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STATE ELECTIONS

Democrats Said to be Gaining — The New York Campaign

Washington, D.C., Nov. 4.—With election day but a few hours away, the political situation has crystallized to an extent that permits a survey of the field, limited, however, to the points where the battle has waged the fiercest between the two dominant parties for control of the Sixtieth Congress and for state supremacy. The managers of both the Republican and Democratic campaigns agree that the Democrats are to make gains over their present representation in Congress. Both are also agreed to the states where the gains are to come from, and both are directing the energies of the closing hours of the campaign to the battlefields.

In New York, where the state campaign has eclipsed all else, the vote for Congress will be disturbed by local candidates to such an extent that the returns on Tuesday night will furnish perhaps the most interesting reading for those at the headquarters of both congressional committees. A landslide for their candidate for governor would carry with it unexpected results as to the congressional ticket. It is conceded, on a normal basis, that the Democrats will make gains in this state. Pennsylvania furnishes another interesting situation, with the governorship fight between Lewis Emery, Democrat, and Lincoln party candidate, and former Mayor Stuart, of Philadelphia, Republican nominee. In the South, the interesting points are in Texas, Mississippi and Tennessee. In Texas a campaign against the re-election to the United States Senate of Joseph W. Bailey, is making things lively. M. M. Crane is regarded as the leader of the anti-Bailey forces. In Mississippi, Representative Williams, the Democratic floor leader of the House, is making a race for the Senate against Governor Vardeman. Tennessee furnishes interest because of the governorship fight between H. Clay Evans, Republican, and Representative M. R. Patterson, Democrat. The Republicans in this state have hopes of electing more than the two members to Congress they now have.

The districts where Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has made a fight, are also points of interest. The labor leader paid his compliments last night to Representative Mudd, and Democrats predict the defeat of Mr. Mudd. In Ohio, Representative James Kennedy, representing the old McKinley district, has received a call from Mr. Gompers, who supported John C. Welty, the Democratic nominee. The Democrats, now holding but one district in Ohio, are making vigorous contests in a half dozen others. Mr. Gompers has also been heard from in the fight in Chicago, where the Republicans now have all ten of the congressional districts. Both sides agree that this solid delegation will be broken into and that Representative Rainey, now the only Democrat from Illinois in the House, will have company.

In Missouri the Democrats have great hopes of regaining the five districts lost to them in the tidal wave of two years ag. Much has been done in this state to arouse the party vote by Bryan and Folk.

In Idaho the Republicans have raised the issue of 'law and order' in support of the state's prosecutions of officers of the Miners' Federation for complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, while Senator Dubois, who is leading the Democratic fight, declares Mormonism the issue.

In Utah, the Mormon Church is said to be supporting the Republican nominee for Congress. W. D. Haywood, one of the Miners' Federation officials, now a prisoner in Idaho, is the Socialist party candidate for governor of Colorado.

The Democrats are confidently looking for gains in Indiana and Iowa.

In Massachusetts the governorship fight eclipses all else. Curtis Guild, jr., Republican, is opposed by John B. Moran, nominated by the Democrats, Prohibitionists and Independent League.

Summed up, the states in which both sides seem agreed that Democratic gains may be made are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Maryland.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

New York, Nov. 3.—To-day practically closed the most extraordinary campaign for Governor of New York in the political history of the state, although both candidates will continue speechmaking until Monday night. It has been a campaign of personalities rather than policies, of men instead of measures, and it has stirred the voters of the Empire State from end to end. For vigor and vituperation it has been without precedent among this state's campaigns, and for persistency of appeals for votes by the two candidates, it stands alone. National issues, aside from the so-called 'trusts,' have been entirely ignored, and state issues have scarcely received passing mention. Sensational charges have been injected into the canvass from time to time, and interest has been kept at the highest pitch for several weeks. The official close of the campaign to-night was a climax of political enthusiasm and rapid oratory. Both Messrs. Chas. E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, and W. R. Hearst, the candidate of the Democratic party, and the Independence League, carried out the programmes mapped for them by their respective political managers, notwithstanding that the remarkable speechmaking upstate has worn their voices down and left them wearied.

The close of the campaign finds a political situation unprecedented in this state, and shrewd politicians, who have been watching the trend of affairs, admit that the usual sources of political prognostication are all but worthless. Party lines have been broken as seldom before.

Mr. Hughes has been making a special plea for Democratic support, declaring himself free from political obligation to any person or things, and asserting that the platform on which he stands is broad enough to welcome the support of 'all good citizens who desire a clean and honest administration at Albany.'

Mr. Hearst has attacked Mr. Hughes on the alleged ground that he is a 'corporation lawyer,' and has declared that the 'trusts' are the friend of the Republican candidate.

Mr. Hughes has charged Mr. Hearst with 'political insincerity,' and asserts that his opponent is 'selfishly ambitious in seeking office.'

Mr. Hearst, in reply to Mr. Hughes, has asserted that his political sincerity is established by the sincerity with which he has been attacked by the trusts and the corporations. Mr. Hearst claims the practically undivided support of union labor and the Independence League, and declares that he has so broken down the Republican organization upstate as to make impossible the high Republican majority heretofore brought down to the Bronx to wipe out the Democratic plurality in Greater New York.

Mr. Hughes and the Republican managers are ready to admit that there has been defection from the Republican ranks among the laboring classes, but assert that this loss is more than offset by the promised support of 'old line Democrats.'

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, insists that Mr. Hearst will carry Greater New York by a plurality of from 80,000 to 100,000 votes.

The Republicans claim Mr. Hughes will come to the Bronx with 200,000 majority.

Both Mr. Hearst and Mr. Hughes have travelled in special cars throughout the state, and everywhere have aroused the greatest interest and enthusiasm.

The most sensational features of the campaign were the messages of Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany, and now a resident of Ireland, and the remarkable speech of Secretary of State Root, at Utica, on Nov. 1. Mr. Croker cabled State Senator P. H. McCarren, Democratic leader in King's County, his congratulations upon his consistent opposition to Mr. Hearst, and wished him success. Secretary Root, with the authority of President Roosevelt, as he announced, charged Mr. Hearst with inciting, through his newspapers, the assassination of President McKinley.

PRESIDENT IS ANXIOUS

Washington, Nov. 5.—Official Washington is looking forward to the results of the election in forty-two states with many evidences of anxious interest. The President is most largely concerned in the outcome in New York state. He is particularly anxious, too, that the next House shall be of his political faith. Although the Republicans are willing to admit that the Democrats are to make gains over their present representation in Congress, they do not concede the former all they are claiming.

Although denied the right of suffrage local Washington because of the presence of the National Government takes the liveliest interest in the outcome. Many of the clerks, both Democrats and Republicans, in the various departments who still hold their legal residences in the state from which they were appointed, have gone home to vote.

Utica, N.Y., Nov. 1.—Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, joined with Mr. Chas. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor, in addressing the electors here to-night.

Secretary Root came here direct from Washington, and, using the name of President Roosevelt, and speaking, as he said, 'with his authority,' he asked the people of the state to elect Mr. Hughes Governor.

'Listen,' he continued, 'to what President Roosevelt himself has said to Mr. Hearst and his kind. In the President's first message to Congress, in speaking of the assassin of Mr. McKinley, he spoke of him as inflamed by the reckless utterances of those who on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred.' The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the proud and foolish visionary, who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.'

'I say by the President's authority, that in penning these words, with the horror of President McKinley's murder fresh before him, he had Mr. Hearst specifically in his mind.

'And I say by his authority,' concluded the Secretary of State, 'that what he thought of Mr. Hearst then, he thinks of Mr. Hearst now.'

The demonstration which followed continued for some time.

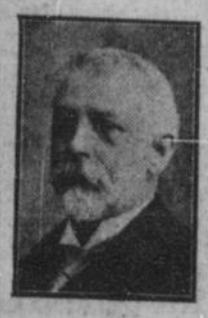
THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The Emperor William is obliged to remain indoors for the present, following the advice of his physicians, but the assurance comes from the palace that there is no occasion for concern, as His Majesty is only suffering from a simple cold, resulting from a chill after becoming overheated while out hunting last week.

QUEENS - SHELBURNE

Mr. Fielding Elected By Large Majority

Halifax, Oct. 31.—The election in Queens-Shelburne, to-day, for the House of Commons, rendered necessary by the unseating of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, for bribery by agents in the general election of 1904, resulted in the re-election of Mr. Fielding by a majority of 1,026. Mr. Dr. Weldon could, under the circumstances, defeat the Finance Minister.



Hon. W. S. Fielding.

There is no doubt that there existed a feeling that the latter had been harshly treated by his opponents. The expression of this opinion can be traced in the returns.

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Mr. Fielding's majorities have been increased in eighteen out of the twenty-three polling places in Shelburne county, and in several of them, particularly Clark's Harbor, his gains have been large.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Complete returns from Shelburne county are as follows:—

	Fielding.	Weldon.
Sable River	50	10
Louis Head	51	29
Lockeport	112	55
Green Harbor	46	24
Jordan River	43	46
Jordan Bay	30	26
Sand Point	8	50
Shelburne, A	52	78
Shelburne, B	37	68
Ohio	39	16
Gunning Cove	38	77
Black Point	30	32
Port Clyde	77	45
Cape Negro	22	28
Port La Tour	122	27
Barrington Head	109	28
Barrington Passage	73	21
Shag Harbor	50	32
Wood's Harbor, A	35	45
Wood's Harbor, B	37	18
Centreville	63	123
Clark's Harbor, A	84	16
Clark's Harbor, B	125	27
	1,333	921

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Liverpool, No. 1	116	51
Liverpool, No. 2	43	43
Liverpool, No. 3	68	47
Liverpool, No. 4	86	26
Hunt's Point	48	19
Port Mouton (east)	60	62
Port Mouton (west)	31	23
Milton (east)	78	45
Milton (west)	62	19
Brooklyn	90	11
East Shore	50	41
Port Medway (east)	45	34
Port Medway (west)	22	3
Millvillage	70	12
Greenfield	74	18
Brookfield	75	30
Caledonia	112	61
Kempt	46	37
Total	1,196	582

Fielding's maj. in Queen's 614
Fielding's maj. in Shelburne 412

Total maj. 1,026

A BRUTAL MURDER.

Edward Way, a Section Man, Done to Death in Queen's County, N.S.

AFTER VICTIM WAS SHOT BODY WAS PLACED ON RAILWAY TRACK.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 31.—Queen's County is shocked by the brutal murder of Edward Way, a young man employed as a sectionman on the Halifax and Southwestern Railway. The coroner's jury last evening rendered a verdict that Way met his death by wilful murder, and recommended the arrest of Clarence L. Spears, of Sable River, a laborer in the Brownell Lumber Mill at Granite village. Spears was arrested at Granite village last night and has been taken to Liverpool.

On Monday afternoon Fred Jones, driver of engine 67, from Shelburne, seeing the body lying by the roadbed, supposed it to be that of a mutilated man. In passing he noticed blood about the track and immediately brought the train to a standstill. The body was found to be quite cold. It was taken aboard the train and brought to Liverpool. Examination by Dr. Keddy and Dr. Trith revealed the fact that the right temple had been pierced by a bullet, which had come out on the front of the angle of the left lower jaw, shattering it badly and destroying several teeth. Behind the right ear, which was bruised, appeared a scalp wound about half an inch long. The back of the neck was much contused. On the front of the chin the skin was off, the tongue was badly cut, while the throat was full of blood. There was an abrasion on the left ear, and the neck was quite dark from hemorrhages. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the murder, which is the first committed in that county.

Way worked as a section hand on the Halifax & South-western Railway, and lived in a shack at Mitchell's Brook, five miles from Granite village. His shack mates were Arthur Dunlay, Holland Freeman, and Edgar Harlow. They left him at the shack at six o'clock on Saturday night. He was then all right. The body was found on Monday night, six and a quarter miles west of the shack, and fifteen yards off the railway track. His mates on Monday morning found the shack locked and everything in order. It looked as though Way had left the place on Saturday night. The station men were not alarmed, but went down the track thinking he had gone to look over the line. They passed the body without noticing it.

PRIVY COUNCIL

Appeal of Christian Brothers vs. Minister of Education Dismissed.

TWO MONTREAL CASES ALSO DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 2.—The Privy Council to-day dismissed the appeal of the Christian Brothers of Ottawa vs. the Minister of Education of Ontario, and allowed no costs. The Brothers sought to upset a decision of the courts of Ontario in sustaining the Minister of Education in refusing to allow the Brothers to teach unless they produced the regular qualified teachers' certificate.

The case of Prefontaine vs. Grenier, a Montreal case, was dismissed with costs.

The appeal of the Home Insurance Company of New York vs. the Victoria Montreal Fire Insurance Company, Montreal, was allowed with costs.

SMALLPOX IN KENT COUNTY, N.B

MANY CASES REPORTED NEAR BORDERS OF WESTMORELAND.

Moncton, N.B., Oct. 30. — A rather alarming situation has been created by a smallpox outbreak in certain sections of Kent County, near the border of Westmoreland. The Moncton Board of Health investigated the matter, and reported the facts to the Provincial Board of Health. Dr. Botsford, who visited the infected districts, states there are probably 100 cases in two or three parishes. In one house thirteen are down with the disease, while it was not uncommon to find from two to five cases in other families. There appears to have been little precaution taken against the spread of the disease. People from infected houses have left the place, and it is feared the contagion may become widespread through Kent as well as in some parts of Westmoreland.

The Board of Health was advised last week that two men—Beral Carey and Octave Gallant—escaped from St. Anthony, where the cases existed, and came to Moncton. Search was made for them here, but they were not found, and it is believed they have left the city.

Dr. Botsford went to St. Anthony to investigate, and found seven cases—in the family of Felix Leblanc there were three case; at Israel Gogan's, three cases, and in M. Leblanc's house, one. Five houses in that district were under quarantine. Persons from Cocagne River had visited the infected district and carried the disease home. At the latter place he found several cases. He visited St. Norbert and learned that a man who worked eight days at Shulee had arrived home recently completely broken out with smallpox. This man travelled in cars with a number of passengers, both on the I. C. R. and M. & B. trains. In the district of St. Norbert the schools were closed, and services cancelled in the Catholic Church on account of the outbreak. Ten houses were placarded, while four houses in the lower part of the settlement contained twenty-five cases. In Edward Collier's house there were thirteen cases.

From all Dr. Botsford could learn, he estimated there are a hundred cases in the infected districts, and as quarantine is imperfect, the chances are contagion has been carried to other sections.

St. Norbert is about five miles from McLellan's Settlement, in Westmoreland. Dr. Fisher is expected here to-morrow to confer with the local board of health in regard to the situation.

THE MODUS VIVENDI

BRITISH PREMIER RETICENT.

London, Nov. 5.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the government was aware that Newfoundland had decided to enforce the Bait Act, but he declined to say what, if any, steps would be taken by the Home Government in consequence of the action of the Colonial authorities.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Opening to Take Place on November 22.

TARIFF REVISION AND AMENDMENTS TO INSURANCE AND ELECTION LAWS TO ENGAGE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' contains a proclamation calling parliament for Nov. 22. The speech from the throne will no doubt include a reference to the intended tariff revision, the amendment to the Insurance Act and the thorough overhauling of the present election law that will be proposed by the government as a means of checking the corrupt methods of electioneering that are practiced by unscrupulous members of both political parties.

The amendments to the Election Act are tolerably sure to include clauses of a pretty drastic nature, and, if the view of a special committee of last session prevails, one feature will be a clause requiring every qualified voter to record his ballot in parliamentary elections on penalty of disfranchisement for a term of years. This, it is thought, may meet the case of the man who 'hasn't the time to vote,' unless one of the candidates makes it worth his while.

There is another prospective feature of next session's programme to which no reference will be found in the Governor-General's speech at the opening, and that is the continuation of the Opposition's search after instances of departmental misdoing. The chances are that this work will be resumed early in the new year and kept to the front as the Opposition tried to keep it last session.

The Finance Minister will bring down his budget speech with the intended tariff changes very shortly after the House assembles, as soon, in fact, as the debate on the Address is out of the way.

The senators and members will probably give themselves a holiday vacation of some three weeks, beginning about Dec. 20. The opening of the session on Nov. 22 means that there will be about a month's time available before the holidays, in which time it may be possible to get the tariff question disposed of.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STORM.

Stranded Steamer 'Turret Bell' Weathers the Gale.

GABLE END OF MACDONALD WING OF PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE BLOWN DOWN.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 5.—The 'Turret Bell' has weathered in safety the terrific storm which reached its greatest velocity yesterday, and is raging on the north side of the island with undiminished fury to-day. The steamer has been driven in so close to the shore that her bow is aground at low tide. The 'Turret Bell' is valued at $100,000, with insurance of $75,000. The chances of getting her off this fall are slim, whatever may be done next spring. She is lying easy on a rocky ledge, and board ice in winter should protect her from heavy drift Gulf ice. No tug at present can get within a quarter of a mile of her.

Last night a Newfoundland schooner loaded with fish, commanded by Captain Courtney, was completely wrecked at Campbel's Cove. The crew were all saved. Many fishing boats are broken up on the north side of the island, some barns were blown over, trees uprooted, and the gable end of the new work on the Prince of Wales Colluege, enlarged at the expense of Sir William C. Macdonald, blown down. This will delay the work for three weeks. The storm was one of the worst the island has known for many years. The captain and crew of the 'Turret Bell' have landed safely. The steamer lies broadside thirty yards from the bank. A survey is to be taken to-morrow. The captain says he thought he was off the Magdalen Islands. The current carried him out of his course.

RIOTING AT THE GALWAY ELECTION

STEPHEN GWYNN, NATIONALIST, SUCCEEDS MR. DEVLIN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 4.—Stephen Gwynn, Nationalist, defeated Shaw Taylor, Devolutionist, in Galway, for the seat in the Commons made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Devlin, the Canadian. There was great rioting and forty arrests were made.

NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIP

WILL EXCEED 'DREADNOUGHT' IN DISPLACEMENT.

London, Nov. 3.—The 'Daily Telegraph' says it is reported that Japan has decided to begin the construction of a battleship exceeding the displacement of the 'Dreadnought' by 3,000 tons.

CHURCH AND STATE

French Minister of Public Instruction says Law must be Obeyed

ONLY ROMAN CATHOLICS ANNOUNCE DETERMINATION TO IGNORE IT.

Paris, Nov. 3.—M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, explained to the 'Matin' what the government intends doing with the churches where Catholics refuse to form associations. The minister said that Catholics may still keep on holding services in the churches, but that whereas heretofore the churches were their own property, and whereas they might now retain them as their own by complying with the law, the buildings, where the law is not complied with, will be the property of the state, and will be administered as such. The priests, instead of being in control, will simply administer their offices on sufferance of the states or the communal authorities. The Minister of Finance will control the property, but only because Catholics decide to ignore the law of privilege made for their benefit. M. Briand pointed out that Nonconformists, Jews, Greek Catholics and other religious bodies have taken advantage of the privileges which the law confers on all religions alike. Only the Roman Catholics announce their determination to ignore the law. The minister added that law is law and that the church has the right to do as it chooses. The reply she has given is an extraordinary example of humility, since she prefers poverty to riches, feebleness to force, and impotence to cohesion.

The object for which the Republican party in France had struggled for thirty years was achieved. The concordat was at an end, the state would no longer contribute to the support of any religion, and priests would no longer enjoy privileges. In both their duties and obligations they would be on an equality with other citizens. In other words, the state at last was neutral towards all religions, and would permit the exercise of all of them, with special favors to none.

The Cabinet held a meeting to-day, under the presidency of President Falleres, and approved the ministerial declaration of policy. The President then signed the bills to be introduced on Monday at the re-assembling of parliament for the purchase of the Western Railroad and the abolition of the death penalty.

MUTINY AT PORTSMOUTH.

Trouble Among Sailors Caused Mobilization of Entire Force.

Portsmouth, England, Nov. 5.—A mutinous outbreak on the part of five or six hundred sailors last night necessitated the immediate mobilization of the entire force in the naval barracks here in order to prevent the affair from developing into a serious mutiny. The men had assembled in the gymnasium when the senior officer, a man of short stature, wishing to administer a reprimand for breach of discipline, ordered the front ranks to kneel so that he could see the men in the rear. The order was resented, and some of the sailors who refused to obey were arrested. Their comrades, aggrieved, ran amuck, wrecked the canteen and other premises, started to break out of the barracks with the intention of wrecking the quarters of the obnoxious officer, and were only prevented from so doing by the fixed bayonets of an overwhelming force. A number of men who attempted to break out of barracks were arrested.

DISASTER AT ATLANTIC CITY

EXPERTS DECIDE THAT ACCIDENT WAS CAUSED BY LOOSE RAIL.

Atlantic City, N.J., Nov. 4.—Coroner Gaskil announced to-night that experts in his employ had decided that a loose rail caused the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad thoroughfare draw last Sunday, in which more than fifty persons lost their lives. These men had been at work examining the bridge and cars all day. The details of their discovery were not made public. The inquest will be continued to-morrow. The divers were not at work to-day, and grapplers who did work failed to find the body of the missing boy, Joseph MacElroy.

'SUCCEED OR SECEDE.'

KAMLOOPS 'STANDARD' SUGGESTS THAT BRITISH COLUMBIA WITHDRAW FROM CONFEDERATION.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 1.—'Succeed or Secede' is the cry of some newspapers here which are disappointed because the conference of provincial premiers at Ottawa refused British Columbia's demands for better terms. The Kamloops 'Standard,' which supports the McBride Conservative Government, says this should be the watchword from now on. The newspaper is encouraged in its suggestion that British Columbia should withdraw from the Canadian Confederation by the example of West Australia, the parliament of which recently voted to withdraw from the Commonwealth.

MR. BORDEN ON CITIZENSHIP

Would Rather See a Man in Opposite Party Than Indifferent to Politics

ADVOCATES APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR TO ENSURE CLEAN ELECTIONS.

Mr. R. L. Borden gave an address on 'The citizen and the state,' at a meeting of the Canadian Club of Montreal, on Tuesday. He said that in Great Britain, the British self-governing colonies and the United States there was a strong tendency to regard their democratic institutions as a final outcome of the struggles of the past to assure the liberties of the people. A study of the works of great constitutional writers, however, might shake this confidence. These writers stated that under this system the electorate is usually influenced by local conditions instead of broad national considerations; that the improper use of money and other similar influences affect the election of representatives, and that broadly the government represents not the people, but a part of the people—that you find an oligarchy posing under the guise of democracy, and that party discipline is so strong that you never find a government turned out of power by the votes of its own supporters. They further inform us that the Cabinet is gradually usurping the function of parliament, the latter being used as a means for passing measures, the real discussion of which takes place in the Cabinet Council and the party caucus. Lastly, they tell us that the indivdual, under the stress of modern conditons, has little sense of his own personal responsibility for good or bad government in the country.

'Without putting undue weight on these criticisms,' said Mr. Borden, 'and without disregarding them, we may at least say this, that the system we have in these countries has given to the people as a whole more of liberty and justice and opportunity and hope than any system of government which up to the present time has been devised by the ingenuity of man.'

He traced the growth of the party system, with the resultant strong temptation of any government in power to use that power—held in trust for the whole people—for the benefit of the party they represented, and said that in so far as our hope for the future stability of the democratic institutions were concerned, they must be fixed upon three essentials, which were absolutely above and beyond all party considerations. They must first have clean elections. (Hear, hear.) They must have decent appointments to public office, and they must have honest expenditure of the public money for the public service.'

'What are we doing in Canada, and what have we done to improve conditions in this regard,' continued Mr. Borden. 'Our laws might be improved up to the British standard, but our laws to-day are sufficient to bring about the desired result, providing the people of the country and the two great parties were prompt to not only pursue, but to punish those found guilty of wrong-doing. But we have to face that fact that in many constituencies, both political parties have more or less committed themselves to violations of the law. If an attempt is made to punish those of one party there is always the influence of the other party to stifle investigation and prevent punishment.'

He suggested that there should be greater simplicity of procedure in regard to the election laws, and he strongly advocated the appointment of a public officer similar to the public prosecutor in England, one of whose duties is to attend every election trial and see that there is no collusion between the parties to shelve investigation; to follow up the results of that investigation and ensure the punishment of the guilty parties. He ventured to think that if they had such an officer in Canada they would soon have a much stricter observance of the law. The present difficulty was that the law was not prompt to pursue and punish those who had committed crimes for the benefit of the party, and who looked to the protection of that party from the effects of their wrongdoing. But, above all, the law of public opinion should be strong and vigilant and all compelling to see that the enactments of their statutes in this regard were carried out.

With regard to appointments to the public service, Mr. Borden regretted that Canada had not attained the position long ago reached in Great Britain, and which is being gradually reached by the United States—that of taking appointments out of the hands of 'patronage' and giving them by competitive examination. He had seen the difficulties of members of parliament with office-seekers, and could appreciate the blessed deliverance it would be to them to have this matter of patronage taken out of their hands. He had been told on good authority that after the elections of 1896 several Liberal members had actually fled to the United States to escape the attentions of their office-seeking constituents.

'One word more,' continued Mr. Borden, 'I would exhort you all, particularly the young men, to remember your individual responsibility for public affairs. The standard of any government is limited by the standard of the citizens who create it. Democracy cannot be saved by faith alone, but by works—and these works must be manifest by public spirit and general interest in public affairs. The indifferent citizen is as great a menace to the state as the corruptionist—in one sense a greater menace, because his indifference is accompanied by a garb of respectability, and yet he leaves the way open for those who are corrupt. The man who does not take an active and earnest interest in public affairs is not only abdicating one of those rights of which he should be most proud, but he loosens and takes away from those good influences which go to make up good government, and to that extent strengthens the corrupt influences.

'Whether you are of one or the other political party, I would urge you all to volunteer service in the cause of good government. As far as I am concerned, I say to you, as I have said many a time before, and I say it with all sincerity, that I would infinitely sooner see a young man working for the political party with which I am not allied than see him taking no part in public affairs.' (Loud applause.)

HUDSON BAY ROUTE

WESTERN PROVINCES WANT IT PREPARED FOR NAVIGATION.

Prince Albert, Sask., Oct. 29.— The Prince Albert Board of Trade is initiating a movement in which it will seek the co-operation of every board of trade in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, in urging on both the Provincial and Federal Governments immediate action to prepare the Hudson Bay route for navigation. Prince Albert being the most northerly railway point in Saskatchewan, and a very old Hudson Bay Company post, is probably more in touch with the north than any other city, and Hudson Bay captains, who are frequently here, always declare that the bay is navigable from midsummer until December, and sometimes to the end of January. The dangerous month, they state, is July, when floating ice from the Arctic regions comes swirling through the Straits, but after this has disappeared there is nothing to prevent ocean steamers running from Fort Churchill to Europe up to Christmas.

MR. JOHN DRAPER DROWNED

LOSES HIS LIFE HUNTING AT L'ANNONCIATION.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—Word has been received of the drowning of Mr. John Draper, of the Public Works Department, at L'Annonciation, Quebec. He was hunting, and was in a canoe with Mr. Allan Fraser, of the Riley Lumber Company. One stood up to shoot a deer and the canoe upset. Mr. Draper could not swim and perished. He was a brother of Mr. P. M. Draper, labor man, secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. His brother, Thomas, is mayor of L'Annonciation.

THE LATE JAIRUS HART'S WILL.

Halifax, N. S., October 29.—A will which the public of Halifax are praising more than any other for many years, is that of the late Jairus Hart, which was probated this afternoon. It provides for the disposal of an estate probably worth half a million dollars, and the greater part of which goes to religious and benevolent purposes. Mount Allison University, the Methodist institution, will eventually receive about a hundred thousand dollars, and the Methodist Church generally, in one way or another, one hundred thousand dollars. Besides this, the Halifax School for the Blind, the School for the Deaf, the Protestant Industrial School, and the Y. M. C. A. receive large bequests. To a man servant, who had been with Mr. Hart many years, is left six thousand dollars, and a mortgage is to be released. The Halifax Public Library is to get ten thousand dollars to purchase new books. Forty-eight nephews and nieces receive between them twenty-five thousand dollars, and two other relatives, Mrs. Coleman, Halifax, and Mrs. Florence Black, Truro, expect to get a life interest in forty thousand dollars. The executors are Mr. J. Y. Dayzant and his brother Levi.

1856—1906.

A large number of the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Shonyo gathered at their hospitable home at Magog, to celebrate with them the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. The party was arranged by friends and was a surprise to the old couple in whose home it was given. When the new home was commenced fifty years ago there was practically no Magog, only an unbroken forest. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shonyo four survive, Herbert, of Bolton; Hosea and Henry, of Magog, who, with their wives, and the only daughter, Mrs. J. Seale, of Granby, and her husband, were all present, besides many grandchildren. The congratulatory speeches of their pastor, the Rev. S. F. Newton, and of Mr. A. H. Moore, ex-M.P.P., and others, testified to the worth and honor of this old couple, who still are in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. and Mrs. Shonyo are consistent and useful members of the Methodist Church. In the community they are honored citizens and kind neighbors. Before leaving, the Rev. Mr. Newton, on behalf of their friends, presented them with little souvenirs of the occasion, in the form of a handsome morocco Bible and Hymn Book to each. Mr. Shonyo responded to the addresses, in a few well-chosen words.

The Kidneys

When they are weak, torpid, or stagnant, the whole system suffers. Don't neglect them at this time, but heed the warning of the aching back, the bloated face, the sallow complexion, the urinary disorder, and begin treatment at once with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which contains the best and safest curative substances.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Kidneys, No. 8. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

LAND LOTTERY

Phœnix Land and Improvement Company Condemned by Court.

An important judgment was given on Tuesday in the Court of Special Sessions, when Judge Piché declared J. J. Vezina, a representative of the Phœnix Land & Improvement Company, guilty of having infringed Article 205 of the Criminal Code by keeping a lottery. Sentence will be passed later.

The company sold a number of tickets, and then proceeded to hold a prize drawing, the understanding being that winners were to receive shares in the company. Under the company's charter there were two thousand five hundred ordinary shares, and twenty-five thousand preferred shares. The holders of ordinary shares were shareholders in the company and co-partners of the undivided funds.

According to the system of prize drawing and distribution, Judge Piché said, in giving judgment, he found that there was no chance of ticket-holders acquiring ordinary shares, but simply a chance of becoming possessors of preference shares, which, he said, would not make them shareholders in reality. The company's lands were at Pointe aux Trembles and other places, but as a matter of fact the prize-winners received no proprietary interest in these lands with the tickets which, bought for ten cents, gave them chances of winning from four to eighty preference shares, valued at from $1.20 to $24; and, up to four hundred shares, or $120 in value, with tickets bought at a higher price than ten cents.

INDEPENDENT FORESTERS

LOCAL MASS MEEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN OFFICIALS.

A meeting of representatives of the various lodges of the Independent Order of Foresters was held in the Monument National last week when an address was delivered by Dr. Oronhyatekha, supreme chief ranger, on the work of the order.

The Hon. Elliot Stevenson, of the executive council, also spoke his remarks applying specially to the formation of the Union Trust Company and its transactions in western lands and lumber deals.

Mr. Victor Morin, a former supreme chief of the Montreal district, was the chairman of the meeting. He said their order had nothing to hide in regard to its transactions. The supreme officers attended the meeting to give all the information in their power so that the representatives of the various lodges might be in a position to report to their members the exact standing of the order.

The followng resoluton of confidence was adopted unanimously, on the motion of Messrs. Breton, of Court Morin, and Pilon, of Court Beaver Hall:

'That this meeting, as representative of the Foresters of the Province of Quebec the largest gathering of Foresters in the world desire to express our complete confidence in the supreme chief ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha, and all the executive officers, and to declare that in future we will stand by them as confidently as we have always done in the past.'

MRS. MARY BAKER EDDY

INTERVIEW WITH AGED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LEADER.

Concord, N.H., Oct. 30.—A representative of the Associated Press, who interviewed Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, ten years ago, went to Pleasant View, Mrs. Eddy's home, to-day, and was granted another interview by the same woman. Although Mrs. Eddy, who was born in 1821, shows her advanced age in some respects, her voice to-day was clear and strong, and she gave no evidence of decrepitude or of any weakness not to be expected of a woman in her 86th year.

The interview, which was granted to half a score of newspaper representatives who had assembled here after the publication of sensational stories in connection with Mrs. Eddy's health, was arranged early in the day by Hornell Wilson, head of the Christian Science Publishing Committee, at the earnest request of the reporters. In addition to them there were present Mr. Erwin S. Herring, first reader of the Local Christian Science Church; Mr. Edward M. Pearson, secretary of the State of New Hampshire; Mr. Wilson and Mr. Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary.

The newspaper men assembled at Mrs. Eddy's home, Pleasant View, and directly they had been seated Mr. Frye announced Mrs. Eddy. The leader of the Christian Science faith walked to the doorway and stood, unassisted, before her interviewers. She did not advance beyond the threshold, and when it was seen that she would not enter the room for a prolonged interview the women reporters, who had previously interviewed Mrs. Eddy, were delegated to talk to her.

Mrs. Eddy appeared to be more than anxious to demonstrate that she was in good physical condition than to answer inquiries. Just three questions had been asked by the interviewer, when Mrs. Eddy turned abruptly, spoke a word to her secretary, and started for her carriage, to take her customary afternoon drive. The interviewers were left in the parlors with numberless questions on their lips, but without an opportunity to ask them.

The brief interview consisted of the following questions and answers:—

'Are you in perfect physical health, Mrs. Eddy?' was the first question asked after Mrs. Eddy had made her appearance.

'I am,' was the brief reply, given with distinct enunciation.

'Have you any other physician than God?'

'No, indeed,' answered Mrs. Eddy, with emphasis, and then she added slowly and solemnly:—

'The everlasting arms around and above me, which is enough.'

'Do you take a daily drive?' was the next question asked, to which Mrs. Eddy replied as briefly and distinctly as she did to the first question.

'I do,' she said.

It was at this point that Mrs. Eddy terminated the interview. Without another word she walked to where her carriage was awaiting in front of the house. She was escorted to the carriage by Mr. Strang and Mr. Frye, and was then driven away, while the newspaper representatives were escorted through her home, which they inspected with interest.

BARELY LIVED THROUGH IT

A terrible experience had Edw. J. O'Connor, of Sault Ste. Marie. 'From boyhood,' he writes, 'I have been a constant sufferer from asthma and catarrh. My nose and throat was always stopped up and I had droppings in the throat. When attacks came on I thought I couldn't live through the night. I would sit up, gasp for breath and endure great distress. Catarrhozone made me entirely well.' No stronger proof is required. Asthma is curable, so is catarrh. Use 'Catarrhozone' and your recovery is guaranteed. Two sizes, 25c. and $1.00, at all dealers.

SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL

ADDRESS BY MR. G. W. STEPHENS, M.P.P., BEFORE THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

A strong plea for a more systematic treatment of the criminal classes, whereby they may be afforded employment, and be converted into useful citizens, was made before the Women's Club the other day, by Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., in an address entitled 'The responsibility of society towards the child criminal.' Incidentally Mr. Stephens laid considerable emphasis on the present condition of the Montreal jail, and made some observations on what he saw there during his visit of last year. In the treatment of his subject, Mr. Stephens said that he proposed to speak of the criminal class as a whole, and then to confine himself to the child criminal as a section, but an important section, of society. As an introduction to his later remarks he gave an interesting description of modern conditions in the slums of New York, and quoted from the works of Mr. Jacob A. Riis. He considered the criminal class a direct result of the congested state which prevails in the large industrial centres of the world. Proceeding, he spoke of the claims of this class upon society, and emphasized the fact that many had been rendered moral paupers, not of their own accord, but because of the sins of their ancestors. So far as our provincial jails were concerned, society had a perfect right to expect that measures should be adopted to reform criminals, and the government a perfect right to expect the heartiest co-operation from society. At the present time in this province there were twenty prisons, exclusive of the two large ones in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the twelve reformatory schools and schools of industry. During the year 1904 six thousand persons were incarcerated in these institutions, at a cost of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars; 3,250 were inmates of asylums, their cost of maintenance being three hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; the reformatories and schools of industry contained five hundred boys and girls, costing the state fifty-five thousand dollars; in brief, a total of ten thousand persons were being maintained by the state at the enormous expense of five hundred and sixty thousand dollars annually. As for the asylums, both Protestant and Catholic, Mr. Stephens considered them to be splendidly equipped with the latest improvements. In regard to the jails, the great question to be answered was whether the present system could be classed as wise and economical. Of the six thousand criminals in this province two-thirds came from the cities of Montreal and Quebec, thereby showing that the population of this province generally speaking was law-abiding and prudent.

The principal causes directly responsible for Montreal's criminal class, he believed to be due to the increase in population, the lack of their proper classification under present conditions, the large number of children being sent to jails istead of reformatories, and the absence of any system of employment. After dealing with these causes, Mr. Stephens concerned himself with the Montreal jail. In its present state he characterized it as a school for criminals, a hotbed of vice, and an institution from which the output must be expected to be worse than the material it received. Hardened criminals of all ages, youths of tender years, and persons not yet convicted, but awaiting trial, were allowed to rub shoulders together. This condition of affairs he compared with the system in England, according to which the different classes were kept strictly separate.

Last year there were eighty boys under sixteen years of age in the common jail, some for trivial offences, but the Recorder had no option in the matter. The point, however, which he wished to especially make clear was the total absence of any comprehensive system of employment for those confined in jail. When it was considered that for the year 1904 the aggregate number of days in jail spent by all criminals amounted to 189,000, and the revenue derived from their work reached the absurdly low figure of $148.64, some estimate could be formed of the great economic waste of the present system. In brief, the province was simply spending money to increase her criminal class. With regard to the building of a new jail, at a cost of $1,500,000, he thought that such a step should be given serious consideration before being adopted. Many of the county jails were absolutely without inmates, and surely the overflow from cities might be conveyed thither. The speaker then gave a comprehensive sketch of the employment system in prisons as carried out in Austria, which was based on the principle that the better a man worked the better he would be clothed and provided with food, while opportunities were afforded him to learn any trade, and become a useful member of society. Mr. Stephens concluded with the remark that in its treatment of the criminal, society should assume an attitude of sympathy and love, for only through these two great agents could the greatest results be achieved.

PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTIONS

NOMINATIONS AT IBERVILLE—MR. GAUTHIER ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION IN L'ASSOMPTION.

Iberville, Que., Oct. 29.—Nominations for the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly took place here to-day. Two candidates were placed in nomination, Mr. C. F. Roy, Liberal, advocate, of this place, and Mr. J. A. Benoit, Liberal, farmer, of St. Gregoire.

L'Epiphanie, Que., Oct. 29—To-day was nomination day at L'Assomption. Mr. Gauthier, Liberal, a lawyer, of St. Lin, was elected by acclamation, as Mr. P. Pepin retired as a candidate.

'NECESSARY IMPERIALISM'

LONDON 'GLOBE' HOLDS IT IS ABSURD TO TRUST TO SENTIMENT ALONE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 31.—Under the heading, 'Necessary Imperialism,' the 'Globe' says it is absurd to trust to sentiment alone, when, with a little forethought, a little sacrifice of self-interest, we can buttress the great structure our fathers built with indestructible securities. The complaint made by the colonies is founded upon justice, and it is only by yielding to the demands which are really just, no less than by refusing firmly those which are not, that the empire can be maintained. The case of Newfoundland, driven to accept, or at least submit to, an agreement with a foreign power by a minister over whom neither that colony nor any other has control, has, we hope, roused public attention to the importance of the question.

The 'Evening Standard' and 'St. James Gazette' say it is not easy to determine whether Newfoundland's claims were set aside on sufficient or insufficient grounds. Obviously the British policy must take account of a great whole, and the interests of the part must, however, reluctantly be sacrificed for the good of the whole when occasion demands the sacrifice.

WANT MORE PAY

TORONTO CUSTOMS OFFICIALS TO FOLLOW LEAD OF POSTAL CLERKS.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—The local customs officials and clerks will follow the postal clerks and make demands on the department at Ottawa for an increase in pay. A meeting is to be called shortly, when the application will be put into definite shape. The servants in Toronto made a request for more salary a year ago.

FATAL WEDDING FEAST

RICHARD LAIDMAN THE FOURTH VICTIM OF POISONING.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 29.—Another death has resulted from the Haakon-Forster wedding feast in Oneida township. The victim is Richard Laidman, of Binbrook. He attended the wedding, and ate the jellied chicken. Shortly afterwards he fell ill, and died yesterday. He was over 80 years of age. This makes the fourth victim.

H. M. S. 'DREADNOUGHT,'

London, Oct. 30.—It is announced that the battleship 'Dreadnought' will be attached to the new home fleet as flagship for Rear Admiral Sir Francis B. Bridgman.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

Mary Mackey Scott, of Ottawa, writes that, on a visit to Mount Royal Cemetery, she found almost side by side, the last resting places of three Canadian women, with whose work for the education and elevation of Canadian young womanhood, links have been made with the educational work of the present day by the institution of scholarships and prizes, to their memory. Hannah Lyman, of Vassar College, formerly of Montreal; Annie M. MacIntosh, Bute House, Montreal, and Abbie M. Harmon, Harmon School, Ottawa, are names of three whose memories are still green in the hearts of old pupils. The Hannah Lyman scholarship fund was the only fund for years from which prizes for women were taken, in connection with McGill College. The recipients of the Annie M. MacIntosh prizes have been, in 1901, Miss Helen Lundie and Miss Katharine Wisdom, equal; 1902, Miss Maude Parkin; 1903, Miss May Idler; 1904, Miss Rosebud Michaels; 1905, Miss Evelyn Sharp. In 1906 it was not awarded. All these students have taken high rank in their classes, and almost all are now on the staff of some school or college. Miss Wisdom is at Trafalgar Institute, Montreal. Miss Parkin is assistant to Miss Oakeley in Victoria College, Manchester. Miss Idler and Miss Michaels are assisting at McGill in the modern language and English departments, and Miss Sharp is at the Ladies' College, Halifax. The Harmon Memorial scholarship fund has reached the sum of over one thousand dollars, and the committee at Ottawa has not finaly decided whether to present it to an Ottawa educational establishment or keep to the original idea of assisting one of the Canadian universities with it.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

Commenced Session in Montreal on Friday.

GRAND TRUNK'S REQUEST FOR TRACK SPACE IN ST. HENRI, WAS FIRST CASE CALLED.

A session of the Board of Railway Commissioners opened at the Court House, here, on Friday, Commissioners Killam and Mills being present, with Mr. A. D. Cartwright as secretary.

The programme of the board's present sitting in Montreal includes the following questions:

Application of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for authority, under section 175 of the Railway Act of 1905, to construct a branch line to the premises of the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, the Lang Biscuit & Confectionery Company, Limited, and Jenkins Bros., at St. Henri.

Application of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, under section 25 of the Railway Act, for an order varying or amending the order of the board dated Aug. 7, 1906, made on application of the Kaministiquia Power Company, Limited, under section 194 of the Railway Act, for leave to erect transmission wires having a maximum voltage, between wire and earth, of fifteen thousand volts, across the tracks of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway companies, at West Fort William.

Application of the Kaministiquia Power Corupany, Limited, of Fort William, under section 194 of the Railway Act, for authority to cross the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway with 2,400 volt power lines.

Argument re protection of the crossing of the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway Company by the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the village of Lennoxville, and the agreement of the twentieth of May, 1887, made between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Intercolonial Railway Company(adjourned from the tenth of April, 1906).

The first question taken up was the Grand Trunk Railway Company's application. Mr. Cowan appeared for the company, and Messrs. Ethtier and P. J. Martineau for the city of Montreal, now having control over St. Henri.

The city opposes the company's demand on four principal grounds. It contends in the first place that the Board of Commissioners have no authority in the matter. It holds, secondly, that the local conditions are such that the granting of the demand would increase the already existing danger at St. Elizabeth avenue. The third objection is that such permission should not be granted without the company paying for the privilege. Finally, the city holds that the authority asked should not be granted before the question of the construction of a tunnel, already before the board, is definitely settled.

Representatives of the Simonds, Lang and Jenkins companies, Mr. H. R. Drummond, of the St. Henri Land Company, and Mr. Bond, engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, were examined on behalf of the petition, and testified as to the general advantage to be derived from the proposed improvement.

The Rev. Curé Decary, of St. Henri; the Rev. F. Charters, rector of St. Simon's Church, and the Rev. Curé Lacasse, of St. Elizabeth, and Ald. Guay, testified on behalf of the city, in opposition to the petition, dealing especially with the danger of additional tracks.

The Hon. P. E Leblanc, acting on behalf of Messrs. Walter Hindes and D. Tassé, whose names appeared as proprietors of land along the Grand Trunk main line from Delinelle street to St. Elizabeth avenue, made a motion asking that a meeting of the proprietors be called for the purpose of making a valuation of the land to be expropriated before the company actually took possession of it. His application was taken en delibere by the commissioners.

The argument on the question of protection at the crossing of tracks at Lennoxville was then proceeded with.

After the serious accident which occurred some time ago at the crossing of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. lines, the Commission itself decided upon the installation of interlocking plant consisting of a double semaphore system, with a device that causes any train attempting to pass the crossing against a signal to be brought to a standstill.

Mr. Creelman, solicitor of the C. P. R., declared that his company was willing to share the cost of installing an interlocking plant there, seeing it had become necessary, especially in consideration of the increased traffic at this point.

Mr. M. K. Cowan, on behalf of the Grand Trunk, made similar remarks, after which the commissioners decided that the installing of the plant would have to be done within three months.

POLITICAL BRIBERS.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments should amend their election laws by disqualifying for ten or fifteen years all who are convicted of, or reported by a judge for, bribery or accepting a bribe. It is necessary to rid our politics of the corrupt element.—Toronto 'Globe.'

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS

Know the Great Drawing Value of Illustrated Papers and of the Canadian Pictorial, the King of them all.

The first library to send a dollar for the 'Canadian Pictorial' is in its way the most important in the Dominion. The Montreal Board of Trade has an extensive library, which is patronized by all the leading men of the Canadian metropolis, and upon its reading tables the 'Canadian Pictorial' will be in demand by all the members of the Board of Trade.

Other libraries and reading rooms are ordering the 'Canadian Pictorial,' and not one should be without it.

NEWS FROM PEARY

Arctic Explorer Reached Point Nearer Pole than Any Other Man

ARRIVED AT LATITUDE EIGHTY-SEVEN DEGREES SIX MINUTES.

New York, Nov. 2.—The United States now holds the record for 'farthest north,' 87 degrees 6 minutes. This feat was accomplished by Commander Robert E. Peary, of the United States navy. This intrepid Arctic explorer failed to reach the North Pole, as he had confidently hoped to do with his specially constructed vessel, the 'Roosevelt,' but he penetrated nearer to the pole than the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition, which had held the Arctic record of 86 degrees 34 minutes. What Commander Peary did, and his experiences during the past year in the frozen North are briefly but vividly summarized in a communication received to-night by Herbert L. Bridgeman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club. This communication follows:

Hopedale, Labrador, via Twillingate, Newfoundland, Nov. 2.

To Herbert L. Bridgeman,—'Roosevelt' wintered north coast Grantland, somewhat north 'Alert' winter quarters. Went north with sledges February via Heckla and Columbia. Delayed by open water between 84 and 85 degrees. Beyond 85 six days' gale disrupted ice, destroyed caches, cut off communication with supporting bodies, and drifted due east. Reached 87 degrees 6 minutes north latitude over ice, drifting steadily eastward. Returning ate eight dogs. Drifted eastward, delayed by open water. Reached north coast Greenland in straitened circumstances. Killed musk oxen, and returned along Greenland coast to ship. Two supporting parties driven on north coast Greenland. One rescued by me in starving condition. After one week's recuperation on 'Roosevelt,' sledged west, completing north coast Grantland and reached other land near 100th meridian. Homeward voyage incessant battle with ice, storms and head winds. 'Roosevelt' magnificent ice fighter and seaboat. No deaths or illness in expedition.

PEARY.

After furnishing these contents of Commander Peary's missive to the Associated Press, Mr. Bridgeman said that there was little doubt that Commander Peary was coming home. This seems to be borne out by the routing of the despatch. Hopedale, or Hoffenthal, is a Moravian mission station on the east coast of Labrador. Twillingate is a port on the east coast of Newfoundland. Mr. Bridgeman said the message probably was mailed by Commander Peary from Hopedale to the most accessible cable point.

Commander Peary's Polar steamship, the 'Roosevelt,' left New York on her long journey in search of the Pole, July 16, 1905. The vessel, for which funds were furnished by the Peary Arctic Club, of New York, was designed particularly for Arctic exploration. She cost about a hundred thousand dollars. The 'Roosevelt' had a crew of twenty men and Captain Bartlett.

The 'Roosevelt' left Sydney, C. B., where she was joined by Commander Peary, on July 26. She was next reported at Domini Run, Labrador, July 29, from which point she crossed to Greenland. The vessel next was heard from at Etah, Greenland. She passed Cape York on Aug. 7, and reached Etah on Aug. 16. The expedition's auxiliary steamer, 'Erik,' in the meantime, had visited various settlements in Greenland, and secured natives and dogs for the explorer, and turned them over to the 'Roosevelt' on Aug. 13

At Etah the 'Roosevelt' overhauled her machinery, took on board her last supply of coal from the 'Erik,' and thence proceeded north with Esquimaux to the number of twenty-three on board, and about two hundred dogs.

When nothing had been heard of the 'Roosevelt' by last July, friends of the Arctic explorer, who had expected a message of some kind in May or June, began to be worried at the long delay. This anxiety, however, was not shared by the members of the club, who then said they did not expect to hear from Peary until October or November. It was then explained that his only way of getting news down from the north was by whaling ships.

Peary planned to have his headquarters three hundred and thirty miles north of Cape Sabine. From that point he hoped to make his actual journey to the Pole, a distance of five hundred miles, across a desert of ice and snow. This final dash he expected to make in a month or six weeks from the time he left headquarters.

In an interview just before he left New York a year ago last spring, Mr. Peary expressed confidence in the success of the venture. He explained that nearly all the men accompanying him were members of former expeditions and thoroughly familiar with the work ahead of them. He continued: 'This is my ninth trip to the Arctic, and, barring sickness and other contingencies, I will give the Pole the hardest try it has had yet. I hope to win. There are three strong points in my favor; first, the 'Roosevelt,' the most powerful Arctic boat ever built; second, my knowledge gained by nineteen years in the Arctic, and, third, my knowledge of the Esquimaux and how to get them.'

Asked what good it would do, if he found the Pole, Mr. Peary said: 'It will open up three million square miles of absolutely unknown regions that have been separated from the rest of the world for countless ages.'

The previous record for the point nearest the Pole was made by Capt. Cagni, of the Duke of Abruzzi's Italian expedition, who reached 86.34 north, or within 237 statute miles of the Pole. The point reached by Peary, 87.6, places him about two hundred and three miles from the Pole.



It takes more than modern machinery to produce good flour. It is the care used in selecting the wheat before it is ground and the searching tests of expert chemists afterwards that give

Royal Household Flour

its nutritious qualities, its purity and its uniform goodness. In its preparation no process tending to improve its quality is omitted or slighted. Tell your grocer that you want Royal Household because the makers guarantee it.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
157 Montreal.

TORONTO JUNCTION

ENCOURAGING MATERIAL AND MORAL PROGRESS OF THE THRIVING AND AMBITIOUS TOWN.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Toronto Junction may be ranked among the local option pioneers in Ontario. A few municipalities had tried the law before its enactment here in 1904, but the present strong movement towards local prohibition in the province may be traced to the success of the measure in this town. Further, Toronto Junction is peculiarly situated, and is therefore a good example of what such a by-law can accomplish. It is a large manufacturing town on the borders of a great city. All around it are communities under license. Liquor may therefore be easily obtained by those determined to get it. This has its advantages and disadvantages.

Its advantages are stated by Sherwell and Rowntree. They say that the proximity of the city where liquor is sold legally is a safety-valve. There is no temptation to break the law where intoxicants can be procured lawfully with so little inconvenience. The disadvantages make themselves felt in other directions. Men who go a distance for drinking purposes generally drink to a greater excess than when they get it at home. Their 'sprees' are fewer in number, but worse in degree. Then liquor can be ordered from the city so easily that many have it delivered in small quantities wherever they please. In a place distant from a city this could not be done to anything like the same extent. At its worst, however, the condition means that habitual drinkers use the facilities at hand to gratify their appetite, and sometimes go farther than they did before. On the other hand, the experience of Toronto Junction proves that even these men cannot drink as frequently as they did before. The temperance people have claimed that if the bars were removed, many who now drink would not. That their position has been established by facts the following statements will show:

PECUNIARY EFFECT OF THE LAW.

Men are now saving money who never did so before. A prominent man here who is personally opposed to the law, and was formerly a liberal patron of the bars, admitted recently that he has now a bank account of his own for the first time in his life. A young man told an advocate of the act that he had stopped drinking from the day the act came into force, and had money saved to meet obligations that formerly would have been left unpaid. Even instances of life-long drunkards, who have abandoned their old habits and are now thrifty and comfortable, have come to light.

The majority of the manufacturers favor local option on account of its benefit to their men. One of the liquor men stated before the council at the last campaign that the trade they wanted was not that of the 'drunks' and 'loafers,' but of the working man going to and from his work, who would drop in to have a drink. How large that trade was one could realize by watching the men coming past those bars on their way home from the factories. On one occasion a friend of the writer's saw a large body of men from one of the factories passing this man's bar at noon, and every one of them went in. Those who know what the treating system is will understand what that habit meant to these men. Then some of the hotels adopted the free-lunch system, and men have been known to hang around the bars all evening, and never go home to supper at all. Now that trade has been killed at a stroke. No matter how much these men want to drink on such occasions they cannot get it. Hence, the improvement in their work and general condition, and the satisfaction their employers find in it.

Merchants dealing in the necessaries of life bear similar testimony. One of them said recently: 'There are women coming in here for the necessaries of life who, I know, have more money to spend on these things than they had formerly.' A provision merchant says that his cash receipts have grown from $2,148 for the month of September, 1903, before local option came into force, to $3,791 for September, 1906, and for the other months in a similar ratio. When asked if this was not to be accounted for by the growth in the town's population and general prosperity, he answered: 'Hardly; for with the growth of the place, other stores in my line have been opened, and the trade is cut up. It is to be explained largely by local option.'

BETTER HOMES NOW.

There is marked improvement in the homes of men who formerly drank steadily. A man who is in close touch with the public schools said that he knew children of such families who are better clothed, better fed, more regular in attendance at school, and in every way improved. Physicians, pastors, and others in touch with the home life of the people bear emphatic testimony to the same effect. Opponents of the measure said that the closing of the bars would drive liquor into the homes, and that women and children would drink. Professional men like those above mentioned say there is no evidence of this in the homes they know. Some do have liquor delivered at their residences, but comparatively few of those who formerly patronized the bars do so, and those who use it there are simply those who drank before.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE TOWN.

The growth in the town is remarkable. The population increased from 6,941 in 1903, the year in which local option was enacted, to 8,563 in 1905. The assessment increased from $3,259,805 in 1903 to $4,643,190 in 1905. The per capita wealth increased from $470 in 1903 to $542 in 1905. Even the hotel properties are assessed more highly now than when under license. This is not all due to local option, but it surely disposes of the argument that local prohibition would kill the town. Its popularity as a residential suburb increases daily. A large measure of this is undoubtedly due to the banishing of the bars.

LESS CRIME THAN EVER.

The police records are the most eloquent testimony in favor of the law. The number of convictions for drunkenness is as follows: Under license from May 1, 1902, to May 1, 1904: Residents convicted, 12; non-residents convicted, 26; total, 38. Under local option from May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1906: Residents convicted, 5; non-residents convicted, 11; total, 16. The most significant statement is that since local option came into force every one convicted for drunkenness got drunk outside the town. In not one case could they trace his condition to liquor sold here. The police say that rowdyism is driven from the streets, and the rowdy element no longer hangs around our street corners and public places. They say, too, that they do not know any instance of women or others drinking in the homes because of the closing of the bars. 'As a matter of fact,' said one of the police authorities, 'we are no longer manufacturing drunks in Toronto Junction.'

BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOR PARTY.

SOCIALISTS CAPTURE FIRST CONVENTION.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 30.—The first convention of the new labor party to be held in British Columbia or in Canada, has been captured by the Socialists. Straight laborites are discussing the propriety of withdrawing in a body.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

NOMINATIONS ON NOV. 3—POLLING ON DEC. 20.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—The by-election in the Magdalen Islands, for the Provincial Legislature, to replace the late Mr. Leslie, will take place on Dec. 20 next, nomination having been fixed for Nov. 3. There are so far four ministerial candidates in the field, Dr. Delaney, ex-M.P.P., L. A. Theriault, F. V. Atkinson, and Mr. Leslie, cousin of the late member.

TORONTO CIVIC SCANDAL

FALSE TENDERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PUT IN TO MAKE SHOW OF COMPETITION.

Toronto, Oct. 30 —The trial of the first civic cases commenced before the Police Magistrate to-day that of the St. Lawrence roof contract. The defendants were A. B. Ormsby, Harry Hutson, J. T. Hutson, Asa Matthews, Thomas Douglas, A. E. Wheeler and the Metallic Roofing Company. They are charged with conspiracy to restrain competition. The principal witness was George H. Duthie, secretary of the Roofers' Supply Association, and he told how all the defendants met in his office and decided that the Metallic Roofing Company should get the contract. To achieve this, all the other defendants put in false tenders higher than that of the Metallic Roofing Company, and in return the Roofing Company paid them $275 each. The false tenders were to give the appearance of competition, while in reality there was none.

ENDS HIS LIFE.

MANAGER OF THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, PORT HOPE, DIES BY ASPHYXIATION.

Port Hope, Ont., Oct. 31.—J. F. Jackson, manager of the Bell Telephone Company here, is supposed to have committed suicide by inhaling gas. He was found early this morning in the kitchen with the gas tube of the kitchen stove in his mouth. Dr. Forest and Dr. Clems were called in, but nothing could be done. An inquest will be held by Dr. McKinley, the coroner. Mr. Jackson came to Port Hope about a year ago from Peterborough. He leaves a widow and three small children.

INQUEST AT BUCKINGHAM

Many Arrests Made as Result of Verdict of Coroner's Jury

THESE INCLUDE MESSRS. MACLAREN, DR. RODRIGUE, AND SEVERAL STRIKERS AND POLICE.

'We the undersigned jurors declare that we find that Thomas Belanger and Francois Theriault came to their death in the town of Buckingham in the district of Ottawa on the 8th of October, 1906, being killed in the course of a riot by Frank Kiernan, John C. Cummings, both of Buckingham; Pierre Picard, of the city of Montreal; Roy Ingraham, presently in the town of Buckingham; F. W. Warner, presently dead, and the other constables, shooting at them, in such circumstances that they should be sent before the criminal court. We find that Albert Maclaren and Alex. Maclaren, both of Buckingham, are guilty of their death in bringing in these men, and should go before the criminal court. We also find that Adelard Hamelin, Hilaire Charette, Louis Landry, Jean Baptiste Clement, Colbert Bastien, George Robinson Croteau, all of the town of Buckingham, and many others, are guilty in that they accompanied those men in this assault in which they met their death, and should be sent before the criminal court. We also find that Dr. Rodrigue, of Buckingham, is more guilty than any of the other magistrates in the town, in that he anticipated serious trouble and neglected to do his duty, and that he, too, should go before the criminal court. Two jurors do not agree, M. Goulet and J. Hamelin.'

The verdict was signed by the other fourteen jurymen, John C. McCallum being the foreman. It was exactly in accord with the coroner's address.

The Crown will require a few days to determine what future action will be taken. It is known that Judge Choquette, of Montreal, will open the preliminary investigation at an early date.

Following the verdict, at the instance of the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Ed. Guerin, warrants were sworn out for the arrest of such as the verdict implicated. These were at once served by Chief Detective McCaskill, as representative of the Quebec Government. After the announcement of the verdict Yvon Lamontagne, on behalf of the strikers, found criminally responsible for accompanying Belanger, appeared before the coroner with the men and got them and Dr. Rodrigue off on parole until Saturday afternoon, when they will appear before the magistrate. The detectives and the Messrs. Maclaren were dealt with in a similar way. The word of the counsel was enough in each case. Detective McCaskill is staying to prepare for the coming investigation.

The evidence of the afternoon comprised statements by Messrs. Alex. Maclaren, Manager Vallillee and Jas. Gillespie, the engineer who made a survey of the ground where the fight took place.

Mr. Alex. Maclaren swore that the shot seemed to come from the strikers, forty feet from the men on the bank. He was thirty feet from the constables. He was not asked any question, that could incriminate himself, and Mr. Albert Maclaren was not called at all.

The manager of the company, Mr. Vallillee, who is also Mayor of the town, said he assisted swearing in the constables, but did not know that they had firearms till after the fight.

In a masterly address to the jury Coroner McMahon emphasized the necessity of fixing the responsibility on some persons for the death of Belanger and Theriault. If the jury decided that there was no criminal responsibility it would not be doing its duty. Some witnesses had come determined to hide the truth but considering there were over eighty altogether, the variation in some testimony was not strange. It was clearly a case of homicide. Belanger and Theriault were shot in front, and the bullets should have been fired by those facing them, the constables. Cummings, Picard, Warner, Ingraham and Kiernan, who were in the front row, seemed to be responsible for the killing. Alex. Maclaren was in the front also, but there was a good deal of contradiction about his exact position. The Maclarens might be deserving of blame for not trying to avert the engagement between the fifteen armed constables and a hundred and fifty strikers, which could not fail to result in bloodshed. Charette, Landry, Clement, Couture, Hamelin were mentioned among strikers who were culpable because they encouraged Belanger to make the attack. The most serious question to decide was whether the constables should not have attempted to effect arrests instead of firing. No doubt the strikers were gathered to do an illegal fighting, were disturbers of the peace and could not be shot down. The bullet wounds in the front of the dead and wounded strikers indicated that they were shot before retreating, while most of the constables were hit chiefly in the back and sides. This would indicate that the constables started firing and the coroner relied more upon this circumstance than the testimony. He closed with a severe censure of Dr. Rodrigue for not reading the Riot Act or dismissing the strikers from violence, when he was familiar with their designs.

Mr. Alex. Cunningham, Buckingham, lumber merchant, swore that he was sure Alexander Maclaren fired the first shot, and Albert Maclaren the second.

Mrs. William Baker, a German lady, testified that Robinson Croteau, who boarded with her, asked for his dinner early on the day of the strike, saying that he wanted to go home for his gun, because there was going to be bloodshed in the afternoon.

Charles Johnson told that an old chum, Theophile Chenier, wanted to borrow a gun from him that day, saying that he was going to do some shooting in the afternoon. Johnson did not lend his firearm nor did he see Chenier in the riot.

Damase Bourassa related that two union men told him they were going to bring rifles. He saw guns at the strikers' hall.

Hilaire Charette, lieutenant of the dead strike leader, swore that the union discussed firearms, but it was the intention to use them only 'for a show.' There was a solemn vow in the union not to tell what happened at meetings, but it did not keep a witness from telling everything in a court. All the guns brought to the hall were for the same purpose.

Harry Cowan, a hardware dealer, swore that he sold five revolvers and five boxes of cartridges to the Maclarens four days before the fight. He also saw Belanger with a rough four-foot stick in the procession.

Damase Bourassa told of Belanger's remark to the strikers before the fight. He told them if any person was killed it would likely be himself first.

Chisholm Pearson, sixteen years old, son of Magistrate Pearson, said:

'I saw the buggy pass with rifles in it and Dr. Rodrigue was covering them with a rug. I am not sure which side started shoting, but I saw Ovile Dubé throw stones at Mr. Alexander Maclaren.'

Mrs. Theriault and Mrs. Belanger widows of the dead strikers, were examined briefly. Both swore their husbands had no revolvers and had said nothing about the fight before leaving home.

Albert Kennedy said Belanger bought a box of cartridges from him the day of the fight, and the Saturday before wanted to purchase a revolver. Kennedy had none large enough. Altogether he judged he made fifteen sales of cartridges.

Milo Stearns, lumber agent, of Montreal, was on the way to Montreal the day of the trouble. He heard about it on the stage down from Masson. He went to the hill and thought the first shots came from the strikers.

Louis Couture testified that he went to Masson with Charette for the rifles, but did not know what the arms were to be used for. This witness collapsed in the box and did not finish his story.

Antoine Parisien, who came from the shanty to give evidence, swore that Mr. Alexander Maclaren fired two shots at Belanger.

Thomas Wells, agent for the Messrs. Maclaren, was the first witness, and he described the march of the strikers to the hill as a murderous-looking affair.

Thomas J. Thompson, chief of the Thiel Detectives, swore that the police never anticipated any trouble till they were accosted by the strikers. He confirmed the story of Superintendent Carrington, of this agency, that the only instructions given to the constables were to use firearms for self-protection.

Thomas Simmons, mechanical engineer for the Maclaren Company, said he was given a revolver a week before the fight to use, if necessary, in guarding the mill property.

Eusebe Rochon was working on the Maclaren logs when the fight occurred. The first shot hit his pike pole and the next wounded him in the hand. Henry Cook, beside him, he said, was also wounded, and at first it was thought he dropped into the river and was drowned.

Michael Butler, another workman, said he was threatened by strikers on his way to work.

ACCUSED ARRAIGNED.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Twelve men at Buckingham named in the verdict of the coroner's jury as being guilty of murder or accessory thereto in connection with strike riots, were formally re-arrested on Saturday afternoon. Pleas of not guilty were entered in each case and parole was continued until next Friday without bail. A guarantee was given by the lawyers that all would appear next Friday. On that day Judge Choquet will be present and arrange for the preliminary hearings.

Ex-Ald. W. G. Black, of Ottawa, inspector for insurance, visited Buckingham yesterday to see that the Maclarens have a sufficient watchmen and detective force guarding the mills and yards. He says the insurance companies are more interested than any one else, as the lumber is insured up to the limit.

RICH SILVER STRIKE

ORE TAKEN OUT NEAR PORT ARTHUR ALMOST SOLID METAL.

Port Arthur, Ont., Oct. 30:—The richest silver discovery in this district was made in the West End Silver Mountain Mine on Saturday, when the company struck a fabulously rich section of the vein. Ore was taken out almost solid in silver. There is great excitement in the town on account of the discovery.

LIQUOR MAN APPEALS.

Amherstburg, Ont., Oct. 30.—George Holmes, hotelkeeper, has entered an appeal against a conviction under the liquor license law made by Magistrate Reaman, of Essex. The case brings up an interesting point. Holmes alleges the Essex magistrate had no authority to register a conviction, as there is a magistrate here before whom the case should have come. He further asserts it is illegal to convict a man in his absence, and insists he was not present when the case came up.

BIGRAILWAY SCHEME

COMPANY SEEKING POWERS TO BUILD ACROSS ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Estevan, Sask., Oct. 30.—The Crawford Bay and St. Mary's Railway Company will apply to the Dominion Parliament next session for an act authorizing the company to construct and operate an extensive continuation of its railway from the present terminus at Lethbridge southeasterly to Lake Pakoghkee, thence in a general easterly direction by the most feasible route through the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, south of Cypress Hills, along the Frenchman River, and north of Twelve-Mile Lake and Willow Brush Lake to Hartney, in the province of Manitoba, with power to connect with the Canadian Northern Railway at Hartney, and to increase the capital stock of the company to $25,000,000.

WINNIPEG PETITION DROPPED.

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—The 'Tribune' published a settlement last night that the election petition against the return of Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P. for Winnipeg, has been dropped.

DEATH OF EARL OF CRANBROOK.

Was Former Home-Secretary and Secretary for War.

London, Oct. 30.—Gathorne Gathorne Hardy, first Earl of Cranbrook, who was a former Home Secretary, Secretary for War and Lord President of the Council, died to-day at Hemsted Park. He was born in 1814.

Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, first Earl of Cranbrook (created 1892), Viscount Cranbrook (1878), Baron Medway (1892), G. C. S. I., P.C., was third son of the late John Hardy, Dunstall Hall, Burton-on-Trent, M.P. for Bradford for ten years, and Isabel, daughter of Richard Gathorne, Kirkby Lonsdale. He was granted the additional name of Gathorne in 1878. His title was taken from Cranbrook, one of the Seven Hundreds of which he was Lord. He was born at Bradford on Oct. 1, 1814, and married, in 1838, Jane, daughter of the late James Orr, Hollywood, County Down (she died on Nov. 13, 1897). His Lordship was a member of the Church of England, and in politics a Conservative. In 1847 he contested Bradford, was member for Leominster 1856-65, and in 1865 returned for Oxford University as well. He selected that seat and sat for it till 1878, when he was raised to the peerage. In 1858-59 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. In 1866 he became President of the Poor Law Board, with a seat in the cabinet. He was Home Secretary in 1867-68; Secretary for War, in 1874-78; Secretary for India, 1878-80; President of the Council, 1885 and 1886-92. Educated at Shrewsbury School, Oriel College, Oxford, he became a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was a D.C.L. of Oxford, an LL.D. of Cambridge, and Honorary Fellow of Oriel College. Lord Cranbrook owned six thousand acres in Kent and Sussex and was a partner in Lowmoor Iron Works.

P. R. JARVIS.

Stratford, Oct. 29.—Mr. P. R. Jarvis, J.P., Mayor of Stratford from 1863 to 1867, is dead at the age of eighty-two years, after an illness of some weeks. Deceased was born in Oakville, but had resided here nearly sixty years. Ex-Mayor Jarvis was one of Stratford's foremost citizens. He had travelled extensively, having sailed around the world by sailing ship in his youth. A large family survive, including F. S. Jarvis, manager of the Merchants Bank, Galt; T. N. Jarvis, vice-president of the Lehigh Valley Railway, New York; C. B. Jarvis, Rochester; Peter R. Jarvis, Minneapolis; Edgar R. Melfort, Saskatchewan; Mrs. (Hon.) T. M. Daly, Mrs. F. Torrance, Winnipeg; Mrs. J. J. Woods, Mrs. G. H. Horne, and Miss Jarvis, Stratford.

A SUDDEN DEATH

REV. DR. HUTT SUCCUMBS TO HEART FAILURE ON EVE OF SON'S CONTEMPLATED MARRIAGE.

Ingersoll, Oct. 31.—Preparations for a happy wedding were shrouded in sorrow and the community shocked last night by the sudden death of the Rev. Dr. Hutt, pastor of St. aul's Church. Shortly before six o'clock he was found dead in a chair in his study. Death came like a peaceful sleep. At seven o'clock he was to have officiated at the marriage of his second son, Hubert, at the residence of his eldest son, Mr. R. B. Hutt, assistant manager of the St. Charles Condensing Company. Wedding guests were in the house when his death occurred. The family and near friends are almost prostrated with grief.

The late Rev. Dr. Hutt was in his fifty-fifth year, and was entering upon his eighteenth year in the ministry here. He was a very forceful and argumentative pulpit and platform speaker and outspoken at al times. Until a few months ago he was a member of the Board of Education. He is survived by a widow and five grown up children, three sons and two daughters. He had been in poor health for the past couple of years. Heart failure is given as the cause of death.

MRS. WILLIAM McKEE.

Hemmingford, Que., Oct. 30.— The death of Mrs. William McKee, of Havelock, Que., occurred at her home last Wednesday. Mrs. McKee had been in failing health for some time.

ROCKWOOD HOAR.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 1.—Representative Rockwood Hoar, of the third Massachusetts district, son of the late Senator F. Hoar, died here to-night, after an illness of about five weeks. He became ill after attending a political meeting in Shrewsbury. He was fifty-one years old. The third congressional district Republican committee, which was in session at the time of Congressman Hoar's death, nominated Charles G. Washburn to fill the vacancy.

COUNT CHETE.

Madrid, Nov. 1.—Count Chete, president of the Spanish Academy, formerly Prime Minister, and the oldest European general, died to-day at the age of ninety-nine years.

THOMAS DELANEY.

New York, Nov. 1.—Thomas Delaney, who was the Independence League candidate for Congress in the Second District, Brooklyn, against the McCarron candidate, George H. Lindsay, died to-day of apendicitis at his home in Brooklyn. He had been ill less than a week. He leaves a widow and family.

MR. GEORGE HERRING.

London, Nov. 2.—George Herring, the noted English philanthropist, who in the course of his life contributed large sums of money to hospitals and charitable enterprises, died to-day after an operation for appendicitis. He made his first money on the race courses, and subsequently became identified with a number of large businesses.

NORTH BRUCE

Mr. John Tolmie, Liberal, Elected by Majority of 246.

Port Elgin, Ont., Oct. 30.— To-day's election for the House of Commons for the constituency of North Bruce, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. T. Bland, resulted in the return of Mr. John Tolmie, ex-M.P., by a majority of 246 over Mr. McLellan, Conservative. The returns are incomplete, a number of polls not having been heard from. In the general election of 1904 Mr. Bland, who was a very strong candidate, was returned by a majority of 107. In to-day's contest the position of the candidates as to popularity was reversed, Mr. Tolmie being well known and generally well liked, while Mr. McLellan was but little known throughout the riding, and created a poor impression on the stump. The different townships and towns of the riding gave the following majorities, and they are compared with those given in the general election of 1904 :—

Town.	Tolmie. (Lib.)	McLellan. (Con.)	Campbell. (Lib..	Bland. (Con.)
Bruce Township	275	...	171	...
Port Elgin Village	113	...	66	...
Kincardine town	95	...	...	29
Saugeen township	112	...	77	...
Southampton village	106	...	69	...
Tiverton village	29	...	17	...
Lindsay township	*30	...	...	19
Arran township	...	*150	...	172
Tara village ..	...	1	...	9
Wiarton town . ..		28	...	73
Amabel township	...	*80	59	...
Albermarle township	...	*40	...	18
Eastnor township	...	*50	...	103
St. Edmund township		*28	...	47
Kincardine township		*47	...	87
	*670	*426	*450	557

*Incomplete.

Majority for Tolmie over McLellan (incomplete), 246.

Majority for Bland over Campbell, 107.

SUPREME COURT

SEVERAL APPEALS HEARD LAST WEEK.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.— In the Supreme Court to-day the hearing of the appeal in Morel vs. Lafrancois was first taken up. The appellant, defendant, in 1903, acquired the right of cutting timber for seven years on a piece of land on Sault a la Puce river, owned by the respondent, plaintiff, in the parish of Chateau Richer, near Quebec. He cut timber there in the winter of 1903-4, and on going on with the work during the winter of 1904-5, he was summoned for trespass and an action was brought against him by the plaintiff in ejectment, and for damages on account, as alleged, of his having carried on his work beyond the limits of the licence. In the trial court the action was maintained, the damages being assessed at $90. This judgment was unanimously reversed by the Court of Review, upon a construction of the intention of the parties as shown by the license agreement. On further appeal the Court of King's Bench restored the trial court judgment with costs, Chief Justice Lacoste and Mr. Justice Hall dissenting. The defendant appeals and contends that his license gave him the right to cut timber on the whole of the lands in question during the full term of seven years, and to use a travelled road to draw it out. Judgment was reserved. C. E. Dorion, K.C., for appellant; L. P. Pelletier, K.C., for respondent.

Delisle vs. Arcand was then taken up. The plaintiff, appellant, brought a possessory action against the respondent for trespass by building a wall on the bank of the tailrace of his mill, in the parish of Portneuf, and for damages by obstructing and fouling the tailrace and the canal by which water power was got by him from Portneuf river. The trial court maintained the action, but without damages. The Court of King's Bench reversed this judgment and dismissed the action with costs, on the ground that boundaries had not been established between the properties of the parties, which were contingous at the place in dispute, and that plainiff to failed to prove exclusive possession as proprietor for the year and a day preceding his action. By the present appeal the plaintiff asks to have the Superior Court judgment restored, with an assessment of damages proved. G. G. Stuart, K.C., and Chaloult for appellant; L. P. Pelletier, K.C., for respondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 30. — In the Supreme Court to-day the arguments were concluded in Delisle vs. Arcand, and judgment was reserved.

The next appeal taken up was the Quebec-North Shore Road Trustees vs. the King. The suit was by the Crown on information in respect to the moneys of the 'common school fund' to the extent of $58,000, invested in the debentures of the road by the late Province of Canada, of which the Dominion is now trustee for Ontario and Quebec, and also $20,000 loaned to the trustees by the late Province of Canada, now an asset of the Dominion. Interest was paid to debenture holders generally, including the Crown, until Jan. 1, 1859, but since then interest has been paid in full only to holders of the Montmorency Bridge debentures, and in part to other bond holders; but nothing has been paid to the Crown on any of its bonds or the loan. The Crown asked to have a declaration as to its rights and obtained a judgment in the Exchequer Court, settling its position. The trustees and private bondholders appeal against the first and second paragraphs of the Exchequer Court judgment, which declare, first, that the Crown is entitled to a share of all future distributions of interest pari passu with other bondholders of a like class; and, second, that, in respect to Montmorency Bridge debentures, the Crown was entitled to arrears of interest for which provision has been made pending the suit, unless such funds should appear to have been provided out of funds not applicable to such payments on a proper taking of accounts. Judgment was reserved. Stuart, K.C., and Lafleur, K.C., for the Turnpike Trustees; C. E. Dorion, K.C., for the private bondholders. Shepley, K.C., for the Crown respondent.

Judgments in Quebec cases argued this term were delivered, dismissing the appeals with costs in Cantin vs. Berube; Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Co. vs. Julien, and Guardian Fire & Life Association vs. Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Oct. 19.

In view of the measure of temperance reform promised next year by the government, the annual meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance at Manchester this week have a special interest. It is well known that the U. K. A., under the presidency of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, has voiced the more thoroughgoing—some would say the fanatical, wing of temperance reformers. It is therefore satisfactory, in the interests of unity, to note that at these meetings there was no disposition to pose as intractable or unwilling to work as far as possible with other sections of the party, though no doubt it is not in the more abstract statement of principles so much as in their practical application to determining policy that inconvenient differences are most likely to occur.

The first business was the election of a new president in place of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The choice of the executive, unanimously ratified by the assembly, fell upon Mr. Leif. Jones, M.P., a young and able man, who has made his mark in the country and in the new House of Commons, and who, as was said in proposing his name, 'had been like a son to their great leader, with whom, in the intimate intercourse of personal friendship, he had interchanged thoughts and hopes and fears and purposes concerning every department of their great agitation.' Mr. Leif. Jones, in accepting office, said their policy remained 'the suppression of the liquor traffic by the operative will of an enlightened people.' Their founders never contemplated prohibition against the will of the people; it was their aim to educate the people. He believed that during the last fifty years legislation on this matter had lagged behind the knowledge and desire of the people. Still, much had been accomplished. Drink had been deprived of its pretensions one by one. It was not even a good investment in these days. Then the medical profession had discovered, and exposed to the public, the fact that alcohol was a useless, noxious, dangerous drug. In legislation, Sunday closing had been enacted for Wales and Ireland, as for Scotland; there had been limitation of houses, the forbidding of public meetings, and also of payment of wages, at public houses; and all such progress was due to temperance organization. Referring to their critics, he said their own policy was always to get what they could. Whilst working for prohibition, they did not regard as unimportant efforts to improve the existing licensing law. They would work for the half loaf, but that did not mean they were prepared to break their teeth on every stone that might be offered to them. They were told that unless their proposals commended themselves to the man in the street as just and reasonable they would be waste paper. If that meant that they had to convince the man in the street that they were just and reasonable, he agreed, but if it meant that the man in the street was to lead them and tell them what ought to be done, he denied it entirely. That would be an appeal from knowledge to ignorance, from the man who cared and toiled to solve the problem to the careless and indifferent. They believed the time was ripe for giving the people power to control the liquor traffic. 'We are at a crisis in our fortunes,' concluded the new president. 'If we do our work in the coming winter, as I hope we shall do, I am persuaded that this time next year we shall be rejoicing that the people have the power in their hands.'

The late president's son, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, spoke quite in his father's vein. He pleaded for money, quoting the story of the old lady who, hearing the parson say in his sermon that money was a 'sine qua non,' reported him as having said that money was 'a sign of going on.' He agreed with Mr. Lloyd George that the difficulty was to get people to 'live up to their perorations,' and he pleaded for the sinking of minor differences and for combination on the great principles on which they were agreed.

A resolution condemning both municipalization and 'disinterested management' of the drink trade was carried with only two dissentients. It will be recollected that it is on the question of 'disinterested management' that the Alliance is at variance with the new Temperance League. Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., in proposing this resolution, claimed that the plan was discredited by the results obtained in South Carolina, in Russia, and in Sweden. In 38 percent of the towns of Norway, however, the sale of spirits was entirely prohibited, and to this was entirely due any progress that had taken place in Norway.

GIANTS OF THE SEA.

BRITISH WILL BUILD BATTLESHIPS LARGER THAN THE 'DREADNOUGHT.'

London, Oct. 30.—The 'Daily Mail' says it learns that the Admiralty is contemplating the construction of battleships larger and more powerful than the 'Dreadnought,' and having guns that will throw the latter's into the shade. It is impossible to reply to the new German ships by putting more twelve-inch guns on a battleship. The conditions necessitate a new type of monster gun. It is believed that the pattern chosen will be a gun of thirteen and a half inch calibre, roughly fifty and a half feet long, and weighing from eighty-five to eighty-six tons. Probably eight of these will be mounted on each ship, so that all can be fired in a broadside, and six ahead or astern.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Stormy Debate on the Trades Dispute Bill

THE QUESTION ONE OF METHODS, NOT PRINCIPLE, DECLARES MR. ASQUITH.

London, Nov. 1.—The resumption in the House of Commons to-day of the debate on the trades disputes bill, including the amendment of Oct. 20 to clause 4, placing union funds beyond the reach of attack, led to some lively scenes.

Members of the Opposition, in their speeches, twitted the ministers with surrendering to the labor party. Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, retorted that the question at issue was not one of principle, but of methods. He said he saw nothing dishonorable or unworthy in deferring to the feelings of those most interested in the matter, and that it was a question of expediency in which the associations of employers and employed were put on the same level. He unhesitatingly supported the amended clause. Mr. Haldane, Secretary of War, also explained that it was not in deference to Mr. James Keir Hardie, the labor member, that he had adopted his present attitude toward the new clause, but rather because there was an enormous preponderance of feeling in favor of doing things in the simplest way.

After other members of the government had spoken in a similar strain, Mr. Samuel Roberts, Conservative, proposed to insert the original clause. This proposal was defeated by 372 votes to 79, amid loud ministerial and labor cheering.

There subsequently were further heated scenes on the motion, made by a member of the Opposition, to omit Ireland from the operation of the act.

In moving this motion, Viscount Castlereagh, Conservative, contended it would give absolute immunity to lawlessness. Mr. Samuel Henry Butcher, Conservative, seconded this motion, on the same ground. The Irish members then violently reproached Mr. Butcher for slandering his own country and for unworthily taking up false reports which have been dead for twenty-five years. Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish party, said he could conceive of no more unworthy or disgraceful scandal than to come to parliament when Ireland was in a state of profound peace, and suggest that it was unsafe to give Ireland the same rights as England. This was evidently to be the plan of campaign, in view of next year's legislation for Ireland.

After further heated discussion, in which the Speaker ignored appeals to call Mr. Redmond to order, Sir John Lawson Walton, Liberal, explained that the agricultural associations of Ireland did not come within the legal meaning of a trade union. Viscount Castlereagh, on the advice of his supporters, then wanted to withdraw his motion, but the Nationalists insisted upon a division, and the motion was rejected, 282 to 35. The incident was then closed.

EDUCATION BILL

MR. ASQUITH HINTS AT AN APPEAL AGAINST HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Nov. 2.—Mr. Herbert Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech at Manchester to-day in which he referred to the amendments made in the House of Lords to the Education Bill. He said the nation had decided that all schools maintained by rates and taxes must be under unfettered public control.

The government could not, if it would, and would not if it could, infringe on that decision. The statement is interpreted in some quarters as showing the intention of the government to appeal to the country against the House of Lords.

CHILD AND FEMALE LABOR

MRS. FOSTER TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Oct. 30.—By direction of President Roosevelt Mrs. J. Ellen Foster has been detailed from the Department of Justice to investigate the condition of women and children workers throughout the country. Legislation on this subject is pending before Congress. Mrs. Foster went to the Philippines with the Taft party, and represented the United States Government at the International Red Cross Conference in St. Petersburg.

THE LATE SIR RICHARD TANGYE

SKETCH OF A REMARKABLE CAREER.

The death of Sir Richard Tangye, the famous engineer, which occurred at Coombe Bank, Kingston Hill, Surrey, England, on the 14th instant, removes from the ranks of England's business leaders one of their most striking and successful figures. Born at Redruth, Cornwall, in 1833, he had a most successful career, literally building his way up from the lowest rung in company with his two elder brothers until they had founded and seen develop into one of the greatest industrial concerns in the kingdom the huge Cornwall Engineering Works. He began as a pupil teacher in a small Quaker school, then became clerk to a Birmingham engineer, started manufacturing with his brothers in a four-shillings-a-week packing room, being the commercial head of the business. They invented a machine that would fluff up the surface of the lint wanted in the Crimean war, and James, one of the brothers, invented a hydraulic jack. This was successfully used in launching the 'Great Eastern' in 1838, and from that date the firm began to make rapid headway. They worked out the ideas of Mr. Weston, the inventor of the pulley block; they invented hydraulic shears for cutting cold iron bars. The Tangyes were as fertile in new ideas of their own as they were ready to examine the merits of anyone else's notions. Encouragement was given to all their employees to breed 'happy thoughts,' and not a year passed without some novelty appearing on their lists. Their ingenuity won a world-wide fame, and many problems, both possible and impossible, were propounded for their solution. To take a couple of curious instances, one of Orsini's fellow-conspirators submitted drawings of something that looked suspiciously like a bomb, and a Greek merchant at Constantinople sent in a request for a machine that would 'skin dogs alive.' Neither of these orders was booked. In several other ways the firm were pioneers. They claim to have been the first to issue fully-priced and illustrated catalogues of their various wares; they introduced the nine-hours day unsolicited; they gave their hands the benefit of a scheme of profit-sharing; and they instituted a medal for twenty-five years of faithful service, which now has some hundreds of wearers. Some famous uses of the Tangye jacks may be mentioned. They lifted Cleopatra's Needle from the Egyptian beach, and set it up in its position on the Embankment, one of them being enclosed in the pedestal as a memorial of this achievement; they raised the colossal statue of Rameses II. from the sands of Memphis; they enabled a new foundation to be put under a drooping factory chimney at Birmingham, and performed a like service for a house at Nantwich that had subsided owing to the salt workings beneath; and one of them, promptly applied by a resourceful bystander, refloated a ship that had stranded in Falmouth harbor during a storm.

Sir Richard was in all this the partner whose commercial astuteness carried his brothers' inventive imagination through practical channels to successful developments. Eventually he became head of the firm, and won a knighthood and other honors. In politics a Liberal, a Free Trader, and a personal friend of John Bright, he held that railway companies were the most formidable opponents of England's industry. He took a keen interest in the municipal development of Birmingham, was widely respected, and enjoyed the high esteem of all who knew him. At the funeral, Dr. Guinness Rogers paid a lofty tribute to Sir Richard's simplicity of life, his courtesy to his employees, his kindly sentiment in politics, his devotion to principle and loyalty, to truth, and the supreme charm of his family life. The world had not lost him, he declared, for his influence had survived him.

KAISER HONORS DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

CREATES HIM A FIELD MARSHAL OF PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The Emperor William has created the Duke of Connaught a field marshal of the Prussian army, an honor that is rarely conferred on foreigners. The Emperor Francis Joseph is the only other one holding similar rank.

IN MACEDONIA

BULGARIAN MANOEUVRES ON FRONTIER END—SULTAN'S RESTRAINING HAND.

New York, Oct. 31.—The New York 'Herald' has the following cable from Constantinople: The Bulgarian manoeuvres in the neighborhood of the Macedonian frontier have ended, and the Turkish reserves in consequence have been withdrawn. In Turkish circles these Bulgarian manoeuvres are looked upon as distinctly provocative. Turkey's reply was to mass two hundred and fifty thousand troops upon the Macedonian frontier. For some time past the Turkish and Bulgarian troops, almost in battle array, faced one another. It was a dangerous incident and rival armies might soon have been at each other's throats. Any one here who knows Bulgaria, especially those who have been there lately, are fully aware that the Bulgarians, headed by Prince Ferdinand, have a fixed ambition of some day or another making a rush into Macedonia and occupying that country.

THE ROSS RIFLE

MINOR DEFECTS LEAD TO ARMS BEING RECALLED FROM THE WEST.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Inquiry of the Mounted Police Department elicits the information that minor defects have been discovered in the mechanism of the Ross rifles recently issued to the force in the west. As a result the arms are being recalled in order that this defect may be made good.

DEATH PENALTY ABOLISHED

MEASURE APPROVED BY THE FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The Cabinet held a meeting to-day, and approved a measure providing for the abolition of the death penalty. This means that parliament, at its coming session, will enact a law to that effect. Such action has been expected since the office of 'Monsieur de Paris,' or public executioner, was suppressed a few months ago, by the excision of his salary from the budget. At that time neither the Sarrien Ministry nor the Chamber of Deputies took formal action, declaring that capital punishment would no longer be inflicted in France, but M. Clemenceau, the new Prime Minister, has decided on taking a definite step to that end.

EMIGRATION FRAUDS

British Government to Make an Effective Amendment to Merchant Shipping Bill

RESULT OF MR. MACKENZIE KING'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 2.—As a result of the representations made to the Colonial Office by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister of Labor for Canada, the British Government has decided to introduce the desired legislation at the present session. Owing, however, to the difficulty of introducing the new bill at this late period of the session, the government has taken advantage of the Merchant Shipping Bill now before the House, by making an amendment to this bill. Mr. David Lloyd George, the president of the Board of Trade, will propose the following amendment:—

'If any person by any false representation, fraud or false pretence induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage steerage passage on any ship he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period of three months.'

Mr. King, in speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, said he had found Lord Elgin, the Colonial Secretary, most desirous of meeting the wishes of the Canadian Government. Lord Elgin, himself, drafted the aforementioned amendment.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor for Canada, has been successful in his mission to London, which was undertaken for the purpose of inducing the Imperial Government to adopt legislation similar to that already in force in Canada for the punishment of any individuals employing false representations, either to induce or to deter emigration to the colonies. Instances have repeatedly occurred in which British workingmen have been brought out to this country upon the glowing promises of employment that did not materialize when they got here. In some cases the promised positions did not exist at all. In other cases they were wanted only as strike-breakers. The Canadian Parliament, two years ago, made this sort of thing punishable by law. Unfortunately, however, it was not able to reach those who kept out of this country and plied their calling in London, and other large centres of population in the Old Country. A resolution was accordingly adopted last session, upon the initiative of Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., and with the approval of the Minister of Labor, that advised the Old Country to adopt measures similar to our own for the protection of its own people. The mission of Mr. King was to press this matter upon the attention of the Colonial Office. The Colonial Secretary has now announced his intention of dealing with the matter by an amendment to the Merchants Shipping Act.

AMERICAN CANNED MEAT

Mr. Haldane Replies That Col. Hobbs's Report will not be Made Public

BRITISH ARMY HAVE $400,000 WORTH OF UNITED STATES CANNED GOODS ON HAND.

London, Nov. 1.—Mr. Haldane, Secretary of War, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Progressive Conservative, said the government did not intend to make public the report of Lieut.-Col. Hobbs, who went to the United States to inspect meat supplies for the British army shortly after the packing-house scandal, and he (the secretary) could not make a statement on the subject until a final decision regarding future contracts had been arrived at. The British army still held about three quarters of a million pounds of American canned meat, costing $400,000, and there was no present intention of sending an officer to investigate the question of supplying the army from Australian sources.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

INCREASE IN EARNINGS OVER LAST YEAR OVER $400,000.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—In the statement published last week of the results of last year's operations of the government railway system it was not made clear that the surplus on the Intercolonial Railway for 1905 was $93,882. The Prince Edward Island Railway showed, however, a deficit of $36,982, which reduced the net surplus of the whole government railway system to $56,899. The increase in earnings for the present fiscal year up to Oct. 22 over the corresponding period of last year was $410,318.

ANARCHISTS

EMMA GOLDMAN AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

New York, Oct. 31.—Emma Goldman, five other women and five men, all of whom are alleged to be anarchists, and who were arrested last night for alleged violation of the section of the penal code, which prohibits 'unlawful assemblies for the purpose of overthrowing the Government,' were arraigned in the Police Court to-day, and held in $1,000 bail each for further examination. Morris Berkowitz, who was arraigned on a charge of attempting to incite riot at the time the arrests were made, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS

SECRET-TEMPER CROSS-CUT FOR FARMERS



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

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the 'Razor Steel' brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

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Maple Leaf Saw Works, Galt, Ont.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Local Business and Commercial Bodies Still Working on Scheme

URGE EXTENSION OF WESTERN PARK TO SHERBROOKE STREET.

The council of the Montreal Board of Trade received a leter on Thursday from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association reviewing its efforts to induce the Dominion Government to appoint a commission to report on the best means of establishing a national system of technical education, and asking the council to adopt a resolution endorsing its petition in that connection.

The council, which as far back as 1903 had co-operated with the Manufacturers' Association in forming a citizens' committee on technical education, was unanimous in agreeing to endorse the association's petition.

The organization committee of the Franco-British Exhibition of Science, Arts and Industries, to be held in London in 1908, had addressed a communication to the council asking for its support and co-operation, expressing the belief that much of the success of the enterprise will depend upon the assistance given by boards of trade and other commercial organizations. The letter concluded with the statement that it is desired to give the greatest possible publicity to the scheme of the exhibition and to secure as many helpers and exhibitors as possible. To this end the organizing committee appealed through the Montreal Board of Trade to the manufacturers and producers of the city and district of Montreal for generous co-operation.

The council ordered that a reply be sent stating that it will assist by every means in its power the success of the said exhibition, and it agreed to a request in the letter that the name of the president of the board, Mr. F. H. Mathewson, should be added to the general committee.

The council, noting that the civic committee on legislation was now in session, recalled its action in memorializing the City Council on May 15 last, urging the extension of Western Park to Sherbrooke street, and requested its municipal affairs committee to take any steps that it might deem desirable to press the matter upon the civic authorities.

In acknowledging the council's representations advocating that the government should provide a thoroughly suitable modern steamer for the transference of the mails to and from the steamships at Rimouski, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General, sent a statement that his department was fully aware of the importance of such a service, and that the council's views would receive every consideration.

Mr. W. A. Murray (estate late William Murray) was admitted to membership.

Those present at the meeting were: Messrs. F. H. Mathewson, president; George Caverhill, first vice-president; Thomas J. Drummond, second vice-president; C. B. Esdaile, treasurer; John R. Binning, C. A. Bogert, George L. Cains, Duncan A. Campbell, L. E. Geoffrion, George H. Kohl, Peter Lyall, J. L. McCulloch, J. J. McGill, Alex. Ramsay, and Farquhar Robertson.

PASTOR APPRECIATED.

The Rev. S. F. McCusker, of St. Louis de Gonzague, Que., was recently made the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain, accompanied by a sum of money and an address appreciative of his efforts as pastor, and expressing the hearty good wishes of his people for an extended career of usefulness in his present calling.

A WONDERFUL MINING BELT.

Cobalt is Only a Spot in a Region Rich in Minerals.

MR. ARMSTRONG, OF C.P.R., FOUND REMARKABLE ACTIVITY IN UNEXPECTED PLACES.

This morning, Mr. L. O. Armstrong, chief of the tourist and colonization department of the C.P.R., returned from a trip of more than usual interest through the mining districts of Northern Ontario. Accompanied by Mr. R. L. Low, of New York, and Mr. G. H. Harrower, of Montreal, he went first to Temagami, and saw the $150,000 worth of hotel and camp accommodation which 'Dan' O'Connor has provided there. 'Dan doesn't like hotel keeping,' said Mr. Armstrong. 'He finds the wants of the American tourists too many and exacting, and he now wants to sell out.'

Mr. Armstrong had much to say in favor of that particular country. 'There is an enormous territory,' he said, 'of which Temagami is the key. There are 2,000 islands and a thousand miles of coast line; a railway running north and south, and innumerable through canoe trips, and well cut trails.

'We went to visit the new mining field about twenty miles south of Cobalt, where copper, molybdenite, and arsenical gold bearing ore, with nickel and iron, are the prevailing minerals. Much prospecting is being done there, and quite a little mining. The thin veins of molybdenite observable there were increasing down to 20 feet, which is as deep as many of the shafts had been cut. Molybdenite is used in making a special form of steel, and is a very rare mineral, worth $3,400 a ton.

'From Temagami we went to Sudbury and Coppercliff, where are the reduction works of the Coppercliff Company. The results they have obtained in the reduction of the ores of that region are marvellous. One plant uses 35,000 volts of electricity simply to supply air to blow into the furnaces. The steam plants are gradually being discarded, and a beginning has been made in utilizing the enormous water powers of Ontario.

'At Victoria Mines, the station about thirty miles south-west of Sudbury, there is another mine as good, or better, than the best of the Sudbury series. This is the property of the Mond Company, and is an English concern.

'From Sudbury we went to Blind river, on the shores of Lake Huron, on what is called the 'Soo' branch. Blind River a few years ago was a very dead little village of a dozen houses and a saw mill, which was most of the time closed up. The Ontario Government put an export duty on logs, which compelled the American mill owners to come to Canada to saw their logs. The result has been that the chronically closed mill has now doubled its capacity, and several other large mills have been established at that point. There is a population of about 2,500, and a great deal of prosperity. I am sorry to say, however, that we all voted it the most drunken town we had seen. There is a magnificent field there for temperance workers.

'We took a canoe trip forty miles back into the country to look at the mineral development of that section, and also to look for lands for colonizing. We did not find lands suitable for colonization, but we found some of the best fishing waters in America. There are beautiful camp sites there, and many mining prospects. There is a mineral range which extends from Massey southwest of Sudbury along the north shore of Lake Superior, and wherever we tapped it we found prospectors and "finds." There is no doubt that the moment this country is provided with smelters every farmer will be able to work profitably at his mineral deposits, hauling the ore to the mill, just as the western farmer hauls his wheat. He will be able to do this profitably, and by-and-bye when the lumber is done he will be sure of a winter's work every year hauling out the ore. With the experience we have had at Sudbury, we know that many of the veins go to a very great depth. They are working at a depth of 1,200 feet in Sudbury, and are sinking to 1,000 feet in the Bruce mines.

'Upon our return from Blind River we took a party of hunters up to Stuart Lake, twenty miles north of Dasbarats. Stuart Lake was the wildest part of Ontario that we knew about, and we had promised the hunters we would take them to where the moose would be unmolested, and deer in plenty. When we arrived there we found the whole township in possession of prospectors, almost every acre of the land around Stuart Lake being staked out as mining claims. The hunters turned upon me a little savagely. I had to assure them that I had not the slightest suspicion that there was a "prospect" within fifteen miles of Stuart Lake when I left Montreal. The prospectors were men who had worked in other parts of Ontario, and they all declared that this was the richest copper, silver, and gold country they had yet seen in Ontario. I told the hunters that by going about ten miles west they would probably find the moose and deer driven out by the prospectors. They went to the spot I indicated, and I have since heard they are doing very well there.'

GRAND TRUNK LOSES

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL RENDERED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 5.—Judgment was given to-day by the Privy Council in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway vs. the Attorney-General. Lord Dunedin, in delivering judgment, said the true question in the present case did not seem to turn upon the question as to whether this law deals with the civil right, but whether the law was truly conciliatory to railway legislation. In the factum of the appellants, it is, inter alia, set forth that the law in question might prove very injurious to the proper maintenance and operation of a railway; that it would tend to negligence on the part of employees, and that other results injurious to the public service and the safety of the travelling public would necessarily result from such a far reaching statute.' This argument, in their Lordship's opinion, is really conclusive against the appellants. Of the merits of the policy, their Lordships cannot be judges, but if the appellants' factum properly describes its scope, then it is indeed plain that it is properly conciliatory to thorough railway legislation. The appeal is dismissed with no order as to costs.

By this decision the Privy Council has upheld the Dominion Railway Act of 1904, which provides that no agreement with employees shall relieve a railway company from liability for personal injury to such employees. The Grand Trunk had appealed against the act in Privy Council, because it has an insurance fund for its employees, who are compelled to subscribe to the fund and to sign an agreement relieving the company from responsibility for injuries caused by accidents. Now, despite any indemnity to which the workman may be entitled by insurance, and despite any agreement made between him and the company, the lattr will still b responsible for damages. The decision is one of the utmost importance, as it will undoubtedly establish a precedent in the relations of employer and employee throughout the Dominion.

INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Mr. Bettes Tells of Ontario, Manitoba and Western Land Company Transactions.

EVIDENCE BEARING ON INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS INVESTIGATION.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The Insurance Commission opened to-day a week or two weeks' sitting, in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, which, it is hoped, will conclude their inquiry. Only one witness was examined in the I. O. F. investigation at the forenoon meeting, Mr. Bettes, manager of the Ontario, Manitba & Western Land Company, which three years ago sold a block of 40,960 acres of Canadian Northern Railway lands to the Union Trust Company. Mr. Tilley's examination brought out the fact of Col. Mac-Gillivray's presence on the directorates of both companies, and also the existence of a cheque for $5,000 in favor of the Hon. George E. Foster, as commission upon the transaction.

Judge McTavish and his two fellow commissioners, Messrs. Langmuir and Kent, were present with a goodly array of counsel, including Messrs. Shepley, K.C., and Tilley, K.C., on behalf of the Dominion Government; Helmuth, K.C., for the Ontario Government; and Leboeuf, K.C., for the Quebec Government; and Hunter, K.C., for the I.O.F.

The first witness called was Mr. Jas. W. Bettes, manager of the Ontario, Manitoba & Western Land Company. Mr. Tilley, who opened his examination, at once called attention to the Western lands sold by this company three years ago to the Union Trust Company, which comprised two townships with an area of 40,960 acres.

The lands belonged formerly to the Canadian Northern Railway and were bought by his company at $3.75 an acre, which he considered very cheap. That was in August, 1903.

How long after this did you negotiations open with the Union Trust Company?

As soon as we got the lands.

In answer to another question the witness stated that there was one gentleman who sat on the boards of both companies, Colonel McGillivray. Mr. Bettes did not want to mention this name, but counsel insisted upon an answer to his question.

Mr. Bettes was asked if he offered the lands to any other parties than the Union Trust Company, and answered in the affirmative. The lowest price he offered them at would have yielded $4.75 an acre, netting the Ontario Manitoba & Western Land Company $1 profit per acre.

About one-third of this land was covered with scrub and would have to be cleared. The price of $4.75 he considered fair value.

What did you offer these lands at to Col. McGillivray?

He was there when I was negotiating for their purchase, and he was conversant with the transaction.

When you bought these lands did you know the Union Trust Company were buying lands?

I knew from Col. McGillivray that they were contemplating buying.

In answer to a further inquiry, witness said he wrote Col. McGillivray offering to sell these lands, but got no answer. Some little time afterwards Mr. A. W. Pritchard, whom the latter found to be acting for the Union Trust Company, made inquiries about these same lands, and arranged for their purchase at $5 an acre, less commission of $10,000.

Had Mr. Foster any part in these negotiations?

I did not negotiate with Mr. Foster at all; my negotiations were with Mr. Pritchard. Our solicitor wrote Mr. Foster regarding survey fees, but that is all.

This purchase was made on Oct. 15, 1903, the first payment being made on Nov. 6, of $20,000. There was no dickering about the price. The figure was considered low. A cheque for $5,000 produced by Mr. Tilley showed a payment of that amount to the Hon. G. E. Foster for commission. Another $5,000 cheque for commission was made out in favor of W. A. Pritchard. At the time of these transactions the Ontario, Manitoba and Western Land Company had been some months in existence, and had about $60,000 paid up stock. Col. McGillivray's interest was about $2,000.

Mr. Bettes was then discharged, and the Commission rose until afternoon.

QUEBEC'S NEW HARBOR.

Plans Have Been Drawn for Reconstruction of This Terminal.

EXPENDITURE OF SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT.

Gigantic extensions and improvements to the port of Quebec, in the way of new docks, wharf sheds, and cargo-handling apparatus are being agitated for by the harbor commissioners of that city. The plans for the proposed work have already been prepared and show an immense and complete range of port equipments, which it is estimated, will cost at least five million dollars.

It is understood that the Quebec Harbor Board will seek financial assistance from the government to carry out this project and it was stated on 'Change this morning that there was every reason to believe that the promoters have been promised assistance for the contemplated works.

'There is great excitement in Quebec,' said a local shipping agent to-day, 'relative to the provision for terminal facilities at that port, and it appears that the proposed plans of harbor extension, it carried out, would give accommodation to a number of steamers of the largest type that are running at the present time to American ports, and which, for want of sufficient depth of water between Montreal and Quebec are precluded from coming to this port. Our Quebec friends are to be congratulated on having taken up this matter in view of the completion of the Quebec bridge and the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The cost of the proposed wharves will run into many millions of dollars. The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal will need to look to their laurels; if the plans now being discussed are adopted by the government they may find a good deal of trade passing away from Montreal.'

The president of the committee in control of this work is Mr. R. Audette, and the steamship and railway companies are represented on it. The plans were prepared by Messrs. A. E. Doucet, government engineer; S. G. Boswell, Quebec harbor engineer, and E. A. Hoare, engineer of the Quebec Bridge & Railway Company.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

TAKES ACTION IN LOCAL OPTION AND EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENTS.

At a meeting of the executive of the Dominion Alliance last Friday evening arrangements were made as far as practicable for bringing the important matter of the early closing of bar-rooms, saloons, etc., to the attention of the City Council. The following resolution was passed unanimously by the executive:

'The Alliance desires to draw the attention of temperance workers and organizations to the need of arousing greater interest in the work of temperance in trying to accomplish the introduction of an early closing by-law into our City Council; also of preventing the renewal of undesirable licenses for another year; and would willingly offer assistance or supply speakers for special public meetings to this end when requested.'

In reference to the above resolution, the Rev. Mr. Huxtable, secretary of the Alliance, says: 'I have a strong conviction that it would tend very powerfully to promote and increase the work of temperance if all our young people's societies would fall into line, and render their best help in fighting the traffic in intoxicating liquor.'

Mr. Huxtable goes to Sutton on Wednesday to lecture in connection with the local option fight that is on in that district. He has received very encouraging reports regarding the outlook, and is very hopeful of success in the effort.

STUDENTS THREATEN TO GO ON STRIKE

WESLEY AND MANITOBA COLLEGE INSIST THAT STUDENTS SHALL ATTEND NINETY PERCENT OF THE LECTURES.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 4.—The faculties of Wesley and Manitoba colleges last week posted notices to the effect that in future all students must attend ninety percent of the lectures. This is regarded by students as unreasonable, and they will refuse to abide by it, and have sent an ultimatum to the faculty to the effect that they will strike to-morrow if an attempt is made to enforce the decree.

A PATHETIC LETTER

TWO CHILDREN WRITE TO 'MAMMA IN HEAVEN.'

New York, Nov. 3.—A 'World' special from Atlantic City says:—'A letter addressed to 'Mamma in Heaven' came to Atlantic City in the mail bag from Philadelphia last night. It contained, in a childish scrawl, the message:—

'Dear Mamma,—Please come and see your boys, and bring papa, too. We pray for you.

'JOSIE, GEORGIE.'

No clue is given to the home of the childish writers or their identity, and the letter will be forwarded to Washington.

POPULATION OF CALGARY.

Ottawa, No. 5.—The census office denies that any revision has been made to show a population of 14,500 for the city of Calgary, as alleged by a press despatch in to-day's papers. The actual population of the city, as shown by the census returns, is 11,967, which of course does not include

BRITAIN AND WIRELESS

Concessions at the Conference Sharply Criticized.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAYS.

(Cable despatch to the New York Evening 'Post.')

London, Nov. 3.—The policy of our delegates at the Berlin conference on wireless telegraphy has been bitterly attacked by a powerful section of our press, this week. They are accused of having wasted without compensation the advantages of the natural lead which we now possess in our already developed system and our territorial monopoly of convenient naval stations. Even now that the convention is complete and ready for signature, it is hard to say what foundation these charges have or how far they have been dictated by partisans interested in the privileges of the Marconi Company. Reports of the proceedings of the conference are still fragmentary, and such inside information as has been divulged seems to have come almost entirely from interested sources, making it impossible as yet to disentangle any clear summray of results.

The most controversial point turned on the British reservation, on clause three, whereby our government claimed to exempt such stations, other than naval or military, as they themselves might select, from the operation of the general agreement of compulsory intercommunication. This reservation was maintained by the British delegates, but subsequently was weakened by private assurances, against which the 'Corriere Della Sera' of Milan bitterly complained. This journal, which apparently represents Marconi influences, prophesies litigation between ths British Government and that company as to its exclusive rights.

The 'Times' Berlin correspondent tends to support our supposed concessions and maintains that our liberality will be well repaid in time of war by our familiarity with all systems in use, and that the governmental control of all stations on British territory will secure an immense preponderance for Great Britain in the domain of wireless telegraphy. Great Britain was the chief opponent of the proposal by the United States to make intercommunication compulsory between ship and ship, which was subsequently carried against her by the support of Germany and the small nations of Europe and South America. Canada, who has developed a vast Marconi system at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, complains very reasonably that she deserved a separate representation at the conference.

The French Cabinet Council on Tuesday decided on an important step—to acquire the system of the Western Railway of France, thereby linking up the vast network of lines extending from Normandy to Bordeaux and embracing the watershed of the Loire, which are already in the possession of the state. More than one-third of the railway lines of France will then come into the possession of the government, and the practical socialism of the Radicals, led by M. Clemenceau, will receive decisive encouragement.

Over a new portrait acquired by the National Portrait Gallery, presumably of Charlotte Brontë, a most acrid controversy has been raging, which terminates apparently in the complete overthrow of its authenticity. The portrait was attributed to Paul Heger, who was acquainted with Miss Brontë, about 1844, in Brussels. This attribution has now been upset by a letter from Heger's son, who states that neither he nor his father was either painter or draughtsman. Nor can the dates be made to fit by five or six years. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Lionel Cust, the director of the gallery, must either have some astonishing justification up his sleeve or will be compelled to withdraw this portrait.

DR. OSLER.

The following high tribute is paid Dr. W. Osler by Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, in the Chicago 'Record-Herald' of Oct. 31, in writing of the faculties in charge at Oxford University:

'Dr. Osler, who went over from the Johns Hopkins last year, is a real 'professor' and is recognized as one of the biggest in the bunch. He is regius professor of medicine in Christ Church College, succeeding the late Sir John Burden-Sanderson. The chair was founded by King Henry VIII. All chairs founded by him are known as 'regius professorships.' Dr. Osler, however, has charge of all the medical instruction at Oxford University and is giving public clinics at the Radclyffe Infirmary, which are attended regularly by every medical student, by the local surgeons, and by several students from the medical colleges in London, who come down especially to witness them. Several enthusiastic disciples have followed him over to Oxford from the Johns Hopkins. He has been the hero of the year. He was given a splendid reception was immediately made a member of everything worth belonging to and was offered a share in everything that is good. Dr. Osler has just bought himself an attractive home at No. 13 Norham Gardens, on the outskirts of Oxford, and will be settled in a few weeks.'

SPRINGHILL MINE FIRE

TURNS OUT TO BE SERIOUS—PLANT IN FIRE AREA ABANDONED.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 4.—The condition of the Springhill collieries has turned out to be more serious than was feared. The fire area in No. 3 mine is found to be so far advanced that the management and the government inspector of mines have decided that it can only be completely isolated, and the rest of the mine rendered safe by sealing up the whole of the 2,600-foot level and all the working places on the 3,200-foot level. The haulage plant, rails, tools, and everything in this part of the mine have had to be abandoned. tI means also the loss of a very large body of coal. The company will replace all lost tools, and they also announce their intention within a few days of placing every man at work in other sections of the mine.

It will take about two weeks to completely seal up the fire section by building solid brick walls. In the meantime the isolation has been made as complete as possible by use of boards and canvas.

The areas that will be thus sealed and abandoned are very considerable. On the 2,600-foot level a section half a mile long by 600 feet wide is gone, and on the 3,200-foot level a section three-quarters of a mile long by 400 feet wide is sealed, and the two districts comprise very valuable producing portions of the colliery.

The company will keep the men at work night and day in the remaining portions of the mine, both in the raising of coal and the developing of new sections, and in the course of a comparatively short time the colliery will likely be producing as much coal as ever. The total number of employees, men and boys, at the Springhill collieries is 1,700, and the pay-roll amounts to between $35,000 and $40,000 every fortnight. It may be years before the fire is extinguished by the sealingup process. No. 2 mine, where a fire broke out twelve years ago, was sealed up, and while the fire is diminishing it is still in existence in that portion of the mine.

BURNS MANUSCRIPTS

MR. J. P. MORGAN SECURES A VALUABLE SET.

New York, Nov. 3.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has secured a very valuable set of the original manuscripts and private letters of Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, says the 'Tribune' to-day. Mr. Morgan's agents have been scouring Great Britain for the last fifteen years in order to secure the documents. An expense of no less than $200,000, it is intimated has been so incurred. The manuscripts are in two books of some 400 pages apiece. They were nominally appraised by the United States Customs authorities at $25,000 each, and subjected to a duty of 20 percent ad valorem, so that the Morgan customs brokers paid $10,000 duty. Under the Dingley tariff law, works of art and literature are admitted free of duty when brought in for public, educational or religious purposes, but when imported by private citizens the full duty is imposed. It is believed to be the intention of Mr. Morgan to bequeath the Burns manuscripts and letters to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and that their importation is the forerunner of the arrival of numberless other European treasures of literature and art, which Mr. Morgan is reported to have accumulated on the other side. The value of his collections are said to be nearly $15,000,000, but the heavy tariff has deterred him from bringing them over.

PRAISE FOR BARR COLONISTS

LLOYDMINSTER THE MOST AESTHETIC TOWN IN WESTERN CAINADA.

The proprietors of the Saskatoon 'Phoenix' have just issued a special illustrated harvest number describing the material progress made by Saskatoon and the neighboring district during the past year. 'Among the contributions is an article by Mr. Alexander McOwan describing a trip from Saskatoon to Lloydminster.

'Much is heard,' says the writer, 'about the shortcomings of the Barr colonists, especially from men who never were within a hundred miles of the colony itself.

'I wish to put down here in black and white one or two impressions which have been made upon me by this little English colony. There are very few corners in this western land that I have not penetrated into, and there is none where kindliness, good breeding and honorable instincts prevail to a greater degree in Canada than just there. Many of the men who have most to say, and say it loudest, by way of criticism of these people, would be vastly profited by a sojourn amongst them. It is frequently urged against the colony that for the three years of its existence it had little to show in the way of improved land. It did not bring its thousands of acres under cultivation or market its hundreds of thousands of bushels. But in these criticisms it seems to be overlooked that the colony was nearly two hundred miles from a railway, and that to grow wheat for a market would not have paid half the freight of hauling it out.

'To my mind for these young people to make the trip and endure the hardships of pioneering, coming as they did from a country where comforts are almost ideal in comparison, was evidence of a considerable deal of grit and commendable manliness. Those who stayed with it are reaping their reward this year in the increased value of their holdings. They have earned them, too, for it was no child's play out there for inexperienced men and women, as most of them were. The criticism about not breaking up the land does not apply nowadays. This spring the machine men could not supply implements fast enough, and there has been a very large area of land broken up. Lloydminster district next year will not take a back seat from any of the new western settlements.

'The land around Lloydminster is rich and fertile. The country is slightly bluffy in most parts and sloughs are not infrequent. But crops mature rapidly, and the average yield is heavy. Everywhere, too, there is splendid pasture for all kinds of stock. Lloydminster is going ahead fast this year. What last fall was a straggling village with one hotel, is now a thriving town with three, the accommodations of which have been taxed to the utmost since the spring.

'Lloydminster might well lay claim to the honor of being the most aesthetic town in western Canada. It is the home of good taste and a conservatory of the fine arts. I put it down here because I have an idea that the Barr colonists are modest enough not to claim the distinction for themselves.'

C.P.R. AND AIR BRAKES

New Regulation to Enforce Careful Testing.

FAILURE OF BRAKES TO OPERATE WILL BE NO EXCUSE IN FUTURE.

As a result of the wreck at Azilda, supposed to have been caused by defective air brakes, the C. P. R. has adopted a new regulation enforcing an even more rigorous testing of air brakes than in the past. Circulars calling attention to this new regulation have been issued to all the engineers. The circulars state that at every point where the make-up of a passenger or high-class freight train is in any way altered, the brakes on such train must be tested before the station is left at which the exchange is made. It is also pointed out that brakes must be tested before the meeting, of trains of a different class, where one sidetracks for the other. The failure of the air brakes to operate will not be accepted as an excuse for accidents.

TALE OF A LOAD OF HAY

MAN WAS WEIGHED WITH FODDER, BUT LITTLE GAME WAS SPOILED.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 3.—A novel scheme the innocent farmer adopts occasionally to separate money from the unsuspecting city man, was brought to light at Thorold yesterday. Chief of Police Clark was snarp enough to trump the trick, however, and it is hardly likely that the same thing will be again attempted, around here at least, by the brace of yeomen concerned. During the recess hour yesterday, two farmers drove by the East Side Public School, Thorold, with a load of hay. Just opposite the school, one of the men was noticed by the children to be acting strangely. He seemed to be making a hole in the top of the hay, and presently his object was discerned, when he got into the hole and covered himself over with the fodder. The other man drove up to the market scales, and Chief Clark, who is the market clerk, weighed the load, being quite aware that a good-sized man was being weighed as horse feed also, as the officer had been notified by a couple of the school children.

The chief bided his time. The farmer drove away with the load of hay and delivered it to his customer. Then he came back with the empty waggon to have that weighed.

'Where is the other man—are you not going to weigh him, too?' queried the officer to the dismayed surprise of the farmer.

'Why-why-there ain't no other man,' he sputtered in his confusion. 'Come alone.'

'Oh, yes, there is another man,' asserted the chief. 'Now, we'll go and find him, or there'll be trouble.'

The two started off down the street and quickly came on the farmer waiting in front of a hotel. His astonishment was something to behold when he found out that he was wanted, but there was nothing for him to do but to go to the scales and get weighed. He tipped the beam at a hundred and ninety pounds.

'Pretty fair weight to cheat a man out of his money,' observed the cheif, as he jotted down 100 more on to the waggon's weight. It meant about ninety cents difference.

THE QUEBEC TRAGEDY

JURY HOLD LECOUTEUR CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—The inquest over the remains of Mrs. Lecouteur, who was shot by her husband on the Esplanade on Saturday last, took place at the Court House to-day, and, after hearing eleven witnesses, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was killed maliciously and with premeditation by George Lecouteur, for which crime the said George Lecouteur is held criminally responsible.

The principal witness was deceased's daughter, who was with her at the time of the crime, and who stated that when her father sat down beside her mother he said to her, 'What are we going to do with our house?' This was said in an angry tone, and the deceased replied, 'You can do whatever you wish.' Just then the witness saw her father pointing something at her mother and heard the shot. He then moved away, but returned, and, taking her mother's head in his arms, looked at her and said, 'She is dead,' and then moved away. To Captain Petry, who was immmediately on the scene, the prisoner said, 'I killed her myself, and I am glad it is all over.'

Another important witness was Mr. Charles Bergevin, who met Georges Lecouteur on Saturday morning near the Basilica shortly before the shooting. He appeared sober, but rather nervous. He had in July last complained of his wife and son, and on Saturday again complained, stating: 'It is over; I cannot live any longer like that; I am going to kill her, even if I hang for it.'

MORENCY SUES PAPERS.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—Writs were to-day issued against the Toronto 'World,' 'Star,' 'News' and 'Mail and Empire,' by Mr. Wallace Morency, who claims $5,000 from each paper for alleged libel. The cases arise out of articles published in these papers on Aug. 10 last in connection with the arrest of Morency for selling a medical book. Morency was honorably acquitted.

HAMILTON RAILWAY STRIKE.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 4.—There was no street car service in Hamilton to-day, a strike being on.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Bank of Montreal is opening a sub-agency in Ottawa.

A Kingston yacht has been sunk by a musk rat gnawing a hole through the centreboard box.

Ill-health has compelled the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, M.P., of Ottawa, to go south for his health.

In Toronto a commercial traveller has been fined for selling merchandise to a person who was not either in the wholesale or retail trade.

The announcement is made that the Temiskaming Railway is to be extended to and beyond Lake Abitibi.

Some of the Ottawa papers complain that though in recent years the amount of taxes collected has greatly increased, the standard of municipal sergices has not proportionately improved.

The Rev. A. B. Winchester, pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, Toronto, is urging that the Chinese in that city should have a church of their own and preaching services in their own language.

His Excellency is planning to have the coming musical carnival in Ottawa one of the most magnificent social events ever held in the Dominion and asks the co-operation of the lieutenant-governor of each province.

There is excitement about Port Arthur this week over a new strike in the Silver Mountain Mine. Ore taken out on Saturday is said to be almost pure silver.

On account of the unpleasantness arising out of the collapse of the Ontario Bank, Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, resigned the presidency of the Consumers' Gas Company, at the annual meeting of the company.

The Belleville rolling mills, which have lain idle for years, started operations last week. The 18-inch mill is running and the others will start in a short time. Eighty-five men are now employed and the number will be speedily increased to 200 or more.

The 'Presbyterian' laments that so many ministers are leaving this part of the country to engage in church work in the great west, it fears a scarcity of ministers in the east.

Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., I.S.O., whose resignation as Deputy Minister of Finance took effect on Wednesday, after thirty-seven years' service in the department, was banqueted by his associates, the other deputy ministers, at the Ridean Club.

The Government has extended for a period of five months the 'Soo' loan guarantee of $1,000,000, falling due last Wednesday.

Ontario has collected a million dollars in succession duties this year, one estate—the Gooderham — contributing more than half of the great total.

Toronto's building permits for this year show structures worth $11,000,000 as compared with a total of $10,337,000 for the twelve months last year. From Oct. 9 to Oct. 20 permits were given for the erection of 163 dwellings.

The Ontario Government purposes to carry out systematically the deportation of alien lunatics.

It is stated that a million dollars' worth of silver ore has been shipped from Cobalt mines during October.

The 'Canadian Lumberman,' in accounting for the high price of lumber, attributes it to the fact that the production is not now by any means so great as nine years ago, while the consumption is much greater. Besides this, woodmen who got $18 per month then are now receiving $36, while timber stumpage has increased 100 percent.

A Toronto despatch says that Mr. Charles M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is being summoned to appear at the Toronto Police Court on Nov. 8, to answer a charge of disobeying the law by omitting to carry third-class passengers at two cents a mile.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is not going to build a line from Kingston to Ottawa, according to an official of the company, but it will give its 'moral' support to the company holding a charter for the line. The Grand Trunk authorities will talk business with the Kingston, Smith's Fall & Ottawa Railway after the proposed line shall have been built.

QUEBEC.

The people of St. Pierre and Miquelon are moving by wholesale to Canada. Two hundred and fifty left by one steamer last week, and more are to follow.

A story comes from Quebec that the old Champlain market, one of the historic places of the Ancient Capital, will soon disappear, and be replaced by an immense union railway station.

Work on the Orford Mountain Railway is being rapidly pushed forward by its owner, Judge Foster, who hopes to have it extended to Mansonville, on the Newport branch of the C. P. R., before the ground is frozen.

As the result of a collision between two Grand Trunk construction trains at St. Bruno, on Friday afternoon, James Madrigan, of Deseronto, Ont., who was in charge of a steam shovel, had both legs cut off, and died at the General Hospital at two o'clock this morning.

The passing of the Richmond stage has been announced for Dec. 15 of this year. After that date the mail from Richmond will be conveyed by stage to Stittsville on the C. P. R., and thence by train to Quebec. The Richmond stage has been run by the same family for the past fifty years. The grandfather of Mr. W. J. Riley (who is at present running it) began in the days of Batown, when the country between Richmond and Ottawa was almost a forest.

WESTERN CANADA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce have opened a branch at Stony Plains, Alta.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has decided to establish an experimental fruit farm at Wetaskiwan.

Winnipeg boasts that this year it will collect $1,900,421 in taxes, which will be $324,685 more than was gathered in last year.

The pastor of the Calgary Baptist church on Sunday night last denounced the civic officials, charging that gambling and dens of infamy were carried on without any serious interference from the police, and that some of the civic officials participated in the evils.

Boards of trade in the West are making demands that the Hudson Bay be at once prepared for navigation.

Some British Columbia newspapers, angry because the province did not get more from the Interprovincial Conference, are trying to raise the cry 'Succeed or secede!'

The third and fourth year students of the Western Medical College, London, Ont., have gone on strike, refusing to attend the lectures of the dean, Dr. Moorehouse.

The first British Columbia convention of the Labor party, which the late Trades and Labor Convention launched, has been captured by the Socialists.

By a vote of property owners the town of Prince Albert has decided to endorse the granting of a bonus of $25,000 to the Canadain Northern for the purchase of a station site and land for divisional yards and shops at that place.

Despatchecs from Winnipeg indicate that the Grand Trunk Pacific has decided to enter the Prairie Capital through St. Boniface, and has already purchased three hundred acres in the suburb across the Red river for use as yards, shop sites, etc.

Samples of fall wheat from the Swan River valley country, 275 miles north of Winnipeg, were shown on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange a few days ago. The grain was grown from Kansas seed and produced a very fine yield. It threshed forty bushels to the acre. The seed was put in on Sept. 6, and the grain was cut on July 28.

The Canadian Northern has just completed its new line from Edmonton to Moranville and St. Albert, the first passenger train from Edmonton to Moranville on the 26th instant, with a large party of C. N. R. officials and citizens of Edmonton. As soon as a few finishing touches to the road are completed three trains or more a week will be run each way between these points.

They are selling building site lots at Edmonton at $800 a foot.

The Royal Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Dominion City. Mr. Ernest Mortlock, who has resided in that country for twenty-eight years, is giving up his private banking business, and the Royal Bank has secured his banking offices and fixtures. Mr. W. H. Ronald, late of the Montreal staff, has been appointed manager.

By the death of his father at Plymouth, England, Trooper Stanning, of Winnipeg, has fallen heir to twelve hundred pounds, a dozen thoroughbred hunting horses and two houses. He will leave on Monday for England to look after his affairs there. He has for eleven years been a resident of Canada, three of which he was engaged in farming near Moosomin.

Alf. A. Ellis, who has just threshed, has a yield somewhat above the average, says the 'Times,' of Wetaskiwan, Alta. From a hundred and fifty acres, 9,660 bushels, machine measure, were taken. With the exception of three hundred bushels of barley, the crop was all oats. The oats are of the American Banner variety, and weighed a trifle over fifty pounds to the machine measure. This gives him a yield of nearly one hundred bushels to the acre.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

An alarming outbreak of smallpox is reported from Kent county, N.B.

The first charter for a railway in the Labrador peninsula is to be sought at Ottawa at the next session.

Nicholas Singer, of Kennetcook Corner, N.S., shot a large bull moose in his back yard one day last week.

The Loch Lomond, N.S., medicinal springs are said to possess medicinal qualities equal, if not superior, to those celebrated waters found in the south of France.

Edward Way, a sectionman on the Halifax & Southwestern Railway, has been found brutally done to death on the line between Shelburne and Liverpool, and C. L. Spears, of Sable River, has been arrested on suspicion.

Mr. John F. Grant, whose death at St. Stephen, N.B., at the age of seventy-seven is reported, had been fifty-three years in the employ of a bank, and during thirty years of that time had taken no holiday.

A Parrsboro despatch says: J. Newton Pugsley has purchased from A. C. and C. W. Elderkin the lumber property on the western part of Cumberland county, known as the Eatonville property. This is one of the best lumber districts in the country, and covers an area of about eighteen thousand acres of well-timbered land. The price paid is in the vicinity of $90,000.

It is reported in Halifax military circles that the West Surrey regiment will arrive there from England next spring to increase the garrison here. The permanent corps stationed at Halifax is 500 below its complement. As recruits cannot be obtained to bring the garrison up to the full strength, a British regiment, it is understood, will again be stationed there.

MONTREAL.

The Hon T. Berthiaume has again become the sole proprietor of the 'Presse.'

The Dominion by-elections in St. Mary's and St. Ann's divisions of Montreal are to take place on Nov. 21.

The Rev. Canon Richardson, coadjutor bishop-elect of the diocese of Fredericton, will be consecrated in Montreal on Nov. 30 by Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto.

The Huron & Lambton Loan Company and the Lambton Loan Company, two Sarnia concerns, are to be amalgamated. Their joint capital will be about $1,300,000, with a comfortable reserve.

Dr. Charles Harriss intends taking his Philharmonic chorus of three hundred singers to Ottawa to compete for His Excellency's musical and theatrical trophy in January.

A party of 28 ladies, of the British W. C. T. U. delegation to the recent Boston convention, arrived in Montreal last week from Boston, on a trip through Canada and the United States before returning home. All the ladies except one came from the British Isles, the one exception hailing from Natal. They visited several eastern Canadian cities and Niagara Falls, after which they journeyed to New York, Washington and Philadelphia, sailing from the latter port.

The announcement was made on Friday morning that certain shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway Company intend to apply to parliament at the next session to have a commission named to investigate the entire operations of the company.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, of Victoria, B.C., secretary of the Bureau of Information of that province, passed through Montreal last week with a carload of British Columbia fruit, brought across the continent for shipment to Britain for exhibition purposes.

Henry H. Hull, head bookkeeper in the Montreal office of the Cambridge Corporation, 151 St. James street, who disappeared three weeks ago with about $2,000 of the corporation's money, has been found in England.

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company wants a thirty-year franchise, and promises in return to furnish gas at ninety cents a thousand feet. It also asks the city to grant an exclusive franchise for the distribution of electricity in Montreal.

In the Y.M.C.A. building on Friday night, a meeting was held to consider the arrangements for the proposed visit of Messrs. Torrey and Alexander to Montreal next spring.

Judge Madore, of St. Hyacinthe, died at the Glengarry Hospital, McGill College avenue, on Saturday morning. Judge Madore, who was only forty-eight years of age, had been suffering from a chronic illness for a long time.

The Brantford 'Daily Expositor' says: 'The Brantford City Council last night was presented with a petition signed by the Rev. W. H. Harvey and 1,502 other ratepayers of the city, asking that the question of local option be submitted to the electors at the municipal contest next January.

Local option has become a live topic in Proton township. During the past few weeks petitions have been quietly circulated and very largely signed, and on Saturday last were presented to the council which was in session at Hopeville. The council will, in accordance with the request of the petitioners, take a vote at the same time the municipal elections take place, and if the measure is adopted the three hotels in the township at Conn, Hopeville and Proton Station will go out of business on May 1, 1907.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

King Carol of Roumania is ill.

The Shah of Persia is dangerously ill.

Ten terrorists were hanged in St. Petersburg on Tuesday.

The British garrison has been withdrawn from St. Helena.

Colonel Gibson, of Hamilton, has been chosen as the commandant of the Bisley team next year.

The Grand Trunk has decided to establish a pension fund in which the whole of their employees will participate.

The latest issue of the official railway guide of the North American Continent shows that Canada has a railway mileage of over twenty-one thousand miles, almost four miles to every inhabitant of the Dominion.

The Newfoundland Government, it is announced, will prosecute Newfoundlanders who have undertaken to serve on United States fishing craft on the West coast.

A special from Hartford, Conn., says Henry Bailey, when found guilty of murder for killing his employer, a farmer named Goodall, created a scene by his loud laughter and by spitting tobacco in the jurors' faces. Bailey was recently arrested near St. Catharines, where his relatives live.

The water in the St. Lawrence is lower than it has been for years, and vesselmen say that if it dropped a foot more it would be impossible for deep-draught vessels to get into some of the harbors.

To comply with the state laws of Ohio, which are being enforced respecting railway rates, the Grand Trunk has made a reduction in its rates from Buffalo to Chicago, and on that reduction has reduced its rates from Toronto and points intermediate between Toronto and Buffalo and Chicago. The rate from Buffalo was formerly $12. It is now $10.50. The rate from Toronto was formerly $12.40. It is now $11.70.

Juno May, of London, aged 22 years, aspires to fame as a wrestler. She weighs 252 pounds and is 6 feet 2 inches tall.

Several lives were lost in a fire which destroyed the Kansas City Board of Trade building on Wednesday last.

The French Cabinet has approved a measure providing for the abolition of the death penalty.

Mr. John Redmond complains in parliament that the Irish landlords are hindering the operations of the Land Act.

There are eight journalists among the twelve members of the new French Cabinet.

President Roosevelt has declared that he desires the election of Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate, as Governor of New York, next week.

The plans for the Detroit river tunnel, which were informally considered by the members of the executive committee of the New York Central last week, have progressed so far that the undertaking may reach the stage of active work in the not far distant future.

Mr. Crick, late Minister of Crown Lands of New South Wales, has been committed to stand trial on a charge of bribery and corruption in dealing with the public lands of the state.

A bill has been introduced in the Vermont Legislature making married women with property responsible for the support of their husbands when the latter become public charges.

At a meeting of the American Railway Association, held at Chicago, the lines owning a majority of the freight cars in this country voted to increase from 25 cents to 75 cents the rate per diem which one road must pay for the use or detention of a car of another road.

Canada's commercial trade agents in Leeds says that Canadian flour is making great inroads in the milling business of Great Britain. For the first nine months of 1905 the imports were 847,000 hundredweights, and for the same time this year they were increased to 1,520,000 hundredweights. It looks, says the agent, as if Canada was to capture this trade.

A Buffalo, N.Y., despatch says that vesselmen of Port Colborne and particularly the captains of ships who passed through the Welland Canal last Friday and Saturday nights, are indignant over what they declare is gross negligence on the part of the Canadian Government in not providing proper lights at the harbor entrance for the safety of ships entering the Lake Erie level of the Welland canal. Immense harbor improvements are under way at this point, but the great white beacon which could be seen fourteen miles from all points of the compass has been removed. A big elevator is being erected on its site.

The British Board of Agriculture has vetoed the Alderney cattle scheme on the ground of disease risk. The Argentine meat interests thought to send cattle to the Channel Island to be killed fresh for the British markets.

The New York municipal authorities have chosen a site forty-seven miles from that city on the Erie Railway for the proposed tuberculosis hospital. It consists of thirteen hundred acres, and has an altitude of from thirteen to fourteen hundred feet, and the physical conditions are said to be favorable to the proper treatment of about two hundred patients.

The people of the Philippines are to be given a legislature, whose members will be chosen by a restricted electorat.

Through an objection made before the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals, that plans of the proposed entrance of the Canadian Northern Railway into Ottawa had not been filed in due time with the Grand Trunk Railway, the application was further delayed. Before it can be heard again a new application will probably have to be made.

The Mormon Church has abjured commercialism and is withdrawing its investments from the various Utah enterprises.

The operators of the Toledo ice combine have been fined $2,500 each and will also be confined for six months in the workhouse.

The Duke of Connaught has been made a field marshal in the Prussian Army.

The total number of dead in the Atlantic City disaster is now given as fifty-two, four of whom are still unidentified.

Six men have been killed so far in Maine since the opening of the present hunting season by careless hunters.

Daphne Hilmers, the musical infant prodigy, is causing trouble in German court circles. Her mother, a widow, wishes to return to her home in Chicago, but the Princess Frederick Leopold, sister of the Empress, wishes the child to become a naturalized German, and if her mother refuses to consent threatens to withdraw her patronage.

Trouble is rife in Prussian Poland over the school children being forced to receive religious instruction in the German language. Children who, acting on their parents' orders, refuse to take it are imprisoned in school until they come to terms. The Poles are Roman Catholics.

Two recent shipping disasters are just reported from Europe. On Oct. 28 the German steamer 'Hermann,' from Antwerp for the Mediterranean, collided in the English Channel with an unknown four-masted vessel and sank with twenty-three of her crew. In the Gulf of Bothnia a Russian steamer, the 'Jessica,' has foundered with her captain and thirty of her crew.

Of late, in the United States press columns and pages have been written to prove that Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, leader of the Christian Science Church is dead and another woman acting the part. Yesterday a woman representative of the Associated Press, who had interviewed her ten years ago, called on Mrs. Eddy, with some other newspaper writers, at her home in Concord, N. H., and found her showing no more signs of age than might be expected of any woman of 86.

Seattle is planning a monument to William H. Seward, Secretary of State under Lincoln, who secured the purchase of Alaska from Russia. The United States paid $7,200,000 for the territory, thirty-nine years ago, and since then more than $105,000,000 has been taken out in gold alone.

