Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1904. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Thirty-five Liberals Elected by Acclamation.

ONLY EIGHT CONSERVATIVES IN THE FIELD.

The following are the results of Friday's nominations for the Legislature:—

Conservatives elected by acclamation....	1
Liberals elected by acclamation ..	34
Straight party contests.	8
Other constituencies in which Conservative candidates were nominated....	5
Constituencies in which the contest is between two or more Liberals....	19
Constituencies in which there are Independents in the field..	5
Nominations yet to take place.. ..	2
Total..... 74	

There were 35 elections by acclamation yesterday as compared with 25 in 1900. They were as follows:—

CONSERVATIVE.

Laval—The Hon. P. E. Leblanc.

LIBERALS.

Argenteuil—The Hon. W. A. Weir.
Arthabaska—P. Tourigny.
Bagot—Dr. F. H. Daigneault.
Beauce—A. Godbout.
Bellechasse—The Hon. A. Turgeon.
Berthier—J. Lafontaine.
Brome—The Hon. J. C. McCorkill.
Chateaugnay—F. X. Dupuis.
Chicoutimi—H. Petit.
Dorchester—Dr. A. Morrissette.
Huntingdon—W. H. Walker.
Kamouraska—L. R. Roy.
Laprairie—C. S. Cherrier.
L'Assomption—J. E. Duhamel.
Levis—C. Blouin.
L'Islet—E. Caron.
Matane—D. Caron.
Megantic—G. R. Smith.
Montcalm—Dr. Bissonnette.
Montmorency—L. A. Taschereau.
Montmagny—E. Roy.
Montreal, St. James—The Hon. L. Gouin.
Nicolet—M. A. Marchildon.
Quebec, Centre—The Hon. A. Robitaille.
Quebec County— —. Delage.
Richmond—P. S. G. Mackenzie.
Rouville—A. Girard.
Sherbrooke—Dr. P. Pelletier.
St. Hyacinthe—Jos. Morin.
St. Sauveur—The Hon. G. N. Parent.
Three Rivers—J. A. Tessier.
Two Mountains—H. Champagne.
Vaudreuil—Dr. H. Pilon.
Yamaska—J. Allard.

PARTY FIGHTS.

In the following eight constituencies there is a straight party fight:—

Conservative.	Liberal
Beauharnois—	
A. Plante .. .. ..A. Bergevin.	
Compton—	
A. W. Giard .. ..J. B. St. Laurent.	
Joliette—	
J. M. Tellier .. .. .Dr. G. Desrosiers.	
Ottawa—	
V. O. Falardeau ....F. A. Gendron.	
Pontiac—	
M. Hayes .. ..D. Gillies.	
Rimouski—	
—. Desjardins .. ....A. Tessier.	
Shefford—	
L. P. Bernard .. ...Dr. Mathieu.	
Stanstead—	
G. H. St. Pierre .. ..P. A. Bissonnette.	

OTHER CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

In the following counties there is a Conservative candidate in the field with two or more Liberals also running:—

Lotbiniere—N. Lemay (former member), Conservative, and Messrs. Vidal, Corriveau, Langlois, N. Demers and Francoeur, Liberals.

Jacques Cartier—E. Gohier, Conservative; J. A. Charest and D. A. Lafortune, Liberals.

Maskinonge—George Lafontaine, Conservative; A. Galipeau and V. Milot, Liberals.

Richelieu—G. Magnan, Conservative; L. P. P. Cardin and Dr. Varsy, Liberals.

St. Johns—A. D. Girard, Conservative; P. H. Roy and J. O'Cain, Liberals.

STRAIGHT LIBERAL FIGHTS.

In the following constituencies the fight is between warring Liberal factions:—

Bonaventure—W. H. Clapperton and J. H. Kelly.
Chambly—M. Perrault and E. Ste. Marie.
Champlain—P. Nault and Dr. Lacoursier.
Charlevoix—Dr. Sinotte and P. D'Auteuil.
Drummond—J. Laferte and P. H. Paquin.
Iberville—F. Gosselin and S. Roy.
Lake St. John—G. Tanguay and J. B. Charbonneau.
Missisquoi—J. B. Gosselin and L. A. Beriau.
Montreal, St. Mary's—Dr. Lacombe and Ald. Marchand.
Montreal, St. Lawrence—J. Cochrane and J. B. Lanctot.
Montreal, St. Ann's—The Hon. Dr. Guerin and M. J. Walsh.
Napierville—C. Doris and G. Monet.
Portneuf—G. Chateauvert and E. A. Panet.
Quebec East—Dr. Jobin and George Davreau.
Quebec West—Messrs. Hogan, Kain, Griffin and Madden.
St. Maurice—Dr. Fiset and M. Bourassa.
Temiscouata—N. Dion and A. F. Talbot.
Vercheres—E. Blanchard and A. Geoffrion.
Wolfe—A. C. Miquelon and P. Tanguay.

INDEPENDENTS.

In the following constituencies one or more Liberal candidates are opposed by independents:—

Hochelaga—J. Decarie, Liberal, and A. Verville, Labor.
Montreal—St. Louis—The Hon. H. B. Rainville and G. Langlois, Liberals, and A. Latreille, Labor.
Montreal—St. Antoine—F. Sauvageau,

THE BRITISH PRESS.

London, Nov. 21.—The 'Westminster Gazette,' commenting on the Conservative party's action in Quebec, says possibly the party feeling thus developed may enure to the ultimate advantage of the now sulking Conservatives.

Referring to the false ballot boxes used in Ontario constituencies, the 'Westminster Gazette' says: 'We are sorry that of all such parties the Liberal party should be associated with such a disgraceful fraud, and if the allegations are true, we can only hope that such punishment will be meted out as will prevent a recurrence of the scandal.

The 'St. James's Gazette' says the Old World has much to learn from the New in the manipulation of elections, and it is to be hoped we will remain too obtuse for teaching. How clumsy are the finest schemes of unscrupulous electioneers compared with the ingenious ballot box whose existence has been revealed by a lucky mishap to a Canadian authority. The United States never did anything cleverer.

WENTWORTH RECOUNT.

JUDGE SNIDER DECLARES CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE IS ELECTED.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 21.—By Judge Snider's decision, given this morning, in the Wentworth recount, Mr. Smith, Conservative, is elected by ten majority. The judge threw out the ballots in the Beverley township polling subdivision, where Mr. Adam Velens, the deputy returning officer, illegally numbered the ballots. Had the ballots been counted, Mr. W. O. Sealy, Liberal, would have been elected by 15, his majority having been reduced from 20 by the recount.

FOREIGNERS IN THE WEST.

JURY IN GREEK CHURCH CASE BRINGS IN VERDICT CONTRARY TO JUDGE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—The celebrated and lengthy Greek Church case of an assault on the priest, Jerema, came to an end in the Assize Court on Saturday, at least, for the present, under somewhat peculiar circumstances, the jury having returned a verdict of guilty contrary to the judge's instructions His Lordship summed up in an exhaustive manner, instructing the jury that, although the assault had been committed, the accused had the right to eject Jarema, as he was not in lawful possession of the church. Contrary to all expectations, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and great excitement prevailed in the court room. Deputy Attorney-General Patterson pointed out to the Chief Justice that it was a serious problem before the authorities of dealing with foreigners, who were pouring into the country. They had no respect for the law of the land, and were daily taking it into their own hands. Only on Friday two men were cutting hay in the country, when a Galician came along and contested their claim, and enforced his contention by firing three shots with a revolver. It was a most serious thing if these men went back with the authority of the court to repeat their offence.

His Lordship again directed the jury to retire and bring in a verdict of not guilty. He had never had such an experience during the whole time he had sat upon the bench. The foreman stated that the jury were unanimous on the matter, and that it was no use in their retiring, but His Lordship insisted that on the question of law they must do as he directed. The jury again returned into court and persisted in their verdict.

'Are you unanimous?' queried the judge.

'Entirely unanimous,' declared the jury.

Sentence is to be deferred until the question as to the legality of His Lordship's charge is decided by the full court.

RECIPROCITY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO DEAL WITH IT IN SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 21.—A Washington special says President Roosevelt on Saturday gave Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts to understand that he would send a special message to Congress in the latter part of December touching upon Canadian reciprocity and tariff revision. How far he would go in urging that such action be taken Mr. Roosevelt did not specially state, but Mr. Foss gathered from the conversation that the President's intention was by his message to convert the tariff 'Stand patters' and pave the way for an extra session of the fifty-fourth Congress. Mr. Foss is the foremost Republican advocate in the Bay State on tariff revision and reciprocity with Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The government has decided to throw open for homestead entry on Dec. 15 the unoccupied land in the Doukhobor reservations in the North-West.

LOSS OF THE 'CANADA.'

Damage Must be Borne Equally by Owners of Both Vessels.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT RENDERED IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Chief Justice Routhier, in the Court of Exchequer, Admiralty branch, rendered on Saturday a very important judgment in the case of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company against the steamship 'Cape Breton,' consequent upon the collision last summer, which resulted in the sinking of the steamer 'Canada.' The judge pronounced both the 'Cape Breton' and the 'Canada' to have been in fault as to the collision, which happened in the River St. Lawrence, two miles below the mouth of the Richelieu river, near Sorel on June 12 last, adjudged that the damage arising out of the said collision to the said steamer 'Canada' as well as to the said steamship 'Cape Breton,' be borne equally by the said two vessels, one half by each. The judge further ordered that an account should be taken, and referred the same to the registrar, assisted by mechanics, to report on the amount due both claimants, and that all accounts and vouchers, with the proofs in support thereof, should be filed without delay. The judge further decreed that the parties should all pay their own costs.

THE BIBLE IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 21.—The British embassy has joined the United States legation in insisting on the cessation of interference with the sale of Bibles in certain localities. It appears that the British and Foreign Bible Society has had trouble at Uskup. The Porte says that the reason for the opposition 'is that the Bibles are being sold at a ridiculously low price, and that the sales partake of the character of a propaganda.'

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

THE PREMIER TO LEAVE TOMORROW FOR CALIFORNIA.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier celebrated yesterday his 63rd birthday quietly at his home on Laurier ave. east. He will leave on Tuesday for California, where he will seek a well-earned rest after the arduous campaign.

SWEPT BY HURRICANE

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS ON THE TALAUTSE ISLANDS.

Amsterdam, Holland, Nov. 21.—The Talautse islands, north-east of Celebes, Malay Archipelago, have been visited by a disastrous hurricane, causing the sea to rise to such an extent that it flooded the islands and left 30,000 persons destitute, their homes, boats and plantations being destroyed.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

SEVERAL CANDIDATES CHOSEN ON SATURDAY.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The Hon. A. E. Evanturel was in the city on Saturday. He attended the Glengarry Liberal convention, and will attend the provincial convention in Toronto. The convention for Prescott county takes place at Vankleek Hill to-day. Mr. Evanturel will probably be re-nominated.

NORTH YORK.

Newmarket, Ont., Nov. 21.—At the Liberal convention held here on Saturday afternoon, Mr. W. C. Widdifield, barrister, Newmarket, was unanimously nominated to run in North York at the coming provincial election in place of the Hon. E. J. Davis, who recently announced his retirement. About twenty-five were nominated, but all retired in favor of Mr. Widdifield, who accepted the nomination in a brief speech.

NORTH ESSEX.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 21.—Dr. J. O. Reaume, M.P.P., was unanimously chosen by the Conservative convention held here on Saturday afternoon, to contest North Essex in the next election for the Ontario Legislature.

WEST KENT.

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 21.—At the West Kent Conservative convention held here on Saturday, Mr. James Clancy was unanimously chosen as their candidate for the Ontario Legislature.

PEEL COUNTY.

Brampton, Ont., Nov. 21.—Both parties held conventions here on Saturday to select candidates to represent Peel county in the next legislature. The Conseravtives chose Mr. Samuel Charters, who was defeated in 1902 by Mr. John Smith, the present member. The Liberals re-nominated Mr. Smith as their standard-bearer.

WEST VICTORIA.

Lindsay, Ont., Nov. 21.—At the West Victoria Conservative convention, held here on Saturday, Mr. Samuel Fox, the present representative in the legislature, was nominated as candidate in the next election. Mr. George Lyttle, proprietor of the 'Watchman-Warder,' was also nominated, but withdrew in favor of Mr. Fox, whose nomination was made unanimous.

PETERBOROUGH LIBERALS.

Peterborough, Ont., Nov. 21.—At a meeting of Liberals on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of appointing delegates for the provincial convention to be held in Toronto next week, a resolution of appreciation of the services rendered in West Peterborough for the last fifteen years by the Hon. J. O. Stratton was moved by Mr. F. D. Kerr, and seconded by Mr. John O'Brien.

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

SERMON BY THE PASTOR OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, WATERLOO.

Temperance Sunday was observed yesterday in St. Luke's Church, Waterloo. The Rev. Rural Dean Jeakins preached the sermon, basing his remarks on Heb. xii., : 'Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us.' In the course of his comments the preacher said: 'One of man's fiercest foes is unquestionably intemperance. If any one should doubt this statement let him analyze the columns of the daily press, or let him acquaint himself with the wretched condition of the poor; or let him look into the history of the bankruptcy court; or again let him study the statements of some of the most eminent of the medical profession, and if the painful and pitiful facts that will surely be thrust upon his attention do not convince him, nothing in the whole world will. It goes without saying that intemperance is responsible for most of the crime committed in our land to-day. It is a huge blot upon society; it has been the means of ruining tens of thousands of homes; it has precipitated countless numbers to destruction; it has ever been the hinderer of progress, the enemy of thrift, the thief of character, the plunderer of fortune, the propagator of ignorance, the fellow of lust, the devourer of virtue, the precursor of crime—in a word, the champion of man's arch-enemy, who is now, if ever, transformed into an angel of light. In the presence of this great and terrible evil, what can we do but seek the wisdom and power of him who "was manifested that he might destroy the works of the devil." The man who leads an intemperate life does so because he wills to indulge in strong drink. If a rogue steals his neighbor's property, it is because he has determined in his own mind beforehand so to do. He first exercises the faculty of willing before he performs the act of stealing. The true man will oppose the inroads of intemperance, even as a man would oppose the burglar who would plunder his home. Force of will should be as real as force of arm. It is said of Pitt that he pressed on every expedition with a calculated and sagacious audacity, and his imperious will broke down every obstacle. What Pitt did in politics, we can do in ethics. The writer to the Hebrews did not intend to mock men when he said: "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us." Let us, then, be true to our best and highest interests; true to the country in which we live, true to our children, true to our weaker brethren, true to our friends and neighbors, true to our church, and, above all, true to our triumphant Redeemer, by practicing abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and by praying more fervently that God himself will "stir up the wills of his faithful people" that they may be fruitful in promoting the cause of temperance. Let each and every one strive, more and more, to "lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus," who is on man's side "at the right hand of the throne of God."'

THE ZEMSTVOS

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING AGREES TO DEMAND THE REPEAL OF MEDIAEVAL SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The meeting of representatives of Zemstvos, which had been looked forward to with so much hope, was held here yesterday. At the last moment the government withdrew the official auspices under which it was to be held, because the representatives declined to adhere to the original purpose of the conference. A hundred earnest men, included among whom were some of the most prominent figures in Russia, therefore met and discussed a carefully prepared memorandum, practically embodying a recommendation for a national representative body to have a share in government. This memorandum will be presented to the Emperor Nicholas.

The memorandum includes ten sections, of which seven were endorsed at yesterday's meeting. The document which will hold a conspicuous place in Russian history, follows:—

'Preamble of proposals on the question of general conditions preventing the normal course and development of our social life, submitted to a private conference of Zemstvo workers on Nov. 19 and Nov. 20 in St. Petersburg:—

'Preamble: Section 1—The abnormal system of government prevailing among us, and especially noticeable since the eighties, is due to complete estrangement of government and people, and the absence of the mutual conditions so necessary to national life.

'Section 2.—These relations between the government and the people originate from apprehension of development of popular initiative and persistent efforts to exclude the people from participation in internal government. With this object the government endeavored to extend centralized administration to branches of local government, and impose a tutelage in every branch of national life, admitting co-operation with the people solely for the purpose of bringing popular institutions into harmony with the views of the government.

'Section 3.—The bureaucratic system of causing estrangement of the supreme power and the people creates a field for a wide scope of administrative arbitrariness and personal caprice. Such a condition deprives the nation of the necessary assurances that the rights of each and all will be protected and undermines confidence in the government.

'Section 4.—The normal current and evolution of state and nation is possible only under the condition of close living and union, and the co-operation of the imperial power with people.

'Section 5.—In order to exclude the possibility of the display of administrative arbitrariness and to guarantee personal rights, it is necessary to establish and consistently apply a principle by which no one will be subjected to punishment or to the restriction of rights without the decision of independent legal authorities.

'Section 6.—For the unrestricted expression of public opinion and the free exposition and satisfaction of popular needs, it is essential to guarantee freedom of conscience and speech and of the press, and also freedom of meeting and association.

'Section 7.—Self-reliance is the chief condition of the proper and successful development of the political and economic life of the country. A considerable majority of the population of Russia belonging to the present class, it is necessary first of all to place the latter in a position favorable for the development of self-reliance and energy, and this is attainable only by a radical alteration of the present inequitable and humiliating condition of the peasants. For this purpose it is necessary (a) To equalize the civil and political rights of peasants with the other classes; (b) release rural self-government from administrative tutelage; (c) safeguard peasants by proper courts of justice.

'Section 8.—Zemstvo institutions in which local and popular life is mostly concentrated, must be placed in a condition in which they may successfully carry out their duties. For this purpose it is necessary that the Zemstvo representation be based on a no-class basis, and all the forces of the local population be admitted to share in Zemstvo work; that Zemstvo institutions be brought into closer touch with people by the creation of a small Zemstvo and unite upon a basis guaranteeing absolute independence, and that Zemstvo institutions be assured the necessary permanency and independence essential to their proper development and activity and mutual co-operation of governmental with popular institutions.

'Section 9.—But for the creation and maintenance of close and healthy communion a unison of the imperial authority with the people upon the basis above pointed out, and in order to assure the development of life, state and nation, is unquestionably necessary for national representation in the form of a specially elective body to participate in legislation.

'Section 10.—This conference, considering itself an informal gathering, of which the members express personal views, consider that settlement of the question of the basis that form the relationship of government and popular representation in the life of the country, should be submitted to representatives of the nation chosen under the conditions above indicated as essential for freedom in elections.'

The Zemstvo representatives' meeting yesterday adopted the remainder of the memorial almost literally as cabled to the Associated Press on Saturday, and besides considered several supplementary articles providing for practical co-operation of the Zemstvos in the Red Cross work and for the extension of school facilities. The memorial and minutes of the meeting will be sent to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky for transmission to the Emperor.

A Zemstvo banquet will be arranged for Dec. 4, the fortieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation issued by Alexander II.

Later the Zemstvos, which are to meet on Dec. 14, will be urged to adopt resolutions embodying a similar programme of agitation.

The government's attitude is awaited with breathless interest. The mere fact that a meeting with such a programme was permitted, although official auspices were denied it, is unprecedented; but the vigorous character of the memorial adopted and the resolution to push the agitation, must compel the government to act.

THE DAILY MURDER

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Shot dead in an automobile by bank robbers, whose plot the victim had discovered, and whose plans he had frustrated, is one explanation of the mysterious death of William Bates, a chauffeur, whose corpse and machine were found on a lonely roadside on Saturday. This theory was advanced by Bates's employer, after an investigation. The idea is that the men who hired the automobile were bank robbers and contemplated a raid on a bank in some small town.

COL. BRECKENRIDGE DEAD.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 21.—Col. William Preston Breckenridge died at 11.40 o'clock on Saturday, from a stroke of paralysis, sustained last Wednesday. The end came peacefully. He had been gradually sinking for 24 hours, and for that length of time the case had been known to be hopeless

COOKE-BLACKLEY

Mr. R. C. Smith for the Former Withdraws the Action.

MR. BLACKLEY WILL NOW BRING SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST MR. COOKE.

The famous Cooke-Blackley case is settled.

The Court of King's Bench, this morning, Mr. Justice Hall presiding, accepted the nolle prosequi of the plaintiff.

Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., for the prosecution, said that owing to the fact that the matter was being dealt with by another tribunal, his client had no further interest in refuting the charge and upholding his character in the Criminal Court. He had been informed, too, that the defence was ready to agree to a withdrawal.

Mr. Cranksbaw denied that any such proposal had been agreed to on behalf of Mr. Blackley.

Mr. R. C. Smith—'At any rate, I have in my possession a letter from Mr. Blackley containing information to such effect.'

Mr. Blackley denied this point blank to a 'Witness' representative this morning.

Mr. Eugene Lafontaine, K.C., for the Crown, intimated that he had been instructed by the Attorney-General that under the circumstances referred to by Mr. Smith, a nolle prosequi be entered.

Mr. Justice Hall then said that owing to the turn affairs had taken it was his duty to discharge Mr. Blackley.

At this juncture Mr. Cranksbaw asked that the court make a date when the defendant's application for a suit for damages against Mr. J. P. Cooke be heard.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED.

SESSION WILL OPEN ON JAN. 11.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—At yesterday's cabinet council it was decided that parliament should be summoned to meet on Jan. 11. The early summoning of parliament means that the government expects the session to be a short one.

Sir Elzear Taschereau, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, was yesterday sworn in as administrator pending the arrival of Earl Grey, the new Governor-General of Canada.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

CHARTRAND TO ESCAPE THE GALLOWS.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The cabinet yesterday, on report of the Minister of Justice, commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death passed upon Joseph Chartrand for the murder of Irving, provincial constable of Webbwood, Ont. Chartrand was wanted on a charge of larceny, and when Irving attempted to arrest him on a train near the 'Soo' Chartrand drew a revolver, which at the first discharge sent a bullet into the floor. In the scuffle that ensued the revolver was again discharged, killing the officer on the spot. The defence was that the fatal shot was fired accidentally. Chartrand was, however, found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 19 at Sault Ste. Marie.

IRISH NATIONALISTS

SERIOUS SPLIT THREATENED IN THEIR RANKS.

London, Nov. 21.—The Irish Nationalist party is on the verge of a serious split within its own ranks. Unless some amicable arrangement can quickly be arrived at Messrs. Dillon and Sexton, with their personal following, will secede from the leadership of John Redmond. In this event, Mr. Redmond will have the aggressive support of Mr. William O'Brien, over whom a dispute has arisen. In recent speeches in Ireland Mr. Redmond is held to have openly sided with Mr. O'Brien, regarding the differences of opinion which have long existed between Mr. O'Brien and the Dillon-Sexton-Davitt faction. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Redmond has been told that unless he withdraws his support from Mr. O'Brien, secession will result. No definite conclusion has been reached, but it is said that Mr. Redmond prefers to throw in his lot with Mr. O'Brien.

In the event of the breach becoming definite it is thought that the party would, at the moment, be fairly evenly divided. Mr. O'Brien's tremendous popularity in the south being offset by the influence of Mr. Sexton's powerful organ, 'The Freeman's Journal.' And the more radical following of Messrs. Davitt and Dillon. Such a division probably would leave the following of Mr. Healy with what might become the balance of power, and this, according to present indications, would be thrown in favor of Messrs. Redmond and O'Brien. The present internal crisis is the result of the gradually increasing disagreement over the action instigated by Mr. O'Brien and carried out by Mr. Redmond, in their famous land purchase conference with the Irish landlords.

THE FOSSIL HUNTERS.

(By J. H. Emery, in the New York 'Evening Post.')

'A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!' almost shouted Irma, as she danced, two steps at a time, down the broad stairway of the Park Hotel. 'What do you think of these for your collection? Oysters! Over a thousand years old, found in beds almost at the top of the Rocky Mountains—Professor Merton told me so, and said he'd go along only—something or other about a mine, but he'll tell us just where to hunt if we won't touch the bones of the three-toed horse that he's cached near the Sartor Ranch. Just think of a horse no bigger than a sheep, dead for hundreds of years, being worth over a thousand dollars.'

'What are you talking about? Hunt for what?' I asked laughing. 'As usual you are off at half cock, with your horse behind your cart.'

'But it isn't behind the cart this time, but very far ahead, and we're going to hunt till we find it—and there's camels and mastodons, and turtles, and foxes, and teeth enough to stock a dental surgeon for the rest of his life—and have to wear overalls and a cowpuncher's Stetson, and short skirts, just like Dick and papa.'

'I think I see Dick and your father wearing short skirts.'

'Oh, mamma, how ridiculous! You know I didn't mean that. But it's all perfectly splendid — and Dick Harley knows the way,' and the girl paused to get breath.

A very pretty picture she made, standing under the circular skylight in the dim hallway. Clear gray eyes, an expressive though far from perfect face, framed in soft brown hair, and a mobile mouth with full red lips as yet untouched by care, and others there were beside my partial self who thought a more winsome maiden would be hard to find.

We, her parents and his, had planned from her babyhood that she would be the wife of their only son, thus uniting family and fortune, but never a whisper to her of our loving scheme. Yet, all unconsciously, she had played into our plan. For once, with propinquity as an all-powerful henchman, the course of true love was running very smoothly. Like two fair flowers in a beautiful garden they had grown, and none who looked upon them could doubt his love for her. But the heart of a maiden—ah, who can tell?

'And what does your father say to gathering oysters on mountain tops, and hunting for prehistoric horses in old lake beds?'

'That's just what I came to tell you about. He's been talking all the morning to Professor Merton and a couple of Department men from Washington out on the Geological Survey until he's got it worse than I have. There they've been this entire morning down by the Black Eagle Falls, perched on a fossil palm, like four black crows, talking fossils and the matrix of the sapphire, until he's going to Sapphire Bar to hunt for gems, and on to Deep River for a load of petrifactions that will astonish the world. Now, mamma, you needn't laugh at my slang, it's catching in the West just like bucking, even thoroughbreds brought from the east go to bucking like broncos in a little while—it's something in the air, don't you know? Didn't you say "off at half cock!" and "your horse behind your cart"?'

When Irma and her father propose to do a thing I usually submit with as good a grace as possible, having learned by experience that it is far the better way. 'They are always doing such unexpected things,' is the verdict of our friends, and I'm forced to admit that as a rule they do not enjoy the commonplace.

'Never wear a vest so deep you can't look over the sides,' is my husband's favorite maxim, so I was not at all surprised when a few hours later he appeared with Ben Varroni to talk over the proposed expedition. Ben was one of the 'forty-niners,' and an authority on everything pertaining to camp life. He was old and shrunken and little. His wooden foot was the joy of his life. Proudly he showed us how he kept it on. 'Chawed by a grizzly; hed to hev the foot amputated.' When he talked he screwed up his hickory-nut face, half closed one green eye, and gesticulated with his entire body. 'Don't I know the way to Deep River Canon?—though mostly they call it "Smith," with good camping places all along ef you just know where to strike 'em. I reckon I do—with hunting and fishing and forage for your horses, and scenery till yer can't rest. Don't I know what scenery is? I shud think I do, way up! Hevn't I slep many a night under the sky, with the stars shining like nuggets of gold in a pan of blue skimmed milk, an' the mountains poking their frosty noses into heaven's front door without waiting to knock; with coyotes cutting yer harness; an' bear sniffing yer grub box for sugar an' meat, an' bob-cats an' mountain lion screeching like the opery? Reckon yer ain't afraid of such, fer yer mighty liable to run agin 'em most any time up Smith River Canon, and there's the place yer want to go. Easy road enough ef yer any driver. Fust night out an' yer reach Hell's Gate an' the Avalanche, an' there ain't anything inside or out of Montana to beat Hell's Gate fer rocky sceneries—but it's all too rip roaring for a camping place; some one pretty powerful was on a tear when they split and wrenched and twisted the rocks to make them canons. But if Dick Harley's going to drive—an' I reckon he is—'tain't no use of my telling you nothing. Dick's tromped these mountains sence he was a kid—knows every inch of the way blindfold. Went along as packer when them scientific cranks from Princeton was bone hunting. Dick used to call the boss "Pop an' his pants," count of his sleeping duds—him as used two brushes without any handles—to oncet—to slick his hair with. Dick said they 'lowed it used ter be hot as Africa, and found twenty-three sorts of animals that don't live now.'

A week later found us en route for Smith River, via Fort Logan and Milligan's Pass. Our outfit consisted of a strong mountain waggon drawn by four sure-tooted range-bred horses. A sleeping tent for the women, an extra waggon sheet being all sufficient for the men, who preferred to sleep in the open in this semi-arid climate, except when threatened by hail or a passing shower. A grub box strapped on behind contained granite ware dishes and cooking utensils, while a portable stove was securely fastened above. Dick Harley went critically through our belongings, dispensing with every non-essential. Flour, bacon, lard, coffee, condensed milk, sugar, baking powder, candles and matches were allowed; also plenty of ammunition, firearms, and fishing tackle, as we were to rely upon the streams and canons for fish and game. Dick audibly sniffed at the air pillows as he rolled our blankets in rubber sheets, but let them pass. Two saddle ponies completed the list. 'Jerusalem pancakes!' ejaculated Dick, as he stowed the last thing in place and deftly straightened the line through the off leader's ring. 'Ef it warn't for the women, a tomater can for coffee and a frying pan for fish and flapjacks would be plunder enough to last a feller for a year.'

'Ready's the word,' he called, stepping into the waggon over the wheel, while I settled myself comfortably and waited for Irma. Oh, my prescient soul! Why did my heart throb so rebelliously when Doll Clarkson, almost at the last moment, decided to join the party? Did Irma's pink cheek take a deeper tinge, and more than glad welcome shine from her eyes? 'Splendid fellow, good company, perfectly invaluable on such a trip, Cambridge graduate, nothing against him that he turned cowboy, and came out west. That boy loves nature for nature's self. What of Agassiz? What of Thoreau and Audubon?' said my enthusiastic husband.

And Irma, my little Irma? Shes' only a child; how foolish fond mothers will be.

'Mamma,' said my little daughter, 'if you won't mind it—you know you have papa and Dick, and you'll be so much more comfortable with the back seat to yourself—I think I will go on horseback with Doll. It will be so very lonesome for him to ride all by himself—and you think I better, do you not?'

Deep down in my heart I did not think she had better, and I did mind very much. Must all my plans be spoiled by this picturesque boy with cowpuncher's hat and jingling spurs? I wondered how long she's been calling him Doll. How strong and handsome he looked as he held his hand for her foot, smiling in open admiration—but then, she was only a child, and had known him less than two months. Yet I wished him safely back with only the low green hedge between our home and that of the son of my heart.

'That,' said Dick Harley, pointing to the left, where dense sulphurous clouds rose from a gigantic smokestack near the Missouri's bank, 'is one of the biggest smelters in the world—ore's shipped in from Butte and thereabouts. It's water power that makes Great Falls. Now there's Paris Gibson, our United States Senator (and Montana's powerful proud of him), the minute he struck Great Falls he knew there was water enough in the Black Eagle and Coulter Falls to run all the smelters and electric plants in America, to say nothing of the Horseshoe and the Rainbow. Yes, its 'Jim Hill's' town for sure, but all through the West Paris Gibson's called its father.'

Dick's thoughts were not on his driving. A sudden lurch and jolt sprang a bolt, and we were forced to camp at the Giant Spring almost in sight of the town. A very fortunate accident it proved, for a covey of sharp-tailed grouse whirring out of range, reminded us that Tie, our faithful pointer, had been left chained in Paul's livery barn.

'Come along, little one, we'll get the dog,' Doll called to Irma. Then to me: 'I'll take good care of her and promise to be back in an hour.'

'Oh, mamma, yes; the moonlight will be glorious. I'm not at all tired,' added my child, hardly waiting for consent, as they galloped down the river road.

'Tired?' asked my husband. 'You have had too much to do to get ready for the trip. Come out on the bridge over the centre of the spring. It is enough to make one forget weariness and care. To my mind there's nothing more impressive in the Yellowstone Park. The egress of a lost river, Professor Merton says, gushing up through a cleft in the limestone rock. It furnishes at this point one-eighth of the volume of the Missouri. Listen to its roar as it plunges into the river and froths and foams to the opposite bank.'

As in a dream I heard my husband's words. From the emerald depths of the weird spring Doll's face smiled mockingly, while the tumbling waters kept repeating, 'Little One.'

With bolt repaired and dog barking delight, we made an early morning start, arriving at Hound Creek, the largest tributary of Deep River, early in the afternoon. Here we made our second camp. While the men fished for trout, Irma and I gathered flowers to press.

'Better take a stick along, and mind your steps, and don't go far from the trail,' shouted Dick, as Irma, who was hunting pink mumulus, disappeared among the rocks of a little side canon. Doll laughed, but unjointed his rod and joined me.

'Irma!' I called. 'Irma, where are you?' and 'Irma! Irma!' echoed back from the overhanging crags.

There she is, all right, said Doll, as we turned a sharp angle and came upon her. She stood motionless, as if turned to stone. Every trace of color had faded from her face and half-parted lips. Her head was bent slightly forward, and her hand extended as if to gather a clump of gay flowers growing close to a rotting log, while she gazed with motionless eyes, as if hypnotized—at what?

'Great God!' came like a prayer from Doll, whose face was as white as her own. Without a moment's hesitation, he sprang into the very centre of the diamond-backed coil, planting the high-curved heel of his cowboy riding boot squarely on the venemous head, crushing out the light from the scintillant, lidless eyes; then, spurning away the writhing mass of yellow and brown, half-hidden by punk and broken fern, he caught Irma and held her close in his strong, young arms, comforting her, reassuring her, as, with long-drawn inspirations, she slowly recovered from her fright.

'Jerusalem! but that was slick for a tenderfoot. Don't you try it oncet too often, though, fer nothing less nor a woman. And see here, Ermy, you jest let the posies be till we're a little higher up, out of range of Hound Creek—not that there's any danger, but your ma might get to having nerves,' and Dick laughed as he explained that my husband was waiting down by the creek to show 'the women' a big beaver dam.

'It always takes a woman and a snake to drive man from paradise,' was my husband's quizzical remark, as he wrung the hand of the much-embarrassed Doll with a fervor that belied his light words, when I detailed the episode. 'But you and Irma can sleep in hammocks to-night.'

'Nothing but a harmless blowsnake,' insisted Doll.

'Which same wore thirteen buttons on its tail,' commented Dick. 'And here they be fer a keepsake for Ermy or her ma,' he added, drawing the rattles from his pocket.

'Isn't the fire getting too low?' I asked that night, whenever the log smouldered and the flame grew dim, until my husband sleepily suggested that the warmth from a large fire always attracted snakes.

Off and away with morning's light over tremendous grades where range-bred horses grazed in fearless pride, and wild-eyed cattle munched and scarcely gave us room to pass. Far away in the purple distance, spread like mowing cobblestones, were countless sheep. Sometimes the solitary shepherd asked for news; more often he only glanced with vacant face and listless eyes.

'Is he drunk?' whispered Irma to Dick, when out of hearing of such a one.

'Lor', no. Didn't you ever hear "crazy as a sheep herder"? Can't no man stand the lonesomeness year in and year out and keep his wits. There's Doll a-calling to you to get some flowers a-growing next the snow.'

She seldom rode in the waggon now, and looking into her happy face, I'd not the heart to mar her joy. But, oh, if she had never left our home! And what of the son of my heart, patiently, trustfully, waiting our return? What answer would I give to him? Oh, Doll, with your smouldering eyes, flashing into flame at the sound of her voice, why must you steal the heart of my child?

We had crossed the foothill divide and climbed down Milligan's grade. The mountains were nearer now. We could catch their balsam-laden breath, borne from side canyons on flurries of snow. Still on we journeyed, through dark canyons and over lofty mountain heights, until at last we reached Deep River and made our permanent camp on Spring Creek, in a grove of cottonwoods, overtopped by giant pines, in the midst of the Tichteleptus beds.

'During the Tertiary age,' explained my husband, 'this wide expanse of country must have been a great inland sea, bounded by the Castle, Crazy, and Belt Mountains, which still show evidences of high-water mark. Upon its shores the rhinoceros, the mastodon, the camel, and the three-toed horse fed in the shade of the palm and tree fern.'

'But what became of all the water?' questioned Irma.

'Them there scientific cranks,' answered Dick, anxious to exploit his knowledge, 'lowed that jest here where the river churns like a mill race, and the rocks all stand on end, the water cut through the foothills and drained away into Smith River, leaving the animals all stuck in the mud. Wan't no Noah and his ark around just then, nor no mud scows to pick 'em up, so all the critters turned to stone but a little white broncho with horse sense enough to buck herself out and shed two of her toes and continue the race,' and Dick laughed loudly at his pun. 'Not that them's Professor Scott's words exact, but leaving out the hifalutin and speaking in plain terms, I jedge it's what he meant.'

Dick's scientific statements may have been a little mixed, but he proved an invaluable guide. Under his direction we explored with excellent results.

Through the lake bed, running transversely to the streams, were miniature canyons of from twenty to a hundred feet in depth. Their narrow, sinuous walls formed of indurated yellow clay, were destitute of verdure, excepting an occasional drought-loving prickly pear. An unbroken monotony of outline prevailed. Neither water nor shade was to be found in their depths. They garnered the sun's heat like ovens; they were weird, uncanny, uninviting; yet there was an indescribable fascination in following the tortuous windings of these prehistoric boneyards, tracing, with pick in hand, the bone float to its source, striking the arenaceous limestone, dislodging huge conglomerates of slate, discovering fossils protruding from overhanging walls where foothold must be cut to gain the coveted treasure.

Doll and Irma were indefatigable in hunting and digging; where one was, the other might be found. 'Love goes where it is sent,' I said, sadly, and bowed with a sore heart to the inevitable.

Each third day Dick or Doll forded the rushing river for our mail, left at Sartor's Ranch by the White Sulphur stage.

'Letters for you,' said Doll, stopping at the tent door to toss me a package. 'I promised to meet Irma in the clay cut just east of camp. We're almost sure we've struck a three-toed horse, though it may prove to be a camel or a fox. We uncovered a mastodon's head just before I left, but it powdered on exposure to the air, leaving only a part of an agatized tooth. Dick and your husband are rejoicing over a bone forty-two inches in length by thirteen in circumference from the articulation to where it is broken,' and he was off almost before the words were ended.

Hastily glancing through the mail, I started to join in the search. Skirting the rim of the clay cut a little higher up, I came unexpectedly upon my daughter and the man who loved her and the man whom I no longer doubted she loved. Her short denim skirt and overalls were powdered with yellow dust; her face flushed with triumphant exertion. On the ground at her feet lay a pile if ivory white bones. Beside her stood Doll. They had forgotten all about the fossils. Their clear voices floated distinctly to me in the thin air.

'Dear little one,' said Doll, 'I never thought my heart could be so glad after all the uncertainty, the misery of thinking there might be another, to know at last that my love is returned.'

'Don't you think,' she answered, as she looked frankly and trustfully into his face, 'the time has come to tell mamma. I half believe she suspects, and you have already talked with papa, and I think—' but I had crept back to the tent, shrinking from the certainty made doubly sure. Oh, the true heart that must ache and the friends that were dear, and the plans that were wrecked!

Presently they appeared, hand in hand, like two happy children.

'Mamma, Doll's got something to tell you; something that will please you.'

I tried to smile, but no words would come.

'Dear friend,' said Doll, 'I wish you'd let me call you mother—you know I have no mother of my own.'

'Splendid!' laughed Irma. 'Then I'd be your sister. Mamma, he's going to be married.'

'Yes, dear, I know, but he must wait for a long time yet.'

'No! no!' they both exclaimed. 'Only till we get back home! And how did you know? Why, mamma, he's waited for years. You see, they had an awful scrap—that's why he came out west. And when he found Helena Long (Helena is his sweetheart, you know) was my dearest chum at school, and that I knew all about it, we talked it over, and I patched it up between them. Blessed are the peacemakers, don't you think—and to-day the letter came from her setting the day for the wedding. Why, you dear old mumsy, I half believe you're crying. I wonder what about?'

'Because—oh, my dear—because I'm so glad that everything has turned out right at last,' I answered as I stood on tiptoe and kissed Doll as if I were indeed his mother.

And then we started back to Irma's fossil find. 'Yes,' her father was saying to Dick as they carefully wrapped the broken bones in tissue paper and cotton before packing them into boxes. 'Yes, there is little doubt that they have found a three-toed horse, a "Messohippus." When the bones are freed from indurated clay, I expect to find three toes on each foot, while the molars and premolars—'

Over the canon's wall peeped Irma's roguish face, her eyes alight with fun, while she sang:

'Said the turtle to the camel,
Are you sure this is a horse?
The camel humped itself to answer,
I confess it with remorse.
By its tooth and by its toe,
Really, now, I do not know.'

[For the 'Witness.'

THE SPIRIT OF AUTUMN.

Down the mist-wrapp'd mountain,
And thro' the voiceless vale,
The spirit of the autumn
Speeds on its endless trail.

In all the paths you follow,
Your ear shall catch the strain
Of mourning from the living,
Of moaning from the slain.

And still upon its endless,
And sightless trail it speeds,—
The spirit of the autumn,
Regardeth naught that pleads.

In the sun there dwells no pity,
No mercy in the wind,
But there is one that follows,
A spirit stern but kind.

He in his downy mantle,
Shall softly hush the strain
Of mourning from the living,
Of moaning from the slain.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

YOUNG GIRLS ON STREETS.

(From the Detroit News-Tribune.)

Young girls with trim little tailored suits and natty hats, with snooded hair and fresh round faces, girls who ought to be home with mother and father, are to be seen upon Superior street without escort or in groups of twos and threes at hours long past curfew time on any night of the week. There is something in the round faces that grips a little at the heart, however, and there's too often a swagger to the light-footed walk that seems out of harmony with sweet girlhood. There's a quick retort and a flippant jest from lips that should be repeating the multiplication table at home, and a bold glance or brazen stare from eyes that should be veiled in maiden modesty. Poor little girls, not to know how much more precious than all things born they are, when they properly estimate their own worth and prize themselves at it! Victor Hugo once said that he was of those who 'fall speechless in the presence of young girls and flowers,' deeming them holy. And still they come to be unprized by themselves, neglected by their proper protectors and taken at their own estimate by the world.

And it isn't their fault. Most of them have mothers and fathers who can tell them of the pitfalls that lie in the path of vanity and disobedience. Most of them have homes that should be their shelter after the sun goes down, and most of them would listen to advice proprely given—and in time. The mother and father who think their duty done in sending the young daughter out to school dressed as well as the neighbor's little girl will have a lot to answer for some day.

BEATING A TARTAR TRICKSTER.

(Sigmund Kranz, in 'Booklovers' Magazine.')

At the annual fair in Nijni-Novogorod I stepped with a German-Russian friend into a saddlery, where he wished to purchase a valise. He picked out one for which the Tartar merchant named a price that was evidently much in excess of its real value. My friend was making the usual feint, under such circumstances, of leaving the store, when he noticed that the dealer, with a rapid movement stuck a paper in the outside pocket of the valise. Not being a greenhorn in Russia, he knew immediately what the Tartar was up to.

'But, Barin,' said the latter, calling him back, 'come, look at the leather, and the lining—silk all through. Please examine it carefully.' He handed the valise again to my friend and turned back to his stock, apparently looking for other satchels to show. With a sly wink my friend extracted a ten-ruble note from the outer pocket of the valise and hid it in his hand. Then he said: 'Don't trouble yourself any longer. This valise seems to be what you say it is, and I will take it.'

The Tartar grinned broadly as he turned around, satisfied that his little trick had succeeded. Then, while my friend pretended to count out the purchase price, he took hold once more of the valise in order accidentally to discover the bank note in it. I shall never forget his eyes, which bulged out of their sockets, or the petrified smile on his face when he found his money gone. He was so bewildered that he stammmered like a drunken man.

'The fellow really ought to get a lesson,' my friend said to me in German, while he kept the trickster in suspense for several minutes before handing him back the bank note together with the valise, which the dealer now offered for less than half of what he had demanded before.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

KITIE'S IMPOLITE VISITOR.

Kittie was very lonely. The two little girls that she liked best to play with had gone away together to spend the entire afternoon, and there were no other little girls living near. Her mother had a headache and was lying down, and Molly, the cook, was scrubbing the kitchen floor—and was cross, besides—so there was really no one but a fat, buzzing bumblebee for Kittie to invite to her party. The bee looked so very much like the one that had stung her little inquisitive nose the day she had poked it into his hiding-place in a great scarlet tulip that she considered him far worse than no guest at all, and was glad when he left the garden.

'Oh, dear,' said Kitty, who was sitting on the doorstep, with a saucer of ripe blackberries, a slice of bread and a cup of water beside her. 'I do wish somebody would come in! There isn't a bit of fun in having a tea-party all by oneself. Why! What's that?'

Kittie's blue eyes got rounder and for a moment she was almost as frightened as she was surprised, for such a strange visitor was coming in at the gate—and walking with slow, careful steps straight towards Kittie's saucer of blackberries.

The visitor stopped about three feet away from Kittie, and, turning his black head from side to side, looked at her as if he were wondering if it would be safe to get any closer. Kittie dropped a large blackberry on the stone near her feet. The visitor, still keeping a watchful eye on Kittie, hopped sideways, stretched his neck as far as possible, made a sudden dive for the berry, and darted back to the gate.

'I think you must be somebody's tame crow,' said Kittie, holding out another berry. 'It was very nice of you to come to my party. Come, this berry is for you. Don't be afraid!'

The visitor, still a little doubtful about his new friend, hopped slowly closer, snatched the berry from the little girl's fingers, and then jumped backward out of Kittie's reach. 'Kittie wanted to laugh because he was such a funny visitor, and had such queer tea-party manners; but she was a polite little maid, and did not want to hurt his feelings. He looked so wise that she was sure he would not like to be laughed at.

Presently the crow made up his mind that Kittie was a safe person to visit and he was soon standing quietly on the step beside her, eating berries out of the little box cover that Kittie gave him for a plate. He liked the bread and butter, too, and Kittie gave him the larger half. When that was gone, he looked longingly at the cup of water. There was only one cup, and Kittie did not quite see how she was to divide the water into two equal portions; but the crow was not at all troubled about the matter. Without waiting to be invited, he hopped to the cup, drank all he wanted, and then—oh, I'm sure you cannot guess what he did then! He stood on one foot, and with the other carefully tipped the cup over sidewise and spilled the rest of the water, so that Kittie had to move away to a drier spot.

But that was not all he did. He picked that bright new tin cup right up by the handle and tried to fly away with it. He meant, without doubt, to take it home with him, but it was too heavy.

When he reached the gate he changed his mind about it. He glanced at Kittie to see if she was looking, and then, quick as a flash, down he flew with the cup and hid it behind a bushy red geranium in the bed near the gate.

'Caw! caw!' he said, as he flew out of the gate and up over the housetops. 'Caw! caw! caw!'

'I s'pose you're saying, "Good-bye! I've had a nice time at your party,"' said Kittie, 'but I think you're a pretty funny visitor to eat all the refreshments and then try to carry off the dishes. If little girls did that, I don't believe folks would invite them very often; but you're just a bird, and p'r'aps you wouldn't like my tea-party manners any better if I went to visit you. Anyway, I'm ever so glad you came and hope you will come again soon!'—'Great Thoughts.'

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The Boys' Page.

Davy.

(B. S. A., in 'Australasian.')

'Lay down fresh fern for the nanny-goat, and get her in early,' said Mrs. Roe. 'The ground is oozy-like, after all this rain.'

Davy nodded. He was tickling the kitten with a feather, and only half heard what his mother said. She spoke again, with some sharpness.

'Give over playing with the cat, and listen here to me. Mind well after Esther, and look that she doesn't get at the fire while I am away.'

He looked up.

'I'll mind after Esther,' he said, in rather an injured way.

'Yes, I know the sort of mind—letting her spread the whiting all over the chairs, like you did last week.'

He looked at the sleeping baby.

'Oh, well, I'll mind after this time,' he said; 'you see if I don't.' Mrs. Roe put on her cape, and went to the door. The sky looked cold and rainy. Seagulls and wild ducks were flocking inland. A damp wind blew over the flats, and a thick fog was hiding the track to the township. She looked round at her two children as she pinned on her hat.

'Don't be letting Esther outside at all this afternoon,' she said. 'I will be back by six o'clock; there isn't much ironing to do at the doctor's place.'

Davy threw away his feather, and followed her down the kitchen steps.

'Don't get into Plummer's bog-hole,' he said. 'There would not be much fun in one of them holes to-day.'

He climbed the fence, and sat there until she disappeared among the tea-tree.

His mother was a washerwoman, and her work lay in the township three miles away. She was a widow, for her husband had been killed at Mount Lyell before Esther was born. Davy was at once the pride and worry of his mother. He was quick and willing, but dreamy and forgetful in many things.

He cut a great pile of morning wood, and heaped it in a corner of the porch. It began to rain, and one by one the draggled fowls sought the shelter of the wall.

The blue Dial Range had turned misty; the far-off river was nothing but a winding cloud of fog. He went back to the kitchen and washed up the dinner things. Somehow he kept thinking of his mother out in the mist and rain. He swept up the hearth, then went over and looked out of the low, little window. The goat had hurried in from the drier land, and stood over her kid under the lea of the slip-rails. The tide was over the bottom rail of the garden fence.

The baby turned and cried for a drink. He sat her on the floor while he filled the bottle, then sat beside her, holding it while she drank. He got up presently and went to the door again. There was a queer light shining dimly through the fog. The wild birds were winging toward the township with strange cries. A sudden wish for his mother rushed over him. He looked up at the clock, but it had stopped. He lay down on the couch beside the baby, and shut his eyes, but could not follow its example and go to sleep. He got his school book and learnt his lesson for Monday, but the words kept sliding into one another. For a long time he lay staring into the fire. A sudden cessation in the rain sent him to the window. Outside it was quite dusky, and the roar of the tide came to him, mingled with the wind.

'The water is pretty close,' he said to himself, 'and the fog is that close too I can't see how near it is.'

He was not afraid of the tide. The shanty was built on piles some feet beyond high-water mark, and they had often had it over their fence. But the thought of his mother made him anxious. He thought of her out in the fog, with the deep holes all about her in the flats. He piled drift wood on the fire, and peeled some potatoes for her supper. The baby had fallen asleep again. Davy went close to it, and laid his cold hand against its cheek.

'Wake up, Esther,' he said, 'mummy has come home.'

The child stirred and opened her sleepy eyes.

'Mummy come home,' she repeated, and dropped asleep once more.

It had grown quite dark. Davy went to the mantelpiece and reached down a lantern. He filled the can with oil, then tied a string to the handle, and went to the window. Rain and wind drove in, but he made it fast to the latch, and it swung out against the wall. As he peered into the darkness, a gurgling sound made him look down. The light of the lantern glimmered on something below. He slammed the window and turned back.

'Oh, my Gawd!' he said, 'it is the sea.'

He turned sick with terror. A turmoil of fear filled his heart. A wild rush of longing for his mother came over him. He woke the baby, and took her into his arms.

'Mummy's out on them flooded flats, Esther,' he whispered. 'Mummy is out in the rain.'

She laughed, and thrust her fists into his eyes.

'Mummy get wet,' she said.

Suddenly Davy turned his head. There was a faint sound at the door and a thin, dark line was coming toward him over the oilcloth.

Something seemed to run down his back and freeze every drop of blood in his body. He watched it with fascinated eyes. It widened and spread till it reached the leg of the table.

He began to murmur to himself: 'Two feet above high-water mark,' he said, 'what'll I do if the shanty gets full.'

The water deepened. It came on with a quick little swirl and rush. He could feel it against his feet. The fire shone merrily on the silver track from the door. The wind died for a moment, and the crackling of the logs seemed to be filling the world. All faculty of thought deserted him. He began to cry in a dull way, rubbing his cheek against the baby's arm. Something bumped at the wall, and the shanty trembled. He scrambled on to the table, and sat there shivering with the child on his knees. Strange sounds began buzzing in his head. There was a great, cracking noise, and the door burst open, letting in a wild rush of storm. He shut his eyes. Above the noise he heard the sissling hiss as the water rushed over the fire, and then everything grew dark.

. . . . . .

He never quite knew what happened then.

He woke to find himself in a fisherman's hut on the Burram Flats. It was morning. Cocks were crowing somewhere near, and he heard the surf roaring in the distance. He was stiff and bruised. Someone came between him and the light. His eyes opened upon his mother.

'I can't move,' he whispered. She bent over him, and he saw that her eyes were full of tears.

'Your arm is broke, sonny,' she said.

He stared up at her.

'The shanty is full of water,' he said, in a confused way.

She stooped down and kissed his forehead.

'You kep' Esther safe and sound, Davy,' she said. 'You was washed out with your arm crooked round er.'

He gave a satisfied sigh.

'I told you I could mind after Esther,' he said; and she kissed him again.

AUTO GOGGLES FOR DOGS.

The automobile has always been bad for the dog unlucky enough to stay in its way. But it has also been, and is, bad for the dog that rides in the car with his master. The dust gives him sore eyes and he catches cold.

The master, having devised means for his own comfort on the road, has at last bethought himself of his dumb companion. It is no uncommon sight in Paris now to see the dog peering from the front seat through enormous goggles such as the chauffeur himself wears. He wears a heavy blanket, tailored to fit as snugly as a coat, and a scarf about his neck to keep pneumonia at a distance. —N. W. 'Christian Advocate.'

The Six Judges.

In the folk-lore of Hindustan is a queer story of a Brahmin (a high-class Hindu), a tiger and six unusual 'judges.'

Once upon a time a Brahmin who was walking along the road came upon an iron cage in which a great tiger had been shut up by the villagers who caught him.

As the Brahmin passed by, the tiger called out and said to him: 'Brother Brahmin, Brother Brahmin, have pity on me and let me out of this cage for one minute only to drink a little water, for I am dying of thirst.'

The Brahmin answered: 'No, I will not, for if I let you out of the cage you will eat me.'

'Oh, father of mercy!' answered the tiger, 'in truth I will not, I will never be so ungrateful; only let me out that I may drink some water and return.'

Then the Brahmin took pity on him and opened the cage door, but no sooner had he done so than the tiger, jumping out, said: 'Now, I will eat you first and drink the water afterward.' But the Brahmin said:

'Only do not kill me hastily. Let us ask the opinion of six, and if all of them say it is just and fair that you should put me to death, then I am willing to die.'

'Very well,' answered the tiger, 'it shall be as you say; we will first ask the opinion of six.'

'So the Brahmin and the tiger walked on till they came to a banyou tree, and the Brahmin said to it: 'Banyan tree, Banyan tree, hear and give judgment.'

'This tiger,' said the Brahmin, 'begged me to let him out of the cage to drink a little water, and he promised not to hurt me if I did so, but now that I have let him out, he wishes to eat me. Is it just that he should do so or not?'

The banyan tree answered: 'Men often come and take shelter in the cool shade under my boughs from the scorching rays of the sun, but when they have rested they cut and break my pretty branches and wantonly scatter my leaves. Let the tiger eat the man, for men are an ungrateful race!'

At these words the tiger would have instantly killed the Brahmin, but the Brahmin said: 'Tiger, tiger, you must not kill me yet, for you promised that we should first hear the judgment of six.'

'Very well,' said the tiger, and they went on their way.

After a little while they met a camel. 'Sir Camel, Sir Camel!' cried the Brahmin, 'hear and give judgment,' and the Brahmin related to him how the tiger had begged him to open the cage door and promised not to eat him if he did so, and how he afterward determined to break his word, and asked if that were just or not.

The camel replied: 'When I was young and strong and could do much work my master took care of me and gave me good food, but now I am old and have lost all my strength in his service, he overloads me and starves me and beats me without mercy. Let the tiger eat the man, for men are an unjust and cruel race!'

The tiger would have killed the Brahmin, but the latter said: 'Stop, tiger, for we must hear the judgment of six.'

So they both went together on their way. A a little distance they found a bullock lying by the roadside. The Brahmin said: 'Brother Bullock, Brother Bullock, hear and give judgment.'

'On what must I give judgment?'

Then the Brahmin said: 'I found this tiger in a cage, and he prayed me to open the door and let him out to drink a little water, and promised not to kill me if I did so; but when I let him out he resolved to put me to death. Is it fair he should do so or not?'

The bullock said: 'When I was able to work my master fed me well and tended to me carefully, and now that I am old he has forgotten all that I did for him and left me by the roadside to die. Let the tiger eat the man, for men have no pity!'

Three out of the six had given judgment against the Brahmin, but still he did not lose all hope, and determined to ask the other three.

They next met an eagle flying through the air, to whom the Brahmin cried:

'Oh, eagle, great eagle, hear and give judgment!'

The Brahmin stated the case to the eagle, but the eagle answered: 'Whenever men see me they try to shoot me; they climb the docks and steal my little ones. Let the tiger eat the man, for men are persecutors of the earth!'

Then the tiger began to roar, and said: 'The judgment is all against you, O Brahmin!' But the Brahmin answered, 'Stay yet a little longer, for two others must be asked.'

After this they met an alligator, and the Brahmin related the matter to him, hoping for a favorable verdict. But the alligator said: 'Whenever I put my nose out of the water men torment me and try to kill me. Let the tiger eat the man, for as long as men live we shall have no rest.'

The Brahmn gave himself up as lost, but again he prayed the tiger to have patience and let him ask the opinion of the sixth judge. Now, the sixth was a jackal. The Brahmin told his story, and said to him:

'Jackal, jackal, say what is your judgment?'

The jackal answered: 'It is impossible for me to decide who is right and who is wrong unless I see the exact position in which you were when the dispute began. Show me the place.'

So the Brahmin and the tiger hastened to the place where they had first met, and the jackal went with them. When they got there the jackal said: 'Now, Brahmin, show me exactly the place where you stood.'

'Here,' said the Brahmin, standing by the iron cage.

'Exactly here, was it?'

'Exactly here,' said the Brahmin.

'Where was the Tiger then?' asked the the jackal.

'In the cage,' answered the tiger.

'How do you mean?' said the jackal; 'how were you within the cage? Which way were you looking?'

'Why, I stood so,' said the tiger, jumping into the cage, 'and my head was on one side.'

'Very good,' said the jackal; 'but I cannot understand without knowing the whole matter exactly. Was the cage open or shut?'

'Shut and bolted,' said the Brahmin.

'Then shut and bolt it,' said the jackal.

When the Brahmin had done this, the jackal said: 'Oh, you wicked and ungrateful tiger! When the good Brahmin opened the cage door, is it to eat him the only return you would make? Stay there, then, for the rest of your days, for no one will ever let you out again. Proceed on your journey, Friend Brahmin. Your road lies that way and mine this.'

So saying, the jackal ran off in one direction and the Brahmin went rejoicing on his way in the other.—'Standard and Times.'

GOOD RULES FOR ALL.

A cap worn at a rakish angle is no sure sign of a riotous disposition, but some persons think it is. The better way is to take no chances, and if one is willing to regulate his cap—and other things—by good authority, he may profitably heed these rules which the president of a New England railway company has issued to his trainmen:

Don't wear your cap over your ear.
Don't wear your cap tilted down over your eyes.
Don't wear your cap on the back of your head.
Don't wear your cap askew.
Wear it firm and square on the top of your head.
Keep your shoes polished like a mirror.
Wear a linen collar, and keep it clean.
Wear a dark necktie.
Crease your trousers.
Brush your clothes.
Wear a glad smile, and live up to it.
—Youth's Companion.

How to Make

A BOTTLE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

With eighteen empty, long-necked bottles, two broomsticks, and two chairs, a novel and interesting musical instrument can be made. Set the chairs three feet apart, the backs toward each other. Lay one broomstick across the tops and the other across the seats. Hang the bottles to the sticks by means of strings around their necks, and pour water into them in different quantities until each bottle gives out a different musical note when struck.

When the bottles have been tuned properly, by getting just the right quantity of water in each, the instrument will be ready for the player, who, with a pair of drumsticks, can make very pleasant music.

TO MEASURE THE HEIGHT OF A TREE.

There is a story that during a war there was a river bridged, and the engineers spent the night making plans. When they went out in the morning after their night of hard work they found that the river had already been bridged. Some practical farmers among the soldiers had laid the plans and turned an army into workmen.

Carpenters and woodsmen do not know a single principle of trigonometry, but they solve by simple means some of the problems which come up in their daily life. They may not be accurate to a hair's breadth, but they answer the purpose.

Supposing a wood-chopper in the forest is told to get out a mast for a yacht. He knows that he must find a tree which is straight for sixty feet below the branches. It would be very troublesome to climb trees and measure them with a tape measure, so he, without knowing it, uses practical trigonometry.

He measures off sixty feet in a straight line with the tree, and then he cuts a pole which, when upright in the ground, is exactly as tall as himself. This he plants in the earth his own length from the end of his sixty feet.

For example, if he is six feet tall he plants a six foot pole perpendicularly fifty-four feet from the tree. Then he lies down (on his back) with his head at the end of the line, and his feet touching the bottom of the pole, and sights over the top of it. He knows that where his eyes touch the tree it is almost exactly sixty feet from the ground.—'Christian Intelligencer.'

The boy that by addition grows,
And suffers no subtraction.
Who multiplies the thing he knows,
And carries every fraction,
Who well divides his precious time
The due proportions giving,
To sure success, aloft will climb,
Interest compound receiving.
—Ray Palmer.

ABOUT READING.

When I was principal of a school, parents would frequently say, on entering their sons: 'My boy is a great reader; he has read so and so.' Now I am sorry to have to say that in most such cases I was likely to find the boy inclined to be scatter-brained.

Young people are sometimes given to measuring their reading by the yard. If you are conscious of this little vanity, let me advise you that getting rid of it is the beginning of wisdom in the matter of reading. The best way to cure yourself is to take some book that is known to be a great book, and make yourself read it three or four times.

Read it till you know something about it, till you can shut your eyes and recall the arguments or the substance of what you have read. A young boy who has read very much in quantity, cannot very easily have read much in quality.

