than 12 hours, were allowed to resume duty with less than nine hours' rest. In most of the instances eight hours' rest was afforded, while in over a score of cases only seven hours rest, and in seven cases six hours' rest were taken.

The annual Irish Industrial Conference just held in Galway was in every sense one of the most remarkable that has yet taken place. In addition to representatives from all parts of Ireland, there were delegates present from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Germany, etc. The proceedings were opened by Sir James O'Donohoe, chairman of the urban council; and the first resolution, which was proposed by Lord Dunraven, emphasized the importance of an organized effort to develop the export trade of Ireland. Lord Dunraven, in the course of his speech, said that Irish goods should live on their own merits, and while he believed the present industrial revival would have the sympathy, not only of Irishmen in other countries, but also of many foreigners, he was anxious that the opening of outside markets to them should not be taken as an appeal for charitable consideration. The Rev. Wm. O'Flanagan, an American Roman Catholic, said that for the past twenty or thirty years Irish delegates had been coming to America to ask for money, but, if the energy and perseverance so expended were applied in industrial effort, the results would be incomparably better.

NAUTICAL SLANG.

Talking of slang, has any one ever made a list of the nautical slang embedded in English popular speech? Most people who speak of a person 'carrying on' would be surprised to learn that they are using a nautical metaphor. To carry on is literally to carry a great deal of sail, generally too much for the weather conditions; that is, to behave in a more or less sensational and foolish manner. To say that one is 'taken aback' is a metaphor from the management of a square-rigged ship, which is 'taken aback' when, through carelessness or ill luck, the wind gets round to the wrong side of the sails—an awkward and perhaps dangerous accident. To give anything 'a wide berth' is sailor's slang; it means literally to give a thing—probably a rock or other danger—a wide bed to lie in. We speak of 'sounding' a person with reference to some proposal. The metaphor is that of a navigator finding his way cautiously by trying the depths, say, in approaching an unfamiliar shore. 'Landmark' is not at all a nautical-looking word, but it is strictly a mark on land—a tower, building or other prominent object—which serves to guide the mariner clear of rocks and shoals into a port.

More obviously nautical, but probably equally vaguely understood, are such phrases as 'sailing close to the wind,' 'look out for squalls,' 'keep one's weather eye open,' 'take the wind out of one's sail,' 'to see whether the coast is clear.' To sail close to the wind is to try to keep directly on one's course when tacking is almost necessary, and so to run a risk of being taken aback. To keep one's weather eye open is to keep a sharp lookout on the weather side of the ship (that is, to windward, where the weather comes from) for the signs which mark the approach of squalls. To take the wind out of another boat's sails is to overhaul her (presumably in racing) and pass to windward, thus cutting off her wind for the time being. To see whether the coast is clear is to find out whether it is free from outlying dangers, such as rocks and shoals or from enemies in naval war or smuggling. Finally, we have one or two shipbuilding metaphors. We speak of having a piece of work 'on the stocks,' stocks being the frame of timbers which supports a ship while she is building. If she is well built of the best materials, she is 'A1'—the highest grade in Lloyds classification.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

ADULTERATION OF CHOCOLATE.

How many people know that when their children are munching those fascinating little chocolate cigars which are so common, they are probably taking varnish into their small stomachs? H. B. Smith, chief of the United States Laboratory at Boston, says this is one of the ways in which some of the manufacturers of chocolate products continue to defy the national food law. In a speech at the recent convention of the Association of State and National Departments Mr. Smith describes the various forms of adulterations of chololate. Mineral matters are used as fillers, weight carriers, and for lending color. Coal tar dyes, too, are employed as coloring agents. Chocolate chips are sometimes actually chips in having bits of wood mixed with the brittle sugar filler. But the most prevalent and dangerous of adulterations is the use of shellac coating on chocolate candies. Scientists, Mr. Smith says, unfortunately have not touched on 'the digestion of varnish or any other form of wood finish,' but it is not necessary to be a scientist to know that anything so uncommonly sticky and insoluble as shellac must be very indigestible.—New York 'Tribune.'

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 1541—LADY'S AND MISS'S WAIST.

This strictly tailored waist of blue mohair is in a style that will be exceptionally good with a coat and skirt of like material. It is made fresh and dainty looking by the linen collar and fancy jabot. The sleeves, being close and reaching to the wrist, will slip into those of the coat without the usual pushing up, and the necessary tucking in. For linen, silk or broadcloth, in fact, any suit material, the design will be a very useful one. Much of the style is in the great simplicity, but if a little ornamentation seemed desirable, it could be added, in the way of soutaching that would follow the lines of the plaits, rather wide at the top, and narrower at either end. The cuffs may be left off and those of linen used, or if one fancied a shorter sleeve, those in the pattern could be cut off below the second tuck and a tiny white undersleeve be made to hook in. The pattern, No. 1541, is made in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Four and a half yards of 24-inch, three of 36, or two and a half yards of 44-inch material will be required for a medium size.