The City of Lockport, N. Y., is anxious to take its water supply from the Niagara River.

A woman has again won the world's typewriting championship. Miss Rose L. Fritz, of New York, at Madison Square Garden, the other night, wrote 2,467 words in an half an hour.

A French camel patrol of 61 men has been wiped out by a native force 200 miles north-east of Lake Chad.

A native woman has been discovered at Port Darwin, on the north coast of Australia, who has feet like hands.

Mr. Lloyd George, president of the British Board of Trade, says the members of the House of Lords who are trying to establish the principle of compulsory religion, are likely to see their work of re-editing the Education Bill terminate in a way far from agreeable to them.

Gerschunin, the famous Russian terrorist, has escaped from Siberia in a water cask. He was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for complicity in the assassination of M. Sipiaguine, late Minister of the Interior, and an attempt on the life of M. Pobedonosteff, ex-Procurator General of the Holy Synod.

The 'Nemea,' a British steamer, has been abandoned on fire in mid-Atlantic Her crew, with the exception of two men, have been rescued by the 'Vedamore.'

The custom recently introduced into United States prisons of taking the finger prints of all prisoners has just resulted in the discovery of a man long wanted in Scotland Yard for an atrocious murder in Malta.

The Salvation Army in Boston has opened a 'People's Palace,' containing 287 rooms, and claimed to be the largest lodging house in the world.

Drifting ice has blocked the whale fisheries of the north this season, and those who use whalebone are being warned that they will have to pay for it at the rate of £3,000 a ton.

A book shortly to be published by Count Reventlow, entitled The Kaiser and the Byzantines,' frankly states that the political judgments of the Emperor are seriously influenced from time to time by the flatterers who throng about him, and mentions particularly as examples of these, Baron Speck von Sternberg, the Ambassador at Washington, and Count Metternich, Ambassador at London.

The turn of the Frankfurter comes next. A Paris analyst has just announced that specimens of this particular class of German preserved meat examined by him were found 'floating in a solution of benzoic acid.' And this 'preservative,' it appears, is extracted from the bladders of cows and horses.

A great Irish Exhibition is to be opened next May. The guarantee fund has already reached $1,000,000.

An amendment to the Merchants' Shipping Bill now before the British House of Commons, provides that any person who by fraud or false pretence attempts to induce any person to emigrate shall for each offence be liable to a £10 fine with imprisonment with hard labor for three months.

Dundee has honored Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States ambassador at London, with the freedom of the city.

In the triennial elections of the London borough councils on Friday the municipal reformers had an overwhelming victory.

'Maxim,' the speedway champion horse, has been killed in Brooklyn by an automobile.

The Premier of New Zealand cables, in reply to Sir Wirfrid Laurier, that the New Zealand Exhibition just opened is a brilliant success.

The loss of the Ontario Bank through the speculations of the ex-manager, Charles McGill, is officially stated as $1,500,000

A Japanese captain of engineers has been caught while in disguise sketching the fortifications in the Philippine Islands.

President Castro is seriously ill, and business in Venezuela is at a standstill owing to uncertainty as to what his death might lead to.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is said to be alarmingly on the increase in the United States Navy.

Railway officials in New York who have been conferring with their employees regarding demands by the latter for increased pay and shorter hours, said yesterday that the conferences had been satisfactory, and they expected no trouble.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

There was a fair attendance of members, both clerical and lay, at the monthly meeting of the Bible Society Committee, held on Thursday afternoon. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Principal Shaw, the president of the Montreal Auxiliary. The Rev. Dr. Gordon conducted the devotional exercises. Mr. John Murphy was asked to read the reports in the absence of Prof. Armstrong. In very appropriate terms, the president referred to the death of His Grace Archbishop Bond, and upon motion of the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, seconded by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Gordon, the meeting unanimously resolved as follows:—

That we hereby record our deep sense of loss in the death of our late beloved president, His Grace Archbishop Bond, LL.D. His long connection with this society and his most valuable services in its interests have specially endeared him to the members of this general committee. While actively connected with so many charities and religious movements in this city, we have reason to believe that the Bible Society lay nearest to his heart and elicited his warmest sympathies. We join with people throughout our Dominion, of all sections and creeds, in mourning the loss of one of the noblest and most honored representatives of Christian activity in our country. We are thankful that God spared him with strength of body and clearness of mind to the remarkable age of ninety-one years.

We hereby express our sympathy with all bereaved relatives, and direct that copies of this resolution be sent to them and the city press.

Principal Shaw also read the following minute adopted by the general committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, at its meeting, held on Oct. 15:—

'The committee hear with sorrow of the death of the Most Rev. William Bennett Bond, Archbishop of Montreal, and Primate of All Canada, who recently passed away a fortnight after celebrating his ninety-first birthday. This event removes from the Dominion one of its most striking and influential personalities, and the religious life of the whole country is the poorer. Dr. Bond was a pronounced Evangelical, and while every section of the Protestant Church had in him a staunch friend, there were nothing but kindly feelings towards him, even among the Roman Catholic section of the population. In the late Archbishop the Bible Society had a loyal and practical supporter. He became vice-president of the parent society in 1892, and for many years was president of the Montreal Auxiliary. On resigning the latter position a few months ago he became honorary president.'

Dr. Bond gracefully received the society deputation to Canada in 1904, and followed with prayerful interest the plans for federating the Canadian Auxiliaries into one great Bible Society.

'The committee wish to convey to the family of His Grace and to the Montreal Auxiliary Committee an expression of their sympathy in the loss sustained. In doing so they give thanks to God for the great work he has done through his servant, and pray that under his guiding hand a worthy successor may be found to fill the vacant place.'

The several reports submitted by the general agent, Mr. J. Carson, the field secretary, the Rev. Thos. Bennett, and colporteurs, McCullough, Daigneau, Clement and Manderino were all accepted as satisfactory.

A WRITER'S MARRIAGE.

Readers of the books of Mr. George W. Cable, the author, will be interested in the announcement of his approaching marriage with Miss Eva S. Stevenson, of Lexington, Ky., daughter of ex-Congressman Robert Stevenson. The wedding takes place this month.

LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES CARMICHAEL DULY ENTHRONED ON SUNDAY.

With all the solemnity of the ritu of the Anglican Church, and in the presence of a congregation that filled the seating capacity of Christ Church Cathedral, seats being reserved for clergymen, church-wardens and Synod delegates, the Right Rev. James Carmichael, Lord Bishop of Montreal, who was consecrated Coadjuter Bishop on April 25, 1902, was on Sunday enthroned, installed and inducted into possession of the see, in succession to the late Archbishop Bond. Not since Jan. 27, 1879, when the late Archbishop was enthroned as Bishop of Montreal, has a similar service to that of Sunday afternoon been witnessed within the Cathedral.

YOUNG GERMAN IN TROUBLE

VICTIMIZED MONTREAL TRADESMEN WITH A YARN OF AN ALLEGED FORTUNE.

Karl Cremer, an employee of the Canadian Rubber Company, surprised his friends the other day by announcing that he had fallen heir to $460,000 through the death of his father in Thuringia, Germany, and is to-day languishing in jail to await trial for obtaining goods from various Montreal merchants under false pretences. Cremer launched forth into wild excesses of expenditure on strength of his alleged fortune. He purchased a house for $17,600 on Pine avenue, invested in $5,000 worth of furniture and another $5,000 in jewellery, hired a retinue of servants and even went so far as to arrange for the taking unto himself of a wife in the person of his newly-engaged housekeeper. All the goods, the house, jewellery, etc., were paid for in cheques, which he said would be made good on the arrival of a forthcoming cheque from his lawyers in the Old Country. But the cheque failed to arrive in the stipulated time, and Cremer was arrested, when he confessed that his whole story was only a yarn.

SCOTTISH CHURCH DISPUTE

MEMORANDUM OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

The secretary of the Royal Commission on the Scottish Churches has just issued a memorandum dealing with properties in dispute between the United Free Church and the 'Wee Frees.' In this document, which is of great length, the commissioners indicate the lines on which they are to proceed. On the Sustentation Fund and Home Missions no decision has yet been arrived at. The commissioners have, however, awarded to the United Free Church the Assembly and College Buildings in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, while the Free Church gets the block of offices in Edinburgh, which contains sufficient accommodation for their college purposes. The Free Church also gets £3,000 to make the buildings suitable, and an annual sum of a like amount for their maintenance. The Foreign Mission Funds are given to the United Free Church, but the 'Wee Frees' will later also be allocated a sum for Foreign Missions. What the attitude of the Free Church will be in connection with these awards does not yet appear, but the United Free Church are, we imagine, likely to regard them as under the circumstances satisfactory. The lists of congregational allocations have, however, still to be made known.—'Westminster Gazette.'

MEAN PIECE OF BUSINESS.

(The Pioneer.')

To the efforts of the Rev. George Washington, of Stouffville, is due a great deal of the success attained both in carrying and enforcing local option by-laws in different townships of York and Ontario counties. Mr. Washington's zeal and success have roused the indignation of the liquor party, and made him the object at different times of various expressions of ill-feeling. A few nights ago a whiskey bottle was sent crashing through one of the windows of his residence—from the outside, of course—fortunately doing no serious mischief beyond the breaking of the glass. It is an honor to a man to be so prominent and useful in the cause of right as to incur the enmity that leads to such petty expressions of vindictiveness and malice.

MINERALS OF THE LAURENTIANS.

Several highly important mineral discoveries which entirely dispel the old theory that two generations of geologists have entertained that there are no minerals in the Laurentian ranges have just been made near the Labelle branch of the C. P. R., between Labelle and Nominingue. One is extensive finds of uranium and pitch-blende—the mineral from which the valuable substance called radium has been extracted with the greatest degree of success—in association with the mica mines that are being worked in that region, and the other a large deposit of graphite, some three miles from the railway.

GERMANS FOR THE WEST.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—A letter has reached Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of the Bureau of Colonization, from a gentleman in Hanau, Germany, who contemplated bringing a small colony of farmers to Canada. He states that he intends to leave the 'Vaterland' for Canada, and hopes to settle down as a farmer. He expects, he adds, to bring about fifty young men with him, the majority of whom have capital to invest. He asks regarding the amount of land he can secure, and asks what can be done for them in the Rainy River, Thunder Bay or Algoma districts. Mr. Southworth is supplying him with the required information.

THE DEEPS OF GOD AND MAN

(Sermon (condensed) by the Rev. A. William Lewis, B.A., B.D., Harbor Grace.)

Text: Deep calleth unto deep.—Ps. xlii., 7.

God is calling you. God is calling each of us. God is calling every man and woman and child on earth.

Have you not sat beside the rivulet and heard its voice, sweet, solemn, joyous? Why does the purling water bubble o'er the stones so gladly, hurrying on and on and on? It has heard the sea calling it, and it cannot stay, but responds in its purity and promptness. Far north towards the Hudson Bay a little stream hears the call and it flows into Lake Kakebonga; but it cannot rest. Though it halts, it soon finds the Ottawa river. Westward it flows to Temiscaming, southward to the Mattawa, eastward to the city of Ottawa. Plunging over the Chaudiere it pauses by the Parliament Buildings; yet onward it flows, and ever onward. Past Montreal it pursues its untiring course, until it reaches the ocean and hears the 'deep calling unto deep.' So it is in childhood, youth, and down to old age. God is calling, calling.

Some may think that this is overdrawn; but it is because they have not ears to hear. Not only the 'stone-deaf,' but the 'hard of hearing' miss much of the music and sweetness of life; and only the louder and often the harsher sounds are heard. Those without an ear for music lose the best of earth's melodies. So the natural man may hear something of God's call, but the sweetest and the best is altogether lost to them. It is the spiritually minded that hear most distinctly the call of God.

God calls to us in many ways. As 'deep calleth unto deep,' the voice may seem monotonous to the unimaginative; but who can tell how many notes mingle? Far above the earth all sounds blend in one low, sweet tone. So in the voice of the sounding sea we may hear the harmony of all the sounds that entered the rivulets and streams in their course from fountain to ocean. The purling of the brook, the singing of the birds, the rustling of the leaves, the roar of the torrent, and the crash of the thunder have entered into the history of the water. Thus, though the voice of God calling to us day by day may seem to many indistinct and unintelligible, as to Paul's companions on the way to Damascus, to those that hear it comes in its infinite tones, sweet and clear and strong.

No two leaves in the forest are alike, though at a distance there is but one impression. No two people in all the earth are just alike; and the expression of the countenance is ever changing, so that it is impossible to take two photos of one person just the same. Thus God manifests himself in countless ways and speaks with a variety all his own, and worthy of the infinite all-wise. In some of these ways, in many, God calls to each.

A man without ambition is not a man. No one should be satisfied with the present, with what has been attained. The little brook could not rest, but heard a call and flowed onward to be a perpetual blessing. The little child hears of opportunity, and it leaves its toys, to learn and to live. Every true man or woman hears a call to something higher and better. Character is not a ready-made garment, to be put on until worn out; but it is a growth.' It is like the rivulet that constantly is growing in strength and resources for usefulness, until it becomes a St. Lawrence, a Mississippi, an Amazon. The voice that calls us onward to something better is the voice of God, 'deep calling unto deep.' Those that do not respond are like some lakes of the western prairie without an outlet. They become stronger and stronger of alkali until they are death to animals and vegetation. It is the life that daily hears the call of duty and daily goes about doing good that is a blessing to the earth a blessing to mankind.

THE CALL IN NATURE.

God calls us in Nature. In earth and sea and sky we see something of the deep things of God, which appeal to the deeps in man. In the summer the leaves of the trees shut us in to be alone with God, amid the beauty of his works. How many lessons come to us in the whispering of the leaves! In the beauty and perfection of God's handiwork we see the possibilities of ours, for we are made in his likeness and are called to do his work. What we hear in nature also touches our life. Many of the principles of the spirit-life are embodied in the material world. There is the mystery of life, whose origin is found only in God. We must give our life living conditions. Then comes the order the development. 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap,' and with increase. How perfect each leaf! This teaches faithfulness in littles, beauty in everything. The psalmist points upward to the heavens, to the sun, moon and stars:

'In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
Forever singing as they shine,
The hand that made us is divine.'

The wisdom of the past has been accumulating in the sea of present knowledge; and 'deep calleth unto deep.' You have heard the call. The child hears in the home and in the school; and he leaves the little spring in the dark forest of ignorance and sets out in his quest for knowledge. The youth in the college hears the call, and gropes his way in obedience to that call. Gradually he learns to read the hints of nature. The geyser and the volcano speaks of the power of steam. The flash of lightning calls to the triumphs of the electrical engineer. The rainbow calls to the spectrum analysis, to learn the nature of 'star dust,' the composition of the sun and stars. The learning of the past calls him to truer light and abler service.

THE CALL IN PROVIDENCE.

God calls us in Providence. (See Acts xiv., 17.) He speaks to us in the seasons and the weather, in the harvests of sea and land, in health and sickness, in true friends and false, and in the sorrows when with the psalmist we say, 'Out of the depths have I cried to thee.' And if we have heard these calls and answered them, how much truer and deeper and fuller our life is to-day, than when in childhood's day we were satisfied with the trifles of superficial society. The deep experiences of life call to that which is deep within our souls. 'Deep calleth unto deep.' Many have heard the noise of God's waterspouts and the dashing of the waves against the port-hole. They have felt the stagger of the boat and the untoward roll from side to side, in the tempest at sea. Perhaps you have been thrilled by the grating of the timbers upon the rocks, when the deep threatened to swallow you up quick. There was but a plank between you and death and the wood was bruised and split. Then 'deep calleth unto deep.' Many of us can also say, 'Thy waves and thy billows are gone over me.' This tests our life; and if there is depth within, the deeps of the soul hear the deeps of Providence calling, calling us to God; and character grows and ripens, mellowing as with maturing age.

THE CALL IN GRACE.

God calls us in grace. We now enter within the veil which was rent to give us free access unto the Father; and we hear the voice of God from above the mercy seat. You that are fathers, you that are mothers, you know something of the parent-heart, yearning for the infant child that does not yet love in return, the wayward child, the returning child. In grace we hear the infinitely more tender and more loving accents of the Eternal Father, calling to his child, his returning child. 'Come, thy Father waits for thee, longs for thee, O my child, my child!' 'Deep calleth unto deep.' The Bible is God calling in grace. It searches into the depths of the soul, like a sword piercing to the very marrow. The depths of God's wisdom call to the deep conviction of man that he is a sinner, a rebel against God. God's truth goes down deep below the surface into the inmost being. The most searching truth of the Bible is the fact of Christ. Ecce homo! Ecce Deus! What a life he lived on earth! If there is anything noble in a man, the biography of Jesus of Nazareth touches him at the noblest. 'Deep calleth unto deep.' See him weeping on the brow of Olivet, weeping over Jerusalem. 'O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that killeth the prophets, and stoneth them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not.' Lo, the heart of God, breaking over his disobedient children, for whom so much had been done, and done in vain. 'Deep calleth unto deep.' God calls still louder. He calls. From Calvary he calls. The scene is too sacred for the eye of mortal. We see the shadows of three crosses on the ground, with their awful burden of human woe; and we understand that the cross 'in the midst' tortures to the death the God-man. It is enough to see the shadows and, near by, the face of the mother, whose heart is transnxed with the sword of injustice and an untold sorrow. Now it is the hour of noon; and darkness falls upon the earth, a darkness of mercy and of love. As we stand beholding from afar the tragedy of the ages, in its awful stillness, we hear the call of God, in suffering, not in words. Such a call from God should wake the dead; and shall we not hear? And shall we ever forget that call? Shall we ever deny him? No, no; a thousand times no! While we hear that call we are his.

You that live by the sea, with its voice of many waters, you that hear its echo in the 'sounding shell,' remember the words, 'Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts.' You may say that the 'call of the sea' is poetic. That form is poetic; but the power that draws is not poetic, sometimes emphatically prosaic. It is gravitation. Gravitation is the call heard by the water of the tiny rill. This brings it past every obstacle to its home in the boundless deep. The call of God is the call of love. This gravitation always leads upward. As Jesus ascended, so will all his true followers ascend day by day, until at last even the body will ascend, the spiritual body, as the sun draws upward the water from the pools of earth.

'The Spirit and the Bride say come.' And soon the fleeting years will be past with their trials and hindrances, and we shall hear 'far voices out of darkness calling our feet to paths unknown.' We shall pause and listen. Ah, we know the voice, that has so often called us by our name. Then the darkness will be past and even the shadows will flee away, as we answer that call, 'Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.' And now 'till he comes,' may our ear ever be quick to hear the same sweet voice, the voice of love. There is nothing stronger than love, nothing deeper than love, nothing more eternal than the love of God.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The British Museum newspaper files, now situated at Hendon, occupy six miles and a half of shelving.

Thirty-five millions of dead birds are annually imported into Great Britain 'for trimmings and decorations.'

From the tomb of Sir Edmund Wilde, within the parish church of Kempsey, Worcester, a well-developed tree may be seen growing.

When a recruit joins the British army his name has to be entered sixty-two times in the various documents required by the War Office.

Advertising for a male shorthand typist, about twenty-five, at £1 a week, a firm of London solicitors received 978 applications for the place.

During repairs at Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, some workmen unearthed twenty-two hibernating lizards at a depth of six feet below the surface.

Struck by lightning, Ingham Church, Norfolk, lost several pinnacles from its tower, while the belfry floor was wrecked and an archway destroyed.

Three Tenby men who were fishing off the Pembrokeshire coast near Stackpole caught a fine otter weighing twenty-one pounds, about two miles from shore.

A cormorant has made himself quite at home on one of the pinnacles of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and has defeated several attacking armies of crows.

Summoned at Uckfield for driving a motor car too fast, a gentleman said he did it to please a lady. 'The oldest story on record,' commented the counsel for the prosecution.

A Falmouth auctioneer offered to give one hundred pounds to a local charity if he could not dispose of thirty different articles within twenty-five minutes. He won with a minute to spare.

After lasting three years, a chess match of six games, which has been conducted by correspondence between Mr. J. Mears, of Torquay, and Mr. J. H. Ibbot, of British Guiana, has just been concluded.

How fishermen's luck varies has been strikingly illustrated at Lowestoft, where a boat returned to the harbor with five mackerel and six herrings as its entire catch. Companion boats had made hauls of herrings that fetched £100 and over.

'Is there any railway in the kingdom as generous as the Somerset and Dorset ('Slow and Doubtful,' as it is called locally), which gives a seventy-minutes' ride for 4½d?' the vicar of Sturminster Marshall asks in the parish magazine.

An election address in English, French, German, Italian, and Hebrew has been issued at Westminster by a candidate for the coming borough council election, in view of the great number and variety of foreigners among the residents.

It was stated at a gathering held at Truro that the Bishop-elect of Truro (Dean Stubbs, of Ely) was a good carpenter, a good golfer, and enjoyed the distinction—almost unique—of being the inventor and patentee of a chair, which went by the name of 'sleeping hollow.'

Women will be able to serve as county councillors in the near future, if the London County Council has its way. The Parliamentary Committee has been ordered to petition parliament to this effect. Sir Melville Beachcroft (Moderate), gave the resolution his blessing, saying, "I am a ladies' man; I always was.'

Members of the firm of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, Etruria, have just made important discoveries of letters and documents relating to their great ancestor, Josiah Wedgwood, the father of the English pottery trade, at their ancient works. The papers contain most interesting biographical information, which none of the biographers have yet touched. They will be printed in book form. Numerous fine specimens of priceless early Wedgwood ware have also been unearthed.

There is one side of the post-office which the public seldom hears about—that is the Returned Letter Office—says 'The Penny Magazine,' and it will be news to most people to learn that last year no fewer than twenty-seven million undelivered packets were dealt with. These found their way to the Returned Letter Office for many reasons. Some are insufficiently addressed, and a large portion bear no address at all. Altogether these letters contained nearly £17,000 in cash and bank notes, and over £600,000 in cheques, bills, money, and postal orders.

SCOTLAND.

A Dunbar telegram of Oct. 20 says:—Snow on the Lammermoor hills lies in many places five feet deep. Some wreckage has been washed ashore near St. Abb's Head.

The treasure-hunting operations at Tobermory are to go on indefinitely through the winter in view of the discoveries made by a 'diviner.' Digging and boring gear has been sent from Greenock.

A marked national characteristic is revealed by the latest return relating to British trustee savings banks. Though methods of investment differ in the three countries, the comparison between the savings bank accounts of the average Englishman, Irishman and Scotsman shows clearly that the policy of 'putting past' is as lively as ever north of the Tweed. The eleven shillings saved by the Irishman and the twenty-one shillings saved by the Englishman are altogether thrown into the shade by the £4 2s. 9d. of the Scot.

The town of Maybole, Ayrshire, is widely known for the manufacture of boots and shoes. But the long service which some of the shoemakers have seen with one of the firms in the town is remarkable and worth recording. There are at present employed by one of the firms ten men whose united service amounts to over five hundred years. One man has sixty-four years' service, five have from fifty to fifty-five years', while four have from forty-six to forty-eight, which gives an average of over fifty years' service per man. A good number have seen almost forty years' service. This says much for the good feeling that exists between master and man.

Scotland continues to share with Lancashire that unenviable distinction of being the chief employer of women in connection with coal mines. In Great Britain there are 5,851 females working at coal pit-heads, and of these 2,284 are in Scotland, and 3,073 in Lancashire and Cumberland, leaving less than 500 for the whole of the rest of the country. Lancashire has twenty girls under fourteen years of age at such work, but under sixteen Scotland has 417, against Lancashire's 208, and in the other coalfields only eight girls so young are allowed to do such work. When the percentages are taken, Scotland easily outdistances other parts of the kingdom with 1.7 percent of females among the above-ground workers, against 0.6 in England, and 0.1 in Wales. That is to say, Scotland has about three times as many woman pit-workers as England.

IRELAND.

Within the past ten years over 1,000 teachers in Ireland have obtained certificates of competency to teach Irish.

Dublin Corporation approved the action of the library committee in accepting copies of the Bible in Irish from the Hibernian Bible Society for use in the public libraries.

The passage of a pair of lion cubs born in the Dublin Zoological Gardens within the year has just been booked to India. A special stock of live rabbits has been taken on board to provide the royal Dubliners with appetizing dinners for the journey out, and they will be waited on by a special attendant, with every care to their health and comfort. A little later another lion cub has to undertake the even longer journey to Burmah.

Canadian Pictorial

CONTENTS:

Many subscribers upon seeing the first issue wondered how it could be produced at the price. And their wonder will increase upon seeing the present issue, Still further surprises are planned for the near future—especially in the Christmas number—but of that more anon.

The present issue contains some exquisite etchings and among them the frontispiece, a full page photogravure of an autumn brook in the Canadian wilds.

A full page picture of His Majesty the King, who celebrates his birthday on November 9th is a feature which every Canadian will appreciate. It is not one of those stiffly posed productions of the photographic studio, but a happy snap-shot showing him as he really is—a nice English gentleman. Another picture portrays him in full dress military uniform decorating a man who had done an act of mercy and daring. Still another picture shows Her Majesty the Queen—just an English lady, boarding a small launch to pay a visit to her distressed sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, who is awaiting her on a man-of-war near by.

A charming group of the Crown Prince of Germany with his young wife and baby boy, and another exquisite group of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Roumania, with her pretty daughter the Princess Marie, will please everybody.

Among other pictures are the late Primate of Canada, His Grace Archbishop Bond and His Lordship Bishop Carmichael, the launching of the world's greatest vessel, a steeple chase, the new Mareschal College at Aberdeen, with snap-shots of Lord Strathcona and other celebrities, all the Provincial Premiers of Canada, College boys in strenuous play—'The Rush.' The Russian Premier and his wife who are passing through anxious days and nights. Views of Niagara Falls—and a large number of other pictures of beauty and interest.

In the Woman's section, for instance, is a full length portrait of the Marchioness of Donegall in her court dress—and following are fashion plates, patterns and dress and household hints which give this very entertaining paper a practical value to every lady.

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EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

NOVEMBER, 1906

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

A CANADIAN KILLED.

Webster, Mass., Oct. 30.—The explosion of the steam cylinder of a slasher machine in the dressing room of the woollen factory of Messrs. S. Slater & Son, here, late to-day, caused the death of one person and serious injury of two others, while a score or more others received hurts of a minor nature. The man who was killed was Ulric Larochе, a French-Canadian, twenty-six years old.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1906.

Commander Peary, who set out in July before last with all possible equipment, and with high hopes not only of reaching the pole, but of 'opening up' three million square miles of territory hitherto lost to mankind, has made Hopedale, in Labrador, on his return voyage. He has succeeded in drifting on a mighty cake of ice thirty-four miles nearer the pole than was reached by the Duke of the Abruzzi, and in getting back alive, with most of his men. He has succeeded in completing the survey of the north shore of Grant-land. There is still a portion of the north shore of Greenland unsurveyed, but Commander Peary's voyage along it on an ice continent did not offer facilities for map-making in that region. It was very exasperating of the ice floe on which he was travelling northward to drift due east. If it had only headed northward, that 'absolutely unknown' empire of three million square miles of undriftable ice might or might not have been reached.

Most people will be pleased to learn that the Hon. Mr. Berthiaume has recovered the ownership of the 'Presse.' We shall look to this change to bring about a change in the tone of that paper which has been yellow and demagogic of late. A complete surrender to the idea that a newspaper should supply what people crave for and will buy will make the newspaper press of a country, instead of being the uplifting power it is capable of being, the most demoralizing agency that it is possible to devise. It has recently been shown that Mr. Hearst's paper specifically inspired the assassination of President McKinley. But apart from direct suggestions of crime, such as, for instance, the suggestion of lynching, somebody in connection with the reecent depraved murder of a little girl—and that, as turned out, not the real culprit—the constant pandering to men's animosities is the most unholy task a newspaper can give itself to. That is what the Hearst papers have continuously done, until that part of the proletariat which reads nothing else has got to feel as though every one who had money was essentially a robber and a murderer and one whom it is no sin to hold up or rob. There has been some of the same sort of thing in the attitude of certain papers towards questions of race and questions of wages in this country. Who can tell in what proportion the recent insurrection against law and order in Buckingham was the fruit of sympathetic journalism, and in what proportion it was due to local demagogism, or, perhaps to the two agencies encouraging each other.

The letter of 'G. B.' upon 'the making of jail birds' is uncommonly instructive. It shows almost at first hand how the comparatively innocent may be thrust into an environment of loathsome vice from which they may never afterwards altogether escape, try as they will. A percentage, of course, will not try, but will become as depraved as their instructors. This letter is one more, and a startling, illustration of the necessity for a new jail. Under present conditions we are manufacturing criminals wholesale, instead of doing something to help to redeem those already afflicted with criminal inclinations. We had recently a description of a Russian jail, whose wholesome and stimulating conditions are in the utmost contrast to anything we have known of in Canada. This letter, taken along with the descriptive one of Mr. Dick, shows in a fearful manner what a terrible thing it is for a community to have really no place better than the jail to which to send headstrong boys of whom parents, severe or weak, indulgent or distressed in circumstances, have lost control. Where all that is necessary is the restoration of competent parental authority, it is simply dreadful to think of placing them out as apprentices to the father of evil.

We are told that it was Thomas Jefferson who first on this continent urged the importance of agricultural colleges; that he wrote in 1803 deploring the overcrowding of the trades and of the learned professions, and recommended that a professorship of agriculture should be established in every university. In his view, which has been increasingly held ever since, 'the same 'artificial means which have been used 'to produce a competition in learning 'may be equally successful in restoring 'agriculture to its primary dignity in 'the eyes of men. It is a science of the 'very first order.' If the subject should have an honored place in the curriculum, he thought that more men might be induced 'to undertake the labors 'of the field.' It is strange to read that there was a 'back to the land' question on this sparsely-peopled continent more than a hundred years ago. Something has been done since then, but there is much to be accomplished along the lines of Sir William Macdonald's beneficent initiative at St. Anne's. That agricultural colleges may be made efficient is shown by the example of Fort Collins, Colorado, where four thousand dollars was paid out last year to the students for working at the college itself. The announcement, too, is made that the entire class of 1907 has already been engaged by the president of a Chicago iron company to work on his plantation in Mexico, upon which there are a thousand cows, a dairy farm and a thousand hogs to be looked after, forty thousand acres of land to be irrigated and a hundred and thirty thousand acres to be cultivated. That is practical work indeed, and the students cannot fail to disseminate in all the country around their scientific knowledge practically applied.

The Council seems to be about to sell out Montreal to the Gas Company for no conceivable, or, at least, for no visible, reason. There is no public opinion in Montreal to protect the people's interests. When do we hear of a meeting of the electors of a ward to bring the ward representative to book for unfaithfulness to the public interest? An immensely rich combination can apparently do what it likes with councils and legislatures. There is a spectacular show going on of great conflicts between aldermen and company, all for the purpose of confusing the public, while all the while the utmost demands of those who pretend to be acting for the city are propositions which the company would greedily jump at, if it did not hope to get better, and if it did not wish to leave the impression that they were exceedingly advantageous to the city. It seems certain that after the stage fight is over the city, while appearing to have had great concessions made to it, will find itself utterly sold. All the figures that have been spoken of as prices for gas are already preposterous and will become doubly so before there is any need of a new contract. All the city has to do is to lay its own pipes and make the contract for supply open to all comers. If the Legislative Council refuses power to do so reasonable a thing, then impeach the members of that body who manage the obstruction, and have a royal commission of enquiry into their deeds. There is surely in the land some power to break the bonds of wealth and corruption. There is surely some strength in simple righteousness. Have we no patriots among our rising men who will devote their energies to saving the people from being devoured?

With the announcement of seventy-five cent gas in Toronto comes a statement by Mr. W. H. Pearson, of the Toronto Gas Company, that a new gas works will be put up, costing a million dollars, which will increase the city's supply by two and a half million feet. This will be done before the end of October, 1907. A new retort house will be built, and likewise a purifying house, coke house, coal house, boiler house, meter house, and condenser, making the total daily capacity of all plants 8,500,000 feet. By the report of the company for September, 1905, Toronto had 39,711 consumers of gas, while now it has some 45,000. That is a sign not only that the people are glad to use gas when they can possibly afford it, but that the gas company finds it profitable to bring it within the reach of a greater constituency. Toronto will now have gas at the comparatively reasonable price of 75 cents, and there are no meter charges. The company is up-to-date and constantly progressive, while the Montreal Gas Company is all behind the times in equipment and what not, and relies on the Legislative Council at Quebec to prevent Montreal doing anything to displace its plant. In a recent book entitled 'Inventors at Work,' the author, Mr. George Iles, declares that there is a near prospect of light being produced at a third of its present cost, and yet our aldermen seem to be prepared to bind us to the Montreal Gas Company for years to come at high rates, thus not only making gas dear, but strengthening the electric light monopoly. It is commonly understood that the production of gas to-day costs nothing, the residuals being sold at sufficient to cover the entire cost of manufacture. The distribution only is what costs, and the more modern the distribution plant is, the greater is the economy. The distribution equipment is the part which should be in the hands of the city engineering department, which ought to have sole command and ownership of the streets and of all that is internally attached to them.

United States administrators of the Philippines and other in ular possessions, taken from Spain as spoils of war, are coming to the conclusion that native and mixed races have little understanding and no appreciation of the blessings and beauties of western civilization. Their climate, racial proclivities and hereditary habits make it impossible for them to adopt the ideas of the more strenuous people of the temperate zone. Of liberty, as proclaimed by the Constitution of the United States, they have but a hazy notion. All they desire is to be let alone in the enjoyment of their own customs and ancestral habits. American ideas of progress and enlightenment they regard with astonishment and aversion. Those who have undertaken the task of governing and educating them have come to the conclusion that several generations must pass before they can be raised from their present rudimentary political status to that of ordinary citizenship. As the Cubans have shown that they possess no national sentiment, but only a desire to get rid of burdensome economical conditions under leaders whose sole ambition was to obtain office in order to enrich themselves, so in the Philippines the natives rebel against impositions and restrictions to which they are unaccustomed and refuse to obey. Political freedom and national independence they do not crave. They can understand a strong ruling power which protects their lives and property, but cannot see the advantage of a government undertaking to regulate their social and industrial concerns with the necessary incidence of increased taxation.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. Emmerson, the Minister of Railways, has said the best there is to be said about the 'Intercolonial.' It was built as a condition of Confederation and by unanimous consent of the fathers of Confederation was not expected to pay for a long time. It had been a quid pro quo to the Lower Provinces for unnumbered expenditures upon the rest of the country which those provinces did not share. It had been abundantly worth all it had cost in settling the hopeless dispute between Upper and Lower Canada, and in welding the Maritime Provinces to old Canada. All this is eminently true; but when Mr. Emmerson goes on fervently to protest against asking the Intercolonial now or ever to pay interest on the enormous sums it has cost the country, his reasoning, though good, so far as it goes, does not, so far as reported, seem to cover the whole ground. It is fair enough to urge that the canals, which have cost the country a great deal more, have never paid interest, that the subsidies to ocean shipping have been gifts out and out, that these have never benefited the Maritime Provinces, and that they have as good a right as other parts of the country to such expenditures upon them. So far true. What remains to be shown is that the failure to pay interest would be a benefit to those provinces. If it would not, then we had better find some more genuine way of recouping them for any failure on the part of the nation towards them. Has the fact that the Intercolonial has hitherto been run at a loss, quite apart from interest on the capital outlay, been, to the extent of that deficit, a benefit to the regions which it serves, or has it been very largely a corrupt political waste—a demoralization rather than a benefit to the country through which it passes?

We need not peer into the remote past when Brown and Mackenzie agreed with Macdonald that the line could not pay. The common expression of its opponents at that time was that the traffic would not pay for oil to grease the wheels. The present writer remembers asking Mr. Holton whether, even in that case, the building of a railway through a country unsupplied by any such accommodation would not at least pay for all it might cost in the enhanced value of property in the country opened up. His scornful reply was, 'Oh, yes, in that sense a railway to New Glasgow would pay.' This is quoted to show how times have changed. The country about New Glasgow, then preposterously out of the region of railway enterprise, is now becoming netted with railways. New Glasgow has three within five miles of it. What was not to be expected to pay in 1866 may well be looked to to do a prosperous business in 1906. There is another line connecting us with the Maritime Provinces, which does not greatly reduce the distance, and which traverses as hopeless a country, but which is not supposed to be running at a loss. It is proposed by the government of which Mr. Emmerson is a member to build still another line at government expense, which we cannot suppose is expected to be run at a loss. A deeper cause of the constant deficit upon the Intercolonial was assumed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier when Mr. Borden's proposal to extend that railway to the Georgian Bay was before the country. He said a government railway never could pay.

There are two possible reasons why this should be. The freight and passenger charges might be so reduced by local public clamor as to make adequate returns impossible; or favors granted to party beneficiaries, as customers, travellers, contractors, or placemen, might be so numerous as to render profit hopeless. We fear the Intercolonial has suffered from both of these methods of depletion. The first of them is a policy which, however beneficent and however winning politically, is calculated to disconcert competing lines. A government road may, we think, fairly regulate its rates to prevent injurious charges by competing lines, but to regulate them so as to run at a loss or so as not to pay interest on cost, is to put wholesome competition out of the running. But it is to the other cause that the public attributes the greater part of the Intercolonial's losses, namely, to use plain language, political corruption—granting favors to party beneficiaries, whether as travellers, shippers, contractors or railway servants, of which last there is commonly reported to have been an inconscionable over-supply, occasionally somewhat unserviceable in quality. We believe that the present minister has set his face against these forms of injury to the honest public. He has made a splendid reform in the financial showing of the road. But we think it would be hard to convince the public but that the Intercolonial, run on business lines, should not only pay both the cost of running and maintenance, but make some return to capital. If such would be the result of correct business management, it can be of no service to the provinces served that this should not result.

A GREAT ISSUE.

The fight for the Governorship of New York, which terminates to-day, has been one of the most strenuous and bitter in the history of that state, and certainly the one most to be remembered for its startling personalities. Measures, indeed, have been forgotten, unless the trust issue implies such. Party lines have been more or less obliterated, and the characters of the two candidates have been all along in the limelight. The most notable features of the campaign have been Mr. Hearst's cynical deal with 'Boss' Murphy, whom Mr. Hearst's yellow paper had recently depicted in convicts' stripes and consigned to Sing Sing; the attack made by the Hearst organ upon Mr. Hughes, as the creature of what he calls the Plunderbund, and a 'piecework' corporation lawyer—this, after continually praising him to the skies as a beneficent public servant but a short time before he became a candidate; Mr. Hughes's appeal to both Democrats and Republicans to repudiate Hearst and vote for respectability; Mr. Bryan's strange endorsation of Mr. Hearst as a trust destroyer; ex-Boss Croker's denunciation of Boss Murphy and Tammany for their shameful deal with Hearst; and finally, and most startling, perhaps, of all, the message from President Roosevelt to the voters of New York delivered by Mr. Elihu Root. Mr. Root's scathing words were:—

'I say to you with his (the President's) authority that he greatly desires the election of Mr. Hughes as Governor of the State of New York. I say to you, with his authority, that he regards Mr. Hearst as wholly unfit to be Governor, as an insincere, self-seeking demagogue, who is trying to deceive the working men of New York by false pretences and statements.'

And I say to you, with his authority, that he considers that Mr. Hearst's election would be an injury and a discredit alike to honest labor and to honest capital, and a serious injury to the work in which he is engaged of enforcing just and equal laws against corporate wrong-doing.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst stand as far as the poles asunder. Listen to what President Roosevelt himself has said of Mr. Hearst and his kind.

In President Roosevelt's first message to Congress, in speaking of the assassin of McKinley, he spoke of him as inflamed 'by the reckless utterances of those who on the stump and in the public press appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.'

I say, by the President's authority, that in penning these words, with the horror of President McKinley's murder fresh before him, he had Mr. Hearst specifically in his mind.

And I say, by his authority, that what he thought of Mr. Hearst then he thinks of Mr. Hearst now.

This definite arraignment of Mr. Hearst was supported by quotations from his paper which showed not only the general hounding on of the envious against public order, but direct and specific incitement to the murder of Mr. McKinley. The reply to this in Mr. Hearst's journal was a cartoon depicting President Roosevelt as a mangy rat, and five editorials in which it called Mr. Root 'a Ryan jackall'; but there was never an editorial in reply to the President's terrible indictment of the yellow journalist. This policy of silence on the one hand and mud-slinging on the other is deliberately calculated. Many of the poorer classes only read Mr. Hearst's newspapers, and in them it is Mr. Hearst this and Mr. Hearst that, from first page to last, and all, of course, lavishly eulogistic; while those who oppose him are ridiculed, scoffed at and basely misrepresented. The respectable press of the United States claims that Mr. Roosevelt's opinion of Hearst does not differ materially from that held by an overwhelming majority of intelligent and well-informed citizens of the United States, Democrats and Republicans alike. While this may easily be believed, it is an unfortunate fact that intelligent and well-informed citizens are but a small minority, comparatively, even in the United States, and that Mr. Hearst's hopes are built upon ignorance and the reckless exaggeration of some real social grievances. How far his deceit has carried we shall now soon learn; how far the great Demos agrees with the President's estimate of the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, who, says the 'World,' is candidate 'only by 'the grace of Charles F. Murphy and a 'stolen nomination—only by the force of 'a deal so scandalous and so shameless 'that Richard Croker denounces it as 'a disgrace even to Tammany Hall.' Mr. Hearst only seeks the present elevation with a view to the President's chair. That is his one real ambition.

JUVENILE COURTS.

We heartily agree with our Chicago correspondent, 'A. P.,' that when we see such men as Mr. H. Markland Molson and Major Stephens coming forward and taking a disinterested part in municipal and provincial affairs it is a great and, let us add, a much needed encouragement to those who have the good of their city and country at heart. The intelligent and carefully studied efforts of Mr. Stephens on behalf of education and for the reform of delinquent youth always suggest large possibilities of better things and are full of hope. 'A. P.'s' reference to the juvenile court system that has recently developed in the west, is worthy of the fullest study by such patriots as Mr. Stephens and the ladies of the Woman's Club. The fact that one judge in the west who has a phenomenal sympathy with street boys is able to work moral wonders among them and turn them from the downward to the upward path is perhaps inadequate evidence that this method would empty our jails of the yearly reinforcement which boyhood adds to our standing army of criminals. It remains, however, that, while a great deal of the crime which occupies public attention is abnormal, the great mass of criminality is the normal and regular product of our streets and of bad upbringing. A great service would be rendered to society if instead of enlisting these as a matter of course, into the criminal ranks with the jail mark upon them, to be for life a burden on society, they or any proportion of them could, at the first irresponsible beginning of law-breaking, be switched off from the path of vice to that of ambitious reforming citizenship. No money can value such a service to mankind, but, even from a money point of view, it would, as 'A. B.' points out, be at almost any cost, the best investment our government could make. The juvenile court would, no doubt, be a good thing everywhere if rightly organized and manned. We doubt if it would be easy to find a children's judge who could give to misguided childhood better or more fatherly advice than they would get from the bench of our Recorder's Court. But our Recorder has not the alternative of committing offenders to the care of a probation officer, which he would, no doubt, often greatly prefer to do. Back of the court, however, there needs to be some minimum form of restraint that will, like the court itself, have the good and not the punishment of the offender in view. A system of mere punishment tends, as Mr. Stephens has found, to utter demoralization. A system of mere industrial farming tends to inefficiency and incompetency. What is wanted is an organization whose main purpose is the making of men out of the boys. The money spent by the government on the keep of boys committer to reformatories, should be enough with proper exploitation to make such an enterprise feasible, and it seems to be time that some beneficent Protestant organization undertook the task.

THE MUTE MAJORITY.

A correspondent in a private communication questions whether it is wise to respond to gainsayers in newspaper columns. He says he knows something about the hydrostatic paradox of controversy. For those who may not at school have got that far in physics, it may be explained that the hydrostatic paradox is the curious fact that the little tea in the spout of the teapot balances the whole teapotful in the body

of it. The greater mass one might think would, by sheer weight, force the smaller and lighter one out of the mouth of the spout. If the teapot were as big as a tank and the spout only half an inch in bore the result would be just the same. This curious fact is an apt illustration of the operation of controversy. On questions in which ninety-nine percent of men hold one way and one percent the other, the minute minority is usually equal—indeed more than equal—to out-talking or out-writing the whole mass of opinion on the other side. The mass is inert. Those of the majority suppose that almost everybody thinks, and will continue to think, as they do, and are not anxious to discuss the matter with a few whom they know they cannot convince. The few on the other hand are altogether and without exception alive to their subject, and are eager on all possible occasions to win others to their view. The tea in the spout not only balances the tea in the pot, but, as far as the newspaper is concerned, almost monopolizes attention. The fault is certainly with the majority. All the able and clear thinking is apt to be on their side, but they lack that interest in mankind which prompts the minority to do its best to spread what it believes to be the truth. There is no view that has a vigorous controversial propaganda that is not deeply interesting to men, and there is no vigorous propaganda that, if left in the field, will not prove largely convincing. Appeals to reason have a right to a reasonable response. The great public has a right to the wisdom of the wise. If the wise withhold it through indifference or because it is not paid for, then is the misleading of the community at their door. The opportunity of giving instruction is at all times sacred, and those who know are at fault if they withhold their knowledge.

THE SEDULOUS JAPANESE.

Mr. Root, United States Secretary of State, finds himself, like Bunyan's pilgrim, who, after lying for weeks in the castle of Giant Despair and suffering all kinds of hardships and indignities, suddenly exclaimed, 'What a fool 'am I to lie here in this stinking dun-'geon when I have a key in my bosom 'which will open every door in Doubt-'ing Castle!' Mr. Root has found a key, and a singularly obvious one, in the Constitution of the United States, which will solve all the problems as between national and state sovereignty where foreign nations are concerned. As affects foreigners with whom the United States has treaty, or, indeed, any relations, the old doctrine of State Rights has ceased to be. Hitherto, the Federal Government has had infinite trouble with foreign powers owing to the restrictions, impositions, ill-treatment, and in some cases the murder, of their subjects, in states which refused to be bound by national conventions. The question is raised by Dr. Fryer, of McGill College, as to whether the present trouble in the San Francisco schools is a case of the kind which requires the use of Mr. Root's key. He finds it strange that we should have thought of the people of San Francisco as capable of putting any unconstitutional slight upon the Japanese. Their behavior towards that people has been, according to him, hospitable, generous, encouraging, affectionate. If the 'Witness' has misapprehended the situation, it has done so in common with the best informed United States papers, and apparently in common with Secretary Root, who would not have resurrected the Constitution of the United States and sent it rushing like a salvage waggon with a fire bell, across the continent, if he had not thought some embarrassing conflict of authority had arisen.

Dr. Fryer has resided in San Francisco and has taught at Harvard, where Japanese of the upper class are found as students. He has, therefore, the best means of understanding the situation. He leaves out in his account of it all reference to the smashing of Japanese shop windows and other amenities referred to in the press as expressive of the attitude of the Californians towards the Japanese. But these may very well have as little meaning there as the similar behavior of idle boys here towards the Chinese have as representing public opinion here towards the Chinese. Dr. Fryer makes no reference to the commonly accepted view that Japanese persecution is a surrender to the trade unions which may well be a story which has risen out of probability instead of fact. It is a common assumption that some of our western communities know no law but their own sweet will, and that they have always made it plain that they do not want yellow men on any terms. We should gather from Dr. Fryer that this is all a mistake If Dr. Fryer's picture of the conditions be a fair presentation of the facts, the situation is a much less difficult one than has appeared to the world in general, and one much less difficult than might easily occur to our own government in connection with a province which strongly objects even to the presence of Japanese, and where a smuggled shipload of them have been arrested to be returned to Japan. The Japanese Government is an eminently reasonable one and will readily receive such an explanation as that while the Californian towns are willing to establish schools for, and freely educate, all the Japanese who come across the ocean to be taught, these cannot expect to be allowed to flood the public schools with pupils who cannot speak English in a way to prevent the Californians educating their own children. We hope that we shall be able to make as reasonable an explanation as this of all our deeds towards our next neighbors to the westward.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE SOURCE OF OUR WEALTH.

Under the above heading a recent number of the 'Scientific American' discusses the problem of the food supply that will be required for the vastly increased population that will probably occupy this northern continent before the present century has half run its course. The 'Scientific American,' after dealing with the three methods by which the yield of the soil may be increased, namely, the rotation of crops, the liberal use of fertilizing material, and better tillage, says:—

> What is needed is a return to conservative and economic methods, a readjustment of national ideas which will place agriculture in the very forefront. The present tendency to regard manufacture and trade as the only forms of progressive activity, and the false notion that riches can be built upon these at the sacrifice of the fundamental form of wealth production, must give way to a recognition of the fact once so well understood, that the soil is the foundation of all wealth and prosperity. Acknowledgment of this principle will have the double advantage of vastly increasing the agricultural output of the country, and at the same time of checking that deplorable migration from the country to the city, which has lowered the percentage of agricultural labor to the whole body of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States from 44.1 in 1880 to 35.7 in 1900.

This is sound political economy and it needs to be urged in Canada as well as in the United States. The lavish abundance of our agricultural resources has tended on this continent to turn men's minds to the development of less spontaneous industries at the expense of these, and we have taxed and checked and burdened the natural unlimited supply of wealth to encourage artificial, and often to the nation unprofitable, production. This process has tended not only to burden but to obscure our agricultural interest considered as a whole. There is, of course, specific interest in the increased production of wheat in the west, and of butter, cheese and bacon in the east, but there is lacking the sense that once commonly obtained of the importance of the effect of tariffs upon the cost of agricultural productions. With all our boast of being the great wheat producing country of the world we produce as yet even this year only one bushel in twenty-five. We are still enormously outdone by France and other comparatively small areas. It is to this and other products of our vast soil that we must look more than to anything else for added wealth, and every energy of the nation should be bent on encouraging, nursing and developing the output of our soil. This true conception has been more or less swamped by the fallacy, which has had too much acceptance with a younger generation, that manufacturing activity is the gauge of prosperity, that it owes its existence to protection, and that, therefore, it is necessary to make agriculture pay tribute to it. This plundering theory comforts itself with the plea that manufacturers repay agriculture for the protection they receive by the local markets they afford and people actually bring themselves to think that the agricultural prosperity of the country is the result of its manufacturing activity. In the interest of true economic principles, the 'Scientific American' rightly asks for the recognition of agriculture as the fundamental form of wealth production. Apart from the removal of fiscal burdens and obstructions, two factors will make for the spread of this recognition, namely, the improvement of rural education and still greater activity on the part of governments in forwarding scientific agriculture.

THE LIFE OF LANGUAGE.

A more difficult task than that of Prussianizing the Poles was never undertaken by any government. It would be difficult to deny that it would be good for the Poles to be Germanized as far as language is concerned, as it would bring them into an infinitely larger world of thought, of literature, of commerce. But where race sentiment has sway all that counts for nothing. Even the unspeakable advantages of the English language are set at naught by many who cleave with affectionate patriotism to the speech of their ancestors. Race ardor is always greatly accentuated by a difference of religion, as that creates a latent propaganda for keeping the sentiment warm. Between Prussians and Poles there is no racial affinity and no religious sympathy, and their national ideals and aspirations are hopelessly antagonistic. The government has adopted the idea that, if it can compel Polish children to speak German, the Poles will become Germanized in time. Nothing could be more mistaken. The Turks were the only conquerors who, with characteristic ruthlessness, succeeded in changing the nature of the people they overcame. This they did in many places by savage cruelties and by corrupt temptations which made the proselytes who were converted by them, to use a sacred expression, threefold more the children of hell than themselves. Languages often die out of themselves, as the German, Welsh and Scotch Gaelic are dying out in Canada, but there is nothing harder to kill. There is, indeed, no method so effective in keeping a language alive as any effort to put it to a violent death. It immediately becomes a sacrament and a rallying ground of liberty. Every song in it becomes a hymn, and its every accent sacred as a mother's blessing. A policy more likely to make the Polish subjects of Prussia loyal and contented would be that adopted by the British Parliament towards Ireland, where Irish history, literature and the Irish language are taught in the public schools. The abolition of all political grievances, except that of the union with Great Britain, has been followed by the removal of sentimental grievances. The people of Ireland to-day have actually many better laws and a far more liberal system of land tenure than the people of England or Scotland. The consequence is that political agitation occupies the people less and less, and the country has entered on an era of rejuvenation. Prussia should study this great object lesson, deal with the Poles on the same principle, and thus avoid a conflict which can only confirm and perpetuate disunion and a spirit of rebellion.

THE ART OF TEACHING.

The Teachers' Association is criticized by one or two journals in the country for having condemned by a vote of 59 to 9, the authorization of elementary teachers without normal training. Writers who have been voluble in asserting the needlessness of normal school, that is to say, professional, training, have apparently been disconcerted by the practical unanimity and spontaneity with which the teachers of the province have condemned that view. They characterize the action of the association as unwise, on the ground that unless the present system had been resorted to some schools would have had to be closed. The statement is quite misleading. Permits have always been granted to the school boards for the employment of untrained teachers when the trained could not be had; and, as a matter of fact, for the last thirty years at least quite a number of boards have employed such teachers without even asking for the permission. It must also be borne in mind always that the schools which have a real difficulty in obtaining teachers, even when they offer fair salaries, are remote from town or village centres, and that teachers do not apply for these schools because of their very remoteness. To meet the needs of these cases the Department of Public Instruction has always been prompt to grant permits; while at the same time the money aid to these schools from the poor municipalities' fund is much larger than the ordinary government grants in the more well-to-do communities. The demand for the return to a system of issuing diplomas without requiring normal school training was largely based upon the difficulties of these remote schools. It was alleged that if temporary diplomas were granted upon the scholarship qualification implied in passing the second grade academy examination, and that if these diplomas were made permanent after two years of teaching, there would be an encouragement for those who are unable to afford a course at the Normal School, but who might attend the nearest academy, and that a sufficient supply of teachers would thus be secured for the remoter districts, with some guarantee of qualification on the point of scholarship. In other words, that it would be better to have a certainty of some scholarship without training than not to have even the certainty that the candidate had attended an academy.

The argument would have been well grounded if the conditions it was intended to apply to were general. But they are not. The great majority of our rural schools are in flourishing districts, in which there is no difficulty in securing trained and qualified teachers if proper salaries are offered. In these districts good effects were being realized by the regulation which required Normal School training, during the eight years of its operation. Salaries had advanced; and the percentage of trained to untrained teachers had increased. These were two factors making for greater efficiency in the schools. In a few municipalities, also, a beginning had been made in the direction of making a difference in the salaries of the trained and untrained teachers. In many other municipalities, however, no such distinction is made. It is here that the new system is calculated to be retrograde in its effects. If a teacher can qualify simply by passing the second grade academy examination and be certain of the same salary as would be offered to a teacher who had taken the Normal School training, the result cannot be other than indifference to the value of training. The result, indeed, is manifested this year in the decreased attendance in the elementary class of the Normal School. The expediency which might have had some justification for local conditions here and there, when applied to the whole of our schools, cannot but work in the direction of lowering the general efficiency as well as the status of the rural teachers. The protest of the Teachers' Association is not a light one. The great majority of the fifty-nine who voted against the present system are not directly affected by the regulation. But they know and value the importance of training, and boldly expressed the conviction that a policy which practically ignores it is detrimental to the best interests of education.

BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

The House of Lords has commenced its fight against the Commons. How far it will carry it is a question of deep interest to the nation, and deeper to itself. It will not carry any war with the people à outrance. A war to the death would, of course, mean death to the House of Lords. In so far as it thinks it can, as in the case of the Gladstone Home Rule Bill, carry the people against the House of Commons, it will venture, but not much further. The point on which it has voted down the government by an enormous majority is one in which its attitude is not very consistent with a good deal of what has been said by bishops and others against the School Bill. There has been nothing denounced so much by the out-and-out advocates of church schools as the 'new religion,' called school board religion. They wanted the genuine church religion; but they did not quite go on to say, that or no religion at all. The government bill does not make school-board religion a compulsory part of the training. People who do not like it, whether churchmen, Roman Catholics, infidels or Jews, can withdraw their children from it. The House of Lords' amendment forces it, so far as appears from the telegram on all, although it is hard to conceive of the amendment being quite so drastic. The purpose of the amendment may possibly be the spiritual good of those who would otherwise be withheld from the benefit of these religious teachings. If it is, it seems a medieval way of forcing religion on people, very little calculated to make them love it, to secure conviction, or to do them any good. What is strange is that this religion which is to be forced on all is not the religion in which those who vote for it believe, but the wicked 'school board religion' which they have been denouncing. As a matter of fact, it is, as might be expected, of a very simple and entirely uncontentious sort, very much, we presume, like what is taught in our own schools. The suspicion is that the purpose of making the school board religious teaching compulsory is not to do good thereby, but to create a great volume of opposition to the whole bill, in which the Catholics and churchmen would find themselves fighting in the same ranks with the Bradlaugh element, which seems to be very strong among the working men, and with the religious voluntary extremists, who look upon religion as a thing which government cannot touch without destroying. If this is the object, it looks like a piece of finesse more worthy of political filibusters than of a bench of bishops. The war is on, however, and it will be watched with intense interest by all.

BANK INSPECTION.

Mr. Thomas Fyshe, the distinguished banker, in his letter to the 'Witness' to-day, deprecates government bank inspection. Mr. Fyshe, however, offers no help in the present crisis. What the public is principally concerned about is that something should be done, and as early as possible, to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster as that of the Ontario Bank. For years that bank has been rotten and its notes illegal, and yet the Bankers' Association did not know anything about it. Neither did its own directors. So soon, however, as the books of the head office came under examination surprising frauds were obvious. The position that the 'Witness' takes is that if the Ontario Bank's affairs had been independently audited the bank could not have got into such a deplorable condition, or, at worst, would have been put out of business long ago. Whether the inspection should be done by the government or by the Bankers' Association is a question open to discussion. An independent audit of some kind is evidently needed and should in each case be demanded by shareholders. Professional accountants, acting on behalf of the Finance Department and the shareholders is the method favored in some quarters. No one could think of asking for the unelastic banking system of the United States. There may be special auditing difficulties as the result of our extensive branch system, but a head office audit would, so far as appears, cover the public need. The banks themselves look pretty well after the branches. The failure of the Bank of Yarmouth, last year, and the present Ontario Bank fiasco are sufficient proof of the necessity for reforms. Mr. Fyshe himself says:

> It has become too much the habit to appeal to the government to regulate everything that goes wrong, forgetting the tremendous seriousness and significance of making a new law which may work a hundred times more mischief than it is designed to remedy.
>
> Better, perhaps, to bear the ills we have than fly to others which are not unlikely to be worse—even at the suggestion of such a respected organ of public opinion as the 'Witness.'
>
> There is this other view of the case: Why should any great public effort be made to maintain in existence such institutions as the Ontario Bank has shown itself to be. No government inspection could ever have changed it, or made it worthy of living.
>
> Such institutions are destined by their very nature to be crushed out sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

Such inspection as we advocate would surely have resulted in something better and not worse than the present state of things. It would indeed have resulted in the closing of that institution long ago, which, to all outward appearance, was so flourishing right up to the last annual meeting (when the dividend was increased), and for some time afterwards. Take one point: The bank had illegally bought up its own shares, so as to bolster up the market and give the shares bought and sold by the public a fictitious value. We agree with Mr. Fyshe in his view that the sooner such a calamity-carrying piece of deceit is put an end to the better. It appears to us that it is for our bankers now to suggest what safeguards will guard our banks against the popular suspicion which is liable to grow out of such revelations and in times of excitement fall upon the just as well as the unjust.

ANTIQUATED THEORIES.

Professor Burgess, Dean of Columbia College, New York, on being installed, amid imperial plaudits, as Roosevelt Professor of 'American' History at the University of Berlin, gave voice to some expressions which have re-echoed to his own country as a great surprise to a generation which gets its political economy from newspapers and trusts and politicians. As his chair is called the Roosevelt chair, he has been asked if in his statements with regard to the Monroe doctrine and to the great 'American' doctrine of protection, he is to be understood as announcing the views of Mr. Roosevelt, as though a professor, called to the solemn task of proclaiming the truth as he has learned it by personal research, could take his views from any one. What Dr. Burgess said was that: 'Our politicians have not the slightest 'idea that both theories—protection and 'the Monroe doctrine—are almost anti-'quated and now senseless. Ambassa-'dors are not allowed to discuss such 'subjects, but a Roosevelt professor may.' As to Mr. Roosevelt's view, Dr. Burgess frankly told the interviewer that he understood that the President believed in tariff reform, but that he understood him to be a strong upholder of the Monroe doctrine. On representation being made that his remarks were calculated to awake considerable interest in the United States, he said he hoped they would provoke discussion. We have not the line of Dr. Burgess's reasoning before us if he offered any. As for the Monroe doctrine, it never was a logical or feasible attitude without the assumption of overlordship over the whole continent. To forbid European powers to chastise irresponsible states, in such manner as they may find available, clearly involve the duty of seeing that those states behave themselves decently towards European powers. The Monroe doctrine was based on the older one that the United States refused to interfere outside of America, and resented the interference of others in America. The acquisition of the Philippines has taken away the underpinning of that claim. It may be this and the fact that conditions are growingly demanding that the United States shall do one thing or the other with regard to the revolutionary Spanish republics, which has led Professor Burgess to declare that doctrine to be invalid and no longer tenable. As for protection, Professor Burgess has just said what every educated economist anywhere in the world would say. The doctrine of protection involves always and everywhere unwarrantable privilege and false economy.

CONTEMPT INSTEAD OF TOLERANCE.

Mr. Borden's address before the Canada Club upon the weak spots in our democratic form of government was worthy of praise and the consideration of the country from end to end. He forcibly urged the necessity of every citizen taking an active and earnest interest in the country's public life, as the only means of securing it good government. That necessity cannot be too much insisted upon. The victory for political honesty and honor depends upon it. Mr. Borden's voice rings clarion-like for clean elections. He says:—'In so far as our hope for the future 'stability of the democratic institutions 'are concerned, they must be fixed upon 'three essentials, which are absolutely 'above and beyond all party considera-'tions. We must first have clean elec-'tions. We must have decent appoint-'ments to public office, and we must 'have honest expenditure of the public 'money for the public service.' That is an excellent trinity, and we are sure that Mr. Borden will be eager to support any legislation which will assist these ends—such as the obligatory publication of detailed election expenses—if brought in by the government next session, or, failing such introduction, will introduce legislation himself. Legislation of such sort educates public opinion and helps to make it 'strong and vigilant.'

Mr. Borden is determined that our electoral laws shall be strengthened by the obvious methods which are familiar to us all. He has declared, however, that the mire in which our elective system is wallowing is not due to insufficiency in the existing law, but to the lack of enforcement—in fact, in one form or another, to the criminal practice of saw-off. When iniquity is exposed the managers of both parties are alike determined that there shall be no prosecutions, well knowing what reprisals are possible against themselves. A strict public accounting for all moneys received and spent for election purposes would certainly be a great safeguard. But, as has been noticed in the case of the Ontario Bank, even a strict accounting which is not itself called strictly to account may be a mere travesty of the facts. A public prosecutor is also suggested and demanded. But who is to make the prosecutor act? What is absolutely necessary to political purity and liberty is a live force of public opinion. What is wanted is the organization of public opinion, apart from the parties, to put the law in motion against traitors, for traitors of the most heinous kind are those who poison the very fountains of our liberties and hand us over to wealth and greed. A very experienced politician assures us that a vigorous organization, absolutely above party interests, and with ten thousand dollars in its hands, could wipe out electoral corruption in Montreal. Would this not be worth while? Is it not an ambition worthy of our leading men? Let a syndicate be formed of five leading Conservatives and five leading Liberals, men who would as a matter of course put the cleanness of their own party above its momentary success—have we none such among us?—and let each find a thousand dollars to be spent on bringing to book persons guilty of electoral corruption. They would have no difficulty in finding culprits enough to prosecute and to punish and to pillory publicly until public contempt for them took the place of public tolerance. Here is a mission, not for schemers with axes to grind, but for patriots, if we have any—and we believe we have—among our leading men. We should like to hear further opinions on this proposal.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Hearst or Hughes?—'Up the State'—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Ministerial Crisis in Austria-Hungary—The 'Sun,' New York.
Austria-Hungary's New Pilot—A Friend of the Heir Apparent—New York 'Tribune.'
Transvaal Politics—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Lord Aberdeen's Ranch—'Pall Mall Magazine,' London.
The Congregational Union—Mr. Jowett on the Problem of the Declining Home—Birmingham 'Post.'
Archæology and Infallibility—The Rev. E. L. Taunton, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' abridged.
Newman Memorial Church—Interesting Unpublished Letter—Birmingham 'Post.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Mediæval and Modern Art—The 'Outlook,' London.
Henry Irving—Reminiscences of a Friend—The 'Academy,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Tenant—Poem, by Frederic Lawrence Knowles.
At the Top of the Road—Poem, by Charles Buxton Going, in 'McClure's Magazine.'
M. Maeterlinck's Dog—'Westminster Gazette.'
The First Earl of Lytton—Viceroy and Poet—The 'Tribune,' London.
Lord Acton and His Circle—G. P. Gooch, in the 'Speaker,' London.
The Book War in London—'Westminster Gazette'; 'Spectator,' London.
English and French Publishing Houses—Some Contrasts—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
Preachers of Yesterday—Charles Haddon Spurgeon—From a Correspondent of the 'Speaker,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in November—Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American.'
Centenary of the Steamship—France to Honor Robert Fulton in 1907—W.H.B., in the New York 'Evening Post.'
Music as a Stimulus in Schools—'Musical Herald.'
The Metric System—Manchester 'Guardian'; the 'Tribune,' London.
The Spanish Olive Oil Trade—Philadelphia 'Record.'
A New French Navy—New York 'Times.'
Science Notes.

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

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

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THE STANDING OF CANADIAN PHYSICIANS.

The Jamaica 'Gleaner' says, 'An esteemed correspondent in sending us a clipping of recent date from the Montreal 'Witness,' on the subject of Canadian medical degrees, remarks. "Of "course, if Canadian doctors become "eligible for registration in the United "Kingdom they must be admitted "here. But from what I learn the difficulty is that Canadian M.D.'s are "standing on a protection line, wishing to keep out English practitioners." If this is so they can't growl if kept out of Jamaica.' Such exclusion would prove a considerable bar to Jamaica students coming here to study. The extract referred to by the 'Gleaner' correspondent related that Dr. Donald MacAlister, president of the British Medical Council, was in Canada to effect, if possible, a reciprocal registration arrangement between Great Britain and the Dominion, or, failing that, reciprocal arrangements between Great Britain and the individual provinces, or such as might wish to enter. No arrangement can be made with the profession as a whole, as each provincial medical body has protected itself against the other provinces. If Dr. Roddick's bill had passed all the provincial legislatures, then would an arrangement between the Dominion and the rest of the empire have been practicable. Unfortunately, it was thrown out at Quebec, through a fear of the national government having any say whatever in a matter of education. As far as practice in the rest of the empire is concerned it should not be difficult, without the leave of one province, to create here a national Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, whose certificate might be acknowledged everywhere; but such an arrangement would not confer reciprocity, except in so far as the provinces concurred, and it would, if accepted in Britain, involve the anomaly of having our men made free of the empire in general, while they had not the freedom of their own country. We trust that another and a successful attempt at national registration will be made. It is absurd that we in Canada have no means of creating physicians of any more than provincial standing, and through our petty jealousies refuse them either national or imperial standing. In a mutual registration arrangement with the United Kingdom Canadian doctors would certainly stand to benefit far more than their English brethren, as apart from domestic practice in England, the Army and Navy and Indian services would be thrown open to them.

RACE AND KIN.

In sending a kindly message of admiration and appreciation of the Irish race to the people of Ireland, Mr. Roosevelt showed himself not only an instructive politician, but also a beneficent statesman. When people have nice, complimentary things said of them they naturally strive to live up to their reputation, and the Irish are particularly sensitive in this respect. Mr. Roosevelt is not the first President of the United States to pay tribute to Irish worth. George Washington declared that, whether as friends or foes, the Irish were the most generous people in the world. Other presidents expressed similar sentiments. Should Mr. T. P. O'Connor, during his present visit to Canada, run across any of our own public men he will receive the same assurances of respect and admiration for the Irish people, coupled with sincerest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of Ireland. While it is always pleasant and interesting, however, to dwell on picturesque national characteristics and to praise that which is comely, and while much that is in us resents the thought that these should disappear, it is still a fact, and a most beneficent fact, that contiguous peoples are assimilating day by day. In the middle of the last century people were deploring the passing away of the distinctive costumes of the nations of Europe. At the beginning of this they see the same process invading the east.