If you want to cultivate the habit of good reading, I would advise you to compel yourself for a while to pause after every reading, and see whether you can go over in your mind what you have gone over with your eyes. This is not an easy thing to do. It is hard mental work. But it is just the best self-education that a young man can give himself. In fact, if he gets hold of the right books, I am not sure but it is the best education that can be had.

Of course it is a good thing to have a wise man around to discuss the points with, and to have him question you. One of the clearest and truest thinkers on many subjects England has ever had was John Stuart Mill. He tells in his famous autobiography how his father educated him. The boy would be given some article or chapter to read, and in the afternoon, while they were taking a walk, he would rehearse to his father the line of thought and they would discuss it. This was an ideal education, and we may imagine that the reading which young John Stuart Mill did during the mornings, in preparation for the afternoon talks, was real reading.

Whatever you read, give yourself the trouble and pleasure to think about it. If it be a matter of argument or opinion, see whether you agree with what is written. There is no special reverence due to print. Be open-minded and at the same time independent. There is no conceit in honest disagreement, even with an author with a famous name, provided you can give a sensible reason for your dissent.

Above all, be honest to yourself, and do not pretend that you understand what you do not. That you may not at once get the full thought of a writer is no proof of dullness. He may not have written clearly. At any rate, what required time and thought in the writing may naturally require time and thought in the reading.—James H. Dillard, in 'The Evangelical.'

Puzzles.

PRINTER'S PI.

The following letters when properly arranged spell a well-known saying:

'A gtylui soencencie desen on cacsreu.'

DIAMONDS.

A fifth of knead; an industrious insect; a warehouse; full of knots; Latin word for mother; a decade; a fifth of knead.

A part of quarrel; a musket; to screen from the light; a fourth of anything; containing fat; a jewel; a part of quarrel.

CHARADE.

My first is to impair,
My second is a line:
My whole's the essence of a thing—
Some eat and call it fine.

HIDDEN CITIES.

'Aren't wars awful things?' said Evelyn Norton.

'When I was with Veronica I rowed the boat all by myself,' said little Harry Paine, proudly, 'and it was painted all red and buff along the sides and over the bow it was blue.'

The wind was blowing a gust around the house.

If the material is not new, have nothing to do with it.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

Clover, clove, love, lo, L, O.

PUZZLE FOREST.

Moosewood, basswood, redwood, wormwood, dogwood, ironwood, arrowwood buttonwood.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Animal Home-Stealers.

(By J. Carter Beard, in the 'Sun day Magazine.')
(Concluded.)

Birds being less adapted than mammals to burrows, are always willing to save themselves labor in this respect. Some, like the kingfisher, make over and alter a deserted burrow to suit their own convenience; others, like the burrowing owls, live in company with the original makers of the burrows—the prairie-dogs and the viscachas; but that grotesque feathered freak, and puffin, is by no means content to obtain a home so peaceably.

The bird looks on approvingly when rabbits dig a burrow. It is careful not to alarm the timid creatures; but when once they have completed their labors and the burrow is finished, then, indeed, it is another matter. Down into the rabbits' home rushes the preposterously-beaked bird, and unceremoniously orders the owners to vacate the premises or suffer the consequences. In such an exigency even a rabbit becomes courageous, and the squealing and scuffling underground give evidence of the strenuous struggle that invariably takes place before the dispute is settled. But the enormous bill that the puffin presents is always too much for the tenant. They are never able to meet it, and are perpetually driven to find, if they can, another home for themselves.

As for the puffins, they, too, know what it is to have a home invaded, their family broken up.

There is a species of the bird which burrows (for puffins can burrow and do burrow when there are no rabbits to work for them) in Goose Island, off the North Australian coast. 'The rock,' writes McGillivray, 'forms detached base masses and ridges, but none of considerable height. In the hollows the soil appears rich, dark and pulverulent, with much admixture of unformed bird guano. The scanty vegetation is apparently limited to a grass growing in tussocks, and a few maritime plants. The ground resembles a rabbit warren, being everywhere undermined by the burrows of the mutton-bird or short-tailed puffin, (Puffinus brevicaudus).

'A person walking across the island can scarcely avoid frequently stumbling into these burrows, the earth above them constantly giving way beneath his feet. I was warned by residents that snakes were numerous in these burrows, where they prey upon the mutton-birds and their young. I myself trod upon a snake, which was too torpid or too sluggish to strike before I got out of the way. I succeeded in shooting it, and then ascertained that it was the venomous black-snake of Australia (Acanthophis tortor), an exceedingly poisonous species.

But the most villainous home-stealing, strange to say, is that practiced by birds, and is most repugnant because, as a naturalist of the last century wrote: 'It is a monstrous outrage on the maternal affection, one of the first great dictates of nature.' When the lily-pads began to pave the level lake with their green discs, and the plants yet retain the tender tints of earliest spring, the birds are busy with their nests. Such a flying about, hither and thither! Such a search for bits and ends and strings of barks and leaves and feathers! Nothing comes amiss, not even cobwebs or snake skins.'

Among the birds at Big Tink Lake, Pike County, Pennsylvania, I noticed the red-eyed wren; but I had heard the loud, pleasing song of the male every morning for several days before I saw the birds. They were building the neat, pensile nest of the species in a small pine-tree not far from the house, for though this Vireo frequents the tree-tops, the nest is built low, not more than three to five feet from the ground. The Virgos were under observation by others besides myself. A flock of reckless, disreputable birds, who had a tramp's interest in the housekeeping of their neighbors, came from neighboring fields to avail themselves of the labors of birds more honest and industrious than themselves. I had often watched these reprobates—the males with their throat feathers puffed out, wings depressed and tails spread, making queer guttural sounds which is their manner of making love, and the females moving unconcernedly about with a fine affectation of indifference to their advances. Demonstrative as the male cow-bird is, however, he does not in the least mind the attentions paid by some other male to the female that he has selected. Like the cuckoo, the cow-blackbird builds no nest, but foists its eggs upon other birds, generally birds smaller than itself, imposing upon them the labor and care of rearing its young. It is as destitute of maternal as it is of conjugal affection, and is careless as to where and how it disposes of its eggs. Many are wasted by being dropped on the ground, others are placed in any old half-rotten and deserted nest which the mother cow-bird encounters, and sometimes so many are laid in one nest that incubation becomes impossible.

I awaited the result of the visit of the cow-birds to the grove near my cottage, well aware of what it would be; and sure enough, on the next occasion of a visit to the Vireo's nest I found in addition to two of the nest-builders's eggs two parasite ones of the cowbird. The two eggs of the Vireo had been punctured by the cow-bird. I took the two cow-birds' eggs, put one in my collection, and the other in the nest of a blue-gray gnatchtcher (Polioptila coerudea) in an oak tree which I could reach from the roof of my cottage. There was none of the gnatcatchers's eggs in the nest at the time. The large egg was properly incubated by the little gnatcatcher, which laid none of her own; but how the little birds managed to satisfy the voracious appetite of their great, ungainly changeling is a mystery to me, as it is how they can believe that the monster is their own child. , , ,,,,

Really, though, impelled by what occult influence I know not, birds invariably neglect their own offspring in those rare cases where such offspring has not already been murdered by the mother cow-bird or her young one, to care for and coddle the interloper. However this may be, it was the most comical thing in life to see the overgrown young ruffian following his little foster-parents, clamoring with his incessant cry of 'Seerr! Seerr!' to be fed until his gasping mouth was filled. Queerst of all, as he still grew larger, they took up the practice of alighting on his back and feeding him from that vantage point.

Not all birds are credulous and imbecile enough to be so easily duped by eggs smuggled into their nests that resemble their own in neither size nor color. The summer yellowbird does not hesitate, but immediately builds a new nest upon the old one, a second story to its house, in which it lays its own eggs. As many as four nests, all built one upon another by these birds to escape hatching the strange eggs left by cow-birds have been collected.

AFFECTIONATE ELEPHANTS.

A pathetic story of intelligence and affectionate solicitude of an elephant come from the Midnapur district in Bengal.

A wild tusker and a younger animal had done great damage to crops, and the head man of the district, Babu Ganjan Lal Malla, attempted to kill them. He shot the larger animal in the leg, disabling it, but not sufficiently for any one to approach it.

For a month the animals lingered in the district, the smaller one ministering to the wants of its wounded comrade and by furious charges kept the villagers at a safe distance.

Twining its trunk about that of the stricken brute, it uttered the most mournful cries, fanned the wound, and gave every evidence of acute distress. When the wounded elephant died its companion disappeared, and has not been seen since.—London 'Express.'

OLD GUARDIANS.

The natives of Venezuela and adjoining countries on the north side of the River Amazon often avail themselves of the services of a native crane to care for their poultry, and also in the place of collies or shepherd dogs, to guard and herd their domestic animals. This remarkable bird, which the Indians call yakamik, and the ornithologists Psophia crepitans, is found in a wild state in the great forests which lie between the northern coasts of South America and the Amazon River, particularly in Venezuela and British Guiana. The birds never leave the forests unless shot or captured. They may be trusted with the care of a flock of sheep or domestic fowls, and every morning will drive the ducks and poultry to their feeding places, and carefully collecting any stragglers, bring them safely home at night. A yakamik soon learns to know and obey the voice of his master, follows him, when permitted, wherever he goes, and appears delighted at receiving his caresses.

It pines at his absence and welcomes his return and is extremely jealous of any rival. Should any dog or cat approach it flies at it with the utmost fury and, attacking it with wings and beak, drives it away. It presents itself regularly during meals, from which it chases all domestic animals, and even the negroes who wait on the table, if it is not well acquainted with them, and only asks for a share of the eatables after it has driven away all who might aspire to a favorable notice from the family.

THE SENSE OF DIRECTION.

A dog was once adopted by my father. He came from friends some twenty-five miles away; friends who wanted to be rid of him. Coming most of the way in the night, he was easily prevented from seeing the route over which he passed, and it would hardly seem that he could have even the most vague idea of the direction in which he was being driven. He had never been over this route before.

After he reached our home, he seemed tractable, affectionate and absolutely contented. But our experience with him was brief, for in a couple of days he was rebuked for some misdemeanor with slight punishment, which seemed to change his attitude toward us. He started in a southely direction, directly the opposite of that in which he came, and no one of us could call him back. He disappeared over the top of a wooded hill back of the house, and all in vain were our explorations and our calls. This happened in the morning. Before night of the same day he was back in the town of Albany, Me., from whence he was taken.

An instance of similar sense of direction was the case of a lady of whom I knew, who, being very much annoyed by a certain toad which would burrow in her plant pots, sought to rid herself of him by repeated removals, the last one being about half a mile away. Each time she soon found the toad again.

Still another case was that of a gentleman who wanted to banish a toad from his barn. He first placed him across the road in the ditch, but in a few hours found him again in the barn. Trying this again with no better success, he took the toad by a hind leg and threw him out across a pasture lot. The selfsame toad reappeared in the barn after a few hours. The man then carried him under cover into a neighboring orchard, still more remote, but the very next morning found him at his old post in the barn.

This melted the gentleman's heart, and he said, 'Mr. Toad, if you like me as well as this, I shall never turn you off again.'—A. P. Reed, in 'New England Homestead.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

M. BEAUGRAND'S NEW BOOK.

For friends abroad especially, an appropriate memento of Canada is the very handsome volume called 'New Studies in Canadian Folk Lore,' by M. Honoré Beaugrand, who, in the words of Mr. Lighthall's preface, 'more vividly than any other writer has preserved the exact atmosphere of the disappearing legends of French Canada. There are three essays and a story in the book, the essay on Indian picture-writing being the longest. This takes up the hieroglyphics of the Aztecs, as well as the cruder drawings of the red men, of which a fascinating exposition is given. 'A Legend of the North Pacific' is in form of a skit or fairy tale, written for a ship's concert, but it contains a serious suggestion connecting the Ainos of Japan with the Eskimos of the north, and the Pueblos of New Mexico. The tale of 'McLowne' is a very simple and pathetic story taken from life. A deformed lad with defective speech, and only sufficient sense to earn the scantiest living for himself and his mother finds a fitting mate in a half-starved orphan girl. He asks her to attend mass in his village and stay to dinner at his mother's house.

Marichette brought out her fine clothes for the occasion. She put on her flowered dress and her store shoes, she lacked nothing more than a hat with feathers the same as worn by the girls of Lanorale, to fancy herself a young lady of fashion.

It must be acknowledged that they produced a certain sensation in the village when, on the tolling of the third bell for the high mass, McLowne appeared giving his arm to Marichette. Every one had too much affection for the poor boy to mock him openly, but they turned away their heads to hide the smiles they were not able to suppress entirely.

When McLowne goes to speak about the bans, the fatherly curé tells him it will never do. The poor boy's heart is broken, and both lovers die within a few weeks. The story as told by M. Beaugrand is most natural and shows a pleasing side of rural life. In the essay on 'Goblin lore' some characteristic superstitions of the habitant are set forth. M. Beaugrand considers 'goblin' the equivalent of the French 'lutin,' though the 'lutin' seems to be rather a 'mascot' with the fantastic powers of a goblin.

Black cats always had a rather suspicious reputation as associates of sorcerers and witches, but it is singular that among our peasants they are regarded as protecting goblins and that no one would think of parting with them, chasing them away, or ill-treating them in any manner. Lucky is the man whose house or barn or stable have been chosen as a home by a large family of black cats. White cats (they must be of spotless white) are also considered as lutins, but I do not think that their protective abilities are as highly appreciated.

* * * * *

The most fantastic powers are attributed to the good lutins. They will procure good weather for the crops, they will watch over favorite animals, they will intercede for the recovery of the sick members of the household, and I have heard of an enterprising lutin who would during the night shave the face of his master, and black his boots for Sunday morning. So much for the good lutins who are treated in a proper and affectionate manner. But, woe to the wicked or unhappy man who willingly or unluckily offends his household spirit, be it under the form of black cat, white dog or yellow snake. Life for him will become a pretext for a long series of annoyances and persecutions. On rising in the morning he will find his boots filled with peas or with apples; his pantaloons will be sewed up at the knees, he will find salt in his porridge, and pepper in his tea, and the meat in his soup kettle shall be turned into pieces of stone. If he goes cutting hay or corn he cannot get his scythe or his sickle to cut properly. In winter time the water will freeze in his well, and his wife never can cook a tourtiere (meat pie) without burning the crust into a crisp. These are only a few of the ills that await the poor man at his house or in his field. But the stable is the favorite place where the lutin will make his power felt, and he loves to take his revenge on the favorite horse of his offender. He will, during months and months, braid or entangle the hair of the tail and mane of the animal, and when the farmer comes in the morning to groom his roadster he will find it in a terrible plight, all covered with thistles or burrs.

The make-up of this edition de luxe furnishes a fine example of the publishers' art. Its regular price is three dollars, but two hundred copies, numbered and signed by the author will be sold at $3.50. (E. M. Renouf, Montreal.)

BIBLE BOOKS.

'After a Hundred Years' is a small illustrated volume, being a special report in popular form of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for its centenary year. It tells how 'Bible Sunday' was celebrated in many parts of the world. The centenary fund was remembered on that day by many strange congregations, including those of the lepers in several parts of India. A few members of the Somaliland Field Force sent fifteen pounds with this note: 'Collection made prior to March sixth, as on that date we shall again be on the track after the Mullah.'

'The Bible Handbook: An Introduction to the Study of Sacred Scripture,' is published by the religious tract society, as No. 5 of the 'Christian Student's Handbook Series.' It is a good-sized volume, containing all that is necessary for the ordinary student's intelligent reading of the Bible. It follows the plan and contains much of the matter of the handbook prepared years ago by Dr. Angus, but it has been thoroughly revised, and in part re-written, by Samuel G. Green, D.D. The publishers say:—'While large portions most characteristic of the author's standpoint and purpose have been kept, with but slight revision, much else has been re-written or added in view of later scholarship. The book is, therefore, a combination of old and new.' (6s.)

'The Harmonized and Subject Reference New Testament,' arranged by J. W. Shearer, is simply the authorized version paragraphed, with some excellent aids in the way of headings and references, a new system of harmonizing the Gospel narrative by means of numbered paragraphs being used. Quotation marks are used for all conversations and quotations. (The Subject Reference Co., Delaware, N.J.. Cloth, $1.50; gilt edges, $1.75.)

'The Words of Jesus: Chronologically Arranged,' is a tiny book compiled by Albert Hallett, of Los Angeles, who is also the publisher. It contains, of course, a large part of the four Gospels, with extracts from the Acts and the Apocalypse, and even from two of Paul's Epistles. In most cases a short heading tells to whom the words were spoken. Vest Pocket Edition, very suitable for students and Sunday-school children, fifteen cents; leather binding, forty cents.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

'Little Royalties,' by Isabel McDougall (Revell Co., Toronto), gives ten bright glimpses at European courts, showing the historic children of England, France, Spain, Germany and Holland. It is written by an American with the object of rendering attractive to children that knowledge of other countries which has been so much neglected in the United States. The stories are well told, and the accompanying pictures are excellent. ($1.25.)

'The Circle of the Year,' by Elizabeth Sanderson (William Briggs, Toronto), is a tiny book bound in white and gold, containing four pretty nursery tales of the kind called in kindergartens nature stories.

'His Little Daughter,' by Amy LeFeuvre (Religious Tract Society, London), tells of a very lively and mischievous little girl who got into several scrapes through trying to follow the adventures of Christian in the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' She learns in the course of time something of the meaning of the story. To a boy who loses her book she says angrily, 'I'm going to forgive you, and forget you, and I'll never speak to you again.' (Price 1s. 6d.)

LITERARY NOTES.

Those to whom Tolstoy's 'War and Peace' stands at the head of historical novels will welcome a new translation, that of Constance Garnett, with still another, Professor Wiener's, to appear shortly. Mrs. Garnett's edition, which is styled 'complete,' has had as forerunners Mr. Nathan Dole's in 1898, and one by Clara Bell. It may be found interesting to follow the parallel passages selected by the 'Nation' from the three translations, and note for ourselves the differences, mainly of style.

We will begin with Napoleon's sharp censure of Murat for proposing an armistice to the Russians retreating upon Olmutz.

Garnett: 'It is impossible to find terms in which to express to you my displeasure. You only command my advance guard, and you have no right to make any truce without my order. You are causing me to lose the results of a campaign. Break the truce immediately and march upon the enemy. You must make a declaration to them that the general who signed this capitulation had no right to do so, and that only the Emperor of Russia has the right.'

Dole: 'I cannot find words to express my displeasure. You merely command my van, and have no right to conclude an armistice without orders from me. You are making me lose the advantage of a campaign. End the armistice instantly and march on the enemy. Explain to him that the general who signed this capitulation had no right to do so—that only the Emperor of Russia has this right.'

Bell: 'I cannot possibly find words to express my vexation. You command only the van, and have no right to propose an armistice without my orders. You have made me lose the advantages of a whole campaign. Break the armistice at once and march on the enemy. Have it explained to him that the general who signed the capitulation had no right to do so, that no one has the right but the Emperor of Russia.'

Our next text is drawn from the description of Natasha's introduction upon the scene of the story. Here divergences will be remarked; but again the chief insistence should be on the skill of the translation.

'Garnett: 'The dark-eyed little girl, plain, but full of life, with her wide mouth, her childish bare shoulders, which shrugged and panted in her bodice from her rapid motion, her black hair brushed back, her slender bare arms and little legs in lace-edged long drawers and open slippers, was at that charming stage when the girl is no longer a child, while the child is not yet a young girl. Wriggling away from her father, she ran up to her mother, and, taking no notice whatever of her severe remarks, she hid her flushed face in her mother's lace handkerchief and broke into laughter. As she laughed she uttered some incoherent phrases about the doll which was poking out from her petticoat.'

Dole:

'The little maiden was at that charming age when she is no longer a child nor yet a young lady. She was full of life, but not pretty. Her eyes were black and her mouth was large; her bare childish shoulders were rising and falling in her bodice from the temperament of her race; her dark locks were tossed back; her thin arms were bare; she wore lace-trimmed pantalets, and her low shoes displayed her slender little ankles. Tearing herself away from her father, she ran to her mother, and, giving no heed to her stern reproof, hid her blushing face in the lace folds of her mother's mantilla, and went into a fit of laughter. The cause of her laughter was the doll which she took out from under her skirt, trying to tell some fragmentary story about it.'

Bell:

'The little girl, with her black eyes and a wide mouth, was plain rather than pretty, but to make up for it she was amazingly full of life; her shoulders were still throbbing in her low frock from her breathless run; her black curls, all in disorder, were thrown off her face; her bare arms were brown and thin; she still wore long trousers trimmed with lace, and had low shoes on her little feet. She was at the age, in short, when a little girl has ceased to be a child, but when the child is not yet a conscious maiden. She slipped away from her father and threw herself against her mother without heeding her reproof; then, hiding her blushing face in the lace flounces of the countess's wrap, she went into fits of laughter, and began a long, incoherent story about her doll, which she took out of the skirt of her frock.'

Lastly, we place side by side a pathetic battle episode of which Kutuzov is the central figure:

Garnett:

'I did not consider I had a right to conceal from Your Highness what I saw. . . . The troops are completely routed. . . . "

'You saw? You saw? . . ." cried Kutuzov, getting up quickly and stepping up to Woltzogen. 'How . . . how dare you! . . .' (making a menacing gesture with his trembling hands), he cried, with a catch in his breath. 'How dare you, sir, tell me that. You know nothing about it. Tell General Barclay from me that his information is incorrect, and that I, the commander-in-chief, know more of the course of the battle than he does.'

Woltzogen would have made some protest, but Kutuzov interrupted him.

'The enemy has been repulsed on the left and defeated on the right flank. If you have seen amiss, sir, do not permit yourself to speak of what you do not understand. Kindly return to General Barclay, and inform him of my unhesitating intention to attack the French to-morrow,' said Kutuzov sternly.

All were silent, and nothing was to be heard but the heavy breathing of the gasping old general. 'Repulsed at all points, for which I thank God and our brave men. The enemy is defeated, and to-morrow we will drive him out of the holy land of Russia!' said Kutuzov, crossing himself; and all at once he gave a sob from the rising tears.

Dole:

'I did not feel that it was right to conceal from your serene highness what I have been witnessing. The troops are wholly demoralized . . .'

'You have seen it? You have seen it? . . .' screamed Kutuzov, scowling, and leaping to his feet and swiftly approaching Woltzogen. 'How . . . how dare you? . . . .' and he made a threatening gesture with his palsied hands, and, choking, he cried: 'How dare you, dear sir, say this to me? You know nothing about it. Tell General Barclay from me that his observations are false, and that the actual course of the battle is better known to me the commander-in-chief, than it is to him.'

Woltzogen was about to make some remark, but Kutuzov cut him short:

'The enemy are beaten on the left and crushed on the right. If you saw things wrong, my dear sir, still you should not permit yourself to say what you know nothing about. Be good enough to go to General Barclay and tell him that it is my absolute intention to attack the enemy to-morrow,' said Kutuzov sternly.

All was silent, and all that could be heard was the heavy breathing of the excited old general.

'They are beaten all along the line, thank God and the gallantry of the Russian army for that! The enemy are crushed, and to-morrow we will drive them from the sacred soil of Russia.' said Kutuzov, crossing himself; and suddenly the tears sprang to his eyes and he sobbed.

Bell: I do not think I should be justified in concealing from Your Highness what I saw. The troops are completely routed.'

'You saw—you saw that?' cried Koutouzow, starting up with a fierce frown; with his trembling hands he gesticulated threats, and, almost choking, exclaimed:—

'How dare you, sir, tell me such a thing as that? You know nothing about it! Go and tell your general that it is false, and that I know the true state of things better than he does.'

Woltzogen would have interrupted him, but Koutouzow went on: 'The enemy's left is driven back and his right badly damaged. If you saw wrongly, that is no reason to tell a falsehood. Go and tell General Barclay that I intend to renew the attack to-morrow!' No one spoke; there was not a sound but the old man's hard breathing. 'He is repulsed on all sides,' he added; 'and I thank God and our brave troops! The victory is ours, and to-morrow we will cast him forth from the sacred soil of Russia.' He crossed himself and ended with a sob.

Whatever else may be inferred, it is clear—even from the last sentence of the third extract—that this work calls for an English genius to interpret in our idiom.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. complete with a ninth volume, 'New France and New England,' the set of the late John Fiske's history of the American Colonies in the illustrated edition. The plans, maps, autographs, used have been selected with discrimination, and among the portarits we may mention the photo-engraving after the supposed oil painting of Marquette that turned up seven years ago in Montreal. Though disputed, it is probably as good a likeness as some of its fellows having a printer's label.

The sixth edition of Dr. C. W. Dulles's 'Accidents and Emergencies,' (Philadelphia 'Blakiston), is an admirable volume, illustrated, devoid of the usually useless elementary anatomy and physiology that so often encumber such books. It excellently instructs laymen in the relief of the commoner injuries. One of its pieces of important advice, that deserves wide circulation, is: 'Live wires held by the sufferer may be short circuited by dropping (not laying) across them a metal bar, like a poker or crowbar.'

In the controversy begun some months ago by Mrs. Atherton anent the bourgeois character of American literature, meaning, of course, that contributed by the United States, Mr. McGaffney says: 'The majority of American writers, both men and women, have been strictly bourgeois. They have gone with the tide. They have worshipped at the shrine of convention, and have been sticklers for form and respectability. They have rebelled at nothing, always upholding church and state. They have been fairly comfortable in the way of worldly goods and not above the mania of wanting to own things. They have been placid, passionless, and eminently respectable. And certainly they have succeeded in being singularly mediocre. They are as harmless as pap, and about as virile. They never sinned, suffered, nor repented. They were not for an age nor for all time. Motes in the sunlight, they faded. In the interest of art let them be taken to the abyss of eternal oblivion and there consigned to the cells of the forgotten, and may God have mercy on their souls. . . . .

'What is the remedy? None. Every age has had its quack writers. Time will separate the sheep from the goats and settle the status of each. The test of the centuries is the only test. Nothing can be expected of the writers, for they are doing their best. Nothing can be hoped for from the people, since they are generally unable to distinguish between good and bad. But the outlook is just as bright as it ever was. There is no seal on the lips of genius, and if any great soul has something to cry out in the wilderness of American letters the time will come, and with it the man.'

'In Imitations and Translations,' says the 'Spectator':

The Bishop of Durham has done well to reprint, after nearly forty years, the little drama, 'an imitation in miniature of an ancient tragedy,' which, as a Cambridge undergraduate, steeped in the affectionate study of Milton, he based on the charming legend of Apollo's exile at Pherae as the servant of Admetus. The quality of the experiment may be judged by two examples. In the first the chorus tells of Apollo's magical influence on the beasts of the field:—

'I on yonder dear Thessalian upland
Oft have seen the foresters enchanted,
Many a spangled lynx and leopard, many
a glancing antler,
In the green and dewy eve or purple air
of morning.
He, the Minstrel, led the chorus;
On the strings his fingers ran;
All beneath his hand arose the sweet collected tones;
Loud he sang, and many a sister echo
Woke in sylvan arches far around.
Strongly wav'd the floating music,
Till the mad inspired creatures,
All with soft regard and plaintive moans,
To the flow arose, the fall subsided;
All in moving orbed mazy dances
Touch'd with lightsome feet the elastic
level green.'

Our second quotation is from Apollo's parting speech on resuming his godhead: 'Look upward, pious Fathers, without fear.

Kind solace of the exile of a God,
Behold once more the seeming shepherd-swain,
So long mistaken, by no fault of yours,
Nor slowness to perceive spiritual forms;
But me the penal ordinance of Jove
(Severe requital of an old contest)
Cast down from Heaven to Earth in mortal guise;
Who now annuls the sentence, and recalls
His Son to that bright session as of old.
But think not that your pious courtesy,
Complaisance, kindness, done to me unknown,
Shall be forgotten in the courts above.
For there, before the thron'd celestial Powers,
The Daughters of immortal Memory weave
Perpetual dance, not without song, and please
Our listening ears with the related acts
Of human virtue; whatsoe'er of truth,
Of pity, fortitude, faith, amity,
Is found with men, whereby a sure reward
Here and hereafter to the Just is given.'

It is like the lifting of a curtain for a veritable glimpse of the real man to read, at this late day, the Letters which Thackeray wrote so frankly, so intimately, and with such delightful spontaneity to his friends, the Baxters, of New York. They have the interest of a continuous narrative. The publishers have made a handsome little volume—well printed, prettily bound, and illustrated by facsimiles of parts of the letters and of Thackeray's own characteristic sketches which accompanied them.

'Songs of a Northern Garden,' by Bliss Carman, includes number four of the 'Pipes of Pan,' and contains thirteen poems, no one of which lacks the touch of true poetic feeling. Mr. Carman's gift is genuine, if sometimes sweetly tenuous. He is filled with a mystic passion for nature, which he expresses musically with much felicity of phrase, and only seldom obscurely. The second poem, 'In a Grand Prè Garden,' has a dignity and a profundity of thought which, combined with beauty of expression, lifts it above the others.

A DISEASE DISSEMINATOR.

(Huntingdon 'Gleaner.')

Typhoid and pneumonia are the prevalent diseases of the Northwest. The outbreak of fever this fall having been unusually severe, a commission of 3 leading physicians was appointed by the Manitoba board of health to investigate the cause, and who made a thorough examination of the cases in Winnipeg, trying to trace their origin. The commission reported on the 19th. Their finding was, that the disease originates in filth, especially in outhouses, and that it spreads independently of the germs filtering into wells or streams or being taken in milk. The striking part of the report is contained in the assertion, that the common house-fly is often the medium of conveying the disease. The 'Tribune's' summary of the report says:—

Facts were brought to bear, showing an epidemic of typhoid almost invariably starts in the fly season, and dies out with the coming of cold weather. The fact showed conclusively that while unsanitary conditions were responsible primarily for the existence of the disease, the aid of the abominable house-fly was required to spread it from one neighborhood to another, and in reality was more to be blamed than the real source of the typhoid germ.

Advertisements.

$3.50 JACKETS



This late style winter jacket has a tight fitting back and loose front. Lined throughout, trimmed with buttons and braid and fancy cut cape. The jacket comes in **All Wool Frieze,** black, grey, navy or black and white mixture goods, Hip length (like cut) $3.50, Knee $4.50, or in **Skelton Cloth** (has smooth surface like Beaver) in any color, Hip length $3.95 Knee length $4.95; **Broadcloths** in any color, Hip length $6.00, Knee length $8.00; **Beaver** in any shade, Hip length $5.50, knee length $6.75; **Raincoats** (best cravenette) any shade or length, $4.95. Children's cloaks any color, $3.25. Send bust measure, length of sleeve (under seam,) width across back and length wanted from under arm down. Buy from the manufacturer. Send to-day. Money returned if unsatisfactory.

Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN. 104 KING ST.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'Why has Mr. Flipkins disappeared from society?'

'Lost his money,' answered Miss Cayenne. 'It is impossible to be a lion in society, and a lamb in Wall Street, both at once.'

'A man takes a great deal of risk when he goes into politics, doesn't he?' 'Yes,' answered Senator Sorghum. 'It's very much like going over Niagara Falls. You don't want to attempt it unless you have a good, stout barrel.'

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs, and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

'He says he knows all the best people, but he doesn't seem to associate with them.'

'That's because the best people know him.'

The Demon, Dyspepsia.—In olden time it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living, invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial.

NOT DISPOSED TO MAKE TROUBLE.

'How will you have your eggs cooked?' asked the waiter.

'Well, we always cook 'em on an oil stove at home,' said the little girl, timidly. —Chicago 'Tribune.'

Great Medicine.—Tonti, one of the pioneers of French Canada, lost a hand and wore an iron hook as substitute. He was in the habit of boxing the ears of refractory Indians with this iron hand, and they have remarked that his was 'great medicine.' Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is great medicine; it takes hold of pain with an iron hand and knocks it out of the system.

Seedy Stranger—'Excuse me, sir, but can you change a dollar for me?'

Humanitarian—'Why, yes.'

Seedy Stranger—'Thanks; and now will you kindly tell me where I can get the dollar?'

A Magic Pill.—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling, but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearance vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument, in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

'So Jack has been speculating in Wall Street? Was he a "bear" operator?'

'Well, he was very nearly bare before they got through with him.'

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

Mr. Skinflint—'The paper says skirts are to be worn longer than ever.' Mrs. Skinflint—'Well, you needn't be figgerin' on me wearin' mine any longer. I've worn it five years this comin' fall!'

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

The summer birds have winged their flight,
Yet autumn other music brings;
For often in the stilly night,
The old steam radiator sings.

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

'Our minister seems to be such an altruist,' said Mrs. Oldcastle. 'Is he?' replied her hostess. 'I thought by the sound of his voice that he was a bass.'

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

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

There is a great amount of base coin, especially of sixpences, in circulation in England at present.

The oldest letter known in the world is in the British Museum. It gives an interesting picture of life in Egypt during the reign of Rameses II., over 3,000 years ago.

'All's well,' was the municipal motto chosen by Camberwell when it became a borough three years ago. Now it is in debt to the extent of nearly three-quarters of a million.

The scientific equipment of Birmingham University, which is to be provided at an estimated cost of £3,000,000, will include a model coal mine, the first of its kind in this country.

A stag and hounds went over a cliff in a sensational run of the Barnstaple stag-hounds. The deer's legs were broken and several dogs badly injured, one of them having to be killed.

There are 12,235 constables in the London Metropolitan police force. The Metropolitan police district covers (excepting, of course, the city) a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross.

For annoying people in the Strand, London, by pushing into their faces a deep, black-edged memorial card—'In disgraceful memory of the Russian navy,' a street hawker was bound over at Bow Street.

'It would be well if something were done towards uniting small country parishes,' said Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol recently on rural depopulation and its effect in clergymen's fields of labor.

'You are a better judge of sheep than pictures,' remarked the auctioneer at Anglesey Castle sale to a farmer who bought a huge oil painting for 12s 6d, and after selling another he remarked that he had never sold such an ugly painting before.

It is stated that the Tiverton laborer, Arscott, who died suddenly recently, has left £400 to the Wesleyan Chapel in that town. Arscott was for many years in the employ of the council as a roadman at 15s a week.

A sporting statistician has worked out as nearly as possible the cost of every fox killed by hounds in England, and, striking an average of the number killed under normal conditions, has found the outlay on each fox is over three hundred pounds.

Hundreds of trout and grayling have been poisoned in the River Wye. At Bakewell dead and dying fish have been taken out by the bucketful, and fresh cases are occurring daily. The fishing is preserved by the Duke of Rutland, and his water bailiffs are completely baffled by the strange affair.

The death has just occurred at Nuneaton of a widow named Bateman, who had the distinction of being the favorite school companion of George Eliot. Born in 1820, the old lady spent the whole of her life in one house, and died in the same room in which she was born. She was acquainted with many of the originals of George Eliot's characters.

The chief constable of Worcestershire has taken further action in connection with the police scandals at Sparkhill. Following the dismissal of Superintendent Pitt, two other officers concerned in the charge of birching the boy prisoners have been summarily dismissed. These are Sergeant Dumbleton and Constable Drew. The cases of the other officers are still under consideration.

A Sydenham bird-catcher was fined for cruelty to rooks and jackdaws by making them wear 'braces to improve the plumage.' The braces were made of thin string, and in the case of two of the birds the 'braces' had worn off some of the small feathers, and the string had in one instance cut into the flesh. The defendant told an inspector of the S. P. C. A. that the braces had been on the birds for eight months.

The Bishop of Durham sat as a visitor to the University to decide an appeal by Miss Cadell, a lady doctor practicing in London, against the refusal of the Durham University authorities to admit her as candidate for the final M.B. examination, she having alleged that she had not been fairly treated by the examiners. Thereupon her fees for re-examination were returned, and she was informed that she would not be permitted to sit for any examination at Durham. The bishop ruled that the sole question was whether the letter in question was a breach of university discipline, and on that reserved judgment.

In view of the return of a number of time-expired men during the forthcoming trooping season, the War Office has issued a communication to all general officers commanding in the United Kingdom pointing out the decided and almost universal slackness in trade at present obtaining in the United Kingdom which, in the general consensus of opinion in the country, will probably become still further aggravated during the winter months. It is therefore urged upon such men while still abroad to communicate with their friends and former employers to obtain the promise of employment on arrival home, and not to refuse work because the wages offered are not what they expected or desired.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded a silver medal to Miss Daphne Milman and a certificate to Miss R. Milman, daughters of the late Sir A. Milman, Clerk to the House of Commons. The Misses Milman, with Miss D. F. Richmond, were visiting Windermere, and were bathing from a boat in the lake. Seeing Miss Richmond sinking, Miss D. Milman swam to her help, but was clutched, and both went under. Becoming exhausted, and seeing the boat drifting away, Miss Daphne Milman swam to shore, sixty yards distance, and taking another boat rowed out to her sister, who got into it. They then proceeded to where Miss Richmond had disappeared. Miss Daphne Milman again went in, and finding her friend under water brought her up, and she was got into the boat. The sisters began using artificial respiration, but it was three-quarters of an hour before any signs of life appeared.

SCOTCH.

Mr. James Reid, M.P., admits that the winter outlook for Greenock is more cheerful than seemed at all possible a few months ago. Even the sugar trade shows some inclination to boom, and it is suggested that it may now work back into some semblance of its former importance.

Viscount Fincastle, V.C., who married Miss Lucinda Kembie, of the Isle of Skye, in January last, is to be congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Lord Fincastle, who is the only son of the Earl of Dunmore, won his V.C. with the Malakand Field Force, but he has also served with distinction in the Soudan and in South Africa.

A fire occurred recently by which it was at one time feared that Blair Castle, situated between Culross and Kincardine, would be destroyed. It was discovered that some material in a range of buildings adjoining the castle had become ignited. The flames spread rapidly, and the situation was so alarming that the connection between the outbuildings and the castle had to be cut. Damage to the extent of £800 was caused.

IRISH.

Some cockfighters in Fermanagh, when charged under the Cruelty to Animals Act with setting two gamecocks at each other, raised the novel point that a cock was not 'an animal' within the meaning of the act. The magistrates dismissed the prosecution, but stated a case for the King's Bench.

Lord Gough, whose tenants are seeking, somewhat against his wish, to purchase his Galway estates, has been our minister at Dresden since 1901. He is the third Viscount, the first having been the famous Field-Marshal who suppressed the Sikh rebellion and became a little less than sixty years ago Lord Gough of Gujerat, the Punjab, and Limerick City, to say nothing of Chinkhang-fu and Maharajpur and the Sutlei.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the other evening, General Lord Grenfell, commanding the forces in Ireland, unveiled a brass memorial, which has been placed in the Cathedral by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers in memory of eighty officers and men of the regiment, who fell during the war in South Africa. The Dean said that Ireland had often given her best for king and country, and monuments bore perpetual witness to the bravery of the men who had upheld the good name of Ireland on the battlefield.

Lord Anglesey, the sale of whose goods still continues to afford material for newspaper paragraphs, is paternally a Bayly of Anglesea, and in that right a baronet. His ancestor married the heiress of the Paget family, whose name he took on succeeding to the estates. This barony of Paget is one of the very last created by writ of summons of parliament as opposed to a patent, thus descending to heirs general—that is, to a daughter failing a son. The first Lord Paget was a 'self-made' man who rose by brains and adherence to the Protector Somerset. The first Marquis of Anglesey won fame as a leader of cavalry at Waterloo and was twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The letter of Lord Rossmore announcing the severance of his connection with the Orange Institution has created considerable excitement in Ulster Unionist circles. It is regarded in some quarters as showing that, for the time being, he is in the hands of the promoters of the Devolution scheme. Prominent Unionists and Orangemen, however, are not greatly surprised at the step now taken, as his previous letters in connection with the matter prepared them to some extent for such an event. His Lordship's action will not have much effect in influencing the rank and file of the Orange body regarding the attitudes they have taken up in reference to the Devolution scheme.

WEAK, SUFFERING, DISHEARTENED

That is How Ovide Packwood Was Before He used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

How He's Strong and Healthy and He Gives the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy All the Credit.

Cap Rosier, Que., Nov 18.—(Special.)—Suffering, weakened, and disheartened from the effects of Kidney Disease, Mr. Ovide Packwood, of this place, has found an effectual and permanent cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and in his gratitude he is spreading the news broadcast.

'I can tell you,' Mr. Packwood says, 'that before using Dodd's Kidney Pills I was very far from well indeed. My Kidneys were frightfully bad. I had pains in the hip that were little short of torture.

'I had no appetite and had no heart to work. I could not lift anything from the ground without suffering severe pain.

'Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely of all my troubles, and I have no hesitation in saying that all who suffer as I did, should use Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

Cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and nine-tenths of the suffering the human family has to endure will disappear.

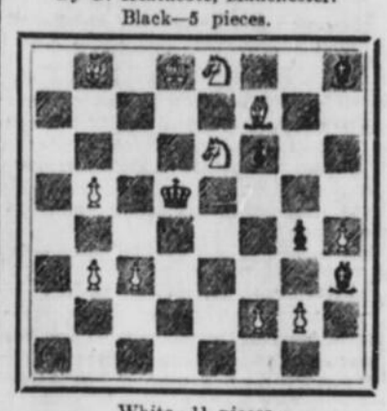
CHESS

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 904.

By G. Heathcote, Manchester.

Black—5 pieces.



White—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solution Dec. 10th must reach editor Dec. 3rd.

END GAME.

A sparkling finish played at Hanover between Hauke and Heilmann.

Black (Heilmann).



White (Hauke).

White having the move here concluded elegantly as follows:—

White.	Black.
18 Kt x K P	18 B (at Q 3) x Kt
19 Kt x B P (ch)	19 P x Kt
20 Q—R 6 (ch)	20 K—Kt
21 B x P	21 B—Q 5
22 Q x P (ch)	22 K—B
23 Q—R 8 (ch)	23 K—Q 2
24 R—K 7 (mate)	

TELEGRAPH MATCH.

The following is the score of the match played on Thursday last:

Montreal.		Winnipeg.	
1. Kurrle	½	Smith	½
2. Sawyer	a	Spencer	a
3. Jacobs	1	Bruce	0
4. Short	0	Hill	1
5. Falconer	1	Burrell	0
6. Anstey	a	Barry	a
7. McArthur	0	Cross	1
8. Clement	a	Johnson	a
9. Collins	1	Benson	0
10. Bemrose	0	Thordardson	1
	3½		3½

Games marked (a) are to be adjudicated by Mr. J. E. Narraway. Montreal claims wins on boards 2 and 8, while 6 in doubtful. Scores of the games, with notes, will be given next week.

Solutions and comments held over until next week.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A complete report of the telegraph match between the Montreal Club and Winnipeg, together with scores of the games will be given next week.

The Rice Gambit tournament, just concluded, has demonstrated the play to be in favor of black, in the proportion of 36 to 33, with 11 draws. This is not a great difference, but what there is was gained in the latter part, after the important new defence by Napier and Leonhardt. The prizes were distributed as follows:—First, Tiechmann, £25; Napier and Leonhardt, equal, second and third a tie, £13 15s each; Gunsberg, fourth, £7 10s, and Van Vliet, fifth, £5.

After finishing his games at St. Louis, Marshall left for Indianapolis to fill an engagement. From there he will proceed to The New Orleans Chess, Checker and Whist Club has engaged him for the wek of Nov. Chicago, where he has a date for Nov. 5, 21-26.

GAME 931.

The following are two excellent specimens from the St. Louis tournament:

(Ruy Lopez.)

Uedemann. White.	Judd. Black.
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 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 P—K 5	7 Kt—K 5
8 Kt x P	8 Kt x Kt
9 Q x Kt	9 Kt—B 4
10 Kt—B 3	10 Castles
11 Kt—Q 5	11 Kt—K 3
12 Kt x B ch	12 Q x Kt
13 Q—Q 5	13 P—K B 3
14 P x P	14 Q x P
15 P—QB 3	15 P—Q 3
16 B—K 3	16 K—R
17 P—KB 4	17 Kt—Q
18 P—B 5	18 Q—K 4
19 Q—Q 2	19 R x P
20 B—Q 4	20 Q—K 2
21 R x R	21 B x R
22 R—K B	22 B—K 5
23 Q—Kt 5	23 Kt—B 3
24 Q x Q	24 Kt x Q
25 R—B 7	25 Kt—B 4
26 R x B P	26 Kt x B
27 P x Kt	27 R—Q
28 B—Q 7	28 P—Q Kt 3
29 B—B 6	29 B—Kt 8
30 B—Q 5	30 P—R 3
31 R—B 6	31 B—Q 6
32 R x Kt P	32 K—R 2
33 P—Q Kt 4	33 K—Kt 3
34 B—Kt 7	34 K—B 4
35 P—Q R 4	35 P—Q 4
36 B x P	36 B x B
37 B x B	37 K—K 5
38 P—Kt 5	38 K x P
39 P—Kt 6	39 K—B 4
40 P—Kt 7	40 R—Q Kt
41 R—R 5 ch	41 Resigns.

GAME 932.

(Greco Counter Gambit.)

White, Kemeny.	Black, Mlotkowski.
1 P x K 4	1 P x K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K B 4
3 P—Q 4	3 P x K P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—B 4	6 B—K 2
7 Kt—Kt 3	7 Castles.
8 P—Q 5	8 Q—K
9 Q—Q 4	9 Q—Kt 3
10 B—Q 2	10 Q Kt—Q 2
11 Castles.	11 Kt—K 4
12 B—K 2	12 B—Q 2
13 P—B 3	13 P x P
14 P x P	14 Kt—R 4
15 K R—Kt	15 Q—B 2
16 Kt—Kt 4	16 B x Kt
17 P x B	17 Kt—B 5
18 B x Kt	18 Q x B
19 Q x Q	19 R x Q
20 Q R—B	20 Q R—K B
21 R x R	21 R x R
22 P—Kt 5	22 P—K Kt 3
23 K—Q 2	23 R—B 7
24 K—K 3	24 R x P
25 Kt—K 4	25 K—Kt 2
26 P—B 4	26 R—R 6 ck
27 K—Q 4	27 P—B 4 ck
28 P x Pep	28 Kt x P ck
29 K—Q 5	29 Kt—Kt 5 ck
30 K—K 6	30 R—K 6
31 B—B 3	31 R x B
32 K x B	32 R—K 6
33 R—Kt 4	33 P—K R 3
34 P x P ck	34 K x P
35 K x U	35 Kt x P
36 Kt—B 3	36 K—R 4
37 R—Kt 2	37 P—Kt 3
38 Kt—K 6	38 R—K 5
39 K—Q 5	39 R—Kt 5
40 R—R 2 ch	40 R—R 5
41 Kt—B 4 ch	41 K—Kt 5
42 R x R ck	42 K x R
43 Kt x P ck	43 K—Kt 5
44 Kt—K 7	44 Kt—Kt 5 ch
45 K—Q 6	45 K—B 6
46 Kt—B 6	46 Kt x Kt
47 K x Kt	47 K—K 5
48 P—Kt 4	48 P—R 4
49 P x P	49 P x P
50 K—Kt 5	50 K—K 4
51 K x P	51 K—Q 3
52 K—Kt 6	52 K—Q 2
53 P—B 5	53 Resigns.

GAME NO. 933.

(Rice Gambit Tourney.)

Gunsberg. White.	Napier. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—B 4	6 P—Q 4
7 P x P	7 B—Q 3
8 Castles	8 B x Kt
9 R—K 1	9 Q—K 2
10 P—B 3	10 Kt—R 4
11 P—Q 4	11 Kt—Q 2
12 B—Kt 5	12 K—Q 1
13 P x B	13 Kt x P.
14 Q—K 2	14 P—K B 3
15 P—Q 6	15 P x P
16 R—Q 1	16 B—Q 2
17 B x B	17 K x B
1 Q—K 4	18K—B 2
19 Kt—R 3	19 Q R—K Kt 1
20 Kt—Kt 5 ch	20 K—Kt 1
21 Q—Q 4 (1)	21 Kt—B 6 ch
22 P x Kt	22 P x P ch

White resigns (2).

(1) If Kt x P, R—Q 1, and the Kt is lost, B x P looks more promising, for if then Kt—B 6 ch winning the Queen, White at least gets enough attack to recover the Queen.

(2) White must lose his Queen or be mated. The finish is very pretty.

LORD BRASSEY AND THE 'SUNBEAM.'

No man who is not a sailor by profession has probably spent so much time at sea as Lord Brassey, the owner of the 'Sunbeam,' the most famous yacht in the world.

'While it would be difficult for me to say how many tens of thousands of knots I have covered,' said Lord Brassey to the writer, 'I have never been really in any peril on a ship, though I have had many exciting, not to say dangerous, experiences in boats.

'I remember on one occasion I was taking a party of friends in a little launch from St. Malo to Dinard. The boat was steered by a local fisherman, and he ran on to a bank. The tide was falling at the time, and as the water receded the launch gradually heeled over on to her side. When the tide began to rise it did so with great rapidity, and it looked exceedingly doubtful whether the boat would be able to right herself in time to avoid being overwhelmed by the "bore," which came up several feet high.

'To endeavor to help the boat to right herself I got everybody to go over on to the higher or weather side of the deck, and when the wave struck the boat the united weight of our party was just sufficient to counteract its influence and prevent the launch from going over.

'Curiously enough, only three or four days after I had another scarcely less dangerous experience. With a party of friends who were on the "Sunbeam" I went ashore at St. Heliers, and after our excursion we started to return to the yacht, which was at anchor in the bay. She was plainly visible from the shore, and it is hardly necessary to say that in going to and from the yacht we never carried a compass.

'Suddenly a thick fog came up and blotted out everything from our sight. To add to our danger the tide was running out rather rapidly at six or seven miles an hour. As the fog fell I caught sight of the two horns of the bay, and so got a general idea of the direction in which we had to go. Then I went to the bow, picked out a star in that direction, and with my eyes fixed on it I was able to keep the boatmen in what I considered to be something like their course.

'We went on like this for half an hour, when suddenly, through the fog, there loomed the outlines of a ship. It was the "Sunbeam" herself, and the star had directed us exactly to where she lay. But for it we might easily have been carried out to sea and have been in considerable danger.'—London 'Titbits.'

Final score in the 'Masters' tournament at St. Louis. Drawn games were replayed and scored as draws if the replay resulted in a draw:

	Eisenberg	Jaffe	Judd	Kemeny	Marshall	Mlotkowski	Schrader	Schwietzer	Dr. Shrader	Uedemann	Total, won
Eisenberg	—	1	0	0	0	1	½	1	1	0	4½
Jaffe	0	—	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Judd	1	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Kemeny	1	1	0	—	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
Marshall	1	1	1	1	—	½	1	1	1	1	8½
Mlotkowski	0	0	0	0	½	—	0	1	1	0	2½
Schrader	½	1	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	0	4½
Schwietzer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	1	3
Dr. Shrader	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Uedemann	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	6
Total lost	4½	5	2	4	½	6½	4½	0	9	3	45

Advertisements.

A GREAT DOCTOR'S OPINION

The Pope's Physician Endorses a Canadian Medicine.

Dr. Lapponi Uses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in His Practice Because Results Meet His Expectations.



DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI.

In the realm of medical science there is probably no better known or more respected name than that of Dr. Lapponi, the trusted physician of the Vatican. He is loved and esteemed throughout the entire Catholic world for his unwearying attention to His Holiness, the late Pope Leo XIII. He is the esteemed physician of the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X. But above all he is a man of commanding genius and a fearless exponent of views which he holds as right. He is not afraid of so-called professional 'etiquette,' and having used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in his practice with good results, he freely avows the facts and endorses the great Canadian medicine with an authority which no one will venture to question.

DR. LAPPONI'S LETTER.

'I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of simple anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of anaemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia and the like.

(Signed), 'DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI,

'Via dei Gracchi 331, Rome.

The 'simple anaemia of development' refered to by Dr. Lapponi, is, of course, that tired, languid, bloodless condition of young girls, whose development to womanhood is tardy and whose health at that period is so often imperiled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at that time is of the highest scientific authority, and it confirms the many published cases which prove that these pills cure anaemia and other diseases of the blood and nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich, red blood, and the new blood goes right to the root of the trouble and cures such diseases as indigestion, rheumatism, kidney troubles, general weakness, nervousness, neuralgia, and the ailments which afflict women alone. But you must get the genuine pills which Dr. Lapponi praises, and these always have the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' printed on the wrapper around each box.

TEA GROWING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Washington 'Post.')

Dr. Charles A. Shepard, of South Carolina, has proved on his own plantation at Summerville, twenty miles out of Charleston, that the growing of tea can be carried on successfuly and profitably. He has been doing this for the past twelve years with such good results that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Congress of the United States highly approve his deeds, and both are extending him liberal assistance.

'My idea from the start,' said Dr. Shepard, 'was to add an additional crop to the farm products of the country. The road to agricultural supremacy is through diversifying. My friends seem to think I have been successful, and I have every reason to be gratified with what has been accomplished. Tea raising in the United States is certainly practicable. It is no new thing in this country, for in the old days a French priest planted tea on the banks of the Ashley river. But owing to the difference in the cost of labor the United States cannot compete with the Orient in low grade or cheap teas. It will pay us to produce only that of the highest quality and which brings a high price in market. The tea grown on my place in South Carolina compares with the best that is imported from Eastern lands.'

PLEA FOR MR. A. AUSTIN.

(From the 'Sketch.')

It is high time that somebody took up the cudgels on behalf of Mr. Alfred Austin. Surely this England of ours must be coming to a pretty pass when her Poet Laureate cannot publish a poem, be it never so short, without calling down upon his poor, dear head the sneers of newspapers and the ridicule of men in the street.

Home Department.

The Heart and Hand of a Gentlewoman.

(By Helen Rolland Estey, in 'American Messenger.')

(Concluded.)

With the same strong will that had made her undertake gardening when it seemed a duty, Katherine had set about accomplishing her new plan. A neighbor's little girl was installed as a companion for the mother during the four hours of Katherine's absence, and the gardener, when he drove to market, carried Katherine as passenger.

And now the 'finals' were only three weeks off. Katherine was happy and hopeful in her work, for she led the class, though Maud Ellis was a close second. A pained look had more than once crept into Katherine's earnest eyes as some slight, or cutting word on Maud's part, showed her that she cherished a feeling of resentment toward Katherine because of her success.

On the very day when the overheard remark on the campus had so disturbed Katherine, she had made the unusual decision to attend the monthly reception at the college on the following Monday evening. She had attended none of these receptions during the year, but this was one of unusual interest, because it was the last of the year, and more especially because Madame Conrad, principal of the Colburn Girls' Seminary, would be present. The Seminary needed a new teacher for the next year, and—'We're to be inspected, and one of us selected on our merits,' laughed Mina Hornell.

Katherine's first impulse, fresh from the sting of Maud's fling about her hands, was to give up going to the reception. Her second was 'not to be silly, if she did have horrid hands.' A new pair of gloves was purchased to cover the obnoxious hands, and the hope entertained that they could be worn through the entire evening. This hope deserted Katherine the moment she entered the parlor, however, for not a person had on gloves, and she perceived that to keep hers on would attract unpleasant attention. Slipping them off hurriedly she held them in her hand. She was standing, rather awkward and miserable, with a group of students when the president of the college joined them, accompanied by Madame Conrad. Introductions followed, and the president withdrew. Maud and Katherine received most of the distinguished lady's attention. Under her kindly eyes, Katherine was drawn into self-forgetful ease in conversation, and before she realized it, had unfolded to the stranger her earnest purposes in seeking to teach. Maud, who was given to bright sayings and witty remarks, was put at a disadvantage by the serious tone of the conversation.

She, too, had her hopes concerning the vacant place at the Girls' Seminary, and irritated by the good impression which it was evident Katherine was making, she tried repeatedly to turn the conversation into a channel which would find her more at ease, but she was annoyingly conscious that these efforts wore the air of flippancy and shallowness. Katherine was, in her earnestness, wholly unconscious of Maud's irritation; unconscious even of her own rough, fruit stained hands.

'Oh, some one has dropped these gloves,' interrupted Maud, abruptly, stopping to pick up a pair of gloves. 'They are too large to belong to a lady, so I presume that one of the professors has dropped them,' she said, airily holding them up so as to display with cruel distinctness their large size, at the same time showing in advantageous contrast her own small, shapely white hand.

Katherine's face flushed painfully. But she hesitated only a moment.

'The gloves are mine,' she said quietly, reaching out her hand for them. 'They are large, but no larger than my hands.'

An awkward pause ensued, and then Madame Conrad turned to Maud with some question about the college work. Katherine slipped away from the group.

That night she cried herself to sleep. None the less was she up at four o'clock the next morning, picking berries as usual, and nine o'clock found her at the college with her book under her arm, and a set, determined look about her mouth that would never have suggested to anyone the tears of the night before.

'Miss Dalton is requested to report at the president's office before going home,' announced the teacher in charge of the history class.

With some trepidation she opened the door and entered the office.

'Good morning, Miss Dalton. I have here a letter from Madame Conrad which explains itself,' the president said, handing her a letter.

She took the note, and read:

'President Andrews:

'Dear Sir,—I think you were right in judging either Miss Dalton or Miss Ellis as intellectually qualified for the position in our Seminary. But as the culture of the heart, and training in gentle and kindly manners, are very important parts of our work with young girls here, certain things have led me to select Miss Dalton as the one likely to suit us best. Will you please request her to come to the Seminary as soon as convenient?

'Thanking you for your assistance in the matter, I am,

'Very truly yours,

'MARY A. CONRAD.'

What glad news it was to carry home to the dear mother! And how happy they were as they talked it all over in the twilight!

A happy year of work at the Seminary had passed, and it was June again. A tidy maid had charge of the tiny cottage home near the Seminary, and opened the door to receive the many old-time friends who came often to brighten Mrs. Dalton's lonely days.

The last day of school had ended, and Katherine sat in her recitation room alone with her hands clasped on the desk before her. It was just a year ago that day that Maud had made the remark about the gloves. With a half sad smile she sat looking at the folded hands before her. They were white and delicate as Maud's own now, but they had not been kept so by shirking any duty.

She started as Madame Conrad spoke just behind her.

'They were always the hands of a true and gentle woman who had the heart of a gentlewoman to do bravely what was her duty, Miss Ellis was not a lady.'

'Oh, you do her injustice, dear Madame Conrad, indeed, you do! You do not understand how disappointed she was, and how she was tempted. I found out about it afterward—and she was so young! Her little brother was lame, and she wanted so much to earn enough to send him to the city to be treated. You have another vacancy here: won't you try her? She let me send Willie to the hospital, and he is well now, but I promised to let her pay me back when she secured a position, and it will make her so happy to get the place!'

'You make a good advocate,' Madame replied, smiling at the flushed face and eyes. 'I think I will risk your protégee, You may tell her the place is hers.'

Stealing a March on Christmas.

(By Sarah Avery Faunce, in the 'Congregationalist.'

'Yes,' Mrs. Graham said, 'the Christmas column of my diary is a source of pleasure to me all the year round, and I hope it carries a bit of cheer or comfort to my friends when its results reach them.'

'How do you find space to write out any notes for the future?' questioned her friend, Mrs. Holloway. 'I find hardly enough room in my diary for a record of past happenings.'

'Would you really care to see mine? It is quite out of the conventional order of well-bound, gilt-edged journals. Just to make allowance for my Christmas column and for any extra memoranda that I may need after the year closes, I always buy twelve rather thin blank-books and rule off a column about two inches wide at the right of each page; but it would be perfectly feasible to have a separate Christmas book if one choose. It is easier for me,' she continued, as she opened her desk, 'to write each date myself. One's chronicles sometimes refuse to be condensed or expanded to conform to the space which a printer has allowed. It may give you my plan better if I read you last year's journal, with footnotes for your benefit.

' "Dec. 25. Kate's Greek scholars gave her seven of the American Statesmen series. Finish set for her if possible." '

'Such a phenomenal way to take time by the forelock I never heard!' exclaimed Mrs. Holloway.'

'I have several other notes for that date. It is a simple thing to catch people's wants when their hands are so full of gifts that they never dream of further possessions.

' "Horace Whitney's mother gave him a couch for his room at college." Horace is John's chum, you know. "Make pillow-cover for next year. John can give pillow."

' "Ellen admired M.'s Japanese screen. Look at Neesima's for one." '

Mrs. Holloway interrupted with a sigh. 'I should despair,' she said, 'of competing with you. But really I can see already what a start it gives to begin before the day's gifts are fairly cold. Do you keep up this pace all through the year?'

'No, indeed,' Mrs. Graham said, with a laugh at her friend's dismayed look. Tracing her pen lightly along over page after page, she continued: 'There is nothing more until Feb. 3. Then I have: "Norah Mullen's coat looks very shabby. Make golf cape from mother's gray Himalaya shawl."

A flush crept into the sweet face as she read this, but she added, brightly, 'I am not always able to give new or expensive gifts, but by taking things early I can use my time to save my purse. Mrs. Mullens was married from our home after seven years of faithful service, and I know that mother would be glad to have her clothing used to keep Norah comfortable.

'For March 5 I have written: "Spent the day with Elizabeth Stone. She admired the lace I was doing and wished that her eyes would allow her to sew. Make an oblong piece for her dressing-table."

'March 12 says: "Aunt Mary ran over to-day to read me a new poem of Christina Rossetti's. She saves everyone that she comes across. Price the complete volume for I invariably start out with a full purse and high hopes of combining present charity with a long line of check marks on my Christmas list. It is always the same old story of two stools, and I come home cross and tired, laden heavily enough, but with absolutely nothing that would be appropriate or acceptable to one of my friends, when in town the next time." '

'I envy your Aunt Mary,' commented Mrs. Holloway, 'for I share her love for the choice thoughts that have come to us from that source.'