NO. 1381—CHILD'S PLAY APRON.

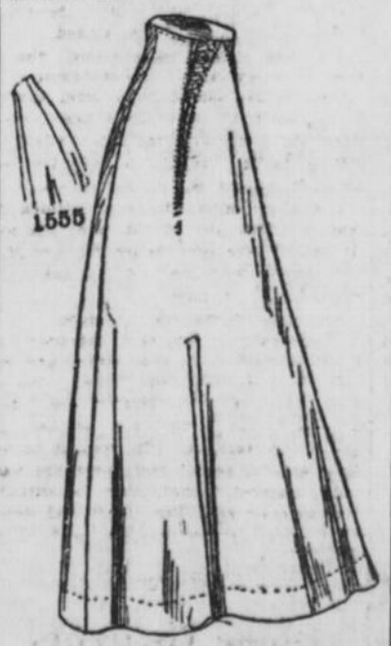
A little French girl, who lived out of doors this summer, attracted the attention of visitors at Trouville by her sensible and suitable clothing. All day long, when out of the water, she sat on the beach building houses of the sand and playing with tiny china dolls, which, with bits of cloth and silk, she carried in a generous pocket placed straight across the front of a circular apron that was ruffled and held in place by shoulder straps. These aprons, of a novel cut, were made in checks, dotted materials and plain, and one had little idea of what the frock underneath might be, so completely did they hide all but the yoke and sleeves. The pattern, No. 1,381 is made in 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 year sizes, and two and a quarter yards of 27-inch wide material will be required for a six-year size.



NO. 1538—LADY'S GUIMPE.

In the model of this very useful accessory, the body, or foundation, is close-fitting and attached to a narrow belt. There are perforations for cutting the neck high or pointed and the sleeves are similarly marked for elbow length if preferred. The sleeve lining, with wrinkled outside, is also an excellent pattern for a regular dress sleeve. The Dutch neck is prettily made by filling in the low cut body with a shirred piece of sheer material matching the sleeve. The sleeves and yoke may be of a plain or figured net, of mouseline de soie, liberty silk or chiffon, or of a very fine batiste if one desires a washable guimpe. The body may be of a firm linen, percaline or silk. Pattern No. 1538 is made in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure, and two and a half yards of 36-inch material will be required for sleeves and neck, and one yard for body

• • •



NO. 1555—EMPIRE SKIRT.

Among the first requirements for fall wear will be the suit of cloth, and it must be made on new lines, with less flare at the foot and high-waisted. Our model for the skirt of such a costume is of taupe colored broadcloth. It has a habit back and opens at the side under the inserted points. It can be made of a single fold material, but would be more effective if no seams were to be seen on the broad front. The pattern, No. 1555 is in five sizes 22 to 30 inch waist measure and three and a half yards of 52-inch material will be required for a medium size.



NO. 1438—GIRL'S GUIMPE FROCK.

This is an exceptionally pretty frock to wear with an embroidered or plain lawn waist. It is made of galatea in white with a red stripe. Plain red is used for the outer part of the revers and crushed belt, and white piqué, soutached with red, forms the inner part, cuffs and shoulder trimmings. The style is well adapted to any material, wool, cotton or linen, and is so simply constructed that the pattern would answer for a variety of frocks. The shoulder straps and revers might be omitted and the opening at the neck, also the hem of the skirt ornamented with bands. Or the elbow sleeves could be left out, to show those of the guimpe only.

The pattern, No. 1438, is made in 6, 8, 10 and 12 year sizes, and 4¾ yards of 27-inch material, 4 1-4 yards of 36-inch, or 3 3-4 yards of 44-inch material will be required for an 8-year size. 4

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

A Wonderful Remedy



ORANGE LILY is daily curing the most obstinate cases of Female Disorders. Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and suppressed Menstruation, etc., etc., are all of them relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or months' treatment accomplishes a complete cure. This remedy is a positive scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. It is an Applied treatment; that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with all the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot help but have a beneficent influence. I receive from 10 to 50 letters daily, speaking of the benefits and cures it is performing; and so sure am I that it will do what is claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 35-cent box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price, $1.00 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. A. CURRAH, WINDSOR, Ont.

OCTOBER SUBSCRIBERS

uld in renewing for the 'Witness' take advantage of one or other of the following clubs:

The 'Weekly Witness'
AND TH
'Canadian Pictorial'
one year for
only $1.35.
Worth $2.00.