After the costumes are disappearing the distinctive dialects. The people mingle and in so far as distance has separated them, modern means of travel are bringing them together again. There is no essential difference of race between the Irish and the people of the neighboring island. There is a mixture of Celt and Saxon in both in differing proportion. When we come to consider the several waves of settlement which have passed into Ireland at various times from England, Scotland and France, the extent of racial admixture becomes apparent. The steady movement of Irish people into England and Scotland during the last hundred years should also be considered. A modification of the English and Scotch character has been noted as a result of this migration, especially in the cities. What differences may remain are more the result of education and training than of racial characteristics. The greatest of Irish leaders, Charles Stuart Parnell, was singularly un-Irish in almost everything except his burning patriotism. A born leader of men, cold, stern, distant in manner, and having only a sardonic sense of humor, he was the antithesis of what is usually considered typical in the Irish character. In nearly all respects he was the opposite of Daniel O'Connell, who was an Irishman of the Irish. If a broad view be taken, it will be found that the people of the three kingdoms are very much mixed. This condition obtains in all classes. Among the nobility and gentry as well as among the common people. Then when it is remembered that Irish brains and blood have done much to make the British Empire what it is to-day, the feeling of kinship deepens, strengthens, and the essential unity of the three kingdoms reveals itself as a great fact.

'WITNESS' READERS

Never had such a chance before for a high-class Pictorial paper. They may not have it much longer as this coupon rate is away below cost and only offered for a limited time by the publishers. See Page 7.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

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

WEATHER, CROPS AND PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Galley's description of the 1900 season is accurate enough, but when he states the effect on the crop his facts and figures are again astray. After all the curious weather of that summer, there was still a good stand of grain in this region at least. Never before or since have we observed such long, well-filled heads. The ordinary head of barley contained 80 grains that fall. What I called a good half-crop was half a good crop—12 bushels to the acre of wheat, 23 of oats, and, in my case, 40 of barley. Furthermore, the quality of the stuff, in spite of harvest rains, was very fair, and went about No. 1 Northern. It is well to caution us against the evils of booms and inflated visions—where such exist. As yet I have met nothing of either. I do not call it a boom when the first crop pays for the land, and sometimes cost of production as well.

One point worth considering is that westerners at first readily endure rude dwellings and hard conditions, makeshift in a hundred resourceful, inventive ways, and work with an energy and abandon that would ensure success almost anywhere. I am proud of my adopted country, and feel resentful at any uncalled for depreciation of it.

HERBERT TALMAY.

Rockanville, Sask., Oct. 29.

JUVENILE COURTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with much interest the able address of my friend, Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., before the Woman's Club of Montreal, on 'The responsibility of society towards the child criminal.' I was disappointed at seeing no mention of the workings of a juvenile court in that address. Was the omission an oversight? Or is it possible that Mr. Stephens is not familiar with that powerful auxiliary for the suppression of juvenile crime?

Mr. Stephens says there are twenty prisons in the Province of Quebec besides the large one in each of the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and twelve reformatory schools and schools of industry.

Six thousand persons were incarcerated in these institutions at a cost of $150,000 during the year 1904; there were 3,250 inmates of asylums, their cost for maintenance being $358,000; the reformatories and schools of industry contained five hundred boys and girls, costing the state $55,000, a total of about ten thousand persons being maintained by the state at the enormous expense of $560,000.

Mr. Stephens considers the asylums to be splendidly equipped; but thought the great question to be answered was whether our present jail system was wise or economical. The principal causes responsible for the criminal class he believed to be increase of population, lack of proper classification under present conditions, the lack of any system of employment, and the large number of children being sent to the jails instead of the reformatories, where they rub shoulders with confirmed criminals. This he characterizes 'as a school for criminals, a hotbed of vice, and an institution from which the output must be expected to be worse than the material it received.'

Last year there were 80 boys under 16 years of age, sent to jail for trivial offences, but the Recorder had no option in the matter. Mr. Editor, could there be a stronger plea than this for a juvenile court? Eighty boys under sixteen years of age, sent to jail for trivial offences, perhaps for shying a stone through the window of an empty house, or it may be for helping himself to an apple from a huckster's basket; sent to jail, 'that school for criminals,' to be turned out later, with the mark of Cain upon him, broken in spirit and hardened and confirmed in crime. But the Recorder had no option in the matter. What a travesty of justice! What a reflection upon our vaunted boast of civilization that such a thing can be tolerated!

In a former letter I stated that if a juvenile court had been in operation these boys would not have been sent to prison, to be further educated in crime, and that at the expense of the state; but that they would, after a fatherly lecture from the presiding judge, have been consigned to the care of a probation officer, who would have to be responsible for their good behavior in the future. A very small percentage of these boys would ever return to the court, and a still smaller percentage to the reformatories. The suggestion that country prisons be utilized for the accommodation of city criminals is a good one, and should be given serious attention. There are many things that can be said in favor of the movement, from a sanitary and economic point of view. Many of the inmates of the jails are there from the effects of intemperance, and the country air and the country fare would go a long way towards restoring their shattered constitutions and removing the craving for stimulants.

Cannot the ladies of Montreal be interested in the establishment of a juvenile court? Every woman in the city who has a boy of her own should be appealed to, and her influence secured. We must not forget the noble part women have taken in bringing about reforms in all ages. Could not the Ladies' Club take up this matter? I wish Mr. Stephens could become interested in this movement for a juvenile court. He is doing all he can to bring about a better system of education for the city and province, and as ignorance and vice are closely allied, I feel that this subject should appeal very strongly to him, if he once gave it his consideration. When we see such young men as Major Stephens and Mr. H. Markland Molson voluntarily coming forward and taking a hand in municipal and provincial affairs, it is a great encouragement to those who have the interest of their country at heart.

A. P.

THE MAKING OF JAIL BIRDS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just come across a striking commentary on Mr. G. W. Stephens's recent address before the 'Woman's Club,' in which he spoke of the disgraceful conditions of jail life in this province. I have seen a letter addressed to a mutual friend in this city from young Atkinson, who, it will be remembered, was condemned to a term of imprisonment in the common jail, for killing a man on St. Catherine street, by running an automobile at too high a speed, and who, owing to the crowded state of the Montreal jail, has been transferred to Quebec. It is a manly letter, in which the writer strives to put a good face on a most trying situation, but he speaks feelingly not only of the physical surroundings in which he finds himself 'swarming with lice and other vermin,' but also of the unspeakable character of the conversation, herded as he is with criminals of the very lowest class. Now, I do not wish it to be understood that I am putting up any special plea for Mr. Atkinson, yet it must be remembered that he is a young fellow of 21 or 22, brought up in a good family, amid clean surroundings, with all the education and instincts of a gentleman. He finds himself in prison owing to no criminal intent, but at most to an act of foolishness in driving too fast. Such an act with such consequences undoubtedly demands punishment of a sort, but what are we to think of the criminal foolishness of a government which seeks to make of him an actual member of the criminal classes by sending him to school to sit at the feet of all the Gamaliels of villany? And if Mr. Atkinson's case were the only one it would be deplorable enough, but when we reflect that the same thing is occurring all the time we can surely regard it as a most foul blot on our civilization. The very fact that young Atkinson is well educated and refined, while it makes a punishment like this all the more severe, may yet have the effect of preserving him from much of the evil by which he is surrounded, but we cannot expect that all whom a truly blind justice immerses in such surroundings of moral filth will be as well equipped to resist infection. Is it not about time that the authorities of the country shall see to it that our prisons are made moral sanatoriums rather than colleges for the inculcation of crime?

G. B.

SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Since writing you a week ago there have come to my notice several cases which tend to show that the subject of a 'school of detention' or an 'industrial farm school' is urgently required for boys of an incorrigible disposition. Allow me to recite a few instances, which are all within a few days ago. A lad had been a great trouble to his friends for many months, and they thought if he could be admitted to the Boys' Home a change might be effected for the good. His malady took the form of foxing from work, very late hours, or 'chronic laziness,' and as a consequence he disgraced those who were his guardians. While in the Home all went fairly well for a few weeks, and it was hoped he would do better. But a turn came for the worse, when he began to appropriate his wages and spend the amount foolishly. Then came the loss of one situation after another, until he could soil his hands and face to deceive, while in fact he was walking the streets, even doing without food and shelter at night to satisfy his craze for wandering. Now, for such a type as the above there is no place of restraint except Sherbrooke prison or the Roman Catholic reformatory of the Belgian Brothers in this city.

Another case: A mother called this morning enquiring for her boy of fifteen years, who has been absent from his home for days. His trouble is bad companions, who are leading him into criminal deeds. Here is a young valuable life on the down grade from the path of virtue, and no machinery of any sort to stop and save—until he comes into the hands of the police, and what then?

I heard of a lad who was with us a year ago, who, because he could not be controlled by mild measures, drifted away and now, if still alive, is a confirmed loafer. The mother is a most respectable person. She carries a living sorrow every day. She inquires now and again if I have heard anything of her boy.

Yet another: Mother brings her boy of ten years to see what can be done for him—he is master of the house. Father as good as dead. She has to go out to work to live. He would not go to school nor work, although tried at both. He is associated with a small gang, and does not scruple to sell his mother's goods from the house in her absence. He, too, must go down should he not remain where he now is.

The Boys' Home has saved many such in former years, but it is sad to think of those we could not save.

These are only a few samples from a week past, and there are hundreds such cases, and worse, I do not hear about.

This matter is urgent, if scores of valuable lives of our city sons are to be saved.

This idea has possessed me for years, but in the face of our city work being unfinished, was held in abeyance.

It is a farm of one hundred acres of good land, within fifty miles of the city, which could be worked as a combination of farm, market garden, with fowl raising and dairying for summer.

For winter—say school with normal training and some other branches of light trades, which would give the lad a fair start in life without having to begin again after his term of detention was over, which is the case in most industrial and reformatory schools.

The produce of the farm, with the government allowance, would in a large measure pay running expenses, and if we had the land, with an administration building, and two cottages to accommodate twenty boys each, paid for, to start the work, say, about 'twenty thousand dollars,' it would be the salvation of thousands of boys in the future, who would bless the friends who provided the means 'to save the lads.'

This is a task in which the city and the Provincial Government would no doubt readily co-operate with a genuine effort for the sake of young humanity perishing in our very homes, and on our streets.

There are many broken hearts in our homes mourning over ruined sons because there was no place where a boy could be saved from himself and others who led him astray. On all sides persons speak to me of the growing degeneracy of our boys. Business men find it a hard thing to get steady lads for either office or trades. The spirit of unrest is everywhere apparent. A love of money to spend is the controlling passion among them to-day. It is not for the directorate of the Boys' Home to say who will take the most important work in hand. But I am persuaded if funds are placed at their disposal for this purpose they will accept the charge from the public and be as successful in it as the Boys' Home during the twenty-five years past.

There are no homes which are immune from such a sorrow of seeing their boys go astray.

I shall be glad to give further information on this subject apart from letter writing to any friends interested in the above subject.

J. R. DICK,
Supt. Boys' Home.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIFFICULTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a former resident of San Francisco I have followed with interest the news in your columns relative to the strained situation there, due to the question of the Japanese and their attendance at the public schools. I noted particularly your editorial in Saturday's issue, and was not a little surprised at the somewhat illiberal attitude which you there assumed towards the difficulty in so far as San Francisco itself was concerned. It appears, however, that your views were colored by the source from which the news of the situation first came, namely, the telegraphic despatches from Japan through London and New York. That these misrepresented the condition of things, I felt confident at the time, but I have waited for more authoritative news before calling your attention to the real facts of the case. A letter from San Francisco this morning enables me to do this now.

Let me say then that the rumor, as first started, quite distorted the situation; if, indeed, it did not actually belie it. The Japanese never have been and never will be refused attendance at the public schools of San Francisco. What actually did happen was quite a different thing, and due to causes which only those who know the seriousness of the problem can appreciate.

At the time when the present treaty between Japan and the United States went into effect—the year 1894—the number of Japanese in San Francisco was comparatively small. But even then, Californians noticed, not without some apprehension, the swarms of Japanese immigrants brought over weekly by every trans-Pacific steamer from Yokohama. Many of them were undoubtedly people of the lower middle class; the majority, however, were from other walks of life. They readily found employment as laborers on the fruit ranches, but their desire for an American education led nearly all of them to enter household service. In this, for a slight remuneration, they did the ordinary work of a servant, with the exception of being allowed to attend the public schools between the hours of nine and three. One would frequently see children of the best families sitting in the schools side by side with their Japanese servants. So far from being resented, such a state of things was actually encouraged, and many a Japanese pupil owed his final mastery of the intricacies of English and arithmetic to the assistance which was only too willingly given him by the children of the families for which he worked. It should be explained, however, although no accurate statistics are at hand, that at this time the average number of Japanese in the classes of the public schools stood in the ratio of about two or three to thirty or forty. Had that ratio been maintained the present situation would not have arisen.

Unfortunately, within the last twelve years, circumstances have changed in such a way as to bring the whole question seriously before the educational authorities. First of all, the number of Japanese coming to San Francisco to take advantage of the public schools has increased beyond all expectation. From a comparative handful they have grown into a colony. There was, up to the time of the fire, a distinct Japanese quarter, its numbers swelling with the arrival of every mail steamer from Japan. For all of these foreigners who remain for the simple purpose of going through the schools, the educational authorities have to provide. It might be expected that when the average cost of maintaining the schools ranges from fifty to one hundred dollars for each child in attendance, the taxpayers would object to providing for aliens who increase the expense without bearing any of the corresponding burden of the rates. But such is not the case. Despite the fact that education for the Japanese is gratuitous, since they give no corresponding return, there has never been, so far as I am aware, any suspicion of a suggestion that they were not welcome, or that the Board of Education should withhold from them the benefit of free attendance at classes.

The present difficulty arises from a different source. Any one who has had experience in teaching Japanese students will bear testimony to their faithfulness and perseverance. There is probably no more worthy pupil than the Japanese house-servant. But his very virtues make out the strongest case against him. Speaking, as he does, at best, a poor sort of broken English, and experiencing in a marked degree the difficulty of grasping ideas in a language he understands so awkwardly, his presence in a public school class, where little time can be spared for individual shortcomings, is frequently a source of embarrassment to the teacher and a drag on the rest of the class. Usually older than the rest of the pupils, his disparity in age, in facility of expression, and in appreciation of the common life of schoolboys, marks him out as an exceptional case, requiring individual attention from the teacher. My own experience in teaching Japanese students at Harvard University convinces me that the difficulty here suggested is only too well founded.

Now, if the number of Japanese compared with other pupils never went beyond the ratio of two or three to an entire class, there would be little cause for comment. The increase of Japanese in San Francisco, and their clamor to get into the schools, has completely altered the ratio. In some of the classrooms, holding from forty to fifty pupils, ten, and even as many as twenty, of the seats will be occupied by Japanese. In a suburban High School recently, out of a class of forty taking German in their first year, ten of the seats were held by Japanese, while in the English and mathematical classes the numbers were much greater. This situation is aggravated by the fact that, inasmuch as the Japanese pupil is in most cases a house-servant, his residence in the better districts of the city entitles him to attend the schools of those districts. The result is that the schools attended by the children of the better families show the largest percentage of Japanese. The consequences indeed are grave; from the overcrowding of the class-rooms many families are obliged to send their children away to private schools; for the children that do attend there is the questionable contact, so far as their developing culture goes, with pupils speaking broken English and belonging to the servant class; for the teacher there is the extra trouble, between recitations and after school hours, of giving additional help and explanation to the Japanese, whose obsequious yet obtrusive politeness in asking for assistance it is impossible to refuse.

It is for reasons such as these that the educational authorities of San Francisco have been driven to take a step which was fast becoming inevitable. This was to adopt a scheme of segregation, by establishing a separate school for the Japanese, in which the curriculum could be adapted to their particular needs. This implied, necessarily, that the Japanese would be excluded from all other schools except the one set apart for them. It was in pursuance of this plan, apparently, that a seat was recently refused to a Japanese applying for admission to the Pacific Heights Grammar School, a school in the best part of the city, and already crowded beyond its proper capacity.

That the Japanese should resent a school set aside for them is only natural. But that the educational authorities should protect the interests of American children and teachers in the schools is equally natural. The action of the Federal Government will, of course, be watched with great interest. But it is not a case of coercing San Francisco into complying with treaty provisions, for, indeed, none have been violated. It is the case of a city with a large alien population being entitled to protect the interests of its public school children by the radical method of segregation.

I offer this as being of interest in the event of possible developments from the present difficulty.

C. E. FRYER.

AN INTERESTING RECORD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We have seen several notices in the Montreal 'Witness' where the sailors and vessel owners were afraid the drainage canal at Chicago is going to lower the waters on the lakes. Fifty-three years ago we built a dry dock at Port Dalhousie, three hundred feet above the first lock, and the drain from it is two feet by three feet which runs the water into Lake Ontario. Where our drain connects with the lake the east end, or lower end has now fourteen inches of water, and when we built the drain fifty three years ago it was dry.

All those years the government has been removing shoals and boulders out of the River St. Lawrence between Prescott and Montreal.

After all that expense how is it the water is deeper on the lakes to-day than it was fifty-three years ago? I believe the supply water is kept up by springs in the bottom of the lakes.

A. & W. MUIR,
Per J. W. B.

Port Dalhousie, Oct. 24.

Note.—It would be interesting to know if the Messrs. Muir have kept a record of the height of the water of Lake Ontario on this drain pipe. If the pipe is so laid that it could not itself sink the record of the rising and sinking from time to time of the lake water would be most interesting. It is said to rise and sink in cycles of years, and there may be local elevations and subsidences of the coast to account for this. In any case it is not easy to convince an ordinary reasoner, that if a vast volume of water be withdrawn, as is threatened, from the source of supply, there will not be a lessened volume lower down.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Witness' there has appeared a critism of Dr. Marcus Dodds's article on the edict of Constantine by Mr. McKie. It seems strange to me that any one should feel compelled to go to the edict of Constantine in order to get proof for Sunday keeping or proof against it. If one will consult the Encyclopedia Brittannica and study the history of the Sabbath and of the Lord's Day he will realize that Constantine was not introducing a change in the custom of the Christians, but was legalizing their custom already in existence, making the Christian day of rest the day of rest for his empire. And this edict was the seventh he made in favor of the Christians.

There is plenty of evidence as to the Lord's Day or Sunday or the first day of the week being the Christian's rest day. Pliny, A.D. 107, whom Dr. Dodds quotes, and to whom Mr. McKie also refers. Barnabas (Epistle of), A. D. 120. The teaching of the apostles, A.D. 125. Justin Martyr, A. D. 140, and many others, including Eusebius, A.D., 324, who, in referring to the patriarchs before the flood, says: 'They did not therefore regard circumcision nor observe the Sabbath, neither do we . . . because such things as these do not belong to Christians.' Eccles. Hist, Bk., 1 ch. 4. It is true Christian Jews and churches under Jewish influences observed the Jewish Sabbath also, but they did circumcision—for example, the Judaizing teachers with whom Paul contended—and kept the various feasts of the Jews—Pentecost, the Passover—they worshipped in the Temple, made and kept vows, e. g., Paul. But not even our strongest advocates for the seventh day will do these things. If they contend for the Sabbath because of the Jewish Christians' practice, why are they not consistent and contend for circumcision, the keeping of the feasts of the Jews, etc.?

Another strange thing. We appeal to history and every possible source of information before looking to the Bible itself for information on this matter. If we would seek for what the Bible teaches on this question and not what we suppose it teaches, we could readily understand the Sabbath of the Jews better.

A few references ought to satisfy:

The Sabath commandment was given at Sinai. (Ex. xvi.)

It was new to the Hebrews. (Ex. xvi., 27.) Or, why did they misunderstand it?

The Seventh day was counted from the giving of manna not from the creation.

The Sabath commandment was given to the Jews only. (Ex. xx., 1, 2; Deut. v., 1-6, and verse 15.)

It was never given to the Gentiles or Christians. Every other commandment in the decalogue has been transferred into the New Testament, but not the fourth. Why so? Simply because the fourth commandment belonged to the ceremonial part of the law and passed away with everything else ceremonial. (Proof: Col. ii., 14-17.)

But our seventh day friends declare that this reference could not mean the 'Sabbaths of the Lord,' but must mean the other Sabbaths spoken of in Leviticus xxiii. This only proves how they will 'strain at a gnat and swallow a camel,' to gain their point. In the Revised Version there is but one other day called a Sabbath besides the weekly rest day, and that is the Day of Atonement. (Lev. xvi., 31.) Consequently they cannot sidetrack Paul the Apostle so easily as they had desired.

Another passage referred to by Mr. McKie, Acts xx., 7, shows how earnestly they contend for the seventh day regardless of what a reasonable interpretation of Scripture reveals. Mr. McKie endeavors to show that the Christian day began at sunset, not at midnight. How does he prove it? I suppose by citing Jewish custom. But what of the Gentiles? Roman time applied to them—and to whom was Luke writing? To a Gentile. And what reckoning would Luke most probably use? Why, Roman. And they reckoned time as we do, from midnight. It is in just such curious twisting of Scripture to suit their own contention that seventh day people find any ground whatever for their Sabbath keeping.

One point more: Has Mr. McKie or any one else ever found in the New Testament where a purely Christian congregation met for any purpose whatever on the Sabbath day?

W. L. ROWAN.

Collbran, Colo., Oct. 19.

QUEBEC PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In an address before the Montreal Debating Club on the educational system of Quebec, Principal Shaw is reported as saying that in his opinion a public school system was better as an ideal than as a practical policy, as instanced by the difficulties in the United States; that in this province the public school system was impossible, and that the dual system employed here was above criticism, but that the conditions were not what they ought to be.

I deprecate the comparison of our school system with systems elsewhere, for the plain reason that results must be the criterion of success. Let us bear in mind that our conditions and wants are peculiar to ourselves, and that we must develop institutions peculiarly our own in scope and character. Educational institutions are a development and cannot be successfully manufactured after a model which is centuries old, and has the marks of its own peculiar racial environments. But we may learn much even from our neighbors, and especially from other countries with a heterogeneous population like ours.

I cannot concur in the opinion that our system has not some drawbacks which are more than incidental. After a careful consideration of the subject, we are forced to the conclusion that in some fundamental points our system is defective, and that it is the duty of all those who have deep interest in education to attempt some modifications at essential points. I venture further to state that the organization of the system is such that the councils and school-boards, as now established, have no power to remedy the evils; but that we must look to our Legislature to reform the regulations, which are inadequate to give us relief. There should be no fear of the most searching examination. There should be nothing in the school system, its management, or personnel, that will not bear the closest scrutiny.

The agitation of educational questions in other lands, even where education is admittedly in a far more advanced condition than it is among us, should make us thoughtful. Patriotic Englishmen have been pained to discover that both in primary and higher education their country is being outstripped by jealous rivals. The government has been forced to step in and undertake the control of the educational system to a greater extent than it did formerly. This is the inevitable trend in the educational world. And it would be well for those who are advocating the narrowing of the powers of government over the schools and the non-interference of the general public as too ignorant to appreciate the great problems involved, to ponder their attitude in attempting to stem an irresistible tide of public opinion.

I cannot grant that a public school

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system is impracticable in this province, and that the dual system is inevitable. Little has been said about representative school boards. But herein lies a partial solution of the difficulties surrounding this whole question. Such representation of the people would be the grandest educative movement that could be inaugurated. No great advance can be made without the thorough awakening of the people to intense interest in education, and no means can attain that object, except by giving them some voice in the administration. Money is needed; the people must supply it; and the people must, through their own representatives, see to it that that money is expended in their own best interests. Their direct interest will be aroused and sustained by making the responsible guardians of education dependent on their will.

We ought, therefore in the first place, to have a direct representative system as a basis. We must have some central authority more or less responsible to the people. The present authority is an elusive one with which the people have no direct contact. We have outgrown the habiliments of youth. In the past Protestant education was directed by a master mind which gave more or less stability to an initial system that could not be permanent. No such centralization could long exist, and does not exist now. We seem each year to be drifting amid divided authorities, who do not see eye to eye; and we are being led farther and farther from that true ideal which makes for efficiency and unity of purpose.

Unity ought to be our watchword, and that ideal unity of system can never be fully realized; until the different creeds and races, that at present divide us, can lay aside minor differences, and give us a common school system, in which all the races that blend to form this heterogeneous nation would unite in a common effort to raise the standard of education. Could not the two languages, French and English, be placed on an equality in such a common school system, and both be made imperative? Could there be a better means of securing that harmony which all true patriots desire?

We are aware that a still greater bar to this unity of system exists in the difficulty of combining religious with secular education. This question may be a burning one even in the case of a homogeneous people. But it is a far more perplexing problem in a mixed population like ours. Still, under these circumstances, religious teaching can be combined with secular teaching in the way followed in some European countries, where the government pays for the instruction; and the religious teachers belonging to different denominations are admitted to the public schools at fixed times.

But if for many years to come we are destined to maintain a divided school system, with all its waste and drawbacks, there is one claim that might be immediately realized. There are many points of contact between Catholic and Protestant education in this province. With a Minister of Education, broad-minded and liberal enough to appreciate the essentials alike inherent in both systems, and to depreciate the unimportant details in which they differ; to foster all that makes for union, and minimize or remove all that makes for disunion; with school boards, elected by the people, representing the various elements of the community; with a Legislature that will deal generously with our public schools, we could institute a system which would remove a stigma with which we have long been branded.

A TEACHER.

NATURE, MAN, AND ART.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reference to the letter of 'A Lover of Art and Nature,' who has evidently misapplied my statements, I beg to offer the ensuing observations. . . If my good friend thinks that I am not a most profound lover of Nature, then his argument is a paradox; since none can be a lover of art if he is not a student of nature. I love both; but I love them in the order of Walter Savage Landor. 'Nature I loved, and next to nature, art. Art is not greater than nature as my gentle critic took me to infer, but it is infinitely more poetic. Art is silent poetry, and nature is the prose language to which the artist goes for the theme and links of gold in his chain of painted poetry. There is no poetry in real unalloyed nature. If we look on a landscape from a mountain, on into the depths of a tranquil sleeping lake, we bow our heads in reverence to nature, and inwardly exclaim, how gloriously poetic! but I assure you, sir, that this last and most beautiful addition to the scene is really your own; it is you who are poetic, not the landscape. An artist comes along, he looks upon this scene, and it is by him converted into a scenic poem, which is reflected on his inner eye. He is a genius. He sits and paints, and as he paints he is embodying the influence of his own soul in his representation of nature, as he sees it, not as it is. The picture is finished; we gaze upon it, and silently aver, this is more poetically beautiful than anything I ever saw in nature. We do not say, this is greater than nature; but we feel that there is in that picture something more than we ever felt in looking on a landscape or a lake; this is the genius of the artist. Poetry undergoes this same mystical influence, and in precisely the same way we feel the sympathy and divine beauty of the poem, and are sure that it is more than we ever saw or thought of in mere words. This, then, is the genius of the poet; but, nevertheless, for all its beauty, we do not say this poem is greater than the language, though it is infinitely more beautiful than the prosaic language apart from the genius of the poet.

No sophistical argument this; it is an axiom. This subjectivity in art is very beautifully referred to in the following epigram by one of the greatest of living poets:—

If in the work, must needs stand manifest
The Person, be his features, therein shown,
Like a man's thought in a god's words express'd—
His own and somehow greater than his own.

Mark well that last line, and the inference we may draw from it, is, that an artist may paint, somehow and something, more than nature. To further explain our own and various influences on the separate and variegated objects upon which we look and meditate, I might cite a feeling we have all more or less felt during the recent crumbling and vanishing away of summer. We watched the buds at the magic touch of spring burst forth in all the glory of their vernal tints; their strength and expansion as summer advanced, and often did we silently thank them for their cool protecting shade. The months flashed by and the leaves began to fade and change into their autumn coloring, and amid all the glorious splendor of their decay, amid all the gold and seeming freshness of their inanimate existence, there flutters forth, to be borne on every gossip breeze—Death. Yes, we knew it was the silent emissary of death, he sailed on the wings of the wind and left his finger-print on every weeping golden leaf. And now, as we watch the dripping leaves, wet and sad; the bare top branches groping nakedly towards heaven, we look upon that scene of vanishing glory and reverence nature through our own sympathy. We commingle the poetic and imaginative with the inevitable. An artist has that same feeling, but in a much higher and greater degree; he is the poet who interprets the book of nature, and expounds her mysteries, but he has that great gift of being able to captivate this sympathetic impression, and the great and beautiful result may be seen in the production of a Corot, Turner, Rousseau, Daubigny, or any other combined poetical and artistic genius. Who says that he cannot see more in a picture of one of these geniuses than he himself ever saw in nature? To show the same result in poetry take 'Milton's Paradise Lost,' or any chosen part of it. The heavens opening to eject her rebellious children; the unvoyageable depths of ancient chaos with its 'anarch old,' and its eternal war of wrecks; these traversed by the great leading angel that drew after him the third part of the heavenly host; earliest paradise dawning upon the warrior-angel out of this far-distant 'sea without shore' of chaos; the dreadful phantoms of sin and death, prompted by secret sympathy and snuffling the distant scent of 'mortal change on earth,' chasing the steps of their great progenitor and Sultan; finally, the heart-freezing visions, shown and narrated to Adam, of human misery through vast successions of shadowy generations—all these scenical opportunities offered in the 'Paradise Lost,' become in the hands of the mighty artist, elements of undying grandeur not matched on earth.

I think that I have now carried this amplification as far as is requisite, but I would fain conclude ere mentioning the almost unrealized fact that art forcibly tends to influence our feelings towards nature; we unavoidably captivate the imaginative impressions of the artist, and utilize them on our aspect of the real. Poetry has precisely the same effect; you may trample on and ignore the little daisy; but you will not so maltreat and pass it by, if you have read the poems of Robert Burns, akin to this unassuming little flower. Wordsworth makes us sympathize with and love the shyly peeping violet, and we immediately fall in with his sympathy and regret her death:

'She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and, oh,
The difference to me!'

And so it is with the geniuses of art, they show us where and when we may look for all that is beautiful in the world of nature's wonders.

Thanks to you great artists, and great poet, for you have taught me how, and:

Nature I love, and next to nature, art.

W. W.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice in your issue of Oct. 16 a communication signed 'R. W. Kelly,' in which my former letter on 'Church union' is somewhat severely criticized. In that article there are some statements that I feel a little inclined to challenge.

One of these refers to the seventeenth chapter of John. Your correspondent asserts that verse 11 refers to believing Jews, while verse 20 refers exclusively to the Gentiles. It would seem to me a much more obvious rendering of verse 11 to say that it alludes primarily to the eleven, and secondarily to all who at that time truly believed on Christ. Jesus had just eaten the Last Supper with his disciples, Judas had departed to betray him, and he had then held that last long talk with the eleven which is recorded in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth chapters. At its close, 'He lifted up his eyes to heaven,' and commended these beloved disciples to the Father's care and keeping. And then, after earnest supplication in their behalf he went on to pray for all who should believe in him 'through their word.' Not Gentiles alone, as it would seem, but for all, through all subsequent ages, who would believe on Christ through the testimony of the apostles, and that, of course, includes the whole Christian Church.

The passage in Ephesians which was quoted has an altogether different bearing. It, I presume, refers to the abolition of circumcision and the precepts and ordinances of the Mosaic law which the Judaizing sect so constantly endeavored to force on Gentile believers, thus paving the way for disunion. Paul, be it remembered, was an ardent believer in Church union; but he labored to prevent schism where in our day we can only hope to reunite some of the separated strands. In the passage quoted from Ephesians ii., as in many other passages, Paul preaches oneness, or unity, just because the Church was threatened with schism.

I find it very difficult to believe that Christ's prayer for the unity of believers was answered when he died on the cross. Would that not seem a little like denying human agency? God does nothing for us that we can do for ourselves. Christ broke down the wall that separated the Jew and the Gentile, but the taking away of walls does not necessarily mean union. That can only come by the mutual good will of those who unite. Christ on the cross made the answer to his own prayer possible, but the answer to that prayer can only be brought about by the co-operation of believers. The thought that was in the mind of Christ when He prayed, 'That they all may be perfect in one,' 'As thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee,' is yet a long way from realization. We can easily see that this is so if we consider for even a moment what the union between the Father and the Son really is. And yet that is the oneness which Christ desired for his Church, a desire which we are bound to believe will yet be fulfilled.

And this union when it comes (I doubt not its consummation is still far distant) will most assuredly be based on the Word of God, and that alone. Let us beware how we place any stumbling block in the way of its coming. B. S.

BANK INSPECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I regret to see from your recent issues that you are taking a stand in favor of government bank inspection, apparently impelled thereto by the recent shameful collapse of the Ontario Bank. This proposition has been under discussion at every renewal of the bank charters, extending back for over thirty years, with the result that the opinion of the bankers is almost unanimously opposed to it. It is a simple matter of fact, that the legislation on which our admirable banking system is founded, was the work almost entirely of the bankers, who have had many strenuous fights with the politicians to prevent the introduction into Canada of American banking ideas, which would have been fatal to our system and disastrous to the country. The Americans are to-day cursed with a banking and currency system which is a disgrace to them, and which the united wisdom of the country seems unable to cope with. If we had been guided by our politicians we should probably have reached a similar situation. On the contrary, our bankers convinced the politicians that so far as banking was concerned they knew better than the Yankees, with the result that we now have a banking system second to none in existence, the advantages of which to the nation are everywhere conspicuous. Owing as much as they do to the bankers of the country for this great service, it is to be hoped that the people of Canada, before tinkering with the Bank Act, with the view of establishing government inspection, will take counsel with our bankers, and be guided by their judgment, as being a matter which they thoroughly understand, and which the public do not.

It has become too much the habit to appeal to the government to regulate everything that goes wrong, forgetting the tremendous seriousness and significance of making a new law which may work a hundred times more mischief than it is designed to remedy.

Better, perhaps, to bear the ills we have than fly to others which are not unlikely to be worse—even at the suggestion of such a respected organ of public opinion as the 'Witness.'

There is this other view of the case: Why should any great public effort be made to maintain in existence such institutions as the Ontario Bank has shown itself to be? No government inspection could ever have changed it, or made it worthy of living.

Such institutions are destined by their very nature to be crushed out sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

If, instead of thinking of establishing government inspection with the view of bolstering up weak institutions, which have little warrant for existing at all, the government would seriously consider the unwisdom of continually chartering new banks as they are applied for, by people with more ambition than sense, they would confer a much more substantial benefit on the country, by refusing to create institutions which the country does not need, and which when created, are likely in time to go the way of the Ontario Bank.

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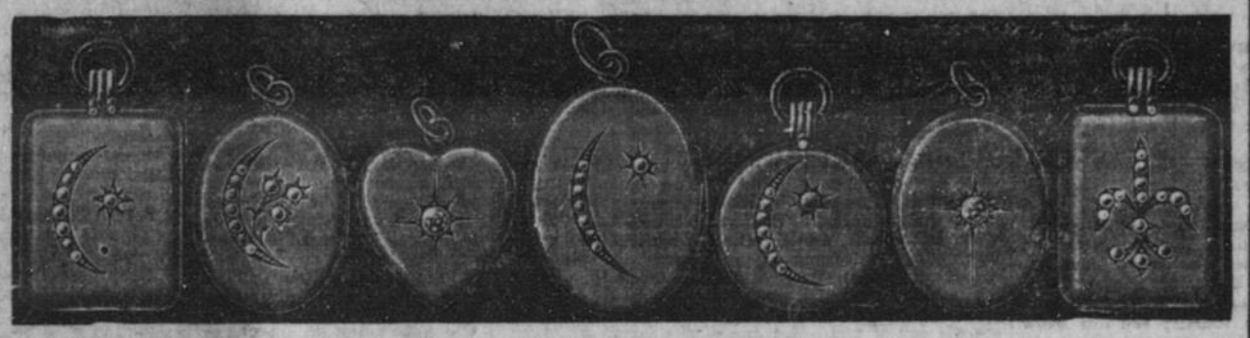


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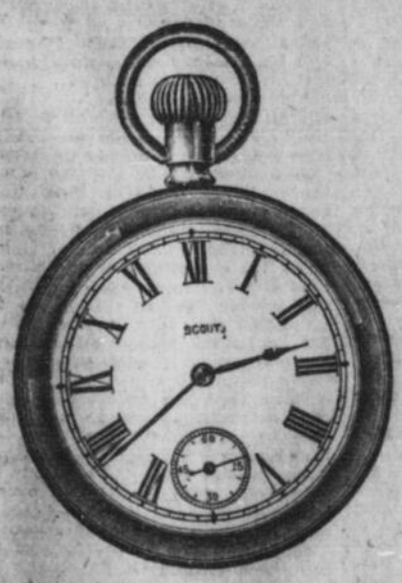
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PSYCHOLOGY

And the Observations of an American Juryman on the System.

IN ITS PRESENT WORKINGS THE JURY SYSTEM IS FAR FROM THE IDEAL—ONE TYPICAL JURY AND ITS MANNER OF WORK.

(Charles F. Goss, in 'Congregationalist.')

Few experiences possess the power to stir a thoughtful mind more profoundly than sitting through a protracted term of service on the jury of a criminal court. Having recently performed this duty, I propose to discuss the psychology of the jury-room from a layman's point of view.

What, then, are the influences that conspire to move the various minds of these twelve men taken at random from human society to a unanimous agreement (or a fatal disagreement) with regard to the evidence for or against a prisoner charged with crime? The most important is that of temperament. The first swift glance one casts around affords a startling revelation of the variety of natural predispositions. The bull neck and heavy jowl of one; the sallow complexion and hollow chest of another; the sunken orbs of the third; the hard-boiled-egg-like eyes of a fourth; the low brow and retreating chin of the fifth; the broad white forehead and aquiline nose of the sixth; the thick, voluptuous lips of the seventh; the dome-like skull of the eighth; the squat, flat head of the ninth; the flabbing, generous ears of the tenth; the eager and open manner of the eleventh; the secretive and sullen demeanor of the twelfth, are indubitable evidences that these men came into the world absolutely and unalterably different from each other—different in temperament, disposition, bias, spirit.

At the second glance he perceives that their experiences have differed as widely as their temperaments. Three or four have made failures in life, as he knows by their seedy clothing and dirty finger-nails. Four or five look as if they had, at least, kept their heads above water. One or two are well enough dressed to produce the impression of having been fairly successful. All look as if they had been held to their tasks in an environment unfavorable to mental training. Some have vagrant eyes; others appear absorbed and self-centred; one or two seem egotistical and pugnacious. Life has borne hard on them all; but not with the effect of making them resemble each other like cotton bales or pigs of iron. They differ like the gargoyles on a cathedral; like the fishes in an ocean.

Will they all have been impressed alike by the testimony of the witnesses and the argument of the lawyers? We shall see.

The first ballot is cast without discussion, and is therefore a trustworthy revelation of the effect of identical impressions upon varying receptive organs. To your own mind the evidence all pointed one way, and you have no shadow of doubt that the accused is guilty.

What is your astonishment, then, to discover that six of these men are for acquittal and six for conviction! This discovery shakes your faith in your own physical senses, intellectual processes and moral judgments. But this is only the beginning of your amazement, for in the discussion which follows you are violently confronted with thought currents that seem to have no more logical order than the movements of the clouds. Evidences that were convincing to your own mind had absolutely no weight with others. Facts that seemed momentous to them appeared trivial to you. Things to which you gave breathless attention entirely escaped their notice.

But it is in the moral realm rather than the intellectual that the temperamental and experiential differences produce the most widely varying results. Judgments that you had regarded as indisputable are laughingly set aside as exploded fancies. Convictions that you had supposed to be universal are contemptuously repudiated. Sentiment that you have believed to be matters of shame are unblushingly proclaimed. Opinions of the grossest, most sensual and most anarchic nature are expressed with a brutal frankness. Half of them think that the rich should be exploited for the poor; one of them stubbornly affirms that a verdict should be given against a corporation simply on the ground that it was too prosperous.

While under the first shock of these revelations you will experience a painful doubt as to the possibility of the discovery of truth by an instrument so imperfect as the human mind. You had thought of it as reliable, like a telescope or a thermometer. You had supposed that all minds would reflect identical impressions as accurately as mirrors do objects. When they differ so much, whose is right? Is yours or theirs—these or those? It is enough to make a sceptic out of you. Not one of the jurymen distrusted his own mind; but each the mind of the other.

This being the case, the mystery of their ever arriving at an agreement confronts you. How will this be accomplished? What arguments and motives must be appealed to? You have been surprised at the differences in the judgments of these men when acting freely under the same influences; but you are now to be amazed and confounded by two other phenomena; the ease with which the conclusions of some can be shaken by sheer nonsense and the impossibility of altering those of the others by the most indisputable reasoning.

After the result of the first ballot is announced a free discussion begins. Everybody talks at once. Each shouts his ideas into the air. It seems as if a dictionary had exploded—like a pack of firecrackers. Five minutes of this incoherent and incomprehensible debate is followed by another vote which now stands—nine to three for acquittal!

What influences produced this sudden alteration? Nobody knows!

More talk ensues, which is rather like the gabble of fowls than human conversation and argument, and the vote swings back to seven against five for conviction?

And now the tempers of men begin to be aroused. These differences anger them. They talk themselves red in the face; swear they will never change their views; that they will stay there all night, a week, a month! That those who differ from them are fools or knaves!

After a while a lull occurs. The loudest talkers have grown hoarse. A quiet man whose voice has not been heard asks for a momentary privilege of the floor. In his calm mind these vague ideas have crystallized. He utters them in a simple sentence or two, and his auditors look stunned. Why had they not thought of this before? They are about to stampede and vote on his side, when that clear statement precipitates the sediment in the mind of an opponent, who, in a fiery and scintillating speech, sets forth the opposite view in so clear a light that the bewildered talesman was ready to flounder back to his point of view!

An hour passes, two, three, and still they differ. Another drags by. A new poll is taken and they agree! What has performed this miracle?

They are hungry! That is all.

'Rogues hang,' said Pope, 'that jurymen may dine!'

This study of the psychology of the juryroom does not tend to confirm one's faith in the jury system.

The average man is not a good reasoner.

He does not understand the value of evidence nor know enough about law.

He is governed by his passions and prejudices rather than his judgments.

In most cases, agreements are reached by compromises in which those who surrender their vote have not altered their opinions.

I had rather put my destinies in the hands of judges trained to logical processes than into those of a mob of uneducated 'peers.'

If I had to have a jury I should want it composed of men of disciplined minds, no matter whether they had formed prejudgments of my case or not.

Such minds will be governed by fact and reason; the others will be controlled by prejudice and passion.

So long as the jury system stands, it is a crime against society for the men best able to judge evidence to refuse to serve the social system in this important and sacred capacity.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 18.

JESUS BEFORE CAIAPHAS.

(Matt. xxvi., 57-68. Memory verses, 67, 68. Read also Mark xiv., 53-72; Luke xxii., 54-71; John xviii., 12-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He is despised and rejected of men. (Isa. liii., 3.)

Time.—Early morning Friday, April 7, A.D. 30.

Place.—Palace of the High Priest and Hall of the Sanhedrins, Jerusalem.

Connection with last Sunday's lesson.—Christ's arrest immediately followed on the events last studied.

FOR THE JUNIOR CLASSES.

Who can remember what we learned about last Sunday? If possible get some of the children to tell about Christ in the garden. If they are too young for this show them the lesson picture to refresh their memories or describe briefly the previous lesson as these are so closely connected that they depend largely on each other. So it was very late at night then when Jesus was praying out here on the mountain and his disciples were so tired and sad and they must have wondered why Jesus kept them all there in the darkness and then the soldiers came. Instead of it all being quiet and dark, there were many people hurrying into the garden and many torches shining through the trees, and a great deal of confusion. The poor frightened disciples must have all hurried to get near Jesus and some of them wanted to fight to save him from the rough men who were binding his hands together to take him away, but Jesus would not let them. Tell of Peter's rash act and how Christ asked the soldiers to release his hands while he healed Malchus's ear. Describe how they carried Christ after all his disciples had left him in the chill early morning, it must have been somewhere between one and two o'clock, to the house of Annas, who asked him some questions and then passed him on to Caiaphas. Tell of the many men here assembled in spite of the early hour, how they strove to find something against Jesus, but although they could have found many hundreds of people to tell about the great good he had done they could not find any one to tell of any harm. It would not be well to dwell long on the cruel treatment of Christ. Enough may be said to lead to the story of Peter's denial, which must have hurt Christ more than all that strangers would do to him. Draw the obvious lesson of our need to keep near to Christ in order that we may not be where it will seem safest and most profitable to deny our Master.

FOR THE SENIORS.

In last Sunday's lesson we reverently studied the trial of Christ as he wrestled alone with the knowledge of what was before him, to-day we have to consider the triumph of Christ over all temptation, as he underwent alone the mockery of a trial before Caiaphas. So much depends on perspective. We looking down the ages, are able to class this as a triumph, God and the angels could see it aright, and Christ after his night in prayer was able to look at it from God's standpoint and in the midst of apparent defeat to declare his victory (verse 64) but the disciples were too close to give the right relation to events. Like one thrust up against a canvas they saw only the hideous head of a most inglorious defeat and forgot the words of Christ, which should have enabled them to draw back and see this monster chained and under the feet of a glorious Christ. They took Christ's gentle permission (John xviii., 8) and all looked after their own safety All, who but a short while previously had vied with Peter in expressing their devotion to him even in the face of certain death. (Mark xiv., 31.) There is a reasonable question whether if Christ had given them permission to fight they might not have stood by him, but being given the permission of flight they all took it and Christ was taken alone to face a judge who had pre-condemned him (John xi., 49, 50), a jury whose hatred had kept them in eager suspense through a sleepless night in order that they might enjoy this triumph and a mixed rabble of ingrates, many of them educated in the Roman arenas to absolute indifference to human suffering. Two of his friends alone followed him, John and Peter. (John xviii., 15.) It is an interesting side study to consider how John was known to the High Priest, so well that he seems to have been admitter without question by the doorkeeper, to have been treated with respect in spite of his known discipleship, and his word being taken as sufficient command to admit Peter. There is no question as to John's being known, and known as a disciple of Christ from the very form of the question put by the maid to Peter after John had hurried back to the scene of trial. (John xviii., 17.) This, however, is largely a question of interesting discussion. The fact is that John seems to have followed Christ most closely and takes note of the preliminary trial before Annas, which is neglected by the other evangelists. Annas, although deposed by the Roman Government in favor of his son-in-law, Caiphas, still held first place in the Jewish esteem, and it was natural that he should be first consulted. He seems to have done little more than ask Christ a few questions and then pass him on to Caiaphas, and it is this mockery of a trial before Caiaphas which forms to-day's lesson. The only charge it was possible to bring was a distorted prophecy of which the Sanhedrin well knew the meaning. (Matt. xxvii., 40, 63.) After passing sentence, founded against the law on the extorted confession of a prisoner placed under oath (Lev. v., 1), there remained some two hours before such sentence could be legally pronounced, as no action was legal for the Sanhedrin until after sunrise, and during this time Christ suffered the vile insults of callous Roman soldiery and the rabble of hired servants, who had aided in his arrest. The crowning touch was given by one of his closest friends in the denial of Peter.

(Selections from 'Tarbell's Guide.')

A year before this time, officers of the Sanhedrim were sent to arrest Jesus, but returned to the court and said: 'Never man spake like this man.' The court is confused, a violent debate ensues; the judges denounce the people, and in their anger declare: 'This people knoweth not the law.' Caiaphas is now the presiding judge, astute, crafty, bitter, ready for the crucifixion. The young Messiah has two friends on the bench—Joseph of Arimathea, and Nicodemus. Both had watched his public movements with liveliest interest. The courage of Nicodemus was now equal to his learning, and inspired the question: 'Doth our law judge any man, before it heareth him, and know what he doeth?' The Messiah had not been arrested; there was no prisoner at the bar; no defence is offered; an unanswerable question is asked by a fellow judge. The court is furious; his discipleship is suspected; he is taunted with the question: 'Art thou also of Galilee? Search and look; for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.' The reply is too passionate to be judicial. What a reply for the dispensers of justice to give! Another year comes and goes. The end draws nigh.—John Philip Newman.

Spiritual strength consists of two things: power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence: strong feelings, and strong command over them. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings which he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. —F. W. Robertson.

One who knows his weakness may become strong even at the weak point; but he who knows not his weak points cannot be strong at any point. Now the followers of Jesus did not know their weakness. They credited themselves with an amount of fidelity and valor which existed only in their imagination, all adopting as their own the sentiment of Peter: 'Though I should die with thee, yet I will not deny thee.' Alas! they did not know how much fear of man was in them, how much abject cowardice in the presence of danger. Of course, when danger actually appeared, the usual consequence of self-conscious valor followed. All these stout-hearted disciples forsook their Master, and fled.—A. B. Bruce, 'The Training of the Twelve.'

'Was there ever in human history a more despicable picture than that of the prophet Jonah, wishing himself dead because of the gourd, yet "exceedingly displeased and very angry" because—to save the man's miserable reputation—God did not destroy Nineveh with its one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants? Was there ever a more wicked speech uttered than that of Napoleon I., when Prince Metternich told him that his plans would cost the lives of a hundred thousand men, and he haughtily replied: "A hundred thousand men? What is a hundred thousand men to me?" And Metternich, walking to the window, and flinging it open, exclaimed with indignation: "Sire! Let all Europe hear that atrocious sentiment." Yet the Hebrew prophet and the modern conqueror were men, not monsters. They only show what gigantic proportions our selfishness can assume.—Dr. F. W. Farrar.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

John xvi., 32, xv., 18; Isa. l., 6; liii., 7; Lev. xxiv., 16; Luke xxii., 31, 32; I. Pet. ii., 20, 21; iii., 15; v., 6-10; Acts vi., 13, 14.

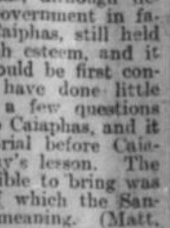
HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 12.—Matt. xxvi., 57-68.
Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Matt. xxvi., 69-75.
Wednesday, Nov. 14.—Matt. xxvii., 1-10.
Thursday, Nov. 15.—Matt. xiv., 46-64.
Friday, Nov. 16.—Mark xiv., 65-72.
Saturday, Nov. 17.—Luke xxii., 49-62.
Sunday, Nov. 18.—John xviii., 13-24.

BOY'S WATCH FREE.

We give this fine Watch free to any boy who sells 24 copies of the new monthly, the **'CANADIAN PICTORIAL'**—ten cents a copy (with a ten cent coupon in each.)

The Watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, highly polished, an enamelled dial, bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, reliable American movement. Will last with care for years.



'CANADIAN PICTORIAL'

is sure to sell like wildfire. Will delight everyone. Costs about $1.00 per issue and contains 1,00 square inches of Pictures—Pictures of current events, Canadian scenery, things beautiful and curious, soap sheets, fashion patterns, etc. Send postcard and we will send outfit. You sell copies and remit 10s for each and we send watch by first mail. A great success. Order at once.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

IN A DEADLY DECLINE.

Saved Just in Time by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

'Before my daughter Lena began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she looked more like a corpse than a live girl,' says Mrs. George A. Myles, of South Woodslee, Ont. 'Her blood seemed as though it had all turned to water. Then she began to have bad spells with her heart. At the least excitement her heart would beat so rapidly as to almost smother her. She grew very thin, had no appetite, and what little food she did eat did not seem to nourish her. She was treated by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, yet she was daily growing worse and her heart got so bad that we were afraid that she would die. She slept but very little, and would frequently awake with a start and sometimes would jump right up in bed. These starts would always bring on a bad spell and leave her weak and exhausted. We had almost given up all hope of her ever being well again, when we decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking a couple of boxes she began to sleep better at night, and color began to return to her lips. From that on she kept right on gaining and after taking eight boxes of the pills she was again in good health. She is now fifteen years of age, the picture of health, and since beginning the pills has gained about forty pounds in weight. Only those who saw her when ill can appreciate the marvellous change Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have brought about in her condition. I believe that had it not been for the pills she would be in her grave to-day, and it is with feelings of great gratitude that I write you in the hope that it may benefit some other sufferer.'

And Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do just as much for every weak ailing, pale-faced young woman who is slipping from anaemia into a deadly decline. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. In that way they strike straight at the root of all common diseases like anaemia, headaches and backaches, heart palpitation, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism and the secret ailments and irregularities of girls and women. Sold by all dealers in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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away; then tie up his bridle and send him home. At about half-past three Mr. Hudson would saddle him again and send him for Lillian.

He always arrived on time, and if a little early would wait patiently by the door until school closed.

One winter there was a dreadful blizzard struck Western Kansas, and many people lost their lives and thousands of cattle lost their lives and thousands of cattle were frozen to death. The storm commenced about noon and the weather grew steadily colder.

The snow blew so thick and fast that Mrs. Hudson was afraid to trust Raggles to go for Lillian, but Mr. Hudson was sick and there was no one else.

She went to the barn, put the saddle on him, and tied plenty of warm wraps on. Then she threw her arms around his shaggy neck and told him to be sure to bring Lillian home.

He seemed to understand, and started out with his shambling trot in the direction of the school-house.

One hour passed slowly to the anxious parents. When two had passed their anxiety was terrible, as they strained their eyes to see through the blinding snow his shaggy form bringing their darling safely home. At last he came with Lillian on his back, bundled up from head to foot.

The teacher had fastened her on the pony and given him the rein; and so he had brought her safely home, none the worse for her ride, except being thoroughly chilled.—'Child's Hour.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

CHRIST THE LIGHT.

He is the light of the world. Men need eyes to see light, and they need spiritual sight to perceive the things of God. His way is perfect. No man can fully explain what light is, none can understand what God is. No man can see God, just as no one can see light but through the medium by which light is transmitted from the sun or a lamp. Light sometimes appears in the lightning's flash, but whence it comes or whither it goes, who can tell? So with God. No man hath seen, or can see, Him. Solar light is the emblem of the Holy Spirit imparted by Christ, the spiritual Light of the world. The sun of righteousness (Mal. iv., 2). This Spirit is imparted by Christ (John xv., 26; Acts i., 5, 8; John xx., 22). If we believe in light which we cannot perfectly define, so we can believe in Spirit. God is Spirit. God is light, the Father of lights, or perfections. Darkness prevails where light is absent. Man is in perfect darkness when God is not in him. Christ is the sun through whom God's light comes to us. The only Begotten God reveals Him (John i., 18). As we behold Christ's glory we see God. We see the sun through earth's atmosphere, and we see the Godhead in human form, the image of the invisible God (Col. i., 15; Heb. i., 3). Christ, the true light, shines forth upon sinning, sorrowing and suffering humanity. I am as certain of God's existence and love and grace as I am sure of the sun's light. What God is we learn from what Jesus is (Isa. xliv., 6; Rev. i., 17, 18; Isa. lxiii., 16; John x., 30; Gen. i., 1; John i., 1). Demons are in darkness, not for want of light, but because they rejected it. Light refused becomes darkness (Luke xi., 35, 36). Angels of light are those that live in the light. Believers, light in Christ, are to let the light shine before men.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

RAGGLES.

Raggles was only a scrubby little Indian pony. His owner had evidently considered him of no use, and had cruelly turned him loose on the bare prairie to shift for himself.

He was a sorry-looking little fellow, as he stood one morning at the gate to Mr. Hudson's large cattle ranch, in Western Kansas, shivering in the wind, and looking with a wistful gaze at the sleek, fat ponies inside.

Mr. Hudson noticed him, and started to drive him away. But his little daughter Lillian said: 'Let him in, papa; he looks so hungry.' Mr. Hudson opened the gate, and the pony walked in just as if it were his home.

Mr. Hudson made inquiries, but no one knew anything about him; and, as no owner came to claim him, Lillian claimed him as her special property, and named him Raggles on account of his long, tangled mane and tail.

He was a docile little creature, unlike the rest of the ponies on the farm. He soon came to regard Lillian as his mistress. She learned to ride him, and could often be seen cantering over the prairies with her father.

But Raggles seemed to consider that she was not much of a rider, for he would carefully avoid all the dangerous looking places and holes in the ground, made by coyotes and prairie dogs, which are very plentiful in Western Kansas.

When the next spring came, Raggles did not look like the same little scrub. His rusty brown coat had all come off, and a new black one had taken its place. By the next fall the neighborhood could boast of a public school, and when Lillian began to go Raggles found he had regular duty every day.

Lillian would saddle him and ride to the school-house, which was two miles

'WITNESS' READERS

Never had such a chance before for a high-class Pictorial paper. They may not have it much longer as this coupon rate is away below cost and only offered for a limited time by the publishers. See Page 7.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

MUST BE STOPPED.

Would-be Passenger (to conductor)—'All the cars are full; it is disgusting, this railway. Please tell the company, from me, that if this continues, I will withdraw my patronage and buy an automobile.'

MOST UNKINDEST CUT.

(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

Mr. Melville Stone, of the Associated Press, tells of the account of a wedding published in a Kansas paper. The story concluded with this surprising announcement:

'The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, together with many other beautiful things in cut glass.'

Do Not Delay.—Do not let a cold or cough fasten upon you as it will if neglected. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will break up a cold and cure a cough, and should be resorted to at once when the first symptoms appear. It can be disguised so that any unpleasant taste it may have will be imperceptible to the delicate. Try it and be convinced.

SECLUSION OF KIM.

(Corea 'Daily News.')

Mr. Kim Tuk-chin of Su-chin ward, Seoul, is confined to his house by reason of the fact that a gang of robbers broke into his house and stole his hat and clothes and over valuable things.

'Who does you reckon is de laziest,' said one colored woman, 'you husband or mine?'

'I ain't gwin tu guess,' answered the other. 'It's bad enough now, wifout stahtin' no competition.'—Washington 'Star.'

Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first intimation of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs. Neglected colds are the cause of untold suffering throughout the country, all of which could have been prevented by the application of this simple but powerful medicine. The price, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all.

Goodart—'You didn't actually tell him that I didn't think him much of a poet?' Wiseman—'Sure.' Goodart—'Oh! I wouldn't have had you do that for the world——' Wiseman—'Nonsense; that doesn't hurt him. It only makes him pity you.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Obtrusive Citizen—'I ask you, sir, are you one of those who profess to believe that tariff-revision spells ruin?' Cautious Candidate—'I have only to reply, sir, that in all which relates in any way to spelling, I am proud to stand squarely in line with our fearless and peerless President, Theodore Roosevelt.' (Applause, long continued.)—'Puck.'

To Prevent is Better Than to Repent.—A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills administered at the proper time, and with the directions adhered to, often prevent a serious attack of sickness, and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective, and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections.

INCOMPATIBLE TASTES.

Miss Gushby—'You have quite a taste for writing, haven't you, Mr. Scribbler?'

Mr. Scribbler—'Well, not exactly—that is, not now. I did have, and to gratify it I adopted literature as my profession. But I soon found that I couldn't gratify my taste for writing and for bread and butter at the same time, and I chose the latter.'—'Pacific Monthly.'

A Tonic for the Debilitated.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, by acting mildly, but thoroughly, on the secretions of the body, are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to healthful action, and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated doses, and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without return of the ailments which they were used to allay.

PRACTICAL.

'I'm sure my two-year-old son is going to have good business ability,' said the proud father.

'What's the reason?' asked a friend.

'We tried every way to force him to stop putting his thumb in his mouth, but he never paid the least attention to us till we offered to buy him off.' — Detroit 'Free Press'.

Pale, sickly children should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the system.

A DELICATE HINT.

'They say Miss Sharpe can convey a hint with such tact that it is impossible to take offence.'

'Yes, she has quite a gift that way. The last time Mr. Staylate called there she asked him to have some slight refreshment, and then brought in a plate of breakfast food.'—Baltimore 'American.'

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

ON SHARES.

Prestidigitator (during his grand gold-piece act)—'I could take twenty-dollar gold pieces from your pocket all night.'

Seedy Individual—'Go ahead, pard; I'll give ye half.'—New York 'Weekly.'

Agricultural.

BULBS IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

This is a season of great possibilities in the gardening line, if we only believed it. Last spring, perhaps, or the spring before, you may have visited some neighbor's flower garden, or looked over the fence into the front yard of some town citizen, and beheld rows and masses of blazing red and white and yellow and blue, almost before your own annuals had begun to shove their tiny seed leaves above the level of the bare ground. This was the season when the flowers seemed especially welcome; and perhaps you vowed to yourself at that time that when another twelve months had slipped around and May had come again you would have some of the same sort yourself. Well, now, this is the season for redeeming such a pledge by planting your bulbs for next spring's blooming.

There are a large number of different classes of spring blooming bulbs, but some sorts do not give very good satisfaction in this country, and we shall confine ourselves to some of the more likely kinds.

What is a bulb, and how is it to be handled? In answering these queries, W. T. Macoun, the horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says:—

'A spring flowering bulb may be described as a fleshy, underground bud, from which roots develop in the autumn and leaves and flowers in the spring. The plant grows readily in spring, produces leaves and flowers and dies down; the roots wither up and the bulb then becomes dormant until new roots are made in early autumn. During this period of growth the flowers for the next season are formed in the bulb and sufficient food and energy are stored up in it to cause rapid development when the proper time and conditions come. With this knowledge of the character of bulbs and that the flowers are already formed in them before they are planted, it can be easily understood that large, well-developed bulbs are more likely to give better results than small ones; when buying this should be taken into consideration.

'Bulbs do best in loamy, well-drained soil. They will rot in soil not well-drained in a wet summer. A sandy loam is better than a clay loam. The soil should be dug to a depth of 12 to 15 inches and well-rotted manure worked thoroughly into it the previous spring, if possible. If applied in the fall, the manure should be buried below where the bulbs will be after planting, as when pure manure comes in contact with the bulbs they are liable to rot or become diseased. If the soil is clayey or if there is manure not well mixed with it, it is advisabe to put a little sand under each bulb to prevent rotting.

'While the bulb contains the future flower and considerable energy, this energy will not be exerted to the full unless the bulb is well rooted before winter sets in. For this reason the bulb should be planted early enough to have a good root system before winter. Very often the cause of poor flowers in the spring is lack of roots. If planted during the latter part of September or in early October, bulbs will have ample time to get well rooted before winter. If through any cause planting is delayed until late in October or November, the soil should be heavily mulched with straw, strawy manure or leaves, to prevent the soil from freezing early, and thus give the bulbs a chance to make roots for some time longer than they would if not mulched, but late planting is seldom satisfactory.'

Taking all things into consideration, the tulip is probably the most satisfactory spring flowering bulb. There are early, medium, and late varieties, and if one is planting any number it is well to secure some of each of these classes. As a rule the single varieties are the earliest. Many of these are of exceedingly brilliant hues, and as they run into yellows, scarlets, white, vermilion, orange, and pinks, with the most lovely combinations of these colors in the same flowers, a properly selected bed of early tulips presents quite a dazzling appearance. There is quite a range of color and choice among the late tulips, but one of the finest classes is the parrot group. The flowers of this group do not possess regular, even petals, as is the case with the single tulips, but are folded together in such a way that when opening they seem to show a resemblance to a parrot beak—hence the name. Although tulips were not, as a rule, a great success last spring, the writer had some parrot tulips, with orange bodies and the most delicate fringings of scarlet, that remained in bloom for a long time and were very much admired by all who saw them.

Tulips should be planted about four inches deep and from four to six inches apart. Like all other bulbs, they do not succeed in a place where water lies in the spring; therefore a low wet spot should not be selected.

A very hardy, early blooming flower that is rather small for bed planting, but that may be set out promiscuously among the grass in the lawn is the Siberian squill (Scilla Siberica). The flowers are of a beautiful deep blue.

There yet remain many spring and summer flowering bulbs that we have not discussed—the hyacinths, the narcissus or daffodil, the crocus, the snowdrop, the lilies, etc. Some of these are not suitable for outdoor planting in this country, but others are. We have seen beautiful hyacinths growing under the shelter of trees out of doors more than two hundred miles northward in Manitoba, but they are not generally supposed to be suitable for outdoor planting in our climate. Next to the tulip, perhaps the most reliable of the spring bloomers are the narcissi. They succeed best in fairly rich soil, thoroughly drained, and may be left undisturbed for six or seven years, blooming better each year than the year before.

It is advisable to write some reliable seed house and secure a bulb catalogue and printed instructions for the growing of these flowers.

MANAGEMENT OF CALVES

One of the first considerations that seemed to occupy the minds of our forefathers was to give the young stock an opportunity to live, and if the calves, whether steers or heifers, could be kept going long enough, would ultimately make beef cattle or cows. We have in mind a very good picture of the old-time calf pasture, with the grass eaten closely between the tall tufts of tough grass that would ultimately go to seed, for the ground underneath had been made very rich by the droppings of the previous season, or the grass itself was of an unpalatable variety. The ground at the feeding place was either bare from constant tramping, or packed into mud as the weather conditions had been instrumental in shaping it. Shade trees were not thought of then for the comfort of animals. Sometimes the elder bushes would get a start in the corner of the rail fences, while the calves themselves were wise enough to get in among them and get some shelter from the burning rays of the midday summer sun, and partial relief from the annoyance of flies.

The calves were fed on skim-milk, very often loppered and cold, which, if taken early in the morning in connection with wet grass was very liable to cause scours. They were generally an uneven lot as some seemed to be afflicted with the almost universal ailment, diarrhœa, more than others. Those with low constitutional vigor were wont to lose their appetites, became graunt, look hollow-eyed, and make but little growth, if they survived. A considerable percentage of loss by death during the summer was not unusual.

Many who raise their calves by hand-feeding, whether they expect to make beef cattle of them or dairy cows, strive to make them thrive from the beginning to the end of the season. Summer pasturing of calves is not practiced as much as formerly, especially through the middle of the day. Sufficient feed, like young grass, is very desirable, and valuable as feed, yet if one is to get the most possible good from it they must use it judiciously. If the calves are allowed to crop the grass early in the morning when the dew is on, or after rain, they are liable to take more into their stomach than they can digest readily, sometimes bloat, and very frequently diarrhœa follows.

The calves seem to enjoy a cool, airy stable or shed, with the windows darkened through the day, and, if fed in such quantities as they can eat up readily, will take and make good use of a considerable variety of dry feeds. It is surprising to one who has never tried to see with what avidity they will take hold of good clover hay by the time they are three or four months old, and by the time they have reached five or six weeks of age they will take such feed as bran and oats mixed, and not only seem to relish it, but will start growing at a more rapid pace. Any of the soiling crops, like sweet corn fodder, green oat hay, alfalfa, etc., is relished and makes good feed. My own experience with alfalfa compels me to place a high estimate on it as calf feed. It is not necessary to be confined to any one kind of feed or line of feeds, but any feed that is relished and gives good results can be used. Shelled corn fed alone or mixed with oats or wheat bran has given good results in many cases with those who have tried it.

Considering what has been accomplished by stable feeding of calves in summer, in contrast with that of the plan of turning them to pasture, there to remain continuously night and day, it seems as though that it is a matter worthy of more consideration than has yet been accorded it, and if viewed in a proper light, both from a humane and profitable standpoint, the old calf pasture will only be known as a thing of the past. Calves kept and fed in stable or shed, through the day, at least, make more steady and constant growth, are more satisfactory to the raiser, and ultimately make better returns, whether larity of feed, both in quantity and quality, that is the invariable concomitant of the pasture.—N. A. Clapp, in 'Michigan Farmer.'

A BEDROOM HINT

HOW TO AVOID DRAFTS AND TOO MUCH EARLY MORNING LIGHT.

An ingenious householder recently added two conveniences to his house which may be suggestive to other home makers. There was a sleeping room in which the bed and windows were so related that if a window was opened at night there was a direct draft on the bed, and in the summer flood of early morning light. To obviate these annoyances he made a wooden frame such as he would have built for an ordinary window screen and stretched white oilcloth tightly over it. The frame was made the size of the lower window sash and provided with two hooks on one edge which fitted into corresponding screw eyes served as a hinge. An eight-inch hook on the lower edge of the frame fastened into an eye on the window sill a few inches from the hinge side and held the screen at an angle of about forty-eight degrees. The oilcloth obscured the light sufficiently and the current of air was diverted from the bed. The amount of ventilation, of course, was regulated by adjusting the window sash. —'Good Housekeeping.'

Good shelter goes a long way towards keeping stock of any kind in good condition, and where the supply of provender is limited it is an important matter to have good stabling.

POULTRY.