Mrs. Graham made a surreptitious note in her book before she read the next item. 'April 5 was my birthday and Oliver gave me that beautiful rug in front of my desk. Cousin Laura was here on a visit and expressed a pent-up wish for "one thing in her whole house whose colors were not on the war-path," so I have written: "Ask all the cousins to combine and send Laura an Oriental rug for her sitting-room." '

'June 11. "Received prospectus of next year's Sunday-school lessons. Why not give my class a set of pictures on the life of Christ?" '

'I should like to know,' interrupted Mrs. Holloway, 'if you have all your presents planned in this way, what you do when the sales and fairs begin to flood the town? My husband calls them snares and fails, and with a purse as flat as my hopes.'

Laughing at the doleful tale, Mrs. Graham said: 'Oh, yes, I buy at fairs, but I always tuck into my bag a list of the friends for whom I have made no special provision. I remember one dreadful year, after the fair season was over, counting up fourteen doilies—I had made several already—and most of my women friends and relatives were embroidering them at a rate of three a week. What did I do with them? Well, after much pondering I laid aside three of the prettiest for the friend whose eyesight has failed, distributed several about my own home and put some—don't think it incongruous—into the missionary barrel. That stock of doylies was the means of my promotion into another grade of giving.'

'Read on,' urged Mrs. Holloway, 'I feel the stirrings of common sense. Proceed to inspire, please.'

Mrs. Graham turned the leaves thoughtfully. 'I am wondering just what you would most care to hear. O, I have it now. Early in the winter I had been deputed to visit, occasionally, three of the elderly people of our church, and there was impressed upon me the unutterable longing that must come to see beyond the four walls, however bright they might have been made, to the beautiful outdoor world. I jotted down an item in my book with this result: half a dozen of us used our eyes and our cameras all through the summer, taking pictures of woods and water and in cases where it was possible of the old homesteads. These views we combined at Christmas time into portfolios for our shut-in friends.'

'What a delightful idea!' exclaimed Mrs. Holloway. 'I shall adopt that immediately and begin some water-color sketches for the covers this very day. 'Yes,' she added, softly, 'I shall do it in fancy lettering.

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand drest in living green." '

'You have improved already upon my meagre ideas as I supposed you would,' Mrs. Graham replied, as she gave her friend a loving glance. 'Then,' she continued, 'for this year a little band of children are pressing the wild flowers as they come and the old-fashioned garden flowers. They are mounting them on paper and tying them together for the same purpose.'

'That must be a fund of enjoyment and safety for the children, and I can imagine how the memories will rush in with fresh comfort for the lonely lives,' said Mrs. Holloway.

'Yes, and if there are some stray blots of paste the grandmas will prize them all the more,' said Mrs. Graham, with a smile. 'I am afraid the rest of my book is too commonplace to read. Just two or three more and that will surely be sufficient.

' "Sept. 6. Mrs. Williams spent the day. Dropped her handkerchief six times. Complains of new styles for old folks. Make her a handkerchief and glasses bag of black satin.

' "Sept. 20. At Emily's for a few hours this afternoon. Noticed that she had to throw the pieces of her work into the fireplace. Buy scrap-basket for her room.

' "Saw lamp-globes advertised at K.'s. Look for one for John. His is cracked to the verge of breaking.

' "Have finished the 'Sky Pilot.' Get a copy for Cousin Louise. The canyon-flower chapter will comfort her and say to her what I have wanted to say but never dared.

' "Oliver's Armenian protégé goes home the last of December as a minister to his people. Make up a calendar, with notes from his friends here, to cheer him in his trying work.

' "Lunched with Sue G. A homely pitcher on the table. Know she must hate it. Get a pretty one for her.

' "Start bulb for Miss Peters. Her rooms look cheerless enough.

' "Had a long talk with Julia B. Fear that her trouble is making her lose courage and faith. Buy 'Daily Strength for Daily Needs' in grey cover like their own. Can omit a present for Cousin Sarah to pay for this. S. will be glad to have me do it and accept a note instead.

' "Jack and Nell just moved into new house. Make a Guest-Book for her."

'And now you must want to cry "quarter," ' she said, as she laid aside her book. 'I hope you can take my homespun plan and develop from it something really worth while.'

'Oh! I have guessed your secret,' exclaimed Mrs. Holloway with shining eyes. 'You have taken a divining rod more infallible than witch-hazel and have coolly gone about among us all, finding out our secret desires. Perhaps, with common sense and a keener love, there is hope for me to make a satisfactory Christmastide.'

THE SENSITIVE WOMAN.

(From the Philadelphia 'Enquirer.')

Every one knows her. She has two deep lines between her eyes and a plaintive droop to the corners of her mouth and to her eyebrows.

If any one speaks harshly, he means 'Her.'

If any one criticizes a fault, he means 'Her.'

Whatever is said she applies to 'Self.'

Every coat seems to fit her and she puts it on.

She wears all the boots that pinch.

She carries a chip on her shoulder from morning until night, and whenever any one comes near her she expects it to be knocked off. The result is the same—she is offended, grieved, hurt, she is so sensitive.

She is losing all the healthy enjoyment that comes her way.

She is missing half her life because she is looking for snubs.

She says she can't help it. She can.

It is a very easy matter to let those slights, imagined or real, roll off one like water off a duck's back. It takes a little bravery for the first three or four weeks, but after that it comes natural enough.

The sensitive woman is one of the most miserable in the world. It doesn't pay to be miserable, especially when a healthy effort will bring happiness.

CHARITY.

Two virtues charity teaches,
While making no record of debt:
The receiver should ever remember—
The giver should never forget.
—G. B.

Health Hints

ON KEEPING WARM.

Among the absurd notions that sometimes lodge in the grain of woman is the idea that it's 'terribly nice' to wear flimsy, summery undermuslins all winter. It may be nice, and it may be a bit more becoming, but it is also injurious to one's health. A chilly, shivery individual is usually radiant with a blue or purple nose, and resplendent with teary eyes and chattering teeth. The woman who is comfortably dressed looks it. She is serene, at ease, unhampered by physical discomforts, and is, therefore, placidly content. Of course, to be comfortably dressed does not mean that all women should wear an equal amount or weight of underwear; for some women are constantly chilly, even in a moderately warm room, while others go out the coldest day and pronounce themselves quite warm. Every one should study her own physique enough to know the quantity of warm clothing necessary to her comfort, and, having found it, never depart from that weight. All wool is much lighter and warmer than any mixture, but it is also much more easily shrunken by bad washing, and, therefore, apt to be more expensive in the end. A little cotton makes the garments last longer, and enables one to wear white instead of the rather unbecoming grey wools. Above all things, keep warm through the abdomen, and you will find you resist colds and are freer from pains than you ever were before in your life, if you have not always taken such precautions.

Shoppers go home after an afternoon in a hot shop and sit down to dinner in a cool house, to arise with a cold in the head and a temper, convinced that things are going wrong. It isn't the things it is the clothing. Health first. Then beauty. Beauty is but a daintier name for health. It is the woman with the sparkling eyes, the rosy cheeks, the fine red lips, splendid muscles and clear, healthy skin who receives our inward and our outspoken admiration. The moment ill-health takes the reins, what do we have? Gaunt, hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, thin, scraggy locks, and, worst of all, fretfulness and bad humor. Nothing brings it more quickly than starting in the winter with too few warm clothes and too low shoes. Keep yourself warm, and the roses will come of themselves, just as they say of the pennies—keep the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves.—Exchange.

With the Children.

THE GENIUS OF THE FAMILY.

The old saying that no one is a prophet in his own or her own family applies somewhat to that child who in a family of boys and girls displays some particular talent for something or other. At the same time there are cases, and many of them, where a child is made into a youthful prodigy by fond parents and relations when it possesses but few attributes towards such a position. It needs some observant care to distinguish between taste and talent; many a child possesses the one but few the other, and Ethel's pretty fancy for drawing and painting or Mary's performance at the piano have often led mothers and fathers into pitfalls of expense and trouble from the inability to see that these efforts were not indicative of true genius. There is another point, too, which must be urged against this encouragement of false talent—the spoiling of the child's character. I wonder how many parents forget this? It is an odd, but nevertheless a true thing that the existence in a child of genuine talent for anything will not tend to make it conceited, or, as grandmothers would term it, 'odious' to those around it. It has been my experience to find a truly clever child modest and unassuming in its bearing, and not particularly anxious to display its gifts before all and sundry. On the other hand, the girl or boy possessed of talent of the mediocre type will frequently, under the flattery of relations and friends, develop into an unpleasant caricature of a great personage. He or she will display endless foolish and annoying airs and graces with a condescending manner towards grown-ups which, to say the least, is extremely irritating. I would, therefore, warn parents from making this mistake of thinking a taste a talent in their children; for, putting all other points aside, they will frequently spend much money in cultivating a field that will bring them no harvest. —From 'Madame.'

For the Housekeeper.

[For the Home Department.

THOSE DOUBLE WINDOWS.

Of course, you keep them off as long as you possibly can, partly on principle, for you want more fresh air in your homes than most double windows provide for, and partly, too, if your real reasons could be probed, because nearly every woman dreads the task, and postpones the evil day till necessity forces her to grapple and overcome.

The inevitable dusting and washing of the cobweb-covered sashes that have been stored away in cellar, attic or shed, is not the worst part of it. Any woman could manage that. It is the glazing, for before a broken window, the average woman stands helpless; and if there were no broken panes left last spring when the storm sashes were put by, there is pretty sure to be one at least ere they are ready to go up again.

Now, amateur glazing is not nearly so difficult as some people think. To be sure, the glass must be cut the right size, and you will need putty and glazier's points, but all this can usually be procured for a very small sum at any hardware or general store, or from the nearest carpenter or general handy man. It is the labor that is hard to get, just when one wants it, and when there is no man about the house, a woman would often be glad to do it herself if she could.

Run a hot red poker backwards and forwards over the old putty to soften it. This will need a little patience, and you must not expect to do the whole thing at one heating of the poker, but in a short time you will find that the old, hard putty that would defy any amount of chipping, is coming off clean in large strips. After removing thus the oldputty and broken glass, measure very carefully for the new pane, remembering that if you cannot measure exactly, it is better to err on the large side, for that could be remedied, whereas to err on the small side, would mean a new glass.

Having your pane cut to fit, hold it in position while you secure it by the glazier's points. These are triangular bits of tin or zinc, about one-quarter of an inch to a a side, the sharp point to be pressed deeply into the wood of the frame, while the flat part holds the glass firmly.

You are now ready for the putty. Having worked up a bit of this into a long thin roll lay it along the edge of the pane and press it closely in. A little practice will soon enable you to tell how large a rol of putty to put on, for while you must cover all the points, the putty must on no account show above the projecting edge of wood. This can be easily tester by looking at your work from the other side of the pane. Superfluous putty can be scraped off as you go, and the whole made smooth with an old paring knife, which may be oiled slightly from time to time to smooth off the work. If the putty is too hard, thin with linseed oil, but remember a drop or two goes a long way. It would be better to work the putty patiently over the stove for some time before venturing on the oil.

Though it is usually possible to buy putty and points ready for use, the former can be made, if need be, by the amateur glazier, by mixing linseed oil with ordinary whiting. This, although not hard, is a slow process, and had better be done with a spoonful of whiting and a few drops of the oil till the knack is obtained. Similarly, an old pair of scissors and a bit of zinc, or soft tin from the scrap box in the shed, will readily supply points if circumstances demand such heroic measures.

By the way, if your small boy is given to sending that ball of his through the window, it will do him good to watch you right through your whole process, helping you wherever he can, and his repect for panes of glass will be vastly increased to your lasting comfort and his own future good.

Household Hints.

When chopping suet if it is sprinkled with a little ground rice it will not stick to the knife, and will chop quite easily.

When cream is extremely rich it can be whipt more easily if a little milk is added to it. It will also whip more easily if it is well chilled.—New York 'Tribune.'

Discolored saucepans of enamel can often be made to look like new by boiling a little chloride of lime in the water with which they are filled.

HOW TO SET A TABLE.

In setting a table the first rule of all is not to attempt more than one can do easily and well. Anything conspicuously out of harmony with one's circumstances is in bad taste. It is, however, quite possible to combine simplicity with a pleasing presentation of food, and the accepted standards have been made with a view to minimising the difficulties.

For instance, the placing of glasses, spoons and knives at the right of the plate and the forks at the left is not an arbitrary regulation, but because the forks are used by the left hand and the other things by the right.

That each dish passed around the table by the servant is offered at the left of a person, and all plates removed from the right, does not come from any fashionable precedent, but from the greater ease in heping one's self and convenience to the person serving the table, who may thus use the right hand in withdrawing the plates.

Besides the convenience the eye is also to be pleased. In setting a table, therefore,, the dishes should be placed with careful regularity, the plates at each side opposite each other. The room must be freshly aired, shaded in summer, and every possible sunbeam encouraged to enter in winter.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF DWELLINGS.

Here are a number of valuable suggestions for keeping the air of the house pure:

Plenty of sunlight.

A dry cellar at all seasons.

Frequent inspection of plumbing.

Open war against the feather duster.

A thorough daily airing of each room.

Shaking and dusting clothing out of doors.

Opening windows at night; discarding weather-trips.

The use of stained floors and rugs in preference to carpets.

Daily airing and occasional beating of mattresses and blankets.

Removal from the bedroom at night of clothing worn during the day.

Little furniture and no uncovered vessels containing soiled water in the bedroom.—'Delineator.'

Selected Recipes.

Egg sandwiches—Chop hard boiled eggs until they form a paste, add a little chopped parsley as a flavoring, and mix the whole with rich mayonnaise dressing and spread daintily on fanciful shapes of white bread.

Cranberry Charlottes—Line small molds with very thin slices of white cake; fill the molds with cranberry jam or pelly, and set in a cool place. Turn out to serve and heap whipped cream over them.

Cranberry Roly Poly—Four cups of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of salt and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; sift all together. Rub in two tablespoonfuls of butter, and mix in sufficient sweet milk to make a soft dough that will roll out easily. Roll into a sheet about quarter of an inch thick and spread thickly with cranberry jam, but not too near the edge of the dough. Roll up lightly, pinching the edges together; tie up in a piece of cheesecloth, and stam for an hour, or bake in a quick oven for three-quarters of an hour. Serve with hard or liquid sauce.

Cranberry Dumplings—Mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt thoroughly into a pint of sifted flour; then rub in two teaspoonfuls of butter. Add milk enough to mix to a soft dough that will roll out easily. Roll to half an inch in thickness, and cut into rounds as large as saucers. Fill the centres of each with washed and picked cranberries; sprinkle thickly with sugar and a little flour; pinch the edges of the dough together and tie up in pieces of cheesecloth. Steam or bake them, and serve with liquid or hard sauce.

Cranberry Souffle—Stew one quart of cranberries in just enough water to keep them from burning; then press through a sieve; add three-quarters of a cup of sugar and let them get cold; then fold in the beaten whites of six eggs. Heap them up in a buttered dish, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and bake in a slow oven for about 40 minutes. A more satisfactory way to cook the berries in order to have the pulp sufficiently thick for the souffle is to steam them in a double boiler, adding but two or three tablespoonfuls of water to them.

Advertisements.

HEALTH FOR BABY.

Babies that are well, sleep well, eat well, and play well. A child that is not lively, rosy-cheeked and playful, needs immediate attention, or the results may be serious. Give an unwell child Baby's Own Tablets, and you will be astonished how soon he will be bright and playful. For diarrhoea, constipation, simple fever, indigestion, colic, and teething irritation, these tablets have absolutely no equal. They do not stupefy the child as poisonous 'soothing' medicines do—they go to the seat of the trouble and cure him. Mrs. E. Bancroft, Deerwood, Man., says:—'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach and bowel troubles, for simple fevers and teething, and I think them the best medicine in the world.' You can get these Tablets at any drug store, or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Wise mothers always keep the Tablets in the house to guard against a sudden illness of little ones.

Advertisements.

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

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop Johnson tells the English and American residents of India that whether they like it or not, they are really representing Christianity to the people. 'In fact,' says he, 'they are like the pictures in the lesson book which illustrate the letter press.'

In Argentina, Protestant missions supplement the defective public schools by schools of their own, it being estimated that in Buenos Ayres alone there are 25,000 children who cannot be admitted to the public schools on account of inadequate provision for them.

The Chinese Government has recently opened a hundred and eighty elementary schools in the province of Shan tung. They are free to all, but very many of them are empty. Mission schools in the same province are well attended, although they charge tuition. The reason of the contrast is distrust of government officials, and knowledge that missionary schools really educate.

Earl Grey, in opening an extension of the Soldiers' Home at Newcastle-on-Tyne, said the evidence given by a canteen committee showed that when recruits joined the army they were great eaters and little drinkers, but owing to the fact that in many barracks there was no accommodation for soldiers except that provided by the 'wet' canteen, soldiers soon became great drinkers and little eaters.

Lord Methuen, speaking at Brighton, said the membership of the Army Temperance Association comprised a quarter of the British army, and in contrasting the present condition of the soldier with that of eleven years ago, he said that the change was remarkable, brought about, as it was, by the influence of the temperance movement. Much less beer was sold in the canteens, with the result that there was far less insubordination and a far higher tone.

A missionary in Ceylon says that the giving of the tithe has been so carefully taught there, not as a duty merely, but as a privilege, that the average of giving is much higher than that of Christians at home. In Jaffna, when the girls at school measure out the rice for the day, a certain proportion is set aside for the Lord. As the girls pass into their own homes they teach their little ones to put aside for the Lord a handful of rice. This daily handful from the Christian families (aside from the tenth) supports mission work on the surrounding islands.

A prominent Hindu paper published in Bombay, the 'Subobh Patrika,' in a recent issue had an article on the rapid advance of Christianity among the lower classes in India. In the article it acknowledges the fact of growth, which cannot be denied by any one. It also acknowledges that Christianity is elevating those lower classes. It asks disbelievers to go into the homes of Christians who have originally come from the lower castes and see the tidiness of their houses, the attention to the education of the children and their pious demeanor, and compare it with what may be seen in the houses of those not Christians.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN GERMANY.

(A German Correspondent of the 'Evening Post,' N. Y.)

Only a few years ago, who would have believed that in Germany a total-abstinence movement would gain ground so as to attract general attention; that it would make headway against universal and inveterate habit, against ignorance, prejudice, and the love of beer? And yet all this has taken place, and is in progress.

The present agitation against the use of intoxicating drinks has some remarkable features of its own, differing, as it does, very much from the temperance movement here some sixty years ago, and also from the more recent temperance agitation in England and America. In the latter instances it was chiefly the religious, moral, and economic aspects of the drink question which furnished the weapons to combat it, whereas at present in Germany the chief reliance is placed upon the results of scientific investigation concerning the effects of the alcoholic beverages.

The present movement against the use of alcoholic beverages is of recent date, as appears from what Professor Bunge of Basel says, namely, that as late as 1888 he was the only man within the wide range of the German language who publicly came forward for total abstinence. And Professor Forel, another one of the great leaders of the cause, says that when, in 1887, he urged that, in accordance with English practice, alcoholism should be treated by total abstinence, he was laughed at and railed at, for in Germany and Switzerland alcoholism was treated by alcohol!

When, through the efforts of Professors Bunge and Forel, and a few others, the cause of abstinence at last attracted some attention, Professor Kraepelin of Heidelberg in 1892 undertook a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of alcohol upon the simpler operations of the mind, in the hope, as he confesses, of saving something of the reputation of wine and beer. These experiments, which were afterwards extended by some youngre men under the direction of Professor Kraepelin, have attracted a good deal of attention, and their results are a storehouse of material for combating the defenders of the moderate glass. They show, of course (what seemed at the time surprising), that the sensation of increased vigor and alertness after drinking a moderate quantity of wine or beer is altogether a delusion; that, on the contrary, the powers of body and mind are diminished by these beverages. More astonishing still, the enfeebling effect persists much longer than was suspected. Thus, Aschaffenburg, experimenting with typesetters, ascertained that when these men had drunk half a bottle of wine each, they were under the delusion of increased vigor and capacity for work, while they actually did inferior work. This disturbing influence was still quite distinct on the following day, so that a second day of abstinence was necessary to bring the men up again to their own standard of efficiency.

A flood of other material was supplied: the greater mortality of the moderate drinker as compared with the abstainer, his greater tendency to mental disorder and to crime. But, alas! how great is the power of habit, how deaf are those who will not hear! Though proof abundant is now at hand that alcoholic beverages injure the health, blunt the understanding, poison the soul, yet those who should before all others take heed—the students at the universities and those who once were students—refuse (with rare exceptions) to be warned. The churches are indifferent or unfriendly to the cause of abstinence; physicians stand aloof, nay, continue to prescribe wine as an invigorating drink to convalescents.

There is, however, a more hopeful side to this matter. The cause of abstinence is making vigorous progress among the laboring classes, who in increasing numbers are joining the Order of Good Templars which came to us from England. We have among the laborers and artisans many men enthusiastic for the cause of abstinence. They are rapidly gaining new members from among their numbers. In method of work the German Good Templars differ widely from their English brethren, for whereas in England the churches are active promoters of the cause of abstinence, and the whole mode of agitation has a clerical aspect, and much is made of the Bible as an aid, nothing of the kind takes place in Germany. The pamphlets here used for agitation are short treatises on the effects of alcohol written by such men as Bunge, Forel and Kraepelin, besides many othr writers, all of whom adopt the scientific or physiological aspect. These little tracts, while showing the deleterious effect of drink upon the drinker and his family, do not omit to call attention to the baneful effects of inheritance. Kraepelin and Bunge insist that he who thus poisons the germs of the coming generation commits a criminal act.

The Good Templars have by this time gained a firm hold in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, and in the cities of Hamburg and Bremen. Gradually they are making their way into other portions of the Empire. Thus we have the singular spectacle of an effort among the humbler classes for deliverance from a social vice which afflicts the whole nation, while church and school stand by indifferent; an effort among the lowly to regain health and vigor, while physicians look on inactive; a struggle to purify family life, to regenerate the nation, in which Church and State take no part.

WERNER A. STILLE.

Hanover, Germany.

SEA CAPTAIN AND SKY PILOT.

A very interesting personality, well known to travellers to South Africa, is Captain J. C. Robinson, commander of the 'Armadale Castle,' the crack ship of the Union Castle line, and commodore of the fleet. He is a typical British seaman, and is immensely popular with passengers between Southampton and Capetown. But he is more than that: he is an earnest evangelist—a sky-pilot as well as a sea-captain. Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, came to England recently on the 'Armadale Castle,' and found Captain Robinson a man after his own heart. When taking his ante-breakfast constitutional, he met the captain walking briskly through the lines of promenaders, shouting out in a cheery voice, 'Come to prayers! come to prayers!' Two or three hundred men, women and children trooped after him to the after-deck, and there, says Dr. Clark, the captain read the Psalms for the day, and offered a brief prayer of thanksgiving for 'this new and beautiful day,' and that those on the ship might 'all be preserved, neither run into any kind of danger,' and that 'the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God rest upon all who are here, and all on board this ship, young and old, and upon all our dear ones wherever they are.' Then came the Doxology, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' and the cheery voice of the captain rang out again, 'Good morning, everybody,' while a hundred voices responded, 'Good morning, captain.' After breakfast came the Bible-class in the captain's cabin on the navigation deck, intended chiefly for children, although, as the captain said, 'All the boys and girls under seventy can come so long as they don't crowd out the younger ones.' Forty or fifty were present—a row of little girls sitting on the edge of his own bunk, small boys occupying the table, while bigger boys were on the floor. The captain read a chapter, interposing comments of a very shrewd and sensible kind, and often illustrating his points with incidents out of his long experience as a sea captain. During the South African war Captain Robinson carried 26,000 soldiers to and fro between England and South Africa, and he gave about half of them a New Testament. On Sunday this cheery sky pilot takes part in most of the services on board—the service in the first saloon at 10.30, the children's Sunday-school at 2 p.m., and the services on the after hatch in the steerage at 4.30 and in the second saloon at 8. He also plays the flute in the little orchestra, which is often organized in connection with the services. He has for long been at work on a chronology of the Scriptures which is shortly to be published, and it is said that he has drawn his diagrams with all a navigator's accuracy. Dr. Clark says he found this famous captain no religious recluse, no rapt mystic with his head in the clouds, but a successful, alert, wide awake sailor. To be 'saintly towards the heavens' has not made him 'sickly towards the earth.' He has sailed the seas for forty-six years and been a commander for thirty-four years, and has never in all that time had an accident to ship or passengers. Ask him the secret of his life and he will point to a sentence, painted on wood, above the desk in his cabin: 'In all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths.'— 'Christian World.'

A BABY'S MEMORIAL.

In 1835 a Buriat chief living near Lake Baikal, in Siberia, went to Mr. Swan, the London Society's missionary, saying that he wished to establish a memorial of his baby boy who had died. The chief suggested that he be allowed to pay toward the expense of printing the Buriat Bible thirty-five cents, which had been given the child. He knew that the money would not pay for much of the Bible, but he thought that perhaps it might pay the cost of the dot over the 'i' in the word 'Saviour.' 'I do not give the money to you,' said the chief, 'I give it to print a dot over one letter in the name of my Saviour; and may this memorial of my dear dead baby be for the benefit of my friends who are yet without Christ.' This incident, given by Mr. Canton, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in his 'Little Hands,' reads like a New Testament illustration of faith that is great.

TUSKEGEE GRADUATES IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

We sometimes ask what the negro is doing for the negro. Tuskegee is doing an unlooked-for bit of missionary work in West Africa. Three or four years ago the German government applied to Dr. Booker ashington for Tuskegee graduates to teach the people of the Togoland colony to raise cotton. The Togo negroes had not only to be taught but to be coaxed to try cotton planting. The Togo cotton, too, had run wild so long that none of its three varieties were worth much, while American seed will not endure that climate. The Tuskegee men have changed all this. By judicious crossing they have originated a new cotton plant that flourishes in Togoland and is of good, long staple. They have also disarmed suspicion among the natives and aroused enthusiasm about cotton culture, to the extent that the crop of 1904 will be about 1,000 bales. They have also started an industrial school, where 45 picked Togo boys are being taught some of the energy of their Japanese namesake and its application to scientific agriculture. All these achievements have conquered the skepticism of the German colonial officials as to the profits of improving the condition of the natives. The import of this unforeseen influence of Tuskegee upon blacks in Africa can not yet be measured. But it is not too early to ask whether the men who have stood by Booker Washington financially are not finding in this extension of the good work the satisfaction of an extra percentage of return from their investment.—'Missionary Review.'

PROCLAMATION AGAINST FOOT-BINDING.

An incidental evidence of the revolution that is going on in China, very quietly, but very widely, is afforded in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Kilborn, of Chentu, which we saw a day or two ago. Dr. Kilborn states that a little while since, some of the missionaries of the city waited on the Viceroy and begged him to use his influence against the practice of foot-binding, the cruel and hideous custom which causes so much suffering and deformity among the women of that country. The result was that the Viceroy issued a proclamation against foot-binding which was posted up in public places, with the consequence that a feeling has set in against the practice, and many parents are unbinding the feet of their daughters, and in some cases coming to the missionaries for medical aid in relieving the pain of the unbound feet and curing the deformity of them. Another noteworthy thing is that the educational authorities have prohibited the use of opium in any form among the teachers in the schools of Chentu. And so the good work goes on.—'Christian Guardian.'

THE LATE REV. T. L. GULICK.

('Missionary Herald.')

Tidings have been received of the death at Kijabi, British East Africa, on June 15 last, of the Rev. Thomas L. Gulick. Mr. Gulick was one of the numerous sons of the Rev. Peter J. Gulick, who have distinguished themselves as missionaries—Dr. Luther H., in Micronesia and China; Dr. John T., in China and Japan; Orramel H., in Japan and Hawaii; and William H., in Spain. With the last named brother, the Rev. Thomas L. was associated in the mission to Spain for ten years, from 1873 to 1883. His stations were Santander, Madrid, and Zaragossa. He was graduated from Williams College in 1865, and from Andover Seminary in 1868. Aside from his missionary service in Spain, he has labored in Cuba and New Mexico and on Hawaii, and more recently he has been superintending a sanitarium allied with the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia. Mr. Gulick went on a visit to Africa in company with Mr. S. T. Alexander, of Oakland, Cal., who was also a son of one of the earlier missionaries to Hawaii. They were on their way from Mombasa to Uganda when Mr. Gulick was prostrated with gastritis, from which disease he died. It has since then been learned that Mr. Alexander, who after Mr. Gulick's death visited Victoria Falls on the Zambezi, was there injured by the falling of a rock upon his foot, rendering amputation necessary, which operation he did not survive. He was buried on September 11, at Victoria Falls. Thus two dear friends, whose hearts were deeply interested in all that pertained to the kingdom of Christ, and who have labored faithfully for its advancement, have fallen by the way.

DR. WATSON'S RESIGNATION.

Dr. John Watson has announced his intention of resigning the pastorate of Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, a year hence, when he completes twenty-five years of ministry. Dr. Watson was the first minister of the congregation, and under his care it has grown into a position of no common strength and influence. It has gathered to itself many of the best and most powerful elements of Liverpool life, and has been distinguished in all ways by its public spirit. Of Dr. Watson's own position in the great community he adorns it is needless to say anything. It is a position honorably won by the faithful and continued exercise of great gifts, and it could have been gained in no other way. The pain of such a severance must be very great on both sides, but Dr. Watson has taken this step deliberately, and after very long and careful consideration. He has believed in and practised pastoral visitation, making a point of visiting every member of his church once a year. He has ungrudgingly obeyed the calls which come to such a man in such a place. He has made himself known to all the world by his writings. His own denomination owes him very much, particularly in connection with Westminster College. There can hardly be a town in the country where Dr. Watson has not preached to large audiences. A life lived after this fashion is not to be numbered by years, but by the work that has filled them, and judging by that standard Dr. Watson's has been a long ministry. His congregation is now at its highest point of usefulness and prosperity, and he wishes to leave it so, feeling that he can no longer labor at the same pitch. He is making great sacrifices, and while we do not doubt that in any circumstances his days will be full of fruitful work, we cannot be surprised that his congregation wish, in some form at least, to maintain the connection which has been so honorable and happy on both sides.—'British Weekly.'

A YEAR AT BARNARDO'S.

'The Nation's Waif Children,' the thirty-eighth annual report of the National Incorporated Waifs' Association, is an illustrated summary of a year's continual progress. During the year, 4,078 children were rescued from the slums, from evil surroundings, ill-treatment and destitution. The year's advances include the opening of new premises in all parts of the country as branch homes. The number of children boarded out in country districts has grown to 3,291, while the number of boys and girls emigrated to Canada was 1,237, as against a highest previous total of 1,053 in 1902. The income from donations was £179,740, an increase of £1,007, and including £43,258 in legacies, also a great advance. Sales, investments, etc. bring the income up to £190,033. The expenditure totalled £220,440, including £27,853 for the Girls' Village Homes, £15,667 for the Stepney Industrial Home, £6,086 for maintenance of 'Ever Open Doors,' and £37,200 for emigration. Very full statistics are given in the report, both of work and of results, but even more convincing are the letters from former inmates, all of which contain expressions of gratitude for the start in life which they received at the Homes. The numerous photographs of children before and after admission are also very striking. A list of the Association's urgent requirements is given, including a greater annual income, extension of the Girls' Village Homes, in connection with which a properly-equipped hospital is needed, a steady expansion of the 'Ever-Open Door' system, and the establishment of a well-organized scheme of South African emigration.—'Christian World.'

'BALFOUR.'

The name Balfour is not, as many suppose, of French origin, but pure Saxon. The earliest known ancestor of the family was one Siward of Strath-Or, in the reign of Duncan I., King of Scotland, in the beginning of the eleventh century. The Or is a little river, a tributary of the Leven, in Fifeshire, and this Siward appears to have possessed an estate there. He must also have had a Balf, or house of some importance, and would probably be also known as Siward de Balf-or, as his immediate descendants certainly were. Thus Balfor—now spelt Balfour—became the family surname. The estates of the Balfour family are still mostly in Fifeshire. There is an estate bearing the name, as well as a house, near the Or.—Westminster 'Gazette.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD.

This is a special New Testament truth. In the Old Testament the relation is God and people. In the New Testament it is Father and children. (1) The Father is God as revealed in His relation to the Son. (Heb. i., 1-5.) This is not a relationship to all mankind. He who denieth the son hath not the Father. (I. Jno. ii., 23.) If we know Christ then, and not till then, can we know the Father and be brought into relationship with Him. (Jno. viii., 19.) (2) Jesus is the revealer of the Father. No one knows the Father save the Son and he to whom the Son reveals Him. God alone can interpret God as Father, this Jesus does. (Matt. xi., 27; Jno. i., 18; xvi., 25.) In Jno. xiv., 6-11, Jesus says 'No man cometh unto the Father but by Me, he that hath seen Me hath seen the Father. I am in the Father and the Father is in Me.' In Jno. xvii., our Lord prays not to God as such, but to the Father. In verse 6 He says 'I manifested Thy name,' that of Father. Our only warrant for claiming God as our Father is the teaching of Jesus, and our faith in Him as the Son of the Father. (3) Believers are sons by reason of Christ's sonship. He is the first-born among many brethren. (Rom. viii., 29.) Our likeness to Him will only be perfected at His second coming. (Col. iii., 4; Phil. iii., 20, 21.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 27.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

Isa. xxviii., 1-13.

Golden Text.—They also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way.—Isa. xxviii., 7.

(For the 'Weekly Witness.')

This prophecy was uttered about 725 B. C., two or three years before the kingdom of Israel was completely annihilated. The Assyrians were already 'a destroying storm,' laying waste the country and threatening the capital city that proudly crowned the beautiful hill of Samaria. Israel (here called Ephraim, that being the principal tribe of the ten), had had a period of prosperity in which wealth and luxury had been accompanied, as is so often the case, by self-indulgence. All the beauty of their fine city, its wealth and style and pleasure, was a kind of beauty that cannot last. It was like the beauty of a flower worn in a wreath at a drunken feast, soon to be carelessly trodden under foot, or like an early fig, a delicacy quickly to be devoured by the Assyrians (verses 3, 4).

But what kind of wealth and beauty will last longer? To the rest of his people (verse 5) those who have not sought their good in the pleasures of the world, but in the Lord himself, a lasting crown will be given. Glory and beauty and wisdom and strength, are spoken of (verses 5, 6) as being theirs, because God is theirs.

So far, we may imagine, the crowd listened with pleasure to Isaiah, the well-known court preacher, for he was speaking not in Israel, but in Judah. The people of Judah might be sorry for the fate of their cousins in Israel, but they probably flattered themselves that they were the good nation, whose religion would insure it a permanent crown of glory. But the prophet turns sadly upon them to say that they, too, have gone wrong through this same miserable habit of drinking (verses 7, 8), and even those who ought to be leaders have lost, through wine, the wisdom and purity which would enable them to teach others the right way. Every one knows that heavy drinking brings out what is evil in a man's nature. But every one ought also to know that even drinking a little tends to dull that clear vision of right and wrong which none of us can afford to lose. This application comes too near home to the crowd. Verses 9 and 10 may be freely paraphrased as follows: 'Here is Isaiah, singing the same old song, telling the same old tale, like the teacher of an infant school, repeating line after line till the children know it perfectly. Good old Isaiah, we have heard temperance lectures before!' 'Nay,' says Isaiah, 'if you will not listen to the message of peace, you will hear the language of the barbarous hosts of Assyria, and their rough oppression will teach you line by line, over and over, till you get tired of repetition with some reason.'

Teachers will find that the Revised Version gives the more intelligible rendering of this passage. In treating it as a temperance lesson it may be well to draw out the views of the scholars on the subject of drink. Many of them will be able to tell of historical characters or persons they have known themselves who have 'erred through wine.' If one of the class is inclined to speak too lightly of the dangers of moderate drinking, the opinion of others, carefully drawn out by the teacher, will probably make him think more seriously than would the teacher's words alone. In classes where the subject of cigarettes is the more practical one, it should be shown that this indulgence is a similar menace to the individual and the nation. A discussion on the evils of smoking may be made both lively and profitable in a boys' class.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 28.—II. Chron. xxix., 18-36.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.—II. Chron. xxviii., 16-27.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.—II. Chron. xxix., 3-17.

Thursday, Dec. 1.—II. Chron. xxx., 1-12.

Friday, Dec. 2.—II. Chron. xxx., 13-27.

Saturday, Dec. 3.—II. Chron. xxxii., 9-22.

Sunday, Dec. 4.—II. Kings xx., 1-17.

CONCERNING FIGS.

('Daily Telegraph,' London.)

Figs, whether green or dried, form a most wholesome food, for besides the grape sugar, they contain a large percentage of nitrogenous matter, which makes this fruit more nutritious and digestible than most other fruit. English hothouse figs and those imported from Italy are chiefly used as dessert, and are at all times very delicious. They make an excellent compote. For culinary purposes the dried figs figure very prominently, for by their help a large number of very dainty sweet dishes can be prepared. After the figs are ripe they are dried in the sun or in ovens, when they assume a pale, brownish color. They are packed for exportation in drums, boxes and baskets. There are several kinds of dried figs. Those known as 'pulled figs' are the best. Crystallized figs are used as dessert as well as for puddings, etc. The commoner kinds are known as layer or pressed figs, which are also the cheapest to buy. The choicest of these come from Smyrna. Most of the dried figs, or, at any rate, the best kinds, are packed with a few bay leaves, which impart an exquisite flavor to this most useful and valuable fruit. Coming to the matter of cooking figs, there is a strange monotony about it, not only in this country, but alike on the Continent. Usually they are stewed, and that sometimes badly. Next to this comes the suet fig pudding, which is excellent when properly prepared. There are three or four different kinds of fig puddings, some prepared with or without suet. Here are a few other specialties which can be made from figs:—Fig tart, fig fritters, fig compotes, fig salad, figs a la Créola, figs a la Condé (with rice), fig tartlets, fig cutes. Considering the high nutritive value which figs possess and their cheapness, this fruit should, in some form or another, be more frequently introduced in our luncheon, dinner, or supper menus. Such dishes make a capital change, especially so during those months when other fruit is scarce and dear.

PLUM STONES FOR PAVEMENTS

OTHER MATERIALS THAT HAVE BEEN USED TO MAKE STREETS.

(From 'Pearson's.')

The streets of London are not yet paved with gold, despite popular tradition to the contrary, but one of the busiest south-eastern metropolitan suburbs has discovered that plum stones constitute a highly serviceable and inexpensive substitute for ordinary material.

This suburb is the centre of the jam and preservers' manufacturing industry. During the season the fruit often deteriorates and the magistrate thereupon confiscates the consignment. It is no uncommon circumstance for from fifty to a hundred tons of fruit to be condemned in a single day.

Instead of being discharged into barges and dumped into the sea, the fruit is destroyed in a much more hygienic manner. It is consigned to the refuse destructor, and the ashes are collected, and by various processes are compressed into slabs like stone, which they resemble very closely.

A well known sugar refinery utilizes the dross from the product for paving. The waste is a very thick, viscous liquid. What to do with it was a thorny problem for some time.

At last one of the employees conceived the idea of mixing it with ashes, the latter being applied in sufficient quantities to render the mass solid and stable. The mixture is then cut into small bricks and compressed.

In the North of England many of the roads are laid with glass slag. This refuse is the waste from the factories, and for many years, as no commercial use was found for it, the slag was left to accumulate in huge mounds, disfiguring the countryside.

A Paris inventor, however, came to the rescue. He devised a process for preparing this refuse and burning it into small blocks. The slag was melted, and by a secret treatment its brittle quality was successfully overcome.

Experiments are now being carried out to prove the efficiency of steel for road paving. The steel is two inches thick and is in large plates, which are bolted together.

One town, whose great desire is to reduce the noise of the traffic in streets to the minimum, has paved some of the thoroughfares with a composition of cork and other material. The cork is first granulated and then mixed with a preparation which solidifies the powdered cork and converts it into a solid, durable substance.

India rubber is also used for the same purpose, being laid three inches in thickness, but the high cost of the material precludes its extensive adoption.

ZADKIEL OF THE ALMANAC.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

The original 'Zadkiel' was an interesting person. His name was Richard James Morrison, whose father is described as 'a gentleman pensioner under George III.,' while his grandfather had been a captain in the service of the East India Company. Entering the Royal Navy the year after Trafalgar as a first-class volunteer, Morrison saw much boat service in the Adriatic, and afterwards shared in 'a brilliant and single handed victory' gained by his ship 'over a Franco-Neapolitan squadron.' After having served as lieutenant and master he entered the coastguard in 1827, and for rescuing life from shipwreck in 1828 the Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck—the parent of our present Royal National Lifeboat Institution—presented him with a medal, which he appears to have amply deserved, since he had to retire from the coastguard in 1829 through ill health induced by exposure on the occasion of this rescue. Sailors may be interested to learn that it was he who, in 1824, presented to the Admiralty a plan subsequently adopted in principle for registering merchant seamen and engineers, to know that in 1827 he suggested another 'for propelling ships of war in a calm.' For his plan (1835) to 'provide an ample suply of seamen for the fleet without impressment' he received the thanks of the Admiralty. Sir James Graham, then First Lord, adopting his arguments in the House of Commons and partly giving effect to them by adding 1,000 boys to the navy. Meanwhile 'Zadkiel' had in 1831 brought out the 'Herald of Astrology,' which afterwards became the 'Astrological Almanac,' and subsequently 'Zadkiel's Almanac,' whose enormous circulation brought him a competence.

THE KAISER'S COOKS.

(From 'Stray Stories.')

Feeding the German Emperor is no light task. Despite all that is said about the Kaiser's Spartan habits, there are few monarchs who keep more elaborate tables. He has no fewer than four chefs—Schliedenstucker, a German; Harding, an Englishman; an Italian and a Frenchman—so that he can have his meals for the day served in the style of whatever nation he may happen to fancy. Each of these chefs has his staff of assistants, while, in addition, there is an individual who may safely be described as 'sausage maker to the Kaiser.' His Majesty is very fond of the huge white frankfurter sausage, and has a supply of them made fresh every day in his own kitchen. When engaged in manoeuvring his army on a big field day these frankfurters and bread, washed down with lager beer, invariably form the Kaiser's luncheon. In addition to all these cooks, there is a special staff to prepare meals for the younger of the princes and the princess, who are not allowed to partake of the rich dishes the elder members of the family indulge in.

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

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New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $28.00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post paid to subscribers, $1.50.

Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five subscriptions at $1.00 each, two of which must be new, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

NOVEMBER, 1904

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

RENEW.

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

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the fifth week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

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 22, 1904.

Lord and Lady Minto have left for home. All our good wishes will go with them. Lord Minto's long stay with us has been uneventful in a constitutional sense, but very fortunate in many ways. As he said himself, the other day, he has seen the resources and commerce of the country expand in an extraordinary fashion since he was appointed Governor-General, and also a very great increase in population. While Lord and Lady Minto have not been popular in the sense that Lord Dufferin and Lord and Lady Aberdeen were, as they did not unbend quite so freely among the people, they both of them have done much good work, and their attitude at all times and upon all questions has been absolutely correct. Lord Minto has interests in this country which will possibly recall him to it from time to time, and he has said that he will never lose his zest for things Canadian. Canadians will return the compliment by watching the future career of Lord Minto and his amiable family with the liveliest interest.

The exports of wheat from Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, as well as from India, are expected to be very large. The Argentina wheat crop for the past season is said to exceed a hundred and twenty-four million bushels, that of Australia eighty million bushels, and that of India three hundred and fifty million bushels. According to Broomhall, the well-known authority, the total shipments from these three countries alone is likely to equal a hundred and ninety-two million bushels for the year, or fully double the exports of any former year. Broomhall also tells us that the autumn of 1904 has been on the whole an exceptionally favorable one for agricultural operations, and that the winter grain crops have in general been sown under good conditions.

The sugar market is attracting a good deal of attention just now, the prices for raw beet sugar in Europe having risen a shilling a hundredweight during the week, while local prices for refined have advanced thirty-five cents a hundred pounds during the week. The rise in the price of raw sugars has been partly due to speculation, which was founded upon unfavorable crop reports, chiefly from Austria, Belgium and Germany. The speculative movement has been going on in Europe about three weeks, during which the market has made the big advance of three shillings and sixpence a hundredweight. If present estimates turn out to be correct, it is expected that European stocks of beet sugar will be exhausted before the next crop is due, and that they will have to be largely supplemented with cane sugar. The prospects are that sugar will go even higher abroad and locally.

It is significant that Mr. Archambault, the attorney-general in the Parent government, who is supporting Mr. Rainville, the trust candidate, should have predicted that in the next parliament there will be a group of independent Liberals. We hope so, and also that it will be a strong group,—strong in intelligence and honesty and strong enough in numbers effectively to oppose attempts at rascality. Mr. Archambault made the fear of electing an independent man into a plea for electing Mr. Rainville, as a 'straight' supporter of the government. We take it, however, that a good many electors will apply the argument in an opposite way and choose Mr. Langlois, simply because he has a mind of his own. The Parent government, by its indecent support, has shown that it is in the same boat with Mr. Rainville and men of his kidney. The more honest independent men there are in Quebec to look into the deeds of such a government and to oppose it if necessary, the better will the interests of us all be safeguarded. The fewer 'Rainvilles' that are sent to Quebec, the purer will be the political atmosphere.

While the wheat crop in the North-West has been a bumper one, the official returns from Ontario, just published, show that the wheat crop in that province has been light. The yield of fall wheat was only a little over nine million bushels, as compared with more than seventeen million bushels last year; while the yield of spring wheat was only 3,470,000 bushels odd, as compared with 4,650,000 bushels odd last year. The yield of barley and buckwheat was slightly in excess of the yield last year, but the yield of oats, rye, beans, peas, potatoes, mangel wurzels, carrots, turnips, corn for husking and for silo was less than that of last year. Hay and clover was a good crop and nearly a million tons in excess of last year, while the yield of apples was nearly fifty million bushels, as compared with between forty-three and forty-four million bushels last year. The abundance, however, largely consisted of non-shipping varieties, while good shipping varieties were scarce. Dairy products were turned out in large quantities, but prices of cheese were low as compared with the 1903 season. Altogether the agricultural industry of Ontario for 1903 was not so profitable as anticipated.

The world's production of pig iron in 1903 amounted to 46,733,037 metric tons, as contrasted with 44,310,738 in 1902, or an increase of about five and a half percent. Notwithstanding this improvement in the world's iron trade, the United States output was almost stationary during last year, making the very small increase of 293,952 tons over the previous year. Canadian iron industries were even less fortunate as a decrease of 50,252 tons was their unenviable lot, a pretty considerable falling off when compared in ratio with the entire production of the country. The 'Mineral Industry' gives some figures that were especially collected for that journal—in most cases official and in a few closely estimated from official data. It is shown that the world's increase was 2,432,299 tons over 1902, which increase was largely due to the gain of twenty percent by the German blast furnaces, and while a small increase is shown in the United States output for 1903, that country's proportion of the world's output fell away from 40.6 percent in 1902 to 38.9 in 1903. Great Britain's increase in pig iron production amounted to 3.4 percent. Canada's share represents a very small fraction of the whole, being a matter of .0056 percent of the world's output in 1903, as compared with .0073 percent in 1902. The decrease in Canadian production in 1903 was twenty-two percent. In the case of steel production the world's output increased 848,910 tons, United States, Canada, Italy and Russia showing big decreases. Germany again headed the list with regard to increased output, with an improvement of over a million tons. The United States fell behind by nearly half a million tons. Canada also showed a big deficit. Taking the total steel production of the world the United States output decreased by 2.8 percent, while Germany's gain was 13.1 percent, and that of Great Britain .02 percent only. The United States made last year 41.8 percent of the total steel, against 44 percent in 1902.

The Toronto 'Globe' is anxious that the new railway shall not be miscalled. It pains the 'Globe' to see or hear it called occasionally the 'Grand Trunk Pacific Railway,' as there is 'no such road either existent or projected.' It reminds us that there is a corporation called the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which has entered into a contract with the Dominion Government to build the western division of the 'National Transcontinental Railway,' and to 'operate both the western and eastern divisions of it as a single line.' The 'Globe' also gives its readers the valuable information, not exactly new, that the Grand Trunk is an endorser of and a shareholder in the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, as contractor for the 'National Transcontinental Railway, 'and owner of such branches as it may 'construct for itself,' and it admonishes us all 'to keep the names of the two 'corporations distinct from the name 'of the railway and from one another,' which, it philosophizes, is 'not difficult, 'and is decidedly advantageous.' This name for the railway in question is new to the public. That road, taking it as a whole, has always been called in the financial press, on the stock exchange, in parliament, on the hustings, in the public enquiries held, and in common parlance the 'Grand Trunk Pacific,' and rarely the National Transcontinental. Nor does the 'Globe' give us any reason why we should change. It is true that the act which brought the railway into being is called 'an act to provide for the construction of a national transcontinental railway,' but just as the 'Gobe' requests us to distinguish between the company and its railway, so it may be asked to distinguish between the act and its railway. The Grand Trunk Pacific is the more distinctive name of the two. The term transcontinental seems to need characterization to distinguish it from those that already exist, but the characterization national would be incorrect, as the greater part of the line will belong to the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, who, like Tweedledum and Tweedledee, will very soon not know themselves from each other. We are told, however, that in Grand Trunk circles and in other quarters where distinction is necessary, the government end of the road is spoken of as the National Transcontinental, though, while it is national it is not transcontinental, and the Grand Trunk end of it is called the Grand Trunk Pacific. They will, however, both be run as one line, and whatever the road is the trains will be Grand Trunk Pacific.

Professor Goldwin Smith correctly sets forth our constitution when he tells us that the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec 'has a right and is bound to 'reject advice morally, subversive of 'the constitution,' as is that of a minister who recommends a dissolution of the Legislature for party and not for public ends. That is to say, he is right in traditional theory. Such a course may, however, be regarded as obsolete in Canada, if not in the constitution generally. We do not suppose that Dr. Smith thinks for a moment that it would be possible to carry it out. Had the Lieutenant-Governor refused the advice of his First Minister, Mr. Parent's Government would have had to resign. Sir Louis Jetté would then have had to call Mr. Flynn to his council. Mr. Flynn would have told him that he had not a majority in the Legislature and could not carry on government without an appeal to the people. On appeal he would have found he had not a majority in the province and would have had to resign, and the governor would have had to recall Mr. Parent and accept a practical rebuke from the people. The Governor would certainly have given the people an opportunity to show their resentment at having an election thrust upon them for party ends; but, as the party in whose interest it was done is in the majority, and little likely to resent being appealed to on its own behalf, his chance of having his vindication of the people's right vindicated by the people was a slim one. We imagine rather that Dr. Smith has a desire to change our form of government and to give emphasis to his remark that 'if the lieutenant-gover-'nors have no responsibility or power 'of upholding constitutional government 'they would be clearly better out of 'the way.' We think, however, that it will be time enough to eliminate royalty from the British Constitution when there is need for doing so. It would be no longer the British Constitution after that was done.

A writer signing 'Well Wisher' criticises the Young Men's Christian Association over the shoulders of the late Quintin Hogg, who, though wealthy, accepted the 'gutter boy's' portion and developed institutions in his interest. We doubt if 'Well Wisher' will find many clients in this appeal on behalf of the 'gutter boy' in Montreal. To few in Montreal who come within the natural purview of that Association can that appellation be applied. The question raised, however, is an important one, which affects all Christian work, namely, the tendency of classes to segregate themselves. The principle and tendency of Christianity are to wipe out class distinctions and to make all men regard all others as brothers. It remains true, however, that attempts to provide the same accommodation for the well-to-do and for those who have been brought up in distress will meet with difficulty, perhaps more at the hands of the poor than of the comfortable. The natural tendency of all Christian institutions, whether churches or societies, is to grow more comfortable and, to use a word which has not lost its meaning—respectable. As better carpets and cushions appear in a church, and as the people appear better clad, the poor man or woman becomes less and less comfortable instead of more so, and he often imagines that others are putting a slight upon him, when the estrangement is exclusively within himself. It is ideal that all should sit together in the house of God and that the same institution should suit all classes. Where the tendency for the poorest to be uncomfortable develops, the first thing to do is no doubt what 'Well Wisher' recommends, to see if anything can be done that is not done to make the poor at home. Where there may seem to be limitations as to that, the next thing to do is what Quintin Hogg did—begin anew with those most in need of a friendly hand.

Mr. George Whewell, professor of chemistry at the Blackburn School of Chemistry, writes us a letter concerning the treatment in Canada of children who are sent out from the Mother Country. The matter has already been referred to in cable dispatches, but more light will be thrown upon the allegations by the reproduction here of a letter to the Manchester 'Guardian,' which our correspondent encloses:

CHILD EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

(To the Editor of the Manchester 'Guardian.')

Sir,—On travelling through Ontario county in the interest of the Whitby 'Keystone' newspaper, I was greatly struck with the number of homeless children sent out from Manchester in the care of the various homes, and with the miserable manner these poor little homeless ones are treated. They are neglected, do not get a proper education, are made to slave from sunrise to sunset, and are thrashed for the least offence.

I do not wish to say this is always the case, but in nearly every instance I have followed up I find ill-usage and neglect.

I do implore the people of Manchester not to send their children out until they are able to look after themselves. Being a former citizen of Manchester, I trust you will insert this in your paper.—Yours, etc.,

HARRY B. WILLING.

Whitby, Ontario, Oct. 12.

Our correspondent comments, that, if what the writer says is correct, the Government of Canada ought to take the matter up and investigate its truth. That, we urge, is the least the government can do—a government that takes such excellent care for oxen and for cheese—as the letter has injured the country very much and it is in the highest degree in the public interests to find out what authority Mr. Willing, of Whitby, has for his sweeping charge against our farmers, and against those who place children with them.

THE WAR.

There was a tremendous explosion last Wednesday somewhere about Port Arthur. The later despatches assume that it was the magazine of the fort on Sung shu hill that was blown up by a Japanese shell, and it is stated that the Japanese have now full possession of a counterscarp on that hill. Neither Erlung hill nor Etze hill seem as yet to have succumbed. There are many signs, however, of increased exhaustion on the part of the defenders, and increased strength on the part of the assailants. The forces facing each other at a quarter of a mile distance on the Sha khe river are watching events at Port Arthur with much interest. The Japanese are in all probability preparing for a new forward movement, but would much prefer that Port Arthur should fall before it is attempted, as that would set free a large army to aid in it. But whether Port Arthur falls or not, we should look for another great battle before winter conditions are accepted. There have been, on a small scale, desperate attacks by both parties, but on both sides these have been repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants.

OUR CHEESE VINDICATED.

Canadian cheese has been vindicated. It was all a mistake, due to a too zealous sanitary committee and a no-good analyst. The sanitary inspector of Hastings, England, took samples of the cheese, and the analyst said that it contained twenty percent of fat not obtained from milk, that it was, indeed, what is commonly known as 'filled,' 'loaded,' or margarine cheese. Thereupon, the local firm of grocers and provision merchants which was selling the cheese was summoned, under the Food and Drug Adulteration Act, for selling margarine cheese without a properly printed wrapper. The defendants proved that the cheese was of Canadian make, and that it was actually made at a reputable factory in Molesworth, Ontario. Then the High Commissioner and the Canadian Department of Agriculture ordered a thorough investigation to be made, the result being that when the case came before the Hastings Bench again the magistrates were informed that the prosecution had been withdrawn as the cheese had been discovered to be of high quality. The report of the analyst of the government laboratory in London stated that the cheese contained no fat other than milk fat, and that the amount of milk fat present was no less than 43 percent, showing that the product was of first quality. That is a happy issue out of what appeared to be a serious menace to Canada's cheese industry.

Last year Great Britain's imports of cheese from us amounted to 1,848,000 cwts., worth £4,823,000, or, say, $24,000,000, so that the importance of keeping inviolate the character of our cheese for purity cannot well be over-estimated. The 'Grocer,' of London, in commenting upon the case, says that it 'notes the result with much pleasure,' and remarks that 'it will be hailed with the greatest 'satisfaction in Canada, where the trade 'in cheese with this country is regarded 'as one of Canada's largest and best assets.' The manufacture or sale of any cheese in Canada made from, or with the use of, skimmed milk to which has been added any fat which is foreign to milk is prohibited by law. Any one violating this provision is liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five, together with the cost of prosecution, and, in default of payment, is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. The act under which these penalties can be enforced is called 'The Dairy Products Act, 1893.' It also provides for the right of entry, by any person charged with the enforcement of the act, upon the premises of any person suspected of violating its provisions, and for an examination of cheese or butter. Any suspected person obstructing or refusing to permit such examination is liable to penalties similar to those specified. The penalties imposed under the act are payable in respect to one-half to the informant or complainant. No case of the manufacture of margarine or 'filled' cheese has ever been heard of in Canada, and it certainly would soon have been heard of if any attempt to produce it had occurred. Margarine cannot very well be made in a hole and corner fashion, as the process is an elaborate one, and requires a big plant. The Hastings case has in the end been a splendid advertisement for our cheese, showing not only that the cheese in question was pure, but that it would be almost impossible to adulterate any Canadian cheese.

THANKSGIVING.

The genial custom of holding a national Thanksgiving festival comes to us from the stern Puritans of New England, who, having cast off the church festivals of the Old World with their many demoralizing associations as the worst part of the ceremonial religion, against which their faith had revolted, found it meet as a community to give thanks to God for his goodness. Men have at all times found the need of recurring festivals, and we can happily enjoy in turn the good old Christmas which has come to us from remote centuries, and the Thanksgiving, which is simply a perpetuation of the old harvest home, and which has lost no more of its mirth than is the necessary result of the less puerile and more strenuous conditions of our Twentieth century civilization. The first New England Thanksgiving was held in November, 1621, by the Plymouth Colony. The previous winter had been long and much privation had reduced the little community to straits. In the spring, however, Governor Bradford tells us:—'As many as were able began to plant their corne,' and after a summer of many adventures, the first New England harvest was safely garnered, and a day set apart when the colony might in a special manner give thanks and rejoice in the fruit of their labors. Circumstances followed which accentuated the practice of thanksgiving. Once the Massachusetts Bay colony fell on evil times. The winter was one of great severity. 'People were necessitated to live on clams 'and mussels and ground nuts and 'acorns. Governor Winthrop himself 'had the last batch of bread in the 'oven,' and was seen giving 'the last 'handful of meal in the barrell, unto a 'poor man distressed by the wolf at 'the door.' A ship had been sent to England for provisions six months before, but nothing had been heard of her. A day had been appointed 'to seek the 'Lord by fasting and prayer'; but at the last moment the ship returned 'laden 'with provisions for all,' and the day of humiliation was, by the order of the Governor and Council, transformed to one of rejoicing and thanksgiving. The Thanksgiving Festival remained a New England observance until the end of the Civil War, when it was declared a national institution. We have done well in adopting it from them. Its obvious fitness was the impelling cause for doing so. When it was proposed, no good reason could be advanced why we should not, except, perhaps, that we borrowed it from neighbors of another allegiance. This is a mistake, however. Those sturdy men who gave thanks to God in their distress, though driven from their homes by ecclesiastical tyranny, were as British as we are. It was the Puritans who remained in England who gave religious liberty to England. It was those who fled who gave virility to the United States and made its democracy a possible thing.

The harvest festival, however, is not of Puritan or any other historic origin. It is as old as man. It was a widespread custom among the nations of antiquity to consecrate the ingathering by bringing of the first fruits as an offering to the Deity. The Hebrews, as we know, made much of the harvest feast, known as the Feast of Tabernacles, which with them is still the most joyous of the year. The chief feasts of the Druids had a similar reference. The Saxon and Norse devotion to the God Frey, giver of all fruitful and pleasant things, was also intimately associated with 'the joy of harvest.' In fact, in every nation the harvest, dependent so immediately upon the processes of nature, has always been regarded as the direct gift of Heaven to a waiting people. So we find Luther renewing his strength in the thought of Divine care as he looks over the golden fields around Leipzig. 'Thanksgiving Day' came so late with us Canadians this year, however, that we almost had time to forget that we had had a harvest, and—though turkeys were an exception—one of the most bountiful harvests with which we have ever been favored. This, however, is not without its advantages, as it gives us a broader outlook and bespeaks thanks for many other blessings, personal, national and imperial. Our country has enjoyed a year of very great prosperity. Its resources have been developed to a really

extraordinary extent and its products have found new markets in various parts of the world. Add to this the fact that we are gradually forming a truly Canadian patriotism, which, if directed along the best lines, will do much to foster the righteousness that exalteth a nation. The subject of imperial concern for which we have had special call to be thankful for was, of course, that under circumstances of very real temptation we found that peace was consistent with the very highest honor. It is not well for a people to render thanks that they are 'not as other men are,' but that Britain has been found worthy to give to the world such a magnificent object lesson in national self-control should be to us a subject of noble pride and joyfulness. Personally, Thanksgiving, like all other anniversaries, brings to many hearts a mixture of pleasure and pain. It is, however, the glory of the Christian revelation that its deepest note is praise; that every 'De profundis' may become merged in a 'Te Deum,' and though the fig tree does not blossom and there be no fruit on the vines, that yet we may find good cause reverently to rejoice. The 'family' gatherings' which especially characterize the New England festival are perhaps becoming a beautiful reminiscence as the older Christmas

ALLEGED POLITICAL DEPRAVITY

The alleged revelation of wide spread crime of the basest sort, in the use by Ontario Liberals of fraudulent ballot boxes, is so astounding as to be beyond belief. We cannot conceive of any system of false baliot that could be made use of without the full collusion of the returning officer, and of as many of the poll clerks as had such boxes furnished to them, to say nothing of party managers, ballot printers and others, who would be liable to get an inkling of what was going on. That any one desiring to concoct a crime of so heinous a nature would dare to make that purpose so widely known, and especially to invite the complicity of so many and such responsible people, bound under oath to the true fulfilment of an honorable function, would imply a hideous condition of public morals, beside which that of the assassins of Sicily would be noble. It is alleged and sworn to that this crime was contemplated in more than one constituency, and by hearsay it was said that it had been used already in the highly respectable riding of North Oxford, and that it was intended to use it generally on Mr. Ross's behalf in the coming elections. It is not for us to surmise as yet whether the whole thing is a 'plant,' as held by the party which is on its defence, or a genuine revelation of unheard of criminality in a country which has rather plumed itself on its good morals, and in a party which has borne, under the most honorable leaders, the name of Reform. The matter must be sifted to the bottom. If the crime is actual, the wellbeing of the people demands that they get a lesson in the hideousness of the depravity into which they would be shown to have sunk, by sending to the penitentiary every one who has been in any way party to it. Indeed, it is hard to see how the government can escape condemnation for negligence. One would surely think that proper ballot boxes could be prepared and provided, any unauthorized departure from which would be obvious. Men go to jail for being drunk and troublesome, especially if they are poor and cannot pay fines. A thousand-fold more punishment would those deserve who would deliberately break oath and trust and rob the country of its liberties, and make our whole electoral machinery a sham at the mercy of scoundrels, sending the said scoundrels to rule over us. It is too soon to accept such a hideous condition of things as possible, and to charge the preachers with not having educated the people in common honesty. But is it not time, anyway, that morals were more taught than they are? A religion without ethics is not Christianity.