Our Special Family Clubs
are the best in the market.

1. 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $3.90, for only **$2.70.**

2. 'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $5.90, for only **$3.70.**

Our other clubs are as follows:—

	Regular rate per annum	Club price
Weekly Witness and World Wide	$2.50	for only $2.00
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger	$1.40	for only $1.20
Weekly Witness, World Wide and Messenger	$2.90	for only $2.20

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 8.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.,
Witness' Block, Montreal.

ANOTHER FOOL POT HUNTER

TAKES THIS MAN FOR A MOOSE AND KILLS HIM.

Halifax, Oct. 12.—John Richardson, Sable River, aged eighty years, who was shot by John Chivers, of that settlement, died yesterday in intense agony. Richardson had gone into the underbrush to gather firewood, and was returning slowly, with a log on his shoulders, when Chivers, who was hunting, mistaking him for a moose, fired three shots. The first two lodged in the log which Chivers supposed was the horns, and finding they took no effect, he aimed lower. This shot took effect, and Richardson fell to the ground moaning. Chivers ran over, expecting to find a moose, and was horrified at his discovery. Crazed with fear he was unnerved for a time, but finally regaining his reason, he sought quickly for help. Richardson died soon after he reached his home.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY

INAUGURATED IN THE HAMILTON, ONT., DISTRICT.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 10.— The first rural mail delivery inaugurated in the Dominion of Canada, was begun this afternoon by Mr. George Ross, Dominion superintendent of the Postal Department, on behalf of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General. The first route is along the Ancaster road, between Hamilton and Ancaster village, a distance of seven miles and is started with thirty-seven subscribers. Each subscriber is furnished with a locked mail box, which is installed on a post from which a bar is operated on a swivel. The courier does not have to leave his waggon to open the box. The mails will be delivered and collected twice a day.

COUNTERFEITERS' DEN

DISCOVERED ON A FARM NEAR OAKVILLE, ONT.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—Detective Parkinson, of the Dominion police, and secret service officers from Buffalo, have found on a farm twelve miles west of Oakville, a shack alleged to have been used by Thomas Crozier and his son Wilton. The two are under arrest on charges of passing bad money. Crozier senior formerly owned the farm in question, and on selling it reserved the right to use the shack which, it is claimed, he and his son often visited. Photograph plates were found in the shack. The Buffalo police say they would like to get the Croziers in their city to try them there on similar charges to those made by the Canadian authorities.

CHARTERED SOUTH AFRICA CO.

GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE A LOAN OF FIFTY MILLIONS.

London, Oct. 12.—The 'Standard' understands that, as a result of the prolonged negotiations between the Colonial Office and the Chartered South Africa Company, the Government has consented to guarantee to it a loan of $50,000,000, or interest on the Rhodesian Railway debentures to a similar amount, with the object of assisting in the development of the company's territories and railways.

SUCCUMBS TO LOCKJAW.

Saratoga, N.Y., Oct. 10.—Charles M. Doolittle, of Schuylerville, assistant manager of the Iroquois Pulp and Paper Company, of Thompsons, N.Y., died of lockjaw this afternoon. Mr. Doolittle fell from his bicycle two weeks ago, breaking two small bones in his left hand. Tetanus developed.

A NEW CATTLE MARKET

C. P. R.'S NEW STOCKYARDS AT DELORIMIER OPENED

The new stock yards which the C. P. R. has been constructing for some months past at the corner of Mount Royal avenue and Iberville street, are now open for business, and henceforth the cattle markets will be held there instead of at Hochelaga, though the company still retains its large stockyards at Hochelaga for the export trade.

In point of accommodation and arrangements for the expeditious handling of cattle, as well as in sanitation, the new stockyards are claimed to be among the best on the continent; indeed, there are those who declare they are the best. The yards cover an area of 23 acres, and the flooring over the whole of this is of concrete, so that the whole can be washed off with the hose.

The buildings, which are of wood, are lofty and well-ventilated with skylights over the main alleyways, and windows all the way round, so that there is plenty of light. They are also equipped with the latest arrangements for the handling and sorting of cattle, and as the yards are on the company's main line between Delorimier and Hochelaga, the transportation and loading and unloading of cattle is effected with the least possible amount of delay.

Besides the numerous unloading pens alongside the car tracks, there are two big cattle barns, with accommodation for four thousand cattle. In addition, there is accommodation for five thousand sheep and calves (the barn for these being a two-story one), four thousand hogs, and sixty horses. The nature of the accommodation may be judged when it is stated that sixty square feet of space is allowed for every beast.