THE EGG TYPE IN HENS

Many poultrymen claim there is an egg type in fowls, and that they can pick out the good layers as well as the poor ones in a flock. The claim, writes Prof. Jas. Dryden, of the Utah experiment station, is based on the theory that there are certain peculiarities of form or shape, such as long body, wedge shape, broad rear, small head, etc., which indicate good laying qualities. In our experiments we have found hens with long as well as short bodies that were indifferent layers; and we have had good layers with short bodies as well as long ones. The best record among the White Wyandottes was made by a hen with a large head. So far as our tests are concerned the theory does not hold good.

It is of interest here to call to mind a statement in the last United States census report, namely: 'It has been discovered that there are 600 embryo eggs in the ovary of a hen. It has been further ascertained that two-thirds of this number can be secured in the first two years of the hen's life, provided suitable measures are employed.'

As to the other statement that two-thirds of 600 eggs may be secured in the first two years, or 400 eggs; in our experience only one hen has reached it, having laid 442 eggs in the first two years. Furthermore, no records have been reported from other stations of 400 eggs in two years.

In view of the great variation in layers the question as to whether there is an egg-type becomes very important. If the good layers can be picked out of a flock by reason of some characteristic shape or form, the question of improvement becomes a simple matter. With a view to test the theory held by many that there is such an egg-type, a number of photographs of good and poor layers were sent to poultry breeders and judges of long experience in the United States, with a request that they pick out the good and poor layers in a certain group, and give their reasons for the selections.

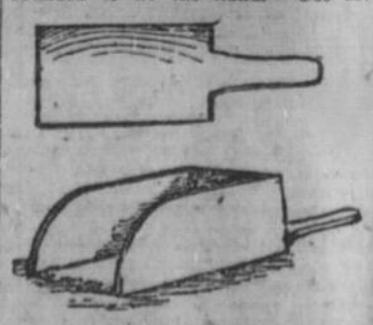
Some of these gentlemen have expressed publicly their belief in the egg-type theory. It may be as some of the gentlemen protested, hard to decide the question from photographs, but a side-view photograph should show if the hen has a long body and a wedge-shape, the two points most relied upon by those who say they can pick out the good layers. It must be conceded, however, that the photograph does not offer the same opportunity for a critical study as the hen herself would. The replies received do not seem to offer much support to the theory. They showed a very various collection of guesses.

EGG-EATING HENS

Next to feather-eating, egg-eating is the most reprehensible vice to which hens are subject. It is not easy to detect. Very often there will be a shortage of eggs which cannot be accounted for. The unsuspecting poultry-keeper wonders why his hens are not laying, when, as a matter of fact, they are laying all the time. Then he suddenly discovers that one or more of his birds are in the habit of consuming the eggs as fast as they are laid. The awkward part of it is that the eggs are consumed so as to leave no trace, and it is only by catching a culprit in the act that one can make sure. When so caught, the best plan, if the bird is not a valuable one, is to wring her neck, otherwise she will speedily communicate the habit to the rest of the flock. Once acquired, there is nothing more difficult to stamp out. Among other things, I have tried filling an egg, after blowing out its contents, with cayenne and mustard, but while in some instances it has proved efficacious, in others it has failed, so that I am strongly of the opinion that the neck-wringing process is the sovereign remedy. The cause of the vice has been attributed, among other things, to a want of egg-forming material, in the shape of oyster-shell and grit, to lack of exercise, and to eggs which, owing to their being too few nest boxes, are laid on the floor and in the run, and so get accidentally broken. A lack of shell-forming material is undoubtedly responsible for much of the mischief, but want of occupation, such as might easily be afforded by hanging a cabbage in the run just out of reach of the birds, or providing a scratching shed, is quite as common a cause.—W. R. Gilbert, in 'Farm Poultry.'

A GRAIN SCOOP

A grain scoop is always useful on a farm, and when making one after the pattern shown in our sketch (from the 'American Agriculturist') it will be found an advantage to make up half a dozen. The part left for a handle should be rounded to fit the hand. Use seven-



eighths inch board for the bottom, thinning it from the back towards the front. Make the back of half-inch board, and the sides of three-eighths inch stuff, and put together with wire nails.

THREE WAYS TO FASTEN GATE

The 'Queenslander,' of Australia, suggests three new methods of fastening farm gates. In the upper device in the illustration a plan is shown that is made of iron one inch broad and one-quarter inch thick. The part that goes over the gate-head being much longer than that on the other side of the bolt will keep it down.

When a horse attempts to lift the loop the pendant piece of iron plate, one-eighth inch thick, on the other side, coming down on the top rail effectually prevents the loop from being raised over the gate-head. The centre bolt should have plenty of play, also the pendant piece of plate. The latter should hang loosely, so as to be always in place.



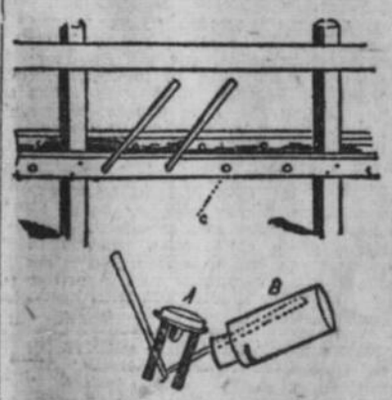
THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

When one wishes to open the gate the piece of plate is raised outward, when the loop can easily be raised over the gate-head. This gate-fastener is in common use about Mansfield, and no horse or cow has yet succeeded in opening a gate fastened with it. The figure in the lower right hand side shows the fastener detached.

The gate fastener, shown in the figure at the lower left hand corner, is one frequently seen on the farms in South Australia. It is preferred to all others, as no farm animal can open it, and even workmen who see it for the first time find a difficulty in opening and fastening it. It is, however, extremely simple, and consists of a staple on the gate and one on the post. To the latter staple is attached a ring which connects with the larger link that passes through the staple. The link is slightly turned so as to allow the pin to hang downward. Raising this pin allows it to pass through the staple, providing the link is free, which follows when there is no strain between gate and post. This link cannot slip through the gate accidentally, since a strain necessarily pulls the pin firmly against the staple.

CLEANSING THE MILK PAILS

Dairymen realize the importance of having milk pails, cans and pans thoroughly cleansed and know that one of the best methods of doing this is to expose the vessel to the rays of the sun. In the case of milk pans there is no better way than building a rack facing the south on which the pans may be set at such an angle as will permit the great-



est number of rays to shine in it. In the case of the regulation milk can, something like the following plan will be found of benefit. A section of a convenient fence may be pressed into service in this manner. Nail a light board at top and bottom, and, if many cans are to be cared for daily, arrange the bottom boards on both sides of the posts. Inch holes are bored in these boards at intervals of about fifteen inches, depending upon the size of the cans, the holes are bored at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and into each is placed a stick of tough wood about twenty inches long. On to this the can is placed, the cover being placed in the ground and the cross-pieces attached as shown in the cut. A in the illustration represents the can cover in position, B the can, and C the holes in the cross bar. With this arrangement in operation there is little chance of the cans getting soiled or of dust blowing in them.

SOILS AND PLANT FOOD

With reference to soils, it may be stated that all soils will not contain or retain plant food to the same extent, says an authority. As a rule, clay soils hold that which they receive better than sands, and thus do not suffer so much from the leaching action of the water; on the other hand, the sands may be more liable to lose plant food in the drainage water, but they also give up that which they have to the plant quicker than the heavy soils. In both classes of soils and all the intermediate types, an abundance of humus is essential. It apparently either binds together or opens up the soil just as it is needed, and it also acts as a sponge in retaining water, which is so necessary for dissolving plant food. Furthermore, in its decay it supplies nitrogen in an availalbe form and carbon dioxide and other acid bodies that, in turn, aid in breaking up insoluble compounds containing the essential ash constituents, thus bringing them into a form that growing plants may make use of them.

APPLE TREE BORERS

Two kinds of borers are usually mentioned as troubling apple trees, although there are often three kinds, especially in the neighborhood of oak timber, writes F. C. Pellett, in the 'Fruit Farmer.' The two kinds usually noticed are round-headed and flat-headed apple tree borers. The third is much larger than either, and more destructive. It is known as the prionus, or giant root borer.

The round-headed borer works near the base of the tree, at or near the surface of the ground. This species requires three years to reach maturity. The flat-headed borer more often attacks sickly trees, and is especially likely to enter at points injured by sun scab, thus not only boring about the base, but also about the trunk, and sometimes larger limbs. The prionus is a larger borer, about the size of a man's little finger. It usually works near the timber, sometimes being troublesome on the outside rows and not bothering in the interior of the orchard. Nothing is known that will reach this fellow, as the tree is generally in a dying condition before his presence is suspected. It often begins work in the tap root, and bores up into the tree. I have seen young nursery stock with the entire heart eaten out by this insect, only the bark remaining and have had Rome beauty trees six years old cut off by it.

When once seen these pests will always be recognized at once. Woodpeckers are effective in reaching the borers that work above ground, their beaks and tongues being specially constructed for that purpose. The washes so widely advertised for the prevention of borers must be used with great caution, for many of them contain elements injurious to the trees. Many growers report loss of trees by the application of some of the prepared washes.

In a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture soft soap reduced to the thickness of paint by the addition of washing soda is recommended, and is probably safer and better than most of the so-called tree paints offered for sale. About the only remedy we use is to dig out the larvae with a sharp knife or wire. By giving the orchard thorough attention once or twice a year they can be kept in check.

INOCULATION FOR LEGUMES

So much has been said and written lately concerning the results that may be obtained with certain legumes by the use of inoculating agencies that the following conclusions reached at the Wisconsin experiment station and published in the last annual report of the institution will be read with interest:—

1. The necessary nodule-producing organism for the field pea are sufficiently abundant in the soil tested to render the use of inoculation methods (soil or culture) of no especial value.

2. With alfalfa the inoculation with soil emulsions or soil scattered broadcast over plots was more effective than the use of bacterial cultures, either those of the Nitro-Culture Company or those furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

3. Inoculation of alfalfa with soil from sweet clover fields or with emulsions made from the sweet clover nodules leaves no doubt as to the ability of this type of organism to infect the alfalfa plant.

4. With soy beans the United States Government cultures and the nitro-cultures as well, failed in most cases to produce nodules in pot experiments as well as under field conditions. Seed infected with soil from an old soy bean field formed nodules in abundance. From the foregoing trials made during these two years, it would seem that the results of soil inoculation are much more reliable and constant than those produced by the use of bacterial cultures. However desirable the culture method of inoculation would seem when considered from a theoretical point of view, our present knowledge leads us to recommend the more cumbersome but more reliable method of soil inoculation, where any method of infection of the soil is necessary.

WASTE FARM PRODUCT

Mr. Henry Hale, in the 'Scientific American, says: The decision of the United States Government to permit the manufacture and sale of ethyl alcohol free of any tax where it is denaturalized, or rendered unfit for use as a beverage by treating it with some suitable denutriant, is of the highest importance to that country, owing to the effect it will have on so many different industries. Among the raw materials from which alcohol can be produced at such a small expense that it can be utilized in place of refined petroleum and other liquids to a greater advantage, corn is one of the principal. Tests which have been made at distilling plants in Illinois show that from one bushel of corn no less than five gallons of proof alcohol can be distilled. This means a liquid which is from ninety per cent to ninety-five percent pure, and from a hundred and eighty-five degrees to a hundred and ninety degrees proof—a standard which allows it to be utilized in nearly every product in which it is required as an ingredient, and which shows it to be superior to gasoline and kerosene as a fuel and as an illuminant. Estimating the cost of a bushel at forty-two cents, the entire expense of a gallon is but 10.87 cents, for with the modern equipment of a distilling plant the cost of mechanical treatment is actually less than two cents per gallon. Potatoes and fruit are two other inexhaustible sources of supply. The importance of the potato as an alcohol producer can be appreciated when it is known that twenty percent of its substance represents alcohol, and that an acreage of potatoes yielding three hundred bushels will supply over two hundred and fifty gallons. Over-ripe fruit, which is now largely a waste product in the various orchard districts, can be utilized in the same manner. As a factor in producing light, heat, and power, alcohol promises to become one of the main elements for illumination in the United States, not excluding petroleum, gas and the electric lamp, for the light produced by it is of a very high quality. The total illumination furnished by the alcohol is nearly double that of oil.

PROFITABLE TREE GROWING

The opinion is quite general among farmers, as well as men in other callings, that forest trees cannot be grown with profit to the planter, and that future generations alone can reap the benefits. This opinion is based on the knowledge that our native trees require, under natural forest conditions, from fifty to seventy-five years to grow to marketable size. This is true of trees growing in the natural forest, where they are compelled to fight an unceasing battle, the result of which is 'the survival of the fittest,' but the time required to grow trees to a marketable size is much shorter when the early struggle for existence is practically eliminated, as may be done in artificially planted forests.

There is at least one phase of forestry which gives promise of good financial returns within a period of from twelve to fifteen years, and that is the growing of trees suitable for posts, poles and ties as a farm crop. In support of this statement the following figures show what has been done, as indicated by careful estimates made by a representative of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station of the salable posts in several of the Catalpa speciosa and black locust groves which were planted in Ohio from fifteen to twenty-five years ago. In making these estimates a number of trees in each grove were carefully measured. In computing the value of the product an acre of first-class posts were estimated at ten cents each and second-class at six cents each. Eight catalpa groves from twenty-one to twenty-five years old, none of which had received careful attention in the way of pruning, cultivating or thinning, and most of which had been planted too closely, showed an average yield of 2,777 posts an acre, 63 percent of which were first-class, valued at $238.08 an acre, or $10.30 an acre each year since the trees were planted.

Estimates were made of the product of one locust grove. This grove had not been seriously damaged by borers and the trees had grown under favorable conditions. The number of posts produced an acre was 3,560, 20 percent of which were first-class, valued at $341.76 an acre, or $17.98 an acre a year, the grove being nineteen years old.

Bulletin No. 158 of the Ohio Experiment Station gives a full report of the investigation of these groves, together with a discussion of the merits and demerits of the catalpa, locust, Osage orange and mulberry for post producing, and cultural suggestions for growing them.

EXTRACTED HONEY

Extracting honey from the combs is now a very general practice, and one that is to be strongly recommended in working colonies for large returns. Much work is saved the bees, and more honey is obtained, seeing that much that would otherwise be used in the production of wax for building the combs is carried up into the super, thus adding considerably to the surplus. When the extracting combs are well built I like to space them a little farther apart than the brood combs. For instance, in a super that is originally made for ten frames I usually put only nine.

Honey, unlike most other commodities, will keep almost indefinitely if properly taken and stored. Fermentation and consequent spoiling should be avoided by making sure that all honey, when taken from the hive, is ripe. If it is allowed to remain on the hive until there is no doubt of its ripeness there need be little fear of fermentation. Fermentation is said to be caused in some instances by the presence of the honey of pollen grains, but if the brood nests are properly managed it is in the supers.

I do not usually extract during the honey flow, unless I have absolutely no room left and there is a prospect of a continuation of the crop. To be sure, it is much pleasanter to take out the honey while there is still nectar in the field, as we are not annoyed by robber bees, but with a little care robbing is avoided, and the honey extracted after the crop has been gathered is usually best. Yet I find little objection to extracting the fall crop from golden-rod and boneset as fast as it is harvested, for this honey is usually pretty ripe when brought in by the bees. For some reason there is much less danger of fermentation in the fall honey than in any other, unless apple or grape juice has been added thereto.

On removing the super it should be placed in a warm room, and, if the work of extracting can be carried on at once, while the honey is warm, it will be an advantage, as the honey will flow more freely than if allowed to get cold by standing a day or two in a cold room. The cappings, or cell covers, should be shaved off with a sharp knife, warmed by standing the frame in a pail of hot water, and if cut from the bottom, with a saw-like motion, while the top of the frame is held forward, the cappings will remain in a sheet and fall into the pan held below. When the uncapped combs are put into the cages of the extractor they should be so placed that the bottom bars go around first for thus the honey is more easily thrown out, as it leaves the cells in the direction of the pitch given to them by the bees when they are building their combs.

The combs are cleaned by the bees after extracting. I usually put the supers back on the hive in the evening just before sunset, so that the uproar caused by the west combs may subside without trouble. As for the shallow extracting super, I can see no benefit in its use. In the producing of extracted honey, we may confidently expect a yield of honey about double that harvested in the comb, that is, after the comb has once been built and can be returned to the bees to be refilled at the beginning of each honey crop. A shallow extracting super only four inches deep gives too little room for the bees, and if two supers have to be used instead of one there are too many combs to be handled economically.—F. G. Herman, in 'Michigan Farmer.'

In buying a horse reject one that is split up—that is—shows much daylight between his thighs. Propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'How well I know what I mean to do
When the long dark autumn evenings come;
And where, my soul, is thy pleasant here?
With the music of all thy voices, dumb
In life's November too:

'I shall be found by the fire, suppose
O'er a great-wise book, as beseemeth age;
While the shutters flap as the cross-wind blows,
And I turn the page—and I turn the page,
Not verse now, only prose!'

The fireside is a pleasant place when November days come upon us, and we would fain shut out the dreary outlook. But grey days must be a part of every landscape, as of life, and the glow of a quiet fireside is a delightful compensation.

It is not hard to realize the changes of the seasons when November comes, for the habits and moods of summer are gone, and a sterner world opens to our vision.

By the first grim frost we are recalled to the pleasures of the fireside; to the books that have been laid aside while we communed with Nature in her rosy hours. Again, we look upon these volumes as dear comrades that will give charm to the dark wintry evenings. The leafless trees sway and bend in the fierce wind; already Nature is preparing for a winter's rest, as we come to the fender side, and watching the sparks fly upward can learn by human experience the truth that speaks from other souls.

It is cheering to know that the bleak landscape of November is often lighter by gleams of sunshine that shine between the clouds, just as your life and mine, gentle reader, feels now and then a warm gleam, heaven sent, to cheer us in the clouded days and years of this next to latest month.

So 'I turn the page' and look inward, while a genial warmth pervades the room, the crackling of a pine stick, like a mischievous word spoken, would destroy the rug, but like it, must be stamped out.

A soft luminous light falls on the pictures, over the mantel, and glows upon the brown and yellow chrysanthemums that are the last out-door blossoms, except the pansies, making a brave bit of coloring in the brown stone pitcher.

The wild north-east wind blows chill, and the year is nearing its shortest days. But there is plenty to do for busy hours with most of us, dropping ends to pick up, and adjust to present conditions, while we prepare for the advent of settled wintry weather.

Like a breath of incense is the pungent fragrance of the burning wood; the warmth pervades the air, and by the glowing coals we once more dream dreams, and see visions born of memory and of aspiration. So let November in, by the north-east wind, 'I shall be found by the fire.' Who's afraid?

PLANTING A LAWN.

Suburban.—There is a difference of opinion as to the best time for lawn making, some experts considering that autumn is the best season, and others that there is no doubt spring planting is the only safe method.

Fall planting has an advantage, as it allows weeds to be killed by frosts during winter, after they have germinated. A great deal depends upon the snow protection that is usual over that place.

Spring planting is more certain of results, but the great drawback is that the work has often to be delayed until dry weather sets in, on account of the unfavorable condition of the soil, particularly if it is retentive and heavy. In this case, your plants will suffer not having formed good roots in cool, moist weather.

It is best to give the land partial preparation in autumn, and give a raking as early in spring as the first weeds have germinated.

This will prevent the usual complaint made of new lawns: 'What can I do—the grass seed was full of weeds?' when it is more likely to be the land that is weedy before the grass seed is sown.

Later weeds can be kept in check by frequent use of the lawn mover, and it is a mistake to allow a lawn to remain unkempt during the first months of its existence. It should, from the beginning, be subjected to the same treatment it is to receive when more firmly established, although it is not wise to clip the grass during a period of drought if it is weak. If strong and rapid in growth the fresh clippings act as a mulch to the roots, and are very serviceable.

Every spring go over the ground after a good growth has started, with a heavy roller, so as to re-plant any roots that may have been frost-thrown.

Late in autumn apply some fine fertilizer, and especially if the soil is not rich or retentive.

Burdock, plantain and dandelions often appear without any just cause, and these are better removed by a knife or trowel, making as small a hole as possible, and sifting a little fresh earth into the places where they are cut out.

YOUNG FICUS ELASTICA.

E.M.C.—Probably the drainage is defective in your India Rubber plant, if too many leaves are dropping off. It is natural for a mature leaf to turn yellow and fall, but the plant may otherwise be healthy. You may judge for yourself whether you water too freely, and there is good drainage to keep it from becoming stagnant.

This plant lives in a moderate temperature, and is a native of damp forests in tropical Asia, and will endure sunlight to advantage if it has plenty of water. It is only the lower leaves that turn yellow; new ones will come. Use warm water, and wash the leaves twice a week to keep them in a healthy condition.

THE LOGAN BERRY.

Mr. J.S. asks for information about the Logan Berry that we see so much about in the catalogues. In answer it may be said that a few years ago there was a boom in this vine, but it has not proved of any commercial value. It is a cross between the raspberry and the dewberry, with much of the habit of the latter, and large fields of it were planted in California.

The quality is good, but the color is against it as a market berry, and it does not always succeed in the North. It originated with Judge Lynch, an amateur horticulturist of the West, where it was largely planted. For a novelty it is all right, but is too tender and unsatisfactory for the Province of Quebec.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

F.P.—It is hardly likely that 'slips' will bloom this winter if they are not yet rooted unless they can be hurried in a greenhouse, for window gardening requires established plants that are now forming their buds.

Your little Christmas Cactus will require a year of growth before it comes into bloom, but they are noted for flowering while very young.

It would not be easy to tell the name of your Begonia, for the leaf was discolored and diseased, and there are so many varieties of this plant that it requires more of it to determine its name.

Do not give too much water, or allow the drainage to be at fault— such a plant needs sandy loam for soil, and sunshine that is steady but not too hot.

Many plants do well in a north window and continue in bloom longer than in a southern exposure.

Primulas, Ferns, Holland Bulbs, Fuchsias and any shade loving plants will thrive best in such a position.

As for the fifth question, the chemical you mention is certainly harmful to plants.

Thank you for kind words of appreciation. It is always a matter of regret when a correspondent tells of being 'fond of flowers,' but having 'poor luck with them.' There are so many plants that do not require extra care, only to get it at the right time. Your geraniums and cactus should have had a summer's growth, and would now be ready to reward you with blossoms. If you want quick returns buy Roman Hyacinths and plant now—set them away in the dark after watering and bring to the light the second week of December. Hyacinths (Dutch) and Tulips or Narcissi require a few weeks longer to form their roots, and will keep up a succession.

The Chinese Primroses can be bought cheaply at this season of the year, and are constant bloomers, while the Cyclamen is also a satisfactory winter plant for the amateur.

HEPATICAS.

Sylvia wishes to bring some hepaticas from the woods and asks if they will grow in her garden. Perhaps she does not know that this plant has a place in the Dutch catalogues as Anemone Angulosa, and is prized in countries where it does not grow wild, as a rare flower. If plants are taken from the woods now and potted they can be kept very cool till mid-winter and will quickly bloom if brought into a warm atmosphere.

For the garden they prefer shade, but do fairly well in the open; and wherever planted should remain undisturbed from year to year in rich well drained land.

They are well suited for a north or eastern exposure, and often blossom in the garden in early spring before those in the woods are ready to expand.

A PALM.

E. L. T. asks for advice as to re-potting her palm, and it seems a case of letting well alone if the palm is 'healthy' but taking a rest from vigorous growth.

It is a well-known fact that more palms are lost by over-kindness than by neglect for there is an idea that they are difficult to manage, so they are too often coddled to death.

If a palm is doing well, leave it alone after feeding it with some good fertilizer, but do not disturb its roots too often. Of curse if it has too small a pot it must be turned out without disturbing the roots, and new soil filled into the larger pot after placing the plant in. Then water well and give it time to grow, but never force matters by giving strong food when it is at a standstill.

Many a plant is killed by not being let alone, others by water at the roots, for they should never be set right down into a jardiniere so as to stand in water, but always be elevated on a block of wood or stone. A palm, with ordinary care, does well in a living room, if its leaves are kept clean and these directions followed, but no one need fear to attempt their culture, through any idea of difficulty, for this beautiful gem of the tropics will endure much neglect, if it is only kept warm and clean, and not allowed to become thirsty.

CAPERS.

Mrs. S. asks if capers are nasturtiums and if so what method is used to make them edible. Caper sauce is made of the three-in-one seeds of the nasturtium picked before they turn yellow. The smaller ones are made into caper sauce, and this is done by sprinkling with table salt which is left over them for twelve hours. They are then rinsed and put into a jar which is filled up with hot wine vinegar in which has been placed a little allspice and pepper, or any other condiment fancied. The large capers are a very good relish, and used as a salad of lettuce or potato they are quite ornamental

Our gay nasturtium blossoms and leaves if tender make a savory salad which is at the same time too pretty to eat, they are also used as a garnish.

So prolific is this plant, that if the seeds are taken off as soon as well formed it will not require more than three or four well grown plants to make a good-sized jar of capers.

THE COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

G.E.—The Columbian raspberry can be best propagated by laying the tips, and putting a little earth on them to make rooting certain. The distance apart to set them is three or four feet in the rows, but the rows should not be closer than six feet. They need frequent and thorough tillage to keep down weeds, and the soil moist and loose. It is a good plan to mulch with marsh hay, and the vines can be trained on a trellis. It is as well to allow them to grow without summer pruning, growing in the natural way.

HINTS FOR WINDOW GARDENERS.

If in doubt as to the treatment of a plant it is well to study its nature and habits in its native region.

If insects appear on house plants, do not wait till to-morrow, for by that time they may not be worth saving, but wash the leaves, stems and branches in warm soap suds, and rinse in clear water, this will at least daunt the enemy.

Protect plants from extreme changes of temperature from draughts and puffs of cold air, but give fresh air when possible, either by opening a window, or, if too cold, a door can be opened into other rooms.

Syringe the leaves of plants frequently and let the water be of the temperature where they are growing, but when doing this, always shade the plants for if done in hot sunshine the leaves will become spotted. Turn the window plants around to the light every two or three days if you do not wish them to grow one-sided. Always put small rooted plants into small pots, for too much room gives too much moisture, and retards the healthy action of the rootlets, which naturally seek the outside of the ball of earth to get air.

In a window garden it is well to remember, as in other things that 'a stitch in time saves nine' for only constant watchfulness will bring the highest success.

FINING THE MAN IN FRONT OF THE BAR.

(From 'Daily Consular and Trade Reports.')

The strong feature of the New South Wales liquor law is that when a person is found on licensed premises during prohibited hours he must go before the court and prove himself to be a traveller or regular boarder or submit to a fine.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED — LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family, in good residential portion of Montreal; good wages and home for the right party; references exchanged. Address PROTESTANT, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — HEALTHY YOUNG Women, with a good education, to enter a general hospital training school. Apply to MISS A. COUSINS McKAY, Supt. of Nurses, Sheltering Arms Hospital, Hansford, W. Va.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two in Westmount: young girl from country preferred. Address L.M., 10, 'Witness' Office.

WANTER RELIABLE PARTIES TO DO Machine Knitting for us at home; $7 to $10 per week easily earned; wool, etc., furnished free; distance no hindrance. For full particulars address the DOMINION KNITTING CO., Dept. M., Orillia, Ont.

WANTED.—WE WANT MEN TO SELL for us; salary or commission; paid weekly; outfit free; good demand for stock now. We have 800 acres of choice fruit and ornamental trees. STONE AND WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, MEN TO REPRESENT US IN their district. Steady employment; good wages. Write us at once. CANADIAN NURSERY CO., LTD., 46 University st., Montreal.

WANTED, CANVASSERS, BEST SAMPLE case, best Tea, best terms. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ontario.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR patented flexible border galvanized steel mats; indestructible, and will not rust; name or number can be inserted with porcelained marbles if desired; staple line, nothing like it in Canada; agents making from 3 to 9 dollars per day.—LLOYD-THOMPSON WIRE, Limited, 32 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS — WE ARE PAYING LARGEST commissions of any company doing an honest business; we manufacture the highest grade of flavoring powders in America; you can make from five to six dollars a day. Apply to us for particulars. IWANTA MANUFACTURING CO., Hamilton, Can.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month, and expenses $2.50 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, Montreal

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TEACHERS holding 1st Elementary Diplomas for schools at Cascades and Ironside; salary, $20 per month. Apply at once to CHAS. A. DEWAR, Secretary-Treasurer, Chelsea, Que., 23rd Oct., 1906.

TEACHERS HOLDING FIRST OR SECond Class Professional Certificates, wanted immediately. Salaries, $50 per month. Write, EDMONTON TEACHERS' AGENCY, Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED, FEMALE PROTESTANT Teacher, holding third-class certificate, to teach in S. S. No. 1, Dawson, Manitoulin Island; duties commence after summer vacation; musical education preferred. Apply, stating salary, to WATSON H. FITZPATRICK, Secretary, Meldrum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, FEW PAIRS OF Registered Leicester Ewe Lambs, out of an imported ram; fit to win at any county fair. Apply to R. W. FRANK, Kingsbury, Que.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HIGH GRADE (¾ and ⅞) Holstein cows. All large, sound, good milkers, 5 to 7 years old. Due to freshen in March and April, by Prince De Kol Wayne, No. 3369. Apply to JAMES C. PETTES, West Brome, Que.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, STE. ANNE DE Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires.—The famous Reford Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. Write for particulars.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS — Flock is now retired from fall fair showing. It led for 22 years at the larger shows. 25 good to choice yearling rams, and 30 first class ram lambs now offered. Sires were champions and producers of winners. Dams, many of them imported, and all choice. Do you need a moderate-priced flock-header? If so, come or write for circular and quotations, to JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont., Can.

GLENHODSON YORKSHIRES—Sows bred or ready to breed. Young Pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long distance phone at farm. LORNE FOSTER, Manager.

Testimony to the value of the 'Weekly Witness' Wants' Columns.

Dear Sirs:

I may say the advt. in the 'Weekly Witness' has proved of good service to me. The plant business is over for 1906 but I will be with you again about March next with a larger advt.

Your very truly,

Eustace E. Hartley,

Oct. 6th, 1906. Milton, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

PRIZE-WINNERS FOR SALE. LARGE Toulouse, Embden and Grey Chinese Geese, $5 a pair or $2.50 each. Pekin and Rouen Ducks, $1.50 a pair. Buff Orpington, Black Wyandotte, White Rock, Black Java, Houdan, and Spanish Cockerels, $1 each. Give me a chance to supply you. ALF. ROBSON, Norwood, Ont.

FOR SALE — BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels and Hereford Bulls. First prize stock at county fairs; also Tartan King seed oats. W. BUSKIN, Fleskerton, Ont.

FOR SALE, 100 SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn Cockerels at $5.00 and up; and one pen single comb brown Leghorns, at bargain. A. STRANSKY, Chilton, Wis., Calumet Co.

COCKERELS FOR MATING; BEAUTIFUL early hatched White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons, one dollar each. Order early. HENRY TWIGG, Campbellford, Ont.

15 WHITE WYANDOTTE AND PLYmouth Rock Cockerels. Bred from imported stock. Call early and get your choice. Prices reasonable. Address, J. W. FRASER, Renfrew, Ont., Box 204.

BARGAINS IN COCKERELS—9 BLACK Hamburgs, 12 White Rocks, 6 Black Spanish. Will sell cheap to early buyers. All A1 stock. A. F. A. MALCOLMSON, Barrie, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, GREAT LAYers. Vigorous April hatched Cockerels, at $1 each. W. H. CLARKE, Box 28, Havelock, Ont.

RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS MAKE the following special offer to introduce my stock: Will sell Cockerels in S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. B. Minorcas, and B. P. Rocks at exceptional low figures; also, a few pullets in each variety, and Indian Runner Ducks; 200 eggs per duck; record; imported stock. Write your wants. Catalogue free. Address H. B. FOSTER, Bowmanville, Box 339.

FOR SALE, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, in Pullets, Cockerels; cheap. Every bird guaranteed to please. JAMES GHENT, Collingwood, Ont.

SINGLE-COMB BLACK MINORCAS FOR sale. They won at Ottawa 2 first, 2 seconds, 1 third. L. V. ZAVITZ, Ottawa.



MORGAN'S ROUP CURE

Is guaranteed to cure Roup in all its forms; is a preventive of Colds, Capes, Cholera, Diarrhoea and all Germ Diseases, no trouble. Price 25c, postpaid.

Ask for Free article on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.

Books, &c.

POSTCARDS.—CARBON ART SCENES, 15c dozen; Canadian Views, 12c; colored, 20c; Moonlight, 25c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

BULBS—JAPANESE, FRENCH AND HOLland now ready for fall planting. Large stock of Home-Grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees now matured for the fall trade. Pacific Coast seeds. M. J. HENRY'S Nurseries and Seedhouses, 3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C. Catalogue free.

Training School for Nurses

WANTED— THE WATERBURY HOSPItal Training School for Nurses offers a three years' course of training to girls with a good common school education, between the ages of 19 and 30; board and room furnished, also a cash allowance. For particulars apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Ct.

Farm and Other Lands

FOR SALE, 640 ACRES WINTER WHEAT land, unimproved, Northern, Alta. This is an A1 section, 8 miles to G.T.P., and 11 miles to C.P.R. Will sell ¼, ½ or whole. Only $10 per acre. Easy terms. A. A. WATT, Estate Agent, Brucefield, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his farm in North Burgess, comprising 400 acres, being Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, in the 4th concession and situated on the Rideau Lake. 60 acres are under cultivation; 200 acres in bush of maple, beech, basswood, hemlock, cedar, elm and oak, and 150 acres of good pasture land. On the farm is a good frame house, a barn, 50 x 26 feet, and a granary 16 x 20 feet. In addition to the farm being a valuable one it is also especially adapted for summer cottages, as the banks are favorable, the scenery is unexcelled and the fishing is the very best. There is no incumbrance of any kind on the property. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, JOHN MURPHY, Micaville.

FARM FOR SALE — ONE MILE AND A half North of Avonmore, containing one hundred acres; fifty acres under cultivation, balance pasture and bush land. Buildings first-class; three good wells. School convenient. For particulars and terms apply to W. W. BROWNELL, Avonmore.

REAL ESTATE.—IF YOU WANT BUSIness Property or Homes in one of the best towns in Southern Manitoba, or farms around same, call or write, B. McCAUSLAND, Box 12, Boissevain, Manitoba.

FOR SALE, 150 ACRES CHOICE GRAIN and stock farm, Lambton Co., 40 acres valuable timber, excellent water; brick house; two barns, sheds, etc., $7,200; 100 acres, with buildings, could be sold separate. S. RUFF, Florence, Ont.

50 ACRES FOR SALE, ELEVEN MILES north of Hamilton. Also, other farms, ranging in price from $3,000 to $9,500. Apply to JAMES A. GRAY, Freelton, Ont.

DESIRABLE FARM PROPERTY FOR Sale. The farm known as 'The Plantation,' owned by William McAlister, Esq., adjoining the village of Fergus in the County of Wellington is for sale. This farm is one of the most desirable properties in the Province of Ontario, containing 126 acres, with first-class stone residence and bank barn 75x100, with addition, 36x40, frame implement house, 21x27, and ice house, 4 pump windmills and power mill on barn. The land is in a first-class state of cultivation, and all fenced with first-class wire fences with cedar posts. It was awarded the Silver Medal some years ago, and a large sum of money has been expended for improvements since then. Any person desiring a first-class farm would do well to look it over. Apply to JAMES BEATTIE, County Clerk, Fergus, or to the proprietor, WILLIAM McALISTER, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL WHEAT FARM FOR SALE, in the centre of the wheat belt of Saskatchewan; two miles from the pretty town of Duck Lake; two thousand dollars' worth of buildings; good, large house, stables and granary; one hundred acres under cultivation; balance of the quarter section ready for the plough; good soft water well; telephone communication; schools and churches, 1½ miles for Catholic, 2 miles for Protestant; farm is easily worth $5,000; price, $20 per acre; $2,000 down and time for balance; a snap for man with family. Apply quick to DR. A. B. STEWART, Rosthern P.O.

FOR SALE, DELAWARE FRUIT, Grain and grass Farms; fine land; healthy climate; good markets. Catalogue free. Come and see some bargains and a fine country. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Del.

Miscellaneous.

WE KEEP ON HAND A LARGE QUANtity of first class palm oil casks, heavy staves, iron hoops, two heads, hold about 200 gallons. Just the thing for water tanks, cesspools, etc. Prices, $1.50 to $4 each. FISK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

BOOKKEEPING, COMMERCIAL COURSE by mail, thoroughly practical, with modern business methods; rapid tuition. Write for circular. GALLEY, Business Expert, 2585 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

DON'T CUT YOUR CORNS; OUR CORN File will give instant relief; no pain; no danger. Sample ten cents. THE OAKWOOD CO., Toronto.

R. & W. DAVIDSON, GLASGOW, Scotland, Fruit and Produce Exporters, invite correspondence regarding Canadian Apples in boxes for shipment during the coming season. Sales made directly by private bargain. No sales made by auction. Satisfactory references to Ontario shippers. H. Beckett & Sons, Hamilton, Ont.; W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington, Ont.; Geo. E. Fisher, Burlington, Ont.; R. C. Fowler, Burlington, Ont.; Albert Pain, Hamilton, Ont.; A. Petitt & Son, Grimsby, Ont. Mention the 'Weekly Witness' when writing.

75-BBL. FLOUR MILL MACHINERY FOR Sale—almost new; will sell cheap. Apply JOHN MERILES, Blakeney, Ontario.

WANTED — TORONTO SCHOOL TELEgraphy. W. YOUNG, Instructor; 31 years' experience railway service, operating and train despatching. 'Saturday Night' Building, Toronto.

THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address, WM. NOXON, Picton, Ont.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Singing Birds, &c.

A. SEVIGNY, IMPORTER OF SINGING Birds, Gold Fish, Parrots, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Ponys, etc. 573 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Farm and Other Lands.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWENTY ACRES, more or less, on the outskirts of the town on the Owen Sound road. On the premises is a good 1½ story stone house containing 7 rooms, summer kitchen and woodshed, also a small bank-barn. A good hard water well, at house, and a running spring on the premises. For further particulars apply on the premises or to MRS. C. QUARRIE, Fergus P.O.

FOR SALE, 220 ACRES, HIGHLY IMproved dairy and stock farm, practically level, 200 acres pasture and timber, balance plough land, 14 large buildings, 12 miles wire fencing, farm located on Chippewa river, nine miles from Durand, Wis.; a moneymaker for an investment. E. C. ANTHONY, Hastings, Minn.

VALUABLE FARM OF 135 ACRES CHEAP Known as the Gillespie Farm, 2½ miles from Paris, in South Dumfries Township; 2 story stone dwelling; splendid bank barn, stone hog and chicken house, and tool house; good water. Trolley runs past the door, between Galt and Paris. Two-thirds purchase money may remain on the farm at 4 percent. For particulars, apply to EDWARD WILSON, Paris.

TWO FARMS IN TOWNSHIP OF BLENheim, Oxford County, 100 and 150 acres; good buildings and soil, and in splendid condition. The 150 acres, 4 miles from Paris; the other near school, mill and Post-office; 100 acres; will exchange for Toronto or Brantford property, or a small payment will secure either. They are a rare opportunity. For full particulars, write to EDWARD WILSON, Paris.

FOR SALE, FARM, 320 acres, in Okanagan Valley, lime business on property, paying 3 percent on full purchase price. For particulars apply R. BOWELL, Armstrong, British Columbia.

100 ACRES, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED just out of corporation of Barrie, township Vespra; mostly clay loam; brick house; bank barn, 53 x 60; smaller barn, 30 x 50; implement house, 20 x 40; easy terms. J. D. BIRNIE, Barrie, Ont.

RED DEER LANDS.—FOR FALL WHEAT and mixed farming come to Red Deer district, the centre of Central Alberta; improved and unimproved lands, for sale and rent on easy terms. Write us for descriptive pamphlet and list of lands. MICHENER & CARSCALLEN, Red Deer, Alta.

FARMS FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD FARMS in Orford, stocked with cows, etc., situated near cheese factory and village. Will be sold at reasonable price. C. H. FLETCHER, Sherbrooke, Que.

FARM FOR SALE. — BEING COMPOSED of parts of lots No. 26 and 27 in the 7th Con., Township of King, containing 174 acres. This is a good grain and stock farm. Apply to J. W. LARKIN, Nobleton P.O., Ont.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE — LOT 4, in the 9th Con. of the Township of Murray, containing 100 acres. On the property is a brick house, with frame kitchen and wood-house, large barn and drive-house. Well watered, convenient to school, cheese factory and post-office. There is a good orchard with raspberries and strawberries. For terms, apply to ALBERT CHAFMAN, Maple View P.O.

FARM FOR SALE, 125 ACRES, GOOD state of cultivation, well timbered, young orchard, sugar bush, 2½ miles from Lennoxville, ½ mile from blacksmith shop, grist and saw mill. Buildings in good repair. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply on premises or EST. LATE WILLARD JOHNSTON, Box 60, Lennoxville.

FARM FOR SALE — FIRST CLASS Dairy Farm, partly situated in the Village of Stirling. Particulars from DR. POTTS Stirling.

160 ACRES FOR SALE, CON. 5, MINTO Township; buildings good; drilled well; windmill on farm. One hundred and twenty-five acres cleared. Particulars, ALBERT CONNELL, Harriston, Ont.

370 ACRE FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.—370 acre Farm for sale near Ingersoll. First class land and buildings. Best dairy farm in the district. A bargain for immediate sale. JOHN COLERIDGE, Ingersoll.

FOR SALE, CHOICE FARMS, TOWN and village property, in Huron County, Ontario. Write for free list. A. A. WATT, Brucefield, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his valuable farm, situated three miles south of Berlin, containing 113 acres, 13 acres being heavy timber (maple and beech) soil excellent for raising all kinds of crops, commodious two-story stone house, with furnace, kitchen and necessary outbuildings, bank barn 66 x 84; adequate water supply, both hard and soft; old and new orchards with good fruit; well fenced; no encumbrance. Within a few minutes walk to school. Price very moderate. Further particulars can be ascertained on the premises from the proprietor, or by letter. JOHN HEIST, Berlin, Ont.

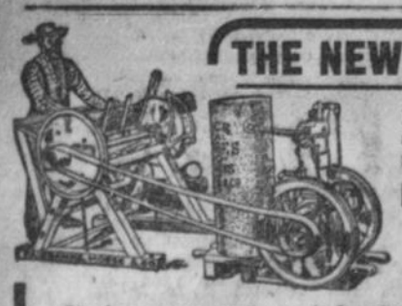
LAND EN BLOC—WE WOULD LIKE quotations on three to five thousand acres in Hanley or Goose Lake districts. First selections only considered. No 'culls' wanted. Give numbers, price, which must be right, and terms in first letter. THE AMERICAN-CANADIAN LAND CO., E. Van Metre, president, Hanley, Sask.

FOR SALE — ONE HUNDRED ACRE farm, lot 10, concession 2, Nelson; 11 miles east of Hamilton, in garden of Canada; brick house, basement barn, good stabling; abundance of water and fruit; in good cultivation; possession at once if desired. W. CLIFTON, Appleby P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE, SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY acres, sec. 19-16-8, 4 miles south of Summerberry, Sask., main line of C.P.R., good wheat land, very few stones, well watered, no ravines, no alkali, quite scrubby; $8 per acre, with interest at 6 percent per annum. Terms to suit purchaser. Will sell on crop payments. Possession given at once; no incumbrance. Apply to GEO. AUMANN, Horse, Cattle and Hog dealer, Elmira, Ont.

FOR SALE — 166 ACRES — 6 MILES from New Liskeard; 16 acres cleared; would sell half. E. MARTIN, New Liskeard, Ont.

FOR SALE — GET MY LIST. BEST farms, Parry Sound District, near Sundridge. J. CARTER, Sundridge, Ont.



THE NEW WAY TO SAW WOOD

If you want to saw your wood cheaply and also make money sawing for your neighbors, get a

FAIRBANKS-MORSE Jack-of-all-Trades GASOLINE ENGINE

A 2 H.P. engine will saw wood as fast as three men can handle it.

It also pumps water, grinds, shells corn, runs separator, etc., etc.

Write to-day for free catalog 101 showing the different uses the engine can be applied to.

Cut out this advertisement and send it to

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, 444 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

I may want an engine for.....

Name..... Address.....

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 inquiry 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.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

C. E., Montreal.—Write to Whaley & Royce, music publishers, Toronto.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

E.A.—What subjects are written on at the civil service examination, and where is the examination held? Ans.—Write to the secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Ont., for circular with full information.

POEMS RECEIVED.

Miss Bella Robertson, Maxville; Miss Maude Arbuthnot, Northfield Station; Bertie Wightman, Lancaster, and E.A.M., have kindly sent the poem, 'Though down in the depths,' etc., which has been forwarded to the correspondent asking for it.

Mrs. James Ferguson, Granby Que.; M. H. Westwood, Ontario, and Brs. C. Ingram, Brockton, Mass., have kindly sent copies of the poem, 'I'll hang my harp on the willow tree,' etc., asked for by W.A.M. A copy has been forwarded.

VERSES WANTED.

A.B.C., Toronto, asks if any of the 'Witness' readers can give her the words of the old song beginning:

Tell me the tales that to me were so dear,
Long, long ago—long, long ago;
Sing me the songs I delighted to hear,
Long, long ago—long ago.

M.B. asks for the words of a song, lines of which are:

'I am Henry O'Connor of sweet Castle Dawson,
A village I ne'er shall set eyes on again.'

Gwilym would consider it a favor if some one of the readers of the 'Witness' can furnish the hymn which is sung to the music of the song 'Juanita.'

An Ottawa subscriber would like to procure the words of 'Rob Roy MacGregor, O.' The first stanza is:

'Pardon now the bold outlaw
Rob Roy MacGregor, O!
Grant him mercy, gentles a',
Rob Roy MacGregor, O!'

FLING THE REINS TO JESUS.

The following verses, asked for by a clergyman, Ont., have been received through the courtesy of L. D. Sterling, Maxwell. They were written by the Rev. R. W. Wright. Professor Drummond said to a coachman, a reformed drunkard, who had fallen, 'Throw the reins of your life to Jesus.'

When Satan hath o'ermastered
Thee, with his cunning wiles,
And entered thy life's chariot
With most deceitful smiles;
The flying coursers urging,
With cracking whip and yell,
Down the steep slippery roadway
That leadeth unto hell.

Then fling the reins to Jesus,
And let him take command,
There's always peace and safety
When the reins are in his hand.

When down the great dark highway
To which all roads doth lead,
Thro' death's deep silent valley,
Thy car shall swiftly speed;
And when thy blinded vision
Can see no path before,
And hands benumbed and nerveless
Can guide life's steeds no more.

Then fling the reins to Jesus, etc.

A WELSH SONG.

Mr. John Evans, Nutana, Sask., writes: 'Seeing a request for the words of 'Hen wlad fy nhadau,' 'The land of my fathers,' I with pleasure enclose the same. If your correspondent would like the Welsh words he can communicate with me.'

Oh! land of my fathers, the land of the free,
The home of my 'felyn' so soothing to me.
Thy noble defenders were gallant and brave,
For freedom their heart's life they gave.

Chorus—

Wales, Wales, home, sweet home is Wales,
Till death be past my love shall last,
My longing, my 'hireath' for Wales.

Thou Eden of bards and birth-place of song,
The sons of thy mountains are valiant and strong,
The voice of thy streamlets is soft to the ear,
Thy hills and thy valleys how dear.

Though slighted and scorned by the proud and the strong,
The language of Wales still charms us in song;
The awen survives nor can envious tales,
Ever silence the harp of dear Wales.

'Felyn' is the Welsh for harp.
'Hireath' means yearning.

WHO SENDS THE NOTICES?

Pastor, P.Q.—Is it considered the duty of the officiating minister at marriages and funerals to send a notice to the marriage and the death columns of a daily paper? Is it customary for him to write an account for the news columns? Ans.—In cities such notices are usually sent by the parents of the bride, in the case of a marriage, or by one of the near relatives of the deceased in case of a death notice. In smaller towns the officiating minister often sends the notices and news accounts, although it is not, strictly, a part of his duty, and he cannot be considered remiss if he does not do so.

SHELLS IN DECORATION.

M.G.R.—Is there anything which will remove the brown coating from the outside of clam shells? In what way can the shells be used in decoration? Ans.—Try moistening the brown deposit with vinegar, and afterwards rubbing it briskly. Shells were used in pioneer days for decorating picture frames, the outside of boxes, etc., the shells being glued to a foundation of cardboard or thin wood covered with dark velvet. The cleaned and polished shells can also be carved for belt buckles, etc.

INDIAN CHIEFS IN 1812.

Enquirer, Montreal.—Can you give me the names of the Indian chiefs who fought in the War of 1812? Ans.—There were a number of chiefs of the Mohawk, Wyandottes, and other tribes fighting with the British, but few of the names have been preserved. Tecumseh, a chief of the Shawanees, was the most noted, and was the leader in the alliance of the Indians with the British side. He fought with General Brock in Western Canada, and was killed at Moraviantown, near the River Thames. Chief Norton, and Chief Brant, the younger, were among those in the fight at Queenston Heights.

TRAINING FOR NURSE.

Constant Reader, Hamilton.—Is any special application form required for a candidate for nurse-in-training? From what books can I get the most knowledge on this subject? Ans.—Write to the lady superintendent of whatever hospital you wish to enter, and she will have the proper application form sent to you. She will probably, if you ask her, indicate what books you may study while waiting for admission.

THE WILLOW PATTERN AGAIN.

Kent, O.—Will you please let me know where I can obtain information regarding the story of the 'willow pattern' plates? Ans.—There is only the tradition to the effect that a mandarin had an only daughter named Li-chi, who fell in love with Chang, a young man who had been her father's secretary. The father overheard them one day making vows under the orange-tree, and sternly forbade the marriage; but the lovers contrived to elope, stayed concealed for a while in the gardener's cottage, and thence made their escape in a boat to the island home of the young lover. The enraged mandarin pursued them with a whip, and would have beaten them perhaps to death had not the gods rewarded their fidelity by changing them into turtle-doves. The 'pattern' includes the mandarin's country seat, two stories high, to show the rank of the possessor; a pavilion in the foreground, with peach-tree to the right, the orange-tree in the background. The estate is enclosed by a fence. At one end of the bridge is the willow-tree, and at the other the gardener's one story cottage, with a small fir-tree at the back. At the top of pattern, left hand side, is an island with a cottage. Two birds, turtle-doves, are also seen. On the bridge, nearest the willow-tree, is the mandarin with his whip; nearest the cottage, is his daughter.

PROVINCIAL COATS OF ARMS.

Mrs. M.—Will you please describe once more the coats-of-arms of the Provinces? Ans.—Ontario: vert, a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped, or, on a chief argent the Cross of St. George. Translated from the language of heraldry this means: the upper third part of the shield, a red cross on a silver ground; on the lower two thirds, three gold maple leaves on a green ground. Quebec: or, on a fess wavy gules between two fleur-de-lis in chief azure, and a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped vert in base, a lion passant gardant, or; that is: in the upper third part of the shield, two blue fleur-de-lis on a gold ground; in the centre third, a gold lion on a waving band of red; in the lower third, three green maple leaves on a gold ground. Nova Scotia, or, on a fess wavy azure between three thistles proper, a salmon naiant argent; that is: in the upper third of the shield, two thistles in natural colors on a gold ground; centre third forming a waving band of blue color, a salmon swimming, proper color; lower third, a thistle, proper color, on a gold ground. New Brunswick, or, on waves a lymphad or ancient galley with oars in action, proper on a chief gules a lion passant gardant or; that is: in the upper third, a gold lion on a red ground; in the lower two-thirds, an ancient black galley, waves blue, sky gold. Manitoba, in the upper third, red cross of St. George, back ground of silver; in lower two-thirds, a buffalo, proper color, running, back ground green. British Columbia, upper third, a gold sun rising behind three waving blue bands, a silver sky behind the waves and sun; lower two-thirds of shield occupied by Union Jack in its proper proportion and color. Prince Edward Island, in the lower third, a green ground in which are two oak trees in full leaf; back ground, silver.

THE UNION JACK.

G.S., Toronto.—Kindly explain the meaning of the colors and design of the Union Jack, also the crest and figures in the Canadian ensign. Ans.—The Union Jack as the national ensign of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is a union of the Cross of St. George (for England) vertical, red on a white field, with the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Andrew (Scotland), white on a blue field; and the diagonal cross of St. Patrick (Ireland), red on a wide field. In the crusades, the red cross of St. George was adopted and worn as a badge, and the use of this emblem was continued. There is a tradition that the cross of St. Andrew was adopted as the Scottish emblem about 987 A.D. It was carried wherever the Scottish troops went to battle, until the union of England and Scotland in the reign of James I. led to the joining of the two national 'Jacks' which had not infrequently confronted each other on the battlefield, to form one flag, a plan devised to keep the soldiers of the two countries at peace. When the parliaments of England and Scotland were united in Queen Anne's reign, the flag in which the two national crosses were blended became the national ensign. Again, when Ireland was united with Great Britain under one parliament, the red cross of St. Patrick was blended with the other. The red ensign of Canada has the Union Jack in the upper corner next the mast, and the Dominion coat-of-arms in the field. The authorized badge contains the arms of four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

WOMEN DETECTIVES.

C.B.—What are the duties of a female detective? Is there any special examination or training required in order to become a detective? How are women detectives paid? To whom would one apply for a position? Ans.—A woman detective should have a good all-round education, and a wide knowledge of the world; the more business experience she possesses the better. There are books on detective work that would give valuable information to a beginner, but experience is the best teacher, and much depends on one's powers of observation and deduction. The duties of a female detective might include watching clerks in many kinds of stores and offices; 'spotting' conductors on railway trains and street cars; tracing criminals and deserters; watching help in large hotels, factories and other establishments, and miscellaneous cases too numerous to mention. Application for work might be made to any chief of police or chief of detectives, and after a written request for an interview, application in person will be advisable. It might be said that there is no detective headquarters; except that every important municipality has a detective staff in connection with its police force, and the federal and provincial governments, as well as private agencies, have their secret service offices and superintendents. One of the chief aims of a first class detective is to remain 'incognito' and allow no one, except their employers, to know that they are doing secret service work. Nevertheless, there are times, when a case has been successfully worked out, that the detective has to appear in court and make the proof. Here is one of the instances when strong nerve and presence of mind will be required. The profession calls for a strong reserve of nerve force. Successful detectives get good pay, but it is a question of merit. Men get from twelve to twenty-five dollars a week, and special jobs sometimes pay handsomely when successfully completed. A chief of detectives says: 'A detective must have good common sense and judgment for a foundation; must be a good judge of human nature or character; must be a good listener, and at the same time be able to keep a secret.'

NUMISMATIC.

C. W. McM., Barrie.—I am sending you a rubbing of a silver coin, size of a dollar, of which a friend of mine has two, both of which are in good condition. 1. To what country do they belong? 2. What is their value? 3. Are they plentiful? Ans.—1. These are crown pieces of Louis XV. of France. In the olden times when there were no special coins struck for Canada a great many circulated in the country at five shillings and sixpence currency, or $1.10. They were called 'Piastres Francaises,' or French dollars. This was a shade more than their value in comparison with the value of the United States dollar, which brought many into the country. 3. They are consequently very common.

G.E.H., Newmarket.—Can you give me the name of a dealer from whom I can purchase a Nova Scotia half-cent? 2. Is there any catalogue issued in Canada? Ans.—1. P. N. Breton, 130 St. Catherine street west. 2. Breton's 'Illustrated history of Canadian Coins and Tokens.'

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with each question.)

TOBACCO HABIT.

'Pansy' asks for a cure for the tobacco habit. Ans.—I do not know of any drug or other preparation that is likely to be of benefit in curing the habit of using tobacco. The most important thing is a strong will on the part of the person interested, together with a daily diminution of the amount of tobacco used.

SEBORRHEA.

'An Old Subscriber' is a woman over seventy years of age. Is troubled with an eruption on the head which is exceedingly itchy. The head is perfectly clean but perspires freely even in cold weather. The scalp is quite red and irritated at night. The back part of the head is that most affected. The hair is very thin and weak. Ans.—The trouble is a form of seborrhoea or seborrhoeal eczema. You must wash the head once a week. Use hot water and castile soap. Before drying douche the head with cold water. Dry the hair in a warm room without much rubbing. Apply in the mornings a lotion composed of one drachm of tannic acid to four ounces of rectified spirits.

PATENT MEDICINES.

M.H.L. asks if there is any brandy or alcohol in a certain proprietary medicine mentioned, and, if so, how much. Asks also where she can get the pamphlet issued by the Dominion Government containing the formulae of the different patent medicines. Ans.—The pamphlet in question can possibly be obtained by writing to the Dominion analyst at Ottawa, giving reasons for desiring the information. There is, I understand, a bill before Parliament to compel printing the formulae of the various patent medicines upon the label, so as to indicate the amount of alcohol and drugs which they contain. With regard to the particular preparation referred to, I do not think it contains alcohol, but am not sure. At all events it will not be much.

TOO FREQUENT MICTURITION.

'An Old Subscriber' asks the cause of too frequent urination and if there is anything to remedy the trouble. Patient is a man, twenty-eight years of age, otherwise healthy. Has to pass water as often as once an hour. He has been this way for years. Ans.—One cause is inflammation of the bladder. This is usually accompanied by much pain and discomfort. The urine, also, is thick, turbid, viscid, and may contain blood. Other causes are too great a secretion of urine. This occurs in diabetes. Sometimes, too, there may be some congenital deformity of the organs so that the water cannot be held. In still other cases it is merely a habit, often associated with 'nervousness.' The best plan would be to see a doctor and have an examination of the urine made for sugar; also to see if there is any deformity.

DISCHARGING EAR.

J.W.M. is a young man, aged twenty-six. His right ear is discharging a light-colored material. Syringes it three times a day with warm peroxide of hydrogen. Asks if it is anything serious. Has a confining occupation and long hours. Had an operation on the ear about two years ago. Ans.—I do not think you can do much better than you are doing. It is important to keep the passage of the ear clean. Do not put cotton wool in the ear as so many do, or, at least, see that the plug is in very loosely. It is a mistake to keep the discharge pent up within the ear. Your general health is important. Take iron tonics and cod liver oil. The seriousness of the condition depends a good deal on what is going on within the ear. Many such cases end in deafness, and there is always danger of an abscess or some brain trouble supervening. If you ever get feverish or have pain you should see a specialist at once.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

A.B.C. is a young woman whose hair is falling out. It is coming out to such an extent that quite bald spots are appearing. Has always had a heavy growth of hair and it is quite long. Has had dandruff, and hair is very oily. Hair is also turning prematurely grey. Ans.—As your hair is coming out to such an extent I think it would be wise to consult a skin specialist. You might require vigorous treatment if you are going to save your hair. Anything that you could do for yourself without skilled advice would be likely to end in failure. There is a disease in which the hair falls out in patches, known as alopecia areata, which you may possibly have. It is very obstinate and requires very careful treatment. You had, perhaps, better cut the hair somewhat short. Wash the head once a week. Use very hot water and some mild soap, such as Pears's or castile The preparation known as spirits of green soap, procurable at any chemist's, is the most suitable. After washing, douche the head with cold water. Dry with but little rubbing and in a warm room. The following tonic might be beneficial: Tincture of cantharides, two drachms; resorcin, three drachms; castor oil, one drachm; oil of bergamot, eight drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. Apply night and morning to the roots of the hair. If this fails after a fair trial, you had better see a specialist.

ARMS GOING TO SLEEP.

Kate McA. is a farmer's wife, aged forty-seven. Last summer she began to be troubled with her hands going to sleep, or becoming numb, during the night. This gradually wore away during the following winter. Recently the discomfort has returned. For example, she has wakened between four and five in the morning with both hands numb, the right one very bad, the left not so bad. The third finger is always the worst. By and by this finger will begin to sting and a severe pain will gradually extend halfway up the arm. Sometimes holding the hand down so that the blood will flow to the finger will relieve the pain. The pain sometimes, however, continues and will ease off after rubbing. Sometimes, again, all the fingers with the exception of the little finger will begin to sting or smart after a preliminary numbness. On dressing she feels the fingers stupid and has difficulty in picking up small objects. During the day is not troubled. Lives plainly, is otherwise in good health, and works hard. She lies down a little during the day. Ans.—It would appear that the circulation in the arms is a little defective. Night and morning massage the arms and hands and bathe them in hot water, finally sponging them with cold. During the day wear knitted wool armlets the full length of the arm. These may be taken off at night. Before retiring hold the arms above the head for some minutes until the blood leaves the limbs. Sleeping on the back will be better than sleeping on the side.

CHESS

Tuesday, November 6, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1100.

By Mr. A. C. Challenger, London.
(From the Hampstead and Highgate 'Express.')
Black 8 pieces.



White 5 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1101.
(By Mr. S. Loyd.)
Black 5 pieces.



White 6 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

(Solutions.)

Mrs. F. J. Pentelow sends for No. 1094...1. Q—K B sq.

Received from 'Pawn,' to No. 1094... 1. Q— KB sq, a fine problem in spite of the impure mates; to 1095...1. Kt—Q2; 1096... 1. Kt—B 5, and to 1097... 1. Kt—K B 3, with all variations in the three movers Very unlucky for the column if no more are to follow; trust it is the first of a long series.

New York, Oct. 27.—Dr. Emmanuel Lasker, chess champion of the world, and Mr. Frank J. Marshall, winner of the recent international masters tournament at Nuremberg, signed articles of agreement to-day for their match for the championship of the world, which it is their intention to begin here in New York on Jan. 4. Chief of the conditions subscribed to are that the match is to be one of eight games up, draws not counting; that the time limit be fifteen moves an hour; that there shall be six play days a week with six play hours each day; that no more than three games be begun during a week, and that the players be the joint owners of the scores. Play will take place between the hours of 1 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Instead of the usual stakes they will play for a purse of $1,000, now being raised among the patrons of the game in this country. Mr. Walter Penn Shipley, 404 Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa., is the treasurer of the fund.

Mr. Shipley, together with Professor Isaac L. Rice, of New York, and Mr. J. H. Watson, president of the Brooklyn Chess Club, will constitute a committee of referees, to whom all points in dispute will be submitted.

It is almost impossible for anyone to become a strong player without good and varied practice, and generally speaking, such practice can only be obtained by joining a chess club. With it, however, persons fond of the game become skilful players in a much shorter period and with far less expenditure of their leisure time than is generally supposed.

Three games played by telegraph between the Montreal and Winnipeg Chess Clubs, on Oct. 18.

(Opening, Ruy Lopez.)

White, Mr. Blake. Winnipeg.	Black, Mr. Kurrle, Montreal.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q Kt 4
6 B—Kt 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 B—K 2
8 Castles	8 Kt—Q R 4
9 Kt—K 2	9 Kt x B
10 R P x Kt	10 P—B 4
11 Kt—Kt 3	11 Q—B 2
12 Kt—K 1	12 Castles
13 P—Q B 3	13 P—Q 4
14 P—K B 4	14 P x K P
15 Q P x P	15 P x P
16 Q—B 3	16 Q—B 3
17 P—K 5	17 B—Kt 5
18 Q—B 2	18 Kt—R 4
19 Kt—B 5	19 Q—K 3
20 Kt x B ch	20 Q x Kt
21 P—R 3	21 Kt x B
22 R x Kt	22 B—R 4
23 Q—B 2	23 B—Kt 3
24 Kt—B 3	24 K R—Q 1
25 P—K Kt 4	25 P—R 3
26 P—R 4	26 B—Q 6
27 P—R 5	27 P—Kt 4
28 P x P e.p.	28 B x P
29 K—R 1	29 R—R 2
30 R—K 1	30 K—Kt 2
31 R—B 6	31 R—K R 1
32 Q—R 4	32 Q—Q 1
33 R—Q 6	

Sent to Dr. Lasker for adjudication.

KING'S BISHOP'S OPENING.

White, Mr. Lomer, Montreal.	Black, Mr. Coombes, Winnipeg.
1 P—K '	1 P—K 4
2 B— B4	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 3	3 B—B 4
4 K Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q B 3	5 P—Q 3
6 B—K Kt 5	6 P—K R 3
7 B— K3	7 B—Kt 3
8 Castles	8 P— Q4
9 P x P	9 Kt x P
10 Q—K 2	10 Kt x B
11 P x Kt	11 Castles
12 Q Kt—Q 2	12 B—K Kt 5
13 K—R sq	13 Q—Q 2
14 B—Q Kt 3	14 Q R—K sq
15 P—K 4	15 K—R sq
16 B—Q B 2	16 P—B 4
17 P x P	17 B x P
18 Kt—R 4	18 B—R 2
19 R x R	19 R x R
20 R—K B sq	20 R x R
21 Q x R	21 Q—Q sq
22 K Kt—B 3	22 B—Q B 4
23 Kt—B 4	23 B—Q 3
24 P—Q R 4	24 P—Q R 3
25 P—Q Kt 4	25 P—Q Kt 4
26 P x P	26 P x P
27 Kt—R 3	27 Kt—R 2
28 Q—K B 2	28 Q—Q Kt sq
29 Q—K 3	29 P—Q B 3
30 P—Q 4	30 B x B
31 Kt x B	31 P x P
32 Q Kt x P	32 P—Q B 4
33 P x P	33 B x P
34 Q—K 2	34 P x Q Kt 5
35 P x P	35 Drawn.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White, Mr. C. T. Anstey, Montreal.	Black, Mr. Gypson, Winnipeg.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3	5 B—Kt 5
6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles
7 B—Q 3	7 Q—K
8 Castles	8 B x Kt
9 P x B	9 Kt—K 5
10 Q—B 2	10 P—K B 4
11 B—B 4	11 P—B 3
12 Kt—K 5	12 Q Kt—B 3
13 P—B 3	13 Kt—Q 3
14 Kt—Kt 6	14 Q x Kt
15 B x Kt	15 R—B 2
16 P—Q R 4	16 P—Kt 3
17 P—R 5	17 Q P x P
18 B x Q B P	18 Kt—Q 4
19 Q—Q 3	19 P—Kt 4
20 B x Kt	20 K P x B
21 B—B 5	21 P—Q R 3
22 Q R—K	22 B—Q 2
23 P—K 4	23 B P x P
24 P x P	24 R x R ch
25 K x R	25 P x P
26 Q x KP	26 Q—B 2 ch
27 K—Kt	27 R—K
28 Q—R4	28 R x R ch
29 Q x R	29 P—R 3
30 Q—K 7	30 B—K 3
31 Q x Q ch	31 K x Q
32 K—B 2	32 P—R 4 Drawn.

We do Half Your Washing Free of Cost

YOU must pay the washer-woman fifteen cents an hour.

It is hard-earned money at that. If you do your own washing, or have the servant do it, this steaming, back-breaking, hand-chapping, cold-catching, temper-destroying work will cost you more than 15 cents an hour in the end.

It takes eight hours hard labor to do the average family wash.

Eight hours, at 15 cents, costs you $1.20 per week for washing.

This means $62.40 per year, without reckoning fuel for fires, or wear on clothes.

We will save you half of that—or No Pay.

We will send any reliable person our "1900 Junior" Washing Machine on a full month's free trial

It runs on ball bearings like a bicycle, and it works with motor-springs.

These motor-springs do most of the hard work.

You can sit in a rocking chair and make them do the washing—think of that!

We don't want a cent of your money, nor a note, nor a contract, when we ship you the Washer on trial We even pay all of the freight out of our own pockets, so that you may test the machine as much as you like before you agree to buy it.

Use it a full month at our expense. If you don't find it does better washing in half the time—send it back to the railway station, with our address on it—that's all.

We will then pay the freight back, too, without a murmur.

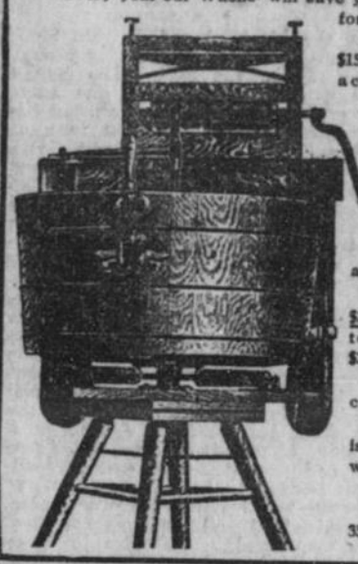
But, if the month's test convinces you that our "1900 Junior" Washer actually does 8 hours washing in 4 hours time—does it twice as easy—far better, without wearing the clothes, breaking a button, or tearing a thread of lace, then you must write and tell us so.