POLITICAL ELEMENTS.

Just as an over-strong party is liable to disintegration by the formation of independent groups, sometimes for selfish, sometimes for patriotic, ends, so a party that is out of power has its feelers out in all directions for allies, and is generally ready to go some distance to meet a winning idea. Signs are not lacking that the party which suffered so much in the recent national election, and which has since thrown up the sponge in Quebec, is willing to take counsel with the people. There are several forces which are working powerfully upon the popular mind just now—some negative, such as the revolt against the money combinations, and some positive, such as the hope to enforce by legislation the will of labor combinations. There is also a tendency towards public ownership which has its moral strength in the first of these movements and the natural sympathy of the followers of the other. Each of these forces seems to be rising into political visability at the present time. We can see the revolt against the money power in the candidature of Mr. Langlois in St. Louis division, Montreal. This is a development very delightful to those who have seen with despair the frequent re-election and exaltation of men who were notoriously the advocates rather of the trusts than of the people. Again, we see a movement towards turning the labor demands into law in the nomination of union men by union men in a number of the constituencies. In the minds of the promoters of the movement none but union men need apply. Still, when it comes to obtaining practical results, it is probable that, like all others in politics, the labor leaders who are now so determined to divide these honors among themselves, will be willing to take, not always what they want, but the best they can get.

We are very much pleased to see the labor movement coming into politics here, as it has done in other countries, not because we regard combinations to enforce class domination with more favor in one aspect of life than in another, but because the method is the right and legitimate way of gaining those ends, the ends aimed at, and combined terrorism is not. It is also a wholesome process. Notions which take engrossing hold on people who meet among themselves to listen only to the advocacy of extreme claims will largely melt away in the sunlight of the open controversy which the effort to bring the general public to those views necessarily involves. It would even be better that an erroneous and mischievous popular notion should carry the country for a time, and thus have to face its own fruits in the open, than that it should smoulder like a fire under the floor and breed strife and hatred where it cannot be reached. The notion that developed in the Western States, that a money stringency, which was due to an inelastic banking system, would be cured by setting a fixed value by law upon silver money, was a pure hallucination. It was breeding dangerous bitterness on the part of the people of the agricultural states until Bryan arose and brought the folly into politics, where it soon exhausted itself. The manufacturers of Canada have the most wonderful ideas of a British preference in our tariff, which would do the British no good, in return for a preference in the British tariff, which would do them obvious harm. Mr. Chamberlain is for his part waving before the British mind the most airy notions of what the colonies will do if the British tax their food in our favor, and what dire things we will do if the British fail to do this. It only needs that Mr. Chamberlain and these manufacturers come together for a few hours, under mandate to outline a scheme that could be submitted to the various peoples, to burst these bubbles into thin air. These are illustrations of the way in which people who look only to one side hug illusions until they are pricked. Apart from the aims which they advocate, however, it is exceedingly desirable that the workingman element should be more largely represented in the legislatures. The union is an excellent training ground for legislators. British parliamentary life has been greatly enriched from this source. Such men as John Burns, Joseph Arch, Broadhurst and Crooks are an element which the 'finest club of gentlemen in the world' would now be very sorry to be without, as it is felt to be a steadying force in the body politic.

Mr. Lighthall's momentary candidature for St. Antoine division at the instance of the votaries of municipal independence, is not the only instance of the intrusion into politics of the third of the current popular ideas to which we have referred, namely, the public control of public utilities. However independently any of these movements appear upon the scene, they are liable, as soon as they reveal a popular impulse, to be swallowed up by parties looking for accessions of strength. Independent candidatures are usually discouraged—too much so, we think, for the common good. Mr. Lighthall, who came forth as an absolutely independent candidate, speedily stood back when both parties came into the field with candidates of their own. On the other hand, we find Mr. Whitney spreading his sails to catch what breezes may blow in the line of the cause of which Mr. Lighthall is a champion, and in other lines which have not been looked upon as those of his party. In spite of the fact that his party in its national aspect is largely dependent on the contributions of the employers of labor, he approaches the workingmen by proposing the provision of machinery for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor. He also follows Mr. Borden, in his government-owned railway scheme, by a general advocacy of the public ownership of public utilities, a proposal which has the natural sympathy of the 'have-nots' as distinguished from the 'haves.' This proposal will perhaps be looked upon as a little paradoxical as coming from a Conservative leader, but it must be remembered that there is much more natural affinity between Conservatism and radicalism than between Liberalism and radicalism. Liberalism exalts individual rights, while imperialism, which is the acme of Toryism and socialism, which is the extreme of radicalism, both override individual liberty. Here as we find in Russia and Germany, is where extremes meet.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

We do not understand that, in his advocacy of the Gothenburg system of liquor selling, Professor Macnaghten proposes to adopt it as it is at present followed in Gothenburg. He has complained that those who show the fearful conditions there have made no allowance for the fact that the principle is there only partially applied. We would assume from this, that what Dr. Macnaghten is urging, although he has not made it plain to Mr. Huxtable, is the application of the system to all drinks containing alcohol. We see no reason why this should not be possible. It is, we believe, what is done in the system of public houses of which our new Governor-General, Earl Grey, is a champion. If so, the free sale of beer cannot very well be called an essential part of the system, and Mr. Huxtable's reply in this paper fails to get at the essence of the question. We have received another letter, in less serious tone, in which Professor Macnaghten is ridiculed for commending as the only 'scientific' solution of the question a system by which whiskey is sold to drinkers at cost, while the dealers are encouraged to make what they can on tea and rolls, on which they must needs have a profit. This, again, we take to be a misapprehension. Professor Macnaghten nowhere said that the drinks were sold under this system at cost. On the contrary, he refers to it as an objection that the profits of it go to the municipal government, and that the result is a public opinion in favor of making it as profitable as possible.

In his paper on this system, read before a club devoted to economic science, Professor Macnaghten says that it is the first scientific attempt to deal with the great evils of the liquor traffic, and that those who object to it are not impartial, being bigoted teetotallers, who are crying and sighing for the moon of prohibition. We always regret when the advocates of any good cause weaken that cause by the intolerance of their advocacy. This charge can no doubt be laid at the door of some of the advocates of prohibition, and we are equally sorry to find the cause of the Gothenburg system suffer by it. Those who let the evils of the liquor traffic go on and lift neither hand nor foot to stay it are safe from abuse. They are good, moderate, dispassionate and impartial people. But those who feel the burden of the world's evil on their souls and give time, thought and money and sacrifice their worldly interests to overcome this form of it, are all too ready to flout and sneer at each other the moment they find their methods differ. It would be better that all such should have sympathy for all others who are upon the same quest, and should court their assistance. To sweep aside one of the two methods of dealing with the liquor evil with the worn out bull that prohibition does not prohibit is rather dogmatic than scientific. What is meant, of course, is that prohibition does not prevent, but to state the proposition in that intelligent way is to reveal its weakness, for no law does prevent all breaches of it. The real question is whether prohibition prevents the liquor evil more than other methods of dealing with it, and this is a question which it would surely be worth while alleging some facts to prove or disprove. Our belief is that prohibition, except where wilfully abnegated by the administrators of law, does reduce drunkenness more than any license system does, and further, that it can be more completely administered than any license system can be, and that it is more completely administered than license systems usually are. The breach of the license system does not proclaim itself every time a man is found flushed with drink as that of the prohibitory law does, for such conditions are the expected results of the former. As for the Gothenburg method, as applied to all alcoholic drinks, facts seem to be lacking, as far as this controversy has gone, to make any comparison as to its practical merits.

We think all true reformers will be found only anxious to find the way by which their end can be best accomplished, and, if they cannot get all they want, willing to take anything that will be progress in that direction. The government is already a partner in the traffic, as it is now carried on with a view to the largest sale possible, so that the crime of complicity, though more obvious perhaps, would not really be aggravated by the government taking control of it with a view to the smallest sale possible. That would, on the contrary, be a more moral attitude. It seems to us only necessary to prove that good would be accomplished by the change, to remove any obstruction to its achievement on the part of the 'teetotallers'—no need to take umbrage at a nickname. But while those who hold, with Professor Macnaghten, that it is only the 'abuse' of drink that is wrong, may accept that system without protest and with a clean conscience, they should remember that there are those who hold that alcoholic drinks have no legitimate use as beverages, and that any system of dealing them out for that purpose is wrong. The protest of these against any sort of partnership or complicity between that business and the government for which they are in their measure responsible, remains in full force.

For ourselves, we believe that there is a place for the Gothenburg system in connection with any system of prohibition. We never heard of a prohibition law that had no exceptions. The usual exceptions are that alcohol may be sold for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes. Grant that there must be exceptions and there remains an infinite opening for abuse. The temptation of personal profit is still operative and prohibition has generally had the effect of demoralizing the drug business. It might, therefore, be necessary for the government to take charge of that part of the sale which was considered legitimate. In any case, whatever part of the sale is treated as legitimate, would seem to be better in the government's hands. That is theory, however, until it shall appear from experience that such an arrangement works better. What is obviously wanting is evidence to show that the Gothenburg system is something more than a scientific attempt and that it actually does what is by scientific economists expected of it. Facts from Russia, where the liquor business has now for ten or twelve years been under government control, might prove of interest. We have not learned that drunkenness has been diminished at all by it. Meantime we demur to the scientific attitude which holds that the liquor seller is not to be blamed for pushing the sale of his wares to the production of 'excessive' drinking, seeing that in doing so he is merely following the irresistible economic law which governs his existence as a shop-keeper. That may be a scientific view, but the Christian view is that it would be better for him that a millstone were hung about his neck and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

The practical acquiescence of the majority of the people of Canada in a policy of moderate protection is due to the bad example set by the United States. Our extreme protectionists are the result of the same nearby example, only they have carried the teaching farther. Protection in the United States, however, to the extent that it has been carried there, was possible only because of the almost inexhaustible natural wealth and the enormous population of the country. Even there, it has bred the trusts and many kinds of corruption that the country at some time will have to pay for. It is the 'common' people who have to do the paying. They are paying dearly, and the millionnaires are fattening and battening upon them. If hard times come there will be change or there will be trouble. The case of Germany is in point to give an example to Canada and the United States herself. The rule is true that if you seal up all your doors and windows you must in the end be poisoned by foul air, though you may live a long time under such conditions if your house is large enough. Mr. Ernest R. Dunkley, in a recent number of the 'Speaker,' tells us what twenty-five years of protection have done for Germany.

In December, 1878, the world had a new sensation in the appearance of Bismarck's famous 'Christmas letter,' announcing the intention of the Bundesrath to lay before the Reichstag a new fiscal measure. In July, 1879, Bismarck was able to boast that he had destroyed his opponents in the German Liberal party, and created a protectionist system. Students of the situation must agree that the reversal of Germany's policy not only had the effect of throwing the reins of power into the hands of the least liberal and progressive section of the nation, but that it set in motion a reflex current of tariff measures over the whole continent, involving the severance of old political attachments and the beginnings of an endless series of international frictions. Mr. Dunkley says, and the impartial observer must agree with him, that, even if economic claims might be urged for the change, yet, judged by its political consequences throughout Europe, it has been disastrous. But no such claims can be made. It has not been the cause of prosperity in the country. Under free trade the rise in exports during the period of 1872-79 from £124,731,000 to £140,100,000, shows how baseless is the contention of protectionists here that the development of the foreign trade of Germany dates from the protectionist régime. In Germany, as in Canada, one of the interests regarded as menaced by foreign competition was the iron and steel industry. But its demands were suported by the great agrarian or landlord party, which, up to the time of Bismarck's new fiscal measure, had formed the backbone of the free trade population. The defection of the agrarians from free trade was strangely caused by the great prosperity they had experienced under free trade conditions from the forties to the late sixties, which caused the proprietors to take an exaggerated estimate of the value of their estates, and to pile up mortgages and incumbrances more heavy than they could bear.

But even the interests that most clamored for the artificial aid of protection have derived little, if any, benefit from it. The price of grain has been sustained high enough to arouse the bitter resentment of the towns, but not high enough to keep the laborers on the land, while mortgages on estates, instead of being liquidated, have steadily increased. Professor Cohn says the growth of a feeling of insatiable discontent in the German agricultural strata has only gone on since the corn duties were imposed. Mr. Dunkley sums up: 'Add to these the 'mutual jealousies of the great combined 'interests, the remorseless crushing out 'of branches of trade like the steel rolling mills, the slow extinction of the 'small manufacturers, and the all-pervading ferment which attests the discontent of the millions of mere 'consumers, with their exclusion from 'the beneficent arrangements of things, 'these are the results which a quarter 'of a century of protection has brought 'in its train.' Even the industries in which Germany has gained predominance owe nothing to the tariff system. The discovery of Thomas, by which three hundred and fifty million tons of hitherto unworkable phosphorized iron deposits in Lorraine and Luxemberg were converted into one of the greatest mineral assets in the world did incalculably more for German industry than any tariff could do, and on that basis alone the greatest steel industry in Europe was built up. Neither did the tariff do anything to build up the splendid electrical industry of the great establishments of Berlin and Frankfort, or the chemical industry, in which Germany's position is unchallenged. These are due to the technical efficiency of the people bred in Germany's unparalleled system of schools. Now that the electors of Canada have so overwhelmingly pronounced that they do not want the 'adequate' tariff as understood by Mr. Borden and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will do well to read and mark these things and to profit by them.

RUSSIA'S AWAKENING.

The Empire of Russia is an absolute and hereditary monarchy, yet it has, within it more self-government than many of us appreciate, and based upon very democratic principles, too. The peasants, for instance, are grouped in village communes, and the assembly of all the householders of the commune, the 'mir,' has many powers. It always elects its own executive, the 'elder,' the tax-gatherer, and so forth; the mir can open schools, support a mid-wife or doctor, distribute land into allotments, and undertake all kinds of works of public utility. Several communes make a canton; and the cantonal assembly, composed of one delegate for every ten households enjoys similar prerogatives. The cantonal assembly elects an 'elder,' and a peasants' tribunal, composed of from ten to twelve judges, who settle disputes among the peasants in accordance with the local common law. Special boards 'for peasants' affairs,' are maintained in each province by the Ministry of the Interior. The gentry, or nobility, as they are there called, have their own institutions called district and provincial assemblies, of zemstvos, each presided over by a marshal of the nobility. In 1866 the administration of the economic affairs of the district was entrusted to these district and provincial assemblies, the members of which have since then been elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, the clergy, and the landed proprietors, the share of these various classes being, however, so distributed as to secure that the representatives would always be nobles. These zemstvos, although they have for twenty years been greatly hampered by increasing official interference, have still been able to accomplish much good. They have opened a number of schools and hospitals, organized a number of sanitary stations, introduced mutual insurance against fire, and have created village postal institutions. The rights of the zemstvos were very much curtailed in 1890; and a similar form of self-government, called dumas, especially for the cities and towns, has similarly been hampered in its actions.

But while, as will be seen, even from this very brief description, Russia has considerable self-government, above it stands the imperial authority, represented by an army of officials, 'whose powers,' as a writer comments, 'down to 'those of the very humblest rural policeman, are extremely vague and very 'extensive; and these officials are constantly interfering with the local self-'government, and paralyzing it, without, however, being able to destroy it 'or to reduce it entirely into 'submission to the central authority.' Against the interference of the bureaucracy the enlightened members of the self-governing bodies have always been in an attitude of protest, but until Saturday last they have not been allowed to protest openly. The result was Siberia. On Saturday a hundred earnest representatives of the zemstvos were allowed to meet in St. Petersburg and there to recommend a national elective body to participate in legislation. This was declared to be unquestionably necessary for the development of life, state and nation. This surely foreshadows a great change as, though the meeting broke loose from the limitations which the department which called it had imposed upon it, it could not have been held at all without the consent of the Emperor and of his Minister of the Interior, whose course so far has inspired the country with so much hope.

It appears, however, that the utterances of this convention, which are in the hands of our readers, have not yet been published by the St. Petersburg press. The hundred earnest men who ask for a parliament, included, we read, some of the most prominent figures in Russia, and are not of the revolutionary order. They are men who have a great stake in the country, and are interested in its prosperity and stability. They find that government by officials prevents the normal course and development of Russia's social life. At present, they tell the Emperor, the Russian system of government is abnormal, 'due to complete estrangement of 'government and people, and the absence of the mutual conditions so 'necessary to national life.' The following are the chief reforms recommended as necessary to cure the evils complained of: Equalization of the civil and political rights of peasants with the other classes; release of rural self-government from administrative tutelage; the safeguarding of the peasants by proper courts of justice; reform of the zemstvo, giving it wider powers, and representation on a no-class basis, all the forces of the local population being admitted to share in zemstvo work; and last, but not least, the conference considers 'national representation in the 'form of a specially elective body to 'participate in legislation as "unquestionably necessary."' The fortieth anniversary of the freeing of the serfs by Alexander II. takes place on Dec. 4, when a zemstvo banquet will be held in commemoration of that event. That would be a great day for Russia and a great day for the Czar if he could cause it to be definitely announced on that day that reforms along the lines suggested were acceptable to him and would be given a fair trial.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Plea for Peace—The New York 'Times.'
Roosevelt, Folk and Douglas—Three Men with Great Opportunities—The New York 'World.'
Morley for Free Trade—His Advice to Americans—The New York 'Evening Post.'
'Emperor of America'—Goldwin Smith Discusses Possibilities of an Expansion Policy—The 'Sun,' New York.
Investors and Investments—The 'Outlook,' London.
Institute of Bankers—Trade and Fiscal Question and Growth of Municipal Debts—The 'Standard,' London.
John Burns to John Workman—The 'Daily 'News,' London.
The Dogger Bank—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Armenian Blue-Book — By H. N. Brailsford, in the 'Speaker,' London.
Church Congress at Liverpool — G. K. Chesterton on Aggressive Infidelity—The 'Church Times.'
Hunting in the Saskatchewan—The New York 'Evening Post.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Is Art a Hobby?—By L. March Phillipps, in the 'Speaker,' London.
A Musician's Memories—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Indian Summer—Poem, by John G. Whittier.
The Closing Scene—Poem, by Thomas Buchanan Read.
The Lovability of Miss Edgeworth — The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Moncure Conway's Memories—A Remarkably Interesting Autobiographical Work—Rev. John White Chadwick, in the New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
Emerson and Froude—Moncure Conway's Autobiography—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Poetry of Swinburne and Scott—The New York 'Tribune.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A Great Eton Trio—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
The Parent and the Teacher—A Plea for Closer Co-operation of School and Home—By Principal Alfred E. Stearns, of Phillip's Academy, Andover, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World,' Boston.
Curiosity a Disappearing Trait—The Chicago 'Journal.'
About the Chinese Calendar—How its Errors were Rectified by a Jesuit Astronomer—The 'Living Church.'
Steel Ties or Preserved Wood—The 'World,' New York.
Filling a Sink Hole—The 'Street Railway Journal.'
Science note.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

Our Tricksy Tongues—By J. Macdonald Oxley, in the 'Tribune Magazine.'

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

RECIPROCITY.

Abrogation of the Treaty in 1866 and History of Negotiations Since That Time.

The reciprocity movement in the United States is of great interest to Canadians who are old enough to remember the anxious efforts of our past governments to obtain a renewal of the reciprocal trade relations which were broken in 1866 by the resentment felt in the United States towards Canada for her lack of whole-hearted sympathy during the war with the South. They, however, evoke but a languid interest among the people of to-day.

The year 1866 witnessed the abrogation of the Treaty of Reciprocity between Canada and the United States of America, which had then been in force twelve years, and under which trade between the two countries had shown notable expansion, to the benefit of both parties concerned. During the three succeeding decades Canada never ceased her efforts to obtain a renewal of the trade advantages we enjoyed in the markets of the Republic under what is commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. The Imperial authorities were first appealed to by Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. George Brown as early as 1865, to secure for us a continuance of fair trade relations with our neighbors. Canadian statesmen visited Washington year after year, and commercial bodies in Canada, and a few in the United States, have kept on passing reciprocity resolutions.

Conservatives vied with Liberals in their vain endeavors to obtain such an agreement in tariff matters with the United States as would permit of our trading with one another on terms of fairness, until at last Canadian public men met with such treatment as to preclude further approaches on their part.

Within the last few seasons our people have discovered a profitable market in Britain for all the dairy produce, farm produce and live stock that they have to sell, and at the Canadian Manufacturers' dinner in Montreal two years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier served notice upon our American friends that if reciprocity in tariff matters is ever to be realized the next approach must come from them. This government will send no more commissions to Washington. This country will listen respectfully to any representations the United States may make, but Canada has no more treaties to propose.

Reciprocity to-day is a far more live question across the border than it is in the Canadian cities. Both the Republicans and Democrats in the Presidential campaign have sought favor with the New England, and certain other border, states by professing their willingness to open tariff negotiations with Ottawa. It is hardly likely, however, that any proposition will come from either party to which Canada could listen. Certainly, the United States need look for no favors that are not likewise accorded to Britain. Moreover, unless some reasonable guarantee is forthcoming that the draft treaty would be accepted by the Washington Senate, which has insolently slain so many such engagements, it is a very great question whether Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues would feel like entering into negotiations at all. No doubt an agreement on fair lines, if one were obtainable, would strengthen Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration with the Canadian people, but there will have to be at least some likelihood of ultimate success before the Dominion will again waste her time and money over the subject.

RECIPROCITY TREATY OF 1854.

The Elgin-Marcy Treaty gave the American and Canadian fishermen fishing privileges on each other's coasts, allowed Canadian vessels the right of free navigation in Lake Michigan, gave to American craft the right to use our canal system along the Great Lakes and the river St. Lawrence and provided that the following articles should be admitted into each country free of duty:—Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds, fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables, undried and dried fruits, fish of all kinds, produce of fish and of all other creatures living in the water, poultry and eggs, hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, ores, or metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawn, manufactured; in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs, trees, pelts, wool, fish-oil, rice, broom corn and bark, gypsum, hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones, dye-stuffs, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco and rags.

EARLY RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

The first attempt to renew a reciprocal trade arrangement between the United States and Canada was made in 1866, the very year that the treaty of 1854 was repealed. Four Canadian delegates travelled to Washington and laid before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, an offer to extend the old reciprocity arrangement. This advance met with no response other than a suggested scheme from the Americans similar to the Continental Union plan put forward at a later day by Congressmen Hitt and Butterworth. The Canadian delegates would have none of this and in the year following the attention of the Canadian people was altogether taken up in the working out of Confederation.

In 1868 the Canadian Parliament added to the Customs Act a schedule of natural products such as animals, meats, fruits, fish, poultry, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, timber, lumber, etc., which were to be admitted free whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country free of duty.' This standing offer on our part, which found a place on the Canadian statute books until 1894, was never taken up.

Sir John Rose visited Washington in 1869 and was so exceptionally successful as to obtain a favorable report from the Committee on Ways and Means, which the House approved in the form of a motion favoring the conduct of reciprocity negotiations with this country. Nothing further came of it, however.

The basis of agreement offered by Sir John Rose in 1869, has never been officially made public, but upon the authority of the Hon. Mr. Huntingdon, who claimed to have seen the draft treaty itself, it was stated that the Canadian minister was willing to accept absolute free trade between the two countries. Whatever the offer was it was refused. The negotiations of 1869 occurred during the presidency of General Grant.

Two years later the United States National Board of Trade, and the Dominion Board of Trade, both placed themselves on record in favor of reciprocity.

Equally futile was the effort of Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues to associate reciprocity with the negotiation of the Washington Treaty. The British Commissioners were willing to concede access to the deep sea fisheries of Canada in return for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. But the American ministers answered that the 1854 treaty had proven unsatisfactory to their people, and that its re-enactment was not in their interests.

GEORGE BROWN'S RECIPROCITY OFFER.

When the Mackenzie Government came into office George Brown was sent to the American capital with instructions from his fellow ministers to offer a limited reciprocity in manufactures and an unlimited reciprocity in natural products, and also to pledge Canada to deepen her canals in return for reciprocity in the coasting trade. The list of manufactures subsequently agreed upon included agricultural implements, boots and shoes, cottons of various grades, cabinet ware, carriages, various classes of iron goods, leather, steam engines, cars and locomotives, satinets and tweeds, machinery of various kinds, etc. The Canadians refused to discriminate against Great Britain, or to admit manufactures from the States at the minimum duties that would compete with lines we already imported from the United Kingdom.

Brown and the resident British minister, Sir Edward Thornton, were rewarded by the preparation of a draft treaty, which was to continue for a period of twenty-one years, during which time Canada also undertook to extend the benefits of her fisheries to American fishermen, and to deepen her canals and abandon the arbitration then proceeding under the Washington treaty. There were to be equal rights by both nations in the coasting trade, and equal rights to the Canadian and American canals. The manufactures covered by the treaty were made subject to a sliding scale by which the duty rates would gradually be reduced till they were wiped out altogether.

In Canada this agreement was considered so favorable to the States that protests were lodged against its ratification. But there was a still stronger body of public opinion in its favor, and its acceptance at the hands of the American Senate would have probably kept Canada from the adoption of the highly protectionist tariff which came into force in the Dominion a few years later.

REJECTED BY CONGRESS.

As a matter of fact, however, the draft treaty came to naught. President Grant's message to Congress in presenting it was guarded and inconclusive, and the Senate refused to give effect to the instrument.

When the Conservative party was returned to power in 1878, and duties were raised against many lines of United States imports, Sir John A. Macdonald still kept open the offer of reciprocity to our neighbors. In fact the National Policy was justified as a possible means of forcing the States into giving our goods access to their country on more equitable terms.

Sir John's war cry was reciprocity of trade or reciprocity tariff!

Washington, however, as history shows, was not to be cudgelled into lowering her customs rates against Canadian imports. Instead the Republic kept on adding to its list of imposts, and the hope was present in the breast of many an American statesman of the day, that the Dominion would ultimately be driven into annexation.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S OFFER.

After the failure of George Brown's draft reciprocity agreement the question slept until the year 1885, when the fisheries dispute arose. Sir Charles Tupper offered to settle the fisheries question on the basis of an arrangement 'for greater freedom of commercial intercourse.' But the suggestion was refused point blank.

The detailed plan proposed to Washington by Sir Charles in 1888 was not given to the country at large, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking of these negotiations, said, in the House of Commons in 1899, that Sir Charles Tupper was the only Canadian, so far as he knew, who in negotiations with the Americans had 'offered to barter away certain privileges on the basis of unrestricted reciprocity.' Sir Charles denied ever having proposed unrestricted reciprocity, but admitted having made an unrestricted offer of reciprocity. It is quite safe to say, though, that Canadians at that time would have accepted almost any trade treaty that would pass the United States Senate. Canadian approaches, nevertheless, one and all, were rejected with ignominy.

CANADIAN DELEGATES SENT HOME.

In 1888 the Commercial Union proposals were put forward in Canada, and soon gained considerable support by reason of the men of eminence who lent themselves to the movement. In the general election campaign of 1891 the Liberals pledged themselves to secure a Reciprocity Treaty from the United States if they were returned to power. The Conservatives, however, deprived this cry of its potency by asserting that their government had actually entered upon negotiation with the Republic with this object in view. When the latter had won in the elections, in April, 1891, the Hon. George E. Foster, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper visited Washington for the purpose of carrying out their party's election pledges, but did not succeed in inducing the President, Mr. Harrison, or Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, even to meet them to discuss the subject of their mission. It was asserted by their opponents at the time, and is generally accepted as true, that their reception was an ungracious one, and that President Harrison made no attempt to conceal his resentment at the use that had been made of the previous negotiations in the Canadian election campaign.

NEGOTIATIONS OF 1892.

In February, 1892, Canadian Commissioners, in the persons of Sir John Thompson, the Hon. George E. Foster and the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, discussed reciprocity with the American State Department. The Canadian and American versions of the interviews that followed differ radically. The Canadian version, endorsed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, asserts that Mr. Blaine required that the two countries should have a uniform tariff as against the rest of the world. General J. W. Foster, who was present at the meetings, and who succeeded Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, explicitly denies this statement. Both versions agreed that the Canadians refused to present propositions for reciprocal trade which extended beyond the limit of natural products and that Mr. Blaine refused to consider propositions which did not include also an agreed list of manufactures. The result of these preliminary interchanges at all events was that the reciprocity question was dropped and the commissioners limited themselves to the debate of other questions.

This fruitless mission led the Opposition in Canada to charge the Commissioners with insincerity because it was as well known then as it is to-day that any attempt to secure a reciprocity treaty with the United States limited in its scope to natural products alone, must prove futile.

Under the Cleveland administration the Wilson Tariff became law in the United States, and with its reduced duties brought considerable comfort and relief to the Canadian agriculturists. This was the time when Canadians probably should have made a supreme effort to put trade relations between the two countries on a more sound footing. But the opportunity was allowed to slip and when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government took office in 1896 the chance was gone.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF.

In 1896, although the American State Department was still favorably inclined to Canadian reciprocity, the Senate had passed out of Democratic control and was again favorable to the high protectionist doctrine that found its expression in the Dingley tariff as soon as the Republicans under McKinley were returned to authority.

CANADA'S LAST OFFER.

The Liberal party, when it came into office in 1896, stood pledged to put forth one more effort to improve trade relations with the United States, and made reciprocity, therefore, one of the subjects of discussion for the Joint High Commission, whose sittings were conducted during the fall of 1898 and the winter of 1898-9. The Canadians entered into these negotiations prepared to make any reasonable concessions to the United States that would secure for us access to the United States market on favorable terms for our natural products.

The United States commissioners wanted the treaty to cover a large schedule of manufactured goods, which was unpopular among Canadian manufacturing interests. Many stumbling blocks arose. Nevertheless, before the commission concluded it was understood that a schedule had been arranged which provided practically for free trade in the products of the mines, for a considerable schedule of agricultural products, and for readjustment of the duty rates on certain manufactures. Upon this basis a draft treaty might possibly have been framed, but for the complete failure of negotiations in the matter of the Alaskan boundary dispute, the United States flatly refusing to apply to it the principle of reciprocity which it had itself insisted on in the case of Venezuela, being obviously determined to have its way, right or wrong. Since the Canadian representatives were unable to get justice from the United States in that connection they could do nothing but break off further negotiations in all the matters before the commission. Thus whatever tentative understanding had been reached in the matter of tariff readjustment fell to the ground and has never since been revived.

Canada flatly refused to talk reciprocity She regarded her territory as insolently invaded. Since the boundary dispute was terminated by the award of the one-sided tribunal that met in London, England, last year Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates are at liberty to take up the subject of reciprocity again, whenever a favorable opportunity may arise, but until some assurance is obtainable that the United States Senate would pass whatever draft was agreed upon the Canadian Cabinet will hardly court negotiations in which it would necessarily be at a disadvantage. Meanwhile, the rapid development of Canadian manufacturing and the potent and banded influence of the manufacturing interest acts as a growing obstacle in the way of securing such a treaty as would meet the views of the American public.

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THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A CAREER.

('T. P.'s Weekly,' London.)

Like the rest of the Civil Service the diplomatic career has been thrown open to examination, but, unlike the rest of the public service, appointments in and under the Foreign Office are confined to what is known as 'limited' competition. That is to say, the mere passing of an examination is not all that is required of a candidate. He must, in fact, get a nomination before he can compete, and he must be of the stamp of man who is suitable for so peculiar and confidential a service. All foreigners are particular on points of etiquette and good manners, but more especially those who hold official rank, and hence it is obviously necessary that candidates for a diplomatic career should be well-bred gentlemen, capable of holding their own with polished men of the world, brought up at punctilious and precedent-loving courts. Tact and savoir-faire are, perhaps, more needed than brains now that the telegraph has enabled difficult questions to be settled in Downing Street, for diplomacy is still an old-world science, and one for which a long apprenticeship is needed.

It is only the fact that the United States have little or nothing to do with the first-rate powers that renders it possible for them to continue without a properly trained diplomatic service, but it is absolutely necessary that the staff of H. M. Embassies should be imbued with the traditions of the service, as we touch foreign nations at every point, and all over the world. More desolating wars have been brought about by ill-manners—frequently deliberate, it is true—than any but close students of history are aware. The candidate who is allowed to enter for a 'limited' competition finds himself confronted by a pretty stiff examination. He has to pass in arithmetic, handwriting and orthography, English composition, précis writing, French German, general intelligence, geography and history. These subjects are obligatory, and in addition, the optional subjects are any two of the following languages: Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Modern Greek and Arabic. The papers are not at all easy, and the examination is a sufficiently severe ordeal for a youth between nineteen and twenty-five; but supposing it successfully passed, the difficulties are by no means over.

The Civil Service Commissioners having granted him a certificate, the candidate becomes an attaché, but for two years he is on probation, and draws no pay. During that time he must be employed for six months in the Foreign Office, and for a year at one of the embassies or missions abroad, or else in the Foreign Office for eighteen months, and the probationary period is prolonged until he has fulfilled these conditions. Some there are who never get beyond this period of trial, and as it is impossible for the young diplomatist to live on his pay until he is well up among the second secretaries, it is absolutely necessary that he should be in possession of private means to the extent of at least three hundred pounds a year.

In the Foreign Office the newcomers are taught the routine of a chancellery, and in the old office in Whitehall Gardens, which was in use before the present building was erected, the younger clerks used to play many practical jokes. Sir Edward Hertslet tells how across the road from the attic, or 'nursery,' in which the youngsters were lodged, there were certain pretty dressmakers, and the 'frivolous youth' were in the habit of greeting the girls every morning. In the nursery there was one clerk with a very red head. If the former opened his window first, the girls opposite, who generally worked with their windows open, would call out, 'Good morning. Turnips; how's Carrots?' And should the latter be the first to appear the salutation would me, 'Good morning, Carrots; how's Turnips?'

When the two years of probation are duly accomplished, the attaché will be granted a commission as third secretary, with the magnificent salary of a hundred and fifty pounds a year, provided that his general conduct and character have been satisfactory, and that the minister under whom he last served certifies that he understands and speaks French well, and also one other foreign language. But in addition to his salary the energetic third secretary may get an allowance of a hundred pounds a year for knowledge of public law, provided he can persuade the examiners of his learning, and a further hundred pounds a year if he has a competent knowledge of one of half a dozen Oriental languages while serving in any country in which such language is vernacular. The next step is to become a second secretary, with a salary of from three hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds a year. But even so he is still more or less in statu pupillari, for the head of every mission has on Jan. 1 in each year to report confidentially to the Secretary of State on the way in which the second and third secretaries and attachés to his mission have discharged their duties, and such reports are duly considered before any promotion or increase of pay is accorded to the persons to whom they apply. Moreover, the juniors are not allowed to stand on their dignity, for they may be sent indiscriminately either to an embassy or to a mission, without reference to their previous employment, so that they have no right to complain if they are sent from a higher to a lower post.

But it does not follow by any means that the young diplomatist will spend all his time abroad, for it is within the power of the Secretary of State to allow second and third secretaries and attachés to exchange for a time their duties with clerks of the two junior classes in the Foreign Office. There is a pleasant tradition in the outside world that life in the Foreign Office consists in a gallant attempt to kill time in the morning by the aid of the 'Times,' and in the afternoon by the aid of the evening papers. This may have been the case fifty years ago before the war of Italian Independence, which really commenced the series of European wars and complications that has given so much work to diplomatists ever since. At a time of crisis the work can only be compared to that at a big newspaper office. Even Sunday labor is not unknown where there is great pressure. A story is told of a famous foreign minister who, at a period of very delicate negotiations, came down to the Foreign Office one Sunday morning during church time accompanied by his wife. Not finding the head of the department at his post he inquired of one of the junior clerks where Mr. —— was, and on being told that he was at church his lordship expressed some surprise, and was beginning to get indignant on the subject when he was stopped by Lady ——, who said: 'But you know, my dear, some people go to church on Sundays.' The Foreign Secretary evidently felt that this was rather an awkward remark in the circumstances, for he said no more, but went off to his own room. It frequently happens that when there is a crisis in Eastern or Far Eastern affairs the clerks belonging to the department in question, as well as one of the librarians, are in attendance on Sundays.

The secretary who sticks to the service may become Secretary of Legation or Embassy, Minister Resident, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, and, finally, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Those who reach the higher ranks are few, for posts are scarce, and a man needs good luck and influence as well as skill in handling delicate negotiations, before he can get the chance of being entrusted with an embassy. The majority of those who enter the service never rise to these dazzling heights, for it must be understood that the diplomatic service differs in this respect from other services in that the Foreign Secretary can recommend any person, even though he is not in the diplomatic service, for the higher and more responsible posts in it; and that generally in regard to all promotions he is not restricted by claims founded on seniority or membership of the service in making any selection.

On the whole, diplomacy is more honorable than lucrative, and no consideration of money-making enters into it. But it has its compensations; an unquestioned position, as a rule plenty of society, and interesting work. The diplomatist sees men and cities, and acquires a wide knowledge of the world. He looks on at, and very frequently helps in, the making of history. As a young man he is shifted from one end of the earth to the other every two years, and acquires that experience of which he hopes to make the fullest use in his later middle age. For him the saddest time of life is old age; for the man who was for many years a principal figure at a foreign court retires on a pension to find his life-work unknown except to a few, and to be forgotten even by those few after the lapse of half a dozen years.

GROG IN THE NAVY.

Miss Agnes Weston, whose efforts on behalf of Jack ashore are well known, gives it as her opinion, in the 'Sunday Strand,' that the grog habit is dying out. She believes if the government, in their wisdom, would make it worth a man's while to forego his grog, there would be an almost unanimous response. 'You see, a man can't throw his grog away, for that would be destroying the King's stores. He can't give it away, for that's against the regulations. He can only drink it, or forego it and take about a farthing a day in lieu of it.' Thousands do it, nevertheless, adds Miss Weston, 'to their great honor.'—'Westminster Gazette'

Advertisements.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON

HAWARDEN.

(The 'Commonwealth,' London.)

Buckley Knoll, high over Hawarden woods, is ringed round by a view such as makes England what she is to those who love her. It lies there outspread far and wide, making so much out of so little. There are no strong features anywhere: no heights: no deeps: no amazements. But, everywhere, it endears itself by its enticing simplicities, and by its tender vagueness. Its dimpled surface, its rippling lines, its airy horizons, its melting outlines, its nestling homes, its green greys, its sunlit haze, its shadowy gleams, its sky-blue distances, win our delighted assent. We lean on its securities. We feed on its delicacies. It speaks to us from every side, with the silence of a sure friendship. It laps us round in its comfortable peace. That is England: as you see it from the knoll. Your eye sweeps it all in, from the far cone of the Wrekin over the close blue wooded expanse of the Vale of Shrewsbury, round to the crag of Tarporley and the strange lump of Beaston. And here, at your feet, beyond the long Rides of Eaton, lies Chester, ruddy and brown, with its square-towered Cathedral girt by sandstone walls. Delamere Forest drops down into the Cheshire flats by the sharp egde of Alderley. Beyond, there is a venomous cloud hanging low over Runcorn; and, far away, beyond the tower of Moseley Hill Church, the dun brooding brown in the sky tells where Liverpool lies hid. But all is clear again where the Wirrall spreads itself out across those wide Sands O'Dee, which have been immortalized by the magic of an immemorial refrain. Only, here and there, below Hawarden town, a big ugly batch of chimneys, by Dee-side, belch out smoke, and speak of corrugated iron, sent out to make South Africa hideous. Right away, there is the clear light in the sky which is thrown up by the open sea: and, to the west, we follow the dropping lines of the first Welsh hills, crowned by the mighty mother, Moel Vamma, with its high temple flung up against the far sky line, like some Hellenic shrine, yet dedicated we are bound to confess, not to Apollo of the Curving bow, or Artemis with the quiver changing on her white shoulder, but to the sacred memory of King George the Third.

That is what you see, as you sit there: and, in the centre amid its thick woods, between us and the plain, you catch, in the last clump, the grey walls of Hawarden's ruined Keep, and below it, you feel the presence of the new Castle in its rolling park. That is the scenery that made Hawarden so absorbing a delight to the man through whom it has become a household word to all Englishmen. Every spot in it is associated with him. There is the ridge along which every morning, wet or dry, he strode to early service, bending, in his last years, with the plaid shawl thrown rounrd his shoulders, like some fine white old Scotch shepherd moving through the mist.

There is the place where we saw him fell a tree, and stood round at the crisis, waiting for the crash, while he drove in the last strokes with shirt open at the neck and the brow beaded with the sweat of fierce labor; and Mrs. Gladstone cried, 'William! William! Come away,' as the tree tottered to its fall. There is the walk through the woods where he stood and spoke serious prophetic words, as from an old man whose day was nearly done, to those who were to serve the Church that he had loved so passionately, in after years when he was gone; bidding them hope ever against hope, and never lose heart or faith. There, topping the trees, is the low peak of the tower-roof, where Hawarden Church holds all the memories of that deep rolling voice, that could be heard through the dim murmur of the prayers, rich, and mellow in its north-country fulness.

How strangely thin and unoccupied it seems, now that it holds him no more! Again, there is brought home to one the vacancy of the present hour, the smallness of the present breed.

What was it that he had? What is it that we miss? First of all, I think, it is driving-power. There are men living who can say things forcibly, and can give us a sudden shock. But, then, it seems to come to a check; it goes no further. We feel a quiver; but, after all, are not impelled any whither. We stand just where we did. Nothing happens to push the matter through—to sweep us, one and all, into the current to over-leap the obstacle, to bear things forwards irresistibly. The effort is made, and, then, finishes. All things abide as they were from the beginning. That is what he never tolerated. When he began, he went on. There was no holding back, no reserve, no relapse. Things were set in motion. Advantages were pushed home. No one could help feeling the pressure, the momentum, the energetic compulsion. The world became alive. We were no longer drifting shadows, ghostly and impotent. something was up and doing.

Driving-power! No doubt, the longing for this is why men turn to the one and only man who appears to possess a scrap of it. And, therefore, it is, that Mr. Chamberlain is able to survive his riddled statistics, his cheap economic sophistries, his dubious promises. 'Once upon a time there lived a man. Here is the solitary specimen that we possess. We must make the best of that. At least, he is more alive than the rest.' So people feel; and, for the hope of this, condone the logic that has sunk to the level of Mr. Chaplin. We who remember, feel the contrast more vividly than the likeness; and murmur sadly to ourselves, 'Yes! Once upon a time there was a man!'

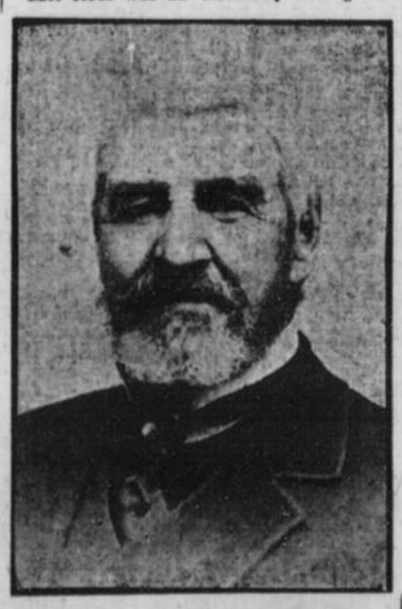
Then, again, this driving-power, so paramount in its energy, told of the religious convictions which lay behind it. That was his cardinal note; that is what we miss, now, on every side. For him, what we had to do, was a spiritual mission; it had the unconquerable force of a religion. Here was, indeed, our 'Adam Wayne'—our imperious Provost of Notting Hill. He took it all seriously. 'Mr. Gladstone is always in deadly earnest, even in the sticking on of a postage stamp.' So said an onlooker. No quiver of a grin from the scoffing Mephisto ever ruffled the steady depth of his convictions. He never, for a moment, stepped outside what he was intent upon, and caught sight of the fun of it, and the silliness of it all, to the cool spectator. No Dipsychus he! No sneering spirit went behind each motive and impulse, and laughed through it. No Auberon Quin, no Piccadilly wit, lurked, for him, round the corner, and reduced life to the dimensions of a seedy joke. That mood never overtook him. He never caught sight, even for a passing second, of the dreadful comicality of his 'Notting Hill.' He held himself inside his cause; and, from inside, he knew only its greatness and its glory. 'Notting Hill' would serve, as well as any other spot, for the scene of the Eternal Tragedy of man. Whatever the matter in hand, however temporary and commonplace in itself, it had, for him, the solemnity of a holy mission; it was transfigured by the light from within. Therefore, he threw into the task set him the might of a kindled imagination, and the irresistible authority of conscience. No wonder that things began to move and happen, when he came along.

But, now, we are shadows, ineffectual and thin; and the laugh of Auberon Quin is in our ears; and the Harwarden wods are empty.—H. S. H Holland.

THE LATE MR. ROSS.

At Dewittville on Tuesday, Nov. 8, Mr. William Ross, one of the pioneers and most highly respected residents of the Chateauguay district, Huntingdon County, passed away at the age of eighty years and eight months. During all his life Mr. Ross had never known a day's illness, but about a week ago he was seized with a severe attack of pneumonia, which carried him off.

Mr. Ross was an unusually strong and



THE LATE MR. WILLIAM ROSS.

active man and during the past summer, indeed, up to the time he was taken ill, he was about his splendid farm directing operations, and was able to assist with harvesting and ploughing and other work as usual. His death is deeply regretted throughout the county, where he was so widely and favorably known.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross celebrated their golden wedding in March of last year. Mrs. Ross survives, with four sons and four daughters. The sons are Dr.' J. J. Ross, of Montreal; Dr. James Ross, of Dundas, Ont.; and Messrs. W. B. Ross and Andrew Ross, of Ormstown, Que. The daughters are Mrs. D. Pringle, Mrs. James I. Roy, Mrs. A. E. Smaill and Miss I. Ross. Mr. Ross was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The funeral took place at Huntingdon.

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HERE ARE THE SYMPTOMS WHICH TELL OF A CONGESTED LIVER, AND INDICATE THE NEED OF

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Kidney-Liver Pills.

The tongue is coated, the appetite is impaired, digestion is deranged, the bowels are constipated, and there are feelings of fullness and soreness about the liver.

You may have headache and dizziness, pains in the limbs, feverishness, yellowness of the eye and skin, depression of spirits, and irritability of temper.

So great is the influence of the liver on the other organs of the body, that once it is deranged, the whole system seems to be upset.

There are no means by which you can so quickly and certainly obtain relief from torpid, sluggish liver action as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One pill at bedtime, and the result is a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems and new vigor and regularity for liver, kidneys, and bowels.

No family medicine has been more extensively used in Canada than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and none has such a reputation for reliability and certainty of action.

Enliven the action of the liver by this well-known treatment, and you ensure good digestion and regular action of the bowels—the foundation of good health.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

STORY OF A WHALE HUNTER

ADVENTURES AND PROFITS OF A HAZARDOUS BUSINESS.

Within the entire range of natural history there is nothing, in my opinion, which can give to the general student a more profound interest than the whale, and nothing in all the various pursuits of mankind possesses a more exciting and thrilling field of adventure than that of hunting the whale, says a writer in 'Forest and Stream.'

My experiences as a whaler have been chiefly as an officer, and I have both made and lost a good deal of money sailing from New London and New Bedford.

If we can believe anything that is asserted by the wise average man of science, the whale would never make a fish stew, as it is in reality a quadruped. It is a warm-blooded animal, and those appendages called fins or flippers are in reality its legs; its heart is like that of man and other mammals, having two cavities and doing double duty in the line of circulating blood. It is not the offspring of an egg, but is born alive. What are generally called the blowholes of the whale are really nothing but its nostrils. The whalebone of commerce comes from the jaw of the animal, and is found only in the variety known as the Greenland or right whale.

While the whalebone whale has no teeth, those of the sperm whale are carried in the lower jaw; and as to the size which these creatures attain it may be stated that they have been known to measure 100 feet in length and to have weighed nearly 250 tons. We often hear the remark that something we see 'is very like a whale,' and yet there are several animals to which we may truthfully apply that remark, namely, the dolphin, porpoise, grampus, bottle nose manatee, sea elephant and narwhal, or sea unicorn. Nor will I stop to give all the particulars bearing upon the equipment of a whaling ship, but proceed at once with some of my adventures.

And first, in fancy, let us take a little run in the South Atlantic. We are in the vicinity of a great plain of seaweed, which is the favorite food of the right whale, and they are numerous in that vicinity. One of the crew has ascended to the 'crow's nest,' for you must understand that it is desirable to discover a whale or a school of them before we come near enough to see them from the deck.

The boats are ready, equipped with harpoons and lances and rope, the crews duly assigned, when lo! from the crow's nest' comes the cry, 'There she blows!' 'Where away?' 'Abeam, to the leeward, sir.' 'How far off?' 'Two miles, sir.' 'Let us know when the ship heads for her.' 'Ay, ay, sir!' 'Keep her off—hard up the helm!' 'Hard up it is, sir.' 'Steady! S-t-e-a-d-y!' 'There she blows! A large right whale with her calf, sir, heading right at us. Very large. There she blows! Now half a mile off and feeding, sir, and coming right toward us!' We lower away and are off. Now it is that you see the advantage of the drill we have practiced for many days.

Every movement must be quick and sure, with no guessing or questioning what is best. There goes the great mother whale, followed by her offspring, both of them moving slowly and not heeding the coming danger. The boat has reached her side, a fearful flurry of excitement follows among the crew. One, two, and perhaps three lances are thrown, and away she goes, coloring the ocean with her blood, dragging the rope with fearful rapidity, then stops, goes into what we call a flurry, or her death agony, when she swims with her head out of the water, making a circuit of miles and lashing the sea into foam with her tail, and as she grows weaker and weaker slackens her pace, straightens herself out upon the water on her side, and with her head invariably toward the east dies. If the wind is blowing the sea makes a clear breach over her as if she were a rock, and this has sometimes deceived the mariner. I remember one instance where a captain reported in New York the discovery of a rock in the track to Europe, and suggested that this had perhaps been the cause of many shipwrecks, when he had only been deceived by a dead whale.

It has frequently happened in my experience that a whale after being harpooned has turned in anger upon his pursuers, and with his great flukes shattered their boat to pieces and killed many men; and I have also known a whale when angry to raise himself so far out of water as to look like a man on his feet, and then to let himself down with a crash upon the ill-fated boat. And then the speed with which the whale can move is a continual wonder with all those who have hunted them. The quickness and facility with which they can use their monstrous flukes is only equalled by the coachman's whip. It was never my fate to be seriously injured by an angry whale, but they have frequently suggested very decided thoughts of eternity.

Once a fellow dragged me downward into the sea 'full forty fathoms,' judging by my feelings; and on another occasion I happened to be on the back of a big sperm whale when he made a start, and, holding on to the harpoon, I travelled for a short time in a circle at the rate of thirty miles an hour, when I thought it expedient to slide into the sea, and trust to being picked up by one of the boats forming the hunting party. And what will strike you as a fish story, but it is true, before I was rescued I actually went within an ace of swimming directly into the mouth of another whale which was strolling along the spot as if anxious to inquire about the general commotion going on.

The largest right whale I ever saw was captured off the Kamschatk coast by one of my crews, and it was during the same year that I procured a full ship of 3,200 barrels of oil and 40,000 pounds of whalebone within the space of sixty days. When the monster just mentioned was killed the sea was very rough. After the boats had been lowered, it was necessary to move them with great care, lest an unlucky wave should carry us on top of the whale, and this actually happened, for when I called upon the harpooner to fasten he did so, when our boat was instantly thrown upward, and one man killed. Fortunately, before the boat filled, I had time to put a fatal lance into the whale, and we were rescued by another boat.

As I was getting in I saw near by the body of the killed man, in a standing position, a few feet below the surface of the water, when by diving I caught him by the ear, but a big wave came, causing me to lose my hold, and the body of our brave comrade went down out of sight in the blue waters. Into this whale we were obliged to send a succession of lances, and he spouted blood and disgorged food for six hours, having in that time lost what we estimated at a hundred barrels of blood alone. But I must tell you something more about this hero of Kamschatka. He was as long as our ship and she measured 120 feet; his greatest girth 75 feet, head 30 feet long, and flukes 30 feet broad. His lips alone made thirty barrels of oil; throat and tongue the same amount, and the total yield of his blubber 240 barrels. The bone taken from the inside of his mouth weighed 2,800 pounds, and his market value, according to the prices of oil and bone then ruling, $18,600.

'And now, without going into all the particulars as to how we hunters of the sea do our work when preparing our game for preservation, I will give you a few facts which have come to my personal knowledge bearing upon the natural history of the whale. Here, for example, is a fact which I have not seen mentioned in any authentic books. On taking off the skin of a whale, you come to the blubber, which rests upon the flesh or muscle, and this I have found to be covered with a fine hair or fur, about an inch long; to this fur is attached a black pigment which answers the purpose and is used by the sailors as you would a common soap; but the significance of this fact is that in reality it makes the whale a fur-bearing animal.

And now about their numbers. I have sailed a thousand miles without seeing even the sign of a whale; and yet in the North Pacific I have on several occasions looked upon a thousand or more individuals of the sperm variety in one great school, covering the sea, apparently, to the horizon, and when tumbling and rolling and pitching and spouting they have presented a scene of grandeur and confusion which no pen could possibly describe. In these schools there is always one fellow swimming in the centre who seems to be the leader of his host, and he is called by the sailors the Old Soldier. And I may also here mention the curious fact that when you strike a whale with the lance and he makes a demonstration with his tail the entire herd go through precisely the same motion, as if influenced by a kind of magnetism.

'Nor should I omit an allusion to the almost human intelligence of the whale. I have known them to lie perfectly still long enough to let me get within reach of their flukes, and then suddenly turn upon the boat and crush it with their capacious jaws; and thus have I seen them watch for and destroy a number of boats and kill a number of men. All this is very unkind on the part of the kingly creatures of the ocean, but I have never been disposed to blame them for any of their savage eccentricities. Not only are they hunted and killed by the Yankee race, but they have a more terrible enemy that goes by the name of the "killer." This creature is serpent-like in appearance, armed with sharp teeth, and as the right whale often swims with his mouth open, the killer fastens himself on his tongue. When thus attacked the whale is greatly alarmed and utters a bellowing sound, which may be heard a distance of ten miles, meanwhile lashing the sea into foam with his flukes. After the killer has eaten away the tongue, then, as a matter of course, the whale dies from starvation.

But again, to look upon a pair of whales when fighting with each other is a sight that can never be forgotten. I have seen an old fellow, after coming out of such a conflict, with his jawbones bent all out of place, and with fearful gashes on his head and all along his body. When thus fighting—and the leaders of the various schools often come together—they roar, which resembles distant thunder, and the spray which they often scatter into the air reminds one of the surf on a rocky shore. And then they are so ferocious. During the Rebellion it was my fortune to participate in two battles, but the terror I then experienced was not to be compared with that caused by a fight between angry whales in the North Pacific.

And here comes in an incident which happened to me at New Zealand a great many years ago. I had killed a whale, and having stripped off the blubber cast off the carcass. The wind and tide landed it high and dry on the shore. A few weeks afterward, on visiting this spot, I found that a whole family of natives had eaten their way into the carcass and turned it into a habitation. This was anything but a 'sweet home,' and its influence—such as it was—pervaded the whole country for miles around.

CANNIBALS AWAITING A SHIPWRECK.

('Atlantic Monthly.')

At eleven o'clock at night, while the captain and myself were engaged on deck in our usual game, the second officer, Mr. McFarland, came up excitedly and said, 'Captain Mather, there are breakers ahead.' The islands had been visible for a day or so, and now were not far distant on either hand.

We went to the bow, and looked and listened. The roar of the breakers was as audible as that of the surf on the south shore of Long Island. The night was clear, and the light of the moon and the stars was brilliant. The wind had almost died away, the canvas was full spread; the sails hanging idly, occasionally flapping. We soon found that a very strong current was setting us in rapidly toward the breakers, and that the wind wholly failed to help us counter it. We at once equipped two large boats with studding sails and halyards for two lines, manned the boats with six oarsmen each, and lowered them from the davits. They instantly took hold of the ship, and the twelve oars were vigorously pulled. With the utmost exertion of the oarsmen for hours, the ship only swung round, head on to the current, and the men could barely hold the ship steady.

With the aid of the glass we saw thousands of natives at points on the shores, evidently waiting for our approach, and expecting disaster. They were reputed to be cannibals, and our chances were discussed with considerable interest. The captain, then in reduced flesh, assured the chief officer, unusually plump and fleshy, that he (the chief officer) would be roasted and carved first, and that he (the captain) would be kept a while at least till they could fatten him. After several hours' of toil and tension a breeze—a blessed breeze, a favorable breeze—sprang up, filled our sails, and enabled us to claw off, and slowly round the southern islands of the group.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

('Washington Post.')

'All this talk about Vice-President Corral being selected because President Diaz was anxious to lay down the reins of government and had picked Senor Corral as his successor is absurd,' said Dr. Ignacio Capitillo, of the city of Mexico. 'The President and Vice-President will be inaugurated in December for terms of eight years, and so far as I know or the people of Mexico believe, the President is willing to serve out the full term, if he lives and his health does not fail.

'The truth of the matter is that Senor Mariscal, the Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs, or Senor Limantour, the Minister of Finance, could have had the office of Vice-President if he had been willing to take it. They both declined to permit their names to be considered, and for this reason Senor Corral was chosen. I do not mean to say he is not able and popular, but the other men would have been given the votes of the people if they had chosen to make the race.

'Of course, in the event President Diaz should die or retire from office before the expiration of his term, he would be succeeded by Vice-President Corral; but if the President should serve out his term, there will be a new election, and the people of Mexico will choose the man they want for the office.

'We are going to celebrate the inauguration of the President and Vice-President by a fete that will last two weeks. There will be feasting and rejoicing and many fine spectacles every day for that time. I am now on my way home to take part in this celebration.'

LETTER FROM MARTIN LUTHER.

('London Telegraph.')

A hitherto unknown letter from Martin Luther to Princess Margaret von Anhalt has just been discovered in the State archives of the Saxon town of Zerbst. Luther, writing on Nov. 4, 1519, excuses himself for his long absence from Desau, and states his intention of visiting the town shortly, 'provided his visit would not displease a certain person, for the wind blows unfavorably for him from Leipsic and Merseburg.' The letter is signed 'Your Highness's Chaplain, Martin Luther.'

Another letter of Luther's is now being quoted in the German press as bearing on the Lippe-Detmold question. It runs as follows:

'Must all those who have been born Princes and noblemen remain Princes and noblemen? What harm is done by a Prince choosing one of the bourgeoisie, and contenting himself with the lot of a middle-class burgher; or, on the other hand, by a noble lady choosing a citizen? That the nobility should only marry the nobility will not be beneficial in the long run. Even if we are unequal in the face of the world, before God we are all equal as Adam's children and God's creatures.

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MONTREAL.

Appetite Was Poor.

Dizzey Most of The Time.

Could Not Sleep at Night.

Many people are unaware of having anything wrong with their heart or nerves till some little excitement or overwork makes them feel faint and dizzy, or perhaps simply going up or down stairs causes dizziness and specks to float before the eyes. People troubled in this way should heed the warning, and not fail to take treatment before something more serious occurs.

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Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

We do not claim that they will cure chronic heart disease, but we do claim that they will strengthen the weak heart, and build up the shaky nerve system.

Here is what Mrs. Sidney Hoffman, Hillside, Ont., says :—

"I was troubled greatly with my heart, and was so very nervous that the least little thing startled me.

"My appetite was very poor; I could not sleep at nights, and was dizzy most of the time. I took three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am very pleased to say that they did me a wonderful lot of good."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25. All druggists, or mailed direct.

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CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association was held on Tuesday and Wednesday under exceptionally favorable conditions in the Granite Rink, Church street. Toronto has had this year for the first time a provincial fruit, flower and honey show. At the opening of the session among the bee-keepers present were Messrs. J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville, president; H. G. Sibbald, first vice-president; R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, second vice-president; William Couse, Streetsville; William McEvoy, Woodburn; J. K. Darling, Almonte; R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; W. J. Brown, Pendleton; Morley Pettit, Belmont; W. Grieve, Brantford; J. L. Georgeau, Cobourg; J. D. Colson, Purbrook; John Armstrong, Streetsville; R. A. Morrison, Cataraqui; James Stover, Lindsay; W. J. Craig, editor 'Canadian Bee Journal,' Brantford; N. J. Smart, Collingwood; E. Dickenson, North Glanford; James Jack, Cayuga; F. J. Miller, London, and John Fixter, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Mr. Sparling occupied the chair, and in his opening address stated that the past winter had been one unusually severe. This had been followed on the whole with a summer unusually severe. In connection with the foul brood, Mr. Dryden had advised that the appointment of inspectors be kept in the hands of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. It was to be regretted that there was no data as to whether there was less or more foul brood in the province.