The farmers and dealers who have visited the yards are delighted with the large, lofty and well-lit buildings for the shelter of the cattle, the numerous pens, large and small, the arrangements for handling the animals, and all the facilities for carrying on market business without confusion.

The yards are equipped with their own hose reels and with other means of protection against fire, and are lit throughout by electricity. The yards are situated within sight of the Angus shops, and trolley-car lines run past the entrance. Further, they adjoin the East End Abattoir Company's premises, and have alleyways by which stock can be transferred from the yards to the abattoir. The superintendent of the yards is Mr. Joseph Vigneau, and the freight agent Mr. P. F. Gow.

The cost of the stockyards, apart from the land, amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars.

DEEP WATERWAYS

MR. J. J. HILL DECLARES RAILWAYS NOT HOSTILE TO THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—A picture of days when stately ships shall carry the rich products of the central states from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico through a deep waterway, returning with products of no less value, was conjured up to-day before the delegates and visitors to the third annual convention of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association by able speakers, headed by Mr. Wm. H. Taft.

To-day's utterances were authoritative, for they came from Secretary Saunders, of the Association; President Cavanagh, head of the organization; Governor Chas. S. Deneen, who spoke of the first link of these great waterways, the Chicago drainage canal, and Mr. W. H. Taft, who had general supervision in Washington of the building of the Panama canal, until he resigned to become the Presidential nominee of the Republican party.

The need of such a waterway was insisted upon by every speaker. The question of transportation, it was declared, is one of the most serious questions that ths country has to deal with. Mr. Taft's insistence that the deep waterway and the conservation of the national resources were related subjects, which called for immediate action, elicited great applause. His statement that the waterway was not a project, but a policy, found a ready response in cheers.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—The second session of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf deep Waterways Association was attended to-day by as great and enthusiastic an audience as that which listened to Wilham H. Taft, on the opening day.

A letter from Mr. J. J. Hill was read by Congressman Rainey, of Illinois. Mr. Hill declared that the assertion that the railway interests are hostile to the development of the country's waterways is one of many cheap slanders by which a political campaign against railway interests have been promoted in the past. He said: 'I am glad to emphasize right here the fact that the relation of railway and water transportation is one of harmony, helpfulness and co-operation.'

Mr. Hill cited the failure of certain waterways as competitors of railway lines, and said that up to this time the rivers has been unable to compete with the railway, notwithstanding its lower charges, because of the rapidity and certainty with which the latter carries and delivers freight.

Mr. Hill declared that the future of the waterway is assured, not so much as a competitor, but as a helper of the railway.

LORD MILNER TO SPEAK.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—The Canadian Club will hold its first meeting on Tuesday evening, October 27, at which Lord Milner, having accepted the Club's invitation, will address the members. The meeting will be held in Convocation Hall, in order that as many members as possible may have the pleasure of hearing Lord Milner.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')
London, Oct. 2.

The new food regulations drawn up by the Local Government Board, which came into force yesterday, have some interest for shippers of goods everywhere. Their object is to ensure articles of food which are unfit for consumption being dealt with at the port where they are landed. The medical officer of health of the district is empowered to examine all food arrivals and deal with them there.

The wreck of the 'Argonaut' this week in mid-channel deprives us of a boat which 'in her day has probably carried more concentrated intellect than any ship that swims'—to quote the London correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian.' Under Dr. Lunn's direction, bishops, deans, masters of colleges and schools, dons and ministers, with their wives and daughters, have on this ship taken select trips to Greece, the Mediterranean and Norway. She was a heavy-looking, old-fashioned craft, but, what was of prime importance to her as a pleasure cruiser, she was very comfortable. It was a great good fortune that all her passengers and crew were safely transferred, spite of the thick fog, first to the steamer that had rammed her, and then, when that was discovered to be slowly sinking, again put in the boats and picked up for the second time by a passing vessel.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Haldane have both this week appealed to the public spirit of the country to carry through the Licensing Bill. Temperance legislation, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, was not the kind of task that brought popularity to any party. It was clearly a case where the best men of all parties should unite to prevent the selfish interests of a section of the community standing in the way of the general welfare of all. Temperance legislation had this peculiarity, that it was always opposed by those it benefited most. An Old Age Pensions or Miners' Eight Hours Bill was heartily supported by those for whose benefit they were introduced. He appealed to the House of Lords to 'rise to the dignity of its great pretensions as an independent institution far removed from the passions of the multitude,' and significantly concluded. 'Even if the bill be rejected we are by no means at the end of our resources.' As Chancellor of the Exchequer he had in mind the fact that the House of Commons had it in its sole power to put a tax on licenses which would weigh far heavier than the moderate proposals of the present bill; and this consideration may have influence, if others fail, to check the leaders of 'the trade' in urging the Lords to reject the bill. Mr. Haldane said that on this question the government had crossed the Rubicon and burned its boats, and had done so with their eyes open. They knew they were alienating many friends, but they intended to go forward. Politicians were not generally supposed to be very heroic, but they had taken this resolve because they felt the time had come when the government would not forego the opportunity of dealing with the problem, and this bill impressed him as 'the very minimum' which was capable of bringing about a genuine reform.