* * * *

From that time on you must pay us, every week, part of what our machine saves you, say 50 cents per week till the Washer is paid for.

Each "1900 Junior" Washer lasts at least five years, yet a very few months at 50 cents a week, makes it entirely your own, out of what it saves you on each washing.

Every year our Washer will save you about $31.20 that you would have had to spend for labor of your own, or the labor of others.



In five years each machine saves its owner about $156.00 Yet the "1900 Junior" Washer won't cost you a cent, under our plan, because we let it pay for itself.

You need not take our word for that We let you prove all we say, at our expense, before you decide to buy it on these terms.

Could we risk the freight both ways, with thousands of people, if we did not know our "1900 Junior" Washer would do all we claim for it?

It costs you only the two-cent stamp, on a letter to us, to bring this quick and easy Washer to your door, on a month's trial.

That month's free use of it will save you about $2.00. You thus risk nothing but the postage stamp to prove our claims, and we practically pay you $2.00 to try it.

This offer may be withdrawn at any time if it crowds our factory

Therefore WRITE TODAY while the offer is open, and while you think of it A post card will do.

Address me personally for this offer, viz:

J. P. R. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

These trade-mark criss-cross lines on every package

CRESCO FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA

(Formerly sold as GLUTEN FLOUR)

SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR

K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

Unlike all other goods. Ask grocers.

For book or sample, write

FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

ANIMALS THAT WEEP.

(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

Travellers through the Syrian desert have seen horses weep from thirst, a mule has been seen to cry from the pain of an injured foot, and camels, it is said, shed tears in streams. A cow sold by its mistress who had tended it from calfhood wept pitifully. A young soko ape used to cry from vexation if Livingstone didn't nurse it in his arms when it asked him to. Wounded apes have died crying, and apes have wept over their young ones slain by hunters. A chimpanzee trained to carry water-jugs broke one, and fell a-crying, which proved sorrow, though it wouldn't mend the jug. Rats, discovering their young drowned, have been moved to tears of grief. A giraffe which a huntsman's rifle had injured began to cry when approached. Sea lions often weep over the loss of their young. Gordon Cumming observed tears trickling down the face of a dying elephant. And even an orang-outang when deprived of its mango was so vexed that it took to weeping. There is little doubt, therefore, that animals do cry from grief or weep from pain or annoyance.

THE IRON DUKE AND LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.

How many are aware that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has lately been among the visitors to Ramsgate, was at one time seriously discussed as a second wife for the great Duke of Wellington? Indeed, 'Punch' had a picture on the subject representing the Duke's statue outside Apsley House shaking hands with the Duke himself, while underneath the legend ran, 'So glad to hear the good news—don't forget to send me cake and gloves!' The Baroness, now in her ninety-third year, shares with the Earl of Cranbrook and Sir Andrew Lusk the distinction of having been born before the Battle of Waterloo. Like them, she has lived in five reigns, viz., those of George III. and IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, and his present Majesty. A girl of thirteen when Princess Victoria ascended the throne, the Baroness has had a singularly interesting life.—'Hebe,' in 'The Gentlewoman.'

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Nov. 3, 1906.

In looking over the statistical record of the world's wheat production for the past three years, some interesting and instructive facts are disclosed. The grand total of wheat for 1906 is approximated at 437,000,000 quarters, or 3,496,000,000 bushels. The United States is, of course, the heaviest producer, with over seven hundred million bushels to its credit, while Russia has the second largest yield with about 550,000,000 bushels. These figures include returns from Poland and Siberia. It is significant that practically each important producing country has increased its total yield excepting Russia—that country showing a decrease of 88,000,000 bushels contrasted with the 1905 figures. The falling off in 1905 was even greater and represented the considerable volume of 112,000,000 bushels less than in 1904. The internal and external unrest was responsible, of course, for this decline, which is the greatest material calamity that could befall that distressed empire. The world's yearly development in production since 1903-4 has been remarkable, the increase in the total yield in 1905 over 1904 being 163,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding Russia's decrease, while this year's increase was 133,600,000 over 1905, thus making the 1906 crop year show an excess of almost 300,000,000 bushels over the 1903-4 figures. The world's product has increased in about the same proportion as that of Russia has decreased—somewhat over a fourth. Canada's share in the international wheat situation is about a hundred and twenty million bushels, or slightly over four percent of the whole, in which connection it is interesting to notice that the United Kingdom's production represents about two percent of the aggregate yield. The United States was responsible for twenty-one percent of the total world's yield in 1906. France is not an exporting country, on the contrary, is largely consumptive, but her production is enormous and represents almost ten percent of the world's total. The figures are shown at about 335,000,000 bushels, or nearly three times the quantity produced in Canada.

* * *

The Australian crop this year has only once been exceeded, enabling large exports to be made from that colony. This is demonstrated by the returns, which show that since December last, when the export season commenced, there has been a total quantity of wheat and flour equivalent to over thirty million bushels of wheat shipped to over-sea points. In 1903-4 there was, including New Zealand, a total wheat production of 85,000,000 bushels, which was in excess of the whole of the Canadian yield. The figures now show, however, that a reversal has since taken place. Canada's total production this year may be fairly estimated at 120,000,000 bushels, which figure, of course, includes all the provinces of this country. The total for Australia, including New Zealand, this year, amounts to less than eighty million bushels. The increased consumptive demand for wheat flour in sympathy with the world-wide industrial prosperity has partially offset what might otherwise have been an over-production, with its consequent loss to farmers.

* * * * * * *

It is not surprising that the New York security market continues dull in face of the adverse conditions just now ruling. The Bank of England has still its heavy hand placed on its own gold coffers, and that has not only affected the American money situation directly, but has also indirectly, through the selling of American securities in England. Then there has been during the week a high rate of call money consequent, no doubt, on the shifting of accounts with a view to the heavy dividend and interest disbursement at the beginning of this month. The political situation is becoming more and more acute as the time draws near for the final test of public favor between Hughes and Hearst. It is admitted that Hearst is making a pretty strenuous fight, and there can be no certainty about the outcome until the votes are counted. Mr. Croker, in an interview in Dublin, is reported to have declared against Hearst, saying that his election would paralyze capital, and, in the process, labor would also be paralyzed. That is the view generally expressed in the financial world. The result of Hearst's election on the stock markets of the United States and Canada would therefore be very uncertain—this, because the market depends in the last analysis upon the 'common people,' who are supposed more or less to believe in Hearst. The financiers themselves are quite aware that he is only bluffing, that he, in fact, is a 'trust' himself. The effect on the market if Mr. Hughes is returned will almost certainly be one of buoyancy, and, considering that prices have gone down to a position to almost discount the election of Hearst, there is every possibility of a sudden inclination towards higher levels. This opinion is based upon the fact that money will shortly return to New York, thus relieving that difficulty, and that the Bank of England rate will then be reduced, which will admit of a much more active participation by London in American securities, and, above all, upon the fact of the supreme condition of general business, because of the bountiful harvest returns of a whole continent.

* * *

On the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges business has been very small indeed during the week. The market here has naturally followed the heaviness of London and New York, but has even gone further than that in some wild selling on its own account. With Montreal Street Railway stock removed from the active list as a safe bull leader, at least, for some time, there is practically no stock left to take that important position. Canadian Pacific was at one time the father of this market, and carried other stocks backward or forward at will. But it was too 'good' for this market, thought the wily Wall Street operator, and thus it became a stranger to the land of its birth. Now the speculative element has turned its back upon Montreal Street Railway, perhaps, because the new stock issue will be allotted at a premium of seventy-five percent. Those who had bought for a gamble confidently expected that the amount of premium would either be very moderate or not at all, and perhaps they were encouraged in that idea by those who should have known better. The fact remains that there has been an entire revulsion of feeling and without exception the stock of Montreal Street Railway is the most unpopular on this market. That is, of course, from the point of view of the speculator. The investor cannot but be pleased with the manner in which the new issue will be allotted. Montreal Power acts in a most significant way in view of the strenuous fight between the finance committee and the company. Good or bad news will generally sift towards the stock market quicker than anywhere else, and the present price of Power, the highest for some time, is an indication that news has 'leaked' and that it is not bad news, so far as the holder of the stock is concerned. On Friday sales were made at 99 3-8 ex-dividend of 1 1-4 percent. The stock is a five percent dividend payer. Taking these facts from a market standpoint, the Power Company has evidently little to fear from civic interference of its rights—or wrongs. The market generally presents a most interesting aspect to investors. Prices are about at rock bottom, driven there by a series of bear influences. First there was the San Francisco trouble, then the money stringency, then the Ontario Bank failure, and the six percent Bank of England rate, from none of which there was anything like a complete recovery. Buying on investment account has already been noticeable the past few weeks, and that has kept the market from sinking to even lower levels.

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 yesterday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1905-1906, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Payb'l	1905. High.	1905. Low.	1906. High.	1906. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low	Last sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C.P.R.	3½	H April	177	131¼	183	155¾	176	174⅝	174⅝	$174.75	4.0
Power	1¼	Q Nov.	96	77	99⅝	86	99⅜	97½	99¼	99.25	5.0
M. S. R.	2¼	Nov.	249½	212	283¼	230½	259	257	258	129.00	3.8
Twins	1¼	Q Nov.	122½	104½	122	109¾	..	..	111½	111.50	4.5
Tor. Ry	1¼	Q Jan.	114	103	126	104½	115	115	115	115.00	5.2
Detroit	1¼	Q Feb.	97	89½	122	89¾	91¾	89¾	90	90.00	5.5
Richelieu	1¼	Q Nov.	77	61¾	88	69¾	81½	80¼	81½	81.50	6.1
N. S. Steel			69⅛	51¼	73½	59½	66	66	66	66.00	...
Dom. Coal			86¼	80	87	82	83¾	83	83¼	832.50	6.0
Iron bonds	2½	H Jan.	26¾	17	34¼	25⅞	30	27¼	29¾	29.75	...
Iron com.			59⅞	38	77	57⅝	72¼	69¾	72	72.00	5.5
Mackay Com	1	Q Jan									

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
Banks							
Mont.	2¾	Q. Dec.	269½	261	253	258	3.8
Merch.	2	Q. Dec.	172½	175½	164½	171⅛	4.6
Hoche.	4	H. Dec.	154¼	163	144	162	4.9
E. T.	2½	Q. Jan.	168	165	160	160	5.6
Mols.	2½	Q. Jan.	232	230	218	218	4.5
Toronto	5	H. Dec.	247	250	231	231½	4.3
B.N.A.	3	H. Apl.	142½	143	141	145	4.1
Royal	3¼	Q. Jan.	229	229½	222	230	3.7
Dominion	3	Q. Jan.	270	283	262½	269	4.4
Imperial	2¼	Q. Dec.	242	254½	227¾	235	4.2
Standard	3	Q. Dec.	238½	250¼	223	246½	4.8
Ottawa	5	H. Dec.	230	227	....	224	4.4
Quebec	3½	H Dec.	143½	145	139½	142	4.9
Union	3½	H. Feb.	145½	157	143¾	158	4.4
N. S.	2½	Q. Nov.	280	291¾	273	291¾	3.2
Comm.	3½	H. Dec.	170½	190½	170	182¼	3.8
Sovereign	1½	Q. Nov.	132¼	155¼	135	129	4.2
Bonds							
Coal	2½	H. Mch.	104	102½	101	100	5.0
Scotia	3	H. Jan.	110¾	109	106½	109½	5.5
M S.R.	2¼	H. Feb.	106	105	102½	102⅝	4.4

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
Bonds							
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl.	90	100	97	97¼	6.1
Lke. Wds.	3	H. Dec.	113	112¼	110	111	5.4
Preferred Stocks							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan.	117	122½	118	125½	6.0
Iron			..	..	83⅞	73	78	....
Coal	3½	H. Mch.	118¾	121	..	115½	115 6.0
Ogilvie	1¾	Q. Dec.	140	130	123	124	5.6
Switch	1¾	Q. Jan.	115	115	110	110	6.3
Mackay	1	Q. Jan.	75¼	75¾	..	70	70 5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	127½	115	..	111	113 6.2
Illinois	3	H. Jan.	....	101¼	..	91	93½ 6.4
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	163½	158½	..	145¾	145 5.5
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	168	171	..	158	165 4.8
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	134	130	..	124	130 5.3
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	110	108¼	..	103½	101 5.9
Trinidad	1¾	Q. Jan.	94¾	91	..	85	86½ 5.8
Toledo	1	H. May	37	36¼	..	29	30¾ 6.6
Switch	7	Y. May	110	114	..	97	100 7.0

REFINED SUGAR DOWN TEN CENTS

A reduction of 10c per hundred pounds on all grades of refined sugar took place on the local market on Tuesday. This lowering of prices is attributed to the weakness in the New York market for raw cane sugars and the downward tendency of refined grades on that market.

The selling prices coming into force by yesterday's decline are:

Extra granulated, barrels	$4.30
Extra granulated, half barrels	4.45
Extra granulated, bags, 100 lbs.	4.25
Phoenix, barrels	4.25
Bright coffee, barrels	4.20
Bright yellow, barrels	4.15
No. 3 yellow, barrels	4.10
No. 2 yellow, barrels	4.09
No. 2 yellow, bags, 100 lbs.	3.85
Extra ground, barrels	4.70
Extra ground, boxes, 50 lbs.	4.30
Extra ground, boxes, 25 lbs.	4.50
Powdered, barrels	4.60
Powdered, boxes, 50 lbs.	4.80
Paris lumps, barrels	4.85
Paris lumps, half barrels	4.95
Paris lumps, boxes, 100 lbs.	4.85
Paris lumps, boxes, 50 lbs.	4.95

MORE OCTOBER BANK CLEARINGS.

Toronto Makes Close Second to the Figures of Metropolis

WINNIPEG AND CALGARY INCREASES PHENOMENAL

The Montreal clearings for October and ten months, as published exclusively in yesterday's 'Witness,' were $144,186,305, and $1,246,814,727 respectively.

Toronto clearings for October were $116,493,603, the heaviest returns since the Clearing House of that city was established fifteen years ago. The ten months' clearings are $976,783,165, an increase of $155,761,816 over the corresponding period of 1905. This practically assures a total of $1,165,000,000 for the entire year, which represents a monthly increase of about $10,000,000 over the 1905 figures.

Winnipeg Clearing House returns for the month of October, 1906, are $57,087,988, contrasted with $41,974,586 in 1905, and $28,295,908 in 1904.

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 31.—Clearings for October, $3,316,159.

Calgary Clearing House returns for October were $5,690,414.

The following shows the October clearings of several eastern and western cities:

	October.
Montreal	$144,186,305
Toronto	116,493,603
Winnipeg	57,087,988
Calgary	5,690,414
Edmonton	3,316,159

C.P.R. GROSS FOR OCTOBER

Gross traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway system for the month of October were $6,918,000, an increase of $1,215,000 over the figures of October, 1905; this is equivalent to 21.30 percent. During the month the different weekly earnings have shown up well in contrast with 1905 figures, but the last ten days' increase showed a higher percentage of increase than any of the previous returns at 27.42 percent. The first week increase, 24.60 percent, the third, 19 percent, and the second 11.50 percent.

The following table shows the gross earnings for the four months of the present fiscal year, with the ratio of increases over the corresponding months of 1905:

	1906.	1905.	Increase, Percent.
July	$5,882,000	$4,629,174	27
August	6,097,000	4,718,000	29.22
September	6,101,000	4,816,000	26.60
October	6,918,000	5,702,000	21.30
4 mos.	$24,998,000	$19,866,174	.....

ONTARIO BANK LOSSES

Toronto, Nov. 2.—The loss to the Ontario Bank through the speculations of ex-General Manager Charles McGill is officially stated as being $1,800,000. The curator of the Ontario Bank has in his possession an almost complete list of the stock speculations engineered by Charles McGill, the former General Manager, with New York and Toronto brokers, and the items cover a thick bundle of separate sheets. According to the list, in one day, that of June 14, his dealings with one New York Stock Exchange firm, comprise two totals, one of $400,000, and one of $250,000, or $650,000 for the day, and an idea of what a free-handed speculator McGill was is shown in the following figures, which show the volume of his speculations in separate days with only one broker in New York, the one mentioned above:

June 15	$150,000
June 18	125,000
June 21	100,000

These days are picked out at random, and do not each represent a maximum of operations. For the five days indicated, the total is $1,075,000.

A meeting of some shareholders of the Ontario Bank was held this afternoon at the office of Mr. Cyphus Goode, twelve hundred shares being represented out of a total of fifteen thousand. A committee was appointed to look into the legal position of the shareholders, and to see what recourse may be had against the directors of the wrecked institution.

The committee consists of Barlow Cumberland, Andrew Darling, W. J. McFarland, C. Goode and C. S. Gzawski. The committee will endeavor to obtain proxies from other shareholders.

VALUE IN HUDSON'S BAY

The Hudson's Bay country, a territory of vast wealth and potentialities, and the Hudson's Bay Company and the value of its shares and investments were discussed in the 'Financial News' of London, and reproduced at length in the New York 'Daily Tribune.' The following extracts are taken from the article:

For instance, how many people are there who fully realize the potentialities of the Hudson's Bay outlook? They know 'Bays,' and are aware that they are quoted in the neighborhood of 103. But of the details of the company's position, of its vast array of the actual and potential assets, the majority of people (and even the greater part of the shareholders themselves) are comparatively ignorant. Lord Strathcona's announcement at the annual meeting showed that the profits of the year made a total of £506,306, out of which he went on to propose the payment of £350,000 in dividends, in addition to the interim dividend of £50,000 paid in the preceding January. Incidentally, he remarked that furs and other imports of 1904 had realized a total of £400,831, adding that the company did well at its fur sales in the spring, and got advances of from 10 percent to 35 percent, and even 40 percent, in the price of the commodities which it had to sell. Lord Strathcona expressed the belief that prospects for next spring were excellent, and then plunged into gigantic figures relating to the company's land holdings.

'The intrinsic value of "Bay" stocks is so great that London financiers predict extravagint prices for them, continues the article.

Toronto's customs receipts for the month of October amounted to $848,493.70, an increase of over $42,000 compared with the same month last year. Montreal receipts for the same month were $1,326,511, an increase of $219,929.

It is officially stated that the Guggenheim interests have exercised an option of 400,000 shares of the Nipissing Mines Company at $25 per share. John Hays Hammond in his report on the property said: 'While there is not $20,000,000 of ore opened up in the mines, there is not the slightest doubt but that the property will produce a great deal more.'

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The flour trade is active in all its branches, and country orders are increasing as the season of navigation draws to a close. Prices of all grades of Manitoba and Ontario flours are firm.

Rolled oats are steady at $2.10 to $2.15 per bag, and the enquiry is only fair.

Bran and shorts are firm on a brisk enquiry from consumers, and on account of the continued scarcity of supplies.

There is no change in oats, and a moderately active local trade is passing at the ruling quotations.

Baled hay is firm on spot, but supplies are coming in more freely. The British markets are improving in tone, and there is a better enquiry for export grades.

The following table shows the stock of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Nov. 3, 1906.	Oct. 27, 1906.	Nov. 4, 1905.
Wheat, bush.	416,386	394,588	206,533
Corn, bush.	283,206	218,832	8,185
Peas, bush.	11,680	6,220	19,721
Oats, bush.	107,497	91,430	136,574
Barley, bush.	24,070	7,840	35,859
Rye, bush.	1,052	1,052	....
Buckwheat, bush.	59,759	28,523	64,011
Flour, brls.	49,754	45,258	30,113
Meal, brls.	378	180	564

The first half of November generally sees the closing down of the majority of the cheese factories in Eastern Canada, and, though the exceptionally fine and open weather has extended the season of 1906 for a few days, the reports from the various centres indicate that the heavy production of the season is at an end. Next week's offerings will clear out the bulk of the October make, and the cheese offered from now on will show the deterioration in quality that follows the removal of the cattle from the pastures. Stable feeding has, of course, been going on for some time, but the frosty nights are killing what remains of the pasturage, and farmers are obliged to begin the regular winter feeding, notwithstanding the fine weather conditions that are prevailing.

There are no new features on the export market, but the cables quote slightly advanced prices, and a better enquiry is reported. Local prices asked to-day are 12⅝c to 12¾c for Westerns, 12½c to 12⅝c for Townships, and 12¼c to 12⅜c for Easterns.

At the boat, 12¼c was the ruling price.

On the butter market the bulk of the enquiry is still of a local and domestic nature, and orders from the British market are conspicuous by their absence. For the finest grades of Townships creamery holders are asking 24c per pound, and undergrades bring 23c to 23½c. Fine Western dairy is in good demand at 21c, and there are plentiful offerings of Manitoba, which is quoted at 18c per pound.

To-day's receipts were 1,126 packages of butter, and 6,395 boxes of cheese.

There is a very firm feeling on the egg market due to the brisk local demand and values have been following an upward tendency for the past few days, until now, holders are in a position to ask 24c to 25c for selects and from 20c to 21c per dozen for No. 1 candled stock. Deliveries of fresh gathered stock are practically at an end as far as having a bear influence on the market is concerned, and the current enquiry is being met with selected and candled stock taken from store.

The supply of comb honey on this market is somewhat in excess of the demand and prices are lower in consequence; the demand for white clover strained honey is good and jobbers report a very satisfactory movement of stocks.

The demand for potatoes continues to be good and the market is firm at 60c to 70c per bag in car load lots.

The live hog market, reflecting the continued weakness in the English situation, registered another decline to-day, and the offerings were sold at 5¾c to 6c per pound weighed off cars. The run of hogs was a large one, and though a few contract lots are reported to have brought over 6c, the bulk of the delivery were select grade hogs, and sold on the open market at the ruling price.

The latest cables from England that have been received by exporters show a steady and continued decline on that market, with every prospect of further weakness, when the shipments at present in transit are offered for sale. From 52s to 54s per hundredweight is the ruling quotation in Liverpool to-day.

Fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs are quoted at a fractional decline to-day in sympathy with the lower market for live hogs, and $8.75 to $9 per hundred pounds is asked for the select grades.

Cured and smoked meats are about steady on a fair enquiry, and all grades of pure and compound lard are in good demand.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.40 to $4.60; strong bakers, $3.90 to $4.10; winter wheat patents, $4 to $4.20, and straight rollers, $3.75 to $3.85, in wood; in bags, $1.65 to $1.75; extra, in bags, $1.50 to $1.60.

ROLLED OATS — $2.10 to $2.15 in bags of 90 lbs.

OATS—No. 2, 41c per bushel; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c.

CORNMEAL — $1.35 to $1.40 per bag; granulated, $1.65.

MILLFEED — Ontario bran in bags, $19 to $19.50; shorts, in bags, $22 to $22.50; Manitoba bran in bags, $19 to $19.50; shorts, $22 to $22.50.

HAY—No. 1, $12.50 to $13 per ton on track; No. 2, $11.50 to $12; clover, $10; clover, mixed, $10.50 to $11.

BEANS—Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.35 to $1.40 per bushel.

POTATOES—67½c to 70c per bag of 90 lbs., in carload lots.

PEAS—Boiling, in broken lots, $1.10 to $1.15 per bushel; in car lots, $1.05.

HONEY—White clover in comb, 13c to 14c; dark, 10c to 11c per lb. section; white extract, 10c to 10½c; buckwheat, 7c to 8½c per pound.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22 to $24; ½ brls., $11.75 to $12.50; clear fat back, $23.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50; ½ barrels do., $10.75; dry salt long clear bacon, 12¼c to 12¾c; barrels, plate beef, $12 to $13; half barrels, do., $6.50 to $7.00, barrels; heavy mess beef, $11.00; half barrels, do., $6; compound lard, 8c to 9¼c; pure lard, 12¼c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13½c to 14c; hams, 14c to 15¼c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9; alive, $6 to $6.25.

EGGS—No. 1 candled, 20c to 21c.

BUTTER—Choicest creamery, 24c; medium grades, 23c to 23½c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 12¾c to 12¾c; Quebec, 12¼c to 12½c.

ASHES — First pots, $5.40 to $5.50; seconds, $4.70 to $4.80; pearls, $6.50 to $6.60 per 100 pounds.

The Grand Trunk Railway System's traffic earnings from Oct. 22 to Oct. 31 were $1,310,432, compared with $1,183,222 in 1905, an increase of $127,210.

Montreal clearings for the week ending Nov. 1, 1906, were $29,342,755, compared with $26,589,819 in 1905, and $24,696,708 in 1904.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Nov. 5.

About 1,600 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows, 400 calves, 800 sheep and lambs and 300 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were quite a large number of North-west cattle among the offerings, nearly all of which were of pretty good quality, which helped to lower the price of that kind of stock. Prime beeves sold at from 4c to near 4½c per lb.; pretty good cattle at 3c to near 4c, and the common stock, 2c to near 3c per lb., while the lean old cows sold at about 2½c per lb. There were some fine large milch cows offered, which sold at $50 to $60 each; the other cows sold at $24 to $45 each. There was a large gathering of grass-fed calves, some of them pretty lean in flesh; they sold at from 2c to 3½c per lb.; good veals sold at from 4c to 5¼c per lb. There was an advance in the prices of mutton critters; shippers paid 4½c per lb., for good, large sheep, and the lambs sold at from 5½c to over 6c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Trade conditions at the City Cattle Market this morning showed very little change. The number of inferior cattle on the market continues altogether too large. The demand for them is very limited, and prices are easy. Choice cattle continue in good demand at steady to firm prices, but the supply is limited. One dealer gave the opinion that there were not more than two or three loads of really choice cattle on the market. Exporters are quiet. A few were on the market, but they sold easy. Choice butchers continue in demand at good prices. Stockers are steady, with a large number offering. Sheep and lambs are steady, and calves slow. Hogs are down again, and are now quoted 25c lower than on Tuesday. Considering the very large run, trade was fairly good, and prices showed less change than might be expected. The run was almost a record, amounting to 157 cars, and included 2,400 cattle, 4,030 sheep, 2,100 hogs and 300 calves.

Export Cattle. — Trade was quiet. A few exporters were on the market, but sold easy. Quotations are generally nominal and unchanged at: Choice, $4.50 to $4.75; medium, $4 to $4.25; bulls, $3.50 to $4; cows, $3.50 to $3.75.

Butcher Cattle — The demand for good butchers' continues steady, with firm prices for choice, but few offering. A load of very choice butchers' heifers were on the market yesterday and sold at about $5. Medium and common cattle were a little easier. Quotations are: Choice, $4.25 to $4.50; medium, $3.50 to $4; common, $2.75 to $3.25; cows, $2.50 to $2.75; bulls firm at $2.50 to $3.

Stockers and Feeders—A large part of the run consisted of this grade of cattle, but trade was steady and prices show very little change. Quotations are: Choice, $3.25 to $3.40; common, $2.50 to $2.75; bulls, $2 to $2.25; heavy feeders, $3.60 to $3.70; and short-keeps, $3.75 to $3.85.

Milch Cows—Trade was steady and quotations unchanged. Choice, $40 to $50; common, $25 to $35; springers, $25 to $45.

Calves—Trade in calves was slow and quotations easier at 2½c to 6c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep were steady and firm; lambs were firm, with a steady demand. Quotations: Export ewes, $4.50 to $4.90; bucks and culls, $3 to $3.50; lambs, $5.50 to $6.15.

Hogs — Quotations are 25c lower on a heavy run. Choice selects are now $5.75 per cwt., and lights and fats, $5.50.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Cattle, estimated receipts, 28,000; 10 cents lower.

Beeves, $4 to $7.15; cows and heifers, at $1.50 to $5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.40 to $4.50; Texans, $3.55 to $4.30; westerns, $2.90 to $6.10; calves, $6 to $7.50.

Hogs, estimated receipts, 32,000; weak and 5c to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.85 to $6.30; rough, heavy, $5.70 to $5.95; good, heavy, $6.15 to $6.30; light, $5.80 to $6.22; pigs, $5.50 to $6; bulk of sales, $5.90 to $6.20.

Sheep, estimated receipts, 28,000; 10 cents lower; sheep, $3.75 to $5.60; lambs, $4.75 to $7.65.

East Buffalo, Nov. 5.—Cattle, receipts, 6,500 head; good, steady; common, slow.

Prime steers, $5.50 to $6; shipping, $4.75 to $5.40; butchers, $4.25 to $5.25; heifers, $3.25 to $4.75; cows, $3 to $4.25; bulls, $2.00 to $4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.60 to $4.10; stock heifers, $2.25 to $3.60; fresh cows and springers, steady; common, $2 lower.

Veals, receipts, 1,100 head; active and steady; $4.50 to $8.75.

Hogs, receipts, 25,500 head; fairly active; 10c to 20c lower; heavy and mixed, $6.40 to $6.50; Yorkers, $6.20 to $6.40; pigs, at $6.50; roughs, $5.40 to $5.75; stags, $4.25 to $4.75; dairies, $6 to $6.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 22,600 head; sheep, active; lambs, slow; lambs, $5 to $7.25; a few, $7.30; yearlings, $6 to $6.25; wethers, $5.75 to $6; ewes, $5.25 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $3 to $5.60; Canada lambs, $6.85 to $7.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Oct. 25.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Thursday last showed decrease of 40, majority consisting of fat butchering cows and bulls, trade for which ruled very slow, though no quotable decline in values can be recorded. No demand for fat cattle. Top prices—Fat cows, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; fat bulls, 2s 6d to 3s per 8-lbs. Increase of 100 in sheep market. Trade ruled very quiet, difficulty being experienced in obtaining date rates. Choice meat, handy-weight wethers, selling best; 8-stone Downs made 6s to 6s 2d; 10-stone ewes, 4s 6d to 6s per 8 lbs. Calf trade slow but steady. Quotations per 8 lbs.:—Beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; sheep, 4s 4d to 6s 2d; calves, 4s 6d to 6s. Total supply—Beasts, 50; sheep, 120; calves, 20.

London, Oct. 25.—Fair supplies and trade more cheerful. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 2s 10d to 4s 1d; do. seconds, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 2d; do. tegs, 5s 2d; do. ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; foreign sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; English lamb, 4s 8d to 5s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 4s to 4s 8d; extreme, 5s; Dutch do., 3s 10d to 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

CANADIAN PRICES IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 3.—Quotations for Canadian bacon, which were brought down seven to eight shillings, now range at 52s to 56s. At the reduced level of prices there is a generally steadier feeling.

Canadian cheese rules quiet, and practically unaltered at 63s to 64s for fancy parcels, and 60s to 62s for secondard grades.

Canadian creameries range from 112s to 114s, with a fair business going.

London, Nov. 3.—John Rogers & Co., of Liverpool, quote Canadian steers at 12c, and ranch steers at 11c per pound.

Glasgow, Nov. 5.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report prime cattle scarce and in demand at 11½c to 12½c per lb.; ranchers and secondary slower at 9c to 9¾c per lb.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—There was a good display of produce at By Ward market this morning and vegetables, poultry, butter, and eggs were fairly plentiful. Prices keep up but this is only what is expected at this time of the year. It is noticable that most of the butter being sold is in pails and tubs, and that farmers are bringing very little choice rolls or prints to the city; also, that the eggs sold are mostly packed, even at that bringing 25c a dozen. There was only one load of hay offered at 9 this morning and the owner wanted $19 for it. Large quantities of potatoes and oats were offered but the demand lately has been greater than the supply, consequently they were soon disposed of and the big supply did not in any way decrease the prices.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Wheat, Ontario, No. 2 white and red, 71c; mixed, 70c; Manitoba, 82c for No. 1 hard at lake ports; 70c for No. 1 Northern.

Flour—Ontario—$2.70 bid for ninety per cent patents, buyers' bags, outside for export. Manitoba first patents, $4.50; second patents, $4; bakers, $3.90.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 54c to 54½c, Toronto; one cent more outside.

Buckwheat—54c to 55c.

Rye — 72 cents.

Bran—$16.50; shorts, $18.50.

Barley—No. 2, 51c; No. 3 extra, 49c.

Peas—No. 2, 80c.

Eggs—21c to 22c.

Cheese—13½c to 14c.

Butter—Very firm.

Ingersoll, Ont., Nov. 5.—White wheat, 69c to 70c per bushel; fall wheat, 68c to 70c per bushel; peas, 60c to 65c per bushel; barley, 52c to 54c per bushel; corn, 54c to 56c per bushel; oats, 33c to 36c per bushel, oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $1.80 to $2.15 per cwt.; bran, $1 60 to $17 per ton; shorts, $18 to $19 per ton; butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 32c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen; live hogs, $5.40 to $5.65 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

DAIRY EXPORTS

Exports of butter and cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland, for Europe, for the week ending Oct. 28, 1906:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Great Britain	27,226	11,558	48,724
Corr. week, 1905	45,419	7,736	53,155
Corr. week, 1904	29,778	17,457	47,235
Since May 1	1,598,346	381,175	1,979,521
Corr. period, 1905	1,529,337	343,706	1,873,043
Corr. period, 194.	1,515,133	325,538	1,838,671
To South Africa	85	281	366

Shipments via Portland.

To Great Britain	141	.....	141

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Great Britain	4,588	203	4,791
Corr. week, 1905	4,547	381	4,928
Corr. week, 1904	9,932	1,218	11,150
Since May 1	322,118	36,132	358,250
Corr. period, 1905	482,284	56,990	539,274
Corr. period, 1904	408,468	50,439	458,267

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Nov. 3:

CHEESE BOARDS.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Oct.				
29	Sherbrooke	*500	500	11⅝
29	Farnham	205	205	12
30	Campbellford	1,050	1,050	12⅝
30	Stirling	500	500	12 5-16
30	Three Rivers	463	*400	12
30	Lawrenceville	900	900	12¼
31	Picton	685	685	12 7-16
Nov.				
1	Kington	678	678	12 5-16
1	Madoc	900	900	12 9-16
2	Brantford	2,240	1,830	12 11-16—12-16
2	Kemptville	721	....	....
2	Perth	1,250	1,250	12½
3	Brockville	3,531	*7,000	12⅝
3	Belleville	2,379	2,379	12⅝—11 16
3	Vankleek Hill	888	888	12¾
3	Winchester	596	415	12½
3	London	2,400	2,400	12¾—11 16
3	Cornwall	*500	*500	12—13-16
3	Cowansville	291	146	12¼—⅛
3	St. Hyacinthe	668	593	12⅜

BUTTER BOARDS.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE OPEN SORE OF AFRICA.

(Dr. Karl W. Kumm, in 'The Christian.')

'If thy neighbor will not be converted, enslave him,' says the Koran. The result of this Mohammedan teaching is that wherever Mohammedanism has gone in Africa it has devastated the land. The horrors which Livingstone saw have not changed, and this very day slave-raiding expeditions are driven into certain parts of the Central Soudan by the Mohammedans and the Arabs.

On the shores of Lake Tchad, a few years ago, stood a large city named Kuka, a prosperous commercial centre, forming the capital of the Bornu kingdom. One night, as the city was asleep, war was carried to its gates by that Napoleon of the Central Soudan, Rabbah. The city was stormed, the huts set on fire, and the slave raiders poured in volley after volley; until the poor people all lay low. When morning dawned, Rabbah's troops marched through the streets up to the market-place, gathering up as they passed the compounds all who were left alive—children, babies, and young women. The men and older women were usually despatched. Babies were bundled into skips and bags, and thrown on donkeys' backs. Long strings of boys and girls were marched away, and driven down towards Dikoa.

There was a little boy among their number, who, with his parents, brothers and sisters, had known a happy home life in Kuka. Now, all those he loved had been killed, and he, the last of his family, was tied with some other boys, and began the long, trying march. No kind word, little food, and much beating; mile after mile they struggled along. In the evening some village or other was reached, and, tired out, they lay down to sleep. Next morning the journey was continued, and thus, day after day, until Dikoa was reached.

Here the child was sold. He came into the hands of a well-to-do Arab, who sent him, with other boys, into the field. But, as he was only a small boy, the heaviest work was put upon him, and when he felt unable to do it, his only encouragement was the whip. His health gave way and his master sold him, as he was of no more use in the fields. A Hausa trader bought him for next to nothing from the block in the market-place at Dikoa. He was carried down the Benue river, and after many weeks' journeying reached a large town at the confluence of the Niger and Benue, a town called Lokoja.

From there he followed the trader on different expeditions to the north, to Kano and Sokoto, those magnificent cities of the Soudan and Northern Nigeria. He was not always treated kindly by his master, and one day, having been cruelly whipped, whipped till he was almost frightened to death, he ran away, burst through the grass mats which formed the hedge of the compound, and bed. The little fugitive ran right on till at last he stumbled and found himself at the feet of a white man.

'Hullo,' said the white man, 'whom have we here?'

But the boy understood no English. An interpreter was called, and the little fellow explained that his master had beaten him almost to death. The white man took compassion on him, and said he might stay at his compound, and he would send the boy to a school later on.

The same boy (we have called him Tom) is now at our mission-house. He is an intelligent, diligent, warm-hearted fellow; steady, quiet, and anxious to learn; and has given his heart to the service of the Lord Christ. I trust some day he may go back to the newly re-built city of his forefathers, Kuka, in the kingdom of Bornu, to carry, perhaps as the first minister of Jesus Christ, the Gospel of the Saviour to his people, the Beri-Beri.

Some years ago, when travelling in the south of Tripoli, I met a slave caravan. Some three hundred camels, loaded with ostrich feathers, ivory, and morocco skins, led the van, and the rear was brought up by some twenty or thirty little slave girls straggling behind. Most of them were nothing but skin and bone; poor little creatures, struggling along on sore feet after that terrible journey of over fifteen hundred miles over the burning wastes of the great Sahara desert! Often for seven or eight days the caravan must travel without water, except what can be carried in skins on the backs of the camels.

I said to the men who were with us: 'Surely they cannot take these slave children into Tripoli?'

He smiled complacently. I said: 'The Consuls would not allow it.' He smilingly rejoined: 'What will the Consuls know about it?'

'What will you do with these children?' said I.

'We take them through the gardens to the houses of rich Arabs. Then, at night, we put them on board Turkish vessels and send them to Asia Minor and to Constantinople, to the harems of the rich Turks.'

To a life of misery in a far-off country! To be wronged and ruined, abused and ill-treated, as the lust of self-indulgent Moslem men may happen to dictate!

How many of these little slave children must have dropped on the long journey! Mothers, think of little girls, torn from home and family at eight, ten, and twelve years old, compelled to walk, almost without clothing, and with very little food, often almost dying for want of water, without any one to love or cheer them, for 1,500 miles through the desert, along one of the great highways of slavery—think of this continuing to-day, from the Soudan!

Is it not time that we, whose lives our blessed Lord has made a very heaven on earth, compared to the existence of these little tortured creatures—is it not time that we should do something to send their lands the Divine Word which has transformed our own?

On the Upper Benue last year I saw again and again canoes full of slave children being transported down the river. The government officials liberate quite a number of these, and have suggested that our missionaries should start a Freed Slaves' Home to train these children into useful men and women, and to teach them the things of God.

At the government headquarters in Northern Nigeria there is quite a large home; the children are usually in such a dreadful state of neglect that about fifty percent of them die within a short time of their arrival. If with all the care and skill that the white man can provide, fifty percent of these children die after they are liberated, how many of them must die in the hands of the cruel, selfish native traders!

Again and again one has had to exercise one's influence in Central Africa for the liberation of slaves, or to buy them free from the natives. A well-to-do man from Shemankar, one of the large towns of the Ankoi, in Northern Nigeria, came to call on me one day. His only child, years ago, had been carried off in a slave raid by the king of Wase. Since the British had conquered the land he had again and again tried to buy his daughter back, but the king of Wase would not sell her. He came to ask if I would help him, and get the king of Wase to sell the child back to her father?

I sent for the king of Wase, and a lengthy argument took place.

Neither for love nor money would the king sell the child. No, she belonged to him, and he was going to keep her!

After quite a long palaver and much persuasion, I finally succeeded in getting the king to consent to give back the stolen child. I have forgotten the price the father had to pay, but it was considerably more than the market value of the little girl. But he was glad to pay it to get his little child back, and went away rejoicing.

Mohammedanism, with its avowed acceptance, practice, and teaching of slavery is on that account alone, one of the most wicked religions on the face of God's earth. Martin Luther was not far wrong when he called Mahomet 'the first-born son of Satan.' Is Islam, this cruel faith, this degrading system, to conquer the great nations of the new British dominion of Northern Nigeria? The Soudanese races there are waiting and asking for Christ.

BIBLE INFLUENCE IN JAPAN.

(Rev. H. Loomis, Yokohama, Japan, in the New York 'Observer.')

The following correspondence is suggestive of the new condition in Japan:

'Tachibana-mura Ibaragi-ken, Feb. 28, 1906.

'To the American Bible Society:

'Dear Sirs,—I was at the Tokio Red Cross Hospital for a period of two years (1902-1903) on account of the chronic catarrh in the stomach. One day a foreign lady came and gave us a Bible and some flowers. The lady was a Christian, and comforted us with her limitless love. Greatly moved by this love and tenderness, I opened the book and read. It taught me that there is a God, and caused me to long for the noble teaching of Jesus Christ.

'Some time afterward I read a book entitled 'Blessings in Adversity,' by the late N. Tokunaga, who was beloved by God, and I learned how he kept up his spiritual health in his last and hopeless sickness, and amidst all the adversities he led a happy life, entrusting everything, sickness and all, to God's hand. How can I get such happiness but for the salvation of God. Since that time, I have believed in God, prayed to him, and, lo! God, the noblest and most merciful, has given me his unlimited blessings and cured me of disease. I am now completely restored to health.

'In order to show my faith and gratitude for this great blessing of the Lord, I am determined to become a Christian. But this is a fishing village, beside the lake, and there is no means to procure a Bible. I have called to heaven for it, but so far am not able to get one. Will you please give me a Bible, written in easy and interesting style, and a hymn book?

'KAN SUGAYA.'

We sent a copy of the New Testament to him, and ten days later received the following:

'I thank you for your great kindness in sending me a beautiful Bible in compliance with my appeal while I was but a stranger to you. I cannot help rejoicing over this gift, for from now on I can hear an angel speak directly.

'What shall I compare with this rejoicing of my heart. It may be compared to the plant, which, after suffering for a long time from winter's wind and snow, is now able to enjoy the spring sunshine, or to the ship, after wandering aimlessly on the ocean, discovering a light far off. I will pray for you.

'KAN SUGAYA.'

From a Japanese lady this letter has been received:

'I am one of those who have been saved from sin. Whenever I recall this fact to mind, I cannot help shedding tears—tears of gratitude. Ever since this change in my heart I have been proclaiming the truth wherever I went, despite the ridicule always received. I speak of it at the women's meetings, and even at young men's. I have indeed been called crazy. But I would not stop, and my faith has now been rewarded, for there are in this district a number of men and women who wish to read the Bible. Will you please send to these persons some New Testaments, for they told me that they wished to read the book, and to be enabled to have a peace and joy like mine, and also send me a Testament and a Bible strongly bound for my own use.' (Then follows the names of the persons desiring Scriptures.)

'My soul is hungry, and the Bible is the only spiritual bread for me. My soul has been made to have value only by the Bible. Please fill those who are hungry. All that I have on hand are four gospels, and a copy of President Roosevelt's "Address on the Bible." I, indeed, hope to follow the footsteps of such a person as the President, and to save the sons of sin. Please let me know the price of the book.

'Tamagawa-mura, Suwa, Shinano.'

'M—— H——.'

From one of the missionaries the following letter has come:

'One man who had never seen the Bible before has read the New Testament through three times, and about half of the Old Testament beside, within six weeks. He says it is far more interesting than any novel he ever read, and he is longing to be able to go home and tell his friends about it.'

HOW A MISSIONARY LEARNS THE LANGUAGE.

(The 'Baptist Missionary Magazine.')

When we reached our station, we were told that a teacher had been engaged for us and would be along in a few days. You cannot hurry the East, either the teacher or the language. When the teacher arrived, we were introduced and went to the study, where I was told a few words, such as 'How do you do?' 'What does this mean?' and 'You may go' (the last a very useful phrase for a beginner), and then was left to make the best of it. Hangchow, being an old mission centre, has a 'sound table,' a collection of all the sounds in the dialect, arranged in alphabetical order with the Chinese characters opposite. Here you learn how many nonsensical distinctions the Chinese have invented to make up for a paucity of sounds. Here is ab, like u in up; then 'ab, which sounds just the same, only that he is working harder to say it. That little apostrophe indicates a little extra breath. But then here is bab—what is the difference between this and the last one? The book cannot explain it, but tells you to get the distinction from your teacher. You do not see that he makes any, although he tries hard to do so. If you are disgusted and say A plain English 'bub!' the indulgent teacher nods approval. 'Almost, Can do.' Well, here are few, few and few. All the same? Oh, no! The first is on a low pitch, the second on a high pitch, and the third on some other kind of a pitch which sounds sometimes higher and sometimes lower. 'Get the distinction from your teacher,' says the book—if you can. Here we have only four of these tonal distinctions. In Foochow there are nine, I believe, and in Canton twelve. Our Chinese here call Foochow the 'dialect of devils.' That is the part of the world where you ask the servant for a lamp and he brings the stove cover, or almost any article of furniture. But proceeding, you come to bin, pin and p'in. You point to a character and the teacher says pin. You answer with the good English word 'pin,' and the teacher shakes his head. What you said was p'in. You let a little breath escape. Do not waste your breath now or you may waste it when you get to preaching. Bin and p'in may sound just alike because the p is half way between a p and a b. The only thing to do is to wait until your ear becomes accustomed to the sounds. As some one said, 'You hear every one talking as if he had a marble in his mouth, but the marble is in your ear.'

After the 'sound table' you set to work on a primer, which carries you through the common idioms and constructions of the language and gives you a lot of ready-made phrases, presumably to be used in preaching. 'Mrs. Wang wishes to walk the narrow road,' and similar worthy sentiments. You are urged to talk freely with the natives. You make a beginning, get a lot of stuff thrown back at you that you do not understand a word of, but say 'yes' and go on. If you admit you cannot comprehend, it is explained more fully and apparently with greater rapidity. By the time you are ready to send your resignation in to the Union and engage passage to America, you suddenly understand what somebody says, and decide to stay a while longer. Then you grow conceited and think you are learning the language, until one day you have a stream of gibberish poured over you that leaves you in a wilted condition. For months you wander about in a fog bank, hearing sounds and seeing ideas as trees walking. Then the mist begins to lift in places and you get an outline of things. But you don't begin to 'get into' the language till you get into the work. Your first attempt at public speaking may be in a prayer meeting eight or ten months after you begin study. The natives will be very complimentary, and you are in danger of growing conceited again if you do not know that they always say the same to ever one. Praying is the hardest thing. The first time I was asked to pray in Chinese was at the close of a service. I arose in terror, and pronounced the benediction.

One advantage of the difficulty in learning the language is that while you are studying it you are learning something about the people. They are very different from us, often very aggravating (just as we are to them and often justly). So it is sometimes just as well that you have not a large and choice vocabulary, or you might be telling people what you thought of them before you had been in the country long enough to find out, or saying a lot of ridiculous things. To promote conversation with my teacher one day, I got out an atlas, and turning to the map of Asia, explained to him what Russia was doing in the north and the grave danger in which China was placed. After dwelling on this to see if I could rouse a spark of patriotism in him, he remarked as I concluded: 'This is a pretty map. A Chinaman couldn't make a map like this.' And he never knew how near he came to getting the atlas over his head. The Chinese are not perfect. If they were, we would not be here. The great problem for the missionary is to be himself like his Master, to be his Saviour's gospel. Pray for the young missionary who is learning the language, before he begins his work and the streams flow outward which keep the heart sweet and patient. We have a great problem here in the East and a great opportunity. The points of anxiety are the missionaries and the people at home. Pray around these two points.

I have spoken of some of the difficultise in learning the language. But let no one hesitate to come to the East on that account. Every one gets discouraged and ends by learning, at least after a fashion. And after all, despite the difficulties and discouragements, there is no place for a Christian worker like the mission field in the year 1906.—W. H. Millard, Hangchow, East China.

A CRY FROM ALBANIA.

('Missionary Herald,' Boston.)

It is a remarkable fact that Albanians at home as well as Albanians who have emigrated to America are importuning the missionaries of the American Board in Macedonia as well as the officers of the board here to open Christian schools in various parts of their country. The call is most urgent, and nothing but lack of funds prevents an immediate and favorable response. The Albanians belong to a fine race—sturdy, intelligent, proud, and hospitable. They are said to number about 3,000,000—three-fifths of them Mohammedans and two-fifths Greeks and Roman Catholic Christians; but the people themselves say that at heart they are neither Mohammedans nor Christians. They have no deep faith in any religion, distrusting the priests of both confessions. Nevertheless, large numbers of them have been profoundly interested in what they have seen of the results of the Protestant missions in Macedonia and Bulgaria. Not long since an Albanian 'bey,' or prince, crossed the ocean and came directly from the wharf in Boston to the office of the American Board with a most importunate plea that the Board send help to them in Albania. He declared that the way was open and that the people would welcome Christian schools, though he admitted that nominally he was a Moslem. He declared that Albania needed just such institutions as the Board has established in the neighboring provinces of Macedonia and Bulgaria. The eager presentation of this need by this prince was most pathetic. The editor of the Albanian newspaper in Boston, in presenting a statement to the officers of the Board concerning the situation of the people, wrote the following striking words: 'Only American missions can help us in the uplifting of our people. We need Lord Jesus Christ. Then we will have love, unity, and prosperity. This is the cry of distress of 3,000,000 Albanian voices.' Is not some way to be found for responding to this importunate cry from Albania?

A MISSION PRESS.

(F. D. Phinney, Rangoon, in 'The News.')

During the month of May we put up a line of shafting at the press eighty-four feet long to carry power from our engine to our binding room, and then set it to running a new paper and book cutting machine such as we have never had before. In times past we have used hand-lever paper and book cutters, but this one machine does more work with less men to work it than three of the old style.

Then we tackled the job of getting out of twenty-seven cases the many pieces, large and small, from a ton's weight and over, down to a few ounces, which make up a large art press of the latest pattern. This was just started when a workman carelessly left a piece of wood on our smaller press of the same grade, and when he started it up the wood fell into the very heart of the machine and brought it to a standstill with a crash. It took us a full working day to get the press apart enough to take out the broken gear wheel and decide what to do about it. It cost Rs. 35 to cable to New York for a new one, and in five weeks it came back as ordered, as registered letter mail, with $4.38 postage paid on it—not too much to pay to get a month's work out of the press before the part could possibly arrive by steamer. It was a hard bit of work for both Mr. Snyder and myself to get that press to work again after the gear arrived, but now we have all our presses in commission, and very glad we are that we have them all, for our work is very pressing.

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Please call at my office or write for prospectus and reports, etc. If you want to secure a block of stock of the first allotment at 25 cents per share I advise you to act quickly, as I have already disposed of more than one-half of the first 100,000 shares.

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QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Leonora Nixon on the death of her parents, proceeds at once to the home of Lord Medway, who, being her mother's cousin had taken full control of her young son Harry Darwin on the occasion of her second marriage. The girl arrives in London to find Lord Medway dead, but his eldest son receives her with all kindness, and she is very happy with him and his young sister Lady Jane until the return of the other members of the family. The second son, Charles Thorpe, persuades her uncle, Stephen Nixon, a city merchant, to take charge of the girl, and in his home, Nora, as she was soon called, lived for six years. On the death of his only son, Arthur, who had become much attached to his cousin, Stephen Nixon dies and leaves Nora sole heiress. She removes to the home of her other uncle, Gilbert Nixon, and travels with the family through Europe. While abroad she meets her half-brother, Harry Darwin, and learns of his engagement to Lady Jane Thorpe. At Ammergau, where they witness the celebrated mystery play, she encounters two travellers, Count Waldemar and Charles Thorpe, who, owing to the death of his elder brother, is now Lord Medway. They, however, believe her to be Mr. Nixon's daughter. At Almenau, where they intend to spend some time, they again come in contact with Waldemar and his friend, who is to all except Nora known only as Mr. Torp, and Captain Ernst Falkner makes the party free of his estate. Nora fears that her cousin John goes out wild shooting with the peasant, Long Seppel, who is engaged to Rosel, the forester's daughter.
forester's daughter. Nora becomes much interested in this couple, and plans to place in their care, for a substantial sum, her cousin Arthur's grave at Almenau.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

The forester's wife and Seppel's mother were loud in their expressions of gratitude, but no entreaties could prevail on the Crag peasant to resume his seat, or wish the young people a speedy and merry wedding.

'Time enough—time enough,' he said, testily, drawing a black silk night-cap over his head, and taking up his hat, 'time enough when the day of betrothal comes.'

'But,' said the forester, 'I hope you'll go to the town and ask the judge to name a day next week for the drawing up of the surrender and marriage contract; and when all is in order, we'll have a little merry-making here, and I dare say Mees Nora won't disdain to join us, or Count Waldemar either.'

'I'm not going into town till Wednesday,' said the peasant, peevishly.

'Well, Wednesday is not long off,' observed the forester, good humoredly, 'we're not going to be unreasonable; and if Seppel sows the winter corn on his own account this year at the Crags, it's all we want, or expect.'

Nora had found an opportunity of leaving the room unperceived, and it was evident that the peasant had been put into a more congenial humor afterwards, for as he passed beneath the balcony on which she was standing, when he left the house, she heard him talking and laughing as gaily as the forester and his family, who all accompanied him as he turned into the pathway leading to the Crags.

While Nora looked after the noisy, happy party, her mind was so occupied with kind sympathy, and generous plans for future benefits to be conferred on Rosel, that she was unconscious of the approach of Waldemar and Torp, who, having fished with tolerable success in the trout streams near the village, now turned to the forester's house, to inquire about their chance of sport the ensuing day, should they go out deer-stalking.

Waldemar loitered and looked around him, Torp strode quickly forward, for, like most Englishmen, he made a business even of pleasure; and, with the most unceasing perseverance, fished and hunted alternately, pursuing his sports with an intentness and eagerness that not unfrequently made him overlook the beauties of the country about him, or caused him to consider many of them as mere impediments, which, when overcome, would serve to enhance in his own and others' eyes the triumph of success.

While Waldemar, with head uncovered and upturned smiling face, addressed Nora, and induced her to lean over the balcony to answer him, Torp, scarcely glancing toward her, merely touched his hat, and stalked into the house. He was still employed questioning the stupid old woman, who was rinsing beer-glasses in the kitchen, as to the time when the forester was expected home, when he heard his friend enter the adjacent passage, and bound up the stairs three or four steps at a time. It was in vain he cleared his throat, coughed significantly, and finally called to him. Waldemar either did not or would not hear, and Torp, with an impatient shrug of the shoulders, entered the little sitting-room, and naturally turned to the gun-rack as the object most likely to interest him while awaiting the return of the forester or his son. In order to gain a nearer view of the rifles and fowling-pieces, he pushed aside with his foot a spinning-wheel, and, on the floor where it had stood, perceived a small patent pocket-book, firmly closed with patent pencil. He picked it up, examined it for a moment, and, though there was no name or initial on the green morocco cover—no engraving on the pale amethyst that decorated the top of the pencil — he know that it could only belong to Nora Nixon, and therefore pitched it carelessly on the nearest window-stool. This would not be worth recording, had he not afterwards occasionally interrupted his inspection of the fire-arms in order to glance towards the neat little book, and ended by once more taking it up, and then deliberately walking out of the room.

Restoring it to its owner would, he thought, serve to interrupt a tete-a-tete that had already lasted long enough; yet he hesitated, and hardly knew how to put his plan in execution, when, on reaching the lobby, he caught a glimpse of Waldemar through the door that opened on the balcony. He was sitting on a wooden bench with Nora, bending forwards, and explaining the last drawings he had made in his sketch-book, which was spread open between them. The noise of the stream before the house prevented Torp from hearing what Waldemar said, when, pointing to some spot on the paper, he observed, 'It was somewhere here that Torp shot the black-cock yesterday morning, and with a rifle too! He is a capital shot with a bullet, and hunts with a patience and perseverance that is at times quite incomprehensible to me. I like deer-stalking as well as most sportsmen, and will climb, and creep, and crawl as long as any one; but to stand for hours waiting for a shot, either in the twilight or moonlight, is a thing I can't endure, so I generally leave him with the forester or Franz, and take refuge in the nearest hut. We were last night on this alp, the highest about here; in fact, it can only be used in the heat of summer, and the cattle are to leave it in a day or two; but the view from it is magnificent, and will well repay you for the trouble of mounting.'

'Do you think I could undertake such a walk?' asked Nora. 'Your drawing gives me the idea of a very wild place.'

'It is a wild place, and is called the Wild Alp,' answered Waldemar; 'but I have taken it into my head that you can not only walk but also climb well, and that difficulties would not easily discourage you.'

Nora smiled.

'We have had such remarkably fine weather lately,' he continued, 'that I may safely recommend you to undertake the excursion; one day's rain, however, would make part of the way impracticable for a lady, on account of the cows' stockings.'

'Cow's stockings?' repeated Nora, interrogatively.

'I mean holes in the swampy ground which have been made by the passage of cattle in wet weather, when they follow each other in single file, stepping regularly into these holes, then filled with water, and carefully avoiding the more solid mud around them. After a succession of footbaths of this discription, you may imagine the appearance of the cows.'

'I can,' said Nora, interrupting him with a laugh, 'and understand your hint so well that I shall certainly choose dry weather for an expedition to the Wild Alp.'

'Why not make it to-morrow,' rejoined Waldemar, eagerly, 'and let me accompany you?'

'If I could persuade Jack!' began Nora. 'Oh, never mind him, cried Waldemar. 'Take Rosel with you, who can make herself useful, and carry a basket of provisions. You don't mind getting up at daybreak, I hope?'

'Not at all, and you tempt me so strongly that I really must endeavor to make arrangements, with both Jack and Rosel, to start at four o'clock to-morrow morning. I suppose that is early enough?'

'If Monsieur Jaques go with you,' said Waldemar, 'you might as well make a two days' tour, and go on to the Kerbstein lake.' He placed a sketch before her, in which high mountains enclosed an apparently more deep than extensive sheet of water; towards the foreground some remarkably jagged rock impeded a stream that flowed from it, forming long low cascades; and in a sheltered nook, the probable opening into a narrow valley, stood a solitary chalet built half of stone and half of wood, fishing-nets pending from the balcony, and a couple of roughly-made boats so near that Nora scarcely required the explanation given when he added, 'That's the Kerbstein fisherman's house, where you could remain the night; Torp has already spent a day there, and says the people are uncommonly civil; by-the-by, he might go with us—or meet us at the lake—or something?'

'No, thank you,' said Torp, who had reached the door to the balcony a couple of minutes previously, and now stood leaning against it. 'You seem to have quite forgotten that if we do not hunt to-morrow you proposed going to Saint Hubert's chapel, and afterwards across the mountains into Tyrol. I know you are expected at Herrenburg.'

These last words were uttered with such meaning, and seemed to cause some annoyance to Waldemar.

'I have fixed no time for my return home, Torp,' he answered, a little impatiently, 'and having been accepted as guide to the Wild Alp by Mees Nora, you must excuse my leaving you either to hunt with Franz, or inspect the ancient altar at Saint Hubert's without me.'

'I cannot allow you to break an engagement on my account,' said Nora, 'for if I want a guide one can easily be found in the village. In fact, the painter Florian has already offered his services through our landlady, and I ought to have gone to see him and his mother long ago, as it was at their relation's house I was so hospitably received at Ammergau.' She spoke without looking at Torp, for she was vexed that, having heard her ready acceptance of Waldemar's offer, he had not already been made aware of her intention to decline his being invited to join their party; she felt, too, some natural irritation at his thinking it necessary to defend his friend from the imaginary danger of her society, and not a little increase of indignation at his interference on all occasions.

'Am I to understand that you have changed your mind, and will not accept my escort?' asked Waldemar, rising.

'Precisely,' answered Nora. 'I shall defer my excursion to the Wild Alp until next week, and spend to-morrow in the village. The old castle on the hill deserves a visit, and when there I can amuse myself rebuilding the edifice in imagination—it will not be difficult, as they say it was inhabited toward the end of the last century.'

'So!' cried Waldemar gaily. 'So you build castles in the air occasionally?'

'Rather say continually,' replied Nora, laughing; 'for since I entered the Bavarian highlands every hill has been supplied with a castle, and every dale with a cottage!'

'And have you peopled your castles and cottages?' asked Waldemar.

'N—o,' answered Nora, and a sudden melancholy overspread her features, for the light question had brought strongly to her recollection her depressingly isolated position. Of the few near relations left her, was there one she could ask to live in a German cot or castle with her; Georgina would call such a residence being buried alive; Jack was a mere boy, full of youthful frolic, with a decided inclination to enjoy the world and its pleasures to the utmost; his brother Samuel she scarcely knew, and friends she had none! Yes—one—Irene Schaumberg; but what changes might not a ten years' separation have produced in her regard! These thoughts had but flashed through her mind, however, when Waldemar, surprised by her seriousness, said, with a mixture of curiosity and interest:

'Not peopled! not swarming with English friends and relations!'

Nora shook her head.

'So much the better,' he said, reseating himself on the wooden bench beside her, and nodding a laughing defiance to Torp,—'so much the better; there will be the more room for Bavarians and Tyroleans! You really must allow me, Mees Nora, to accompany you to this ruin to-morrow; I know something of architecture, and we can build and plan together in the most satisfactory manner imaginable. Now don't refuse, or I shall think it time to be offended.'

'I cannot well refuse,' answered Nora, smiling, 'seeing that the ruins of Waltenburg are quite as much at your service as mine.'

'And you will permit me to go there with you, or,'—he added, correcting himself — 'to be there at the same time that you are?'

'Of course,' said Nora, as she rose from her lowly seat. 'Until the castle is mine, I cannot raise the drawbridge, and refuse you entrance.' When passing Torp, who stood in the doorway, she perceived her pocket-book in his hand.

'This is yours,' he said, coldly handing it to her; 'I found it on the floor in the room below stairs.'

'It is mine—thank you,' said Nora, and a so unwonted color spread over her face as she received it, that Waldemar's attention was instantly attracted.

'I wish,' he said, 'that I had found your book; it evidently contains secrets, and you fear that Torp, in looking for the owner's name inside, may have discovered—'

'I have no fears of the kind,' said Nora, interrupting him. 'Nothing, I am sure, would have induced Mr. Torp to open this book or read a line of its contents. If he had not known it to be mine, he would have left it in the parlor.'

Torp seemed to consider even a word of assurance unnecessary.

'You do not deny that there are secrets in it, Mees Nora,' persisted Waldemar, 'and I would give much to possess it. See, here are my sketches of Ammergau; you have more than once said you wished to possess them. Let us make an exchange—they are yours for the note-book!'

Nora thought over the contents of her little green book, and then dropped it into her pocket. Secrets such as Waldemar perhaps expected to find in it there were none. She had got the habit during her solitary hours in Russell square of taking notes when reading, of writing lists of books, short critques of those just read, and other matters of an equally unimportant description. A box full of such small volumes had been left in Mrs. Ducker's care in England, and any of them, or many of them, she would, without hesitation, have given for the tempting sketches now offered her; but the little green book in question unfortunately contained in its side-pocket the letter that Charles Thorpe had written to her uncle ten years previously, and a few memoranda, which, if shown to Torp by Waldemar, would inevitably lead to explanations that she by no means desired.

'I am sorry I cannot make the exchange you propose,' she said, turning away; 'I wish these sketches had some other price.'

'Stay,' cried Waldemar, springing after her to the head of the staircase, 'listen to me, Mees Nora—the sketches have another price; they shall be yours for—for—a cup of coffee made by you yourself for me—any day you please on any of the Alps about here.'

'A cup of coffee!' repeated Nora, incredulously. 'You shall have a dozen, if you desire it.'

'I shall remind you of this agreement,' said Waldemar.

'You need not,' she answered, laughing, 'I shall take care not to let you forget it.'

Waldemar could scarcely wait until she was out of hearing before he exclaimed, 'You see, Torp, I shall win the wager.'

'Perhaps you may,' he answered, drily; 'that you will make a fool of yourself is, however, even more certain, and I greatly fear that your father will think that I led you into temptation.'

'Pshaw!' cried Waldemar, impatiently. 'I acknowledge that I am considerably smitten with this black-eyed nymph of the Thames; but I could go to Herrenburg to-morrow, and in a week—or—let us say, a fortnight, I could forget her—yes, I think I could forget her in a fortnight or three weeks.'

'Then go,' said Torp, earnestly, 'go while the effort is easily made,' and you will spare yourself and your family a world of annoyance. I have made the inquiries about these Nixons that you desired, and heard to-day, from a friend who knows everybody in London, that this man has undoubtedly a large fortune, but also a large family; there are sons in Australia and elsewhere, one a lawyer in London, and the interesting youth now here, called Jack. The eldest daughter is well known in town from being constantly with the Savage Waywards, the younger my friend cannot well remember, he believes she has resided chiefly in the country; some people supposed her consumptive, others said she was eccentric, and many now assert she is dead. We know that she is neither dead nor consumptive, but I think the word eccentric may be used when describing her. At all events, according to the letter, the young ladies may "be worth" about twenty thousand pounds a-piece!'

'It is the connexion and not the fortune I wanted to hear about,' said Waldemar, with a look of annoyance.

'My informant,' continued Torp, 'could not give me much more information on that subject than I gave you at Ammergau. The founder of the family, according to the legend, was a peasant boy who wandered to London in the Whittington fashion and afterwards made a fortune in trade. This is an old story, and a convenient one for finding arms when they become necessary; whether true or not is of little importance, for though love might manage to blind you, your father would certainly put on his spectacles when examining the geneology of the Nixons, and nothing but the most enormous fortune would induce him to overlook its defects. Perhaps, after saying so much, I ought to add, that one of this family married a relation of ours many years ago.'

'Ah!' said Waldemar, 'such marriages cause no commotion in an English family!'

'The lady was a widow, and perfectly at liberty,' answered Torp; 'so, though my father greatly disapproved, and, indeed, opposed the marriage, which turned out even worse than he expected, he could not prevent it. I have spoken to little purpose, Waldemar, if it has not yet become evident to you that one of this family is no match for a Bendorff or Herrenburg, who has every chance of succeeding to a principality and becoming a Serene Highness in the course of time.'

'That's it,' cried Waldemar, 'that chance is what makes my father so hard to please. I hope your succession to an English earldom has not served to hamper you in any way.

'I have not thought much about the matter as far as concerns myself,' answered Torp, 'but my brother gave me much trouble about ten years ago, when I was obliged strenuously to oppose his making a disagreeable match of this kind. Oddly enough,' he added, 'it was one of these Nixons, the daughter of that relative of ours of whom I spoke just now, that he took it into his head to marry. The very name of this family is odious to me ever since, for though Medway yielded to my remonstrances in the end, we quarrelled a whole year about the matter. Do not expect me, however, to make the same efforts for you, Waldemar; but I am ready and willing to leave Almenau to-morrow, and share your flight from this nymph of the Thames as you call her.'

'No Torp, I ask no such sacrifice. You are right; I shall order horses for to-morrow morning, and leave without again seeing Mees Nora. In four-and-twenty hours, my friend, I shall be at Herrenburg, admiring the magnificent dress of Irene, Countess Schaumberg, and making grave inquiries about the education of my unruly little ward, Adelheid.'

'That's right!' said Torp, 'I should not have thought a retreat so necessary if I had not seen plainly to-day what has happened to Falkner.'

'There is no doubt how that affair will end,' said Waldemar laughing; 'Ernst evidently hopes to persuade the other nymph to follow him into Hungary, and if he succeed, she will not be the first Englishwoman who has married into 'our' regiment as we call it, from having so many relations among the officers. My brother tells me that two of his best friends have English wives, patterns of perfection by all accounts, women who stop at home and all that sort of thing; and I suspect it is the recollection of them that has made Falkner think of Mees Nixie. She is not ill-looking, however, far from it, but not to be compared to Nora—my Nora—our Nora! I wonder he did not choose Nora!'

'I wish he had,' said Torp, 'or rather I wish the whole family and their projected tombstone were in some other Bavarian village. After I have hunted on the Wild Alp you may expect me at Herrenburg, as I shall of course miss you greatly and find it dull here without you. But go you must, Waldemar, and without delay, for I see plainly that this girl is just the sort of person likely to make you more desperately in love than you have ever yet been, and that is saying a good deal.'