Mr. Sparling advised a record to be kept by the inspector, this to be handed down from year to year.

EXTRACTED HONEY.

Mr. Morley Pettit, Belmont, stated in his address upon the subject of 'Extracted honey,' that honey production depended upon weather, locality and bees. Weather was beyond our control, but should be carefully studied in the operations on the farm. Locality should be studied and chosen with great care; the soil should be moist and there should be present flora of the honey-bearing varieties. He advocated the Italian bee, with perhaps a dash of the Carmolan. He advocated in hives uniformity, especially as to the frame, and he favored for extracted honey the 12-frame Langstroth. He used a six-frame reversible machine, with self-straining attachment for extracting. This did rapid work. Honey should be well refined before extracting. The management all the year round had a direct bearing upon the harvest.

Mr. R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, opened the discussion. He said the production of extracted honey was of great importance. Quality should be aimed at as well as quantity.

COMB HONEY.

The question drawer was then taken up by the president. In reply to a question concerning the production of comb honey, Mr. Holtermann stated that in his opinion in a section where there were breaks between in the honey flow then Italian and Carmolan were the best. The Carmolan swarmed too much. The right strain of Carmolan bees mixed with the Italian would be suitable.

Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, Galt, stated that a mixture of Italian and Black for returns was better than Black.

When shall we put sections in hive before or after swarming?

Mr. Alpaugh—'I like to put my sections on before they swarm, in good time.

Mr. H. G. Sibabld, Claude, gave an address upon the subject of foul brood in the evening. He dwelt upon the great danger of the disease and the necessity of every one engaed in bee-keeping becoming thoroughly conversant with its symptoms, treatment and cause. A lengthy discussion followed, in which Messrs. A. E. Hoshal, Prof. Harrison, J. J. Harley and others took part.

Mr. John Fixter, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave the results of a series of experiments in connection with the management of bees during the winter. Sanfoin clover was also recommended as a honey and fodder crop.

Mr. F. J. Miller, London, spoke upon the prevention of swarming, many taking part in the discussion which followed.

A JOINT MEETINFG.

The Tuesday evening meeting was a joint meeting of fruit growers, horticulturists and bee-keepers. The Hon. John Dryden was in the chair.

An address of welcome was given by Mayor Urquahart, the chairman, Mr. Dryden then gave an address, in which he said that the world was getting its eyes opened to what Canada could do in the production of fruit, honey and flowers. He stated that he knew that Great Britain could use not only our fruit, but our honey. Something should be done to secure better freight rates, but it should be done by some one not personally interested, one not personally engaged in the production of the article.

THE HONEY BEE.

Prof. Fletcher, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave an address on 'The Honey Bee.' Prof. Fletcher spoke of the great value of the bee as an agent in the pollenization of fruit or flowers. There was great diversity of methods of securing fertilization. Darwin had justly stated that nature abhors self-fertilization. It was disadvantageous for a blossom to fertilize itself. Two great influences do this, the one by elements, the other by insects. Of the insects, the honey bee was the best, and the most available. Some pollen grains were very light. He knew of an instance where pollen grains of pine had been carried over the water two hundred miles. Some flowers produced pollen which was actually poisonous to its own flower. Fruit-growers are beginning to keep bees in a small way, and these were amply repaid by the work of fertilization the bees did.

Mr. C. C. James, M.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, followed, giving an address upon the resources, progress and greatness of Ontario and Canadian agriculture.

Music, vocal and instrumental, was a pleasant feature of the occasion.

DISEASES OF BEE LARVAE.

The first address on Wednesday morning was by Prof. F. C. Harrison, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He congratulated the association upon the amalgamation for convention purposes of the fruit-growers and horticulturists. This appeared to him to be a good move. He understood the association had actually discussed the advisability of keeping more bees. He thought this not right. Something should be done to develop markets. Instruction should be given in apiaries. His subject, 'The Diseases of Bee Larvae,' was then given. New diseases had been found in the United States. One class was contagious, another was not. The means of contagion was through bees entering the wrong hive, insterting diseased combs into healthy hives, using as a foundation wax from a diseased colony which has been improperly boiled, transferring bees into hives that have been inhabited by a diseased colony without first thoroughly disinfecting it, placing a hive upon a stand previously occupied by a diseased colony, the handling of healthy colonies by the bee-keeper after manipulating diseased hives, the introduction of a diseased queen, healthy bees visiting flowers which may have been infected by diseased bees. He had mentioned these as far as he could judge in the order of danger of infection. Prof. Harrison gave a number of instances where the germ had been found in the ovaries of the queen and even in the egg. As to flowers, it was simply a laboratory experiment. It was difficult to prove, but he felt personally convinced that it could be thus transmitted.

Mr. J. L. Byers asked if there was evidence that it could be done.

Prof. Harrison replied that he had found germs which gave growth in wax. Where boiling was done there was less danger. It had never been shown clearly that the disease had actually been transmitted in that way. An instance was given by a bee-keeper. He had made a foundation from wax out of diseased stock. No foul brood had developed.

It was shown that there was a conflict in experiences between science and practical experience, and it was thought that the two sides should in unison conduct experiments.

In the afternoon Mr. A. E. Hostal, Beamsville, gave a demonstrative talk upon the management of bees. Mr. W. J. Craig, Editor of the 'Canadian Bee Journal,' Brantford, followed, upon 'The Influence of Bee Journals.' The address was well received and it was felt that Canadians should give first support to their own Canadian literature.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Mr. H. G. Sibbald, Claude, president; Mr. R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, vice-president; Mr. F. J. Miller, London, second vice-president; Messrs. W. J. Brown, Pendleton; J. K. Darling, Almonte; M. B. Holmes, Athens; R. Lowey, Cherry Valley; J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville; Jacob Alpsangle, Galt; Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside; G. A. Deadman, Brussels; Dennis Nolan, Newtonrobinson; Prof. Harrison, O.A.C., Guelph, directors; Inspector of Apiaries, Mr. Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; assistant inspector, Mr. F. A. Gemmell, London.

Toronto was selected as the next place of meeting.

In his annual address Mr. R. F. Holterman, president, urged on his listeners that greater knowledge and greater care were necessary if the industry were to prosper. He also dwelt on the great need for the fostering care of the government.

'In the 'Canadian Bee Journal' for September appears a letter from the veteran statistician in the Department of Agriculture for the Dominion, Mr. George Johnston, which reads in part as follows: "We certainly had a severe loss in our bees here. I lost all I had in Nova Scotia. East of the Ottawa I think more than 75 percent of the colonies were lost. That would mean 53,000 or 54,000 colonies dead, leaving not more than 17,000 that came through the winter, while 50 percent loss west of the Ottawa would leave the stock of bees not more than 60,000, giving in all 77,000 where the census of 1901 gave a total of 190,000. This is a terrible death rate, and at $2 a colony the loss through winter's action would not be far from a quarter of a million dollars for bees alone, to say nothing of the loss of honey through not having the bees. If the whole 77,000 give off two swarms this season, we would still be 69,000 to 70,000 colonies short of what we were in 1900."

In estimating the financial loss, we must remember that a great many of the combs and hives in which the bees perished have become useless, the combs having been destroyed by that enemy (and friend of the bee-keeper)—the moth. The hives sometimes find a market at a loss, but quite often the moth renders them partially valueless, carelessness and time completing the work of destruction. Three or four dollars per colony would be a very conseravtive estimate of the loss in bees and hives. Again, the majority of the colonies that survived were in too weak a condition to take proper advantage of the honey flow when it came, resulting in the loss through lack of workers of a large percentage of nectar which might have been harvested.

Looking at it from a national standpoint, there would be a financial loss to the industry from which it will take years to recover.

The moisture given off by the bees should be expelled from the hive. After allowing in outside wintering sufficient packing to protect from cold, there are two methods advocated. By means of one the fresh air is brought in at the entrance of the hive, and the air laden with moisture and carbonic acid gas carried off at the same opening.

The other method is to bring in the pure air at the entrance and carry the foul air by the pressure from the fresh air entering the hive and the natural tendency for the warmed air to rise by these means to carry the exhausted air through the packing above.

Mr. Arthur C. Miller, in the 'Review,' lays down in no uncertain tones that the entrance is the proper opening for fresh air, and also the outlet for foul. In a stove we have the place where the fresh air enters, as in the hive we have the entrance to the hive. In the wood and fire we have combustion and oxidation, as with the bees and honey we have combustion and oxidation. When the fresh air entrance becomes the natural outlet for the smoke and carbonic acid gas, then the entrance to the hive will be the natural outlet for the exhausted air of the hive.

VENTILATION OF THE HIVE.

In the common entrance and outlet we have what is known in science as a friction of air currents, the bees wasting energy in expelling it, as they do in forcing the warmed atmosphere down. Another objection is that more or less of the exhausted, impure air, must be drawn back into the hive by what is known as diffsuion of gases. But what makes this advice so dangerous in colder climates, and I have no doubt that this advice has led to the loss of many a colony of bees during the past winter, is that as the moisture-laden air returns to the colder part of the hive, it condenses and freezes. The distance inside the hive in which the moisture condenses depends upon the cluster, the size of the hive, the size of the entrance and the efficiency of the packing. Such conditions were common, and the cold and damp atmosphere with the frozen entrance destroyed the bees. Let me say that cold alone rarely kills bees. I saw in Norfolk during the latter part of March bees alive and apparently in fair condition that had been standing out all winter in hives, with upper stories, and a 7-8-inch hiver cover, the combs and the bees in the lower chamber of the hive did not even have a thin cloth above them, the nearest protection was a warped 7-8 board at the top of the upper story. Cold was there surely in abundance, but no moisture lingered in the atmosphere about the bees.

The right method is the chimney principle; the foul air carried away at the top, packing enough to keep the bees warm, but not so abundant or so compact that the foul air could not rise through the packing on the hive. Here where the moisture leaves the hive the hive is warm, the heat of the cluster and the air rising and no condensation takes place until the moisture reaches the top of the packing, or until it strikes the under side of the outside case cover. Here it can be disposed of at favorable periods by allowing moderate ventilation under this cover. The common opening ventilator is wrong in principle in any climate, but particularly injurious and dangerous in a cold climate. I trust I have made this clear.

INSIDE WINTERING.

In inside wintering there have been heavy losses, chiefly in repositories which could not maintain an even and sufficiently high temperature. The moisture above mentioned has also not been carried off, this combination with low temperature resulting in heavy losses. Our own repository, which will hold a thousand colonies, and has this winter seven hundred in it, is specially built with the object of securing a uniform but sufficiently high temperature. The fresh and the foul air is not brought in at the same entrance, but for convenience and economy of space the back of the hive is raised two inches on the stand and three-eighths of an inch from the bottom board. Through this rear opening the foul air escapes.

In conclusion, let me say, not alone will these periodic attacks occur to bee keeping, but the cheapest production and the best goods will not be secured, neither will we have our markets developed to their best until we secure that recognition for bee-keeping and that aid in the development of the industry which has been given to other branches of agriculture. We may bluster, we may make statements that bee-keeping does not require such aid, but it cannot be shown by a line of logic that in this respect the principles which govern its development are different to other branches of agriculture. Dairymen would not go back to the days before it had no fostering care. Fruit-growers value the help they are getting, the poultry industry has been put upon a more profitable footing, and so might bee-keeping have a new era of prosperity under proper guidance.

A new Manchester street has been named Togo street, after the Japanese admiral.

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THE SUPREME COURT

MUTUAL RESERVE CASE—SABBATH OBSERVANCE LEGISLATION.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—As announced yesterday, the Supreme Court gave judgment in the case of Angers vs. the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assurance Association. Appellant insured in the organization on the strength of statements made by agents. The association's plans were not well based, and the assessments were increased. Appellant brought suit for the return of the amounts he had paid in. In the first court judgment was given in his favor. The case was carried to the Court of King's Bench, where the company won. Appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court, where two arguments took place, the first in February and the second during the present term. After the first judgment was withheld pending the decision of a case in the House of Lords of Foster vs. the same company, where somewhat similar issues were involved. When this case was decided last summer the Court ordered, on application of the company, a re-hearing of the appeal. Mr. Geoffrion, K.C., for the respondent, contended that this case and the Foster case differed in several respects: (1) The policies were different in the two cases. (2) There were different representations made to the assured. (3) In the Foster case there was no question of acquiescence. (4) The question of laches was different in the two cases, and the Foster decision helped respondent on this question. Further the question as to the amount which the assured was entitled to recover on cancellation of the policy did not arise in the Foster case. Counsel proceeded to contend that appellant was bound to read his policy, and there being no ambiguity he could not rely on any difference between it and the representations made by circulars issued to the public. The judgment of the Supreme Court now rendered dismisses the appeal without costs. Sedgwick and Nesbitt, J.J., dissented from that judgment.

Judgment was also rendered dismissing the appeals in Dufresne vs. Fee.

The reference in the case of the Sabbath observance legislation came up for the purpose of fixing a date for hearing and settling the classes of interests to be represented and heard upon the arguments. The case was ordered to be printed by the Dominion and the factums by the parties interested and to be filed not later than Feb. 1 next, the reference to be heard on the first day of the February sessions of the court. The following interests were represented: R. U. Macpherson, for the Dominion; D'Arcy Scott, for the Attorney-General for Ontario; W. R. Riddell, K.C., for the Grand Trunk Railway, and transportation interests incorporated under Dominion charters, or charters prior to Confederation; D'Arcy Tate, for the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company, incorporated by provincial charter, but declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada; G. Tate Blackstock, for the Canada Cooper Company and smelting interests. The Chief Justice announced that the following parties were entitled to appear on the hearing of the reference in re Sunday observance legislation, i.e., the Province of Ontario, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company, the Canada Copper Company and the Lord's Day Alliance.

The arguments proceeded in the case of Phelps vs. McLaughlin, and on conclusion judgment was reserved.

The next case argued was the Canada Woollen Mills Company vs. Traplin, in which the respondent brought an action for damages in consequence of injuries received by the fall of appellants' elevator, in which he was descending to the basement. The elevator was mainly for freight, but employees and visitors were allowed to use it. Traplin was a mechanic in the company's employ and some pieces of machinery having been brought to him for repair, he entered the elevator to be taken to the workshop in the basement. As soon as it started it fell to the bottom, causing the injuries complained of. On the trial it was shown that the elevator had fallen earlier on the same day and on examination it was found that the key of the pinion-wheel driving the drum winding up the cable and the cable attached to the elevator had fallen out. It was repaired, and after the accident, it was seen that it had fallen out again. The jury found that the falling out of the key was caused by vibration and the general dilapidation of the running gear and they found a verdict for damages in favor of the plaintiff for $3,150 at common law, or $2,475 under the Employers' Liability Act. The Court of Appeal sustained the verdict, and the defendants assert the present appeal. Judgment was reserved. Shepley, K.C., for the appellants, Riddell, K.C., and Guthrie, K.C., for the respondent.

A BUCKET SHOP CASE.

Arguments in Ahearn vs. Booth were concluded and judgment was reserved.

The next case, Village of Brussels vs. McCrae, was called. The appeal was from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario quashing a by-law of the village for borrowing money to construct a sewer in front of the respondent's property, on the ground of want of the proper notices to the owners. Following the decision in Aurora vs. Markham (32 Can., S.C.R., 457), the appeal was quashed, as the act 60 and 61 Vict., chap 34, governing appeals from Ontario, does not provide for an appeal from a judgment quashing or maintaining a by-law.

The first case taken up on Wednesday was Pearson vs. Carpenter, in which the Court of Appeal for Ontario affirmed the judgment for the respondents on a note given by the appellant to cover margins in stock transactions. The respondents are brokers in Toronto, and transmitted the appellant's order to a firm in Buffalo, who ran a bucket shop. The appellant claims that he believed that the transactions were bona fide, and that as the facts were, there was no consideration for the note. The Court of Appeal held that he knew the nature of the business. Wm. R. Smyth appeared for the appellant. Lynch-Staunton, K.C., and Lewis for respondents.

The court has announced that the Maritime Province appeals will not be taken up before Nov. 28.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC

THE REV. DR. JOHNSTON DENOUNCES PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN STATE AND TRADE.

'Coming down to this meeting tonight, I said to myself, "What is the good of it all?"'

Thus remarked the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, who was the chief speaker at the second of a series of monthly temperance meetings held in Knox Church, under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society of that church, and Metropolis Council, Royal Templars of Temperance.

'I am told,' he continued, 'that there are 842 licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor in Montreal, and there are also, according to those who profess to know, a very large number of places where liquor is sold without a license. And the great army of liquor manufacturers and liquor sellers, possessed of the mighty forces of capital and commerce and political influence; that mighty army is against us. We are a little company. What is the use of it? Do you not feel, sometimes, like dropping your hands and giving it up?'

The lecturer's message, however, was not one of despondency, for it was not a feature of the Anglo-Saxon race, he said, to surrender or to show their heels to the enemy. He thought, indeed, that they should be thankful for all that had been accomplished. They were told by the advocates of the liquor traffic that Canada was the most temperate country under the sun. They were glad of it, and were thankful for the progress that had been made—for the splendid work done by the railways and the large commercial houses in developing habits of total abstinence among men.

There had been progress in another direction. The churches had been swung into line, and were now practically a unit in declaring for abstinence among the people and for prohibition by the state as well. This gave them hope. One sign of encouragement was that the temperance movement had passed two of the three stages of progress which marked every great reform. It had passed the stage of caricature. It had passed the 'bludgeon' stage. It had now come to the stage of serious, solemn, earnest argument; and, coming to this stage, it was in sight of victory. One who had held an important position in the city told them that neither of the two great political parties cared anything about the temperance question; 'but,' said Dr. Johnston, 'the day is coming when no political party will be able to hold itself independent of temperance sentiment.'

Dr. Johnston emphatically denounced what he described as the partnership betwen the state and the liquor traffic. 'That is what actually exists,' he said. 'Think of it! We appoint Mr. Recorder Weir and others to deal out justice to the transgressors of the law. They tell us that great numbers of those who are transgressors become so through this liquor traffic. Yet, on the other hand, we deal out licenses to men whom we encourage in every possible way to do all in their power to induce these men to become transgressors.'

To bear out this assertion the speaker instanced a certain property in one Canadian city which was bought for three thousand dollars. A license which could be transferred to the property was attached to it and the property was then sold for twenty thousand dollars. A man who paid so much for a license was going to use all the ingenuity and power at his command to further his business and encourage men to drink.

Sixty-five judges before the Royal Commission had declared that between fifty and seventy-five percent of all the crime in Canada that came before them was due directly or indirectly to the drink traffic. Police Court magistrates went further and said that between eighty and ninety percent of the transgressions of the law which came under their notice was due to drink.

'It is a traffic,' concluded Dr. Johnston, 'which is directly responsible for the ruin of manhood, the squandering of wealth, the undermining of character, the degradation of women, the murder of a great multitude of little children, and the deaths of three thousand souls in this Dominion year by year. This is the traffic against which we are called to fight, and we should spend and be spent in the struggle against this awful foe to our country, our country's manhood and womanhood.'

Mr. Recorder Weir, who presided, said he thought that such meetings as this were greatly needed. It seemed to him that their temperance friends had directed a great deal of energy into political channels, and almost of necessity social work had been comparatively neglected. Now, while it was of importance to work along political lines to aim at better laws, and to insist on the proper observance of those laws, they must not forget the great importance of developing a strong temperance sentiment if those laws were to be carried into effect. He did not know a better way of doing this than by holding temperance meetings throughout the city. The older he grew and the larger experience he had, the more he was convinced of the vast importance of this temperance question. They must endeavor to arouse a greater sense of moral responsiblity in the citizens; not, however, by methods which would lay them open to the accusation of fanaticism, but by an attitude of 'calm and sweet reasonableness,' to use a phrase of Matthew Arnold.

There was a fairly large audience at the meeting. Those on the platform, besides the speakers, included Mr. Walter Paul, the Rev. James Fleck, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. J. H. Spicer, Staff Captain Miller (Salvation Army), Mr. G. H. Munro, and Mr. W. S. Keith.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Garden of Canada.—The waters of St. Catharines Well are of the mineral saline order and a great specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, or a splendid tonic for those affected with nervous prostration. The use of the water is accompanied by massage, electricity, etc., given by skilled attendants. Situated on the southern slope of Lake Ontario, the climatic conditions and environment are excellent for recuperating. This region is known as the Garden of Canada, and a happy hunting ground for health or pleasure seekers. Guard against the ills of modern life by visiting these famous springs. The Welland will be found a comfortable, home-like, rest cure establishment, with sun room, library, music room, roof promenade, and a corps of skilled attendants. For further particulars apply to G. T. Bell, G. P. & T. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal.

HOSTESSES OF RIDEAU HALL.

WIVES OF THE GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA AND THEIR RULE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The official residence of the Governors-General of Canada, Rideau Hall, is pleasantly situated about two miles from the city of Ottawa. It is an unpretentious, rambling, two-storied building, to which, from time to time, additions have been made, and though it cannot boast of architectural beauty, it is cosy and comfortable. From almost every window glimpses of tree and plant-life, flower gardens, lawns and conservatories greet the eye. About ninety acres in extent, the grounds are well-wooded, and afford many opportunities for pleasant strolls along the well laid-out walks. Lovers of bold, picturesque and striking scenery never tire of looking at the beautiful views with which the place abounds. But if the house presents no remarkable outside appearance, it is far different within, for the halls and rooms are spacious and artistically furnished and the warm welcome with which the guests at Government House are greeted by the hospitable hostesses soon makes up for any disappointment which a first glance might provoke.

Now that another of the hostesses of Rideau Hall, one who holds a warm place in the hearts of all who have come within the influence of her gracious and winning personality, has just left Canada, it is interesting to recall the reigns of the several mistresses of Government House. In the New York 'Tribune Sunday Magazine,' George Stewart, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.G.S., London; F.R.S.C., O.F.A., author of 'Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin,' writes of the 'first ladies of Canada':

When the union of the provinces took place in 1867, Viscount Monck, an Irish peer, was Governor-General. His wife was his cousin, the Lady Elizabeth Louise Mary, daughter of the first Earl of Rathdowne. She came to Canada with her husband and children, but did not remain long enough at the Capital to make Rideau Hall the great social centre, which, under successive mistresses, it has become. She lived most of the time at Spencer Road, Quebec, and though her entertainments were in keeping with the dignity of her position as the first lady in Canada, she was never popular with her guests, and her cold and exacting manner was often so repelling that few cared to accept of her hospitality. It was far different with her successor, Lady Young, afterward Baroness Lisgar, a kindly, warm-hearted and hospitable woman, whose chief charms as a hostess were her affability and the pains she took in making happy those about her.

Lady Young, in early life enjoyed the distinction of being one of the handsomest women in the large circle of English society leaders of her time. She was accomplished in music and in art, and during her residence in Canada her pencil was seldom idle. As a hostess, her fame was almost world-wide. At Phoenix Park, Dublin, her salon was the centre of attraction. In New South Wales she was equally successful in drawing to her side the most intellectual men and women of the country. As mistress of Rideau Hall, among other personages of note, she entertained Prince Arthur, now the Duke of Connaught, and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. Invitations to her state balls were eagerly sought, and the ball given by her in honor of Prince Arthur was characterized at that date as being one of the grandest social functions ever witnessed in the Dominion. Her charity-giving was extensive and liberal, and she took delight in travelling through Canada and sketching its more picturesque features. Lady Lisgar left Canada, regretted by all who had ever met her. Her husband died Oct. 6, 1876, and she married secondly Aug. 3, 1878, Sir Francis Charles Fortescue Turville, K.C.M.G., of Bosworth Hall, Leicester County, England, who died Dec. 20, 1889. She married thirdly Henry Trueman Mills, of Lubenham, Market Harborough. On July 19, 1895, she died at Paris, aged seventy-four.

It remained for Lady Dufferin, however, to dazzle with rare charm and brilliancy the social life of Government House. With the Earl of Dufferin she arrived at Ottawa in 1872, at the age of twenty-nine years. Harriot Georgina Hamilton, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, County Down, Ireland, was married to Lord Dufferin in October, 1862. The great career of that able and distinguished statesman, administrator, ambassador and diplomat, covering half a century of Queen Victoria's reign, is too well known to need remark here. In his wife, the present Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, he had a helpmeet who shared with pleasurable pride all the honors he had won by his brilliant services to the empire. She was the embodiment of grace and geniality. Her salon was the home of refinement and culture. Her entertainments were lavish and brilliant. It was always her ambition to assist her husband in every possible way. She possessed a keen sense of humor, a nice taste for art and literature, and a happy manner which immediately set everybody at ease. She wrote well, and her books, 'Our Viceregal Life in India,' and 'My Canadian Journal'—a series of letters to her mother, covering nearly six years of time—afford fascinating reading by their simplicity of phrase, and a directness of expression that is charming.

As the first lady of Canada, she at once won the hearts of all, and her receptions, balls, skating and tobogganing parties and parlor theatricals were famous. She was a clever actress, and every year during her stay at Rideau Hall her little theatre was a delight to the many guests who were sudden there to see the players, she always taking the leading part in such plays as 'Sweethearts,' 'The Loan of a Lover,' 'New Men and Old Acres,' 'The Scrap of Paper' and Robertson's 'School.' In all of these she was bewitching, and her daughters and sons, as they grew older, inheriting their parent's art, added much to the life and spirit of these performances by taking prominent parts in them.



COUNTESS GREY.
The next hostess of Rideau Hall.

Perhaps the most splendid entertainment ever given in Canada was her fancy-dress ball, which took place at Rideau Hall in March, 1876, and which it is said cost upward of one hundred thousand dollars. Guests were bidden to it from all parts of the Dominion and the United States, and the costumes worn were distinguished for their splendor and faithfulness to ideals and to historic eras. In course of his reign in Canada, two children were born at Rideau Hall, Lord Frederick Blackwood, now an officer in the 9th Lancers, and Lady Victoria Blackwood, now, the Baroness Plunket. The Dufferins were great travellers, and in His Lordship's administration every available part of the Dominion was visited by them. At every stopping-place they were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and easily won their way to the hearts of the people.

Lady Dufferin never forgot Canada, where, as she once said, the happiest six years of her life were spent. At her grand old house, Clandeboye, where she lives in retirement since the death of her noble husband, which occurred on the morning of Feb. 12, 1902, the Marchioness has souvenirs of Canada in every room and hallway. In two massive volumes are her Canadian scrapbooks, enriched by marginal notes of her own hand, and in the well-appointed library may be seen the leather-bound books containing 'Addresses Received While in Canada.' Her journal is dedicated in affectionate terms 'to my Canadian friends.'

With loud acclaim the poets welcomed the coming of the Princess. In 1878, when the Marquis of Lorne became Canada's chief magistrate, he brought with him his royal spouse, the Princess Louise. In his farewell reply to the address from the municipalities of Ontario, Lord Dufferin, at Quebec, thus introduced the name of the fourth daughter of his sovereign, amid tremendous applause:

'As for your future Princess, it would not become me to enlarge upon her merits. She will soon be among you, taking all hearts by storm, by the grace, the suavity, the sweet simplicity, of her manners, life and conversation. Gentlemen, if ever there was a lady who in her earliest youth had formed a high ideal of what a noble life should be if ever there was a human being who tried to make the most of the opportunities within her reach, and to create for herself, in spite of every possible trammel and impediment, a useful career and occasions of benefiting her fellow-creatures, it is the Princess Louise, whose unpretending exertions in a hundred different directions to be of service to her country and generation have already won for her an extraordinary amount of popularity at home. When to this you add an artistic genius of the highest order and innumerable other personal gifts and accomplishments, combined with manners so gentle, so unpretending, as to put every one who comes within reach of her influence at perfect ease, you cannot fail to understand that England is not merely sending you a royal princess of majestic lineage, but a good and noble woman, in whom the humblest settler or mechanic in Canada will find an intelligent and sympathetic friend.'

She eminently justified this praise. Her entertainments, while not so lavish as those of her predecessor, were always in fine taste. She painted well in oils and water-colors; her sketches of Canadian scenes were much admired by masters of the art on both sides of the Atlantic, and her work as a sculptor took immediately a high rank. A specimen of her chisel stands to-day in front of the Royal Victoria College, Montreal. It is a fine statue of her mother. As the Royal Society of Canada owes its origin to her gifted husband, the Marquis of Lorne, now the Duke of Argyll, so the Royal Canadian Academy of Art owes its creation to the Princess. To the various exhibitions of that prosperous society of painters and architects, she was a frequent and welcome contributor. In her drawing-room at Rideau Hall there hung a striking canvas of the ancient capital, showing to particular advantage the Citadel and harbor. The coloring was admirably done. The drawing was perfect.

In connection with this picture, the Princess once related with amusement lighting up her handsome and expressive face how after dinner the son of President Chester A. Arthur complimented her on the painting as a work of art. 'The conceit was soon taken out of me,' she said, with a captivating smile, 'when immediately afterward Mr. Arthur observed: "But, you know, I am no judge of such things." This naïveté was peculiarly charming under the circumstances, and though the story was a little against the Princess, she to this day loves to recall it as one of the most ingenuous pieces of art criticism she had heard.



THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.
The last hostess of Rideau Hall.

How, after a brief interval, she succeeded in endearing herself to the people of Canada is a subject of social history. She entered fully into the progress, welfare and development of the Dominion. The Ladies' Educational Association, the Women's Protective Immigration Society, the Society of Decorative Art and the Art Associations of Montreal bestowed upon her the title of Patroness, an office which she accepted and fulfilled to the letter. In the management of her household, she practiced domestic economy, on the principle that in such policy lay the root of the highest life of every true woman.

Proud of her husband and his achievements, she once said in the hearing of the writer, to a man who had just been telling her of the general regret with which the people of Canada would witness his departure at the close of his term, and the affection in which he was held by everybody: 'I wish you would tell him that. I have told him so myself, but he will not believe me.' She could bear physical suffering with true fortitude and heroism. On the afternoon of a day when a farewell ball was given in her honor by the citizens of Quebec, by mistake she used a strong solution of ammonia instead of a simple lotion. In a moment her eyesight was imperilled. She endured great pain and agony, and, contrary to the advice of her physicians attended the ball as if nothing had happened, and bore her part with her usual amiability, however trying the ordeal must have been.

'I never met a sweeter woman in my life,' said Joaquin Miller, 'The Poet of the Sierras,' to me one night, while returning from a little dinner under the Princess's roof. 'Before I saw the Princess Louise,' he continued, 'I thought that that short-haired Russian girl who married Prince Alfred was unsurpassable in loveliness of manner and disposition. I have now changed my mind. No wonder that Canadians are proud of their vicereine. Democracy does not always help us to get the rare jewels of true womanhood. Her gentle companionship is a revelation to me.'

To follow the Princess Louise as the presiding genius at Rideau Hall would have proved a difficult task for anybody to assume, except the gracious and sympathetic woman who succeeded her. The Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, seventh daughter of James, first Duke of Abercorn, came to Canada with her husband, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in October, 1883. Her reputation as a hostess had preceded her arrival, and society people were on the qui vive to meet one who at Dublin Castle had done so much by her tact and kindly manner to make her father's entertainments so popular. She belonged to a family of handsome women, all of whom became great personages in the realm of the United Kingdom.

Lord Beaconsfield, in his novel of 'Lothair' introduced these noble women as striking figures in that remarkable romance of gorgeous upholstery. The most stunning of the group was Lady Lansdowne, though her sisters the Countess of Litchfield, the Countess of Durham, the Countess of Mountedgecombe, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Blandford and the Countess of Winterton were all immortalized in that singularly fascinating tale of aristocratic life and movement at the close of the last century.

Lady Lansdowne was the central heroine. Her Canadian career was marked, and in striking contrast to the somewhat reserved formalities observed in Ireland, where court etiquette is strict. Quick to perceive the difference she readily accepted the situation, and gave to her court an easy graciousness, between Dublin Castle and Rideau Hall, which at once won for her the esteem and affection of her guests. She identified herself with Canadian life and character. She danced with a pretty grace. She loved to have young people about her. She gave a great deal of her time to winter sports, and in the out-door amusements of the people her interest never flagged.

After Lady Lansdowne, the Lady Constance Villiers, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon, and wife of Colonel, first Lord Stanley of Preston, afterward Earl of Derby, took up her residence at Rideau Hall. She was an ideal hostess. The mother of eight sons and two daughters, her life was one of gentle domesticity. Her ambition was to make everyone about her happy. She gave splendid balls and great dinners, but her chief delight was a little informal dance to which were asked friends who belonged to her inner circle. A woman of large heart and generous impulse, she easily made friends, and to her Lord Stanley was greatly indebted for the success of his social regime in Canada.

But Lady Stanley was more than a genial hostess. She was a woman of mind, and of deep sympathies, and in large way she helped in every good and noble object. The foundation of the institute for trained nurses is owing to her efforts, and it bears her name. It was Lady Stanley also who established in Ottawa the Maternity Hospital.

Canada was fortunate in having as its chief lady for the next five years the amiable Countess of Aberdeen, younger daughter of the first Lord Tweedmouth. As the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lady Aberdeen made a signal impression. She was no less successful in Canada. She possessed a commanding presence and force of character which elevated her to the front rank of women of intellect and learning. She spoke well and convincingly, and as a testimony to her scholarship, the University of Queen's College, Kingston, conferred upon her the honorary degree of LL.D. In her robes and mortar-board a fine portrait of her exists. Lady Aberdeen's entertainments were frequent and lavish. The grandest function of which she was the head was the notable historical fancy-dress ball, which was held at Rideau Hall in February, 1896.

Lady Aberdeen founded the National Council of Women of Canada, and the Victorian Order of Nurses. In 1893-99 she was the president of the International Council of Women. Her usefulness to society and to the promotion of every good work leading to the amelioration of her fellow-beings is known all-around the world. The sweet simplicity of her nature won the hearts of all. She published an interesting volume of pleasant description, entitled 'Through Canada with a kodak,' most of the photographs of which were taken by herself. Lady Aberdeen has also written some charming verses.

As the Viscountess Melgund, Lady Minto came to Canada as a young and handsome bride, her husband having accepted the important post of military secretary to Lord Lansdowne. She easily made friends, and added a charm to Government House, which was renewed when she returned to Rideau Hall as its mistress.

The Countess of Minto is a born hostess. She has a good memory for faces and names, a gift which she has reduced to a fine art. Her recreation is skating, in which accomplishment she admirably exhibits the true poetry of motion. Lady Minto's entertainments have proved the equal of those of her predecessors. Cards to her at-homes, luncheons, dinners, balls and suppers—and she is exceedingly generous in that regard—are much prized. Lady Minto's love for flowers and plant life led her to offer prizes for the best-kept lawns and gardens. To the Maternity Hospital at Ottawa she added a wing, which bears her husband's name. Personally she was a large contributor to the Cottage Hospital scheme, which under her auspices has assumed a strong position. For the protection and decoration of the graves of Canadians who fell fighting in South Africa for the Empire, she was a zealous patron, giving extensively from her own means, and soliciting financial aid from her friends. Her time and influence have always been freely given to further the aims of the prominent institutions of this country. She is honorary president of the Victorian Order of Nurses, the National Council of Women and of the League of Civic Improvement.

Lady Minto will be succeeded by her sister-in-law, the Countess Grey, Alice, third daughter of Mr. Robert Stayner Halford, M.P., Westonoirt, Gloucestershire. She is a woman of singularly attractive presence and character, and her successful career is assured.

THE WEE FREES

PRINCIPAL CAVEN ON THE SCOTCH CHURCH CASE.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—A paper by the Rev. Principal Caven, severely criticising the decision of the House of Lords, in the Scotch Church case, was the chief feature of the meeting of the General Ministerial Association yesterday.

Dr. Caven opened with a resume of the history of the two Churches concerned, going back to the origin of the United Presbyterian Church in 1773. The two denominations were the United Free Church, with 1,637 ministers, and over five hundred thousand members, comprising nearly half the Presbyterians of Scotland; and the Free Church, or 'Wee Kirk,' of which there are only 29 ministers, nearly all in the Highlands.

The speaker said that the decision of the Lords was based upon simply a case of commercial trust, and whether this trust has been properly carried out by the union of 1900. The argument went against the United Free Church on two points. First, it was held that the trust had been violated. At this point Principal Caven criticised the views held by Lord Halsbury in taking the opinions of Dr. Chalmers uttered in sermons and addresses as constituting a trust. 'Surely,' he said, 'anything legal ought to be in writing. The Lords also held that the Church had changed its theology. Four Lords concurred with Lord Halsbury. Of the two against him, Lord James, apart from legal opinions, expressed the feeling that it would be well if the two parties got together and discussed the matter. Two Lords held that the decision would prevent churches having the right to revise their creeds or standards.

No one could see the outcome, but the larger body was anxious that there should be some negotiations as they have contributed the bulk of funds since 1863. Dr. Caven was of the opinion that the 'Wee Frees' would prove unable to fulfil the trust, and that parliament would have to act. In the meantime he feared that the religious life of Scotland would be sadly affected unless some plan for relief can be suggested.

HOTEL FOR WORKING GIRLS

UNIQUE IDEA TO BE WORKED OUT BY NEW YORK PHILANTHROPISTS.

New York Nov. 15.—A hotel for working girls and working women will soon be built in this city if the plans now under consideration are carried out. Philanthropy and business will be combined in the running of the hotel. Plans have been submitted by an architect involving the expenditure of $300,000, but several well-known men interested in the project think that there will be no difficulty in raising whatever money is necessary, because assistance has been offered by men prominent in the financial world. The hotel probably will be in the neighborhood of the large department stores on the west side, where many girls and women are employed. Their board at the hotel will be about $3 or $4 a week. They will have the use of the hotel laundry when they wish to do up their collars, handkerchiefs and cuffs and such light articles. There will be a room with sewing machines at their service when they want to do mending. A number of small reception rooms will be on the first floor, where the girls may receive friends.

Nothing will be said to the guests about religion or their family affairs. If the girls are out of employment at any time the management will try to tide them over until they get work.

DOINGS OF ROYALTY

KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL RETURN KING EDWARD'S VISIT.

Portsmouth, England, Nov. 15.—The King and Queen of Portugal reached Portsmouth this morning from Cherbourg and subsequently proceeded to Windsor to return the visit which King Edward paid to their Majesties a Lisbon last year. The visitors, who crossed the Channel in King Edward's yacht, the 'Victoria and Albert,' escorted by half a dozen British warships, had an imposing welcome at naval headquarters, where thirty or forty warships, elaborately dressed with bunting, had assembled in their honor. No such naval pageant had been witnessed here since the coronation review. As the Royal yacht approached, the ships' yards and sides were manned and the whole fleet joined with the land forts in saluting. The Prince of Wales, in behalf of King Edward, welcomed King Charles and Queen Amelia to England.

The Royal party disembarked, King Charles inspected the guard of honor, and the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales entered the Royal train and started for Windsor amidst the firing of another salute from the ships and land batteries.

Windsor, England, Nov. 15.—The King and Queen of Portugal, on their arrival here from Portsmouth to-day, were welcomed at the railway station by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the assemblage presenting a brilliant spectacle ablaze with uniforms. The meeting of the monarchs and their consorts was most cordial. They drove to the castle through cheering crowds and gaily decked streets.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

Electricty as a factor in every day affairs is gradually extending its dominion into the rural districts. First came the telephone, which has connected farm to farm and these farms with the outside world by a network of wires spread over a large part of the country. Next came the interurban electric railways to carry the farmers to and from their homes and to transport their produce to market. Now some farmers are experimenting with the problem of obtaining electricity from these interurban lines for the lighting of their homes and the running of farm machinery. A writer in the Chicago 'Tribune' gives the following account of experiments of this kind in Kane county, Illinois:

'Kane county, Illinois, has taken the lead in utilizing electricity as a power for farms. The current that is used by the electric railway lines is being switched to the farms through which the roads run for the purpose of running feed choppers, pumping water, sawing wood, operating creameries and for many other purposes.

'During the first part of the present year a number of experiments were made by progressive farmers whose land is worth $100 to $125 an acre. The best parts of the county of Kane are reached by the third rail electric system, and it has been the current that has been generated by one or the other of these extensive lines that has furnished the power for some severe tests.

'During the first six months of 1904 George P. Lord by the use of an electric motor installed on his farm shredded corn, cut feed, ground grain, separated milk, pumped water and sawed wood at an average monthly expense of $4.45. This work was done in sixty percent less time than if it had been done by hand power.

'W. Kenyon used the same kind of power for six months, at a cost of $4.70 a month. Alfred Bosworth used it five months at an average monthly cost of $6.46. Dr. Frank Tefft tried it for three months at an average monthly cost of $3.20. Each farmer reported that the cost is from 40 to 60 percent less than if animal or man labor had been utilized to do the same amount of work.

'Kane county is the first community of farmers and dairymen in this country to make an extensive practical use of electricty on the farm, and it is claimed the power will be made use of to plough the fields and to cultivate crops. Many farmers employ electricity to illuminate farm homes and buildings. At the Kane county farm a new barn has recently been completed, and in it has been installed a powerful motor that cuts all the feed required for the big institution and does a great variety of other work.

'When one stops to consider the wonderful spread of the electric rail lines, which are the means of supplying cheap power to the farms, some idea of the possibilities in this line may be had. If the farmers take to the use of electricity as a farm power they will have abundant opportunity to contract for a supply of the current that the rail lines are wiring across the fields from one end of the state to the other.

'Perhaps in no other country in the world is a great farming community more advantageously connected with a great market than are the farms of the counties through which such a vast network of electric lines is being woven. In addition, shipping facilities are now being planned that will be adequate to the handling of a great increase of farm and dairy products, and this may generally demand the use of electric power in farm work.'

No statement is here given as to the amount of work that was performed in the several cases for which the cost of electricty is given, but it will be noted that the farmers using the electricity estimated that the work was performed for forty to sixty percent less cost than would have been necessary had men and animal power been employed.

One of the factors that will commend the use of electricity for such work as grinding and cutting feed, sawing wood, and so forth, is the convenience with which it can be applied, especially for short jobs.

FALL CARE OF COWS

Professor Haecker, writing on the importance of giving the cows careful attention during the fall, says:

'One night, or even a few hours, of cold rain causes an enormous shrinkage of milk. Food, comfort and contentment are the prime factors in successful dairying, and it is not too much to say that comfort is the primest factor. To feed well but disregard the bodily comfort of a cow is to court and insure disappointment. A cow will fail to elaborate a full mess of milk if she is wet or shivering from cold, no matter how generously she is fed.

'Autumn is a more critical period for a cow fresh in milk than winter. Cold rains and raw winds are fruitful causes for decreasing milk. The first makes inactive the muscular system, while the latter so disturbs the nervous system that it fails to perform its work. Cows should therefore not be exposed to fall rains, left out during cold nights, or confined in muddy or wet yards at any time.

The proof of this theory was clearly demonstrated by the Minnesota Station herd two years ago. Some changes were being made in this cow barn which made it inconvenient to stable the cows for a few days, and just then a cold, rainy spell set in, to which the cows were exposed. There was not only a very marked shrinkage in milk and butter fat at once, but they failed to recover during the winter, though the feed was liberal and care the best that could be given. The cows gave 16.11 pounds of milk and .8 pounds of butter fat a day during the winter. It was known when the shrinkage took place and why, but the attempt to recover it failed. Next year such an experience was guarded against, and the same herd gave a daily average of 28.4 pounds of milk and 1.2 pounds of butter fat.

'It may be asked what the cows did with their food, since they were fed liberally during the winter. They made beef or fat with it, for each gained an average of nearly one-half a pound a day, a gain that did neither the cows, nor the owner any good. During the two winters the herd was composed of the same cows, fed the same rations and received in every way the same careful attention, and yet because of that one mishap the herd failed by just 50 percent of doing its normal or possible work. Please think of this, and do not lose money by needlessly exposing cows in the autumn.'

ALFALFA EXPERIENCE

During the winter of 1902 a list of between 600 and 700 sucessful alfalfa raisers in this state was collected, and to each was sent a report blank calling for a definite statement regarding a number of the processes he employed in obtaining his stand of alfalfa, and also regarding his subsequent care of the crop. More than five hundred satisfactory replies were received, representing eighty counties in the state. A study of this large number of reports from successful alfalfa raisers gives some valuable information respecting alfalfa culture.

There were 288 stands reported upon uplands and 273 upon bottom land. Even in the western portion of the state the amount of the alfalfa on the upland is shown to be considerable, and very satisfactory results are evidently obtained, although naturally the yields of hay are smaller than on the bottom lands of that region. In the eastern part of the state somewhat heavier yields appear to be obtained from the bottom land, but loss from winter-killing and other causes is greater. Twenty-three reports state that upland is more satisfactory than bottom land. These come principally from the eastern portion of the state or the irrigated land of the western portion.

An astonishing feature of the replies is the large amount of alfalfa that they show to be growing on land with a clay subsoil. Sandy clay, clay loam, clay and lime, and so forth, were not counted as clay. In spite of this limitation, 245 clay or gumbo subsoils are reported. A clay or even a gumbo soil does not appear to be a barrier to successful alfalfa culture.

The seed bed was prepared by ploughing and further working in 373 cases, and by disking or cultivating in seventy-five. Among the latter is one method that appears to be popular and satisfactory. This consists in thoroughly disking corn land after all trash has been removed from the field. In the western part of the state there are a number of good stands of alfalfa obtained by breaking prairie sod, disking it, and harrowing in the seed. Also by disking the unbroken sod and harrowing the seed. The latter commends itself as an easy way of supplementing the native grasses in pastures. The tendency to dispense with ploughing of unirrigated land increases with the distance westward from the Missouri.

A study of the dates of sowing alfalfa seed in the spring shows a range from early March to late June, although where advice was volunteered it was practically unaimous in favor of early sowing. There was only eight reports of summer or fall sowing, of which one was sown in July, four in August and three in September.

In 108 cases a nurse crop was used, while in 393 cases the alfalfa seed was sown without that of any other crop. The use of the nurse crop was largely confined to extreme eastern Nebraska and the irrigated land of the West. Many persons who used a nurse crop say that they would not do so again. It has been recommended to use a light seeding of small grain, sown earlier or with the alfalfa, to prevent damage by severe wind. When sown in this way the nurse crop is mown when eight or ten inches high, to prevent it smothering in alfalfa.

In fifty-five cases the seed was put in with a drill, and in 447 cases it was sown broadcast. This is at least an indication that if a drill is not available a satisfactory stand can be obtained by broadcasting and harrowing in, provided the other conditions are favorable.

There were 138 reports of less than twenty pounds of seed per acre being used, and 336 reports of twenty pounds or more being sown. The evidence seems to be in favor of the use of at least twenty pounds of seed per acre. Of the persons replying to the inquiries, 221 have stands of alfalfa that yield more than four tons of cured hay per acre each season, while 137 do not get as much as four tons of hay per acre.

Of persons having practiced disking alfalfa in the spring or at other times, 138 report beneficial results have been obtained, while seven report that disking has been ineffective or injurious. By disking alfalfa is meant going over it in the spring with a disk harrow before the growth starts, or during summer immediately after cutting for hay. It is customary to set the disks at a slight angle. This cuts the crown root and stirs the soil. Some of the correspondents prefer harrowing to disking. Where positive objection was made to disking it was based on the claim that it caused the crowns to become diseased. The great bulk of the evidence was, however, in favor of disking.

Of the persons who have manured alfalfa, either by ploughing in the manure immediately before seeding or by spreading it on the field after a stand had been obtained, 110 obtained beneficial results, and thirteen found it to be ineffective or injurious. Objections are based on the claim that ploughing in manure causes the soil to dry out, but objections to spreading manure on alfalfa are rather indefinite in their nature, except that on low land it makes the growth too rank, and the alfalfa falls down. Many of those who advocate its use specify that the manure should be rotted and fine. One man suggests harrowing after spreading, to fine it. The reports of beneficial results from ploughing under manure come largely from the eastern portion of the state, but the use of fine manure applied as a top dressing has proven beneficial in all parts.—Nebraska Experiment Station.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

Owing to the increasing popularity of crimson clover the United States Department of Agriculture has issued the following circular:

'The peculiar value of crimson clover is due to its being a winter annual, sown from the middle of July until late in the autumn. It is especially adapted for sowing in corn and similar crops at the time of the last cultivation, furnishing a cover crop during the winter and preventing washing on light lands. In common with the other clovers it is valuable as a soil improver. The hay is of good quality, if cut just as it comes into flower. If allowed to stand still nearly ripe before cutting, it is of little value, and especially dangerous to feed to horses. As the seed ripens, the barbed hairs in the seed head become stiff and hard, and numerous cases are known where horses fed on ripe crimson clover have died from the hairs forming large balls in their stomachs.

'Crimson clover is distinguished from the other cultivated clovers by its long head of brilliant scarlet blossoms and its erect habit of growth. It grows throughout the milder weather in winter and quickly makes a dense cover to the ground in spring. This can be pastured, cut for hay, or turned under for green manure, depending upon conditions.

'The seed of crimson clover is larger than that of red or mammoth clover and is almost perfectly oval in shape. The fresh seed is of a bright, slightly reddish or greenish yellow color and has a high polish. As the seed becomes older, the color changes to a reddish brown, and eventually the polish is lost and the seed has a dull, dark, reddish-brown color. Dark seed should never be purchased, as it is too old to grow.

'In general, the seed of crimson clover is less liable to contain weed seeds than is the seed of the other clovers. Being planted in late summer or fall, it tends to choke out what weeds may come up with the young plants, and it is harvested in the early summer before many weeds have matured their seeds.

'While crimson clover seed is comparatively pure, it often does not germinate well. The seed deteriorates rapidly with age, and consequently fresh seed only should be used. The quality seems to be much better than it was four or five years ago, but there is still a considerable amount of old, dark-colored, worthless seed offered on the market.

'The importance of the germination test of crimson clover seed can not be too strongly urged. Many of the failures are due to the use of old seed, which is sold at a low price. To test, mix the seed thoroughly and count out a hundred or two hundred seeds just as they come, making no selection. Put them between a fold of cotton flannel or some similar cloth, taking care not to let the seeds touch one another. Lay the cloth on a plate, moisten it well but do not saturate it, cover with another plate and keep at a temperature of about seventy degrees Fahr. On the second and third days take out and count the sprouted seeds. Good seed should germinate 90 percent or more in three days.

'Crimson clover has no doubt been condemned in many localities on account of the absence of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria. These organisms, which grow on the roots of all plants belonging to the pea family, including the clovers, alfalfa, beans, and cowpeas, gather nitrogen from the air and make it available for plant food. While nitrogen-gathering bacteria have not been tested as extensively with crimson clover as with most other leguminous crops the results in many cases have been very marked and would indicate that crimson clover seed should always be inoculated when it is to be sown on land for the first time or on land which has not given satisfactory crops with former seedings. Inoculating material will be furnished free of charge by, and all enquiries concerning it should be adressed to, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

'In lower Delaware, where most of the crimson clover seed grown in the United States is produced, it seems necessary to lime the soil if a successful crop is to be expected. On the same soil which is not limed the clover does not thrive and seems to be much more likely to be winter-killed.

'The amount of seed to be sown per acre varies under different conditions. From twelve to twenty-five pounds have been recommended, but in most cases fifteen to twenty pounds is about the quantity required. The amount needed will, of course, depend upon the quality; a sample that will give ninety percent of sprouts will go farther than one germinating fifty percent.'

PATRON AND FACTORY

'How easy it is when riding through the country to tell which farmer depends upon dairying and the one who depends upon raising hay and grain,' remarks the 'Cheesemaker.' 'The dairyman has all the signs of prospering, good building, good stock, and his land produces abundantly, and if he is not too grasping for this world's goods, he is at least contented. This great change has been brought about as a result of the large number of factories built throughout the country.

'The relation of the patron to the factory is like that of a mother and her child. The mother can exist without the child, but not so with the child. It is wholly dependent upon its mother for its life and growth, and as the mother cares for the child so its growth will be. If she neglects or feeds it unwholesome food, the child will soon show the bad effects of such treatment. It is the same way with the patron of the factory. The patron can exist without the factory, while the factory cannot without the patron, and upon the aid given depends the growth of the factory. If the patron fails to furnish good wholesome milk, the factory cannot be a success. So, too, as the child helps to broaden the life and character of the mother, giving her something to live for, so the factory helps to bring out the character of the patron. It is to be regretted that there are so few patrons who feel that they are in any way related to the factory. They seem to htink that it matters not what they do or what they fail to do, the factory ought to be a means whereby they can swell their bank accounts, forgetting that the factory is the dependent child.

Now, what must the patron do to sustain his relation to the factory? First, each and every patron should feel that upon him depends the success of the factory, and he should work with that end only in view. His every care should be to see that the milk or cream furnished by him is the best that can be furnished. Then he can feel that it is not his fault if the success he wishes for is not reached. He cannot expect (if he neglects any part of his duty) to retain his proper relation to the factory. He should post himself as to what constitutes a thorough dairyman and be as near a model one as it is in his power to be. He should equip himself with the best, and see to it that it is kept the best, and the relations that so often exist will be a thing of the past.

'How can the patron do this? First, be sure that his cows are the best that he can get, and that they are in perfect health, and make their surroundings such that they will remain healthy. Second, feed good, wholesome food, and enough of it. See that the cows have access to good clean water, and last, but not least, be certain that everything used in handling the milk and cream is strictly clean, and use care in keeping the milk and cream from becoming contaminated with odors foreign to it. This may seem to some farmers a waste of time, but if they stop and give it a moment's thought they will be convinced that they depend upon their dairy for a large part of their income, and that there is no part of their work that they neglect as much as they do the cows, whereas, they should put the best of their work right there. No farmer can afford to neglect his cows as so many are doing to-day. It is time for the patron and manufacturer to co-operate.'

SIZE OF THE HIVE.

The question as to what is the best size of hive to use brought out considerable discussion and differences of opinion at the last Ontario Bee Keepers' convention. Some of the bee keepers favored an eight-frame hive, and others favored hives of a larger number of frames, one bee keeper saying that he had just used a thirty-six frame hive, and had his largest yields from it. The twelve-frame Langstroth hive was commended as a splendid honey hive, good for extracting honey. Another said that the eight-frame Langstroth had been the standard recommended by bee journals and bee supply men. A bee keeper of twenty-seven years' standing said that he had used an old-fashioned hive equal to an eleven-frame Langstroth, and if he were to change he would add one or two more frames.

A considerable number of the keepers agreed with the man who said that he believed that there was a rapid change in the direction of using a larger hive, and that in five years a large percentage of large hives would be used. A man who had been in the bee business for over forty years declared for the deep hive. 'I like plenty of room, plenty of air at the bottom, coolness in the top, and a good brod chamber,' he said. Another emphasized the fact that it was just as possible to have a large brood chamber in a small as a large hive.

One argument of the men who favored the small hive plan was that in a too large hive there would be difficulty in getting much ripe honey. An apiarist who said that he had eight, nine and some twelve, but was going to put the twelves out of business. He said that he could take more honey with the nine than with the twelve, and could get better profit in the way he managed and worked it. Another man thought that he should have several thousand pounds less honey if he had larger hives because his clover honey would not ripen.

The question of swarming was taken up, and an advocate of the larger hives said that he did not believe that a twelve frame hive retarded swarming. In regard to extracting supers he said that he would not put on two at once, not putting on a second until the first was at least two-thirds full. One man who had eight different styles of hives in the same yard said that he thought that when bees got the swarming impulse they would swarm as quickly out of one as out of another, but he would sooner lift away an eight-frame than a sixteen-frame hive. And the next speaker said: 'I think this is a question largely depending on the size of the colony of bees, the size of the man who manages the bees, and the size of the locality. They wil swarm, other conditions being satisfactory. They will not swarm if conditions are favorable to their storing honey.' Others said give plenty of room before they get the notion of swarming, plenty of room at the top and air at the bottom, and do not let them get ahead of you.

LONDON DAIRY SHOW

The London Dairy Show has again held a successful and instructive meeting. In the milking trials the largest number of points, 139.3, was scored by a cross-bred cow. This cow had been in milk over five months and gave, during the trials, an average of 57.5 pounds of milk per day. Her average yield of butter fat per day was 2.37 pounds. The second highest score, 122 points, and the third, 121.1 points, were also made by cross-bred cows. The former yielded an average of 56.2 pounds of milk and 2.32 pounds of fat and the latter 57.1 pounds of milk and 2.18 pounds of fat per day.

The largest yield of butter fat produced in these trials came from the Short-horn cow, Cherry. This cow produced an average of 48.9 pounds of milk per day that tested 5.03, giving 2.46 pounds of butter fat. Another Short-horn cow, with 120.3 points to her credit, produced 58 pounds of milk and 2.11 pounds of butter fat per day. The next highest score, 120 points, was made by a Red Poll cow that produced an average of 56.8 pounds of milk and 2.10 pounds of butter fat. The highest score made by a Jersey was 109.4 points. The yield of milk from this cow was 39.6 pounds and of butter fat 2.25 pounds per day.

While some very good results were obtained, as the above figures show, the results for Short-horns, Jerseys and cross-breds were not up to those of a year ago in point of yield of butter fat and, for the Short-horns, were far short of the two years previous as regards both yield of fat and the number of points scored. The highest yield of butter fat for one year ago being 3.40 pounds for the Short-horns, 2.40 for the Jerseys and 2.50 for the cross-breds. The highest score for the three classes was 150, 115.5 and 124.4 respectively. The highest score and yield of butter fat for the Short-horns and Jerseys two years ago were 154.4 points and 2.70 pounds of fat and 114.1 points and 2.18 pounds of fat respectively. Two Short-horn cows produced the above amount of fat each and one of them yielded an average of 74.1 pounds of milk per day.

One of the most remarkable records made at the show was a yield of over two pounds of butter per day by a cross-bred cow that was more than twenty-three years old and had been in milk for practically five months. This cow was in attendance at the meeting of the show a year ago where she won first prize, as a butter producer, in a large class that included the Guernsey, Red Poll, Dutch, Devon and cross-bred. The wonderful vitality of that cow would be a very valuable thing to perpetuate.

SENATOR DUBOIS'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

(Philadelphia 'Saturday Evening Post.')

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, during the day when he was practicing law in Boise City, was on a certain occasion sternly reprimanded by the judge of a court in that city because of alleged contempt of court, and in addition was fined in the sum of $50.

The next day, according to a custom followed in the Idaho courts, the judge called upon Mr. Dubois to occupy the bench for him during the transaction of some unimportant business. After the judge's departure from the court room Mr. Dubois exhibited an instance of that remarkable presence of mind for which he has ever been noted. The future Senator said to the clerk of the court:

'Turning to the records of this court for yesterday, Mr. Clerk, you will observe recorded a fine of $50 against one Frederick T. Dubois. You will kindly make a note to the effect that such fine has been remitted by order of the court.'

HOW HIGH HEELS ARE MADE.

(The 'Shoe Retailer.')

Making a wooden heel in an interesting task. The heel itself is moulded on an irregular moulder, a strange but very effective machine; and a singular fact about it is that not a single improvement has been made on it in twenty-five years. The heel is moulded from the best quality of rock maple, and after it is shaped is covered with leather, usually fine kid or cabretta stock, which may be in many colors, according to prevailing fashions.

The leather is stretched on, fastened with the best quality of rubber cement and then ironed, so that when the job is finished the heel looks as if all of leather. The top lift is next attached. The lift is usually of a superior quality of sole leather, and a pair of them cost as much as a full sized top lift for women's shoes, though less than half their size. The fact is, good material and workmanship are put into the high heel, for it is one of the vital parts of the shoe or slipper.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Is it worth while to make a test of a matter in order that one may have personal knowledge? It surely is. You have read in these columns week after week of the profit and economy of feeding Herbageum. It is now up to you to test Herbageum. It is to your own advantage to have knowledge of this thing. It can be tested for fifty cents and without trouble. We have quoted the favorable opinion of many of the best breeders of Canada. We have done this for your benefit as well as our own, and we now ask you to make a test of Herbageum. Do this in fairness to yourself. Drive prejudice from your mind, and test Herbageum fairly and honestly.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

A RILEY POEM.

Country Boy,—Please print James Whitcomb Riley's poem about the frost, the pumpkin and the corn. Ans:

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shocks,
And you hear the gobble-gabble of the 'struttin' turkey cock,
And the cluckin' of the guineas and the cluckin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tip-toes on the fence,
O, it's then's the time a feller is a-feelin' at his best,
With the rising sun to meet him from a night of gracious rest,
As he leaves the house bareheaded and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

They's somefin kind o' heartylike about the atmosphere
When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here;
Of course we miss the flowers and the blossom on the trees,
And the mumble of the hummin' birds and buzzin' of the bees,
But the air's so appetizin' and the landscape through the haze,
Of crisp and sunny mornin' of the early autumn days,
Is a picture that no painter has the colorin' to mock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky rusty rustle of the tassels of the corn
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves as golden as the morn,
The stubble in the furrows—kind of lonesome like but still
A-preachin' sermon to us of the barns they growed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder andthereaper in the shed,
The horses in their stalls below, and the clover overhead—
O, it sets my heart a-clickin' like the tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

VERSES FOUND.

Mr. J. Morrison, Moore, Ont., kindly sends the following verses, asked for by 'Gwilyan.' The hymn is to be found in the 'Hymnal Companion':—

As when the weary traveller gains
The height of some o'erlooking hill,
His heart revives if 'cross the plains,
He views his home, though distant still.

Thus, when the Christian pilgrim views,
By faith his mansion in the skies,
The sight his fainting strength renews
And wings his speed to reach the prize.