THE BURDEN OF TAXES

DR. FALCONER POINTS OUT THE RATEPAYERS' DUTY.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—'The ordinary man feels that his taxes are wrung from him, and I think it is not that such men would object to supporting the institutions of government, but that they have a fear perhaps that there is not fairness in the distribution of the burden of taxes, and, therefore, that what they pay is more than their obligation. When men realize that taxation and the public welfare go together; when they understand why they are taxed and their share is a fair one, such a condition will be one of the greatest signs of the intelligence of a democracy that any community could have.'

The foregoing was the pith of President R. A. Falconer's address this afternoon in welcoming to this city, on behalf of the University of Toronto, the delegates in attendance at the opening of the second annual international conference on state and local taxation, at the Parliament Buildings. This convention, under the auspices of the National Tax Association, was first held a year ago in Columbus, Ohio. It is made up at the present sessions of prominent Americans from thirty-one states of the Union, and representative Canadians from five of the provinces.

'The taxation of timber lands' was the subject of a paper read at the evening session in the King Edward Hotel by Mr. Fred. Rogers Fairchild, assistant professor of political economy in Yale University. In this paper the speaker presented a summary of the results of a preliminary study of the subject made for the National Conservation Commission.

Dean Fernow, of the School of Forestry of the University of Toronto, in a very brief speech, explained that in Canada most of the timber remains vested in the government, and that there is practically no regular taxation at present. Mr. A. C. Shaw, of the Law Department of the United States Forestry Service, opened the discussion on the paper. A lively interest was taken in the discussion, and many varied opinions were elicited.

A DANGEROUS FELLOW.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Harold Harford, who has been living in a tent on the Island in true Buffalo Bill style for some months, to-day got six months in the Central Prison. Harford, who is a powerfully-built young chap, over six feet in height, when arrested was armed with a revolver and cartridge belt, while a fine flowing set of artificial whiskers and a pair of blue glasses completed the disguise end of his outfit. He is believed to have been concerned in a recent porch-climbing case.

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 verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

ARTHUR — At Lauder, Man., on Oct. 6, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, a daughter.

EBY — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 5, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Eby, a son.

FRASER — On Oct. 4, 1908, at 58 Elm st., Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Fraser, of Carleton Place, a son.

HORTON — At Compton, Que., on Oct. 7, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Horton.

O'FARRELL—At 10 Hebert street, Quebec, on Oct. 9, 1908, to Capt. and Mrs. George H. O'Farrell, a daughmter.

POWLEY — At Kepler, Ont., on Oct. 7, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Powley, a son.

SPRING — At Belmont, Man., on Oct. 1, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. David Spring, a son.

TARRANT — At Robinson, Que., on Sept. 30, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Tarrant.

TOBIN — On Oct. 6, 1908, at 426 Gloucester street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Tobin, a daughter.

WRIGHT — At Havelock, Ont., on Oct. 5, 1908, to the wife of Percival J. Wright (manager of the Bank of Toronto), a daughter.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG — DURANT — On Oct. 8, 1908, at the Methodist Parsonage, Inkerman, Ont., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Luella Nettie, eldest daughter of Mr. George Durant, Inkerman, to Clinton Randolph Armstrong, Inkerman, Ontario.

ASBEL — JONES — On Oct. 7, 1908, in the Church of the Advent, Wexford, Rawdon, by the Rev. W. Davies, John Asbel to Carolina, daughter of Wm. Jones, both of the parish of Rawdon.

BORRETT — CAIN — On Oct. 7, 1908, in St. Augustine's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Plummer, Lauretta May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cain, to Osborne W. Borrett, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Borrett, St. Alban's street, Toronto.

BRADLEY — MITCHELL — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 6, 1908, at the residence of the bride's father, 185 William street, by the Rev. C. A. Sykes, Rita Selina, youngest daughter of J. C. Mitchell, to Dr. Ross Mortimer Bradley, of Jamestown, N.Y.

BROWN — BLATCH — On Sept. 30, 1908, at St. James Church, Three Rivers, Que., by the Rev. H. C. Stuart, Lillian Alberta Blatch, eldest daughter of the late F. K. and Mrs. Blatch, Ottawa, and niece of William Wallace, Three Rivers, to Joseph George Brown, eldest son of C. C. Brown, postmaster, Danville, Que.