'Ah, ha. Then you admit that she is charming.'

'She is dangerous,' said Torp, 'and—a—you will go to the Valley of the Inn to-morrow, old fellow, won't you?'

'I will,' answered Waldemar, heroically.

VOLUME II.

CHAPTER I.

A RUSTIC STUDIO.

Nora was in the village at so early an hour the next morning that most of the inhabitants were at church, for it is there the Highland peasant commences both work and holiday, invoking a blessing alike on toil and pleasure. The sound of the well-played organ induced her to follow some dilatory laborers into the handsome edifice, which, with its showily decorated altar, was the pride of the parish. She saw her companions doff their battered straw hats, stroke down their hair on their forehead, and reverently kneel down, while bright beams of earliest sunshine, finding an entrance through the high narrow windows, passed over their rugged features, and directed her glance to other groups of men and women who, in remote corners or at side altars, forgetful of the presence of those around them, gave an outward expression to their devotion, both in feature and posture, which is said to be a peculiarity of southern nations, but seems common to all votaries of the Roman Catholic religion.

The service was soon over, the congregation, not having time to linger in or about the churchyard as on Sundays, dispersed at once, and Nora turned towards the not far distant house of Florian and his mother. It had a rather smarter air than the dwelling around it, had light-green jalousies, and no trees in front, perhaps to prevent the passers-by from overlooking the shop-window at the left side of the entrance, which displayed a collection of heterogeneous articles, such as pipes, coarse cutlery, and writing materials, thread and tape of the most glaring colors, tobacco, twine, lidless boxes full of gigantic brass and steel thimbles, harlequin leather balls, silk kerchiefs, and samples of sugar, coffee, and liquorice.

The shop itself was a long narrow room, with a very townlike counter, behind which were shelves reaching to the ceiling well stored with printed cottons, woollen stuffs, and cloth; while on the opposite wall, placed conveniently within reach of customers, there were various implements of husbandry, fishing-tackle, wooden toys, and a great variety of straw and felt hats. Madame Cramer, a cheerful-looking little woman, dressed in a dark cotton gown by no means unfashionably made, and with partially grey hair neatly and becomingly braided, bent over the counter and asked Nora in what way she could serve her.

Nora requested to see some straw hats, but having, while looking at them, mentioned that she was the bearer of messages from Ammergau, Madame Cramer pushed them aside and began to speak of her relations and of her son, in amusing forgetfulness of her duties as shopkeeper. Nora was soon made aware that in Florian all her hopes and affections were centred; on him all the money she and her husband had saved had been expended; her greatest sorrow in life had been parting with him, though but for a time. 'For he went to study in Munich,' she said, proudly, 'and is an artist, and would have remained there until he had made himself renowned; but the old man died, and the village wanted a painter, so he came back, though with a heavy heart; and when we talked over matters together, and he told me what hundreds and hundreds of painters were in Munich, and how many more years he must study before he could hope to be what he intended, I could not help advising him to retain his father's privilege of being village painter, which afforded a good and creditable subsistence, and proposed spending all the ready money I possessed in building an addition to the house. Well, Miss, after some hesitation he consented, and for his sake I refused to marry the baker; and what with the building of his own 'ately' as he calls his workshop, and the repairs of altars in the churches, and the gildings, and the carvings, he was wonderfully contented for some time, but,' she added with a sigh, 'that did not last long, he could not take kindly to the other work—'

'What other work?' asked Nora.

'The house-painting and varnishing,' she answered; 'and I cannot blame him, for it is below him, as I may say, now that he is an artist, and paints so beautifully in the style of Michael Angely! You'll step upstairs, I hope, Miss, and look at his cartoons?'

'I should like to see them very much,' answered Nora; 'but it is still so early, that I have time enough to look at your printed calicoes, and choose one of these straw hats for my mountain walks, before we disturb him.'

The hat she chose was very coarse, very stiff, and bore a strong resemblance to a flattened extinguisher. She did not, to the great surprise of Madame Cramer, look in the small glass to see whether or not it were becoming; and when some ribbon was afterwards produced for her inspection, she merely said, 'Black, if you please,' and began an examination of the cottons and stuffs on the shelves behind the counter.

'I shall require some of these things before long,' she observed, mounting the little ladder that enabled her to take a view of the contents of the upper shelf, 'and then you must tell me the prices.'

'If you would like to have the marks explained,' said Madame Cramer, 'I'm sure I have no objection. It will not be necessary to have a second price when dealing with you, but the peasants are so accustomed to haggle and bargain that they would think themselves cheated if I did not reduce my demand; so I always ask a greutzer or two more than I afterwards take, and then they go away satisfied with themselves and with me.'

Nora was amused, and some time elapsed imperceptibly while she learned to keep shop. The mystic numbers and letters were made perfectly intelligible to her, and also, in some degree, the profits and losess of a village trader. She learned that peasants incurred debts quite as readily, and often as thoughtlessly, as people in other ranks of life; some but paid an old account in order to commence a new one; and her proposal to Madame Cramer to insist on ready-money payments in future was answered by a shake of the head, and an assurance that all her customers would desert her, and go to one Hans Maier in the neighboring town, who had injured her enough already by obliging her to keep many articles in her shop, and Nora was conducted up stairs by a remarkably plain, red-haired, and very freckled girl, of the name of Vevey. She was the adopted daughter of Madame Cramer, and Nora, struck by her likeness to some one she had seen occasionally at the inn, asked her if she had any relation there.

'The sennerin on the landlord's alp is my sister,' she answered, smiling, 'and you have seen her perhaps every Sunday morning. I shall make her guess who spoke of her when I go to the alp to-morrow.'

'Rather tell me at what hour you leave the village,' said Nora, 'for I should greatly like to go with you.'

'When you please, miss; it is quite an easy path, and hardly two hours walk.'

'I must chose the latest hour possible,' said Nora, 'as I hope to induce some others to join us who are not very early risers.'

Vevey now led the way along a short passage, tapped rather timidly at a door and having obtained permission to enter, held it open for Nora to pass her, and then closed it, and withdrew so noiselessly, that Florian continued his occupation totally unconscious of the presence of a stranger. He was a pale, dark-haired, small man, with a perfectly picturesque beard, open shirt-collar, and well-daubed linen blouse, and stood before a cast-iron cross intended for the churchyard. Though only painting it black to defend it from rust, his posture was that of an artist before his easel; and he seemed to encourage the delusion by having hung his pot of black paint on the thumb of his left hand, as if it had been a palette, stopping occasionally to look at the progress of his work, and turning his head from side to side in a manner that greatly amused Nora, until, on a nearer approach, she perceived that there was a small picture in the centre of the cross, which might be supposed to have caused the pantomime.

Nora's visit to artists' studios had been frequent enough in former times to make her acquainted with the almost unavoidable litter and disorder usual in such places, but anything like that around her now she had never beheld. Beside the usual casts of legs and arms in plaster of Paris, half finished pictures, sketches, palettes, brushes and colors, there were all the more ordinary requisites for house-painting. Window-frames were placed with portraits against the wall to dry, and near them a couple of small coffins of a bright blue color, such as were usually placed 'over' the graves of children in the churchyard. On shelves round the room there was a large collection of distemper colors in earthenware pots, and numerous filigree arabesque patterns for the decoration of the walls of rooms and ceilings, while angels with broken wings, saints with tarnished draperies, and various pieces of curiously carved wood, still awaited repairs from the skilful hand of the village artist.

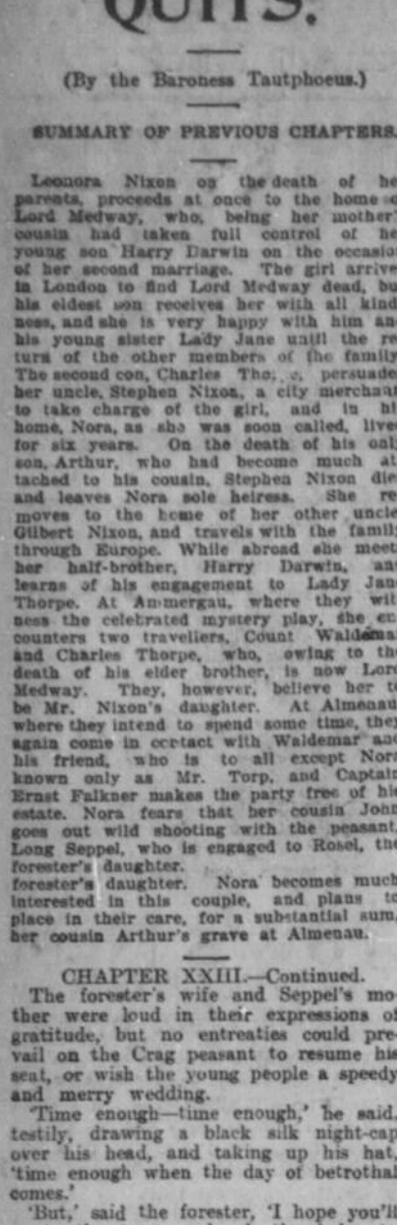
How long Meister Florian might have continued to advance and retire before the black cross, had he not been interrupted by Nora, it is hard to say. He started when she addressed him, made some apology for having supposed her Genoveva, and then, for her use, began to disencumber an old brown leather chair of its accumulated lumber. Nora did not wait for the completion of this operation, but began at once to speak of Ammergau and his relations there, the great drama and the wood-carvers.

Florian's embarrassment was at an end; he listened attentively, and answered eagerly. She spoke of Munich and his studies there, and asked to see some drawings. Willingly he brought his large portfolio, and exhibited a succession of copies in chalks from well-known busts and statues; but they bore testimony to more assiduity than talent. His attempts in oil were of the same description; and Nora saw that though he might in time, and with perseverance, become perhaps a good copyist, he was no genius struggling with adverse fate, as she had been somewhat romantically inclined to imagine him.

'I wonder you have not tried landscape painting,' she observed, after having patiently listened to his complaints about the difficulty of getting people to sit for their portraits. 'In such a country as this you could never be at a loss for studies, and mountains, lakes, and trees must submit to be sketched and painted how and when you please.'

(To be continued.)

Vancouver Island turned out 43,564,712 feet of lumber in 1905, and 40,249,818 feet in 1904.





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CARE OF RUSSIAN CONVICTS

Bank Account That Each Prisoner Keeps.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS WHICH ARE OBSERVED—FARE ON PRISON TABLES—TEA AND CIGARETTES IN CELLS—INMATES PAID FOR WORK AND MONEY SENT TO THEIR FAMILIES.

Wherever you go in Russia you see a huge writing table; it is a ponderous but very orderly engine. There are stores and scores of neatly arranged documents upon it and stored in its capacious drawers — documents everywhere.

Russia is ruled by documents, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail,' not by the Czar or by the Ministers, but by the little official 100 roubles (between £10 and £11) a month down in the country. 'The law is a saint, but the little official is a devil,' a peasant says. The little official sets the ball rolling perhaps 2,000 miles away. He fills up a form; this goes on and is added to; afterward it goes on, and afterward on. It is a sacred thing; it comes to St. Petersburg, the answer yes or no is attached, and it goes on its weary course back again. Months before it arrives the peasant has forgotten what it was all about.

Long after Port Arthur had fallen there were scores of officials in St. Petersburg engaged in filling up documents about its stores and guns and troops; it is true they were no more, but the documents had to be filled up. In my callow youth I rather thought the income tax people at home were skilful at this game, but they are mere babes in arms in comparison with the Russian official; he loves his work. Arrayed in a uniform, he spends delightful days in compiling documents.

On the occasion of my visit to the cellular prison I was presented with voluminous prison documents. It was bad enough, I thought, to be in prison, but to have to go through the torture chamber of furnishing information for these documents must be a little prelude to Hades.

Once having passed through this documentary chamber of horrors, all was well. I was in the prison and everything was very human. The prisoners were working in the weaving room or the great printing room, or at some small trade in their comfortable cells. They were human beings treated in a human way. Their hair was not cut short; they shaved or not as they liked. They talked freely together; they were not in the least afraid of the governor; they looked healthy and well fed; they were smoking and chatting at their work.

A bell rang, the dinner bell. I begged to be allowed to have a prisoner's dinner. It was a most excellent repast—much better than I could have got in the abominable and extravagantly dear St. Petersburg restaurants. The worst feature of Russian daily life are these horrible, extortionate restaurants. There was a large bowl of very good bouillon, with plenty of meat and vegetables in it; there was a great plate of a small, round, yellow seed prepared in some appetizing way, and there was a huge hunch of black bread. I was hungry, but I could not get through half the allowance. A cigarette afterward, then again around the great prison with its 1,500 prisoners.

And now there was a pleasant surprise in store for me, and an explanation also of much that I had wondered at. On going into a cell where two men were engaged at chair making I noticed just inside the door, attached to the wall by a little clip, what looked like a grocer's bill. I took it down and examined it. It was folded in the middle and one half was an exact duplicate of the other half. It was a puzzling little document with a certain homely air about it. I read an order for tea and sugar, tobacco, cigarettes and white bread addressed to the governor of the prison, amounting in all to seven shillings.

I asked the deputy governor what this meant. He explained that all prisoners were paid for their labor; the surplus; the surplus that remained, after deducting the cost of their maintenance, went to them absolutely. Each prisoner had a little banking account, and each day he was credited with his earnings and debited with his maintenance; the balance is his, part to spend and part to remain till when he goes out. If he is married, two-thirds of it is sent weekly to his wife.

'And what might that balance in his favor be a week?' I asked.

'A good workman can clear for himself 15s. a week. These two men are good workmen; they earn about 30s. a week between them. One is married, 10s. a week goes to his wife; the other is not, but he has a stoppage for cash, and for a new suit of clothes when he goes out. He came in here in rags. Thus, they have about ten shillings a week to spend here as they like. This order is, as you see, for tea and tobacco.

Now the perpetual teapot and cigarette were explained. These two prisoners had in their cell a large pot of hot tea, and they were smoking cigarettes as they worked, and they paid for these things themselves. I asked permission to keep this little order form of the two prisoners. Certainly, I might have the left hand side as soon as it was checked off with the right hand side in the office, but the right hand side must be returned to the prisoners as their voucher. I have this order form before me as I write; it is the most wonderful and kindly little prison document I have ever seen, and I could only wish that a certified copy of it might be printed in England.

And so on upon our rounds. In every cell and in every room there was the teapot and the cigarette and the great hunch of white bread. For myself I preferred the good prison black bread with a pinch of salt and a cucumber; it is a most excellent brand. The hours went by quickly. We came to another part of the prison and I remarked that the prisoners were wearing civilian clothes as they worked.

'Here in Russia,' the deputy governor explained, 'we make a difference in the social class of prisoners. Thus, a prisoner who has been a gentleman is kept by himself; he is not made to mix with prisoners whose habits differ widely from his own. So here are doctors, barristers, notaries and bank clerks who have committed some fraud or crime. We try not to break their self-respect by mixing them with the more ordinary jail-bird.'

In yet another part of the prison were the political prisoners. They were allowed to do practically what they liked. They had a special garden for exercise; they might write and receive letters; they had large, comfortable cells.

Here it was that a curious thing occurred which impressed me very much. It had got around the prison that an Englishman was visiting. A political prisoner, who said he was an American citizen and had been in prison four years untried, sent his card and requested to see me. I was at once allowed to see him and to speak to him in English, though no official understood a word of what we said.

THE HORROR OF NEEDLESS NOISES.

(W. D. Howells, in 'Harper's' for November.)

It is the needlessness of most noises that renders them insufferable. You sleep very well through the roar of a wintry storm, but if some one has forgotten to fasten a blind, and it begins to bang, then you are lost; you might as well get up and locate that blind and fasten it first as last. The manifold noises of your steamer's plunge through the night, with the perpetual wash of the sea, unite in a lullaby to which the worst conscience sinks into repose; but a snore breaking from the next stateroom recalls the memory of all one's sins. The rush and leap and incessant but varied grind and clang of the sleeping-car become soothing at last, but a radiator, beginning to fizz and click after the steam has been turned off, seems to leave the would-be sleeper no resource but suicide; if you could get at the second engineer, and leave him weltering in his gore, you could snatch a few cat-naps before morning; but you cannot get at the second engineer after midnight in most hotels. Continuous noises and necessary noises are things you can adjust senses or your spirits to; but the noise without a reason, without an apparent right, like the gnawing of a rat in the wainscot, is what drives so many to perdition; and the clatter of the power-dory will probably ere long fill the asylums from the seaside cottages. It is not impossible, however, that many summer cottages are now being equipped with machine-guns that will sweep every power-dory from the sea. These guns will be worked on a pivot and will equally clear the roads of unmuffled automobiles, and blow to atoms any motorman about to sound the whistle of a trolley car.

A FOUR STORY FARM.

(Columbia 'Herald.')

From Howard county comes the tale of a four-story farm. Charles Ridgeway is its owner, and the farm is situated near Fayette. Mr. Ridgeway has a fine clover field. Beneath the clover is one of the richest beds of coal, and underneath the coal is a fine bed of shale, from which excellent building bricks are made. In and above the clover is an apple orchard, on which there is an abundant crop of apples. This makes a four-story farm—shale, coal, clover, apples—and shows how the wealth is piled up in Missouri.

Thorns in the Flesh.

Even worse is the agony of corns. Why suffer? Cure is waiting in every drug store in the form of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which relieves at once, cures thoroughly and without pain. For good results use only 'Putnam's.'

IN THE AFRICAN PYGMY FOREST.

SOME GLIMPSES OF A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

(By William Edgar Geil, author of 'A Yankee in Pygmy Land.')

The pygmy forest is barbarous. I was not long in this shadeland before feeling the awful influence of the wilderness by which I was environed. Multitudes of monkeys in the trees occupied themselves making imp-like sounds, and occasionally a gray parrot flew across our green course. These feathered citizens cheered our drooping hearts. At last I saw a real pygmy! And I managed to photograph him! Later on we met two more pygmies. One carried on his bare back a small wicker basket of provisions. In his hand a bow and two iron-tipped arrows, and rolled up in a small leaf were some half-dozen other shafts tipped with a most insidious and deadly poison. In the use of these to kill large game the small man relied entirely upon the action of the poison, and put no reliance whatever on the force of the shaft's entry into the beast or its cutting power. One of the graceful pygmies undertook to be my guide through the tangled wood of the vast solitude to the hunt village of Bili, where we arrived at high noon with open pores and relaxed ambition. I had tramped after this Liliputian scout for some two hours and marked his lordly air, superb and dignified carriage, quick step, and skilful, often comical movements, in dodging about trees and over the most slippery and difficult places. 'Earth' seemed to spring beneath him as he walked.' Indeed, his airy movement suggested Philetas of Cos, who was, so an ancient writer tells us, so light as well as diminutive that he wore leaden soles to his shoes to keep him from being blown away.

As so little accurate information is available about these wee ones of the eternal twilight, I will give some personal points about their physical make-up. Homer, Herodotus and other ancients wrote about them, but only from rumor or out of a full imagination, but here is a description which I wrote down on the spot, in the heart of the fetich forest.

The pygmies can be briefly described as broad-chested, the males a few inches over four feet in height, the women shorter, but not uniform in size, short-necked, brownish black in color, and covered more or less with stiff, black hair. I think they are not any smaller in one section than another, and from the information I can gather, there are more women than men pygmies. One sultan of the pygmies had a long white beard, though certainly not 40 years of age. Their life in the forest is very hard, but they are always strong-looking, sinewy and muscular. I have never seen a weak-looking pygmy. . . . . This diminutive man of the sylvan shades is of a far higher order of intelligence than the blacks of superior physique beside whose villages he encamps. He will become the Jap of the forest. It is to be remembered that of the yellow races the Japanese, the most aggressive and Yankee-like, are the smallest. The pygmy is proud and independent. In that grand but gloomy woodland I have seen him strut proudly with his bow and arrows as ever in Sherwood forest strutted brave Robin Hood and his men. The pygmy is a very creditable specimen of savage humanity. He is sprung from an ancient race, which was likely always savage, although I several times thought I saw traces of an ancient civilization, but further investigations will be necessary to establish the fact.

THE UNION JACK.

The Union Jack is our national British flag, as distinguished from the banner known as the royal standard. It is a heraldic combination of the banners of St. George, of England; St. Andrew, of Scotland, and St. Patrick, of Ireland. The first Union Jack was designed, in compliance with a royal proclamation of James I., in the year 1606. There had previously been many disputes as to precedence of the English and Scotch banners, and it was decided to prevent further difficulties by uniting the two flags. On Jan. 1, 1801, the second Union Jack was produced, the union with Ireland having made it necessary to incorporate the banner of St. Patrick. This second Jack is that in use at the present day. The banner of St. George is a red cross (the great symbol of the Christian faith) on a white ground, the ground being represented by a narrow border of white only. The banner of St. Andrew is a white cross, in the form of the letter X on a blue ground, and that of St. Patrick a similar red cross on a white ground. The difference in width between the strips or borders of white in the flag is of importance to its accurate representation.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

Not Sick but Tired and Weak

You do not like to think that you are sick, but you lack the snap and vigor of other times. Not only are you weak bodily, but the vital organs are also slow and uncertain in action. The heart is weak, digestion is imperfect, the liver is torpid the bowels sluggish and the system run down in a general way.

What you need to start you on the way to health is a restorative such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to form new, rich blood, to increase the amount of nerve force, and instil new vigor into the whole body.

It is marvellous what this great food cure will do for a run-down human system, and what it does is not in the way of temporary assistance, but rather of certain and lasting benefit—because it actually builds up the system.

Note your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

AN EGYPTIAN SINBAD

ANCIENT SEAMAN'S YARN TRANSLATED FROM HIEROGLYPHIC TEXT OF PHARAOH'S TIMES.

Prof. Golenieschcft, of St. Petersburg, has published in the current number of the Paris 'Recueil des Travaux' the hieroglyphic text and translation of a most interesting papyrus now in the collection of the Hermitage Museum. The papyrus was found at Feshen some years ago, but has not been hitherto published on acount of the difficulty of reproducing the red ink in which it was written. The document purports to be the report of a most adventurous voyage, made by an Egyptian captain, who wishes to be introduced to the Court of Pharaoh, in order to relate to His Majesty the wonders he encountered. The colophon which is appended at the end enables us to date the composition with considerable certainty. It reads: 'It is written from the beginning to the end by the scribe of cunning fingers. Ameni-amen-ra-may; he lived a life of prosperity and health.' This name marks it as a work of the period of the twelfth dynasty, about B. C. 2800, a time when Egypt was beginning to expand its power and trade beyond the Nile Valley. The ancient mariner begins by saying: 'I was going to the mines of Pharaoh, in a ship of 150 cubits, with 150 sailors, who had seen Heaven and Earth, and whose hearts were stronger than lions.' Truly, a band of fearless venturers; but ill fate awaited them. 'The wind rose and threw up mighty waves, but as for me, I seized a piece of wood, but all who were in the vessel perished, not one remaining.'

The shipwrecked man was washed ashore on an island, and after three days began to search for food. It appears from the account that it was no desert island, but one rich in food of fruits, herbs, and all manner of good things, and the sailor ate his full and 'made an offering to the gods' in his gratitude. Scarcely had he finished his meal when a new adventure awaited him. 'Suddenly,' he says, 'I heard a noise as of thunder, and the earth shook.' He then saw drawing near to him 'a huge serpent of terrible aspect, his body overlaid with gold, his color of bright lapis lazuli.' The serpent, however, appears to have been a kindly beast, for after asking how he came to the island, he opened his mouth and carried him to his resting place, where he finds a tribe of serpents, seventy-five in all. We now come to a most valuable passage. The serpent king says: 'If thou hast come to me it is God who has let me live. It is he who has brought thee to this "isle of the blest," where nothing is lacking and which is filled with all good things.' This reference at so early a period to the 'Isle of the blest' Prof. Golenieschcft points out as showing how old is this tradition, which appears in later Egyptian, Greek, and Arabic tradition. The serpent king tells his guest that after three months 'a ship shall come from thine own land and thou shall go to thine own land.'

Like many another mariner, this Egyptian sailor waits anxiously, and climbs a tall tree to watch for the ship, and he runs in haste to tell his king serpent, but he finds that, with the proverbial knowledge of that reptile, he knows all about it. The rescued one is not allowed to go away empty handed. The king says: 'Farewell, go to thy house, and see thy little children again; let thy name be good in thy town; these are my wishes for thee.' Full of gratitude, the sailor promises to mention the king to Pharaoh, and return with a ship of treasures 'such as are fit for a god, a friend of men in a far-off land.' The answer of the serpent is valuable. 'When thou shall depart from this place, thou shall never more see this isle, for it will be changed into waves.' Such are the main details of this document, but amid the romance it is possible to trace some solid substratum of truth. The islands filled with serpents may have some basis if we suppose that the voyage had not been on the open sea, but up the Nile to the regions about Khartoum and the Bahr-el-Gazal. Here the voyager would come upon the great marshes and the islands of sudd or vegetation, which, at that remote period, would be swarming with serpents and the great amphibia.

In the time of the kings of the twelfth dynasty, especially in the time of Sankhkara and Amenemhat I., many half-military, half-trading expeditions were sent up the Nile, and no doubt the voyagers returned with many a mariner's yarn. These floating islands, often covered with vegetation, and even trees, during storms or heavy floods, became saturated and sank out of sight, as the serpent king predicted. This idea of the locality is indicated when we see the presents which the sailor brings away. 'Precious perfumes of Cassia, of sweet woods, Kohl, abundance of incense, ivory tusks, baboons, and apes,' all of which are products of Nubia and the Upper Nile. The time occupied in the journey, three months each way, would be about the time required, and certainly not sufficient for a voyage to Punt or Somaliland, on the open sea. No doubt these ancient navigators, like those of mor emodern times, told these tales of strange adventure partially to deter others and to keep to themselves the ancient El Dorados of Africa, and also to give an exalted idea of their bravery.

Prof. Golenieschcft says it is probable that it was some such ancient seaman's yarn, coming in after years as part of the flotsam and jetsam of folk-lore which formed the basis of the story of Sinbad the Sailor. That this charming story of the Arabian Nights is one composed of old stories gathered from many sources is beyond doubt. Two incidents can be traced to Old Babylonian sources. The great Rokh bird that carries the hero away is evidently a survival of the story of Etana trying to fly to heaven, holding on to an eagle, a legend which was borrowed in Hebrew folk-lore and attached to the deeds of Nimrod, and later by the Pseudo-Callisthenes attributed to Alexander the Great. So also the story of the Valley of Diamonds is an echo of the episode in the Chaldean epic, where Gilgarnes-Nimrod visits the distant Western mountains, where the sun sets guarded by scorpion men, and comes to the garden of jewels, where the leaves of the trees and the birds' nests are full of precious stones. Stories live on in the East for centuries, passing from nation to nation, and many a tale of old Egypt or older Chaldea found its way by strange routes into the beautiful literature of the 'Thousand and One Nights.'

ICELAND'S ISOLATION ENDED

CONNECTED BY CABLE NOW WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

('Scotsman.')

The establishment of telegraphic communication with Iceland and Faroe is now an accomplished fact, and is an event of no little importance to the commercial community not only of Scandinavia, but also of Great Britain. This country has long had intimate relations with these remote possessions of Denmark, relations which are likely to increase as the direct result of the electric link which has now bound them to the rest of the civilized world. To realize how far removed Faroe and Iceland are from the ordinary channels of communication, it is only necessary to mention that Faroe lies in a north-westerly direction from the north of Shetland a distance of 215 miles, while Iceland is further distant still from Faroe by 340 miles, the total distance of the latter from the extreme north of Scotland being thus more than 550 miles.

As the ordinary means of communication is by steamer from Leith and Copenhagen, the passage thither is necessarily a protracted one, and many things may happen in either place before a letter can go through the ordinary course of transmission. In certain circumstances, a reply from Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, would take about three months, practically the same as from the United Kingdom to Australia. To such a remote community, therefore, the telegraph must come as no ordinary boon—it is an event, indeed, in its history of momentous and far reaching consequence. Denmark and Iceland put the scheme through. When the new system of wireless telegraphy was so far perfected as to be successfully worked at long distances it was suggested that communication by this means alone could be obtained with Iceland and might be sufficient. This, in fact, was actually accomplished. On June 26, 1905, Iceland was partially at least put into communication with the outer world by means of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. The messages were sent from one of the Marconi stations in the north of Scotland, but the apparatus at Reykjavik was only able to receive the messages, not to send them.

The cable proceeds from the Shetland Islands to Thorshavn, the biggest town in the Faroe Islands, and from there goes direct to the east coast of Iceland, from which an overland line will be carried to Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, which line will also touch several smaller Icelandic towns. It was found that the most suitable place to land the Shetland end of the cable was at Lerwick, a small bay on the west side of the islands, near Scalloway. The work of laying the cable from Shetland to Faroe was begun in July this year by the telegraph steamer 'Cambrian.' At half-past 4 o'clock on the morning of Monday, July 30, the final connections were made, and at 5.38 a.m., Mr. Stout, the postmaster at Lerwick 'shook hands' with Thorshavn, and the remote Faroe Islands were brought into telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The 'Cambrian' thereafter proceeded to the laying of the cable from Faroe to Iceland. This task was successfully completed on Saturday, Aug. 25, when communication was established between Seydisfjord and Shetland.

The construction of the land wire from Seydisfjord to Reykjavik is being proceeded with. Seydisfjord is a town with about 1,000 inhabitants. Reykjavik has a population of about 4,000. As the distance between these two towns is about 250 miles, and as the roads are practically only bridle paths, the only means of communication is by horse, the journey occupying from two to three weeks. A telegraph line between the two towns will therefore be of immense advantage. Telephone lines will be used in Iceland to connect the smaller towns with the main telegraph line, and the telephone will also be utilized in Faroe for the same purpose. It is expected that the land wire will be completed by the end of this month. The cost of telegraphing to Faroe from this country is 5½ pence a word and to Iceland 8½ pence a word.

The director of the Meteorological Office, London, has arranged with the Danish Government for the transmission from Oct. 1 of a daily weather report from Iceland, which it is believed will be of much use for forecasting purposes.

TWO FINE BIBLES.

BAGSTER LONG PRIMER BIBLE

A Handsome Bible, printed in Long Primer, with black leather binding, limp cover, round corners, gilt edges. In addition to the Old and New Testaments, contains 150 pages of valuable Bible helps: A Concordance of 55 pages; alphabetical index of 34 pages, 13 colored maps, 17 pages of illustrations, and other aids to Bible Study.

The following words 'Long Primer Type' are printed to show the size of type used in the Bible.

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The Old Testament has all prophetic references to Christ, and passages referred to by Christ, printed in red, while the New Testament has all Christ's own words printed in red. This Bible is self-pronouncing, has 35 half-tone engravings, 32 beautifully colored illustrations, 17 maps, combination Concordance and 4,500 questions and answers on the Bible, making it altogether a most acceptable Bible to teacher or student. It is bound in morocco, Divinity circuit and red under gold edges. Size, open, 9¾ x 14 inches. Easily worth $4.00. Given for only $4.50 worth of new subscriptions to any of our publications.

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WHY THEIR TROUSERS ARE RED.

(From the 'World's Work.')

The French soldiers wear red trousers because that government wished at one time to stimulate the growth of the madder plant in southern France in competition with artificial alizarn (the madder color), made in German factories. The latter prevailed, and those acres are now vineyards and wheat fields.

A LIBRARY.

As one who from an antechamber dim
Is ushered suddenly to his surprise
Before a gathering of the great and wise
Feels for the moment all his senses swim,
Then looks around him like a veteran grim
When peerless armies pass before his eyes,
Or Michael when he marshals in the skies
The embattled legions of the cherubim;
So shall the scholar pause within this door
With startled reverence, and proudly stand,
And feel that though the ages' flags are furled
By Time's rude breath, their spoils are here in store,
The riches of the race are at his hand
And wellnigh all the glory of the world.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

The Boys' Page.

A NEW COMPETITION.

With Scissors and Pen.

WHICH DO YOU LIKE BEST—THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?

Your Choice.

FOR THE BEST PAPER ON 'WHY I LIKE THE COUNTRY BEST,' OR 'WHY I LIKE THE CITY BEST.'

1st Prize—'The Boys' Own Annual' for 1906, or 'The Girls' Own Annual' for 1906, or other books chosen from a list furnished for the purpose.

2nd Prize—'Animal Heroes,' by Ernest Thompson Seton, or other books, your own choice from a list that will be sent on request.

3rd Prize—'A Tale of Two Terriers,' by Charles Welsh,' or 'Sidney: Her summer on the St. Lawrence,' by Anna Chapin Ray, or other books chosen from a list provided for the purpose.

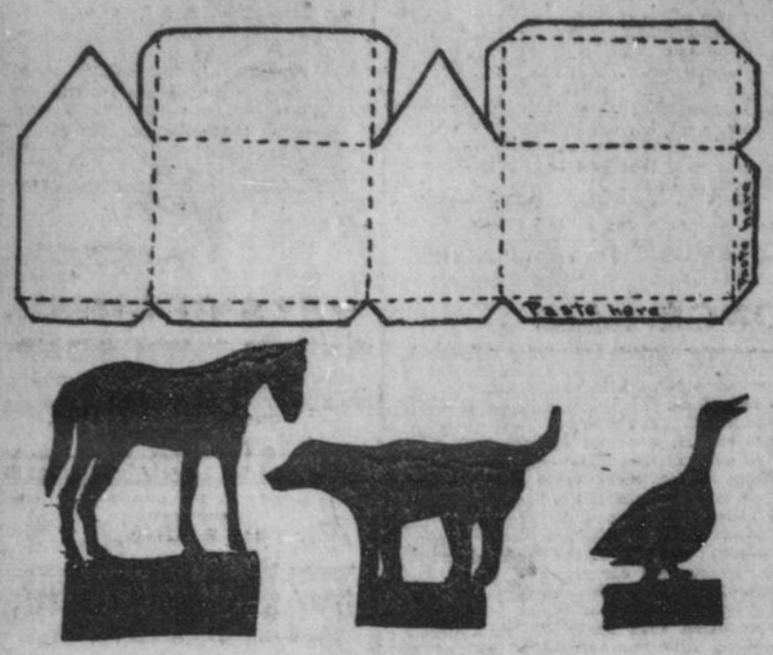
CONDITIONS.

All competitors must be under seventeen years of age.

Decide whether you like country or city best, and then explain why. The paper must not be more than 1,000 words in length, or less than 300.

Write your name and address clearly at the head of the first page.

Write only on one side of the paper, and address to Editor of Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, mailing on or before Dec. 10.



A Paper Farm

FOR THE BEST SET OF PAPER FIGURES REPRESENTING FARM HOUSE, ETC.

1st Prize—A box of twenty-one water colors, put up by Rowney, for students' use, and containing three different sized camel's hair brushes, or books chosen by yourself from a long list.

2nd Prize—'A Yankee in Pigmy Land,' by William Edgar Geil, a fine book of life and travel in Africa, or other books as chosen by yourself from a long list.

3rd Prize—'My Woodland Intimates,' by Effie Bignell, a favorite with every one, or other books, your own selection from a long list.

CONDITIONS.

All competitors must be under seventeen years of age.

The prizes as above will be given for the most ingenious and complete sets of paper figures representing a farm house, its stock, buildings, etc. These must be cut in paper and pasted in place on a piece of stiff cardboard. The animals, etc., should be cut on blocks, as below, and these being folded backwards and pasted down the objects will be held in place. There is no limit as to size and number of pieces, but neatness and completeness will be considered. In mailing, fold the objects flat down on the cardboard ground. If the farm house ground be too large to mail easily, it can be treated as the covers of a book, the two parts being folded together with a sheet of paper between to prevent the figures from catching in one another. Buildings may be made on the plan suggested below, cutting along the dark lines and folding where dotted. To be able to fold these for mailing, fasten to the cardboard ground by means of one lower flap only, and do not paste the roof in position. The sets may be colored or not as desired.

Write your name and address clearly on the back of the cardboard, wrap up carefully, address to Editor Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and mail on or before Dec. 10.

The Salt Slide.

Dick Farmer's father was a merchant whose business often took him to Barcelona in Spain.

One summer he took Dick with him; the jaunt was to last two months, to the boy's great delight.

To perfect himself in the language he cultivated the acquaintance of Spanish people with whom he came in contact, and struck up a warm friendship with a boy named Pedro, whose father Don Esteban was the proprietor of an hotel in Barcelona, and another at Seo de Urgel.

One day Pedro said his father wanted him to go on business to Seo de Urgel, and he asked Dick to go with him; the journey to be made on muleback, with two muleteers for escort.

The region between the two towns is difficult of access and very barren, being parched with heat in summer.

It was a beautiful morning when Dick and Pedro set out; bright sunshine, and a brisk wind that died away as the day wore on.

The muleteers were obliging fellows, the mules went well, and the journey was a pleasure. The first night was spent at a fonda, or inn, where, rolled in their cloaks, the boys slept on the floor of a very dirty room, in company with the muleteers, cats, dogs, and children, the next apartment being occupied by a lively family of porkers, and some noisy poultry.

The next morning was wet, with a driving rain in their faces as they rode. To beguile the way, Pedro told of the wonderful salt mountain of the district.

'A mountain of salt, exposed to the weather? But does not the rain wash it away?' asked Dick.

'The wet makes no impression on it apparently, for it is rock salt, hard and slippery as glass,' Pedro replied. 'The wearing away is inside, where streams of water, rising in the heart of the mountain, cut channels, which in time become caves.'

'Is there a chance for me to see the mountain?' Dick asked eagerly.

'We can go by the pass of San Leno, then we shall cross close to the southern spur. There are some famous caves on that side. I will tell Vincente we want to go that way,' Pedro said readily.

Vincente, the head muleteer, agreeing to the change of route, turned the mules out of the road up a steep defile among the rocks. Signs of vegetation disappeared, the way being very hard to traverse. But the rain ceased, the sun came out, and the scenery grew in grandeur. At the end of a long climb they reached the top of the San Leno pass, then turning sharply saw in front an enormous peak of dazzling crystal, which flashed back the light of the sun from a thousand angles.

'What are those black holes?' asked Dick, pointing to some dark hollows in the wall of light.

'They are the caves; you must go in one!' cried Pedro, but the head muleteer said they had not time.

Pedro in fiery defiance declared he would go, trotting his mule down the slope to the stream in the valley which must be crossed to reach the nearest cave.

Dick followed, but the muleteers remained stormily gesticulating on the path above.

'They will get over their anger before we come back,' laughed Pedro, guiding his mule into the water.

Dismounting when the stream was crossed, they hobbled the mules, then clambered on all-fours up to the nearest cave, which they reached perspiring and breathless.

From the roof of the cave depended stalactites of dazzling salt, while vanishing away in the distance stretched corridors arched and walled in glittering whiteness.

They went down one of the corridors to inspect a pillar that looked like a woman, beginning to sneeze as they looked. Then came a faint grinding noise, and they turned quickly to retrace their steps, when there was a sudden roar, a great darkness, and for a few minutes they were nearly suffocated with the whirling salt atoms.

Cries of terror broke from them as they realized that a salt slide had occurred, blocking them in the cave perhaps for ever. Dismay seized them, made greater by the knowledge that had they listened to Vincente this disaster could not have befallen them.

Hour after hour passed away. They had no food, and what was worse, no water, saving the briny little stream which trickled cross the floor of the cave.

Worn out with trouble and despair, they fell asleep, but after a time Dick woke suddenly, and was amazed to see a light, as of a lantern, bobbing up and down in the distance along the dark tunnel, and then a voice called softly, 'Senores, are you there?'

'Yes, yes,' cried Dick in joyful tones, whereat Pedro woke up also, and in a few moments a rough peasant reached them. Ordering them to take off their shoes and tread softly, not to raise their voices above a whisper, nor yet to cough or sneeze through fear of starting another slide, he led them down a long tunnel, and by winding galleries back to the open air once more, where they found that night had fallen, and the glittering stars were looking down upon them.

Their rescuer was a salt-worker, to whom the muleteers had gone for help when they saw the slide. But though Dick and Pedro are grown men now, they have not forgotten to be grateful to the rough peasant who risked his life to save them, when through their own wilful folly they were entombed in the mountain of salt.—'Child's Companion.'

WILLIE IN THE COUNTRY.

I wish that I lived out here
Where there are hills to climb,
And where us boys can slide down like
A flash, in winter time;
Where there are drifts to tumble in
And ponds to skate upon,—
I wish my Cousin John was me
And I was Cousin John!

I like to have a colt to ride
And lambs and things to pet,
With apples in the cellar, and
Drink milk that's steaming yet.
I like to live where I can whoop
Around with all my might,
And never have to be afraid
A 'cop' would come in sight.

It's jolly sitting on the sled
When uncle drives to town,
And lets the horses walk up hill
So they can gallop down.
It's jolly getting out behind
Sometimes, and hanging on.—
I wish my Cousin John was me,
And I was Cousin John!

JOHNNY IN THE CITY.

I wish that I lived here, where things
Are all brought to the door,
And where we see so many sights
We never saw before.
I like to ride in nice warm cars
That 'whiz' along the street—
Instead of in a bob-sled where
You nearly freeze your feet.

To never have my wood to chop,
Nor cows and sheep to tend
Or never have to carry swill
Out where the pigs are penned.
To never carry water from
The well, so far away,
Nor every night and morning feed
Our stock a ton of hay!

To never have to milk the cows
Or other chores to do;
Then every time folks turn around
To look at something new,
Here's always lots that's going on
The streets are never still,—
I wish that Cousin Will was me,
And I was Cousin Will.
—Selected.

Stumpy.

'Stumpy is not like the rest of the push.'

'You're right; he's not! No use to go to the rest of the fellows to get a favor when Stumpy's about.'

The two newsboys who had been talking about Stumpy's self-forgetfulness drifted off into the crowd, and the young business man who heard them looked after them curiously, thinking that he would like to see Stumpy. The man was the youngest partner in the great electrical works that lay in the suburbs of the city on the other side of the bridge, and he was waiting for the right car to take him to the office. Suddenly there was the clashing of the alarm bell in the toll-keeper's booth.

Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding!

It was a warning from the other end of the long bridge, so far away that it hardly could be seen in the dust and smoke.

The policeman whose duty it was to guard the carriage exit ran swiftly to the strong iron emergency gate thrown back against the tollhouse, and unfastened it, ready for closing. Then the word went round from somewhere, 'There's a runaway on the bridge, and it's coming this way!'

In another minute the crowd had sprung to the balustrades that separated the footway from the driveway, straining and struggling to catch a glimpse of the horse and waggon just coming into view.

What happened next was told by a newspaper, and the young business man pasted the account in his scrapbook afterward.

'The horse was running hard, but so far away was he that he seemed to be only moving slowly. The incline was steep; the animal evidently had lost his head, and was now dashing to his certain destruction in an excess of mad terror.'

Suddenly it flashed into the mind of the young electric engineer that the horse and driver were familiar. It was one of the delivery waggons of his own company on its way to the express office. The driver and the horse, unless the waggon could be stopped, must certainly be killed. If it should strike the terrible iron bars of the emergency gate the result must be horrible. If it should pass off the approach to the bridge into the crowd, a score of people might lose their lives.

The horse had reached the stone balustrade that walled in the driveway about a hundred feet from the gateway. A squatty, barelegged newsboy, whose face showed pale beneath its coating of dust and grime, was seen standing on the edge of the coping. Suddenly the boy sprang into the driveway in front of the plunging horse. He seized the tightened reins close by the bit, being swung off his feet, and clung to the horse's head. The horse made several more plunges, then swayed from side to side, and finally stopped stock still, with his nose against the bars of the gate.'

In a moment the young business man was fighting his way through the crowd to the assistance of the trembling horse and driver. The freckle-faced boy, still pale, and trembling with excitement, was wiping the bloody foam which had trickled down from the horse's bit from the back of his hands. Someone in the crowd recognized him.

'Good for you, Stumpy,' he shouted. 'You're the stuff!'

The young electrician pressed up and caught him by the hand.

'I don't know how to thank you for this,' he managed to say. 'I wish you'd come with me. We need a boy like you, who can think quickly, and who doesn't think of himself.'—'National Advocate.'

Knowing the right is not enough, there must be sense and grit to do it.

HE FORGOT THE SUGAR.

A writer in the 'United Service Magazine' describes an amusing incident that occurred in the midst of a fierce encounter during the Boer War. The British were firing from the shelter of a broken-down wall. But the men's kettle had been left out in the open, and was on the boil, with a long trail of white steam mounting up into the still, frosty air. 'This was too much for the cook of the party. Scrambling up behind the wall, where he had been engaged in ammunition duties, this excited Irishman, with a shout of warning, "The kittle's afther bilin' over," darted out in the midst of a perfect procession of exploding pom-pom shells, and bore the kettle triumphantly back. There was an unwonted bustle and a clinking of tin cups among the unemployed of the party, and soon my turn came for a steaming and grateful cup of coffee, brought up by the cook, who crawled on his hands and his knees, and said, "I'm sorry I forgot the sugar, sorr!"'

ANGER.

Getting angry never does any good; it always does harm. The generous-hearted may compassionate and pity, but they never descend so low as to get angry. Anger debases always unless there is strength of character enough to conceal it; but the misfortune is, the weakest-minded are the most passionate. If a man ever feels himself utterly contemptible, it is when he has allowed himself to give vent to his feelings under the excitement of passion in the presence of ladies and gentlemen; there is a self-inflicted punishment, almost greater than he can bear, and gladly would he hide himself in an auger-hole, if possible, or slide away into the darkest corner. If you want to 'heap coals of fire' on the inner heart of one who is in a tearing passion, and is expressing it in words, just simply say nothing—do nothing; only look at him in silence, and it will almost kill him, for he has a consciousness of the fact that every one who has heard him despises him. No one can feel at home with a churlish, crusty, ill-natured person, for there is no reliance to be placed on his moods. He may be in the best possible humor one instant, and the next be literally raving. There is an instinctive aversion against having anything to do with passionate people. It is unpleasant to have any business engagements with them. We patronize the cheerful, the good-hearted man—the man who is willing to accommodate, and is ever ready to do a good turn. In a business point of view, the touchy man is always at a disadvantage. Passionateness does not invite custom, pays no debts, makes creditors more exacting, and less willing to wait. If you must be angry, simply keep your mouth shut. You will be thankful for it half an hour later, and you will certainly feel yourself to be that much more of a man.—'C. E. Globe.'

PUZZLES.

CHARADES.

1. My first is to proceed to; my second is a gentle short stroke; my third is the organ of sight; my fourth is an amount due; my fifth is a personal pronoun; my sixth is a beverage; my whole is agreeableness.

2. My first is wrongdoing; my second is the abbreviation for the word 'company'; my third is the head; my whole is to contract.

3. My first is a nickname for a female relative; my second is to reverse; my whole is a deep hole in the ground to hold water.

DIAMONDS.

1. A fourth of corn; a kind of bed; diminutive for Samuel; to lay hold of; one person who accompanies and entertains another; an originator; without sight; turf; a fourth of corn.

2. A fifth of dread; of great size; a blaze of fire; a precious stone; to watch over; an industrious insect; a fifth of dread.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

A young lady named Missouri and her brother Lawrence took a trip around the world. They started from Paris, and had rather a chilly (Chili) voyage to Ireland. They spent some time in Cork and then crossed to visit England. After enjoying the sights of London, they travelled to Brussels. From there they went to Turkey. By way of Delphi, they reached the Indian Ocean and crossed to Australia. They came to South America by way of the Pacific, and landed at Lima. Travelling through the Isthmus of Panama, they arrived home in New Orleans.

Prefixes—1. Prove—improve. 2. Material—im-material. 3. Part—im-part.

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

November Woods and Fields.

(By L. W. Brownell, in 'The Household-Ledger.')

November, the month of 'wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sere'—the month when Nature prepares for her winter's sleep of recuperation that fits her for the duties of another spring and summer, is yet a month that is full of charm to the country lover.

In this climate the weather is dry and balmy; cool, with a coolness tempered by the sun, which has not yet lost all its power, making the air clear and invigorating as a tonic.

Those who have not tramped afield during this month, who have not ploughed their way through heaped-up winnows of brown leaves or wandered through the dead and tangled herbage of field and meadows to come back covered with 'stick-tights' and 'beggars' lice,' but with an appetite and feeling of new life which nothing but a brisk tramp in the crisp fall atmosphere can create, have yet a new pleasure in store for them.

By the first of the month the majority of the wild flowers have gone to seed, and every breeze carries with it the fairy balloons of a multitude of winged seeds. Easily distinguishable among these are the large flat seeds of the milkweed suspended from their snowy parachute and driven along by every breath of air to find a final lodging place, where they can take root. On some of these milkweed plants, from the open pods of which the daring aeronauts have flown, we may find queer fruit—brown, jug-shaped sacs, hanging suspended from the leaves in the midst of a network of gauzy webs. These are the eggsacs of the garden spider (argyope), and in the spring each one will produce hundreds of busy spiders no larger than the head of a pin.

The woods in early November still retain a faint reflection of the brilliancy of the October coloring, but the tone is much deeper, and the only green that one can see is where some bunch of hemlocks or other evergreen push their tops into sight above the surrounding trees. There is a continual rustle of falling leaves, and the least breath of wind brings down a perfect shower of them. What is it that causes these leaves to fall? Surely not the frost, for in a late autumn the trees are often nearly bare before we have had even a touch of frost, and in the south, where frost is unknown, do not deciduous trees reclothe themselves yearly? They die, you say, and therefore must fall, but this does not follow, for over there is a tree that, from some cause, has died entirely, and the leaves are still clinging to its branches. Clearly the cause must be looked for in the tree itself. It is not difficult to discover, for the pushing forward of the new leaf-bud under the point of attachment of the old leaf forces it from the twig, as the leaves grow only at definite points upon the tree, and each successive set of leaves sprouts from the exact spots occupied by those of the preceding set.

Among the mammals the hibernators have nearly all gone to rest by the middle of the month, or even earlier. The squirrels are busily engaged in fitting up their winter quarters, and in gathering together their winter's store of nuts and seeds, and in this gathering, or, rather, in the manner of hiding his supplies, the gray squirrel furnishes one of the mysteries of Nature. If it is possible for one to watch a gray squirrel in his search for food at this time of the year it will be found that, unlike the red squirrel or chipmunk, he does not carry the nuts to a general depository, but instead hides them singly by burying them in the ground. Thus they remain buried, often in widely separated spots, until wanted, and the squirrel must keep a mental inventory of them, for he can go, with almost unfailing exactness, to the spot where one is buried, even though, as often happens, it may be covered with snow. It is entirely probable that a number of these buried nuts are never recovered by their owner, and either rot in the ground or spring into new life, but it is also certain that the majority of them the squirrel finds again, for in this way does he lay up his store of food for his winter's maintenance.

The muskrats and beaver are busily engaged during this month in enlarging their houses and thickening the walls, building them so that the upper chambers may be above the winter's ice, and making the walls of such a thickness that it is doubtful if cold can penetrate to the interior sufficiently to form ice. Thus they provide themselves with safe and snug quarters in which to doze away the winter months.

The fur beavers have all donned their winter coats, and if one can catch a glimpse of that sly creature, the weasel, it will be seen that he has exchanged his summer dress of dull brown for a much more handsome one of pure white, with the exception of the tip of the tail, which is black. This changing of the color of plumage or fur in a number of our birds and animals is one of Nature's schemes of protective coloring, making the wearer less conspicuous by giving him nearer the tone of his surroundings.

The frogs and toads have mostly buried themselves in the mud at the bottoms of the sluggish streams and ditches. Turtles are occasionally to be seen along the banks of the water courses, and snakes sometimes crawl out to sun themselves during the warmer part of the days, but the colder nights soon coming will drive them underground or into rotten stumps, where they will knot themselves into a torpid tangle until spring.

A few of the warblers are still passing through on their way south, and that cheery little feathered sprite, the chickadee, can be seen and heard almost any day as he performs his acrobatic feats among the branches of the trees in his search for late insects or chrysalids. In the woods the sharp reverberating roll of the downy woodpecker greets our ears, as he drives his bill against some dead branch.

The jewel of all our fall birds is the little ruby-crowned kinglet—'kinglet,' a little king—and there are few kings who wear a brighter crown than does our little Regulus. In length only about four inches, his general color is a dull olive green, but on his head is a coronet of the brightest vermilion, which gives to him his name. At first glance you will hardly suspect it is there, as its wearer is careful to keep it well covered with the surrounding olive feathers, but watch him for a few minutes and you will surely be rewarded by seeing him display it.

Now is the season that delights the hunter's heart, but brings woe to those of the game birds, for the quail are in flocks, or coveys, and the grouse and woodcock are plump and fat, and, unfortunately, the law is 'up' on all, which means you may murder them to your heart's desire.

The butterflies and moths have left us but the trees and shrubs, at this time of the year, are plentifully hung with their cocoons, and if we would have an interesting time watching them come forth in the spring we should collect them now. Those most common and easily found are those of the larger moths—Promethea, Polyphemas, Cecropia and Cynthia.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

'I was amused at an act of politeness I once witnessed on the part of a monkey that had a very peculiar effect on my dog,' said Stephen L. Warner recently. 'One day an Italian organ grinder accompanied by a trained monkey wandered into our town, and the man stopped before my house to play. The monkey was an intelligent little fellow, and was attired in a jacket and cap. While his master was grinding out the music the monkey hopped down from the organ where he had been sitting, and, jumping the fence, came up into my yard. He was at once spied by a fox-terrier of mine, and the dog made a rush at him. The monkey awaited the onset with such undisturbed tranquillity that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoitre. Both animals took a long, steady stare at each other, when suddenly the monkey raised his paw and gracefully saluted his enemy by raising his hat. The effect was magical. The dog's head and tail dropped, and he sneaked off into the house, and would not leave it until satisfied that his polite but mysterious guest had departed.'—St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.'

TENDER-HEARTED SOLDIERS.

The seamy side of life in both armies to the South African war has been duly described by newspaper correspondents and writers. It is pleasant to find in a recent account of the work of the British and colonial naval brigades that in some instances, at least, man's inhumanity was limited to man, and not extended to animals.

In the Paardeberg laager some of the blue-jackets found three orphaned chickens. These little balls of yellow fluff were quickly adopted and soon became great pets, and went with the brigade to Bloemfontein. During the march the chicks were stowed in a kettle, but when the men halted they hopped out, went the round of the messes for food, returned to their kettle when tired, and waited to be lifted back into it.

The men had other pets; a wounded dog, which they carefully tended till he recovered and joined his master; another dog which had followed them from Modder camp, and used frequently to make himself useful by catching horses and bringing them back; a goat, which lived, or seemed to, on newspapers and tobacco, and a very wee, miserable lamb with sore eyes, which they used to bathe daily with warm water, and round the neck of which they tied a ribbon.

On the march to Bloemfontein, while in camp, an officer saw a blue-jacket discover an ox, sunk in the muddy river bank, unable to move, and dying of exhaustion. Jack gave it a kick to see if it was alive, and sauntered off.

'Cruel brute!' muttered the officer. 'He might let it die in peace!'

In a few minutes back came Jack with a coil of rope and three chums, and these four, with a soldier, worked hard for an hour, got the beast out, dragged it under the shade of a tree, and brought it water from the river in their hats.

The officer was reclining under a shady tree, and even then felt half suffocated by the heat. The men were exposed to the full glare of the midday sun; they had been working hard all the morning in the open, and had given up their well-earned rest under a waggon to save a beast.—'Churchman.'

WHAT SOME BRIGHT BOYS ARE DOING.

'All that other boys can do,
Why, with promptness, may not you?'

Boys all over the Dominion are sending in for the 'Canadian Pictorial' to sell for watches, fountain pens and jackknives, and many of them are already proudly showing these premiums to their schoolmates.

One boy in Colborne, Ont., says: 'People buy them as quick as I can hand them out.'

Another in the city of London, Ont., says: 'Papers to hand, and sold readily at sight. Everyone delighted, including myself.'

We have enough watches, or pens, or knives to send one to every boy who reads the Boys' Page, and we have not heard from all yet.

Read advertisements elsewhere, and let us hear from you at once.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Always exactly the same quality

Those who have used it for years are the ones who give it the name of "good tea."

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG. TORONTO, 2 WELLINGTON ST., E.

MEAT SUPPLY OF PARIS

THE THREE GREAT ABATTOIRS AND THE NUMBER OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

(From 'Daily Consular and Trade Reports.')

There are in Paris three principal abattoirs, the largest of which, La Villette, is in the northern quarter of the city; Vaugirard, which was opened in 1898 and replaced the old slaughter house of Grenelle, and Villejuif, where horses are slain for food. Any butcher may slaughter animals at these abattoirs on payment of a tax of two francs (forty cents) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) on the meat so prepared. Butchers of the more important class and specially licensed are permitted to sell the meat which they have thus provided directly to the smaller dealers who keep retail meat stores throughout the city. Inspectors are in constant attendance, and any meat found infected with disease or otherwise unfit for food is saturated with petroleum and condemned.

Living animals which are found to be contaminated are required to be sold for a nominal price to the 'knacker,' and this regulation is so effective that of the 230,000 head of cattle slaughtered annually in Paris an average of thirty only a month are condemned. The abattoirs are open to the public from 10 to 7 o'clock, and invalids are frequently sent there by their physicians to drink the warm blood of the oxen, which is thought by some authorities to have a curative effect.

The slaughter house of La Villette is located on the Rue de Flandres, in the extreme northeastern section of the city, and is divided by the canal St. Martin from a large and well managed public market or stock yard, where cattle, sheep and swine are sold. The abattoir itself includes space for 2,950 cattle, 9,700 sheep and 1,500 calves. The most important killing days are Tuesdays and Fridays, which precede the principal market days of Paris. The record shows that the average daily work during the autumn and winter months is to slaughter and prepare for market 1,200 cattle, 800 sheep and 500 calves. The record of an average year is 250,000 cattle, 205,000 calves, 1,676,000 sheep and goats and 230,000 hogs, and the product of the last year was 126,00 metric tons of beef, veal and mutton, and 16,000 of pork.

The hides are sold at a special market, the Halle aux Cuirs (which was lately destroyed by fire and is to be rebuilt), and a considerable percentage of them are bought for export to the United States. Vaugirard, the second in importance of Paris abattoirs, employs fifty butchers, and during an average year slaughters thirty thousand cattle, thirty-six thousand calves and two hundred thousand sheep, which yield 15,112 tons of meat. The third and smallest of the abattoirs, Villejuif, provides meat for the board of public charities, and slaughters during an average year fifteen thousand oxen, nine thousand calves and sixty-five thousand sheep. Both Vaugirard and Villejuif have departments for slaughtering horses, donkeys and mules, and the total number of such animals disposed of during a recent year was eighteen thousand horses, two hundred and fifty donkeys and fifty mules, which yielded 4,417 tons of meat. Butchers and meat dealers who sell horse meat are required to have a special sign, a horse's head, over their places of business, and it may not be sold at a store not thus designated.

The last year for which complete statistics concerning the meat supply of Paris have been published is 1903. From the reports of that year it appears that 267,027 cattle, 274,390 calves and 2,047,770 sheep were slaughtered at the city abattoirs and produced 156,007,850 kilograms (or 327,616,485 pounds) of meat, of which 123,712,180 kilograms (259,795,578 pounds) were consumed in Paris and 32,292,650 kilograms exported. Some of the choicest of French beef goes to England, where the filets and other prime cuts are in demand for clubs, hotels and the best class of restaurants. During the same year there were killed 282,508 hogs, which yielded 27,657,350 kilograms (58,080,435 pounds) of pork, and 29,370 horses, which furnished 7,305,650 kilograms (or 15,341,865 pounds) of meat, all of which was consumed in Paris.

A striking feature of all these statistics is the very large percentage of calves slaughtered and veal consumed in Paris in proportion to other meats. This is mainly a result of the careful thrift of the French peasant, who makes it a point to generally have on his premises one or more calves which are fed on skimmed milk (which is not allowed to be sold in cities), combined with other food materials produced at home, so that the selling price of the fatted calf is to a large extent clear profit. The carefully enforced inspection system, which subjects every animal intended for slaughter to examination, prevents the killing of immature calves, and the veal of Paris and other French cities is uniformly of excellent quality.

The average meat yield of oxen killed in Paris in 1903 was 697 pounds, which was sold wholesale to dealers at the 'halles centrales' for an average price of twelve cents a pound. Calves yielded 155 pounds per head of veal, which was sold at about sixteen cents a pound. Sheep yielded an average of forty-six pounds of mutton, which sold for seventeen cents a pound. Hogs 172 pounds each of pork, the wholesale price of which was twelve and a half cents a pound.

COLORED PEOPLE IN CANADA.

BISHOP WILMORE REGRETS THAT MORE DID NOT STAY HERE AFTER THE WAR.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The Right Rev. James C. Wilmore, Bishop of the Canadian Conference of the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, is in this city, attending the General Conference of the Metropolitan Union A. M. E. Church, in East Eighty-fifth street. The Union American M. E. Church is the oldest religious denomination of the Christian faith in the world to be organized and controlled entirely by colored people, and Bishop Wilmore is its senior prelate. Fifty years of his life have been devoted to religious work in the great North-West. In the meantime as a farmer in the Dominion he has accumulated a fortune estimated variously from $50,000 to $75,000. He told to-day with deep regret how American negroes had lost thousands of acres of the most valuable farm lands in Canada through indifference and neglect, and the desire to rush back to the United States, after Lincoln had issued his Proclamation of Emancipation.

'The American negroes,' said he, 'were content to remain in Canada and acquire land and property while slavery existed here, but as soon as they were declared freemen, and necessity demanded they should labor harder than before, they foolishly abandoned their lands and homes in Canada and came back to the United States, where they are despised and rejected.'

Bishop Wilmore was born of slave parents in the United States, and, although young when the Fugitive Slave Law was enacted, he appreciated its significance, and determined to win freedom for himself and his parents. So, with the boy acting as the leader in the enterprise, he and his father and mother made their way by 'the underground route' to Canada.

In that country the Bishop has reared a large family, and only visits the United States when his church duties demand his presence here. 'I don't love this country,' said the Bishop, 'because here my brethren are discriminated against because they are black. The government under which I live is the best government in the world, because it is a part of the best country of the world. In my country they may not like you, but they will not molest you, because the people have respect for law.

'There are some colored agriculturists in and about Chatham, in Canada, who are worth a hundred thousand dollars each, who have made their money out of farming exclusively. Others retired when they had made forty thousand dollars or more, and are living in pleasant and easy circumstances.

'We once had in our city up north colored lawyers, doctors, and fine mechanics, but the temptation to have a "good time" in the United States attracted them here, and, instead of being men high in the professions in Canada, they are waiters in hotels, and railway porters.

'In my city I enjoy as a man and as Bishop, the respect and regard of the municipal authorities, the professional men, and the best citizens.'

Some giant Jamaica oranges are reported to have recently brought $1.50 a dozen on the London market. The orange shippers of the West India islands declare that the crop is an excellent one this season, and that shipments will be above the average.

WHEN CHILDREN ARE SICK

They eat something that disagrees, catch cold, have cramps or colic. If there is pain just apply Nerviline—it's good to rub on, and for the inside it's most comforting. Effective and pleasant, you can't find a household panacea to equal Polson's Nerviline. Used with satisfaction for half a century and in better demand every day because it does stop pain, ease suffering and cure the thousand and one ills that constantly arise in the family. Large bottles at all dealers for 25c.

'RAGGING' AT OXFORD

The Man Who is Disliked is Usually Left Alone.

HOAXING A LONDON NEWSPAPER —A FAMOUS 'VARSITY 'RAG.'

(Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post.')

Oxford.—In the English universities, as at all other places where young men are congregated together, a good amount of practical joking takes place, sometimes on a large scale. This is popularly known as 'ragging.' An individual may be 'ragged,' if he makes himself obnoxious to the other members of his college. This usually takes the form of breaking his windows and making hay of his furniture; but, as a matter of fact, a man who is disliked is generally left alone unless he is particularly offensive. The great delight of the 'varsities is to hoax the powers that be. A short time ago there was a lot of talk about the 'ragging' that went on in the army, and so people down at Oxford began to think it was a good opportunity to 'take a rise' out of somebody.

The idea of a gigantic hoax suggested itself to some Magdalen men, who were joking with the Hon. H. Lygon, one of them pretending to worry his waistcoat. They thought it would make an excellent headline, 'Younger Brother of a Peer Bitten on the Chest.' Accordingly they wrote up to a great London half-penny daily of large circulation, saying that the situation at Oxford was getting intolerable, and mentioning various fictitious occasions on which harmless individuals had been subjected to barbarous ill-treatment. The bait was swallowed; the paper thought it was a good opportunity for 'raising Cain,' and so they sent down a reporter to investigate matters. The Magdalen men had made their preparations with careful stage management. They had arrranged with a number of their friends to saunter into their rooms casually while the reporter was there, and to relate the latest outrage inflicted on them. Everything went swimmingly. In the midst of it all, a great noise was heard outside, and an excited person burst in, crying, 'Save me. Don't let them come in!' The others rushed to hold the door, upon which sticks rattled from the outside, with cries of 'Let us get at him!' The reporter was quite taken in, and went back to town and wrote a column and a half, which appeared in the next morning's edition with big headlines.

The 'varsity shook with delirious joy, and there was such a run on the paper that every copy was gone before twelve. The most delightful controversy began. Venerable clergymen wrote to the papers to say how the 'varsity had deteriorated since their day and there was a general exclamation of 'Disgraceful!' 'Perfectly scandalous,' and so forth. Unfortunately, just when the controversy was at its height, and those in the know were thoroughly enjoying it, a rival paper got wind of the hoax through another man in the college, and exposed the whole working of the thing, so that the affair ended abruptly. I believe that the man who gave the show away did get 'ragged.'

For some unknown reason, the people who live in the town of Oxford are the special bete noire of the undergraduate. He designates them contemptuously as townees, and there is no greater insult which you can pay an undergraduate than to take him for a townee. In former times conflicts were frequent between the townees and the students, but these town and gown rows occur rarely now; the last one I think, took place on the night peace was declared after the Boer war, but that was before I went up to Oxford, and so I did not see anything of it. A special delight is naturally taken in getting a rise out of local dignitaries. About the best 'rag' of this kind which was ever brought off occurred at Cambridge, the sister university, though several of the men who worked it were from Oxford.

Some Eastern potentate was staying in London and word was sent downto that he was coming to visit Cambridge. A company of sombre-hued gentlemen arrived at the London station, which was even decorated in their honor, and a special train conveyed them to Cambridge, where they were received by the mayor and all the local dignitaries in their robes and chains of office. They drove up in state to a hall, where a magnificent luncheon was served them and afterwards they were shown round the colleges, everything being explained to them by an interpreter they had brought with them. Subsequently, they returned to London. It was rather a blow for the local worthies when some one received a telegram saying that the Eastern potentate in question had not been out of his hotel that day, and it gradually dawned on them that they had been hoaxed. It made quite a sensation at the time, but nothing happened to the wags themselves, though the authorities could probably have found out who they were. The whole affair was carried out with great coolness, and for sublime cheek it takes a lot of beating. At the London railway terminus the officials even apologized for the fact that, owing to the short notice given, none of the directors had been able to come and receive the supposed Oriental monarch and his suite. The 'raggers' were phenomenally lucky, as it so happened that all the great Oriental scholars were away from the university at the time, otherwise they would have been found out immediately.

It is rare, however,. that men are to be found who are capable of carrying out a 'rag' on so large a scale without giving the whole thing away. As a rule, 'rags' are much less ambitious, if more noisy. They usually end in proctorial fines all round, or sometimes the offenders are sent down. A few years ago a Trinity College man was sent down for a term for some offence or other. He thought it would be nice to have a funeral procession, and so he engaged a hearse to take him to the station, with all his friends driving slowly behind in carriages with black horses. They crawled at a snail's pace through the town in the middle of the day. On the way, the individual in the hearse met his tutor and greeted him politely, but that worthy, instead of being pleased, reported him to the college, which sent him down for good, for making game of his punishment. It seems a severe sentence, but I don't think the person most concerned worried about it much, being a happy-go-lucky individual.