The thought of home his spirit cheers,
No more he grieves for troubles past,
Nor any future trial fears
So he may safe arrive at last.

'Tis there, he says, I am to dwell
With Jesus in the realms of day;
Then I shall bid my care farewell
And He shall wipe my tears away.

Jesus, on Thee our hope depends,
To lead us on to Thine abode;
Assured our home will make amends
For all the ills upon the road.

WINNIPEG HOSPITAL.

Subscriber's Daughter, N.S.—Address the Lady Superintendent, General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man. By writing to her you can obtain full information as to age, requirements, etc., for nurses in training.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE.

W.W.G.—Who is Sir James Crichton Browne, and what position does he hold? Ans.—He is the Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy since 1875; the Lord Chancellor being the guardian of all lunatics, and the official superintendent of all lunatic asylums. Sir James Crichton Browne is also vice-president and treasurer of the Royal Institution since 1889. He is a son of the late Dr. W. A. F. Browne, Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, and was born in 1840. He received the degree M.R.C.S., Edinburgh, 1861; M.D., Edinburgh, 1862; LL.D., St. Andrew's, 1879; F.R.S., 1881. He has published various works on medical and nervous diseases.

SIR JOHN COPE.

T.C.—Who was the 'Johnnie Cope' alluded to in the old Scotch song? Ans.—Sir John Cope was an English general, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the government forces in Scotland to oppose Charles Edward, the Pretender, 'bonnie Prince Charlie,' in 1745. Cope was totally defeated at Prestonpans, on Sept. 21, and his defeat is celebrated in the Jacobite song, 'Hey, Johnny Cope, are ye waukin' yet.'

TO CLEAN PIANO KEYS.

Constant Reader, Ont.—How can one remove discoloring marks from the ivory keys of a piano? Ans.—It depends on what has caused the discolored spots. If the keys are yellow, try putting on a paste of whiting and a solution of potash. Let the paste remain on for about twenty-four hours.

CLEANING BRASS.

Renfrew.—Will you tell me how to polish a badly stained brass chandelier? Ans.—Oxalic acid, muriatic and other acids will clean brass, but the acids must be washed off in clean water, the brass dried and polished, or it will tarnish again quickly. If the brass is very dirty or smoked, wash it first with soda and water, or potash water. Then mix equal parts of nitric acid, sulphuric acid and water. If you cannot dip the chandelier right into the mixture apply it with a swab of flannel on the end of a stick. Leave the acid on for a minute, then wash it off and polish the brass with rotten stone made into a polish with sweet oil, and finally polish with dry rotten stone and a piece of soft leather.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

HARD TIMES.

Hard Times.—A householder has a gas stove fed by gas passing through a slot meter. Recently the collector called and found $1.25 in the meter for a month's gas. The usual amount used was seventy-five cents or one dollar. However, when the collector had read the meter he reported that the indicator showed that $3.50 worth had passed through it. He presumed that it had been consumed by the patron, and a few days later the latter received a bill for the difference between the amount found in the meter and the sum due according to the indicator. Could the company legally collect the amount of the difference without proving that the consumer used the equivalent in gas, which he declares he did not and could not? The consumer received a letter from the gas company threatening suit, and the consumer paid the amount to save trouble. Should he have done so? Ans.—The consumer should have required an official test to be made of the meter by the government inspector to determine its accuracy.

PRESCRIPTION.

Business Man.—A and B formed a partnership about twenty-nine years ago. A took charge of the books. Twelve years afterwards the partnership was dissolved, and the books were balanced. A in adding up a page of B's Dr. account made a mistake of three hundred dollars ($300) too much. A few days ago B's attention was drawn to the mistake. Can B collect: 1, the sum; 2, and the interest, after about seventeen years of settlement? or if A refuses to pay, can B come against him (A) as a fraud? Ans.—We incline to the opinion that you can recover the amount, and also that you can recover the interest if you can show that A must have been in bad faith.

A LIEN NOTE

C.N.R.—1. What is the law on lien notes in Ontario? 2. A bought articles, giving lien note; can more than the article so mentioned in the note be taken in case of failure of payment? 3. Is endorser liable for payment as in other notes? 4. If B takes the articles, is A liable for any further payment, the articles never being used? 5. Is Manitoba lien note legal in Ontario? Ans.—1, 2 and 4. B may sue A, and, having obtained judgment, would be in a position to reach such of A's other chattels as are not exempt from seizure under execution issued to satisfy such payment. 3. Probably, yes. 5. It might be as a note, but would probably not be sufficient for all purposes with respect to the lien feature of it.

DISAGREEABLE HUSBAND AND FATHER.

A Friend.—1. Can a man shut his wife up and not allow any of her relatives or children to visit her, as long as they come peaceably? 2. Should she invite them to sit down to take a meal could he charge them for the meal, they being his own children, as well as hers? Are farmers, and wife has always had to work hard. When they come, they always speak to their father as they should; sometimes he will speak; sometimes he won't. He acts very queer at times. Other times he is all right. Seems to be jealous of them. Can't bear their mother to talk to her family, and use them decently. The mother gets along with the family all right, and they use her well, and would him too if he would let them. Ans.—1 and 2. No.

ADOPTED CHILD.

H.—Where an infant is taken by his aunt to bring up as her own, and (by verbal agreement) to be her heir, but still bearing his father's name, when the deed of farm is not made to him, even at twenty seven, can he collect in law average wages since he was twenty-one? Ans.—No; only one year's wages could in any event be recovered.

ELECTION PROCLAMATIONS.

F.R.—Preceding any election, municipal, provincial or federal, the respective returning officers have the official notices placarded on walls and fences, with, I presume, legal authority; that is, without first obtaining permission from the owners of the buildings on which such notices are posted. May I ask you, through your esteemed columns, whether these notices should not be removed and the spaces cleaned up, after the elections. Would not Article 511, Criminal Code, embody this question. Ans.—The Dominion Election Act simply provides that the proclamation shall be posted up in four of the most prominent and conspicuous places in each ward, and says nothing as to obtaining the consent of the proprietor, or as to indemnifying him. We fear that a conviction could not be obtained under Article 511 on account of the saving clause at the end of the article, section 2a.

BUILDER'S PRIVILEGE

J. B.—Will you kindly give me through your valuable paper the Civil Code 2013 and 2013a, as amended, relating to builders, architects, workmen and suppliers of materials, passed this last session? Ans.—'2013 C. C.—The laborer, workman, architect, builder and supplier of materials have a right of preference over the vendor and other creditors on the immovable but only upon the additional value given to the immovable by the work done. In case the proceeds are insufficient to pay the laborer, workman, architect, builder and the supplier of materials, or in case of contestation, the additional value given by the works is established by a relative valuation effected in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure.' (Art. 735 and following. 'The aforesaid privileged claim is paid only upon the amount established as being the additional value given to the immovable by the work done.' '2013a., C.C.—The privileges of the laborer, workman, architect and builder ranks as follows:—1, the laborer; 2, the workman; 3, the architect; 4, the builder; 5, the suppiler of materials.'

ONTARIO.
INTESTACY.

Anxious One., Ont.—A man dies intestate, leaving two daughters. One is married. One year or so after the married daughter dies and leaves a son. Can the mother dispose of the place by sale in order to get her living, or will she have to shift for herself as best she can till that child comes of age? The other daughter is of age. The wife is unable to do anything with the farm, and 20 years hence will not need this world's goods. Ans.—The matter is capable of suitable arrangement, and a solicitor should be instructed to take the necessary steps.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.)

SCARCITY OF MILK

E.R.—I have a very valuable cow; she has been milking well all summer on grass. I dried her up some three weeks before she came in, and after she calved she gave no milk except about a quart a day. Can you give any reason for it, and what can I do to get her to milking again? Ans.—If the cow is in good health and is well fed she should give a much larger quantity of milk. As you do not say there seems to be anything wrong with her general health it is rather hard to prescribe for her. Give her plenty of good hay and water with a sloppy mash of bran and meal; three parts of bran to one of meal, adding a little salt; give this twice a day, and I think if she takes her feed well she will increase in her milk.

CAT SORE AND ITCHY.

X.Y.Z.—I have a cat which has some trouble that makes him scratch a great deal, so much that he bleeds, especially about the neck, and he is swelled about the face. He does considerable fighting, and possibly has been poisoned by scratches. The disease has an offensive odor at times. Can you suggest anything that I could do for him, as he is a great pet? Ans.—Wash the sore and itchy parts well once a day with a three percent solution of creoline, in tepid water, and dust over the bad places a little dry boric acid after you have dried the cat thoroughly. I would also advise giving the cat once every two days, a little sulphur mixed into a pill with lard or butter.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

WARTS.

C.L.N. asks the cause of warts and what will remove them. Ans.—Warts are due to an overgroth of the epithelium due possibly to irritation. What this irritation is is not known. They appear to be a sort of tumor. The only treatment of any value is to scrape them down with a bit of fine sandpaper, or a piece of glass, until nearly or quite level with the skin. The exact point can be known easily if you look for the first drop of blood. The rest of the wart can be burned out with pure nitric acid or pure liquefied carbolic acid. The caustic, which ever is employed, is best applied with the end of a match. If nitric acid is used, after walling a little neutralize by dabbing on a little baking soda in solution. If you use carbolic, neutralize with alcohol. Warts occasionally disappear of themselves. You will perhaps need to repeat the treatment from time to time. You may also use a ten percent solution of chrysarobin in ether. After paring down the wart as directed apply this night and morning.

OBESITY.

'A Constant Reader for Thirty Years.'—The writer, who is about fifty years of age, is growing quite corpulent. Asks for the best method, by dieting or exercise, to combat this tendency. Ans.—The tendency to obesity is often hereditary and is apt to show itself after middle life. An important factor in causing it is over-eating. Probably, most persons over forty years of age eat too much. Next in importance is lack of exercise. Thirdly, the free use of alcohol, especially beer, tends to increase the trouble. There are three chief methods of reducing fat, those of Banting, Ebstein and Oertel. In the first, the total amount of food is reduced, the fluids are restricted, and the fats, starches and sugars are excluded. Ebstein recommends the use of fat, and rigidly excludes the starches and sugars. Oertel in addition to dieting prescribes exercise. Probably the treatment can be summarized as follows: Animal food must be limited. A moderate amount of fat may be used. Starchy foods must be reduced to a minimum. Sugar is prohibited. Only a small quantity of fluid is allowed during meals, but it may be taken freely about two hours after. Alcohol is prohibited. Not more than six ounces of meat should be taken in any one day. Milk should be avoided, unless skimmed. Pastry is forbidden. With regard to exercise much depends on the bodily health. If robust the more violent exercises, mountain climbing, riding, gymnastics may be permitted. For others, walking, golfing, tennis and similar pursuits.

BAD BREATH.

'Old Subscriber' has a boy, thirteen years of age, apparently healthy, but who has had for some years an offensive breath. Ans.—Bad breath comes from a great variety of causes. It is not likely to be cured unless this cause is removed. All decayed teeth must be filled or extracted. The teeth and mouth must be kept scrupulously clean by brushing after each meal. All particles of food should be removed from between the teeth by means of a strand of silk. Among mouth washes, peroxide of hydrogen with water, equal parts, is perhaps the best. Use night and morning. Or some of the carbolated dentifrices may be used. Next, enlarged tonsils, in those subject to tonsilitis. This can only be remedied by treating or removing the tonsils. This would have to be done by a doctor. Again, catarrh of the nose and throat will cause it. Indigestion, constipation, are also important. For all of these you would need to see a doctor. There are other causes, but these are the leading ones.

PSORIASIS.

'A Scotchman' has suffered for some years from psoriasis on the head and back. Has tried chrysophanic acid ointment and tar without much effect. Ans. This disease is very obstinate, and even when cured is liable to return, in spite of care. Chrysophanic ointment is one of the most highly recommended remedies. Arsenic, in the form of Fowler's solution, one or two drops three times daily, is also advised in conjunction with the other treatment. The bowels should be kept free, and any gouty or rheumatic tendency combated. If the scalp is much affected the hair should be cut short and the ointment thickly applied, and then wear a night cap.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

R. M. C. wants to know what is the best medicine to purify the blood. The skin is rough and itchy. Has a boy, thirteen years of age with a bad breath.—Ans. The popular idea that the system needs to be cleansed out periodically still survives. The best way to purify the blood, is to take moderate exercise in the open air; sleep with your room well ventilated. Take a warm bath once or twice weekly. If robust, a cold sponge every morning is a good thing. Eat plain food and keep the bowels moving daily. If you keep this up your blood will be pure enough. An occasional purge of Epsom salts is a useful practice. For bad breath, see one of the answers above.

INDIGESTION.

'Subscriber's son,' about eighteen years of age, has been troubled with indigestion for about eight or nine months. Felt at first severe cramps in the stomach, and stomach has since remained sore. Was and still is somewhat costive. Has had a pain all summer across the back. Ans. It is hard to say what is the matter from a simple description. Why not speak to your doctor again? That would be much more satisfactory. Indigestion and dyspepsia are much the same thing. In the country the trouble is often brought about by the habit of using too exclusively rich foods, such as salt pork, pastry, cream, and drinking strong green tea. Hearty eating, so as to overload the stomach, is also to be avoided. If your teeth are bad you should see a dentist and have them put in thorough order. It is essential that the food should be properly chewed. For the constipation, modify your diet. Every morning on rising take a glassful of cold water. Use sweet things, porridge, Graham bread. Take exercise out of doors.

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.'

'What though to-day
Thou canst not trace at all the hidden reason,
For His strange dealings through the trial season,
Trust and obey.
Though God's cloud mystery enfold thee here,
In after life and light, all shall be plain and clear.'

These words of Frances Havergal's came to my mind as looking at the vine that grows outside the house facing the garden, its delicate tracery could be seen and its life career there be followed. Far and wide, creeping over the window panes, along the rough masonry of the old stone house, and even up the chimneys, it has grown during the summer, covered with luxuriant foliage, and in autumn taking on the glowing tints that harmonize with the season.

But not until November, when the frosts of adversity had touched it, could it be discovered how much of growth, of reaching out, of protecting it had done. All the roughness had been hidden, and its mission in life has been to add beauty to its limited sphere, to cover blemishes and do its simple duty.

So after the death winter, mayhap, other eyes will see the well meaning of our tracery of labor, clumsy and mistaken though it now may seem, but covering some rough places with faithful and honest intent.

'TO HIM THAT HATH.'

'My windows are full, and the neighbors keep bringing me plants to take care of because I am so fortunate in making them bloom. One lady, who was going away, sent ten pots, and I had to have a table made to hold them.'

So writes one enthusiastic window gardener, and it brought to mind the saying of an old lady that 'the water always runs to the river' the words at the head of these lines.

For all the time there are people who have none, whose windows are flowerless, either from circumstances, or lack of thought at the proper season.

For we are apt to forget these possible treasures till the fields are sere and brown, and all green herbage has faded from sight.

This thought came before me when looking at a poor stunted slip of geranium in a tin can, trying to live on the ledge of a window in a lonely house, where there were no other flowers.

And it was a sort of reproach when one has plants enough and to spare, for there is a pleasure in watching the growth of each new leaf and shoot that struggles into life these shortening days.

But the moral is to grow the slips in summer, for they are generally available, as every genuine flower lover is willing to share, and the result means flowers for the future.

THE BEST CAPITAL.

Harold.—The best capital you can have with which to start in life is good health, sound morals and industrious habits.

In business, as in most things, the road to success is by the path of common sense; nothing can come by luck, but by the effort of your best energies, properly directed. The boy who feels, as you do, that he has his own way to make in the world, has taken the first step towards success, for necessity is a spur that will lead us onward, if it is only in the right direction. Self-reliance, if governed by sound morality and good judgment, develops all the attributes necessary to a successful business career. When you build a character for integrity for yourself, you are building for society, and for the future of the country, that will in other years be governed by such as you. Honest endeavor and self-reliance are better than an inherited fortune. A point often overlooked by young people is the necessity for keeping one's word, for attention to details, and for bearing in mind the beautiful precept set forth in the Golden Rule.

WATERING HYACINTHS.

A Lover of Flowers.—It is not always easy to tell when a hyacinth is in the proper condition when it is making roots. But it must be kept moist without being too wet, and if you move the bulb a little with the hand, and find that the roots have started growth, and are 'anchored in the ground' it will not require much more watering till coming to the light at Christmas. After that time a hyacinth requires daily watering if in a heated room, so as to develop the flowers to perfection.

INSECT ON ROSE BUSH.

A.G.F.—The insect sent in box arrived safely, and proves to be a scale parasite. There are several insects known under the Latin term, Coccus, and may be either brown or white. They adhere closely to the stem on which they feed, and are not easy to dislodge. The young are supposed to be migratory, but we find them fixed to the branch when quite small, and in this condition they feed and grow.

Washing with strong soap suds is a remedy, and picking them off with a darning needle, but in that case, the young that are underneath will run about, and require the soap suds to destroy them. They do not generally attack roses, but are very fond of oleanders, orange trees, and other hard-wooded shrubs. It is of little use to fumigate; a vigorous washing with soap and water will be of benefit to the rose bush, and rid it of its enemies.

CALLA NOT BLOOMING.

Iona.—It is not easy to tell why your calla does not bloom, but the treatment it requires is to turn the pot on one side in a shaded place for two or three months after blooming is over. Then take it out of the pot and re-plant in fresh, rich earth, with two or three inches of broken pots for drainage. Let the pot be deep, and take the plant to the light, watering freely. Shortly after the leaves develop a bud should appear, and as soon as it has opened, it should be cut off, if more are wanted.

Liquid fertilizer should be applied once a week, and a steady supply of water kept up. This is the old fashioned way to success with the calla as a window plant, but it must be remembered that the bulb requires light and heat after the season of rest, and during that time it is not safe to have it shrivel. By a different method it is often grown successfully planted out in the garden, and left to Nature's care till August. Both ways of treatment have proved successful here, and a calla that does not bloom must have something radically wrong with its root growth, if it has been kept in proper condition.

NAME OF PLANT.

R.B.—The local gardener was right in advising him to get the plant mentioned out of the garden. So many of our weeds have come to us in this way that when an inferior flower is very prolific in seed it is apt to make one suspicious.

Several weeds that have spread to the fields have been traced by my accusing angels to this garden, either imported in the seed or spread from self sown seed of a prolific flower. For this reason it is as well to be careful, and to remember that a weed is simply 'a plant out of place.'

BURNING A FERTILIZER.

Mr. W. has had an argument with a neighbor as to the burning of leaves, and contends that they have a value as fertilizing material. He argues that the burning of them in bonfires in autumn is a loss to the land, and asks an opinion.

In answer, it may be stated that they serve many useful purposes, and can be gathered into an out of the way corner of the garden, mixed with compost, and left to become good fertilizer for the land. Where coarse litter is scarce, they make good bedding for horses, and then return to the land. They form, however, a good mulch for tender plants, but are so frisky as to be blown away unless held down by branches.

Nature uses them to protect her treasures in the forest.

HINTS FOR PLANT CULTURE.

The first care in window gardening is to have good, healthy plants that have been cared for during the summer. The best potting soil is fresh, rich loam, and the plants must be clean and well drained. If they are not too large there is more chance of bloom when the pots are nearly filled with working roots.

Tin cans should not be used for plants that dry out easily, but will answer for those that require a moist soil. As they attract heat, the cans must not be exposed to strong sun-rays; do not soak them with too much water without drainage, nor allow them to dry out so as to wilt.

Holes must be bored near the bottom, for if water stands around the roots of the plant, it causes rot, and they are sure to become sickly.

Plants grown in moderate sized pots are generally more thrifty than in large ones, and wet sponges placed in the window near them, helps to keep the air moist in a hot, dry room.

For the best sunlight a window should face south or east, and a good temperature is seventy degrees in the daytime, and fifty to sixty degrees at night. If the temperature is below 45 degrees it is likely to give tender plants a chill.

In order to have symmetrical bushes, they must be turned about every two weeks, and have straggling shoots kept pinched back. They should have the foliage sprayed frequently if the room gathers dust.

CHINESE PRIMROSES.

Mrs. M. M. writes a pleasant letter telling her experience with Chinese primroses that have blossomed for three years, and prove that it is not necessary to throw away the old plants.

The pot containing this primrose was kept all summer on the south porch just out of the sun, and only enough water given to keep it alive. The buds were not allowed to mature, but were picked off as soon as formed. It was kept in a north window that seems particularly adapted to the winter culture of the primrose.

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

R.G.S. — Cuttings from your choice grape must be of the well ripened wood, cut into sections about eight inches long, having a bud close to the butt end and one about an inch below the top. They can be made at this season of the year, or on a day in winter when the vine is unfrozen.

They must be kept damp and cool, and can be put into the ground and covered with a mulch. In spring, set out in mellow soil and pack firmly with only the top bud above the ground. Cultivate and keep free from weeds, and the plants should be ready to set out in a year and a half from cutting.

GLADIOLUS BULBS.

'Nellie' asks if cutting down the stem of the Gladiolus flower has any effect on the bulb, as last year hers were weak, and did not blossom well, besides being very late. To answer this it may be said that the fewer leaves cut with the flower spike the better the chances of getting strong bulbs. Cutting with long stems is ruinous to the bulb, and at least three or four leaves must be left to nourish it while ripening.

Cut downward with a sharp knife, and when the bulb is ripe, pull up and pack in dry sand, placing in the cellar out of the reach of frost.

AN OLD-FASHIONED FERTILIZER.

Mrs. McD. asks the best way to utilize bones for use in the garden, and it reminds me of a discovery made when staying with a friend many years ago. During a walk along the paths she carried a large bone, and entering a shed came out without it. By way of explanation, as perhaps my inquiring look justified, she told me that it went into a barrel that was kept half full of strong wood ashes to which water was added from time to time. This caused them to become soft, and every spring the barrel was emptied and its contents dug into the ground on the different plots in rotation.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S WAY

IN A SITUATION LIKE ROJESTVENSKY'S, HE FORBORE TO SHOOT BLINDLY.

(The New York 'Sun.')

The action of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet in firing upon the British fishing boats the suspicion that they were the torpedo boats of the enemy, recalls a similar incident in the Spanish War.

The present Rear Admiral George M. Book was at that time in command of the United States steamship 'Mohican,' and senior officer of the naval forces in Hawaiian waters. The annexation of Hawaii was soon to be consummated under the terms of a treaty which had previously been negotiated, and in the interim this Government was exercising a quasi protectorate over the islands and the 'Mohican' was acting as guard ship for Honolulu.

One night the keeper of the lighthouse situated at the entrance of the harbor saw a steamer approaching and using a searchlight with far more vigor than was necessary for the purpose of navigation. He consequently regarded her as a Spanish warship and warned the city authorities of the fact by telephone.

They immediately boarded the 'Mohican.' On hearing the facts of the case, Admiral Book ordered the ship cleared for action and brought her into a position where she would command the channel through which the steamer would have to pass in approaching the city.

He made a careful examination of all data in his possession as to the movements of merchant vessels and warships in those waters and decided that no vessel could be due at that time in Honolulu from a foreign port. He knew of no inter-island steamer that had a search light, and inquiry among the officers of the ship elicited the positive statement that no local vessel possessed one. The only conclusion remaining was that she was a Spanish warship, and he therefore held himself in readiness to go into action.

The vessel was finally sighted inside of the harbor, and was still using the searchlight with great and unnecessary frequency, which seemed to confirm the report of the lighthouse keeper. An urgent request was made to Admiral Book to fire upon her before she went into a position where she could do his ship great harm, but he refused, stating that he would not go into action until all doubt was removed.

The passing minutes developed other circumstances which seemed to corroborate the first impression, and there seemed to be nothing left but to take the offensive. At a point where another moment would have brought about this result the ship suddenly ran up a night signal showing that she was an inter-island steamer on which a searchlight had been installed only a few days, and the captain, visiting the harbor of Honolulu for the first time, had yielded to the temptation to show off his new joy. Had Admiral Book acted as the Russian Admiral did, there would probably have been more innocent victims of his error than marked the North Sea affair.

A GREAT PROJECT

SYNDICATE FORMED TO EXPLOIT THE VALUABLE PRODUCTS OF NORTHERN QUEBEC.

A syndicate composed of well-known Montreal and Quebec capitalists has been organized in this city, with Mr. Peter McKenzie, as manager, for the purpose of exploring and prospecting for mines and minerals in the North East portion of the province, north of Roberval and Lake St. John, and in the neighborhood of Lake Mistassini.

The capital stock of the syndicate is one hundred thousand dollars, and this will be added to from time to time, as the occasion may demand.

The McKenzie Trading Company of Montreal has conducted several expeditions into the territory mentioned, expending some ten thousand dollars in exploring and investigating this northern region. They have discovered gold, copper, asbestos and magnectic iron ore deposits, in paying quantities. They also hold from the province of Quebec, prospecting and mining licenses all of which are to be turned over to the newly formed syndicate, in consideration for three hundred shares of stock fully paid up in the new company, and eight thousand dollars in cash. The syndicate for the present will be managed by a committee of three, who are to be elected at a general meeting of the members. The manager, Mr. Peter McKenzie, is preparing to lead an expedition into the territory, starting in the month of March next. The proposed expedition will consist of mining engineers, assayers, and the necessary prospectors and voyageurs. The expedition will actively prospect for mines and minerals, and stake out and locate all claims that they may consider worthy of attention.

The expedition is expected to return to Montreal about Aug. 1, 1905, when a general meeting of all members of the syndicate will be held in this city to consider and discuss the results of the expedition, and to determine as to what course will be followed by the company in operating the mines and developing that particular portion of the country.

It is the intention of the new syndicate, with the assistance of the Quebec Government to develop the Indian trail from Dor to Lake Chibogomue, so as to enable prospectors, explorers and settlers to get in and out of the interior with as little difficulty as possible, and which will further lead up to the development of the mineral belt covering an area of six hundred square miles.

The promotors of this enterprise are moving cautiously in the preliminary work, but if the deposits prove to be of sufficient value, a larger syndicate will be immediately organized with a capital of at least four million dollars when the development of Northern Quebec, such as the construction of railways, public roads and the establishment of numerous mining industries will be undertaken at once.

Mr. Peter McKenzie, who is the principal mover in this big scheme, is enthusiastic over its success, and in speaking of the work to be done by the newly formed syndicate, said that, within one year, Canadians would be surprised to hear the wealth and greatness of the northern portion of this province.

Mr. McKenzie left last night for Quebec, where he will meet a number of prominent capitalists to discuss with them the new project, and at the same time he will have an interview with the Hon. Mr. Parent, as to Government assistance and co-operation in developing the scheme.

It is expected that within the next month or six weeks, the shareholders will elect a competent board of directors, from which a president, secretary and treasurer will be chosen.

THE FORESTS OF ICELAND.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

One would hardly expect the subject of the forestry of Iceland to call for much serious attention, but a lengthy investigation of the trees of that country has recently been made by no less a distinguished person than Dr. C. V. Prytz, professor of forestry at Copenhagen. He says that the prevailing notion that Iceland has a single tree only is a fallacy, and that there is quite a pretentious growth of trees on the land, the soil not being unsuited for the growth. The tree growth of the country has suffered from injudicious cutting, he says, and makes recommendations for the reforestation of the lands and offers suggestions about the planting of birches. The latter spring up naturally there, and it is thought that by sowing these in places where the snow lies deep long immunity from destruction by sheep might be gained, as it appears to be only in winter, when grass is not to be had, that these animals devour the birch trees.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read carefully Mr. Macnaghten's letter on the Gothenburg system in last Saturday's paper, in which he joins issue with some of the statements I made in my letter of Oct. 29.

I cannot find anything in Mr. Macnaghten's communication that would tend to change my views on that important question. In common with many other advocates of the system he argues that it only deals with the sale and use of ardent spirits—that it has largely diminished the sale of spirits, and, therefore, should be adopted. It is true that it has lessened to a great extent the sale of spirits. Nobody denies that. On that one point we may accept the correctness of Mr. Macnaghten's statistics. Whilst admitting this, the sale of beer has increased in Gothenburg about 25 percent during the last ten years.

But I submit that this is only a very partial and fragmentary view of the system taken as a whole. If any one will study the history of this system from its inception, he will discover that the prominent idea of the men who devised it was to substitute the consumption of beer for that of brandy.

At the same time that they put these restrictions on the brandy business they adopted the principle of free trade for the traffic in beer. These two arrangements were both of them embodied in, and they constitute the essential conditions of the Gothenburg system.

From its commencement a brewer became the largest shareholder in the concern, and Mr. Carnegie's brewery is the largest shareholder in the concern to-day, with one exception, quite a significant fact.

The bargain was that no profit should be made from the sale of brandy. They might make all the profit they could out of beer. The facts of history on this point are as clear as the light of day. The Gothenburg system has from its earliest days given all possible encouragement to the manufacture and consumption of fermented liquor. The results are patent to the whole world. The system is quite as much responsible for the abnormal amount of drunkenness from beer, as it is responsible for limiting the use of ardent spirits.

The most earnest advocates of the system would not pretend to say that it had diminished drunkenness in the city of Gothenburg. It has done nothing of the kind. Intemperance has grown rapidly, it has assumed the most alarming proportions. Gothenburg has reached the bad pre-eminence of being one of the most drunken cities in the civilized world.

The statistics I gave in my last letter, taken from official government returns, abundantly prove the truth of these statements. And all this fearful aggregate of intemperance has grown up side by side with this wonderful system; or to speak more correctly, under its pernicious influence in fostering the indiscriminate free trade in beer.

There are many more important facts bearing directly on this question, which I would like to insert in this letter, but I must not trespass too far on your space.

I do most earnestly hope and pray that in our beloved Canada we may see the present immoral system of license abolished; but when that time comes I trust we shall find some system that will be much more effective in putting an end to intemperance than the Gothenburg system.

To me it seems strange that men should go to the most drunken city in Christendom to find a solution of the evils of intemperance.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

42 Prince Arthur street.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—One of your correspondents lately wrote to you deploring the fact that the character of public schools has sadly deteriorated during the last few years, morally. The great cause of such deterioration is, I think, because the Bible is not read and studied as it was, forty years ago. When the writer was a boy the Bible was one of our reading books in school, when he passed his examination for a school teacher, Biblical history was one of the subjects that he was examined in; but now I think the Bible is ignored.

To quote from an address given by an eminent American lawyer, who spoke in favor of Bible reading in public schools some years ago: 'The Bible is the foundation of our views of morality, the basis of our civilization and the bond of our language, and apart from its religious teachings, every Christian child should be instructed in this book, an acquaintance with which is essential to his understanding of very much that he bears in public address, or reads in the public prints. As a fountain of pure idiomatic English it is not equalled by any book ever published. It was, fortunately—one might say providentially—translated at a time when the English language was in its purest state. It has done more to anchor the English language in the state in which it then was, than any book ever published. Bunyan, Milton, Shakespeare, the Book of Common Prayer, have done much; but the English Bible has done more than they all. I fear that the Revised Version—good as it is—which makes clearer to this generation the meaning of several English words then used, will tend to destroy this firm anchorage.

ROBT. SCOLEFELD.

Beech Ridge, November, 1904.

QUINTIN HOGG—Y.M.C.A.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with pleasure the review of 'Quinton Hogg's Biography' in 'World Wide,' and it will be eagerly read by many an old 'poly. boy.' He was a good man, and his life a noble one, for he knew the people he went to rescue, and he did it well, and his life will add to the many noble examples of what a Christian can do. He started amongst the very poorest class of boys, the gutter boys, living with them, and, therefore, knowing them and the hardships they had to endure, for, to an extent, he endured them himself. There we have the man. He tried their lot, found it hard, then his great work. How many of that class are there to be found in the Y. M. C. A. to-day? Very few, I am afraid; it has left the gutter boy, and become what is commonly called 'classy.' It is a great pity, for the Quintin road has been neglected to a great extent, and very few (if any) gutter lads find their way there. Why? Well, the fees are beyond them; and even a 'gutter boy' does not like to be looked upon as 'a pauper, because, although poor, he may be honest and respectable. No, I am sorry to say it, but, like the way of similar places, they have left the old road. I have no wish to depreciate the work I know they are, even now, doing, but just to remind them to be careful not to become too classy, and do not forget Quintin's starting place—the slums.

WELL WISHER.

GIFT TO LADY MINTO.





The above are photographs of the diamond brooch which is being presented to Lady Minto by the citizens of Ottawa. The contract price was $1,500, and the work is carried out by Messrs. A. Rosenthal & Sons, of Ottawa.

COULD NOT RISE.

(Chicago 'News.')

There is a thrillitg story of the adventure of a French submarine boat while carrying out manoeuvres recently in the neighborhood of Havre. The little vessel entered the estuary of the Seine and proceeded some distance up the river. Then an attempt was made to bring it to the surface, but it failed to rise. The fact that the specific gravity of fresh water was less than that of sea water had been overlooked. For twenty minutes efforts were made to bring the boat to the surface, but without avail, and the position became more serious when several of the crew grew faint, owing to the foulness of the air.

To make matters worse, the submarine instead of rising, showed signs of settling on the river bed and becoming fixed there. The officer in command, at length, perceiving the cause of the trouble, made for the open sea at full speed. All the while the men who were suffering behaved admirably. Shortly afterward they had the satisfaction of noting that their position was improving, and that the boat was gradually rising as they entered denser water, and finally they reached the surface.

By this time the crew were almost overcome. With the exception of three they quickly recovered on reaching the fresh air. The three in question were so ill that they had to be removed to a hospital.

Advertisements.

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KANG YU WEI

The Great Chinese Reformer on His Work and Dreams

HOPES TO SEE WONDERFUL THINGS WHEN THE DOWAGER EMPRESS DIES.

There is one outstanding feature about His Excellency Kang Yu Wei. He is vivid. In his person he illustrates a striking color-symphony. This is heightened by the sombre appearance of the members of his suite, who have cast off the habiliments, as they appear to have cast off the poetry, of the East.

His Excellency is an ardent reformer, and sighs for the day when, as adviser to the Emperor of China, he may take his share in the westernizing of that land, hoary with civilization when the west ran about naked in the primeval woods.

At the same time, while His Excellency loves the west, he does not love it sufficiently to adopt its ridiculous cut-a-way coat and billycock hat.

It may be said of His Excellency, as it can be said of the East generally, that he flows. In the first place, he has large, dark and piercing black eyes. Then he has a drooping moustache, which is rare in the Chinaman. On his head, which is nearly bald, is a little silk cap, in the form of a turban. This he wears at all times, while all others are uncovered in his presence. His outer jacket is of black silk, slashed with gold lace. It has a military look. Underneath this is a long garment of rich brown silk, which comes to about the knee. The lower limbs are encased in several swathings of silk, which tie at the ankles with blue silk ribbons. The little shoes are white silk. His Excellency exhales, as he walks, a delicate perfume. His hands are beautiful, small and admirably groomed, the nails long, which expresses power and status in China.

His Excellency is cordiality itself. He shakes hands with warmth, and there is an animation about him which is very unlike the stoicism of the East.

It may be remembered that His Excellency, many years ago, began to read about western civilization. The subject won upon his regard. He asked for and obtained translations into Chinese of all the great works which contained a history of European civilization. This subject engrossed his mind. He saw clearly that if China was ever to shake off the inertia of centuries she must adopt, in essential regards, the western civilization. Being high and noble by birth, he was close to the young emperor, whom he infected with his own ideas. The emperor sent out to the mandarins and viceroys instructions in regard to reform—reform as to manufactures, as to education, as to manners, as to government. Indeed, there was a period which is called in China the 'Hundred Days,' as in France they call the period between Napoleon's escape from Elba and the battle of Waterloo the 'Hundred Days'—during which it looked as though an immense but peaceful revolution was to take place in China, with the result that this ancient nation would be galvanized into life.

Only—something happened. The marplot was the Dowager Empress. She had noticed that His Excellency Kang Yu Wei had the ear of the Emperor, who had made him his Prime Minister; she had observed that the effect of the intimacy was to detach the young Emperor more and more from her own person and authority; especially had she noted that the effect of the companionship was to unsettle the mind of the people, who began to talk reform and to start reform associations, which began to flourish all over the Empire.

The Empress acted silently but swiftly. There was only one thing to be done, the head must come off His Excellency.

The latter had good friends at Court; he was advised to fly. He made his escape to Hong kong. There he has lived for years now, encouraging the reform associations which have now honeycombed the whole Empire. At present His Excellency is on a tour of the world. He had been to England and the European Continent and now he comes to this fresh civilization in the west.

'Your Excellency would not, perhaps, care to go back to China at present.'

'Well, not exactly.'

'Would you expect any trouble?'

'Oh, well, the Empress might not like it.'

'Would she, for instance, be so unladylike as to say, "Take your head off"?'

'Well, well, she does not like reformers, and she does not like me. There would be no advantage, in any case, in my going back to China at present. I hope to go back upon the death of the Empress, when it is possible that I may be once more in communication with the Emperor—who shares my views in regard to reform.'

'In the meantime,' said His Excellency, 'I am travelling and gaining experience. I have seen a good bit of the world. I intend to see more.'

'And now, Your Excellency, what is your idea of reform?'

'There are two classes of reformers in China—there may be more, indeed, but two I know of. There are the reformers who want to act politically and dynastically, and who would resort to force, if necessary. There are the reformers to whom I belong, and who desire to bring about a peaceful revolution. We do not want to dethrone the present dynasty. We do not want to shed a single drop of blood. We want, quietly, slowly, if you will, to introduce into China the essential elements of western civilization. I have long been convinced that China will never come to anything except in this way. We want industries; we want education; we want railways and newspapers; we want to be modern. The most enlightened classes are with us. The Emperor is with us heart and soul, but he cannot at present aid us. We do not want to overturn anything. We seek to do what Japan has done, and by the same peaceful means.'

'What do you think of the war between Russia and Japan?'

'Well, we think this one thing, at any rate—that it proves, in the case of Japan, the value of western civilization.

'Now, suppose, Your Excellency, that Japan should win out in this struggle, would China and Japan form an alliance, and would we in the west have to go to bed shivering in mortal terror of the "Yellow peril"?'

'Oh,' said His Excellency, smiling slowly, 'that is perfect nonsense. You must know that China has always been a peaceable nation. Were it otherwise—had it been otherwise in the past—I don't quite know where you would have been to-day. We are not warlike; we are not aggressive; we desire to live quietly without interfering with our neighbors, but the best of us now believe in modern civilization and are trying to bring it about. It does not follow in the least that there will be a military regime. Do not be afraid. We will not hurt you or anybody.'

Mr. Chew Kok Hean makes an excellent interpreter. He was educated in England, and uses idiomatic English like one to the 'manner born.'

His Excellency visited the Chinese quarters, and at four o'clock yesterday left for Ottawa. He will proceed to Vancouver, and then he will spend some time in New York and Boston.

BARON BRAMPTON.

REMINISCENCES OF THE FAMOUS JUDGE.

Mr. Edward Arnold has just published in two volumes 'The Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins, Baron Brampton,' edited by Richard Harris, K.C., who has welded together many conversations with Lord Brampton and inuumerable manuscript notes from his pen. Apocryphal stories are always told of celebrated men, and of no one more than Sir Henry Hawkins during his career at the Bar and on the Bench, but Mr. Harris says that there is no doubtful story in these volumes, and that there is not one that has been told exactly in the same form before. Certain it is that between them Lord Brampton and Mr. Harris have produced an almost inexhaustible mine of stories and experiences, and that the whole is so deftly fused that no one can tell that the whole is not the absolute work of the learned judge.

Baron Brampton was born at Hitchin, where his father was a solicitor much esteemed in the county of Hereford, and his mother was the daughter of the Clerk of the Peace for Bedfordshire, but he never derived the slightest benefit at the Bar from his legal relations. In 1830 he went to Bedford Grammar School, and one of the first sights he remembers seeing there was the removal from Bedford jail of the body of a lad of seventeen, who had been hanged that morning for setting fire to a stack of corn. 'Years afterwards, when I became a judge,' he says, 'this picture, photographed on my mind, gave me many a lesson which I believe I turned to good account on the judicial bench.' On leaving school he was articled to his uncle, the Clerk of the Peace, but he hated the drudgery of a solitor's office, and when his term was up, he decided, much against the will of his family, for the bar or the stage. However, his father allowed him a hundred pounds a year for five years, after which he was to sink or swim. He entered at the Middle Temple, and worked with Mr. George Butt, living on the fifth floor in Elm Court where he got his first fee, 10s. 6d., for drawing some pleadings. On May 3, 1843, he was called to the bar, and in his second year made fifty pounds.

Mr. Hawkins practiced occasionally at the Old Bailey, and gives an account, which would be comic were it not so tragic, of the way in which cases were hustled through after the five o'clock dinner given to the judges by the Lord Mayor and aldermen. The prisoner's name was Jones, and he was being tried for picking pockets on Ludgate Hill. The prosecuting counsel examined the prosecutor in this fashion:

'I think you were walking up Ludgate Hill on Thursday, 25th, about half-past two in the afternoon, and suddenly felt a tug at your pocket, and missed your handkerchief, which the constable now produces. Is that it?'

'Yes, sir.'

'I suppose you have nothing to ask him?' said the judge. 'Next witness.'

Constable stands up.

'Were you following the prosecutor on the occasion when he was robbed on Ludgate Hill, and did you see the prisoner put his hand into the prosecutor's pocket, and take his handkerchief out of it?'

'Yes, sir.'

Judge to prisoner: 'Nothing to say, I suppose.' Then to the jury: 'Gentlemen, I suppose you have no doubts? I have none.'

Jury: 'Guilty, my lord,' as though to oblige his lordship.

Judge, to prisoner: 'Jones, we have met before—we shall not meet again for some time. Seven years' transportation—next case.'

Time: Two minutes fifty-three seconds.

There is an interesting story showing that very early in his career Mr. Hawkins acquired that reputation as a cross-examiner which stood him in such good stead all through. It was at Quarter Sessions, and he was retained to defend two men who were accused of stealing sacks of flour from one Potto Brown, a miller at St. Ives. The case seemed hopeless.

'The flour case was the second case. In the first I cross-examined the prosecutor at great length and with some severity, Potto Brown being in court waiting for his case to come on. I was fortunate enough to obtain an acquittal. The counsel for the prosecution was a great deal annoyed, and immediately proposed to deal with Potto Brown's case. There was to be no delay; the witnesses being there, the case was called on, and the jury were sworn. Potto Brown had heard the cross-examination I had administered in the first prosecution, and dreading a like ordeal in his own case, left the court. . . When he reached the stable where his horse had been put up, he called to the ostler and begged him to put his pony in as soon as he possibly could, muttering to himself, "If Hawkins wants me he'll have to find me out and fetch me. I'm d——d if I'm going to be cross-examined by him if I know it. I'm orf. Tell him what I say, ostler." And away he went as fast as his pony could take him.'

The consequence was that, as there was no witness for the prosecution, the men had to be found 'Not guilty.'

The greatest incident in the life of Mr. Hawkins was the prosecution of the impostor, Arthur Orton, for perjury, and two chapters in the book are devoted to this case. The story of the two trials is too well-known to be referred to nowadays, but there is one little incident given in these volumes which seems new:

'Nor was the claimant devoid of humor. On the contrary, he was plentifully endowed with it. One morning, on his going into court, an elderly lady, dressed in deep mourning, presented him with a religious tract. He thanked her, went to his seat, and perused the document. Then he wrote something on the tract, carefully revised what he had written, and threw it on the floor. The usher was watching these proceedings, and, as soon as he could do so unobserved, secured the paper and handed it to me. The tract was headed, "Sinner, repent.' The claimant had written on it, "Surely this must have been meant for Orkins, not for me"'

No reminiscences of Lord Brampton could be considered complete without some reference to his famous fox-terrier 'Jack,' of whom a portrait, with his master, appears as the frontispiece to the second volume. Jack has four chapters allotted to him. The terrier was given to Lord Brampton my Lord Falmouth, and he invariably went on circuit, and sat on the bench close beside his master, seeming to tkea an interest in the proceedings. On one occasion, at an Assize town, one of the spectators, seeing the pair get out of the carriage, said to another yokel, 'I say, Bill, blamed if the old bloke ain't brought his dawg again—that there fox-terrier—to go a-rattin'.' Once at Cambridge a very noisy advocate was cross-examining a witness and so Jack gave a growl, which was followed by a loud bark, on which Sir Henry turned to the marshal, and said, 'I wish people would not bring their dogs into court. Take Jack into Baron Pollock's room, and ask him to give him a mutton chop.' Baron Pollock had gone to lunch, for he was always punctual to the minute, and when Sir Henry went to have his luncheon he found the Baron enjoying his chop, while Jack was calmly eating his master's.

The simple words in which Lord Brampton records his retirement from the Bench deserve to be quoted:

'Without any needless ceremony of leave-taking, at the close of the year 1898, I took my leave of the Bench with a simple bow. Silently, but with real affection for all I was leaving behind me, I quitted my occupation on the bench. I considered this to be a far more dignified way of making my exit than meeting face to face the whole of the court, and its practitioners and officers, and leaving it to the eloquent and friendly speech of the Attorney-General to flatter me far beyond my deserts in the customary farewell address which he would have offered to me. I thought it better to rely upon the expressions and conduct of those who knew me well, and to feel that they appreciated the discharge of the many arduous duties which I had been called upon to perform.'

On Jan. 1, 1899, Queen Victoria raised Sir Henry Hawkins to the peerage, and he was subsequently sworn of the Privy Council. He chose the title of Baron Brampton, from the property near Roystan, which he had inherited, and retired to enjoy his well earned repose —Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

CELTIC MONUMENTS IN BRITTANY.

The stone monuments of that prehistoric people—Celtic or Turanian—upon whom tradition and history alike throw so little light, nowhere exist to such an extent, or in so perfect a state of preservation, as in the Morbihan district of Southern Brittany. Around the village of Carnac a wide area of country is dotted over with cromlechs, dolmens and tumuli. Some of these have fallen into decay; others, only explored during recent years, stand as they were left by their early builders many centuries ago. The most remarkable feature is presented by the alignments, or lines of standing stones, which run across the country, up hill and down dale, for a distance of more than two miles.

The alignments of Carnac have for long been a puzzle to the archaeologist. They consist of three groups, separated by short intervening spaces. The most westerly is the group of Le Menec, 'the place of remembrance.' The stones, some of which are sixteen feet in height and weigh many tons, are about nine hundred in number, and are arranged in eleven parallel lines, with about ten feet between each two stones. At the western end, where there is a circle some three hundred yards in diameter, the stones are very large, but followed in an easterly direction they gradually diminish in size until they cease altogether near the road from Auray to Carnac.

After an interval of three hundred yards the group of Kermario, 'the place of the dead,' is reached. Here the stones form ten rows of about four thousand feet in length. The arrangement as regards size is repeated, the stones on the west being the largest, but a gradual diminution occurring toward the east. Another short break separates the group of Kerlescant, 'the place of burning.'

The stones are unhewn granite, similar to that found in the neighborhood. Excavations have led to the discovery beneath some of them of ashes, flint chips, and fragments of pottery, but no trace of human bones.

What meaning these menhirs have, or for what purpose they were erected, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Most authorities, however, consider that they had a sepulchral origin, and the grim significance of the names the groups bear has been held to support this view.—Bristol 'Mirror.'

RETURNED WITH THANKS.

Once upon a time the late Guy Wetmore Caryl sold a story to a publisher of magazines. After several months had gone by he received a proof of the story and a note from the publisher. The latter was to the effect that, although the story had been bought, it was hardly what the magazine wanted, and that he would be greatly obliged to Mr. Caryl if that gentleman would sell the story elsewhere and send him the cheque.

The publisher in question owns a number of grocery stores, and Caryl was somewhat of a wag. Therefore, his opportunity for obtaining the revenge that he felt was due lay right at his hand. Buying a large can of tomatoes, he removed part of the contents, sealed the can up again, and mailed it to the offending publisher, with this note:

'Dear Sir: The enclosed can of tomatoes was purchased by me from one of your stores. Although the purchase was made in good faith, I find that a change of policy compels me to return the goods to you and ask you to dispose of them elsewhere, remitting to me the ten cents that they should bring when you collect. The fact that I am returning this can does not necessarily indicate lack of merit, as many factors enter into the selection of material for filling a modern stomach, and what does not suit me may be exactly what someone else is looking for.'—'Lippincott's.'

[For the 'Witness.'

THANKSGIVING.

Again we join with one accord
To offer thanks to Thee, O Lord,
To praise Thee ere the season close
For all Thy liberal hand bestows.

Once more Thy promise hath prevailed:
Seedtime and harvest have not failed;
The earth 'neath Thy benignant care
Enough hath yielded and to spare.

The former and the latter rain,
The dew of evening, steeped the plain;
The genial warmth of springtime, lured
The growth which summer suns matured.

The herd in fertile pastures fed,
Luxuriant meadows filled the shed,
The ripened crop the barns o'erflowed,
The granaries strain beneath their load.

Green lawns and groves refreshed our sight,
Fair fragrant blossoms gave delight,
The garden teemed with many a root,
The orchard boughs hung down with fruit.

For these, the bounties of the year,
We give Thee thanks, our Father, dear,
And bless the goodness that they prove—
Thy boundless everlasting love.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

1904.

We thank Thee for the marked success
Which crowns with joy another year:
We thank Thee that we still possess
Convincing proof that Thou art near.

We thank Thee for all those who live
In concord with Thy perfect will—
Who bravely work and freely give
That they Thy purpose may fulfil.

We thank Thee that the harvest yields
Such proof of Thine unceasing care;
In forests, gardens, orchards, fields
We in Thy matchless bounties share.

We thank Thee that in distant lands
The Gospel message wins its way,
And that the reign of truth expands
And earnest souls the Lord obey.

We thank Thee for all work begun
Where we Thy guiding hand can see;
We thank Thee for all victories won
By all who put their trust in Thee.

We thank Thee that amid the stress,
When signs perplex and doubts annoy,
We have the Pulpit and the Press
And restful homes of peace and joy.

Help us with grateful hearts to see
The truth which all Thy gifts make known;
Help us to yield ourselves to Thee
And gratify Thy name alone.

T. WATSON.

Dalesville, Que., 1904.

'Thanksgiving Day,' a farmer said,
As scornfully he tossed his head;
''Tis easy for some folks to talk,
But thanks won't feed my starving stock.
Straw is so scarce; hay is so dear,
I must sell off some stock, that's clear.
Just for a song, too, I suppose,
Yes, that's the way my money goes.
My oats have turned out very poor,
I haven't half a crop, I'm sure,
And all the harvest I have seen,
Far, far, from bountiful has been.'

Stop, grumbler, stop, you can't afford
To murmur thus; our Heavenly Lord
Is showering blessings rich and free,
How can you so unthankful be?
Think of His mercies manifold
Thy health, more precious far than gold.
Thy sight, and hearing; social joys,
Thy merry girls, and sturdy boys,
This land of beauty, birds, and flowers,
O what unnumbered joys are ours.
Then let us all His laws obey,
And thank Him every single day.'

MRS. ANNIE RODD.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

STOESSEL WOUNDED.

Bravely Carries on His Work.

RUSSIAN TROOPS AT PORT ARTHUR WOULD SURRENDER IF THEY DARED.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, before Port Arthur, Nov. 15, via Fusan.—It is reported that a wound received by General Stoessel has necessitated his confinement in a hospital, that he refused to relinquish the command of the garrison, and that he has issued orders to the troops to die at their posts rather than surrender.

It is said that the spirit of the Russian troops has been dampened by continuous work, the lack of supplies and the hopelessness of their ability to make any successful defence of the fortress. It is said further that many of the Russian soldiers are ready to surrender, but that they are kept at their posts by officers who threaten them with revolvers, and that several soldiers who were suspected of a desire to desert have been shot as a warning to others. The Japanese now believe that the garrison has almost reached the limit of human endurance.

ON SIEGE RATIONS.

Spies and Russians who have surrendered report that rations in Port Arthur have been reduced. The wounded found by the Japanese are emaciated.

The capture of the eastern fortified ridge will mean the surrender of the fortress in a couple of weeks, unless the garrison there retires to isolated forts. This seems improbable, however, and cold weather and the lack of food and ammunition renders desperate resistance unlikely.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—As a result of the despatches received from Lieut.-General Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, the War Office expresses entire confidence that Port Arthur will be able to hold out till the arrival of the Russian second Pacific squadron.

General Stoessel, in his despatches to the Emperor Nicholas, reports the repulse of a Japanese attack on Oct. 26 on the north front of Port Arthur. The Russian losses were 480 killed or wounded. All the attacks on Nov. 3, the day the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne was celebrated, were repulsed.

General Stoessel was slightly wounded in the head during one of the latest assaults on Port Arthur.

The text of General Stoessel's despatches of Oct. 28 is as follows:—

'We have the honor to report to Your Majesty that the Japanese bombarded very vigorously on Oct. 25 our forts and entrenchments north and north-east. The following day they also attacked one of the forts on the north side, but our heavy artillery and shrapnel fire dispersed their reserves, and the assault was repulsed. Our losses were one officer and about 70 men killed and four hundred wounded.

'Engineer Captain Sakharoff, formerly governor of Port Dalny, died on Oct. 27 of typhus fever.

'It is difficult to single out individuals for special mention among the heroic defenders.'

In a telegram dated Oct. 30, General Stoessel says:—

'Since my despatch of Oct. 28 the bombardment continues with great fierceness.'

Under date of Nov. 3 General Stoessel telegraphed:—

'We greet the Emperor. This day is a solemn one for all our country. We offer prayers to God and send to our Emperor felicitations in the shape of reverberating hurrahs. On bended knees we pray to God to give health to Your Majesty and their Majesties the Empress and the Czarevitch. Our joy is all the greater because all the assaults, which lasted nine days, have been repulsed up to this great day, the anniversary of your accession to the throne, the same day that our Japanese enemies celebrate the anniversary of the birth of their Mikado, and whereupon they had sworn to take the fortress. God is with us.'

PORT ARTHUR

PATHETIC APPEAL FROM MME. STOESSEL FOR PECUNIARY HELP FOR THE WOUNDED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—M. Perloff, the millionaire merchant of Moscow, has received a pathetic letter from Madame Stoessel, wife of Gen. Stoessel, dated Port Arthur, Oct. 24, appealing to the rich Muscovites for money to assist the helpless wounded defenders of the fortress, some of whom have lost both arms, others either an arm or leg, some of them being blind and others suffering from wounds in the spine, and who will be cripples for life. There are, she adds, very many such unfortunates.

STORIES OF INCREASING HUNGER.

Tokio, Nov. 17.—9 a.m.—The opinion is expressed here that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer 'Rastoropny' carried to Che foo extended despatches explaining to St. Petersburg the situation at Port Arthur, the condition of the Russian squadron, and the shortage of food and ammunition, referring the question or further resistance to the Russian Government. The nature of the Russian fire indicates a scarcity of certain kinds of ammunition. All prisoners taken by the Japanese tell a story of increasing hunger. It is claimed that the Russian commanders are divided on the question of continuing the defence. If this is true, it fits the theory that the 'Rastoropny' carried despatches passing the question to the Emperor.

JAPANESE OFF CHE FOO.

Che foo, Nov. 17.—The three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers which entered the harbor this morning to ascertain if the Russian torpedo boat destroyer 'Rastoropny' was here, disappeared for a time, but reappeared this afternoon. The Japanese consul sent a cutter out to meet them and informed the nearest destroyer, the 'Kasumi,' that the 'Rastoropny' had been sunk. The consul says this was the first the ships knew of the sinking of the 'Rastoropny.' The 'Kasumi' transmitted the information by wireless telegraphy to the Japanese flagship, whereupon the destroyers disappeared in the direction of Port Arthur. The sinking of the 'Rastoropny' by the Russians relieved the Japanese of an embarrassing position.

BRILLIANT WORK

POWERFUL DESCRIPTION OF LATE ASSAULTS.

London, Nov. 16.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' correspondent with the Japanese army before Port Arthur, describing the attack of the Japanese on the eastern fortified ridges on Oct. 30, says: 'The terrific and continuous bombardment, night and day, from Oct. 27 to Oct. 30, culminated in wonderful practice, quite beyond criticism. With appalling rapidity countless bursting shells mingled their smoke into a dense, oscillating mass of vapor, laden with earth and gleaming with flashes of fire, the climax being reached at one o'clock with a tremendous fire of shrapnel across the broken breastworks of the fortresses. Suddenly every gun ceased fire, and the Japanese infantry rushed out from their parallels ere the hills had ceased reverberating with the thunder of the cannonade, from seven separate quarters against the Rih lung, Ke kwan and Pan lung fortified ridges. The attack was simultaneously developed. Without a single premonitory feint, fully 4,000 troops dashed out pell-mell with fixed bayonets, waving standards and rending the air with shouts of 'Banzai.'

RUSSIANS TRIUMPHANT.

The correspondent details how the various Japanese attacks were checked by the big moats and the terrible Russian fire which rapidly depleted their ranks, notwithstanding a clever covering fire of Japanese artillery, and says: 'It was most remarkable, even incredible, but fully substantiating surmises of their ability to withstand the fire of the heaviest Japanese ordnance, how the Russians, despite the previous bombardment, replied from their fortress guns, although 1,800 five-hundred-pound shells had been fired that day, not counting thousands of smaller projectiles. It is estimated that the day's bombardment cost the Japanese $20,000, representing nearly twenty percent of the total cost since the openig days of the siege in August. Before half an hour had elapsed, and after losing six hundred men, the Japanese abandoned the attack against the south Kee kwan fort.

'By four o'clock the Japanese fire had diminished in intensity and the assaults ceased shortly before sunset, when fire broke out in the new town of Port Arthur, and at nightfall the Japanese opened a shrapnel fire on the eastern ridge to cover the retirement of their isolated assaulters, whose situation was critical between the east and the south Kee kwan forts. The total Japanese casualties exceed two thousand.'

BATTERIES UNMASKED.

'Although the assaults failed to capture the main objective, they absolutely unmasked the eastern Russian forts, and their strength. Their casualties were relatively small for, although seven regiments were engaged, not half the troops issued from the parallels, owing to the attacks being so skilfully manipulated, and finally ceasing without supports being utilized. For strength the Russian position was unassailable, and it would have been useless to endanger double the force, and incur double the casualty list in the same assault.

'After dusk the Russians sortied and recovered the ground lost between the east and the south Kee kwan forts. They recovered the 'P' fort, at 10 o'clock in the evening, by General Inchinoye gallantly restorming the hill, and, despite 250 casualties, expelled the Russians by sheer dash and courage. Indeed, his personality won the hill for the Japanese.

'After having captured the Caponiers (covered galleries) of the east Kee kwan fort, the Japanese engaged in a bloody fight in the underground passages, slowly winning the vitals of the fort inch by inch, despite the bombs and mountain guns of the Russians defending the casemates.

On Nov. 6 the central and front sections of the Caponiers were gained. The work, however, is progressing slowly, owing to the nature of the ground.'

The 'Daily Telegraph's' Chee foo correspondent sends rumors of renewed Japanese attacks on Port Arthur by 15,000 troops between Nov. 2 and Nov 6, with 12,000 casualties.

AN ABSURD RUMOR

KUROKI NOT DEAD.

Tokio, Nov. 15.—The Japanese army staff pronounces the report of General Kuroki's death to be absurd.

TORPEDO BOAT ESCAPES.

ARRIVES AT CHE FOO IN A SNOWSTORM.

Che foo, Nov. 16.—8.30 a.m.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer 'Ratstoropny' put into this harbor this morning. Firing was heard half an hour before she entered the harbor. A snowstorm and a high wind prevailed at the time, and it is believed that the Russian vessel, under cover of the storm, attempted to escape from Port Arthur. The correspondent of the Associated Press was not allowed aboard her. The captain of the Chinese cruiser 'Hai yung' was the first person to go on board the 'Ratstoropny.' He held a brief conference with her commander, after which the 'Ratstoropny' came further into the stream and anchored in the same spot that the destroyer 'Ryeschitelni' did last August before she was cut out by the Japanese.

THE 'MAIL' SURMISES THAT THE WHOLE FLEET WILL FOLLOW.

London, Nov. 15.—The Che foo correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says that a Russian torpedo boat destroyer entered the harbor there during a blinding snowstorm on Tuesday night, and anchored a quarter of a mile from the shore. The 'Mail' surmises that this indicates an attempt by the Port Arthur fleet to escape under cover of the snowstorm. It assumes that the torpedo boat certainly belongs to that fleet.

THE 'RASTOROPNY.'

DELIBERATELY BLOWN UP BY THE RUSSIANS.

Che foo, Nov. 16.—The Russians have blown up the torpedo boat destroyer 'Rastoropny.'

The torpedo boat destroyer 'Rastoropny' was 240 tons displacement, was 200 feet long, and had a speed of twenty-six knots. Her armament consisted of one twelve-pounder and three three-pounders and she had two torpedo tubes. She was launched in 1901.

A GENERAL WITHDRAWAL.

A FINAL STAND WILL BE MADE AT LIAO TI SHAN.

Tokio, Nov. 15.—The Russians in Port Arthur have commenced a general withdrawal from the city, retiring to Liao ti shan, whither they have removed their provisions, thus confirming statements made by Russian prisoners, that General Stoessel will make his final stand at Liao ti shan. One Sunday night the garrison of the Sung shoo fort made a sortie and delivered a strong assault against the Japanese position opposite, but the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses. The Japanese are reported to have shown conspicuous bravery.

RUSSIANS SAY NOGI IS ILL.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—A despatch to the 'Biershwyja Viedomosti' from Che foo says that Gen. Nogi, in command of the Japanese army which is besieging Port Arthur, is reported to be dangerously ill.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON

THE SECOND HALF SAILS.