BUCKE — DAMPIER — On Oct. 7, 1908, by the Bishop of Huron, assisted by the Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Strathroy, Ont., Helen Louise Bowyer, daughter of Lawrence H. Dampier, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Strathroy, to Harold Langmuir Bucke, son of the late Maurice Bucke, M.D., superintendent Insane Asylum, London, Ont.

CULROSS — CAMPBELL — On Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1908, at 414 St. Catherine street West, by the Rev. A. S. Ross, Annie Munroe, second daughter of Colin Campbell, to Charles Culross, of Montreal.

DELAGE — JORDAN — On Oct. 6, 1908, at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by Mgr. Mathieu, C.M.G., assisted by the Rev. Horace Gagnon, of the Quebec Seminary, and the Rev. Father Woods, C.SS.R., Charles Auguste Delage, M.D., youngest son of J. B. Delage, N.P., to Isabella (Birdie), youngest daughter of J. A. Jordan, all of Quebec.

GILSON — SADLER — At the residence of the bride's parents, Ormstown, Que., on Oct. 7, 1908, by the Rev. C. F. Bowen, Mary Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sadler, to Mr. T. W. Gilson, of Brinston, Ont.

GORDON — KENNEDY — At St. John's Church, Dixie, on Oct. 7, 1908, by the Rev. H. V. Thompson, Percival Hector Gordon, barrister-at-law, of Regina, Saskatchewan, and youngest son of the late Leslie Gordon, Esq., of 'Craignyle,' Aberdeen, Scotland, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Kennedy, of 'Braeside,' Dixie, Ontario.

GOUNDREY — STARK — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 7, 1908, by the Rev. A. Rowat, Mr. Thomas Goundrey, of Riverfield, Chateauguay County, to Jessie Allan, eldest daughter of James Stark, Esq., Huntingdon.

GRANT — CHISHOLM — At Calgary, Alberta, on Sept. 23, 1908, by the Rev. John Clark, Isabel G., youngest daughter of John Chisholm, Dartmouth, N.S., to R. Forrest Grant, of Calgary.

HUTCHINSON — STEWART — At St. George's Church, on Oct. 6, 1908, by the Rev. Wm. Major, Elisabeth Helen, daughter of the late John Stewart, Prince Albert, to Alexander Wallace Hutchinson, of Rosthern.

LYTLE — SHELDON— At the Manse, Prescott, Ont., on Friday, Oct. 9, 1908, by Rev. N. D. Keith, M.A., B.D., Mr. Carlisle Halle Lytle, of New York City, and Miss Mabel Smith Sheldon, of De Kalb, New York State.

MACKENZIE — BLAKE — On Oct. 6, 1908, in St. Paul's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Prof. Wrong, assisted by the Rev. Canon Cody and the Rev. Mr. Shaw, Mabel, eldest daughter of the Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., to Alexander Mackenzie, of Rio, Brazil.

McKELL — WHITEFORD — On Oct. 7, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Maple Shade Villa,' Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., James Edgar McKell, Riverfield, to Agnes Janet, second daughter of Mr. John Whiteford.

NAFTEL — FISHE — On Oct. 8, 1908, at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cody, D.D., LL.D., Henry J. D. Naftel, Esq., of Toronto, son of the late J. A. Naftel, Esq., Goderich, Ont., to Kathleen Mary, daughter of C. T. Fishe, Esq., of Wuhu, China.

SCOTT — SCOTT — On Oct. 7, 1908, at St. Stephen's Church, Britannia Bay, Ont., by the Rev. Charles L. Bilkey, assisted by the Rev. John J. Lowe, Charles Harry Scott to Bessie Winfield Scott.

PETERS — BLAKE — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 5, 1908, at the residence of the bride's mother, Barrie street, by the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., Jette J., eldest daughter of Mrs. Colborne Blake, to Wm. Peters.

SIMMS — CLIFF — On Sept. 30, 1908, at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Cliff, 'Kingarth,' Kingsclear, by the Rev. Canon Montgomery, rector, John L. Simms, of Las Indos, Isle of Pines, Cuba, to Annie C., eldest daughter of the late A. E. Cliff, Esq., Kingsclear, N.B.

STEWART — FERGUSON — At the residence of the bride's mother, 4473 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on Oct. 7, 1908, by the Rev. W. J. Clarke, M.A., Jennie Alexandra Ferguson to Thomas de Grey Stewart.

TENNANT — ESDALE — On Sept. 3, 1908, at Ottawa, by the Rev. E. Tennant, father of the groom, George German Tennant, of the P.O. Department, Civil Service, to Miss Lyla Clark Esdale, daughter of George Esdale, of the Department of Public Works.