The Encaenia or the day on which honorary degrees are given to great men in the Sheldonian theatre is always an occasion on which the undergraduates have some fun at the expense of their elders and betters. The proceedings take place on the floor of the building, and the undergraduates occupy the top gallery. By tradition they are allowed to call out anything they like from aloft. I remember when a degree was being conferred on Lord Kitchener, he was looking particularly stern and severe. There were loud cries from the gallery of 'Cheer up, Kitch.' 'Smile, please,' and so forth. Lord Kitchener, however, so far from unbending, was very angry about it, I believe, and vowed never to visit us again. Any little incident which may occur is seized upon to make fun of. The degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university, which dignity is at present held by Lord Goschen. This is indeed about the only occasion in the year when the chancellor comes to Oxford. After the degrees, the winners of university prize competitions read their effusions, an ordeal which, as may be imagined, is somewhat trying to them. On one occasion one of the readers had a particularly whining, sing-song voice. The gallery was not slow to take this up, and there was soon a whining accompaniment from aloft. Everybody was smiling. M. Paul Sabbatier, the distinguished French scholar, who had just been given a degree, tried hard to keep his countenance, with the traditional politeness of his race, but it was too much, and he obliged to laugh with the rest. The reader went on with his essay, nothing daunted, and at the end received a round of applause.

A TIGER HUNT IN CHINA

SHOOTING BIG GAME IN A MOUNTAIN CAVE—GUIDED BY BRUTE'S EYES.

Along the coast of China is a barren rocky land haunted by tigers.

Goats are left tied to the mouths of the caves they frequent. As each dawn appears heralded by the chirping of a thousand swallows and all the brilliant colors of a Chinese morning, one tramps up into the hills to inspect the goats. They are at their posts, untoucherd, bleating hungrily for breakfast, and another monotonous day of waiting ensues. One begins to doubt whether the Chinese tiger exists, writes J. C. Grew, in the Badminton Magazine.' Certainly the tales one has heard of the country seem but a snare and a delusion, and as the days lengthen into weeks it is a sore temptation to abandon the quest.

Then suddenly comes the first intimation that the game has arrived. In the dead of the night there is a tremendous uproar in the village street; the natives are running wildly to and fro, the huntermen are preparing their torches and spears in a manner which suggests a sally against some hostile tribe. A tiger has entered the village, stolen a dog or a pig and escaped with it across the fields.

This is indeed welcome news, for there will be something to work on. At daylight the huntermen are in readiness; their torches formed of long bamboo rods with oiled rags tied around their tips are prepared, the idol duly propitiated, and off one starts into the hills, expectancy and hopefulness at top notch. They light their torches and enter the cave as carelessly as though it were a stray pig not a tiger, that they expected to find within.

Meanwhile the sportsman stands guard a few yards away from the entrance, ready at any second to fire should the animal try to escape. The excitement is now intense. The men are feeling around inside the cave, lighting their way with the torches and guarding with their spears against an attack.

Suddenly a dull roar seems to come from the depths of the rock, the men shout a warning, there is a loud 'aughrr-r,' and the tiger springs from between the great boulders. He will not go out of his way to attack, nor will he hesitate an instant, but makes off in great bounds down the mountainside. In that moment the sportsman must shoot, and shoot accurately, no second chance is given.

More likely, however, on seeing the light of the torches, the animal will cower back in the innermost recesses of the cave, whence it will be impossible to dislodge him. On ascertaining his position, the huntermen block up all possible exits with bundles of stubble, which are thrown down from above by the villagers, who never miss the fun of seeing a hunt, and invariably gather on the hillside at a respectful distance from the scene of action. This blocking in of the game often takes several hours, which are hours of tense expectancy for the sportsman, who must be ready at any second for a change of tactics and a sudden charge on the part of the tiger.

Finally, it is announced that the animal is effectively blocked. The sportsman drops down between the boulders that form the entrance to the cave, and, having accustomed his eyes to the torchlight, follows the directions of the huntermen for approaching the tiger's retreat. He will perhaps have to wriggle on his stomach through some narrow passages, dragging his gun by the muzzle after him; he is practically in darkness, and his ignorance as to the exact whereabouts of the tiger renders his task one of peculiar interest. As he draws near a snarl or a half suppressed roar reveals the animal's position.

Probably the sportsman can now see through the chinks in the rock the glowing eyes and the great striped side. Yet he is in no danger, for the huntermen have done their work well, and left but a small hole through which the shot is to be fired. It is a novel situation this, to be within a few feet of a live tiger in a dark cave, to see the green eyes blinking sleepily in the glow from the torches which have been thrust through the chinks in the rock underneath, and to watch the mighty head and great swelling muscles of this magnificent brute as he lies panting with fright and anger.

In spite of one's feeling of security one does not care to delay too long. The express is dragged painfully into position; the tiger as he sees the muzzle approaching, draws back snarling. Then the report of the gun resounds through the cave, and the hunt is over. The body is dragged with difficulty to the surface, and, slung from a pole is carried by the huntermen back to the village, while the natives follow joyfully alongside, shouting, dancing and generally rejoicing at the death of so dreaded an enemy.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE

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Thanking you for enabling me to place so fine a flag in this school.

I am yours truly,
ALLAN BENNETT.

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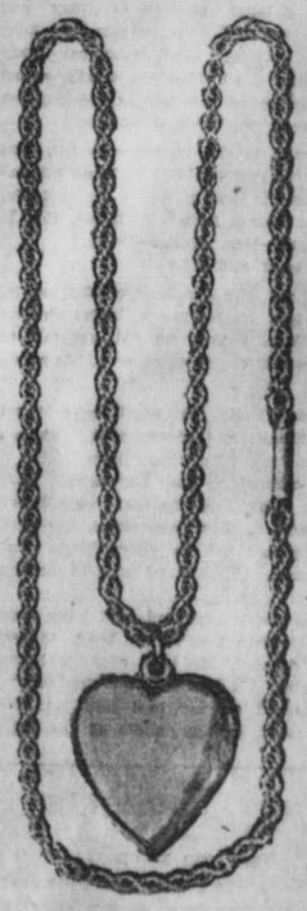
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A FAST COLOR.

(From the Manchester 'Chronicle.')

Cherry brandy is the name of the new color which is to be the rage during the winter. A fashion writer describes it as 'a rich rose pink.' Should not this read: 'A rich nose pink?'

WHERE ARE THE FRIENDS OF COLLEGE DAYS?

Here, as of old, is the iron gate;
Here is the lodge with its ivy screen;
Here the avenue broad and straight;
Here the track and the campus green;
Here are the halls with the walks between,
Students coming and going their ways,
Grave professor and reverend dean;
But where are the friends of college days?

Where are the men who wore the gown
Here when Sir William graced the chair?
Where are the men who roused the town
Consule Planco ('Jimmy' mayor)?
Where are the pupils of Pierre,
Versed in the elegant Gallic phrase?
'Geordie's' classical prodigies?—where,
Where are the friends of college days?

Where are the Rugby champions now?
Where are the conquerors in debate?
They of the intellectual brow,
Iron sinews and princely gait,
They who departing beheld the late
Generous benefactors raise
Lasting temples to mark their date?
Where are the friends of college days?

Alma mater, I whisper low,
What has become of the castaways?
Where did the good-natured blockheads go?
Where are the friends of college days?

W. M. MACKERACHER.

Home Department.

'When Things Go Wrong.'

When things go right it isn't hard
To keep a pleasant, cheerful face,
For other folk to have regard,
And grant requests with smiling grace,
Sometimes fate knocks a man around
And scourges him with double thong—
It's not so easy, I have found,
When things go wrong.

When things go right we can agree
With any one on anything;
There's good in all that we can see,
And joyous are the songs we sing.
But leaden grow the dancing feet,
We have to sing another song,
And trouble scours our little sweet—
When things go wrong.

When things go right we can be good
And all the Christian virtues show—
Do unto others as we would
Be done by—seeds of kindness sow.
Still, all my praise I will reserve
For him who, battered hard and long,
Still keeps his temper and his nerve
When things go wrong.
—Unknown.

The Gulf.

(By Evelyn Orchard, in the 'British Weekly.')

(Concluded.)

'Get me a cup of tea now, Clara, and an egg,' said Lake, who had eaten nothing since lunch time. 'You're a good girl, and I won't forget you for this.'

Much gratified with this appreciation, to which she was unaccustomed, Clara flew to do her master's bidding, and lit a fire in the deserted sitting-room, and laid the meal as best she knew how. It comforted Lake a little. Assured that his family were all right for the night, he left the house and once more made his way to the station, where he took train for Finsbury Park, changing there for Highbury. He knew the house where his wife had gone, and he intended to fetch her back. That was his whole programme; to him it seemed simple and feasible enough. He was as angry as it was possible for a man of his temperament to be, and he wondered dismally how he was to go on taking country journeys for the rest of his life haunted by visions such as had met him that night on his return to his home.

The house he sought was about ten minutes' walk from Highbury Station, and it was nearly nine o'clock before he reached it. There was no sort of hesitation about his attitude as he rang the bell. It was answered at once by a man—the master of the house, though Lake did not know him.

'Good evening,' said Lake, briefly. 'My name is Lake. Is my wife here?'

'Why, yes,' replied the man, genially. 'They're at bridge. Come in, Mr. Lake, and join us. Never had the pleasure of seeing you before, but Mrs. Lake's a great favorite here.'

'Sorry I can't,' replied Lake, civilly, but not cordially, 'I am sorry to interrupt the game, but if you'll tell Mrs. Lake, I shall be much obliged.'

'Step inside then,' said Hillier, and Lake had no alternative. He was immediately, somewhat to his dismay, shown in upon the company. It was a double room, and the players, at two tables, were seated at the other end of it. But Mrs. Lake saw her husband the moment he entered, and rose, flushing deeply. For she knew exactly what had happened, and that Percy was angry because things were not right at home. She was a pretty woman of the invertebrate type—the sort of creature who revels in a large selection of cheap and flimsy blouses, and who can spend an hour with the curling tongs over her fluffy golden hair. An impotent wrath seized upon Lake as he saw her expression, but he preserved his habitual silence.

'La, Percy, this is very unexpected. You said positive you wouldn't be home till Saturday. Aren't you going to be sociable, and speak to my friends? Mabel, this is my husband—Mrs. Hillier—Percy.'

Lake bowed stiffly.

He did not like the look of the people, and the sight of the tray with the whiskey sickened him. Also, he did not fail to notice the half empty tumbler at his wife's hand.

'I'm sorry, Polly, but you'll have to get on your things and come home. There's nobody to look after them there.'

'Why, whatever has happened? Has nurse run away, too, like that saucy Sara?'

'No; nurse is there, and doing her best, but—but please get on your things and come at once. There is no need to make a scene.'

She was deeply mortified, and flung down the cards with a toss of her head. 'Shows how I'm situated,' she said, crossly. 'Never mind, Mabel, I'll pay him out for this.'

Lake turned on his heel and left the house, waiting in the middle of the little stone passage until his wife came out. She did not hurry herself, and when she did come she was in a towering passion. She was not afraid of Percy; he was not a talking man, and she meant to let him understand that this sort of thing was inexcusable, and must not occur again.

'I suppose you are quite pleased with yourself, making me feel so mighty cheap with my friends; but I won't forget it, Percy Lake. Understand, I won't have it.'

'Be quiet, woman, till we get away from the house,' he said, quietly.

He took her by the arm and pushed her out gently into the street and closed the little gate. It was a very quiet street, so, as she seemed disposed to have it out, he stood still.

'Listen, Polly; it's no use for you to speak. It's my turn,' he said, quietly. 'I will not have this state of things in the house. It's a disgrace and a shame. The children are not safe, left as they are. Unless you are going to do your duty a little better, I'll have to take it from you, and make some other arrangements.'

'A, mean, low spy you are,' she said under her breath, getting a little cowed by the sternness of his tone.

'I pass that over, it is part with all the rest,' he said, wearily. 'Do you understand, either you pay a little more attention to things at home, or we have a separate establishment. I've never had any comfort. I've learned to do without it myself, but I will have the children looked after. Do you understand? and this bridge playing crew must go to the wall.'

'A tyrant and a bully you are, Percy Lake. I wish I'd never seen your face. So you'll shut me up like a slavey among these little brats. Oh, if I'd only known.'

The vulgarity of her words, the utter absence of any moral principle beneath appalled him, as it had never yet done. God, what was to become of the little children brought up under such influence? He was almost at his wits' end. Despair seized him, and he gnawed his lips. His silence reassured her. Of course he had been angry, but it would blow over.

'Of course, I know that you're mad, coming home and finding me out. But it was your own fault, not letting me know when to expect you. You said Saturday for sure.'

He looked at her a trifle helplessly, as they began to move on towards the station. She did not seem to realize that the crux, nay, the sting of the whole matter, was his disovery how things were looked to in his absence. And that absence was likely to increase. Only that day he had a proposal from his firm regarding an American journey, which would benefit him financially, and would, in other circumstances, have been a great pleasure.

Once more he could only hold his peace. Where were the dreams of his young manhood, the dreams of a life built on sound and noble lines, with a helpmeet who would understand his aspirations and share his simple intellectual tastes? All gone, and this was by his side. He had passed on, she remained. That was all. Presently so strangely are we woven, an immense compassion for the wretched creature by his side swept everything else away. He took her by the arm, and when he spoke his voice vibrated with a great sadness.

'Polly, let's talk things over. It's what we must do, my dear, if we're to go on. There's other things in life except shopping and gadding about, and bridge. Let me try to explain them to you. Let us begin again.'

She began to cry then, and he talked. So they came at last to the home where the yawning gulf met them at the door.

Home Thoughts.

NOT TOO MUCH.

'Oh, I am afraid I loved her too much!' cried a young mother. It was her first baby, and had come to a glad welcome in the new home. But the stay of the little child was short, and the place which she had filled seemed very great when measured by the emptiness which she left. The older women had come in to comfort their young friend, and this was her passionate cry: 'I am afraid I loved my little one too much!'

'Yes,' said one of the women, 'God will permit no rival in His affections. When He sees that we are making an idol of something He has given us He takes it from us. This is His way of showing us to love Him more.'

But the other woman sat in a kind of horror. She did not know what to say, yet something she must say. She had not come to argue, but to comfort, and the only way she knew of bringing comfort was to mingle her own tears with those of the heart-broken girl whose own heart was in the little white coffin with her baby.

'Oh, how can you say such things?' she cried. 'I'm sure you are wrong, both of you! You didn't love her too much. Didn't God want you to love her all you could? Did your husband love you less because you loved your baby?'

'No, no!' wept the young mother. 'She was his, too. And he never loved me so much as when we both loved our child.'

'She was God's, too, as well as yours and Ned's. Do you think that God was more jealous of her than Ned was? You couldn't love your baby too much. You might have loved her in a wrong way, maybe, but you didn't; you just loved her the way every mother ought to love her baby, and God loves you all the more for it. I think it's downright wicked to talk as if God wasn't as good and generous as a man, a husband. You never loved Ned less for loving the child, and you never loved God less for loving either of them.'

'But tell me—why, then, did God take my baby from me?' implored the mother.

'I don't know. I wish I did. I oughtn't to have said a word, for I know so little. But I know that Jesus wept with His friends who were in sorrow, and I know that that must mean that God feels our griefs as His own. And I know that God must be kinder and more generous and more sympathetic than even our best friends; and so I'm sure you never loved your baby too much, and that the more you still love her, the more you will love God. That's all I know. It isn't much.'

It was not much, but it was enough to bring comfort to a sad young heart. To the sorrowing father and mother there came, out of their sorrow, a new assurance that God is love.—'Good Words.'

With the Children.

THE NEW BABY.

(By Alice Van Leer Carrick.)

She has my crib, she has my name
(They called me 'baby' 'fore she came),
And now they just say 'sou' and 'Dick';
I'll have to grow up pretty quick
Because she has my mother, too,
And I don't know what I shall do!
I want her just the same at night
To hold my hand and hug me tight,
And sing to me, and let me creep
Into her lap and go to sleep.
'My nose is broken,' but I know
'It's not my nose that hurts me so.
Why, I can feel the zackly part,
It aches and aches all round my heart!
—'Youth's Companion.'

TAPPING ON THE PANE.

A little story told in the 'Youth's Companion,' has a big moral. It is the story of a little lad at a seaside resort, whose mother commanded him not to go down to the beach that afternoon, but to stay on the lawn until she should come out, when they would go for a walk. The afternoon waned; but mother never came out. The little fellow's playmates came along and called him to come and wade, but he shook his head.

'He could see the glistening ocean from the verandah, and it never seemed more attractive nor the cottage more utterly dull. Presently he walked slowly down to the gate and began to toy with the latch. Then, with firm-set lips and hands clasped tight behind him, he as slowly returned to the veranda.

'Again, yielding to temptation, he went to the gate. This time he opened it a little, but instead of passing through, he closed it sharply, and once more made his way back to the verandah.

'How hot and lonely and stupid it was there, and what a merry time the other children were having on the cool, moist sand at the edge of the frothing wavelets. He bore it as long as he could, and then, running swiftly down the gravel path, opened the gate and scampered off to join his playmates.

'It was tea time when he returned and his mother met him with uplifted finger and reproving look.

'"Ah, Rodney, Rodney," she said, "you have disobeyed me! You have been at the beach in spite of what I told you!"

'Rodney's flaming cheeks and downcast eyes and silent tongue constituted a sufficient confession, and his mother went on:

'"Now, I want to tell you, Rodney, that I was watching you all the time. I saw you go to the gate twice and come back, and then go through the third time."

'Rodney suddenly found his tongue, and looking up at his mother with a world of meaning in his big brown eyes said:

'"You were watching me the whole time?"

'"Yes," answered the mother, wondering what was in the little mind.

'"And you saw me go down to the gate and come back again?" he continued.

'"I did," was her response, still more perplexed.

'"Then, mother," he asked, bravely, although the little lips trembled, "why didn't you tap on the window and help a fellow?"

Even so. The infinite pathos of it! 'The baby conscience struggling for the right, and only needing the quiet tap of the mother's fingers upon the window pane to nerve it to victory!' How many are the opportunities that come to all, to parents, to friends, by a little sign, a tap of the finger, a quetioning look, a delicate caution to help steady those who are in temptation; and how often that opportunity is spent in simply keeping watch for a chance to reprimand when the temptation has proven too much and the tempted has succumbed! The trouble is, we speak at the wrong time; we speak to criticize, when we might have spoken to aid.—'Central Christian advocate.

The Importance of Harmony.

(Graham Hood in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.')

The very attempt to describe the importance of harmony as a factor in our lives is in itself an impossibility,' says Graham Hood, in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.' One might search the dictionaries and yet find no terms that are capable of expressing a proper degree of comparison. The simple fact is that there is practically nothing in this world that occupies so important a position. It is the one thing necessary in everything we do; it is the one thing for which we must provide before we can hope to accomplish anything.

'The more we attempt to compare life with a piece of man-made mechanism the more perfect that comparison becomes Life is like a machine, and its movements depend largely upon the manner in which its several parts are adjusted. If these parts are not well oiled, if there is constant friction, there is a hitch in the movement of the machinery, and it finally breaks down altogether. If, on the other hand, every part moves in perfect unison with every other part, the resulting harmony brings out every fine quality for which the machine was invented.

'It is the same way in the business world. It is the same way in society. It is the same way in our domestic life. Where there is friction there is discord and failure. Where there is harmony there is happiness and success.

'Take, for example, a great manufacturing concern, or any one of the big mercantile enterprises, and try to run it without harmony. What would be the result? If the lack of harmony extended so far as the workmen and the machinery, there would be no product for the markets of the world to buy and sell. If it extended only to the business directors of the concern the results would be almost, if not quite, as serious, for the product of the machinery would never be properly marketed. To be successful in a business enterprise perfect harmony between the directing voices is just as necessary as perfect harmony between all the mechanical parts is necessary to the successful operation of a piece of machinery. Where there is friction nothing can be successfully accomplished.

'The enjoyment of any social event is impossible unless there is a pretty definite and harmonious agreement between those who are directing it. Any friction between two or three of these directing voices is certain to bring about the formation of rival cliques, and this is the beginning of a discordant condition that means unhappiness for all.

'It is perhaps in the domestic life, however, that harmony is most necessary, for there is nothing that is more unpleasant than a home that is at the mercy of every discordant element. Theoretically the home is the place for rest and recuperation; the oasis upon which the several members of the family may take refuge from the storm of life. It is the one spot in the world where they should be safe from unpleasant associations, for it is there that they must gather the strength required to enable them to hold their own in the battles that must be resumed as soon as they have recuperated sufficiently. To go from the noisy, bustling, active world without into the peace and quiet of a home in which love and sympathy are the reigning influences is alone an inspiration. To go, however, into a home where everything is at sixes and sevens, where there is fretfulness and fault-finding instead of sympathy and love, and where the cares of the business world are exchanged for troubles that are far more bitter, affords neither strength nor rest. In such a home there can be no re-creation of energy, and it is not strange that husbands who are subjected to such influences every time they appear beneath their own roof finally get into the habit of seeking their rest and pleasure elsewhere, for a man is not unlike a trotting horse. He must have quiet and care as well as rest between heats. What would anybody think of a driver who spent this period in sticking pins into his horse and in getting him tired and nervous as a preparation for his next appearance on the track? And yet this is just what some women are doing to the men whom they expect to win their races for them, that they may bring home the purses that represent the prizes for success!'

Health Hints.

DEEP BREATHING.

'Enough cannot be said of full deep breathing,' observes the Chicago 'Clinic.' 'It is no hobby or wild notion, but if you would prove its benefits, practice it daily, and you will increase the circulation, purify the blood, and send it rich and hot to warm the feet, make ruby lips and plant roses on the cheeks. It will aid your digestion and give you a clean, sweet breath, promote sleep, quiet the nervous system, strengthen the throat and vocal organs, and increase the chest capacity. It will also cure your asthma, catarrh and bronchitis, and prevent lung trouble.'

SHIELD YOUR NERVES.

A beautiful woman gave the following advice to a girl admirer: 'Shield your nerves and don't let them become too sensitive. Make yourself take life calmly. If you lose a train don't pace the platform wildly, but inquire when the next comes in, and sit down calmly to wait for it. That's just what most women don't do; they sit down, perhaps, but they tap the floor with their feet, clinch and unclinch their hands, and are apparently in a fever heat of excitement over the arrival of every train that comes in, even though they have been assured that theirs is not due for another half hour. That half hour of waiting means to them a frightful wear and tear of nerves, and they are practically weeks older for it. Try to cultivate calmness, but if you cannot do that all at once you can keep your face still.—London 'Family Herald.'

SUGGESTION AND FOOD FADDISTS.

Dr. Saleeby's little book, 'The Doctor and the Simpler Life,' has converted not a few food faddists. Among his remarks is this one: 'Nothing is really harmful in the way of food, but thinking makes it so.' Another is: 'It does not matter much what we eat, so long as we do not eat too much.' While another remarkable statement is: 'Once make up your mind that eggs or fish disagree with you, and you will be justified by the event.'

For the Housekeeper.

PERSONAL APPEARANCES AND HOUSEHOLD WORK.

Some women who work about their own homes neglect their personal appearance, one might say, shamefully. It is at least a pitiable thing to see a woman grow so absolutely careless of the love and respect of those around her. Many a graceful young girl, with good figure and pretty face, after serving an apprenticeship for a few years following her marriage at housework, develops into a tousle-headed, slatternly matron. Women are by nature proud creatures. They want to be loved, and they like to be admired. There must be some good, some excellent reason for this common metamorphosis of women after entering the duties of a home.

There is a great deal of current information to the effect that housework and the common duties of life may be reduced to mere child's play, or simply a butterfly existence. However, it is customary yet among those whose personal equation has practical work in this line for its equivalent to refer to housework as drudgery, and the routine duties attendant upon the care of a household, no matter how trivial, are generally regarded as arduous. An onlooker often marvels at this, especially one of the male persuasion, since the preparation of dainty meals and the whisking around of dust brush or cloth in tidying up rooms bears to him but small suggestion of labor. Well, like all questions, this one has two sides to it. Undoubtedly a great deal that is objectionable in housework wears more upon the mental than upon the physical condition of women. In the first place, very few women are born housekeepers, and know just how to manage and systematize things to make them easy. Very few women have the knack of being daintily and tidily dressed when about their work. Some being clumsy and awkward, soil and tear their clothing, while others never find time to devote to their toilet.

No one realizes more than the woman herself, when she appears before her family and friends attired in unfit and unbecoming old clothes, the misery of it. One reads in the magazines and papers just how to look well under all circumstances, but practically, it is another story. Everybody knows how step by step a woman grows careless of herself if she finds it necessary to do for others. Besides lack of time there is frequently lack of funds, and an unselfish woman supplies her family's needs before her own are thought of. Many times the realization that she is looking like a fright tries a woman's nerves to the extent of irritability. Sensitive women often become hardened to the amenities of life through a constant neglect of person. A woman drifts into this slipshod way of living before she realizes it. Her first intimation of the change may be when her husband looks askance, and with a perturbed, perplexed manner, refers casually to her tousled hair. A man always thinks a woman is looking well when her hair is neatly and becomingly arranged. A slight allusion to her tout ensemble may occasion a serious outbreak on the part of a woman who possesses nerves and may end in a copious supply of tears. Women are much alike, take them the world over. Henceforth there is usually nothing further to call to mind the fact that the family housekeeper is rapidly developing into slatternly ways, until a stranger appears unannounced and unexpected. Then the extreme mortification is keener than at first.

Lines and wrinkles are added to faces through the unfortunate way in which some women carry their responsibilities around with them at all times. They take them to bed at night, and get up with them still burdening their shoulders in the morning. Did you ever notice that far-away preoccupied air that many women possess even when one endeavors to enter into conversation with them upon most entertaining topics? You see they are wholly taken up with the cares of to-morrow or next day if not with those of to-day. It may be they are wondering if it will rain on their wash-day, or planning how to make a dress for one of the children, or making out a market list for to-morrow. The habit of dwelling on these things has become so engrossing that it fills up their lives to the exclusion of everything else. They are narrowed down to a routine of thought and purpose that completely possesses them. No woman is satisfied with this, since she understands that she is missing the best in life. She blames all upon her environment (which means her housework), over which she seems to exert little or no control or sway. She grows crabbed and indifferent. Sweet-faced girls we find developing into garrulous, hard-faced women. Life seems to lose its color and romance for them.

Maybe this view is old-fashioned. Of course modern ways and conveniences and club methods have brought forth a broader outlook and a different viewpoint for women, but woman has not changed much after all. We find the same care-worn, over-burdened class of women among housekeepers as of old. It is the mental wear and the nervous dissatisfaction over her narrow, uncongenial life that tells upon most women. The club woman has theories, but the practical worker has nothing but experience. She has no club, and very little sympathy or companionship. Her life is full of dull work. It will take many generations of training schools and simplified methods to reduce the routine of every-day life to a minimum. Tastes and inclinations will have to be taught to follow the line of necessary duties, thereby including a higher training or moral culture.

Courage and adaptability are extremely valuable acquisitions to a young woman taking upon herself the care of a household. If more women understood the sterner facts of existence there would be fewer disappointed faces and careless, indifferent women after life's work had begun.—The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

THE SUCCESSFUL WOMAN.

No woman will succeed who is so shame-faced about her business that she must apologize for being engaged in it. Employers do not want her and if her business is her own, people will not deal with her if they can help it, says a writer in the Minneapolis 'Tribune.' Nothing so wins the respect of others as self-respect. A woman who cannot be womanly at all times has no place in the business world. A woman who truly respects herself will do whatever she undertakes as well as she can.

Household Hints.

To prevent cake from sticking to tins when baked, first grease tins, then flour them, lightly beating out all loose flour, leaving only what clings to the grease, thus doing away with the old form of lining with paper.

A narrow strip of muslin pinned around a cake will prevent the icing from dripping down the sides, as it too often does. After the icing hardens the muslin may be removed without injury to the appearance of the cake.

Scullery Wrinkle.—A good way to clean a scullery sink, dirty pails, or enamelled baths, is to make a pad of newspaper and pour on a tablespoonful of paraffin oil and shake a little brickdust on the article to be cleansed. Rub well, and the grease and dirt will come off like magic. Use one or two more pieces of clean paper, and the articles will appear just like new with very little trouble.

Selected Recipes.

Apple Souffle.—Bake six large tart apples until tender, scrape out the pulp, and beat until smooth, add one tablespoon of sugar to each apple, the grated rind of one lemon and the juice of two. Beat the whites of three eggs stiff, and add the apple pulp, sugar and lemon, stirring lightly. Pour into a buttered pudding dish, and bake in the oven about fifteen minutes. Serve at once warm with cream or a hard sauce.

Line a shallow baking dish with puff paste or ordinary pie crust, and fill with the following mixture: Stew or steam four large tart apples until pulpy, then add half a cup of rolled cracker crumbs, the yolks of two eggs well beaten, butter the size of an egg, one cup of milk, a little grated lemon peel, one-half cup of sugar. Bake three-fourths of an hour and then make a meringue for the top of the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and two spoons of sugar. Brown slightly.

Coddled Apples.—Peel, but do not core, a dozen tart apples of an even size. Be careful to leave the stem on or stick a clove in each. Place in a large stewpan, and place a slice of lemon on each apple. Nearly cover the apples with cold water, and a large cup of sugar. Cover the pan tightly, and let them simmer over a slow fire until soft, but not so they will come to pieces. When tender lift carefully into a glass dish and pour the juice over them. When ready to serve pour whipped cream over them.

Mrs. Rorer's Apple Charlotte.—Six large apples, one-half box of gelatine, one pint of cream, sugar to taste. Pare and steam apples until tender, then press through a colander and add sugar. Cover gelatine with cold water and soak half an hour; then add two hot apples, stirring until dissolved. Pour this into a basin, stand the basin in a pan of ice water and stir continually until it begins to thicken, then add quickly and carefully the cream, which has been whipped. Turn into a mould and stand on ice.

Advertisements.

BABY'S FRIEND.

Happiness is a sign of health in babies. Nearly all their troubles vanish when they digest food well and are free from teething pains. Baby's Own Tablets bring happiness to babies by curing stomach troubles, constipation, feverishness, diarrhoea and teething troubles. There's a smile in every dose and the mother has a solemn guarantee that this medicine contains no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. James Jewers, Beaver Harbor, N.S., says: 'I have given my baby Baby's Own Tablets as occasion required since she was a day old. They have always helped her, and now at a year and a half old she is a fine healthy child. I think every mother should always keep these Tablets on hand.' You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

LITERARY REVIEW.

IN APPLETON'S MAGAZINE.

An interesting article on Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a feature of 'Appleton's Magazine' for November. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.) W. R. Stewart is the writer and has had occasion personally to observe the affability and dignity of the Canadian Premier, as well as his fine grasp of affairs. His remarkable memory is illustrated by a couple of anecdotes, and special emphasis is laid on his fitness for a position where a policy of conciliation was desirable.

As a statesman with a mission he is unwilling to take sides in controversial matters which are not of present concern, believing that his authority and influence would be weakened by doing so. For this reason his views on such matters as socialism and government and municipal ownership are not generally known.

Mr. Stewart takes occasion to point out the wise policy followed by Canadian railways, in accordance with the suggestion of the present government, in transporting harvesters at nominal rates. He thinks the United States would do well to follow such an example as according to reports there was a shortage of about twenty thousand men to gather the present year's crop in the single state of Kansas.

MODERN JAPAN.

The annual called 'The Christian Movement in Japan' (Methodist Publishing House, Tokio) contains this year so much that is secular it might almost rank as a general hand-book on the state of that enterprising country. The Budget and the Treaty, statistics of exports and imports, railways and agriculture in 1905 are given, and a special article deals with the famine. The public school system is explained at considerable length, and it is pointed out that while the course of study is well adapted to the needs of the country there is a sad lack of accommodation in the higher schools, only half of those qualified being admitted. It is perhaps the policy of the government to induce a large proportion of pupils to enter technical and agricultural schools, of which there seem to be a good many, but in any case there is room still for private schools. The High School course seems to give special prominence to science and mathematics, but Chinese is always studied too.

Japanese literature does not even remotely compare with English literature in intrinsic value, and what there is of it cannot be thoroughly studied because the student's time is too much taken up with reading and writing. On the other hand, the study of English means ever so much more to the Japanese student than German or French does to the American, and Chinese is of more value to him than Latin is to the Anglo-Saxon.

The mass of the nation gets no further than the elementary schools, in which they do not learn even to read Japanese satisfactorily, as the written language presents so many difficulties. But general knowledge is to some extent furthered by army life. Through the army, indeed, the Y. M. C. A. gained a notable influence during the winter of 1905 when some of the soldiers died from sheer loneliness and despair, and the one bright spot was the 'Christian Comforting Place.'

The disparity between the most advanced of the Japanese people and the mass of the common people is striking. Army life does much to lessen this disparity, for it brings men from the most remote mountain village, from the farm and from the shop, into contact with well-educated soldiers and officers and with much that is best in the thought of the nation's leaders. They are given a good deal of travel, and aside from the regular discipline of the army they are given moral instruction. These all taken together make a change in the men that is not to be overlooked. Upon returning to their homes they are listened to as oracles.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Colonel and the Boy,' by L. T. Meade; 'The Wages of Pleasure,' by J. A. Steuart; 'Edinburgh Sermons,' by Hugh Black; (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) 'The Wheel of Wealth,' by J. Beattie Crozier. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.) 'A Manual of Theology,' by J. Agar Beet. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) 'Comparative Religion: A Survey of its Recent Literature,' by the Rev. Louis H. Jordan, B.D., Edinburgh: (Otto Schulze and Co.) 'A Lady of Rome,' by F. Marion Crawford; 'Listener's Lure,' by E. V. Lucas; 'No Friend Like a Sister,' by Rosa Nouchette Cary; 'Disenchanted,' by Pierre Loti; 'White Fang,' by Jack London; Toronto: (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited.) 'The Undertow,' by Robert E. Knowles. (Toronto: Fleming H. Revell.) 'The Life of Sir George Williams,' by J. E. Hodder Williams. London: Hodder and Stoughton.) 'Simplified Spelling for the use of Government Departments.' 'Scribner's Magazine,' 'Canadian Magazine,' 'The Sunday at Home,' 'The Boy's Own Paper,' 'The Girl's Own Paper,' 'Chambers's Journal,' 'The American Monthly Review of Reviews.'

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering

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LITERARY NOTES.

A COMMENT.

The fall literature is pouring on the market its ever increasing flood of medium and indifferent novels, with here and there one that may be singled out as showing a spark, while on the whole they are good companions, if not brilliant guides. The New York 'Times' has a fair estimate of the present day ordinary American novel, in its review of the autumn output. Commenting on the feverish waste with which an author follows up a chance hit, 'it is like those gastronomic feats wherein a man eats a quail a day for a month. The thing is said to be very bad for the digestion.' On the general tone of the books, 'American fiction frequently lacks a sense of ethical values. And this is wherein it mirrors unconsciously the American life which it portrays. Success is the theme of its plots, the keynote of its characters, just as it is the god of the whole American nation. . . But of that spiritual success wherein a man fails and fails and yet grows constantly abler and more lovable they know nothing.'

In this country we don't have time to think of the depths. The novelist and the short story writer skim the surface of life, suggest that the deeps are there, and perhaps send an audacious sounding line down for a little way. But they rarely show that understanding of human relations, that insight into the deepest workings of the human heart, and that comprehensive sympathy for human yearnings and human effort which make the novel at its best and highest estate an interpretation rather than a reflection of life.

HIS WIFE.

At the point in Mark Twain's biography, now running in the 'North American Review,' where his memory pauses over the thoughts of his wife, there appears one of the most tender appreciations ever recorded in favor of any one. Certainly the twentieth century humorist is at one with Solomon in that her price was 'far above rubies.' 'I have compared and contrasted her,' he says, 'with hundreds of persons, and my conviction remains that hers was the most perfect character I have ever met. And I may add that she was the most winningly dignified person I have ever known. Her character and disposition were of the sort that not only invites worship, but commands it. . . She was always cheerful, and she was always able to communicate her cheerfulness to others. During the nine years that we spent in poverty and debt, she was always able to reason me out of my despair and find a bright side to the cloud, and make me see it.'

KIPLING.

Another triumph for the amateur photographer has been secured by Mrs. Kipling. Rudyard Kipling has submitted to be photographed by his wife, after a seven years steady resistance to sitting for his photograph in any way. Whether he has been influenced by Marie Corelli's late capitulation is not said, but this picture is not to be used to advertise any new book. The New York 'Sun' notices that 'He seems to have changed but little, and the outdoor dress of the English country gentleman makes him look rather younger than in his earlier photographs. It hasn't much to do with literature, but the fact that his trousers are creased in this picture, the absence of which detail gave rise to much comment in his last photograph, may be of interest to those who are curious concerning such matters.'

REMARKS.

Sweden loses one of its foremost men of letters in the death of Professor Oscar Levertin, of the University of Stockholm. Although having reached only his forty-fourth year he has risen to eminence both in prose and poetry, and has left with his publishers much material for posthumous publication.

A book of some interest is promised by Doubleday, Page and Co., for this month, in Anthony Fiala's 'Fighting the Polar Ice,' illustrated with photographs of the northern strongholds attacked. Fiala has been for some time known as an explorer, although but thirty-five years of age. He has been chemist, photographer, and engraver, and also served during the Spanish-American war. His book recounts the adventures of the expedition placed under his command in 1903.

The Hohenlohe memoirs which have occasioned so much talk and consternation in German high circles are to be published on this side by the Macmillan Company. The revelations contained in these memoirs have exceedingly incensed Emperor William, against whom they are believed to be directed. There is much concerning the rupture with Bismarck, which it has been very unwise to air, and the Emperor seems inclined to publish his version in self defence.

LONDON.

The chronicle of anyone's wanderings about London cannot fail of a certain interest, but when the chronicler has the pen of a popular writer there is always room for another book on the most fascinating city in the world. 'A Wanderer in London,' by E. V. Lucas (Methuen & Co.), covers ground that is by no means new, but the very familiarity of the well-known names is like the call of memory along the old ways. The book, however, is distinctly for the stranger, and serves as a suggestion from Mr. Lucas as to the sights best worth seeing in a limited time. He gives a large space to particularlizing among the pictures that confuse the visitor by their multiplicity in the many large collections of which the city can boast. He readily recalls this figure or that among the old habitués of London by the touch of association; and, West or East, London is all worth seeing with him, although, as the 'Westminster Gazette' notices, he prefers the brighter scenes of the West:

Eastward of the city the course of the 'Wanderer' is marked by a running comment, allusive and anecdotic, that serves to vivify each passing scene, whether it be the Tower or Jamrach's, Blackwall or Limehouse. The treatment, here, is rather less full than what is dealt forth to other parts of the town—to Bloomsbury or the City or the West End, for example. As a 'Wanderer' is free to follow his will, independent of the prescriptions of others. As Mr. Lucas says of Peter Cunningham, 'though he adopts something of the elders, this book is not that kind of book.' It must be said of 'this book' that it is both attractive in style and skilful in execution.

THE SPELLING CAMPAIGN.

The war of reformed spelling goes merrily on, with here a farcical attack, there a steady fusillade of scholarly arguments, and each side seems able to hold its own. The fray attracts young and old alike, and each hurls the other's arguments back. Owen Wister, whose literary laurels are quite fresh, writes a spirited letter on the conservative side to the New York 'Times.' One of his objections is to the words chosen for reform. 'You say it is only a few words. Yes; but if these are very common daily words, as they mostly are, and occur on every page of verse and prose, as they mostly do, how then? We shouldn't care so much if you wanted to change "syzygy" and "acronycal."' The ultimate court of appeal he would leave where the dictionaries now acknowledge it to be, in literary usage. Not the academicians, not the practical business men, not the political reformers, but the men who make words their constant tools and companions, should, and are likely to, rule the day.

THE EARLY WEST.

A story straight from the heart of real life is given in 'Reminiscences of a Missionary Bishop,' by the Right Rev. D. S. Tuttle, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Missouri. (New York: Thomas Whittaker.) The figure of a man of full stature physically as well as morally moves about among men who lived and fought in the front of advancing civilization, and although they were spirits in many cases most widely apart, yet the Bishop was always a man among men with all his people. His book is full of a life such as can never be recalled, but he lives it over again in stirring memories and earnest admiration for the heroic men whom he not only revives in his own mind, but who live again for his readers, such men as the stage coach drivers:—

Strong, taciturn, self-reliant, autocratic, haughty to men, but bright, brave, faithful, tender-hearted, true, and kind to women and children. . . They were rough men, I know. But they were true and kind as brothers to me. They were drinking men, many of them, I suppose. Yet only three that I have ever ridden with do I remember to have seen drunk when on duty. In one case I and my four-year-old son were the only passengers. I mounted the box, tied my boy on, and sat close beside the driver for steadiness and support, never, however, venturing to take the lines. That would have been an insult to him. Besides, a driver, even when drunk, would be quite as skilful in handling lines as would the best of us lubberly outsiders.

REVIEWED BY 'PUNCH.'

Fared a trio of sportsmen gay
(London's boredom and Season's drouth)
Down where the borders of Hudson's Bay
Run south.

Aim: diversion of scene and air
(Moccasins, rifles, and birch canoes)
Livened with casual shots at bear
And moose.

Record is kept of the course they made
(Paper and pens and there you are);
One of the three was a scribe by trade—
JAMES BARR.

He, observing the party's track
(Plodding days, and the camp at night),
Smilingly wrote it all down in black
And white;

Wrote it, and METHUEN put it to Press
(Pipe, armchair, and a steaming hob),
'Laughing,' it's called, 'Through a Wilderness,'
(Six bob).

GYPSIES' WAYS.

The 'moving on' orders that the German gypsies are continually receiving from the police of one town or another remind one forcibly of the old enactments against the wandering tribes of gypsies or 'Egyptians.' In the Harleian MSS. is a 'letter of certain of the Judges to the Justices of the Peace within the Countie Pallatyne of Lancaster, dated Nov. 28, 1586, putting them in mind of their duties to see the Laws and Royal Orders executed with regard to . . . . loose people wandering abroad calling themselves Souldiers or Egiptians and other Rogues.' Among these laws was a statute against Egyptians (1 and 2 Philip and Mary, cap. 4, 1554), 'which imposed a penalty of £40 on any one willingly transporting into England or Wales any persons commonly called Egyptians, or suing for any letter, license or passport for any of them to continue in England or Wales; and if any so-called, above the age of fourteen years, continue in England or Wales one month, or be seen in any company of the vagabonds calling themselves Egyptians, or counterfeiting, transforming or disguising themselves by their apparel, speech, or other behaviour like unto Egyptians, and so continue either at one time or several times for a month, they shall be judged felons.' They were denied the benefit of clergy, and in trial for felony they were debarred the privilege of other foreigners to have half the jury of foreigners, it being enacted that the jury in such cases should be altogether Englishmen (John Harland, Chetham Society's Publications, Vol. 50).

On the pilfering habits of gypsies a correspondent writes: 'Many years ago I was told the following story of a member of a gang of these people, who were more or less permanently settled on a common in the north of Lincolnshire. Their neighbors had little to complain of their pilfering habits except in one particular—they seemed incapable of resisting soap. In the early part of the nineteenth century soap was an article of domestic manufacture in most of our villages, as it is now in many places in the Canadian backwoods, and the gypsies were apparently ignorant of the recipe. At the farms and cottages the housewives took good care to hide the soap from the gypsy pedlers who came frequently to their doors, and with whom they found it convenient to deal. A certain old gypsy woman, however, had earned such a reputation for honesty that it was deemed quite unnecessary to hide the soap on her approach. Yet on one occasion, my informant told me, her mother missed a large bar after a visit from this old woman. Yet she could scarcely make up her mind that such a trusted old friend had stolen it. The following day the gypsy returned and brought the soap with her. A grandchild, whom she had brought with her, had secreted the soap when no one was watching.—Manchester 'Guardian.'

A BAD COLD
SETTLED
ON THE LUNGS

All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs, and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds, and failure to take hold at once and get rid of them will cause many years of suffering.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree and will certainly cure all coughs colds and lung troubles.

Mrs. Jas. McDowell, Langton, Ont., writes: "In November, 1905, I caught a bad cold that settled on my lungs, so I got two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and used one and a half of them and by that time I was cured. I laid the balance of the bottle away for future use. A few days after our eight months' old baby took the whooping cough.

He was so bad we had to call the family physician, but he said he could do but little.

I commenced using the Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and to my great satisfaction the baby was cured. I only used four 25 cent bottles; a small doctor bill.

I believe there is no other remedy for coughs, colds, etc.

Price 25 cents a bottle at all dealers.

4h

OUR NEW PATTERN SERVICE.

We have secured the exclusive Canadian rights of a pattern service, which, we think, for practical, simple, and at the same time stylish modes, will be found very satisfactory to the home dressmaker. In making the selection, a number of leading fashion agencies were carefully examined. Orders filled by mail according to directions given below.



1078

A USEFUL APRON.—NO. 1078.

A practical design is here illustrated. The square bib is gathered to the belt, and straps with frills are brought over the shoulders and fastened to the belt at the back. The apron is finished at the bottom with a hem, and two rows of insertion might be added. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 24, 28, and 32 waist measure. For medium size it requires 2 3-4 yards of material 27 inches wide.



1073

LADIES' CHEMISE OR CORSET-COVER AND SKIRT IN ONE—NO. 1073.

The dainty underwear that is made at home is generally most satisfactory, and the design here shown is easily carried out. It is fitted by an under-arm and shoulder seam and the fullness can be drawn in at the waist line by inserting a drawing string. Nainsook, batiste, muslin or lawn may be used to make this garment.

The pattern is cut in four sizes, 32, 36, 40 and 44 bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 3 5-8 yards of material 36 inches wide.



1072.

A DAINTY HAT FOR GIRLS.—NO. 1072.

A dainty little hat that mothers can easily make at home is here shown. The crown is gathered at the edges and joined to the over-brim, the under-brim has shirred casings in which hat wire is inserted, an overlying crown piece is provided as shown in one of the views. Ribbon is crushed around the crown and tied in a large bow at the centre front. A bunch of tips or flowers make a dressy hat. Radium silk, chiffon, crepe de chine or velvet would make a very attractive hat.

The pattern is in two sizes, small and medium. The misses' size requires 1 3-8 yard of 36 inch material, four yards for the ruffles and 2 1-3 yards of ribbon.



1066

LADIES' FANCY WAIST WITH ROUND YOKE—NO. 1063.

The fancy waist is in constant demand. In this design the full body portion may be gathered to the yoke or tucked as desired, and the puff sleeve finished with a band to correspond with the yoke. The closing is made at the back, and a deep girdle will give a stylish finish. Fancy silk net, chiffon or any soft material may be used to carry out the design effectively. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure. It requires for medium size two yards of material 36 inches wide.



1061

LADIES' TUCKED WAIST WITH POINTED YOKE.—NO. 1061.

The body of the waist is tucked and finished with rows of insertion, having a pointed yoke which can be made of plain material, or embroidery and insertion. The sleeves are finished with a cuff of tucks and insertion, and a ruffle of lace or edging. The collar can be made to match the cuffs if desired.

The pattern is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust. It requires four yards of material 21 inches wide for medium size, with 3-8 yard of all-over lace for yoke, and five yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

'WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD' PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the pattern shown in accompanying cut as per directions given below.

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Size.....

Name.....

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BACK TO PALESTINE.

Sultan of Turkey Has Given Permission for Jewish Repatriation.

MONTREAL HEBREWS HEAR DETAILS OF COLOGNE CONFERENCE.

A very large gathering of Hebrew citizens assembled in the St. Urbain Street Synagogue Sunday to hear the official report of the International Zionist Conference recently held in Cologne, and of the programme adopted by that conference for immediately proceeding with the work of re-settling the Jewish people in Palestine, in consequence of the Holy Land now being opened, by the Sultan,



MR. C. I. DE SOLA.

to Jewish settlement. The meeting was organized under the auspices of the United Zionist Societies of Montreal, and the chair was occupied by Mr. A. Falick, who, in his introductory remarks, briefly reviewed the movement.

Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, in his capacity as a member of the Actions Committee, or Chief Executive Council of the Zionist Movement, submitted the programme of work in Palestine that had been decided upon at the Cologne conference. He stated that the news that the Turkish Government was no longer enforcing those laws which had hitherto militated against Jews settling in Palestine, was the most momentous piece of news which had greeted Jewish ears in a centurp. In consequence of the lowering of the barriers, a stream of Jewish immigration from Russia into the Holy Land had now set in, which was assuming large proportions.

At the very moment when persecution in Russia was driving hundreds of thousands of Jews from the dominions of the Czar, Mr. de Sola remarked, the gates of Palestine were being opened to them. They could see the hand of Divine Providence in all this, and it was the paramount duty of every Jew to seize the opportunity which now presented itself of now settling, not only tens of thousands, nor hundreds of thousands, but millions of Hebrew colonists in the Holy Land, with the result that they would soon again be in possession of the land that had been promised to their forefathers. It was in order to give practical shape to this idea that the Zionist leaders at the Cologne conference had decided on the programme of work in Palestine.

Mr. de Sola then proceeded to give in detail the programme adopted at the Cologne conference, which included the establishment in Jerusalem of an orphanage for the children of those who had been slain in the Russian outbreaks, and the training of these children in industrial handicrafts; the building of railways in every part of the Holy Land, connecting the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway with railways to the colonies of Rishon-le-Zion, Rechaboth and Petachtivah; also railway connections with the Damascus and Euphrates route and with the Jordan and the Dead Sea and a line from Gaza to the sea; the establishment of an automobile service between Jerusalem and surrounding cities, and the improvement of the highways; the building of harbor works and docks at Haifa, Jaffa and Gaza; the establishment of shipping lines between Alexandria (Egypt), Port Said (Suez Canal), Gaza, Jaffa, Haifa, Sur, Beyrout and Cyprus; steamboat lines on the Sea of Tiberias, the Jordan and the Dead Sea; the establishment of electric lighting plant in all important cities and towns, and of electric cars; (this part of the programme has already been partly carried out in Jaffa, where the population has recently jumped from forty thousand to a hundred thousand owing to the large arrival of new colonists); the building of canals and carrying out of extensive irrigation works; the erection of waterworks and sewers in Jerusalem and also in other cities.

The industrial programme comprises the establishment of factories in all those lines of industry which may be properly promoted in Palestine, and some of which have already been established with success, including oil mills and refineries, and the exploitation of the products of the Dead Sea; factories for the production of soap, conserves, cement, bricks, macaroni, perfumery and silk.

The agricultural programme is a very extensive one. Mr. de Sola declared that it had been proved that Palestine could be made a great cotton-raising district, and could produce cotton rivalling anything raised in the Southern States, and it was proposed to promote plantations in this line. Vine culture on a large scale had already proved successful, as well as the growing of fruit trees, including oranges, lemons, dates, figs, olives, and nuts of several varieties. Nurseries for assisting in the cultivation of these were being established. Sheep raising and cattle raising also formed an important item of the programme.

Mr. de Sola said that the programme was one which must produce such a revolution of conditions in Palestine as to make it rival any country in the west, in enterprise and in prosperity. This is what the Zionists were now undertaking, but, to carry out this programme the Jews of the world must contribute liberally to the funds of the movement. He, therefore, strongly appealed to them to subscribe to the funds of the Jewish Colonial Trust and the Zionist National Fund, and also to the fund of the Palestine Commission, the committees specially charged with the work, and to the fund of the Bezalel Technical Institute, of Jerusalem, which was training the new generation in Palestine in arts and handicrafts. These were the financial instruments of the movement, and it was only by supporting them that they could accomplish their work.

Rabbi Herman Abramowitz was the next speaker. He pictured in glowing periods the happy condition to which the Jews would be restored if they but took advantage of the opportunities now presented to them for resettling their people in Palestine. Jews had given all their best bloo dand all their best treasures to the up-building of other nations, but it was high time that they should awake to the fact that they owed a duty to themselves. They could never develop Jewish life in its fullest sense until they had a land of their own where they would be untrammelled and unhampered. They must get back to the land of their ancestors, to the Hills of Zion, where the music of Hebrew hymn and psalm would be heard once more. Why should their men of genius give their all to the up-building of other people, but forget their own? In fervent language he besought them to liberally support that work which would mean a realization of all their highest hopes in their own land.

Rabbi Meldola de Sola then addressed the audience, and made a most powerful appeal to them to assist in the work now being undertaken in Palestine. He said that the first words that the Prophet Jeremiah uttered in mourning their captivity were words of grief for the destruction of Zion, and that for two thousand years they had never ceased to cherish their love for Zion, and to pray for a restoration thereto. The opening up of Palestine by the Turkish Government to the Jews was an event of such tremendous significance that it should be ranked in importance with the edict of Cyrus, King of Persia, when he allowed the Jews to return to the Holy Land after the Babylonian captivity, and with all their hearts should they thank God for having preserved them alive and sustained them to enjoy this season. By many Biblical quotations he showed that it was their duty to assist this work of restoration. All rested in the hands of God, but the Almighty often used human instruments for carrying out his work. When the Children of Israel at the borders of the Red Sea cried out to Moses for help, the Divine command had come that Moses should tell the Children of Israel to move forward. This command meant that they must not sit down in idleness, but must, themselves, help in the work. They could not build railways or dig canals or erect factories or develop industries and farms without much money. Therefore, he appealed to them strongly to subscribe to the funds of the Movement.

Rabbi Hirsch Cohen followed in a fluent speech in Yiddish, in which he explained the philosopy of Zionism and the necessity of their supporting the Cologne programme.

A committee of young men was then charged with the work of receiving subscriptions, and quite a large sum was contributed.

After the closing of the collection, an address in Yiddish was delivered by Mr. S. Shapiro, who gave an interesting account of the work that was being done by the 'Bezalel Teennical Institute' that had been founded in Jerusalem by the Zionists, and which was doing so much to train young men and women in various arts and industries, and thus creating a population of well-trained handicraftsmen.

Mr. Leon Goldman, President of the 'Agudoth Zion Society' of Montreal, also described the work of the 'Bezalel School' in English. He stated that this institute was creating a distinct school of Jewish art.

The proceedings concluded with an address delivered in pure Hebrew by Mr. S. Taulis, who indicated that the revival of the Hebrew race in Palestine was also leading to a very great revival of Hebrew as a living language.

REMEMBER!

The 'Canadian Pictorial' is practically an Art publication at newspaper price.

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The Dollar rate for the 'Canadian Pictorial' includes postage all over the world.

KILLED HIS WIFE

KLEINGBEIL GETS FOUR YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Belleville, Nov. 3.—When the Assizes opened this morning Judge Britton ordered Kleingbeil, the wife slayer, up for sentence, and gave him four years in Kingston penitentiary. The general opinion in this city is that the sentence is too light, in the interests of justice. It is said on the authority of a juror, that the jury in the Kleingbeil case were at first almost unanimous in favor of hanging the prisoner, but the minority fought hard, and, at last, the members in favor of extreme measures consented, on account of the prisoner's age, to a verdict of manslaughter. Had he been a young man, the prisoner certainly would have been found guilty of murder.

G.T.R. CONDUCTORS

THREE MEN ARE RETIRED AT LONDON.

The Grand Trunk Railway's axe has fallen in London, and Conductors Higgins, Manley and McKenzie have been relieved from duty. Conductor Manley went to Toronto on Saturday in response to instructions from the superintendent's office. Conductor Connelly, Toronto, has been placed on Conductor Manley's old run, between London and Suspension Bridge. Conductor McKenzie, of the London, Huron and Bruce Division, has gone to Toronto to take the run of Conductor Fluke, who is to do service on the International Limited and Eastern Flyer, in place of Conductor Higgins. Conductor Connell, of the Northern Division, takes Conductor McKenzie's old run.

TO PUT WIRES UNDERGROUND.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—The Board of Control decided to-day to ask the Ontario Legislature for power to compel the electric light and telephone companies to put their wires in conduits underground.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

DEY.—At 67 Paris street, on Oct. 22, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dey.

FISHER.—At Barrington, Que., on Oct. 29, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. Fisher.

SHARPE.—At Lacombe, Alberta, on Sunday, Oct. 28, 1906, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Sharpe.

WALLACE — At Inwood, Ont., on Oct. 26, 1906, a son to the Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Wallace.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—BOLTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Marysville, Wolfe Island, Ont., on Oct. 30, 1906, by the Rev. Wm. Craig, the Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Wales, Ont., to Mamie L. Bolton, daughter of Wm. Bolton, Marysville, Wolfe Island.

CARSON — LAWRENCE — At 197 Davenport Road, Toronto, on Oct. 17, 1906, by the Rev. A. A. Kelly, Geo. A. Carson, son of Robert Carson, Kingston, Ont., to Miss Adelaide V. Lawrence.

CHISHOLM—HARRISON—On Oct. 24, 1906, at Lachute, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Malcolm Chisholm, of Lost River, Que., to Mary F. Harrison, of Point St. Charles, Montreal.

DARLING—CAIRNS.—On Oct. 31, 1906, at the Methodist Parsonage, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., by the Rev. M. G. Hawlas, D.D., Miss Sadie A. Cairns, of Sudbury, Ont., to the Rev. W. E. Darling, of Detour, Mich.

EAVES—EVELEIGH.—On Nov. 1, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., Ethel Victoria Eveleigh, daughter of Jos. Eveleigh, Esq., to Alfred Arthur Eaves.

FISHER—McKELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Riverfield, Que., on Oct. 31, 1906, by the Rev. J. M. Kellock, M.A., Mary, daughter of Robert and Mrs. Robert McKell, to J. C. B. Fisher, of Burlington, Vermont.

GOWLING—MACFARLANE.— On Oct. 31, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Wm. Moore, by the Rev. Wm. Moore, D.D., Miss Harriet Macfarlane, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Macfarlane, M.D., C.M., Almonte, to Mr. George Gowling, of Hamilton, Ont.

HANSON — GAULD — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 24, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Flanders, Principal of Stanstead Wesleyan College, assisted by the Rev. B. Pierce, Mr. William Charles Hanson, of Chelsea, Mass., to Miss Maud Clarabel, daughter of Mr. Ira Wright Gauld, of Way's Mills, Que.

HILL — McDONALD— At the Presbyterian manse, Wausau, Wis., on Oct. 25, 1906, by the Rev. A. N. Wilson, Miss Maggie McDonald, daughter of John B. McDonald, of Ste. Anne de Prescott, Ontario, to Thomas Hill, of Edgar, Wisconsin.

JOHNSTON—DEMPSEY.—On Nov. 1, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents (Willow Dale Farm), Hawthorne, Ont., by the Rev. T. H. Iveson, Bertilda, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Dempsey, to Mr. W. Percy Johnston.

JOHNSTON—ROBERTSON.— At St. Lambert, Que., on Oct. 30, 1906, by the Rev. J. H. McDiarmid, Cecil Wray Johnston to Marion Jessie, eldest daughter of Wm. Robertson.

MARA — LEE — At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. William C. Crowther, 150 St. George street, Toronto, on Nov. 1, 1906, by the Rev. J. S. Broughall, of St. Stephen's Church, Violet, youngest daughter of the late Arthur H. Lee, to William Harold, eldest son of the late William Mara.

MASON — STUART — On Sept. 26, 1906, at Parish Church, Ascot, Archibald Victor Mason to Harriet Adelaide Stuart, 4th daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Stuart and Mrs. Shillington, and granddaughter of Sir Simeon Henry Stuart, Fifth Baronet.

McCLEARY — OLIVER — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 17, 1906, by the Rev. B. Pierce, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Hughes, Mr. Leslie Hodges McCleary, of Hatley, to Miss Estella Maud, daughter of Mr. Joseph Oscar Oliver, of Barnston, Que.

MURPHY — RODWELL — At the Methodist parsonage, Bolton, Ont., on Oct. 31, 1906, by the Rev. W. A. Rodwell, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. George Wood, James Edgar Murphy, Esq., of Allenford, Ont., to Miss Mary Alice Rodwell, of Bolton.

PARRY — BREITHAUPT — On Oct. 31, 1906, at Zion Church, Berlin, Ont., by the Rev. Geo. Damm, B.D., assisted by the Rev. Henry Wagner, John R. Parry, B.A., M.B., of Hamilton, son of the late John Parry, Dunville, to Louise Evelyn, eldest daughter of L. J. Breithaupt, Berlin.

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Should not forget to take advantage of the following clubbing offer:

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N.B.—'THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL' may be added to any of the above clubs for an additional FIFTY CENTS, by using the COUPON ON PAGE 7

SINCLAIR—CUMMINGS.—On Nov. 1, 1906, by the Rev. F. G. Plummor, rector of St. Augustine's Church, Toronto, Emily May Cummings, daughter of Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, of Toronto, to H. Blythe Sinclair, of Toronto.

WHITE—WHITE.—At Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 29, 1906, John C. L. White, barrister, Pembroke, son of W. R. White, K.C., to E. F. Mary White, eldest daughter of James White, formerly of Pembroke.

WILKINSON—ERSKINE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A., on Oct. 18, 1906, Thomas H. Wilkinson, of Los Angeles, to Anna Bella Erskine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Erskine, of Montreal.

DIED.

ALMON — At Halifax, N.S., on Oct. 16, 1906, Ellen Susanna, widow of the late Cotton M. Almon, Esq., and only daughter of the late Philip Dodd, Esq., leaving one son and two daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother.

ARNOLDSON.—On Nov. 5, 1906, Ann Arnoldson, widow of John Arnoldson, aged 83 years.

BISHOP — At Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, on Oct. 28, 1906, Jennie Louisa Bishop, eldest daughter of Mr. Curtiz Bishop, of Marbleton, Que., and wife of Mr. Lewis P. Bishop, aged 28 years.

BIDGOOD.—At the 'Willows,' Cleveland, Que., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1906, John Bidgood, Esq.

BOOTH — On Oct. 28, 1906, at the residence of his son, E. W. Booth, City View, Jas. R. Booth, of Waterloo, Shefford, Que., aged 81 years.

CHRISTIE — At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Brydson, Windermere avenue, Swansea, Ont., Margaret Christie, in her 76th year.

COPEMAN.—At Quebec, on Nov. 2, 1906, James Copeman, sr., aged 76, beloved husband of Sarah King; a native of Norfolk, England, and for the last 70 years a resident of Quebec, and who has been employed for the last 42 years by Mr. W. McWilliam, confectionar.

DAVIDSON — In Kingston, Ont., at 447 Albert street, on Oct. 31, 1906, Rachel Delmage, relict of the late Bryce Turnbull Davidson.

DAY.—At his late residence, 144 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, on Nov. 4, 1906, John Day, aged 80 years, a native of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland.

DOYLE.—At Quebec, on Oct. 28, 1906, Rose McKenna, wife of Garret Doyle, aged 78 years.

DRAPER — Accidentally drowned, on Oct. 27, 1906, at L'Annonciation, Quebec, John Michael Draper, 62 Sweetland avenue, Ottawa, aged 28 years, youngest son of Michael Draper, deceased, of Aylmer, Quebec.

DUSTAN — At Gore (Richmond, Que.), on Oct. 27, 1906, Norris Dustan, aged 23 years.

EPPES.—At Belleville, Ont., on her birthday, Oct. 23, 1906, Elizabeth Adelina Routh Eppes, eldest daughter of the late William Randolph Eppes, Deputy Commissary General, beloved sister of B. R. Eppes, of Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company.

EVANS.—Suddenly, at Pointe Claire, Que., on Oct. 27, 1906, William Evans, late of 'Bower Cottage,' Bishopstone, Hereford, England, in his eighty-sixth year.
Hereford (England) papers please copy.

GOUNDREY—At Riverfield, Que., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1906, Jessie MacFarlane, daughter of the late Daniel MacFarlane, and beloved wife of John Goundrey.

HOLDSWORTH — In this city, on Oct. 31, 1906, Marcha Dockum, beloved wife of John E. Holdsworth, aged 34 years.
Toronto, Ont. ,and New York papers please copy.

JARDINE.—At Port Credit, Ont., on Nov. 2, 1906, Henrietta Jardine, relict of the late William Jardine, Toronto township, in her 89th year.

JOHNSON.—At Knowlton, P.Q., in the 80th year of her age, Sarah Jane Clark Cass, daughter of the late Moise Cass, in his lifetime of Hawkesbury, Ont., lumber merchant, and widow of the late Major Ralph Botelar Johnson, formerly of the Queen's 16th Light Dragoons, and of 'The Hermitage,' Magog.

KER — On Oct. 30, 1906, at the residence of her son, John B. Ker, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Agnes Black, relict of the late George M. Ker, and late of Innerleithen, Scotland, in her 83rd year.

LACKIE.—At her late residence, 601 Lorne avenue, Brandon, Man., on Oct. 28, 1906, Annie, wife of Hamilton T. Lackie, late of Toronto, and daughter of the late John Ciunis, of Dunfroon, Ont.

MOORE —On Oct. 30, 1906, at the residence of her daughter, in Hopedale, Mass., Mary Anne, aged 85 years, beloved wife of George Moore, Assistant Editor of the Provincial Journal of Agriculture and English Lecturer of the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

NICOL.—On Nov. 2, 1906, at No. 6 Bernard avenue, Toronto, Lila, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Francis Nicol, of London, Ont.

OWENS — At 150 St. Luke street, on Oct. 27, 1906, Edwin Lowe Owens, youngest and most dearly beloved son of Wm. G. Owens, city assessor.

PARKER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 3, 1906, at 50 Victoria street, Montreal, Archibald Parker, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

PEARSON — On Oct. 31, 1906, Irine Pearson, youngest daughter of T. Pearson, jeweller, 589 Wellington street.

ROBINSON.—At the age of 73, William Robinson, a native of Charleton, in Northumberland County, England, departed this life at his home, 21 Conway street, in this city, on the morning of Nov. 5, 1906, after a long illness.

ROSS.—At Powerscourt, on Oct. 20, 1906, Ann Anderson, widow of the late Henry Ross, aged 79 years, a native of Ture, County Donegal, Ireland.

ROY.—At the rectory, Herring Cove, Nova Scotia, on Oct. 9, 1906, Rachel, beloved wife of the Rev. Edward Roy, aged 54 years, leaving one son and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother.

SCHACHER — At Stuttgart, Germany, on Oct. 28, 1906, Caroline Schacher, widow of the late C. Schacher, Esq., Edinburgh, Scotland, and dearly beloved mother of Mrs. R. L. Y. Jones, of this city.

SIMPSON—On Nov. 2, 1906, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Barker, at 327 St. George street, Toronto, Catherine Embury Fisher, relict of the late Wm. Simpson, of Kingston, and mother of Douglas Simpson, of Toronto, in her 88th year.

SMITH.—At Rawdon, Que., on Oct. 26, 1906, Mrs. Jane Smith, relict of the late Mr. Henry Smith, at her son Robert's residence, aged 101 years and 3 months. She had a large number of great-great-grandchildren, and she was one of the earliest settlers at Rawdon. Her end was perfect peace.

STEWART.—In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 29, 1906, Percy Elliott Stewart, youngest son of the late Rev. J. H. Stewart, aged 19 years 6 months.

STREET.—Suddenly, at Fredericton, N.B., on Nov. 3, 1906, Frank B. Street, of this city, aged 59 years.

TEMPLE — At the General Hospital, Montreal, Oct. 30, 1906, from typhoid fever, William Temple, aged 25 years, late of Maryport, Cumberland, England.

WILLMOT.—At Toronto Junction, Ont., on Oct. 29, 1906, suddenly, Benjamin Willmot, in his 81st year.

WILSON — On Oct. 30, 1906, at 51 Rushbrook street, William Gregory, third son of J. C. Wilson, painter, G.T.R., aged 27 years and 2 months.

WOODLEY — On board SS. 'Jelung,' on Oct. 4, 1906, Enid Margaret, infant daughter of the Rev. Ed. E. and Mrs. (Edythe A. Garlick) Woodley.
Buried at sea.

WORSLEY.—At Edmonton, Alberta, on Oct. 28, 1906, Pennyman J. Worsley, barrister, beloved son of Colonel F. W. Worsley, of Halifax.

IN MEMORIAM.

ARDLEY.—In loving memory of mother, who departed this life on Nov. 5, 1886.

Through all pain at times she smiled,
A smile of heavenly birth;
And when the angels called her home
She smiled farewell to earth.
Heaven retaineth now my treasure
Earth the lonely casket keeps,
And the sunbeams long to linger
Where my sainted mother sleeps.

KELLY — In loving memory of William J. Kelly, Richmond, who died at the Protestant Hospital, Sherbrooke, Nov. 1, 1905. 'Absent, but not forgotten.'

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Notice is herby given that the DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of One and three-quarers percent, on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 19th NOVEMBER, 1906, to the Shareholders of the Company, of record on the 9th November, 1906. The Transfer Books will be closed from 9th November till 19th November, 1906, inclusive. JOHN HYDE, Treasurer.
Montreal, 19th October, 1906.

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