Libau, Russia, Nov. 16.—The second division of the Russian second Pacific squadron sailed to-day. It consists of the cruisers 'Oleg' and 'Izumrud,' the auxiliary cruisers 'Kuban, 'Terek and 'Orel'; the cruisers 'Rion' and 'Dnieper' (formerly the 'St. Petersburg' and 'Smolensk'); and the torpedo boat destroyers 'Liany,' 'Rezity,' 'Gromki,' 'Grozny,' and 'Prozorlivy.' The division is expected to overtake Rear-Admiral Foelkersam's division by way of the Suez canal.

IMPERTINENT ORDERS.

Suez, Egypt, Nov. 16.—The Governor has asked the consuls to inform shipping agents that during the passage through the canal of the ships of the Russian second Pacific squadron all vessels proceeding northwards will be stopped, allowing the Russian warships free passage, and that all vessels must stringently be ordered to refrain from throwing anything into the canal while the warships are passing, and from engaging in demonstrations of any sort.

IN MANCHURIA.

A JAPANESE CONCENTRATION.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The Japanese army south of Mukden is reported to be concentrating on its left and centre, presumably with the intention of attacking, and a renewal of fighting is expected to-day.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Mukden, Nov. 17.—It is reported that thirty thousand Japanese troops have been landed at Niu chwang, and thirty thousand others at Pit se wo, and that a turning movement on the Russian right is expected.

JAPANESE RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' prints a despatch from Mukden to-day saying: 'It is confirmed from various quarters that the Japanese have double-tracked the railway from Port Dalny to Liao yang. Thirty trains are running daily.

'The Chinese general, Ma, has received reinforcements again, and has installed further Japanese military instructors. The Russians regard him with deep suspicion, and are keeping a sharp watch on his actions.

'The news of the evolt of the reserves in European Russia makes a deep impression. The army newspaper says that people who betray their country in the hour of need are not worthy to bear the Rusisan name.'

NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

THE ENQUIRY AT HULL CLOSES.

Hull, England, Nov. 18.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the actual occurrences off the Dogger Bank Oct. 22, closed with yesterday's session, and the commissioners will report to the Board of Trade on the subject as speedily as possible. At the opening of to-day's session the commissioners and others paid high tributes to the gallantry of the members of the fishing fleet. Dr. Woodhouse, representing the Russian Government, said he would like to say in behalf of those he represented how much they regretted what had occurred, and how he agreed with the remarks concerning the bravery of the fishermen. It would give him the greatest pleasure to convey the purport of those remarks to the Russian Government.

The court then heard evidence regarding the financial circumstances of the killed and injured fishermen and those dependent on them, and claims were put in. Among others, shipper Whelpton, of the 'Mino,' claimed $750 for injuries to his health and shock to his nervous system, and $2,500 for saving the 'Mino' when she was unseaworthy. The skipper of the 'Gull' claimed $250 for injury to his health, and $10,000 for saving the lives of the crew of the 'Crane.' Others claimed from $250 to $500.

In the course of the official enquiry the Russian consul asked the first two witnesses if the men of the trawler fleet had reported seeing other warships besides the Russian vessels, but apparently only the Russian vessels had been met. The witnesses all denied that any arms, ammunition or contraband were on board the trawlers. There was no room to carry a torpedo.

'Vice-Admiral' Carr, who was in charge of the trawling fleet, said the only warship he had seen on the trip in question, besides the Russians, was the British cruiser stationed off Hull. Carr said that the first Russian division passed close to the trawlers without firing, and that the second division did the damage. The warships were so close that Carr could see men passing the open portholes of the Russian ships. He kept sending up green rockets as sign of a fishing fleet. As they burst they lighted up the trawlers so that their numbers could be seen. About one vessel, which came up on his port quarter, Carr was very uncertain. It might have been, he admitted, another trawler, but he at first thought it was one of the Russian warships.

Answering the Russian consul, Carr maintained that the Russians did not signal to the trawlers to stop, and he stoutly declared that there could not have been a strange vessel among the fishing fleet.

The general tenor of the evidence given by skippers of the trawlers was that they knew nothing of Japanese boats being near, and they mistook the Russians for British, and that when they were hit they hurriedly got away.

Dr. Herbert Woodhouse will represent the Russian embassay at the enquiry. He holds merely a watching brief. Neither he nor the Russian consul here is in possession of any evidence tending to prove that Japanese torpedo boats were in the neighborhood of the Dogger Bank or that Japan exercised any influence upon the fishing fleet.

Both Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. Aspinall, K.C., who are conducting the enquiry on the most impartial lines, indicated by questions tht a trawler, which, separated from the fishing fleet, might possibly have been taken for a torpedo boat by the Russians.

A suggestion by the Russian consul that the shelling was due to the trawlers failing to stop when blank shots were fired, and the fact that the lights were extinguished on at least one trawler, is considered here to, in some degree, explain, though not to excuse, the attack by the Russians.

A DISAGREEMENT.

RUSSIA WISHES TO MODIFY THE LANGUAGE IN RE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—A difference has developed between Great Britain and Russia over the language of the article in the North Sea convention relative to the question of responsibility. At the Foreign Office it is said Russia does not desire to in any way recede from the basis of the agreement, but she proposes a modification of the language submitted in the English text. The Admiralty, it is understood, contended all along that the international commission should confine its inquiry to the establishment of the question whether torpedo boats were off the Dogger Bank, and whether in any event the Russian ships were justified in firing.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

LARGE SHIP CONTRACTS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—A number of ships on the Russian naval programme for next year will be laid down abroad and several of them will probably be constructed in the United States. Lewis Nixon, of New York, has already contracted to build several torpedo boat destroyers, but the larger contracts are yet unplaced. The bulk of the programme consists of heavy fighting ships, armored cruisers and battleships. The ships to be built at the Russian yards will be of the armored cruiser 'Bayan' type. Contracts will be given to French and German yards. The Associated Press hears that one of the contracts is likely to go to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco.

PEACE NOTIONS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CRITICISED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The continued suggestions from abroad regarding peace are treated like their predecessors, as unworthy of serious consideration. The mere mention of mediation arouses the ire of those in authority. The reiteration of the statement that President Roosevelt, having the support of Great Britain and France, had already been approached by Japan, and was ready to offer his offices in view of Russia's position is not considered to be a friendly act.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

MINISTERS' SPEECHES CONSIDERED INFLAMMATORY.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The resentment produced by the speeches of the British ministers on the North Sea incident, especially the assumption that Russia has agreed to punish the officers of the Russian squadron in advance of any findings of the commission, has been further inflamed by the speech of Lord Selborne, first lord of the Admiralty, on Nov. 14, at Bristol, on the danger of a Russian invasion of India. The 'Novoe Vremya,' while philosophically disposed to hold the British jingoes responsible for this constant provocative attitude, calling attention particularly to Lord Curzon's and Lord Kitchener's deputations to Persia and Afghanistan, and disclaiming any desire on the part of Russia to engage in fight, says that nevertheless Russia always has a chance of evening up British superiority at sea by a move in the direction of India, and therefore naturally it is a great comfort to Russia that she has direct rail communication with Tashkend.

The 'Novosti,' on the contrary, makes light of the ghost of a Russian invasion of India, which British statesmen are constantly trotting out for the benefit of the British public, and suggests that it would be better for Great Britain to make sincere overtures to Russia regarding the Indian border instead of taking refuge behind Afghanistan.

THE HAGUE.

AN ANALOGY CONTROVERTED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—An official note issued here to-day controverts the analogy drawn in the proposal for the new peace conference between the present situation and the situation at the time of the Hague Conference. It points out that France had transmitted to Washington Spain's desire for peace before a suggestion of the conference was formulated and that the Russian circular convoking the conference was issued only after the conclusion of peace.

THE JAPANESE LOAN

THE LONDON ALLOTMENT OVERSUBSCRIBED.

London, Nov. 15.—Subscriptions to the Japanese loan were closed at noon to-day. It is stated that the bids for the $30,000,000 offered in London aggregate $300,000,000.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—One hour after the subscription for the new Japanese loan was opened to-day at the Nevada National Bank $800,000 had been subscribed by the people of San Francisco. The largest individual subscription was for $100,000.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

THE CZAR FEARS FOR HIS LIFE.

New York, Nov. 16.—A London despatch to the 'Times' quotes the London 'Times' Russian correspondents as saying that extraordinary precautions have been taken to insure the safety of the train by which the Czar is travelling to review the divisions of troops marked for service in the Far East.

Between St. Petersburg and Grodno alone, 20,000 infantry lined both sides of the line over which the Imperial train had to pass. Many thousand more soldiers patrolled the line southward through Poland.

Every culvert was guarded by sentries with fixed bayonets. Every peasant track crossing the line was guarded by sentries standing back to back on either side of the railway. The heights above all the railway cuttings were patrolled by infantry, as also was the entire route in the open. Many places men were statoned only fifteen yards from each.

The bridges were especially guarded. Bridges and boats containing infantry guards were placed under the general bridges.

JAPANESE COURTESY

THE RELICS OF THE DEAD CAREFULLY RESTORED TO RUSSIA.

Mukden, Nov. 14, via. Tien tsin, Nov. 15.—The Manchurian army organ, 'Bestnik,' gives details of the scrupulous care shown by the Japanese for relics and other effects of the Russian dead found on the battlefield, and tells how the Japanese have forwarded such effects to St. Petersburg. The paper highly commends this action and announces that General Kuropatkin recommends that all his commanders shall observe a similar practice regarding the Japanese dead.

Owing to the fact that the Japanese have been left in possession of nearly all the battlefields these humane and benevolent offices have entirely devolved upon them. This may have given the impression that the Russians have been inconsiderate in their treatment of the dead warriors, but such an impression would obviously be unfair. This recognition by both sides, however, of the benevolent care of the dead, still further marks the abandonment of primitive practices in warfare. The 'Vestnik' announces new plans for the organization of the army, indicating elaborate and thorough reconstruction and reinforcements.

HUGE CASUALTIES.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—An order of the day to the Manchurian army announces that from Sept. 9 to Oct. 24, 828 wounded officers and 28,409 wounded men, and 198 officers and 3,827 men sick were taken to Mukden.

RESERVE OFFICERS LEAVE.

Paris, Nov. 15.—A despatch to the 'Journal' from St. Petersburg, says that 1,600 reserve officers left that city yesterday for the front.

WITH THE ARMIES.

A VILLAGE CAPTURED BUT EVACUATED.

Chan sia nou tun, Manchuria, Nov. 15.—General Kuropatkin's headquarters.—A Japanese advance is daily expected. Large masses of their troops are moving eastward, and the Russians are expecting them to strike at their left flank.

An attack upon the fortified village of Endowuniulu, not far from Sin chin pu, and fronting the right flank of the 17th corps, was carried out brilliantly during the night of Nov. 10 by the second brigade of the Thirty-fifth infantry division. The village had been captured the same morning by the Japanese. The Japanese were completely surprised, mostly sitting in the streets and huts eating their supper. Not a shot was fired. The Japanese fled before the bayonets. The Russians, however, were compelled later to abandon Endowuniulu, as the retirement of the third division exposed them to a flank attack.

JAPANESE ADVANCE

RUSSIAN LEFT FALLS BACK.

Tokio, Nov. 18.—A despatch from Yang how says that the Russian left wing fell back to-day and joined the main body at Peitaopao, apparently to engage the Japanese centre. The Japanese right army immediately advanced beyond the positions abandoned by the Russians. The Japanese left army began operations simultaneously. The Sha khe river is frozen to a depth of five inches.

AN ATTACK REPULSED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—A despatch from Lieut.-Col. Sakharoff, dated to-day, says that during the night the Japanese attacked the Russian position in front of Poutiloff Hill, but were repulsed.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

FORMER ACCEPTS THE MODIFICATIONS IN THE CONVENTION.

Paris, Nov. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' says that Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador at London, has informed the Russian Government that the British Government has accepted the modifications suggested by Russia in the convention fixing the procedure and objects of the International Commission of Enquiry into the North Sea affair.

Both countries, the correspondent says, have come to a settlement on the questions of responsibility of officers and punishment of such as may be responsible. No details are published.

It is said, however, that the terms of the convention have been somewhat elaborated by Russia, an introduction to them being added, explaining the object of the suggested limitations of the powers of the Commission.

Clause two of the convention has been modified. That is the clause which provides that the commission shall report on all the circumstances relating to the disaster and establish the responsibility. An interesting note has been added, declaring that Russia and Great Britain have framed the convention with particular care in order that it may, perhaps, form a precedent for other countries in a similar situation.

A NOVEL IDEA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The 'Novoe Vremya,' in a significant editorial paragraph, remarks that the purpose of the commission is to determine whether the parties concerned, whatever their nationality, whether it be British, Russian, or that of a third party, are open to blame and are to be held responsible.

NEGOTIATIONS PRACTICALLY CONCLUDED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The negotiations on the subject of the Anglo-Russian convention are practically concluded. Only one small minor point remains to be settled, and that is of such slight importance that M. Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, and Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, this afternoon will discuss the question as to how and where the signatures are to be exchanged. In substance, the change in the language regarding the determination of responsibility by the international commission will make the convention provide for the location of any blame which is found to exist upon any persons of Russian, British or foreign nationality.

RIOTS IN RUSSIA

TROOPS DESERT AND FLEE THE COUNTRY.

New York, Nov. 19.—A London despatch to the 'Times' quotes the London 'Times' Russian correspondents as saying that riots and desertions in connection with the mobilization of reservists continue, especially in Poland. Hundreds of reservists cross into Germany and Austria every week.

One district which was to furnish 300 men could only muster eight. In another an officer was to appear with forty men, but found that not one had turned up. He was so upset by this desertion that he shot himself.

Riots in some cases have been provoked by the paltry arrangements made by the military authorities. One detachment refused to start because the cars were not provided with stoves. The men had not forgotten accounts of soldiers frozen to death in railway carriages.

RATES ON CEDAR.

C. P. R. DISPUTES THE RIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO INTERFERE.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The Canadian Pacific Railway disputes the right of the Railway Commission to interfere with rates collected on traffic upon its main line from the Pacific coast to Callendar, and quotes the features of its original charter under which main line traffic was to be free from government control until such times as the earnings represented ten percent. The commission had recently ordered the C. P. R. to lower its rates on the carriage of cedar lumber upon the ground that the company had no right to charge more for carrying this kind of wood than pine, fir, etc. It is understood that the commission admits that rates on the main line of the C. P. R. are beyond the board's control. The latter can still, however, prevent discrimination between one class of freight and another.

MR. MORLEY IN NEW YORK.

CHIEF SPEAKER AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCEé

New York, Nov. 16.—The 136th annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held last night at Delmonico's. The hall was decorated with the flags of many nations. The speakers of the evening were Messrs. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the United States treasury, John Morley, M.P.; Richard Olney, and Sir James Kitson, M.P. The president, Mr. Morris Jessup, presided.

Preceding the dinner, invocation was offered by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, coadjutor bishop of the Episcopal Church.

After the healths of President Roosevelt and King Edward had been drunk, Mr. Jessup read a letter from President Roosevelt, expresing regret at his inability to be present.

Following an address by Mr. Shaw, Mr. Morley was introduced. He declared that the thing that has interested him most during his visit has been the presidential campaign. He declared that he was as enthusiastic as any one in Chicago on election night, making the tour of the election booths and listening to the returns.

'I confess it greatly impressed my imagination,' said Mr. Morley, speaking of watching the returns come in from all over the country, in a newspaper office, 'and stirred me to think that in this vast country, within a few hours the voice of the people, right or wrong, would be so emphatically and so unmistakably ascertained.

'Frankly, I rejoice to hear from the secretary of the treasury that your hopes are buoyant and you are prosperous. Why that is a thing that struck me most in my rapid transit through the important trade centres in this country—the enormous and unbounded strength of your material resources—and, being a good natured people, let me say that I have seen nothing—don't hoot me out of the room—I have seen nothing, no evidence during this run through some of the centres of the country, to make me believe that you would not have been just as great, just as mightly—I mean in industrial competition—just as prosperous, just as strong, as you are to-day, if you had taken that worn out shibboleth—as I am told—"No tariff excepting for purposes of revenue."

'Well, if that is all the tendency that comes of testifying, I do not think I need have taken the trouble to have testified, because I gather that a good many of you, at all events, have some doubts as to that matter. And now, this is the last remark I will make you on that very delicate ground, which is less delicate than I thought it would be—(laughter)—though it may be that I am so stupid or so stubborn, or so much of a doctrinaire—a name I am well acquainted with—as to doubt whether you would not have been just as well off if you had taken that formula.'

Toward the end of his address, Mr. Morley said: 'It would be most unbecoming of me, I repeat, to say a word as to the personality of your President. I will say this, in passing, that it is very gratifying to me to find that a man may write a book about Oliver Cromwell and yet be thought a very good man to whom to trust the destinies of a nation. I rejoice to think, and I do think, that in the great questions and emergencies that may arise, Great Britain and the United States will both, by interests, by sentiments, be found side by side. I believe from the bottom of my heart that for the progress of the world, for the civilization of mankind, we will fight side by side for those ideals and those questions which are common to us and you.'

Mr Richard Olney spoke briefly. He said in part: 'It is almost superfluous to presume that law is the very life blood of commerce. Law furnishes the rule by which commerce is regulated. Commerce grows only in the atmosphere of peace, and the American people have always given all efforts for arbitral treaties between the United States and foreign countries their strong approval. The basis of all true arbitration is the confidence of the parties in each other's honesty of purpose and fairness of dealing. You cannot inflict a deadlier wound upon the cause of peace through international arbitration than to shake that confidence. To consent to arbitration only in form, making it a sort of tails I win, and heads you lose affair, is unworthy of a self-respecting people, and is as base in policy as it is indefensible in morals.'

Letters of regret were read from Lord Rosebery and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

GRAVES OF CANADIANS.

LADY MINTO CONCLUDES WORK OF MARKING SPOT WHERE BRAVE MEN NOW LIE.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—In view of Lady Minto's departure from Canada, Her Excellency has deemed it wise to make a general statement of the work which has been done in the direction of marking the graves of the Canadians who fell in South Africa, in which she has taken so deep and active an interest. Accordingly the following was given out from Government House last evening:—

'The following details may be acceptable to those who are interested in the attempt to mark in a suitable manner the last resting place of those brave Canadians who gave their lives for the Empire during the South African war. The number of Canadians who full during the war was 246. Of this number 21 were buried at sea or drowned and their bodies not recovered, and five are buried in England. Whilst it was found that relatives or comrades-in-arms had already provided lasting memorials in twelve cases, twenty-five graves still remain unidentified, but it is expected that these will be identified shortly, and as soon as this is done memorials will be sent from Canada to mark the same.

'After deducting these numbers there remained 193 graves to be marked and memorials were accordingly despatched to South Africa for this purpose, the last instalment reaching that country in April, 1904. A telegram has now been received from South Africa stating that all memorials for the above graves will be in position over the graves for which they are intended by Nov. 15, 1904. The work of erecting these memorials has been enormous, owing to the vast extent of country over which the graves are scattered and owing to the incomplete nature of the communications. Lady Minto and her committee have however, received the greatest possible assistance in this arduous work from Colonel H. S Greenwood, lately of the 3rd Prince of Wales, Canadian Dragoons, and now employed in connection with the South African railway. To him, to the South African Railway Company, who have generously transported the stones free of charge over their system, and to those ladies and gentlemen, mostly Canadians, who have voluntarily given their most able service in helping to bring to a successful issue this difficult undertaking, the warmest thanks of Lady Minto and her committee are due. The work has been efficiently, economically, and rapidly performed by them under circumstances presenting many serious difficulties, and they have fairly earned the gratitude which will undoubtedly be extended to them by patriotic Canadians. The accounts of the fund stand at present as follow: The amount of subscriptions collected, plus the interest on the same up to date is about $13,000. The balance on hand after paying all claims is now about $5,100. Further expenditure will be incurred in fencing in the graves on the open veldt, and the balance will probably be diverted to the erection of a central Canadian memorial bearing the names of all Canadians who fell during the war, which it is proposed to erect late on in Pretoria.'

The following is a complete list of those over whose graves memorials have now been erected by Lady Minto's association:—

A—W. J. Anderson, F. G. Arnold, DeH. H. Adams, G. F. Armstrong, J. Adams, A. W. Armsden, H. M. Arnold, W. G. Adams.

B—N. D. Builder, J. E. Burch, E. S. Banfield, A. B. Bing, J. Black, C. P. Busby, G. Bradley, O. T. Burns, C. M. Barry, W. S. Brady, J. E. Ball, E. C. Baker, C. Begg, W. E. Brand, J. Brothers, E. M. Banks, H. B. Barr, G. M. Boll, A. G. Burrell, W. J. C. Brown.

C—E. V. Chancellor, C. W. Cotterill, W. Chalmer, M. C Chapell, J. J. Cooper, H. Cotton, D. H. Campbell, C. Cruikshank, C. Cameron, H. H. Clements.

D—R. J. Dunsmoor, C. R Dandy, W. Duhamel, J. Davidson, J. Drury, J. A. Douglas, J. Detoe, L. S. Davis, J. B. Day.

E—E. Evett, S. H. Elliott, C. N. Evans.

F—E. A. Filson, W. Frost, M. Fernie, J. E. Farley, J. H. Findlay, G. W. Floyd, H. Forrest.

G—R. C. Goodfellow.

H—W. DeVere Hunt, D. B. Hammond, W. Haynes, N. Hill, B. Hunt, N. Hughes, W. Hannon, W. E. Holmbrook, W. A. Hull, W. E. Hodgkinson, W. H. Hunter, M. G. Huston, A. L. Howard, W. J. Hampton, F. S. McL. Howard.

I—W. Irwin.

J—C. Johnston, W. Jameson, C. E. E. Jackson, A. Jones, J. G. Johnston, J. M. Johnston, A. L. James.

K—T. L. Kean, A. B. Kingsley, R. J. Kerr, W. A. Knisley.

L—R. Lett, G. R. Lundy, W. Latimer, B. H. Lee, B. Liston, C. Lester Z. R. E. Lewis, F. J. Living, W J Leslie, A. E. H. Logan, L. Larue, R. Lecouteur.

M—W. J. Moore, E. T. Merchant E. Mullins, J. R. Margerson, D. L. Moore, A. A. Maundrell, W. Manion, J. A. Marion, H. C. Milne, J. L. Morden, E. Mullins, R. J. Moore, W. P. K. Milligan, D. J. McGregor, H. G. McNaughton, A. McNicoll, D. McMillan, E. Mackintosh, A. McQueen, P. H. McCreary, R. W. Mackenzie, D. McGillivray, J. Murphy.

N—J. Neild, J. H. Nelles, R. J. Northway.

O—G. M. O'Kelly, G. Orman, C. C. Owen, E. P. O'Reilly.

P—G. St. A. Pearce, J. A. Paterson, E. C. Parker, E. Purcell, F. C. Page, J J. Purcell, N. Price, J. C. Perry, W. T. Peters, J. A. Patterson, E. H. Patton, J. E. Pemberton, E. Picot.

Q—J. E. Quinn.

R—A. Radcliffe, A. Roy, W. A. Riggs, J. Rasberry, W. H. Rea, A. Reynolds, D. I. Ramsay, W. J. H. Ross, G. S. Racey.

S—R. Sauer, L. B. Scott, W. Sewter, B. A. L. St. George, G. R. Serpell, J. H. Sproule, J. C. Sievert, W. J. Scott, R. Smith, J. H. Somers, J. B. Scott, H. Sloan, W. Smith, G. E. Sterling, R. J Stobo, A. Sherritt, J. P. Shipp, O. Smith, J. P. Stephenson, J. Simmill.

T—T. Trihey, A. Timlock, R. D. Taylor, J. Todd, C. T. Thomas, R. W. Tooke, J. R. Taylor, P. F. B. Tabb.

V—A. F. Vanorman, W. Vollrath.

W—H. B. Williston, W. Wood, W. F. Whitley, W. White, W. Wasdell, F. W. Withers, A. Withey, R. A. Wetmore, A. West, W. West, H. J. Wiggins.

Z—E. Zong.

EMIGRATION.

ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS CONCERNING MR. STARK'S WORK.

The 'Witness,' in May last, published an article on 'Emigration to Canada,' in which misrepresentation on the part of emigration agents was charged. It was stated that the names of the Y. W. C. A. and W. C. T. U. had been used, against the wishes of both bodies of women, by the Canadian Emigration Society of Liverpool, England, of which Mr. Walter Stark is president. The society issued circulars asking for a thousand women and girls for Canada, and stating that many distinguished ladies in Toronto, including the presidents of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union were forming a committee to take an interest in the young settlers. The 'Witness' was asked to protest against this sort of thing, and on enquiry made by the 'Witness,' Mrs. Harris, of Toronto, president of the Y. W. C. A., for the Dominion and Mrs. Bascom, Dominion secretary of the W. C. T. U., wrote denying that their organizations had agreed to act in the capacity indicated. Mrs. Mactarlane, president of the Montreal Y. W. C. A., said that that organization had declined to act in any way in connection with the Canadian Emigration Society, and the article added that the Montreal Women's Club and the executive of the Montreal City and District W. C. T. U. had protested. It was added that the National Council of Women had dealt with the matter in executive.

Mr. Walter Stark, president of the Canadian Emigration Society, is now in Canada and writes the 'Witness' that the article contained a series of misrepresentations concerning his work.

Further enquiry having been made since the receipt of Mr. Stark's letter, which was dated Oct. 25, it appears that Mrs. Rutherford, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., did authorize the use of her name, and that Mrs. Crawford, superintendent of the Frances E. Willard Home for Girls of Toronto District W. C. T. U., has acted as convener of the committee, which received girls from Mr. Stark last summer. The work, is, it seems, done, not through the Dominion W. C. T. U., but through the Toronto district organization, of the same society.

While the immigration of factory workers was discussed by the Women's Club, the protest was made to the British Women's Emigration Society, and neither Mr. Stark nor his society were referred to in any way.

The 'Witness' was therefore in error in having been led into accusing Mr. Stark of misrepresentation. As will be seen its statements were simply the result of enquiry made, as seemed at the proper quarters, when a complaint had been laid before us. We regret that what seems to be a good and well endorsed work should have been presented to our readers in that light. Mr. Stark's 'consultative committees' include some of the most active workers for the public good in Ontario.

RENOUNCES CATHOLICISM.

THE MARQUISE DES MONSTIERS CASTS OFF THE 'YOKE OF ROME.'

New York, Nov. 16.—The Associated Press has received the following. Before giving it publication, its authenticity has been fully verified by cable from Rome:—

'Rome, Oct. 30, 1904.

'Editor of the Associated Press:

'You have my full permission to print the enclosed, and give it as wide a publication as possible.

'(Signed) Yours truly,

'MARQUISE DES MONSTIERS.'

'Dear Editor.—It may interest some of your readers to know that the Marquise des Monstiers Merinville, formerly Miss M. G. Caldwell, who, it will be remembered, founded the Roman Catholic University at Washington some years ago, has entirely repudiated her former creed. In an interview with me the other day she said:

'"Yes, it is true that I have left the Roman Catholic Church. Since I have been living in Europe my eyes have been opened to what that church really is and to its anything but sanctity. But the trouble goes much further back than this. Being naturally religious, my imagination was early caught by the idea of doing something to lift the church from the lowly position which it occupied in America, so I thought of a university or higher school, where its clergy could be educated, and, if possible, refined. Of course, in this I was greatly influenced by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, who represented it to me as one of the greatest works of the day. When I was 21, I turned over to them a third of my fortune for that purpose, but for years I have been trying to rid myself of the subtle yet overwhelming influence of a church which pretends not only to the privilege of being 'the only true church,' but of being alone able to open the gates of heaven to a sorrowful, sinful world. At last my honest Protestant blood has asserted itself, and I now forever repudiate and cast off 'the yoke of Rome.'" So saying, the Marquise politely dismissed me.

'It will be remembered that the Marquise des Monstiers Merinville and her sister, the Baroness Von Zedwitz, are the daughters of the late William S. Caldwell, and his wife, who was a Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Shortly before his death Mr. Caldwell became a convert to Roman Catholicism, and left his children to the care of Irish Roman Catholics in New York, whom his wife had met in church circles. The younger sister married some fifteen years ago a German nobleman, a Lutheran, and has since then also left the Roman Catholic communion. The elder has been in very bad health for some years, from having to occupy a position before the world as a prominent Roman Catholic, which was not a real one, and into which her extreme generosity led her, as a young and inexperienced girl. Now at last her own mind has asserted itself and she returns to the creed of her ancestors.'

Mary Gwendolin Caldwell is the daughter of William Shakespeare Caldwell, who, after being a theatrical manager in England, settled in Richmond, Va., and eventually made a large fortune in building gas houses in Chicago, St. Louis, Mobile and other cities. He married Miss Breckenridge, a famous Kentucky beauty. Miss Caldwell and her sister, Lina, spent the summers at Newport, where they had a magnificent house, and usually passed part of the winter, when they wer not abroad, in New York. On the death of her father, Miss Caldwell inherited $2,000,000, and on Oct. 19, 1890, Miss Caldwell was married to the Marquis des Monstiers Merinville, a French nobleman, in St. Joseph's Church, Avenue Hoche, Paris, by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., the guardian and administrator of the estate of Miss Caldwell, assisted by Father Cooke.

At the time of her marriage Miss Caldwell was a very handsome woman, about 35 years old, and a devoted Roman Catholic. She had previously shown her devotion to the church by giving $300,000 to found the Divinity College of the Roman Catholic University in Washington. Some years previous to her marriage Miss Caldwell was engaged to Prince Murat, grandson of the King of Naples. The engagement was broken off because the Prince insisted that half of Miss Caldwell's fortune should be settled upon him.

CAUSED A SURPRISE.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 15.—Prominent members of the Catholic clergy in Washington to-night expressed their surprise at the announcement from Rome that the Marquise des Monstiers, formerly Miss M. G. Caldwell, and the founder of the Catholic University here, had renounced the Catholic faith. In fact, they were loth to believe she had formed such a determination.

The Divinity College of the Roman Catholic University in Washington is known as the Mary Gwendolin Caldwell Hall of Divinity.

ENQUIRY AUTHORIZED.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The board of trustees of the Catholic University of America, now in session in this city, has authorized an official enquiry into the circumstances under which the Marquise des Monstiers issued her statement renouncing the Roman Catholic faith. No formal communication concerning the action of the Marquise, who, as Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, the American heiress, founded the Catholic University, has been received by the board of trustees. At the sessions of the board the sensational announcement of the Marquise has been discussed informally and the decision reached that the board could not take recognition of the statement as business before the board, until it had been presented through official channels. At the morning session to-day it was suggested that Cardinal Gibbons, as the presiding officer of the board, might with propriety make enquiry from Rome, and this will be done.

THE MILITARY COUNCIL.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The Minister of Militia has given his approval to the regulations under which the new militia council at headquarters which will operate and has agreed on the personnel of the council, which will be made up as follows:—Sir Fredrick Borden, president; Colonel L. F. Pinault, deputy minister; Brigadier-General Lake, chief of staff; Colonel Vidal, adjutant-general; Colonel D. A. Macdonald, quartermaster-general; Colonel Cotton, master of ordinances, and Mr. J. W. Borden, accountant. As already established, Lord Aylmer will become inspector-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He will have no seat on the council, but will report thereto. The order-in-council bringing the new system of militia control into effect will pass to-day, and will probably be one of the last minutes that Lord Minto will approve as Governor-General before bidding goodbye to Canada.

MONEY FOR MISSIONS.

METHODIST EPISCOPALIANS VOTE A MILLION AND A HALF.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 16.—The annual conference of the missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church was adjourned last night. During the week a total of nearly $1,537,000 was appropriated for mission work in thirty foreign countries and in sixteen languages in the United States. In nearly every case the appropriations were in advance of those of last year. Provision was made for starting work in Panama.

Before adjournment an address to the three million members of the denomination was adopted, appealing for a considerable enlargement of the missionary operations of the Church in order that the enlarging opportunities for mission work in foreign lands and in new regions and among foreign populations at home may be improved.

THE FRENCH SHORE

ACTION OF FRENCH CHAMBER SETTLES FAMOUS CONTROVERSY FOR ALL TIME.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The 'Mail and Empire' says: Now that the Chamber of Deputies, by an overwhelming vote, has ratified the Anglo-French colonial treaty, the famous controversy between Newfoundland and France vanishes finally, and a very grave question is settled for all time.

The abandonment by France of its claim to exclusive rights on the north shore of Newfoundland is not to be regarded as a concession. It is only a matter of common justice to Newfoundland, which has borne with astonishing patience an imposition of the most trying character. In claiming and exercising her remarkable authority in a foreign country, we must not assume that France was wittingly in the wrong. Most pertinaciously she clung to the idea that she was within her most solemnly guaranteed treaty rights. It was, perhaps, a recognition of this good faith on the part of France that prevented a serious quarrel with Great Britain. At the same time it is extremely doubtful if any impartial tribunal in the world would sustain France's claim. All through the dispute Newfoundland has had justice and right on her side, and if in the end she has triumphed, it must be frankly admitted that it has taken them a long time to begin the celebration.

A DEMORESTVILLE TRAGEDY.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 15.—John Way, farm laborer at Demorestville, quarrelled with his wife, took to drink, and drew his wages, $50, which he spent in liquor. He spent Thursday and Friday asleep at his sister's, and on Friday night went away. On Saturday a neighbor found him in the woods standing with his back to him. The neighbor called, got no answer, and investigating, found Way dead, he having hanged himself with wire fencing. He was sixty-five years of age, and father of a large family.

COLLISION AT TORONTO.

Three Persons Killed and Several Injured.

FREIGHT TRAIN CRASHES INTO STREET CAR AT QUEEN STREET CROSSING.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Three dead, one fatally injured, and a number of others seriously injured, was the result of a terrible accident that happened on Queen street east last night, at 6.35. At that time a fast freight for Montreal is due at the level crossing. The gates had been lowered by the watchman, and the automatic 'Scotch dogs' stood up eight inches on the street car tracks. A street car with trailer was approaching from the west at an ordinary rate of speed. Apparently the motorman seems to have lost control, for the car dashed into the dogs, which are intended to effectually prevent any car from getting on to the track. Instead of doing so in this case, the car continued, and had got partially on to the railway track when the locomotive of the freight struck it. The front half of the street car, including the motorman's caboose, was torn from the body of the car and carried up the railway track a distance of about 500 feet on the cowcatcher of the engine. The motorman was carried with it, but miraculously escaped with but slight injury. The rest of the street car remained stationary where it was struck. The roof collapsed and fell on the heads of the fifteen or twenty passengers. The conductor was taken out in a dying condition, and succumbed on the way to the hospital. Two others, a man and a woman, were so severely injured that they died an hour or so after reaching the hospital. An infant, one year old, belonging to a Scotchman and his wife, out from the Old Country just a month, had its leg torn off, and will probably die. There were no passengers on the trailer.

The Street Railway officials admit that the Grand Trunk was in no way to blame, but they have so far not stated what was the cause of the accident.

The dead are:—

W. J. MacKay, conductor, 65 Sackville street.

Russell T. Stevens, a Royal Grenadier, returning from a sham fight, 128 Morne street.

Mrs. Mahaffy, 25 Wardell street.

The infant was the son of Andrew Robertson, who, with his wife, was slightly injured.

A dozen others were more or less seriously hurt.

THE INJURED.

Following is the list of injured:—

At the General Hospital—Johnston, Thomas, single, badly bruised about the hips, head and face; Armstrong, Willis, motorman, bruised, left leg, hip and back; Shefford, Wilfrid, sprained right knee, fractured rib, scalp wound, abrasions on face; Miss Emily, single, bruises about chest, cuts on forehead; Campbell, Bella, single, abrasion on nose, forehead, lacerations on the back of head, bruised chest; McDonald, Agnes, sprained ankle.

At their homes—Robertson, Andrew, severe cuts and bruises on face, head and body; Robertson, Mrs., wife of Andrew Robertson, severe bruises on body, gashes on temple and forehead; Crombie, W. T., severe wounds on head and face, and bruised on various parts of body; Crombie, Mrs., wife of W. T. Crombie, severe cuts on head and face, and also bruises on various parts of body; Nugent, W. E., cuts about the head; Hoskins, Thomas, cut about the head and face.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The chief inspector of the Railway Commission sets out to-night for Toronto to report upon the facts in connection with the accident at Queen street east, where a street railway car crashed through the gates and was demolished by an oncoming Grand Trunk freight train. The chief engineer of the Commission will also be sent to the spot, but he cannot be in Toronto for some days, as he is absent just now in the United States making an examination of the tunnels on the Baltimore & Ohio and other United States railways. One of the commissioners, in discussing the matter, remarked that from the newspaper account of the accident he thought the companies should be compelled to put in a derailing apparatus so as to prevent the possibility of street cars and tarius on the steam railway coming together as they had in this instance.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 18.—The 'Standard,' commenting on the street car accident in Toronto, says it must be feared from similar accidents that have not infrequently occurred, that sufficient attention has not been paid by the manufacturers to provide extra emergency brakes on many motor vehicles of this description.

PELEE ISLAND

A GLOWING DESCRIPTION OF ITS POSSIBILITIES.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 18.—The Rev. Martin Gibb, of Pelee Island, arrived here yesterday on his way to England, where he will give a series of lectures on Canada and Pelee Island in particular, under the auspices of the Canadian Immigration Society of Liverpool. It is Mr. Gibb's intention to get 1,000 of the most desirable immigrants obtainable. He is decidedly optimistic regarding the future of Pelee Island. He says: 'Thousands of acres of the richest soil in the world are lying unused and I believe the possibilities are unlimited. The vineyards, peach yards, oil wells, deposits of lime and building stone and of agricultural land offer exceptional opportunities for the growth of tobacco, and its fisheries will afford most profitable employment. The climate is also inviting. It is equal to that of the south of Fnace. Ten to fifteen acres of Pelee Island land will support an average family easily, and there is room for at least two thousand additional people.'



The bear thinks of hibernating, but the locality is not safe.—'Kladderadatsch.' Berlin.



—O. R. Hardwell.

SHAKING HANDS WITH HIMSELF-SKY.

Admiral Rojestvensky:—'I heartily congratulate myself that the fisher fleet which I fired on was not the fleet of this Fisher!'

A TRIFLE MIXED.

'Why, Prudence, where's Dickie? Is this a new sweetheart?'

'Not so very new, neither, Miss. It be this way. I be courting Samuel, but Dick be courting I.'—'Punch.'

SKIT SKETCH

WEATHERLETS.

This dreamy Indian summer day,
Attunes the soul to tender sadness;
We love—but joy not in the ray;
It is not summer's fervent gladness.
But a melancholy glory
Hovering softly round decay,—
Like swan that sings her own sad story,
Ere she floats in death away.
—Susanna Strickland Moodie.

All the grey day long, and all the dense wild night
Ye wheel and hurry with the sheeted snow.
. . . . . .
Across the unfenced wide marsh levels, where the dry
Brown ferns sigh out, and last year's sedges scold
In some drear language, rustling haggardly
Their thin dead leaves and dusky hoods of gold.
—Archibald Lampman, 'Storm.'

And now His hand has crown'd our toil
We joy like those who share the spoil,
The harvest home to bear!
With shouts the laughing pastures ring;
With grateful hearts, ye reapers, sing
The praise of heaven's eternal King,
Through whose paternal care ye bring
The produce of the year.
—Rev. Robert Collyer.

We view at morn the hills through haze
Like early springtime's misty rays,
The noontide sunshine seems to bear
The warmth of summer in the air.
But ere we reach the close of day,
November chill resumes its sway.
For Nature rests this time of year,
No hum of bees, or bird notes clear,
The forests silently look down
On leafy carpets, sere and brown.
All warring winds now have surcease—
Broods o'er the earth, the dove of peace.
For 'tis the season's 'afterglow,'
Before the winter's falling snow,
And gives in dreamy, mystic ways,
The glorious Indian Summer days.
—Azile.

When mild, November days
Pour out their wine on the rejoicing earth,
The sun in noon-tide splendor sheds his rays;
The late birds sound their farewell notes of mirth;
The pines are whispering low, melodious strains
That charm the listening plains.
—Boston 'Transcript.'

HEAVY ACTION ON NOTES.

The Ottawa Bank, through its attorneys, Messrs. Lafleur, Macdougall & Macfarlane, has entered an action for $100,000 against John Joyce, on notes in its possession. The defendant is a financier of Boston, where a similar action has also been entered.

Advertisements.

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BEFORE 1904 closes many of these **beautiful Pianos** will be distributed to all parts of the Dominion. Write to day for Catalogue B and by return mail you will receive a list of satisfied buyers, (some probably from your own locality) and full particulars of our special holiday rates. Sold direct at **wholesale prices** and on **easy terms** if desired. **Save Agents Profits.** Address,

LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel St., Montreal.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN

Situation Discussed by the Pope at Consistory.

HIS HOLINESS HOPES AN UNDERSTANDING WILL BE REACHED.

Rome, Nov. 15.—Immediately after the secret consistory yesterday, the Pope held a semi-public consistory, preliminary to the ceremony of canonization of the blessed Alessingro Sauli, the Barnabite, and blessed Gerardo Manilla, the Redemptorist, which takes place next month.

All agree that, outside of the fact that the Pope has a somewhat careworn expression, His Holiness seems to be in good health, notwithstanding his recent attack of gout.

In the secret consistory the Pope delivered an allocution recalling the origin of the concordat and the reasons which induced Pope Pius VII. to conclude it with Napoleon, especially referring to the provisions made for the appointment of bishops, the budget of the ministry of public worship, which was regulated by what was practically a contract and finally the free exercise of Catholic worship. He added that the so-called organic articles added in 1802 by Napoleon, had never been recognized by the Holy See, either as law or as being part of the concordat. Therefore, the Pontiff deplores the fact that the present government of the French Republic had under various pretexts charged the Holy See with not having observed the concordat, adding hat the Church had never in the case of any country infringed an agreement made. The Pope concluded with saying that the French Government had broken the fundamental conditions of the concordat, a proceeding which was not only a violation of the concordat but which was also opposed to divine and natural law. The Pope complained of the impossibility, due to the existing state of affairs, of appointing bishops to the vacant sees in France, but expressed the hope that an understanding would be reached. The majority of the cardinals present considered the allusion rather mild and remarked that the Pope omitted the part about which he previously had consulted several of the cardinals, in which he was to have appealed to the people of France, and to have urged them to be loyal to the Chruch and use their rights as citizens to prevent the government from persecuting religion.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN MONTREAL THIS YEAR.

Thanksgiving Day, although a general holiday, was quietly observed yesterday. The day was ideal, bright and frosty, and many people spent the day in taking rambles across the mountain and out into the suburbs. With few exceptions the stores were closed, while the employees of the wholesale houses, factories and public institutions had the day for a holiday.

In many homes the turkey, which has come to be associated with Thanksgiving Day, occupied a prominent place on the dinner table, although the high price made it a luxury. In many families Thanksgiving Day is regarded as a day of reunion, when as many of the absent members of the family who can do so, gather at the old homestead. In these homes the day is one which is looked forward to eagerly.

Special thanksgiving services were held in all the Protestant churches, and the congregations were in some cases large. Special music, comprising festal hymns and anthems of praise and thanksgiving was rendered at most of these services.

Y. M. C. A. TURKEY SUPPER.

Mr. Robert Munro, president of the Y. M. C. A., took the chair at a turkey supper in the parlors of the Association last night. Over seventy members partook of the good things provided. After the toast of 'The King' had been duly honored, Mr. D. A. Budge, general secretary, in replying to the toast of 'Our Association,' traced the wonderful development of the society, pointing out especially the good done amongst the soldiers and sailors. The evening was spent most happily. Messrs. Cole, W. V. Benedict, J. K. Nutt and G. Gledhill contributed musical and oratorical items.

McGILL Y.M.C.A. BANQUET.

The lecture-hall of Erskine Presbyterian church was the scene of a pleasant gathering last evening, when the Y. M. C. A. of McGill University held its annual banquet. After a sumptuous repast, which was partaken of by over two hundred and fifty students, professors and visitors, toasts were proposed as follows: 'The King,' proposed by Dr. Adams, who was appointed by Mr. Tees as toast-master of the evening; toast to the 'Alma Mater,' proposed by Mr. M. A. Oulton, B.A., Med. '07, responded to by Dr. H. M. Tory and Dr. Armstrong; 'Athletics,' proposed by Mr. Geo. Cole, B.Sc., responded to by Mr. W. J. Paterson, Med. '06; 'McGill Y.M.C.A.,' proposed by Dr. Bronson, of Yale University, responded to by Mr. F. J. Tees, president of the Association; 'The Freshmen,' proposed by Mr. G. T. Wilson, '07, responded to by Mr. D. Grant Campbell, B.A., Med. '08; 'The Ladies,' proposed by Mr. Hans Polson, of Copenhagen, respected to by Mr. Sydney Mitchell, B.A.

A song was rendered by Mr. Johnston, Med. '07, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Geo. Cousins, Arts '06.

Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Birds, a generous contributor to the new association building, and by Mr. Spenser Walton, founder and director of the South Africa Mission, and for fifteen years a laborer in the mission field. Dr. Evans made a short speech, and told two or three excellent stories which were much enjoyed by all.

Mr. C. A. Adams, general secretary of the Association, after announcing the fact that the Rev. Herbert Symonds, of Christ Church Cathedral, will speak on Sunday, Nov. 20, in the David Morrice Hall, called for three cheers for the ladies, which were heartily given. The gathering then broke up.

MURDER OR ACCIDENT

LIFELESS BODY FOUND FLOATING IN THE ST. CHARLES.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—With the skull crushed and the money and watch removed from the clothing, the lifeless body of a seventy-year old man named Morel was found yesterday afternoon at the foot of St. Roch's street, floating in the St. Charles. The body was immediately removed from the water and recognized by several people as Morel, better known though under the name of Cunningham. The fact of the man's watch, which he was always known to carry, being missing, and his skull crushed, led people to suspect that the man's death is not wholly due to drowning, as he was seen in company with a number of men a short time previously. The body was removed to the morgue, however, and an inquest is being held today.

Yesterday afternoon, before Morel was even missed or the sad fate known, the police authorities were notified that should a complaint be lodged regarding the robbery of a watch, the informant could give full information as to the facts of the case.

It is suspected that the man fell in with bad company and was assaulted and robbed his body being afterwards thrown into the river.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

FIERCE ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Nov. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Benoist having announced his intention to interpellate the ministry on the subject of magistrates who are alleged to have shielded their colleagues, M. Combes, the premier, insisted that the interpellation be placed last on the list. The premier declared that he did not intend to give up republican officials to the vengeance of the Opposition, and expressed surprise that the Chamber had allowed the whole series of attacks to be built on papers the genuineness of which had not even been demonstrated. He did not intend to sacrifice in a week, he said, the fruits of five years of republican propaganda. He was ready to check excesses of zeal, but never would he yield to the orders of the Nationalists.

M. Ribot joined in the discussion, saying the public conscience was astonished when the premier sacrificed General André, when he was equally responsible. The premier, M. Ribot, said, ought not to remain a moment longer in office. He also asked whether it were true that M. Combes and the Minister of Justice, M. Valle, had modified their conduct after receiving a Masonic delegation. The motion was defeated.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 16.—At a meeting last night of the Royal Astronomical Society, after an address by Prof. de Lury on 'Eclipses,' it was suggested that Canada should send an astronomical expediton to the coast of Labrador to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which will be visible there for two minutes on Aug. 30, 1905. It was announced that the alleged meteorite found at London had, on examination at the Kingston School of Mines, turned out to be a piece of ordinary furnace slag.

'FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.'

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MISS SARAH PAGAN.

Amid many evidences of sorrow and sympathy, the funeral took place, on Wednesday afternoon, of Miss Sarah Pagan, who was accidentally killed on Monday afternoon while saving the little son of Mr. C. A. Meincke, 449 Claremont avenue, Westmount, from being run over by a passing carriage.

The funeral service was held in Erskine Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member, the Rev. Dr. Mowat, pastor of the church, and the Rev. E. Scott, officiating. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Meincke and the Rev. T. Stanage Boyle, Christ Church Cathedral, a number of friends whom Miss Pagan had made during her short residence in Montreal, and persons who were moved by the story of her heroic act attended the service. The coffin was carried up the aisle and deposited in front of the pulpit. On it were a number of beautiful wreaths: For the absent loved ones, from Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Meincke'; 'From Nellie,' 'With deepest sympathy,' from Mrs. W. E. Hunt and Madeleine,' 'From Mrs. Thomas Kneen, with deepest sympathy.' Wreaths were also sent by Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Baldon.

After prayer and the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture, Dr. Mowat briefly sketched the circumstances in which he came to be acquainted with Miss Pagan, who joined Erskine church on a certificate from a Church in London. He was very favorably impressed by her manner and spirit. After she went to Westmount she assured him that she was happy and comfortable. On Monday last she went out for a stroll with Mr. Meincke's little son, of whom she was very fond. In some way the child was in danger, and in saving him she lost her life, thus closing a career of much promise. She came to Canada only four months ago, and she had found only a grave, but she had left a sweet memory. She gave herself for another. She died doing her duty. She did what she could. Brave Scotch girl that she was, they looked up to where she was and prayed their Master and hers to help them to be like her, 'faithful unto death.'

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. John McFarlane, of Martintown, Ont., recently celebrated their golden wedding, when a number of friends and relatives were most hospitably entertained at their residence by the old couple and their three daughters. A sumptuous dinner was served on this occasion, and Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane were the recipients of a large number of presents made from the precious metal. Mr. McFarlane was born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, on Nov. 27, 1834. Mrs. McFarlane, whose maiden name was Janet Leitch, was born at Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on May 22, 1836. They were married in Scotland by the Rev. Alexander Rennison in 1854, and came to Canada in 1861. They had thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters, of whom one son and seven daughters are still living. The son, David, lives at Huntingdon, Que. Besides the three unmarried daughters, the other members of the family are Mrs. David Wilson and Mrs. Dan. Rose, in Manitoba; Mrs. George Barley, of Newton Centre, Mass., and Mrs. Anderson, of Trout River, Que.

'THE MITRE.'

In the 'Mitre,' the journal of the University of Bishops' College, Lennoxville, reference is made to the increase in the number of freshmen. Attention is also drawn to the idea wrongfully held by many that bullying and hazing are still imposed upon freshmen during their initiation at the college, and it is urged to banish such ideas wherever found prevalent. The opening courses for women should, it is thought, prove a turning point in the history of the college. The scheme of amalgamation with McGill is described as the least successful journey into the realms of imagination taken by its author, the Rev. Frederick George Scott.

ONTARIO CABINET RUMORS.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—It is practically settled, a prominent politician informed the 'World' yesterday, that the two outside men for the Ontario Cabinet will be Peter Ryan, as Commissioner of Public Works, and R. C. Clute, K.C., as Attorney-General. The announcement of their entry into the cabinet is expected before the date of the Liberal convention, which is Nov. 23.

ACCEPTS CALL TO GRANBY.

Granby, Que., Nov. 15.—The Rev. J. Lambert Alexander, B.A., B.D., of Berlin, Wis., has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church, of this place, and will assume his pastorate on Dec. 1. Mr. Alexander is a Canadian, Bowmanville being his birthplace, and was educated at McGill, and took his theological course at the Congregational College, Montreal. He also took a post-graduate course in Chicago Theological Seminary. During the past two years he has been pastor of the Union Church, Berlin, Wis.

SHOP-LIFTERS.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE MADE OF THEM IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 18.—Losses of half a million dollars through shop-lifting have been suffered during the past year by twenty-one department stores in this city, whose proprietors, because of such losses, have formed an alliance to fight petty pilfering. The fact that such an alliance had been formed came out today when a woman was given a fifteen-day sentence in the Court of General Sessions after having pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing goods valued at $5.04 from a department store. Hitherto the storekeepers have been willing to let offenders off with a fine and the court, as a rule, has acted accordingly. Before sentence was imposed to-day the attorney who had prosecuted the case, said that his law firm had been retained by an alliance of twenty-one department stores to prosecute every case of shop-lifting.

'OCEAN LIMITED' WITHDRAWN.

The 'Ocean Limited,' the new fast train which the Intercolonial Railway put in service this summer between Montreal and Halifax, will be withdrawn for the season after to-day, when this train will make its last trip from Montreal, and from Halifax on Saturday, Nov. 19. The 'Maritime Express' will, however, continue to run as heretofore, leaving Montreal at 12 o'clock noon daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. The Intercolonial Railway also announces that the general change of time will take effect on Sunday next, Nov. 20, on which date the winter train service will commence.

SOCIAL INSTITUTE.

A number of prominent gentlemen in the east end of the city have founded a society to be known as the Men's Social Institute. The object of the Institute is to supply a profitable and enjoyable means of spending evenings and other spare time. Political and religious contentions will be excluded, but there will be a healthy moral tone in all the branches of the work taken up, which, it is expected, will include literary and educational departments, as well as predominating social features.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

NEW YORK YOUTH VANISHES MYSTERIOUSLY.

New York, Nov. 15. — Another of those strange disappearnces which from time to time baffle every source of inquiry is now engaging the attention of the police of this city and of the whole country. On Sept. 6, sixteen-year-old Leo Fleishman, the son of well-to-do parents, and a student of the City College, left his home to take a lesson with his private tutor nearby. From the time he bade his mother good-bye no word of the lad has been received. He disappeared without leaving a trace, and while every resource known to the police, private detective agencies and newspaper energies has been utilized, the mystery is uncleared. Leo is about five feet five inches in height, of fair complexion, and weighs about a hundred and forty pounds. His parents have given up their handsome home and live in a hotel, devoting their energies and their means to search for the missing boy.

WRECK NEAR MERITTON

CHICAGO EXPRESS COLLIDES WITH LIGHT ENGINE—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 15.—The Chicago express on the Grand Trunk and a light engine collided near the Merritton drawbridge over the Welland canal, at an early hour this morning. Both engines were badly damaged as well as the combination car and one coach. The sleeper was derailed.

The following named persons and employees were injured:—John Cockburn, Niagara Falls, N.Y., leg injured; W. Hand, Buffalo, N.Y., back injured; E. Beach and wife, Lennox, Mich, back injured; Starco Perry, Brooklyn, N.Y., leg injured; Jno. Hunter, grindstone, N.Y., back and chest injured; K. Lick, Buffalo, N.Y., back and chest injured; Myron Woodstock, Homer, Courtland Co., N.Y., head cut; F. B. Printeau, Lyndenville, Ocean Co., N.Y., face and leg hurt; Wright, baggageman, face and leg hurt; Slater, engineer of the light engine, badly bruised; Ross, engineer of the Chicago express, badly bruised and cut. Slater has been sent to the hospital at St. Catharines. The passengers and other employees injured have been taken back to Niagara Falls, and have received medical attendance. The rear of the Chicago express was taken back to Niagara Falls and detoured via Point Robinson and Merritton.

STANSTEAD CONSERVATIVES.

Sherbrooke, Que., Nov. 15.—A meeting of the Conservatives of Stanstead County was held at Ayer's Cliff yesterday afternoon. After the Flynn manifesto had been explained to the delegates by Mr. G. St. Pierre, the local member, Mr. M. F. Hackett, and others, a resolution was passed that notwithstanding the manifesto of the Conservative leader, the Conservatives did not deem it in the interests of the party to allow Stanstead to go without a contest, and that Mr. G. St. Pierre was the candidate. A resolution was also passed to protest against the election of Mr. Henry Lovell on the ground of bribery and corruption.

INNSBRUCK RIOTS.

EXCITING SCENE IN AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT—ITALIANS AROUSED.

Vienna, Nov. 18.—The Austrian Parliament resumed its sittings yesterday. The galleries were crowded in anticipation of the Premier's speech, explaining the government's attitude and intentions regarding the Innsbruck riots and the Italian university question. The Premier's remarks regarding the Innsbruck incident were frequently interrupted by cries from the German parties. The Premier asked the House to support the government bill for the establishment of an Italian law faculty at Rovereto, in order to permit the closing of the provisional law faculty at Innsbruck as soon as possible. The Germans thereupon shouted: 'The Tyrolean veterans will take care of that.'

The Premier concluded by announcing that the government accepted all responsibility for the Innsbruck affair and said the guilty parties would be punished.

Rome, Nov. 18.—Meetings and demonstrations are taking place in many Italian cities to protest against the Innsbruck incident. A meeting of this description will be held this evening in Rome. The police have taken extraordinary precautions to maintain order and prevent manifestations against the Austrian embassy and consulate. The police in several towns have arrested Socialist agitators who have been trying to distribute among the soldiers leaflets, entitled 'to conscripts,' inciting them to rebellion. The most energetic action has been taken by the War Office to check even an attempt to create disorders. The officials are supported by public opinion.

TWELVE YEAR OLD HEROINE

LOST HER LIFE IN SAVING HER BABY BROTHER.

Victoria, Nov. 15.—Little Catherine Emilie David, aged twelve, the child of pioneer residents of Mayne Island, was buried last week, having been accidentally shot by her brother, two years her senior, while she was trying to save a younger member of the family from a similar fate. The children noticed an otter on the beach, and the elder boy got his rifle. As he was about to shoot the girl saw that her baby brother had gone in the line of fire, and, rushing out to save him, she received the bullet through the abdomen. Suffering untold agonies, she was taken by rowboat out to the passing steamer 'Otter,' and brought to the hospital here, where she died within an hour. Strange to say, the missile, after passing through the child, killed the otter.

FELL DOWN PRECIPICE.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 16.—Charles H. Barker, one of Nanaimo's foremost barristers, is dying at his home in the coal city as a result of a misstep in the dark which plunged him over a precipice fifty feet in height. He and Mr. John Teague spent last Sunday deer hunting, Barker getting a fine buck. Hampered with the heavy pack, nightfall found the hunters still on the mountain, and, missing the trail, Barker, with his deer, went plunging down an abyss. Teague made his way down to him, but found his companion unconscious. He stayed by him all night in a howling wind and rain storm, and at daylight went in search of help. Barker was carried to town on Monday afternoon. His skull is fractured, three ribs are broken, his jawbone is smashed, and serious internal injuries are added to the total of his hurts. These, with the exposure which he has undergone, make his case apparently fatal. Barker was returning officer in the recent election, and the official count on Thursday was conducted by him.

BISHOP BENGLER RECALLED

HAD BECOME NON PERSONA GRATA WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

New York, Nov. 16.—A Berlin despatch to the 'Times' says: Bishop Bengler, of Metz, has been called to Rome, the German Government having made a complaint against him.

Some months ago the bishop caused a sensation by publishing an edict prohibiting the burial of Protestants in the joint communal cemetery at Fameck, near Strassburg. A little afterward the Emperor William received the bishop at the railway station at Strassburg. The Emperor was very angry, and said: 'You have asked for an audience, bishop. I am greatly dissatisfied with you. You have cursed a German cemetery. Remember that the Emperor will never allow intolerant curses of that kind. Your duty is to bless, not curse.'

The bishop said he had withdrawn the edict, and the Emperor added: 'That is very fortunate for you. Let me tell you that you are to serve God according to your conscience, but you must also serve the Kaiser and the Fatherland. If necessary, the Emperor's hand can be strong as iron.'

The details of this conversation have just been made public.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 16.—The post-office at Mariapolis, Man., was broken into last night and robbed. No details have been received as yet.

Elgin, Man., Nov. 16.—Last night, about eleven o'clock, the Elgin House was destroyed by fire. It was with great difficulty the alarm was conveyed to the inmates owing to the dense smoke. One man perished in the flames, Robert Baldwin, about sixty years of age, who intended starting for his home near Seaforth, Ont., this morning. It was known he was suffering from illness, and it is supposed he was overcome by the smoke. There was little or nothing saved. The proprietor of the Elgin House was away from home during the fire. Loss and insurance unknown.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

SURVEY OF THE EASTERN SECTION PROCEEDING RAPIDLY.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The several surveyors in charge of the surveying of the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway project, under the direction of Mr. E. A. Doucet, C.E., divisional engineer of the work, are making excellent progress in their work. Mr. Doucet has eleven parties along the proposed line, and all the reports so far received are very favorable. The surveyors are meeting with easy grades, and there is every prospect of obviating all the difficulties anticipated. Mr. Doucet expects to see the work of surveys finished in so far as his part of the work is concerned, by the month of May next, which would afford the government the opportunity to award contracts for the construction work in June.

Mr. Alfred T. Gow, who has been for 22 years chief clerk in the Audit Office of the Canada Atlantic, has been appointed chief accountant for the Grand Trunk Pacific construction commission, and has assumed his new duties.

FORTY DAYS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Sherbrooke, Nov. 16.—In the Court of King's Bench yesterday afternoon, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of M. St. Hilaire, of D'Israeli, charged with manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to forty days in jail.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WILLING TO PARTICIPATE.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 18.—Mr. Storer, United States ambassador, has cabled the State Department from Vienna that the Austria-Hungarian Government is willing to participate in the second Hague conference, called by President Roosevelt. This is believed to be the first official acceptance of the invitation.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Buda-Pest, Hungary, Nov. 18.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Count Albert Apponyi, formery President of the House, interpellated the Premier regarding the attitude of the government and Austrian Foreign Office towards Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to hold another peace conference at The Hague. The Premier, in reply, said that any endeavor to lessen the horrors of war would be sympathetically received and supported by the factors in the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary.

'Nevertheless,' the Premier added, 'such action can only meet with success if all the great powers associate themselves therewith. Unfortunately the present moment does not happen to be favorable to this. That does not mean that we abandon the idea, but rather that we will solve the question at a favorable opportunity, and strive to pave the way for such a favorable moment. I think this initiative on the part of America can depend upon the energetic support of all the authoritative factors of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.'

The statement was greeted with cheers.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 18.—Arbitration treaties wil shortly be concluded between Switzerland and Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Sweden and Norway.

WELL KNOWN PRIEST DEAD.