TOLLER — McMURRICH — At New St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on Sept. 30, 1908, by the Rev. Prof. Ballantyne, Philip Bremridge Toller, son of Col. Toller, Ottawa, to Minnie Georgina, third daughter of George McMurrich, Esq., Toronto.

TRACY — BRENNAN — On Oct. 7, 1908, at Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., William Patton Tracy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O. Tracy, of Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., to Dora Norman Brennan, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Howell Brennan, of Ottawa.

URQUHART — COLEMAN — At Mysore, India, on Oct. 7, 1908, May Macdonald Urquhart, second daughter of John Urquhart, M.D., of Oakville, Ont., Canada, to Leslie C. Coleman, Ph.D., entomologist for the British Government at Bargylore, Mysore, India, formerly of Toronto University.

WATSON — FENWICK — On Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1908, by the Rev. W. J. Clark, B.D., Edith Grace, youngest daughter of the late James Fenwick, to James P. Watson, jr., of Sherbrooke.

WILL — HOPE. — At the 'Edinburgh,' on Oct. 2, 1908, by the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D., minister of Taylor Presbyterian Church, William Alexander Will, to Agnes Laidlaw, elder daughter of Thomas Hope, Edinburgh, Scotland.

DIED.

BARTER — Yesterday, at Hook, Surrey, England, Thomas Barter, father of Mr. Fred. Barter, of this city, in his sixty-ninth year. R.I.P.

BURRITT — On Oct. 5, 1908, at 62 Russell avenue, Ottawa, Sarah Foster, widow of the late Alexander Burritt, Esq., in the 71st year of her age.

CAMERON — At Harrington, Lake View, Que., on Oct. 2, 1908, after five days' illness, Dougall Cameron, aged 82 years, 7 months and 22 days. Gone, but not forgotten.

'Safe in the arms of Jesus,
Safe on His gentle breast,
Safe from the world's temptations,
Sin cannot harm me there.'

Tyne Head, B.C., and 'Daily Star' papers please copy.

CASSIDY — At St. Sylvester, Que., on Oct. 6, 1908, J. J. Cassidy, formerly of Quebec, and a member of the Knights of Columbus, aged 25 years.

CHAUVIN — On Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1908, in the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital, Margaret Brockwell, wife of John B. Chauvin.

DARBY — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 6, 1908, William Crittenden Darby, aged 52 years.

DOHERTY — In this city, on Oct. 9, 1908, Agnes Mary Taylor, beloved wife of Richard J. Doherty.

EWING — At Bombay, India, on Sept. 18, 1908, Willie, elder son of Archibald Ewing, 20 Henderson Row, Edinburgh, Scotland, and late of Montreal.

FURLONG — In this city, on Oct. 9, 1908, William Furlong, master carter.

GORDON — At Frontier, Que., on Sept. 29, 1908, Henry Gordon, aged 72 years.

GRAHAM — At Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on Oct. 7, 1908, Harvey Driffill Graham, B.A., L.L.B., of Haileybury, Ont., in his 33rd year.

HARRISON — On Oct. 5, 1908, at her late residence, 159 Russell avenue, Ottawa, Sarah A. Switzer, beloved wife of the late Charles E. Harrison, Eastman's Springs, aged 58 years.

HOGG — At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sept. 30, 1908, Christina Henderson Hogg, younger daughter of the late Captain Jos. Hogg, of Grangemouth.

HUNTER — In Barnston, Que., on Oct. 7, 1908, Thomas W. Hunter, aged 75 years.

KAVANAGH — At Gaspe, Que., on Oct. 3, 1908, Charlotte Meagher, widow of the late J. J. Kavanagh.

KNOTT — Entered into rest, on Oct. 9, 1908, at his late residence, 382 Johnson st., Kingston, Ont., Walter Knott, aged 62 years.

LIGHTHALL — At Rouse's Point, N.Y., on Oct. 5, 1908, Stephen M. Lighthall, aged 74 years.

Huntingdon and Ormstown papers please copy.

LYSTER — At the Montreal General Hospital, on Oct. 11, 1908, Sarah Jane White, wife of James Lyster.

Interment at Sherbrooke.

MARTIN — At Providence, R.I., on Sept. 20, 1908, William E. Martin, aged 74 years, for sometime of Riverfield and St. Remie, Que.

Huntingdon and Ormstown papers please copy.

McCANN — At Quebec, on Oct. 9, 1908, John McCann.

McDOWELL — On Friday morning, Oct. 9, 1908, Silas McDowell, in the 72nd year of his age.

McLAREN — At Saranac Lake, N.Y., on Oct. 6, 1908, Maud Mary MacKinnon, wife of R. I. McLaren, Montreal.

MILLER. — At 109 Brewster avenue, St. Henri, Montreal, on Oct. 9, 1908, James Harrison, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Miller, aged 3 months and 12 days.

ORTH — In Meadowvale, Ont., on Oct. 7, 1908, Jane Rutledge, relict of the late Abraham Orth, aged 93 years.

ROY — On Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1908, Margaret Fish, beloved wife of James Y. Roy.

SMEATON — At Quebec, on Oct. 6, 1908, Miss Annie Smeaton, aged 72 years, daughter of the late Alexander Smeaton, of Quebec.

TILLEY — On Sept. 19, 1908, at 58 Silver street, Upper Edmonton, Middlesex, England, Augustus Henry Tilley, aged 66.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Students from 28 countries were this year in attendance at

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Belleville, Ont.

Thorough training, the demand for and the success of its graduates cause the influx.

Write for catalogue to the Principal.

J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.,
Belleville, Ont.

Learn Bookkeeping At Home

We teach you this by mail; also, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Commercial Law. Our complete Commercial course includes these subjects; all books and supplies free. 100 other courses. Ask for what you need. Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. W., Toronto, Can. (1190)

$3,000 TO $10,000 YE
IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINE



We teach you by mail every branch of the Real Es... General Brokerage, and Insurance Business... appoint you Special Representative of the la... co-operative real estate and brokerage comp... Excellent opportunities open to YOU. By our sy... you can begin making money in a few weeks wi... interfering with your present occupation and w... cost any investment of capital. Our co-operativ... partment will give you more choice, salable prop... to handle than any other institution. A Commer... Law Course FREE. Write for 62-page book, ... THE CROSS COMPANY, 122 Hesper Block, Chi...

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE to GLASGOW

SS. MARINA (Cold Storage) .. ..Oct. 22
SS. ATHENIA .. ..Oct. 29
(Cold Storage and Twin Screws.)
SS. LAKONIA (Cold Storage) .. .. Nov. 5
SS. CASSANDRA .. .. Nov. 12
(Cold Storage and Twin Screws.)

Passenger Rates: — Second Cabin, $42.50; Steerage, $26.50 Eastbound; $27.50 prepaid, Westbound.

ROTTERDAM SERVICE.

SS. KASTALIA .. ..Oct. 20

THOMSON LINE to LONDON

SS. DEVONA .. .. Oct. 17
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. CERVONA .. .. Oct. 24
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. CAIRNRONA .. ..Oct. 31
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. IONA .. ..Nov. 7
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)

LEITH AND ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. BELLONA .. ..Oct. 25

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B.
Portland, Me.

R & O NAV. CO.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST. Opp. POST OFFICE

LOW RATES
Autumn Excursions
FRESH AIR,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND REST.

Fast, up-to-date steamers, sailing daily, except Sundays.

Quebec at 7 p.m. For the Saguenay, Tuesdays and Saturdays, from Quebec, at 8.30 a.m. Str. 'Belleville' for Toronto and Hamilton every Friday at 7 p.m.

By Str. 'Belleville,' to Toronto, $7.50; return, $14. To Hamilton, $8; return, $15.50.

To Saguenay and return, $18.

Including Meals and Berths.

WHALE — On Sept. 20, 1908, at Laurel Cottage, Thames Ditton, England, Isabella Whale, the wife of Henry Homan Whale, in her 75th year.

WINTLE — On Sept. 20, 1908, in London, aged 40, Gilbert Charles Hutton Wintle, of the Anchorage, Como, Province of Quebec, Canada, younger and only surviving son of the late Robert Wintle and of Mrs. Wintle, of 21 Warwick square, S.W., London, England.

WOODMAN — On Oct. 4, 1908, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Dunlevie, 503 Wardlow avenue, Winnipeg, Mrs. Adelaide E. Woodman, widow of the late J. H. Woodman, in her 78th year.

YOUNG — On Oct. 6, 1908, Isabella Crawford, widow of the late Andrew Young, in the 76th year of her age.

IN MEMORIAM.

RADCLIFF — In affectionate remembrance of dear William Radcliff, who passed away in New York on Oct. 10, 1905. (Not forgotten) by Aunt Mary Antrobus and his daughter Lillian.

ROTHNEY — On Oct. 8, 1897, at his home in Leeds, Que., James Rothney, aged 2... years, 8 months and 5 days. 'Gone before.'

STEVENSON — In loving memory of the Rev. Archibald Stevenson, who fell asleep in Jesus, at Beechridge Manse, St. Remi Napierville County, Que., on Oct. 8, 190... We miss him at home.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by Joan Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'