The Rev. Father Carrier, of the Order of the Holy Cross, died at the St. Laurent College on Saturday last, at the age of 71 years. He was a noted scientist, and one of the most talented priests of his order.

Fountain Pen Free.

Our most popular Premium gives universal satisfaction.

Subscribers may secure this first-class fountain pen free by remitting for any one of the following offers:

If you don't think the fountain pen worth all of $1.50 when you see it, you may send it right back and cancel the subscription, and we will refund the money without hesitation. We are quite sure that these pens are good, and therefore heartily recommend them.

One new subscription to the Daily Witness to 1 Jan. 1906, at three dollars.

Four " " { The Weekly Witness or World Wide } for 6 months at 50 cents each; in all $2.00

Two " " { The Weekly Witness or World Wide } to 1 Jan. 1906, at $1.00 each; in all $2.00.

Sample and forms free on application. These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries, other than the above, postage extra.

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DOMINION ELECTIONS

DETAILED VOTE IN MEGANTIC—SOME LATER RETURNS.

Following are the detailed figures of the vote in Megantic, which give Mr. F. T. Savoie (Liberal) 500 majority:—

	Frechette.	Savoie.
Inverness, No. 1	69	40
No. 2	45	19
No. 3	80	33
Inverness village	21	15
St. Pierre Baptiste—		
No. 1	42	44
No. 2	18	38
Somerset North—		
No. 1	64	40
No. 2	51	38
Laurierville	18	61
Ste. Anastasie—		
No. 1	68	51
No. 2	36	65
Nelson, No. 1	41	25
Leeds, No. 1	93	43
No. 2	67	80
No. 3	26	32
Leeds East	55	63
Thetford North—		
No. 1	50	43
No. 2	35	61
No. 3	28	66
Thetford South—		
No. 1	14	51
No. 2	5	43
Kingsville, No. 1	43	112
No. 2	70	97
No. 3	46	78
No. 4	29	75
No. 5	68	42
St. Desire, No. 1	44	87
No. 2	28	98
Ireland North—		
No. 1	43	45
No. 2	46	46
Ireland South—		
No. 1	74	29
No. 2	60	38
Halifax South—		
No. 1	113	37
No. 2	72	77
Bernierville	86	23
Halifax North—		
No. 1	42	69
No. 2	19	83
Somerset South		
No. 1	14	71
No. 2	25	72
Plessisville, No. 1	33	120
No. 2	14	62
No. 3	22	66
N. D. De Lourdes—		
No. 1	25	44
No. 2	8	28
Total	1,950	2,450
		1,950
Majority for F. T. Savoie		500

The returning officer has declared James Conmee (Liberal) elected for Thunder Bay and Rainy River by a majority of 428 votes. There were 4,535 votes polled: Conmee got 2,162; Marks, 1,734, and Pelletier, 639.

A Winnipeg despatch gives the official majority for Roche (Con.) in Marquette as 73; for Crawford (Lib.), in Portage la Prairie, as 385; for Scott (Lib.), in Assiniboia West, as 782, and for Cyr (Lib.), in Provencher, as 10.

In Russel the official figures are: Wilson (Lib.), 3,305; Askwith (Con.), 2,405; Shaver (Ind.), 102.

Full returns for the Nanaimo division show that Ralph Smith received 1,431 votes; Capt. Wolley, 1,099, and William Fenton, 725. The Liberal candidate won by a majority of 332 votes over the Conservative candidate. The Socialist saved his deposit.

The corrected returns of the vote of Vancouver have now been compiled by the returning officer, Mr. George V. Fraser. They are as follows:—

Macpherson	2,938
Ellis	2,080
Mortimer	741
McGeer	50
Total votes cast	5,809

By these returns Mr. Macpherson's majority over his nearest opponent, Mr. Ellis, is 858. His majority over all his opponents combined is 67.

The final returns give Wright (Con.), member-elect for Muskoka, a majority of 468.

Mr. E. C. Campbell, returning officer of Haldimand, has made his official returns. Mr. F. R. Lalor, of Dunnville (Con.), is elected by a majority of 259.

Lieut.-Col. Gwynn, of Dundas, and Mr. W. A. H. Duff, of Hamilton, acting for Mr. E. D. Smith, the defeated Conservative candidate, applied to Judge Snider to-day to have the votes cast in Wentworth in the recent election recounted. The deposit of $100 required by law was put up, and the judge granted the application. The recount will be commenced on Friday morning, and the Conservatives are hopeful that Mr. W. O. Sealey's majority will be changed to a majority for Mr. Smith by the recount. There are a number of stories of crooked work by supporters of the Liberal candidate.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—Mr. Robert Rogers, commissioner of public works for Manitoba, announces that the voters' lists in several Manitoba constituencies in the federal elections were tampered with, the names of well-known Conservatives being struck off the roll, thereby debarring them from voting. All the voters' lists and poll books used in the several polling divisions have, under section 92 of the Dominion Elections Act, to be returned to the clerk of the crown in chancery, and on the receipt of the lists here it is the intention of the government to have them examined. The secretary of state says if any of the deputy returning officers have been guilty of such practices as Mr. Rogers charges against them they will be severely punished.

BOGUS BALLOT BOXES.

SOME DECIDEDLY SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 19.—In the West Hastings bogus ballot box case yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. Corby corroborated the testimony of Mr. E. Gus Porter, M.P., in regard to P. A. Lott, brother of Mr. B. O. Lott, coming to them and volunteering information in regard to the bogus ballot boxes.

Mr. P. A. Lott then took the stand and related how he had, in the interests of his brother, gone to Kingston and negotiated for the delivery of the bogus boxes into West Hastings. A man named Riley, of Kingston, was the agent for the boxes, and Mr. Shibley, Liberal candidate in Frontenac, was also concerned in the deal. Mr. P. A. Lott said his brother had heard about the boxes from one Vance, of Toronto. He said that the Ontario Government had bought the patent of the boxes for five thousand dollars. Mr. P. A. Lott, then explained to the court how the boxes were worked and gave an illustration, while the audience gazed in breathless interest. Riley, the Kingston agent for the boxes, said the boxes were a sure winner and that only 'God Almighty could beat the Ontario Government at the next elections.' With these boxes you could separate the sheep from the goats every time.' Mr. P. A. Lott related how the boxes were sent to West Hastings, and told at what polls they were intended to be used. He had, he said been offered or promised no reward for giving the matter away, but was on Tuesday night last, called on by a strange man who offered him enough to make him independent for life if he would leave the country. He scorned the offer. The cross-examination failed to shake the witness's testimony.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENED BY SECOND BALLOT.

Rome, Nov. 15.—Definite returns from the second balloting strengthen the majority of the cabinet, while the extreme left loses about twenty seats altogether. Signor Ferri, the Socialist leader, has been elected at Porto Maggiore. The defeated Socialists made demonstrations at Milan, Florence and Genoa, but the attempted disorders were quelled by troops. The latter were stoned in Florence, while at Genoa, revolvers were fired and there were several casualties. Order has been re-established everywhere.

THE SYRIAN, KOURI.

Further charges have been made against Abraham Kouri, the Syrian, arrested by Deputy High Constable Bissonnette at Inverness, N.S., on Saturday last. His arrest was made on a warrant charging him with obtaining dry goods to the value of three hundred dollars from A. Bradshaw & Sons, of this city. Another charge was filed by Mr. L. S Margolese against Kouri. It is alleged that he obtained goods to the value of six thousand dollars, from various jobbers in this city. Judge Desnoyers fixed the bail of the accused at $2,000.

POLICE SCANDAL.

The Police Committee met on Wednesday evening and discussed the police scandal, but very little was accomplished, although the session was nearly two hours long. The whole thing amounted to this: The action of the City Council, in reference to the police investigation, in sending back the committee's report was dealt with, and it was finally decided to refer the matter back to the Council.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Following a resolution of the Bakers' Association, that the price of flour warranted an increase in the price of the loaf, many bakers who had not already raised their price have now done so, and prices run generally from 16 to 18 cents the large loaf, according to the quality of the flour used in manufacture.

OBITUARY.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Word was received in the city to-day of the death of Mr. Alex. Notman, assistant general passenger agent of the C.P.R. Mr. Notman had been suffering for some months from consumption, and about two months since left for Los Angeles. His condition had not improved and he was on his way home to Toronto when he died on the train at Albuquerque, New Mexico. He leaves a widow and five sons, all of whom are in Toronto at the present time. Mr. Notman was born in Toronto in 1860.

London, Nov. 15.—The death occurred on Sunday night of Mr. J. Doelle, a well-known commercial traveller, of this city. Deceased has been ill some three or four weeks. A widow and two children survive.

Ridgetown, Ont., Nov. 15.—One of the pioneer ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Rev. R. Stevenson, passed away suddenly from paralysis in his 83rd year, at the residence of his son, Dr. Stevenson, of Ridgetown, on Saturday evening. The deceased came to Canada from his native town, Kilwinning, Scotland, in 1854, and for many years held charges in the Counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Simcoe and Renfrew. He was well known throughout Ontario, and on account of his uprightness of life, kindly disposition and genuine goodness of heart, was beloved by all who knew him.

Schenectady, N.Y., Nov. 15.—The Rev. Philip B. Pendleton, D.D., for the past twenty years the rector of St. George's Episcopal Church in this city, died suddenly as the result of an attack of cerebral hemorrhage at the parish house this morning. He was one of the best known clergymen in the Albany diocese, and was the author of several historical essays on the work of the Episcopal Church.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Leda Kirkham Yarde-Buller, known as Lady Yarde-Buller, died to-day, aged 74 years. She was the daughter of General Kirkham, and inherited part of his fortune. Her complications with her husband several years ago, made her a figure of international interest. She was declared mentally incompetent a few years ago, and was confined in a sanitarium.

London, Nov. 15.—Thomas George Baring, Earl of Northbrooke, is dead. He was born in 1826.

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

Parry Sound, Ont., Nov. 15.—Fire broke out in the Parry Sound Hospital yesterday, and completely gutted the building, the patients and contents being removed with considerable difficulty.

LORD MINTO DEPARTS

SAILED FROM QUEBEC FRIDAY EVENING.

Quebec, Que., Nov. 19.—Amid the booming of cannon and cheers of an immense crowd of people which thronged Dufferin Terrace overlooking the Allan Line wharf, and also along the route of the procession and at the wharf itself, Lord and Lady Minto and the vice-regal party left Quebec per SS. 'Tunisian' at nine o'clock last evening.

The vice-regal party left the Chateau Frontenac at eight o'clock. A guard of honor of a hundred men furnished by the Eighth Royal Rifles Regiment was drawn up outside the hotel. The vice-regal party was accompanied to the dock by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, the Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, the Hon. S. N. Parent, Sir H. Montagu Allan, Mr. Andrew Allan, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. D. Pottinger and many others in carriages. The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars provided an escort of fourteen men, while at the Allans' wharf a guard of honor of the Royal Canadian Regiment, together with the State band, was drawn up.

Yesterday morning His Excellency was waited on in the morning by Principal Peterson, and presented with a farewell address from McGill University. Principal Peterson was accompanied by Dr. Moyse, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Vice-Principal of McGill. Drs. Torey, Shaw and Robins. The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, which met at the parliament buildings, adjourned for the event, and among the members who were in attendance at the Chateau Frontenac when the presentation was made were His Lordship Bishop Dunn, the Rev. A. T. Love and the Rev. Dr. Rexford.

At the conclusion of the above event Principal Peterson presented an address on behalf of St. Andrew's Society, Montreal, to which His Excellency replied most happily to his brother Scotchmen in Canada, and praised the parts played by them in all parts of the Dominion.

Sir Montagu Allan also presented His Excellency with a silver loving cup.

As the 'Tunisian' started prolonged cheers were given by the crowd on the wharf for Their Excellencies, while a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Citadel.

LORD MINTO'S FAREWELL WORDS.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier received yesterday the following Marconigram from Lord Minto on board the Allan liner 'Tunisian,' which was sent as the vessel was passing Fame Point:—

'Must avail myself of Marconi system to express wish that all prosperity may attend the Dominion and yourself.'

'(Signed), MINTO.

Quebec, Nov. 21.—The following telegram was received by the Hon. Mr. Parent from His Excellency Lord Minto on Saturday night:—

'Rimouski, Nov. 19.—We deeply appreciate the splendid entertainment given us by the city and the warm cordiality of the send-off. A great many thanks for all your kindness from us both.

'(Signed) MINTO.'

McGILL'S FAREWELL.

At a meeting of the Corporation of McGill the following address was adopted and will be presented to the Governor-General at Quebec:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Gilbert John Murray Kynymound Elliot, Earl of Minto, G. C. M. G., Governor-General of Canada, Visitor of the University.

We, the governors, principal and fellows of McGill University, on the occasion of your retirement from your high office, as the official representative of His Most Gracious Majesty in the Government of Canada, desire to renew to you the expression of our loyal attachment to the Crown and personal regard for yourself.

We recall with pleasure the occasion when, upon the assumption of your office as Governor-General, you honored us with your presence in your capacity as Visitor of the University. That occasion marked a notable advance in the equipment and work of the university, the completion and opening of the Macdonald chemistry and mining building. The high hopes and anticipations which we then expressed, as to the importance of that advance, not only in its relation to the university, but also in its influence upon the development of our national industries, and which you were pleased so cordially to second and encourage, have been and are being increasingly fulfilled.

We rejoice that, in the amended royal charter granted to us in 1852, a wise policy was adopted by which our university was brought into touch with the state, and the Governor-General became ex officio its visitor. It is our aim to direct our work in such a manner that, while pure scholarship shall in no degree be neglected, the university shall prepare its graduates to take high rank in every department of the life work of the country, and thus constitute an important agency in national development. Your Excellency will have been pleased to observe that during your term of office the university has come into close relations with the railways of the Dominion, and has established a department having in view the preparation of men for the higher branches of that great industry.

More recently Your Excellency honored us on the occasion of the opening of the University Conservatorium of Music, and was pleased to express your high appreciation of that work and give us the great benefit of your personal and official encouragement.

We beg most warmly to express our gratitude for the cordial sympathy which Your Excellency has on every occasion manifested towards us and we trust that, although no longer officially our Visitor, the sympathetic good will which marked your relations with us may long remain.

We beg to be allowed to convey also to Lady Minto our warm appreciation of the important work she has accomplished in Canada, and to her as well as to Your Lordship we offer this expression of our grateful regard, along with the wish that you may enjoy continued happiness, one element of which we hope may be the souvenir of your Canadian experiences.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Principal Peterson, on behalf of St. Andrew's Society, of which he is past president, presented His Excellency the Earl of Minto, with an illuminated address, which had been adopted by the Society at its annual meeting held on Nov. 8. The presentation took place in Quebec on Thursday. The wording of the address is as follows:—

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, G. C. M. G., Governor-General of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency,—

Because you were of our own race, imbued with the love and cherishing the traditions of our common country,—of a family renowned in the annals of that country's history, and inseparably connected with much that is beautiful in its song and story—we, Scots of the St. Andrew's Society, of Montreal, hailed your coming to Canada with pride, and with pride added your distinguished name to the Society's roll of membership.

To-day we have asked you to meet us to receive our parting word, and the dominant feeling with each of us still is pride, but it is a pride heightened by acquaintance and tempered with regret.

For we have proved your worth. You came to us as a sword comes from the forge of the armourer to the hand of the swordsman, bright and capable-looking, but untried,—or proved only in these lighter exercises that bear the same resemblance to actual fighting that, your previous experience in the Imperial service bears to the administration of the high office which you have here so worthily adorned. These six years we have tried you, and in no qualification have you been found wanting. You have gone in and out among us, acquainting yourself with the manner of our living, appreciating our efforts and rejoicing in our successes; you have associated yourself with us in enjoying times of leisure and recreation; you have honoured our public gatherings with your presence; you have travelled over our wide Dominion, encouraging our enterprises and stimulating our national aspirations; every worthy object that was brought under your notice received your commendation or assistance; art, science, literature, education, the resources of the country, the patriotism of the people, each in its turn has benefitted by your attention, or been fostered by your active encouragement;—and, best of all, you have administered your high office without fear or favor influenced by no party and shrinking from no responsibility.

It is, therefore, no mere phrase of courtesy to say that our pride in you and in the gracious lady, who has been your able help-meet, and who has presided so charmingly over the hospitalities incidental to your position, has been heightened by acquaintance, and our unwillingness to say farewell is enough to show you that it is tempered with regret.

But while we regret the necessity for parting, the pang is softened by the knowledge that such cordiality has existed, and we trust that you will bear away with you both, in addition to the satisfaction that always accompanies duty honestly performed, pleasant recollections of your sojourn in the Dominion of Canada.

For the Society,
(Signed) W. Miller Ramsay, Pres.
Alexander Robertson, Hon. Sec'y.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS.

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL DECIDES TO CHANGE HEADQUARTERS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 18.—At the second day's session of the general board of control of Epworth Leagues of the world here on Wednesday, it was decided to place the work now done by a cabinet in the hands of committees, and also to change the location of the office of the Young People's Missionary Society from New York to Chicago.

Among the officers chosen were: President, Bishop J. F. Berry; vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Ward Platt, of Buffalo.

The reports of the committee showed wonderful progress all over the country. The board represents more than 1,000,000 young people and 21,500 societies.

OTTAWA STREET RAILWAY.

THE CITY WILL SECURE EXPERT OPINION BEFORE PROCEEDING FURTHER.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—As a preliminary to the proposed acquisition of the Ottawa Electric Railway by the municipality along the terms of the offer submitted, the civic committee has decided to have some expert report in relation to the project. The city solicitor will report with regard to the legal phase of the situation, the city engineer on the condition of the roadbed plant and power, and the auditor in reference to the earning capacities and finances of the road. Till these are submitted nothing further will be done.

DUVAL MURDER CASE.

The trial of Antonio Giacconi, charged with the murder of Theodore Duval, occupied the entire attention of the Court of King's Bench on Wednesday.

Albert Labbe, a saloon-keeper, 1272 Notre Dame street, deposed that Theodore Duval, the murdered man came to his saloon with five other men, on the morning of Aug. 20. They all had drinks. There was some loud talking, but not enough to warrant interruption by the management. In a few minutes after all had left, he heard sounds like those of revolver shots. He looked out, and saw two men holding Duval up in front of Giacconi's house, which was only a few feet from witness's place. He saw Duval advance aggressively, then fall to the ground. Giacconi was standing on the steps of his own home.

Immediately afterwards witness saw Giacconi running along Wolfe street with a crowd after him, shouting, 'Stop him, stop him, murderer!' Then there was another shot, and the crowd scattered.

NEW BISHOP OF KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18.—The diocesan council has elected Dr. Charles Edward Woodcock, of Detroit, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky.

MR. PARENT'S ACTION

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing in the 'Farmer's Sun' says:

The reasons assigned by the Prime Minister of Quebec for his sudden dissolution are fictitious. This is evidently one of the dissolutions to snap a verdict. Mr. Parent can only plead that other party leaders play the same trick. He says, in the usual cant phrase, that he has a constitutional right to advise the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve. If he has a right to advise, the Lieutenant-Governor has a right and is bound to reject advice morally subversive of the constitution. Reject it he probably would, if, instead of being the nominee of a party, he were an independent man of honor, bound only to do his duty. If the lieutenant-governors have no responsibility or power of upholding constitutional government, they would clearly be better out of the way; they are worse than dummies; their nominal authority is a cloak for abuse. It would be better, no doubt, that these matters should be settled by law. But we must take things as they are. The prerogative of dissolution is by the British North America Act entrusted to the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in granting dissolution, is bound to see that it is rendered necessary by a constitutional crisis, not used as a move in a party game.

SUFFERING IN MACEDONIA

PEOPLE FREEZING TO DEATH AND STARVATION STARING THEM IN THE FACE.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 18.—The American Board of Missions to-day received a cablegram from Mr. W. W. Peek, treasurer at Constantinople, announcing that the people in the vicinity of Adrianople, in Macedonia, are suffering terrible distress, death by freezing and starvation stares them in the face. At the time of the disturbances last year from 12,000 to 20,000 fled from Adrianople into Bulgaria. The population of many Turkish villages also fled to other parts of Turkey. These people have returned to find their homes in ruins and nothing remaining but the bare land. The Rev. Dr. Geo. D. Marsh, the missionary in charge of relief work, has supplied them with tools with which to rebuild their ruined homes and to till the soil. There can be no hope of further crops until next summer. Many will have to be fed during the winter to keep them from starving.'

Dr. Marsh says:—'Many will die in spite of all our efforts.'

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Rome, Nov. 18.—Several earthquake shocks were felt to-day in central Italy, especially at Florence, Pisa and Urbino. No damage was done.

ARCANUM BANQUET A SUCCESS.

Quebec, Nov. 18.—The Royal Arcanum banquet, given at the St. Louis Hotel, in honor of the Supreme Regent, Mr. A. C. Robinson, of St. Louis, was a great success. Between 175 and 200 guests assembled to do honor to their head. This number included ten of the Grand Council.

TO PREACH AT QUEEN'S.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 18.—Sunday services were resumed at Queen's last Sunday. On Dec. 11 the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of Montreal, is to be the preacher.

THE LATE MR. WATSON.

Glasgow, Nov. 18.—The funeral of the late Mr. George L. Watson, the yacht designer, who died last Saturday, was held on Wednesday. The Emperor William sent a wreath.

PRISON BROOM-MAKING.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—The Ontario Government has decided to abolish the making of brooms at the Central Prison. The contractor was to-day notified that his contract would not be renewed upon its expiry in June next. This action has been taken as the result of representations recently made by a deputation of labor men.

WILL MEET IN TORONTO.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees have chosen Toronto, Ont., for their next biennial convention, and the following officers were elected: Mr. John T. Wilson, of St. Louis, grand president; Mr. A. B. Lowe, of Kingston, Ont., first vice-president; Mr. W. S. Powell, of Greensboro, N.C., second vice-president; Mr. C. Boyle, of Merrickville, Ont., grand secretary.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS AFFAIRS ARE NONE TOO PROSPEROUS.

Vienna, Nov. 18.—At the reopening of the parliament yesterday, the Premier, von Koerber, emphasized the urgency of the country devoting itself to commercial and political economic developments, emulating Germany and other nations. The monarchy must adopt a customs tariff in order to protect home production and take measures to build up a new economic Austria on modern lines. The budget for 1905 estimates the expenditure at $355,265,330, and the revenue at $355,580,277. New rentes amounting to $2,894,800 will be issued for the redemption of the bonds of public debt falling due in 1905. The Minister of Finance, in his budget speech, said great difficulties had been encountered in balancing the budget and though the finances were becoming more satisfactory it was impossible to take an optimistic view while the Ausgleich (agrement as to the cost Austria and Hungaria each is to bear for the administration of their common affairs) and the commercial treaty negotiations with Hungary were still unconcluded.

Mr. von Koerber announced that the foreign relations of the empire were friendly. The understanding with Russia regarding the Balkans had not been disturbed. All, the Premier said, would deplore the bloody struggle in the Far East and ardently desire peace.

EXCHEQUER COURT.

CASE OF VINET VS. THE KING.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—Argument by way of appeal from the referee's report in the case of Vinet vs. the King was heard by the judge of the Exchequer Court this morning. This was a case where Joseph Vinet, of Ste. Anne de la Perade, a workman employed by the Dominion Government in the works of improvement of the Manigan Rapids, Three Rivers, Que., was injured by the handle of a winch on a stone boat, his thigh being broken as well as the lower part of his leg. He charged that the accident was due to the negligence of the Crown's servants. The referee allowed $400. Judgment reserved. W. H. Barry for the suppliant; F. H. Gisborne for the Crown.

SERVIAN FINANCES

KING PETER ASKS AUTHORIZATION FOR A NEW LOAN.

Belgrade, Nov. 18.—King Peter, at the opening of the Servian Legislature, asked the authorization of a new loan to the amount of eight million dollars for military purposes. The members of the diplomatic corps attended the opening of the session.

RAILWAY RUMORS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SAID TO BE AFTER THE N. Y. & O.

The rumors which have been in circulation in Ottawa of late in regard to the acquisition of the Ottawa & New York Railway by the New York Central are said to be well founded. Mr. H. W. Gays, manager of the road, is in New York in connection with the project, and when he returns a definite announcement is looked for. The road has been on the market for a long time, and is now likely to be disposed of. If the rumored sale takes place it will mean a vast improvement in the service by the entry to Ottawa of lines of the New York Central, and the operation of sleeping and parlor cars on the express trains between Ottawa and New York.

EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE.

PROF. ROBERTSON TO TAKE CHARGE OF NEW INSTITUTION AT STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—Professor Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying for Canada, has resigned his post in the public service to accept the presidency of a large experimental and educational college which is to be established through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, to promote the knowledge of scientific agriculture in Canada. The college and experimental grounds will be situated at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on the main line of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, not far from Montreal. It was with this object in view that Sir William Macdonald recently purchased the Robert Reford farm in this vicinity and adjoining property to the extent altogether of something over seven hundred acres.

Sir William Macdonald's benefactions will make the institution the largest on the American continent. He has had the scheme in contemplation for several years and although the Minister of Agriculture is sorry to lose Prof. Robertson's services in the department, Mr. Fisher could not but consent to his release in view of the immense benefits which can be reaped by the establishment of this agricultural college and the original research it is prepared to undertake. The institution at St. Anne's will be large enough to accommodate a large attendance of students from different parts of the country. It is understood that scholarships in it will be granted to the various Canadian universities and possibly to the public schools as well.

Prof. Robertson's connection with the agricultural department ends in December. He will take up immediately thereafter the work with which he is intrusted by Sir William Macdonald. His position in the department will not be filled as the minister feels that a rearrangement of the staff will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the service.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Gault, Ont., Nov. 15.—No clue to the identity of the man mangled on the C. P. R. near this town on Sunday has been discovered. The coroner's jury has adjourned the inquest till Thursday. In view of the apparent respectability of the victim, suspicions of foul play are entertained by the authorities.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prizes. Full particulars of which can be had on application. The result of the fifth week's competition is published this week. The weekly competition continues to Dec. 24.

A TRAGIC END

NOTED ENGLISH SURGEON DIES BY HIS OWN HAND IN FRANCE.

Marseilles, Nov. 19.—Dr. Herbert William Allingham, the surgeon of Grosvenor street, London, was found dead in his room at the Hotel du Louvre. He had arrived at Marseilles on the previous evening, and registered at the hotel with several friends, among whom was a well known London specialist, who was going to accompany him to Egypt. Dr. Allingham dined with them, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. He retired to his room at a late hour, and it is supposed that he must have had an attack of an old malady, which often left him in a very depressed condition for several hours.

When the attendant knocked at the bedroom door next morning he received no answer, and so entered with the hot water. Mr. Allingham lay on the bed in an attitude of repose, but a faint and peculiar odor caused the waiter to cross over to the bed, when he saw at once that Mr. Allingham was dead. On the table at the side of the bed was a small hypodermic syringe and three tubes of compressed morphine.

A note written in English and addressed to the manager of the hotel was lying on the mantelpiece. It read as follows:

'I am suffering from terrible and unbearable oppression, and I cannot stand it any longer. I am sorry to put you to inconvenience. Please act for the best. Yours truly,

'H. W. ALLINGHAM.'

'P. S.—I have morphined myself.'

The British consul was immediately advised, and he at once sent for Dr. Hawthorne, an English doctor practicing in Marseilles, who pronounced Dr. Allingham to have been dead several hours, the cause of death being morphine poisoning. The unfortunate man had injected the whole of the two tubes and the greater part of the third tube, in the right breast.

Doctor Allingham was surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and surgeon to His Majesty's household. For some time past, ever since the death of his wife, nearly a year ago, he had been subject to terrible fits of depression, as a result of which he feared he would lose his reason. He frequently told his intimates rather than go mad he would put an end to himself. The fits of depression were aggravated by a disease which he contracted in the course of an operation. He cut his finger, and through the small wound he became subject to a distressing malady. The trip to Egypt, which has terminated so tragically, was undertaken for the benefit of his health.

Dr. Allingham was forty-two years of age, and for his years had risen high in his profession. He was the most expert operator in abdominal cases in England, and, since the retirement of Sir Frederick Treves, he was looked upon as the coming man in appendicitis operations. The first operation of note undertaken by Dr. Allingham was that on the late Duchess of Teck, for cancer. After that he rose step by step. He was one of the surgeons of the St. George's Hospital, and held various posts at other hospitals. It was due to his representations that Dr. Jameson was released from Holloway jail after the raid. As a writer, he was a prolific contributor to the medical press.

PEACE JUBILEE.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL TO BE CELEBRATED BY WORLD'S FAIR AT CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 19.—The first announcement was made yesterday of a fromal movement to hold in this city in 1915 a world's fair to be known as the semi-centennial peace jubilee exposition, commemorating the end of the war of the rebellion. It is asserted that assurances of aid from the government and various organizations have been secured.

THE C.A.R. AND C.V.R.

A special despatch from Boston to the Burlington 'Free Pres' says: It has been learned from a reliable source that within a short time the Canada Atlantic and the Central Vermont Railway systems will be consolidated into a single great system extending from Parry Sound, with its steamboat lines on the lakes to New London, Conn., the southern terminus of the Central Vermont. This consolidation is but a preliminary step to the absorption of both lines by the Grand Trunk. The destiny of both is linked with the projected transcontinental line which is to play so great a part in the development of the Canadian North-West. With its present Portland terminal, the Grand Trunk will have two Atlantic outlets, the second one possessing immense strategic importance through its nearness to New York.

GAYNOR AND GREENE.

CASE TO COME BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 18.—A Washington despatch to the 'Tribune' says that the cases of Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor, which grew out of the case against Oberlin M. Carter, who was implicated in the Savannah river contract scandals, will be taken up by the Privy Council of England on Dec. 12. This tribunal may render a decision which will place Greene and Gaynor, who went to Canada while their cases were yet pending, in the hands of the United States authorities.

Proceedings for the extradition of Greene and Gaynor were begun as soon as the United States authorities received information that they had taken up their residence in Quebec. Accordingly, an application was made and a writ was issued by an extradition commissioner of Montreal. The two men were apprehended in Quebec. They were taken to Montreal, and a Quebec judge immediately issued a writ of habeas corpus, which was served on the Montreal jailer. He brought Greene and Gaynor back to Quebec, where a Canadian legal controversy ensued, which finally resulted in the issuing of another writ of habeas corpus by Judge Caron.

It is from this latter writ which permits the freedom of Greene and Gaynor within the boundary of Quebec, and exempts them from interference from the United States authorities, that the United States Government appealed to the Privy Council of England.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., of Montreal, is the special attorney for the United States. Officials of the Washington Government believe that a final decision will be reached before the first of the year.

Several cases involving large property interests are awaiting further action because of the necessity of the presence in the United States of Greene and Gaynor, who are defendants.

A MINING HORROR

FOURTEEN MINERS KILLED BY GAS EXPLOSION NEAR FERNIE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—A Fernie, B.C., despatch says fourteen miners were killed at the Carbonado mines, near Morrissey, yesterday afternoon, as the result of a terriflic explosion of coal gas. The disaster occurred in No. 1 mine, ten miles west of Fernie. The work of rescue was kept up all the afternoon, and all the bodies have been recovered. The dead are: Mr. Jenkins, Lewis Carlin, Peter Kenny, Albert Johnson, Patrick Boyle, William Platt, Mike Gustich, Anton Prehenyck, Venesta Venerka, Martin Tomzacky, Anton and John Brondso (two brothers), Joseph Suchy and James Greenman. The wife of Jenkins, one of the victims, only arrived from the Old Country on Thursday.

D. D'Arcy was the only man who escaped from the mine, and he had an experience he will never forget. He was a driver, and was on the way out when the terrible shock came. He heard a noise in the interior of the mine, followed by a mighty rush of dust and gas. He made his way out to the tunnel mouth, where he was rescued by friends. He is suffering severely from the shock. Mine Manager Simister and General Superintendent Drinnan are at the scene of the accident, and everything was done to expedite the work of rescue, though it was known that none of the entombed men could possibly escape.

A similar disaster occurred at this colliery last year, when four men were killed.

MANITOBA WHEAT

CARLOAD HAS REACHED CHICAGO, FIRST ON RECORD.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—A despatch from Chicago to a local commission house announces that a carload of Manitoba wheat has reached Chicago, the first that ever arrived there. The grain is not imported by a bonded mill, but by a miller who finds that he absolutely needs Manitoba wheat of the best grade to maintain his flour standards, not sufficiently high grade wheat being available in the Chicago market.

The importer had to pay the duty of 25 cents a bushel, and it is estimated that it cost the miller from $1.30 to $1.35 a bushel at Chicago.

BIRITSH FISCAL POLICY.

MR. AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN ON THE SUBJECT.

London, Nov. 19.—Mr. Austin Chamberlain, speaking at the Liberal Unionist dinner, said that though it was impossible to forecast the terms of the proposed Colonial Conference, for his own part he saw in the proposals, the colonies were likely to make nothing impossible for Great Britain to grant, and in what Great Britain had to ask, nothing that the colonies would not gladly yield.

The Secretary of the Colonies said that above all it was necessary to meet other friends and fellow kinsmen from the colonies to discuss in the freest possible manner without constraint, and to ascertain whether the faith that was in them was true or not, namely, that much was to be done by a conference for the greater union of the empire.

In view of the repeated denials of Lord Rosebery and others of the fact of a colonial offer of reciprocity, the Tariff Reform League has issued a pamphlet entitled 'The Voice of the Colonies,' setting out the salient points of the statements made from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, in favor of preferential tariffs.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS LAWS.

London, Nov. 19.—The Canadian customs regulations have been discussed by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, when a circular letter from the Liverpool Chamber was read, stating that while the intention of the new regulations was to discourage shipments of goods at prices below cost of production to Canada, from highly protected countries, the effect, by creating great practical difficulties, would be to materially reduce, if not to stop, importations to Canada from the United Kingdom. The Chamber was fully aware that such a result would be deplored by the Canadian Government, which always exercised a keen desire to increase trade between Canada and the Mother Country. Though ostensibly designed to prevent dumping, it would have much wider effect, and would penalize English exporters. Several members expressed the opinion that the objections of the Liverpool Chamber are valid. It was decided to refer the question to the tariff committee.

REMOVED FROM OFFICE

SHAKE UP AMONG THE ALASKA JUDICIARY.

Washington, Nov. 16. — President Roosevelt has removed from office F. A. Richards, United States marshal for the Nome district, in Alaska, and has requested the resignation of Judges Alfred J. Moore, of the Nome district, and Melville C. Brown, of the Juneau district. This action is the result of the investigation of the Alaskan judiciary made recently by the United State assistant Attorney-General.

NAVIGATION ON LAKE SUPERIOR

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The Minister of Marine has decided to purchase two powerful tugboats which will be kept at Port Arthur and For William in order to ensure the continuance of navigation as late as possible into the winter.

IN FRENCH ONLY.

In conformity with a resolution passed by the municipal council of the Township of Garthby, in the County of Wolfe, the Quebec Cabinet has passed an order-in-council providing that the notices, by-laws and resolutions of the said municipal council be henceforth published in the French language only.

SMALLPOX AMONG STUDENTS.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 15.—Seven cases of smallpox have been discovered among the students at the University of Michigan.

PACIFIC CABLE CONFERENCE.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The Pacific cable conference in London will probably be postponed until next spring or summer, as Sir William Mulock finds it impossible to cross the ocean until after the session of the Canadian Parliament.

NOTE MUST BE PAID.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—In the Court of Appeals yesterday, in Crowder vs. the Sullivan estate, the plaintiff was housekeeper for Sullivan, and received an offer of marriage. Sullivan said if she would stay with him until his death he would give her either $1,000 in cash or a note for $1,500. The woman took the note. The executors repudiated the claim on the ground that no value had been given and a promise of that kind was void on the grounds of public policy. The Court holds that the $1,500 must be paid.

Last Weeks Prize Winners.

The lists sent in so far are so small that the prizes and commissions awarded are amounting to nearly double the amount sent in by the prize winners.

Any one reading the following statement carefully will see how easily people are earning these cash prizes.

The first one to start in any town or village has of course the best chance. The best lists so far are coming from villages.

The first week of the competition the prize winners sent us altogether only $22.85

And they received as commission	$18.03
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$33.03

Another week in the competition the two prize winners sent us altogether only $8.85.

And they received as commission	$1.86
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$16.86

The lists sent in are wofully small as yet. This is bad for us, but it makes it all the more easy for you to win the prizes.

Why don't you try? Even if you live in a small village you could easily beat the **largest** list yet. Remember, that one week the first prize was secured by a list that amounted to only $6.00. All the prizes so far, except one, have been secured by those living in villages.

We are giving these cash prizes, one of $10 and one of $5, every week until Christmas, in **addition** to our very liberal commissions, which alone are enough to make canvassing for the 'Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' a very profitable occupation for your spare time.

Besides, there is that prize of $200 coming next spring to the one sending the largest amount of subscription money (except Sunday-School clubs for 'Northern Messenger') before that date. Everything you send in now counts towards that prize, besides giving you the chance of one of the weekly prizes.

Try your neighbors. They will appreciate our publications as much as you do.

The following are the successful competitors in the gold competition for the week ending November 19th.

First Prize—$10.00 to Janet Fisher, Ontario, who sends $12.81 (net) worth of subscriptions and earns $6.64 as commission, making $16.64 profit on her week's work.

Second Prize—$5.00 to W. F. Newcomb, Nova Scotia, who sends $11.20 (net) worth of subscriptions and earns $10.73 as commission, making $15.73 profit for his week's work.

The lists must be marked "Gold Competition."

These Prizes are despatched each Monday.

Full particulars of the competition will be sent on application.

EARLY SESSION PREDICTED.

HOUSE MAY ASSEMBLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The new parliament will probably be called together for Jan. 11, that is to say, the second Wednesday of the new year. The first day will be devoted to the election of a Speaker, the formal opening of the session in the Senate Chamber taking place on the day following. Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated this year his desire that the House should meet as early as possible in the new year so as to avoid the necessity of prolonging its sessions into the warm weather. The date for the coming session has not yet been definitely set, but the day mentioned, Jan. 11, is the one that the government has in mind, if it is possible to get everything in readiness.

PORTUGUESE TREATY.

TEXT MADE KNOWN.

London, Nov. 19.—The text of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of arbitration, the signing of which was announced by the King at the state banquet at Windsor Castle on Nov. 16, was issued last night. It contains only three articles. The first article provides that differences of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties which cannot be settled diplomatically, shall be referred to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, provided it 'does not affect the vital interests, independence or honor of the two contracting states and does not concern the interests of third parties.'

The second article provides the mode of procedure prior to appealing to the court, and the third article provides that the agreement shall be concluded for a term of five years.

ALIENS AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 16.—The Laborers' Protective Union of Windsor will make a formal complaint to the Immigration Department of the large number of alien laborers who cross the Detroit river and work in Canada in violation of the Alien Labor law. They allege that a gang of about forty Italian laborers were imported by the United Oil and Gas Company, this morning, to tear up the pipe lines between Windsor and the gas fields, and that alien laborers have been working on the Michigan Central Railway and on other jobs.

DEAD AGED 109.

St. Thomas, Ont., Nov. 16.—Daniel Gorman, of Port Stanley, died yesterday from the effects of cancer, in the 109th year of his age. He was born in the county Clare, Ireland, and had resided in Port Stanley fifty-six years. So well preserved was he that he went out and voted at the municipal elections on Jan. 5 last.

VENISON SEIZED IN TRANSIT.

Toronto, Nov. 16.— A considerable quantity of venison illegally shipped from Burk's Falls, Muskoka, was seized at Detroit yesterday.

MOVEMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST CROP.

Reports in regard to the movement of the North-West crop received by the C. P. R. indicate that an extraordinary activity prevails. This is due in part to the fact that the crop of wheat in the western states is poor; that it has suffered serious injury from rust; and that it does not meet the requirements of the millers at Minneapolis and Chicago. The result is an eager demand for our North-West No. 1 hard wheat, which is conceded to be the best in the world. The crop, which will put some seventy-five million dollars into the pockets of our farmers in the North-West, is being marketed rapidly by the C. P. R., which, for this purpose has over ten thousand cars engaged.

ATE POISONED ICE-CREAM.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 15.—A special to the 'Commercial Appeal' from Decatur, Ala., says that twelve negroes are dead at Cead Lake, a negro settlement in the suburbs of Decautur, of the effects of poisoned ice-cream, which they ate, it is said, at a church entertainment.

A JAPANESE VISITOR.

THE REV. MR. HOSHINO, OF TOKIO, IN THE CITY.

The Rev. Mr. Hoshino, of Tokio, Japan, preached in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church last evening. The visitor was introduced by the Rev. Prof. Elliott, Ph. D., who was announced to speak in the interests of an educated ministry. The Rev. Mr. Hoshino, Dr. Elliott explained, represented a united church known as 'The Church of Christ in Japan.' Dr. Elliott expressed the hope that the day might soon come when 'the Church of Christ in Canada' would include all Christians now known under denominational names. He also believed that all Canadians did or should look and pray for the fall of Port Arthur and the end of the war in the east as he believed the victory of Japan and peace would be in the interest of civilization, education, liberty and religion.

The Rev. Mr. Hoshino said that he had been visiting in the United States and was now on the way to England. When in the United States he felt as if he were in the house of a friend; but, in Canada, he realized he was in his brother's house, and felt at home. He took for his text the words: 'I am a stranger' (Ps. xxxix., 12). He was, he said, a traveller from the far east to the far west. All men were travellers. A traveller, starting on a journey, was confronted with four questions: Which road should he take? What company should he choose? Where should he rest on his journey? Where would he arrive at the end of the journey? The Christian's journey to heaven was illustrated by an earthly journey, and the speaker showed how much more blessed and happy was the life of the Christian than that of the unsaved; also how much better the future.

The Rev. Dr. Elliott spoke briefly on the need of an educated ministry and made a strong plea for financial assistance for students for the ministry, whose maintenance, he contended, should be provided during their college course as well as their salary when on a circuit.

The Rev. Dr. Warriner, of the Congregational College, preached an able sermon on the same subject in the morning, which was greatly appreciated.

ABBE BOURASSA.

DEATH OF THE DISTINGUISHED PASTOR OF ST. LOUIS DE FRANCE.

It was a painful surprise for the parishioners of St. Louis de France this morning to learn of the sudden death of their much esteemed pastor, the Rev. Abbe Gustave Bourassa.

Some weeks ago the Rev. abbé while inspecting some improvements being made in his church, fell from a ladder and sustained severe injuries. He had been confined to his room ever since, rheumatism having set in as a result of the accident. For a few days past, however, the patient felt considerable relief, and yesterday, especially, he was full of hope and in the most reassuring condition. Great, therefore, was the surprise of the vicars of the parish when, at about 10.30 Sunday night they were summoned by the attending nurse to the bedside of the reverend abbé, who had just been taken with most violent and excruciating pains resulting from angina pectoris. Drs. Dufresne and Parizeau were at once summoned, and the Rev. Abbé Baissonneault, first vicar, realizing the very serious condition of his superior, proceeded to administer the last rites of the church. When the physicians arrived they found that they could do nothing, and preserving his full consciousness to the last, the distinguished priest passed away a few minutes after 11 o'clock. Mgr. Racicot, who had also been summoned, arrived too late to give a last blessing to the distinguished priest.

By the death of Abbé Bourassa, not only the Roman Catholic clergy lose one of their most distinguished and zealous members, but Canadian literature is deprived of a noted contributor. As a speaker and a writer he held the first rank, and his numerous lectures, essays, pamphlets and contributions to the press, on various subjects, had made him widely known and called the attention of the Royal Society of Canada, of which he was made a member a few years ago.

Gustave Bourassa was born at Papineauville in 1860, his father being Mr. Napoleon Bourassa, a well-known author, architect and painter, himself a member of the Royal Society, and his mother, Dame Azelie Papineau, youngest daughter of the late Hon. L. J. Papineau, the famous leader of the rebellion of 1837.

He studied classics in the Montreal College, after which he entered the Montreal Grand Seminary, and was ordained a priest in 1884. After his ordination the young abbé went to complete his studies in Rome, where he took his degrees in 1887. Upon his return he was secretary of Laval University for two years, and afterwards vicar at St. Joseph's Church for five years, and assistant principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School for one year. In 1895 he made a tour of Europe, and upon his return in 1896 became general secretary of Laval University, and a professor in the faculty of arts of the same institution. This position he held until March last, when, upon the retirement of the late Abbé Larocque, he was appointed his successor as pastor of the important parish of St. Louis de France.

Although his term of office as a pastor was very short, the Rev. Abbé had already, by his zeal and devotion, endeared himself to his parishioners, who will deeply regret his death, as well as the whole city and the province at large.

Abbé Bourassa was a brother of Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P. for Labelle.

GEN. ANDRE RESIGNS.

FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR OUT OF THE CABINET.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The official announcement is made of the resignation of Gen. André, the war minister, and the nomination of M. Henry Maurice Berteaux, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Versailles division of the Seine-et-Oise, to succeed him.

DOMINION STATUTES

REVISION WILL NOT BE COMPLETED FOR SOME MONTHS.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.— The revision and consolidation of the Dominion statutes, which has been in progress the last couple of years, will not be completed till after the close of the approaching session of parliament. Ther has been no revision since 1886, but the plan of the Minister of Justice is to have the work brought right up to date, including any changes in the country's laws that may be made when the Houses assemble this winter. One of the minor items of legislation next session will be a revision of the penitentiaries act.

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the fifth week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Daniel Gorman, of Port Stanley, the died recently in his one hundred and ninth year. Death was caused by cancer.

The Rev. W. J. Gilliland, for five years rector of Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, Belleville, has resigned his charge.

The Rev. J. B. Warnicker, of Beverley Avenue Baptist Church, Toronto, has accepted a call to Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

Mr. Oliver Bascom, the most prominent citizen of Kemptville, is dead of blood poisoning contracted while hunting in Muskoka.

The directorate of the Ottawa Street Railway Company offers to sell its franchise and property to the city for $2,500,000.

Mr. Harry P. Leader, a student at the Norwood High School, has recently been gazetted as brigadier-general in the army by the British Government.

There is a proposal on foot to submit a by-law to the property owners authorizing the expenditure of $700,000 on improving the city's fire protection.

Gustave Mittlestatt, in Kingston penitentiary for life for killing an Eganville, Ont., man with a pick, committed suicide by hanging in the insane ward.

A considerable quantity of venison, illegally shipped from Burk's Falls, Muskoka, was seized at Detroit the other day.

The City Council of Toronto has given its first reading to the by-law to purchase $1,000,000 worth of stock in the Consumers' Gas Company.

Fire broke out in the Parry Sound Hospital the other day, and completely gutted the building, the patients and contents being removed with considerable difficulty.

The Minister of Marine has decided to purchase two powerful tugboats, which will be kept at Port Arthur and Fort William in order to ensure the continuance of navigation as late as possible into the winter.

Experts for the city and the Gas Company, St. Thomas, have agreed on $106,000 as the price to be paid by the city to the company for the gas, electric light oldest resident in the County of Elgin, and power plant.

The steamer 'Alert' has been burned to the water's edge at the dock at Lakefield. The loss is about four thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

A double drowning accident occurred at South River, when Carman Nixon, son of the Rev. William N. Nixon, and Flood Ganton, son of David Ganton, broke through the ice while skating.

Professor Goldwin Smith has purchased a block of land on Gerrard street, Toronto, east of the River Don, for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon for dwelling houses suitable for working men.

Mrs. Lewis, of Bath, who went to Kingston to be with Mrs. Edward Short during her bereavement through the death of her husband, expired just as the funeral procession was leaving the house. The excitement had been too much for her.

The Rev. R. Stevenson, one of the pioneer ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, died at Ridgetown in his eighty-third year of paralysis. He came to Canada from Kilwinning, Scotland, in 1854.

John Way, farm laborer at Demorestville, quarrelled with his wife, took to drink and drew his wages, fifty dollars, which he spent in liquor. He spent Thursday and Friday asleep at his sister's, and on Friday night went away. On Saturday he was found hanging to a wire fence.

The executors of the Sullivan estate, Toronto, have had to pay a claim for $1,500 to the housekeeper of Mr. Crowder, a sum promised by him before his decease if the woman would stay in his service until his death.

When the cashier of the Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Company, Toronto, got to his desk the other morning, he found that it had been broken open and an envelope containing $300 in cash and several large cheques removed. The fastenings of the building were intact.

George H. Bird, of Woodbine avenue, Toronto, has been arrested on the charge of assaulting William J. Burke, a fourteen-year-old boy, with intent to commit murder. Coatsworth Cut was the scene of the alleged assault. Bird, it is reported, jumped into the boat in which young Burke was sitting, and threw him into the icy waters of the cut.

Lowry Black, of Brockville, was one of a party of five hunters who spent several days past in the woods at Aylmer Lake. In addition to ten deer, muskrats, coon, etc., they bagged ten large bears, and three cubs. One of the bears weighed five hundred pounds, and though caught in a trap, chased one of the party a considerable distance before being finally despatched.

A cruel joke was played on Harry Watson, of Hamilton. Watson arrived at London from Hamilton, having with him a casket in which he expected to take home the remains of his brother, John Watson. It appears he acted on a telegram received by him, signed 'A Friend,' which announced his brother's death. Arriving here, Mr. Watson could not find his brother, dead or alive, although the latter was believed to have been working in this city. Diligent search at all the undertaking establishments was unavailing.

QUEBEC.

J. E. Black, of Montreal, was injured at Sherbrooke by falling on a slippery pavement, his left leg being fractured above the knee.

Prime, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. Narcisse Lefebvre, Ste. Therese, met death while playing on the thin ice and broke through.

Mr. Thomas Migner, boot and shoe manufacturer, of Quebec, has consented to assign for the benefit of his creditors and Mr. George Darveau has been appointed provisional guardian.

Etienne Cote, Philippe Morin, and Antoine Breton have been sent to jail for theft from the store of Mr. Lavoie, a grocer. The three young men were caught by detectives while entertaining some friends to the fruits of their theft.

The young son of Dr. Desrosiers was drowned at Ste. Elizabeth, while playing on the ice. He was playing with his brother and ventured out too far on the ice which gave way underneath him. The boy never rose again alive., but his body was found some time afterwards by passers by.

The Anglican Cathedral, Quebec, was the scene of a very interesting religious ceremony on Sunday week. The Rev. Dr. Richard Shreve, D.D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, was installed as one of the four canons of the Cathedral, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Canon Scarth, rector of Lennoxville.

A very unique ceremonial occurred in Quebec last week, when the members of Stadacona Chapter of Royal Arch Masons celebrated the semi-centennial of the issue of their charter. The strictly Masonic part of the celebration was held in the Masonic Hall, and was attended by many visitors from Montreal.

WESTERN CANADA.

The new Soo line put on a new passenger service between Winnipeg and St. Paul on Nov. 21.

Next month a by-law to spend $100,000 in police protection for the city of Winnipeg will be submitted to the ratepayers.

Capt. Ryan, of Kentville, N.B., who returned to Victoria, B.C., from the Orient in September, from studying the war, has mysteriously disappeared.

The Rev. Father Scollard, of North Bay, has been appointed Bishop of the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie. This new jurisdiction includes Nipissing, Algoma, and Thunder Bay.

Mr. W. A. Scott, treasurer for over twenty years of the corporation of Winnipeg, has resigned from the city's service, to go into the insurance business.

L. Brenner, an insane man, jumped through the car window of a C. P. R. express at St. Ignace, on Saturday, and died of his injuries.

Nils Berg, foreman for Underson & Limberg, contractors at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, was found dead. It is supposed he fell from the hotel window while asleep and received fatal injuries.

Harvard Stewart, of Eagle Hills, Saskatchewan, who shot his father while protecting his mother and sister from an attack of the father with an axe, has been acquitted on a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Chief Justice Dubuc, of Winnipeg, has completed his 25th year on the Bench of this province. He was appointed puisne judge of the King's Bench for Manitoba on Nov. 13, 1879. He was born at Ste. Martine, Que., on Dec. 26, 1840.

Alf. Fiddler, a conductor on the Edmonton line, was acquitted on a charge of receiving short fares on July 20. It was a sensational trial, and the court room was crowded. It was the first of a series brought by Chicago detectives against C. P. R. men in that section.

Mr. Matthew Staples, a Carman (Manitoba) district farmer, was killed near Carman on Saturday. He was driving into town for a load of lumber when his horses ran away, upsetting the waggon, and Mr. Staples was struck on the forehead and instantly killed.

While fighting prairie fires with her husband on a neighbor's farm, Mrs. R. Olsen, of Woodside, Man., got too near to a blazing haystack, and her clothing ignited. She was severely burned. Death resulted shortly after she was conveyed home.

Catherine David, of Victoria, B.C., aged twelve years, was accidentally shot by her brother while trying to save a baby brother whom she saw was in the line of fire of a gun directed at another. The shot passed through the child's body and killed the other also.

Garnet, the engineer of the electric station at West Prince Albert, was electrocuted on Saturday night in the power house shortly after turning on the lights for the evening. He was found standing upright, holding on to the connections and the flesh burning from his hands. Death was instantaneous.

Jos. Beaudro, a Canadian Northern section man, was mistaken for a wild animal by a party of hunters who were shooting near Fort Francis, and received a bullet in the abdomen. He is in a very low condition, and not expected to recover. Beaudro arrived from St. John, N.B., last summer, and is 22 years of age.

Safe crackers are still at work in northern Manitoba. The store of George C. Sayles, at Elva, Man., was entered, and, blowing open the safe with dynamite, the burglars secured $1,000 of the Western Elevator Company's money, together with a small quantity of cash belonging to Mr. Sayles. The safe in C. W. McLennan's store was also cracked and $250 taken.

Charles H. Barker, one of Nanaimo's foremost barristers, is dying at his home in the coal city as a result of a misstep in the dark which plunged him over a precipice fifty feet in height. He and Mr. John Teague spent last Sunday deer hunting. Barker getting a fine buck. Hampered with the heavy pack, nightfall found the hunters still on the mountain, and, missing the trail, Barker, with his deer, went plunging down an abyss.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The wife of Thomas F. Corball, Halifax, N.S., a middle-aged woman, drowned her five-months-old child while temporarily insane.

A workman, engaged in dismantling the Marconi towers, Glace Bay, fell from one of them a distance of forty feet, breaking three ribs and suffering internal injuries.

The schooner 'Volunteer,' Harbor Grace, for Sydney, in ballast, was driven ashore by the storm which swept the coast last Monday night, on Lingan Bar, five miles outside the harbor entrance.

The lifeboat 'Urad,' from Aalesund, Norway, which sailed on Aug. 7, bound for St. John's and New York, and thence for St. Louis, with her designer, Captain Brude, and three others aboard, has arrived in the harbor at St. John's. She was three months and nine days in crossing the Atlantic.

Walter A. Dickey, an employee of a Brooklyn real estate house, was arrested recently in Middle Musquodoboit, one of the most distant rural parts of this county. The charge against Dickey is that he embezzled the Brooklyn firm's money. Dickey will fight extradition.

Geo. McBean and Earl Avery, two young men, aged about twenty, belonging to Dufferin, went out hunting on Saturday morning. In some way, not yet accounted for, McBean was accidentally shot below the knee, and, being in a delicate state of health, died from the effects of the shock.

The deficit in operating the I.C.R. for the three months ending Sept. 30, was $201,980; the receipts being $1,850,485, and the expenditure, $2,052,465. Mr. Schreiber attributes the abnormal increase in the working expenses to the fact that a large quantity of the Algoma made rails were laid recently, and were charged to current account.

The Marconi wireless telegraph station at Cape Race was completed last week. The Allan line steamer 'Tunisian' was the first ship to speak with it. The vessel remained in communication with the station nine hours and obtained news of the result of the presidential election in the United States and world happenings.

Mrs. Campbell Atkinson, of Glace Bay, met death from a rifle in the hands of her husband. Mr. Atkinson had filled some of the chambers of his rifle, and supposed it was locked. His wife was on the room with him, when suddenly the rifle was discharged. The bullet struck the unfortunate woman just above the thigh, passing through her body and into the walls of the room.

The Hub Colliery, Glace Bay, has closed down the main portion of its operations for the winter. Work in this pit will be confined to driving the deeps or removing pillars. The colliery was re-opened last season and employs over five hundred men. About half this number will be required to conduct mining operations for the winter.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Patrick Maloney is dead in Jersey city, aged 103. He had been a total abstainer all his life. One of his prized possessions was a total abstinence pledge made before Father Mathew in Ireland.

Charles Wililams, 23 years of age, was arrested by the Westmount police on Wednesday on a charge of entering Quong Wing's laundry, 1619 St. James street, and firing a revolver at him because he refused to hand over the contents of his till.

Notices have been posted at the mills of the five big mines of the Teluride region, Colorado, that the eight-hour day will prevail in the mills. It was the demand for this concession in the mills of the state that caused the bitter strike between unionists and mine owners in the Telluride and the Cripple Creek regions.

The Cleveland 'Leader' publishes a story announcing that the Erie Railway has closed a deal for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Clover Leaf railways, subject to a physical and financial inspection of the two lines. A merger of the Erie, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and Pere Marquette, such as is proposed, would form a new trunk line system of five thousand miles between New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Advertisements.

HEAD NOISES

How to Cure Buzzing, Ringing Sounds in the Ears.



Do you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears? Is there a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose? Then you have Catarrh in your ear passages, and your Eustachian Tubes — the passages from the throat to the ears —are closing up. You may have no discharge from the nose or throat, but the delicate inner parts of the ear are steadily being destroyed. Those irritating noises show how dangerous the trouble is becoming. As they grow worse they often worry people into nervous prostration and insanity. **There's one thing certain—Head and Ear noises are always the forerunners of loss of hearing. Neglect the trouble in your ear passages and deafness is the sure result.**

Get rid of your head noises now and forever. They can be cured. Write to-day to Deafness Specialist Sproule, the famous authority on all ear troubles. He will give you

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

on this trouble. It's just the help you need. He'll tell you without any charge whatever how to drive away the noises and have clear, distinct, perfect hearing. Answer the questions,yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and mail it at once to **Deafness Specialist Sproule, 286 Trade Building, Boston.**

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON.

Do your ears throb?
Do your ears feel full?
Is your hearing failing?
Do the noises trouble you at night?
Is the sound sometimes a buzzing one?
Is the sound sometimes a ringing one?
Are the noises worse when you have a cold?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

NAME.....

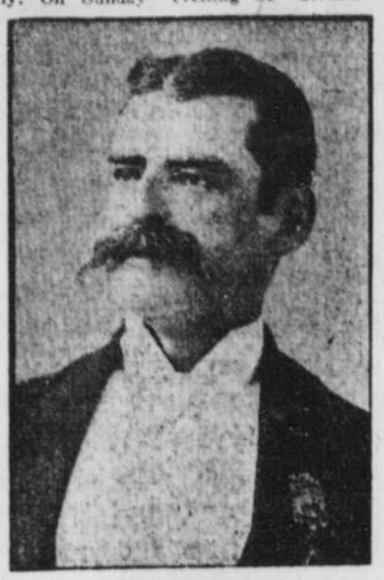
ADDRESS.....

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MR. CHARLES HANSON DEAD

WELL KNOWN INSURANCE ADJUSTER PASSES AWAY

The many friends of Mr. Charles D. Hanson, the well-known fire insurance adjuster, will regret to hear of his death, which occurred at his residence, 400 Sherbrooke street, Sunday night. Mr. Hanson's death came quite unexpectedly. On Sunday evening he attended



MR. CHARLES D. HANSON.

service at St. Martin's Church. Shortly after his return home he retired to bed evidently in his usual good health and spirits. About eleven o'clock he complained of feeling ill and died about an hour later. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Hanson was born near Three Rivers, Que. He was a son of Captain Hanson, of the 71st Regulars, who was afterwards a colonel in the Canadian militia. Coming to Montreal at an early age, he became connected with the fire insurance business, in which he has been a prominent figure for many years. He was well known for his keen business ability and was consulted on many important matters of adjustment. He took an active interest in military matters and was for a number of years an officer of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, retiring with the rank of captain. In Masonic circles he occupied a prominent place and was for several terms master of Elgin Lodge. He was also connected with the Sons of England Society. He was a leading member of St. Martin's Church, in which he was rector's warden and a delegate to the synod.

Some five years ago Mr. Hanson was the victim of a street car accident, in which he lost his right foot. Much sympathy was expressed by his friends at the time of the accident.

Mr. Hanson, who was in his sixty-fifth year, is survived by Mrs. Hanson, two sons and five daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Walter Borlase, of this city.

PUBLIC OPINION.

REV. MR. MUNROE ON SOME OF THE PERILS OF THE DAY.

Speaking in Bethlehem Church last night the Rev. Wm. Munroe took for his text the well-known passage from Isaiah, 'The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but my people doth not consider.' He said in part:—One of the fundamental duties of the church is to create and to foster a sound public opinion. Our most effective legislation is the crystallization of public opinion. The position cannot be seriously challenged when it is asserted that the living and effective laws of the most enlightened nations are the reflection of the thinking and willing of the people. Public opinion must stand back of the making of and back of the execution of effective legislation.

If we are to successfully find our way through the social perils of our day, people must reason. They must consider. It is not enough that people have the instinct of the ox and know to whom they belong politically or industrially, it is not enough that people have the instinct of the ass and know at whose crib they feed politically or industrially, they must think, they must reason, they must consider.

In the midst of present conditions people generally are so crowded by business or professional demands, so crowded by frivolous social demands that there seems to be little time left for the careful consideration of public affairs. The result is that instead of having a sound public opinion we have a mass of conflicting and quarrelling private aims and wishes. It is not till our streets become disgracefully dirty, till our health is threatened by a typhoid epidemic from the sewage that is liable at any moment to contaminate our water supply, till business men are bled white by the prodigality of the municipal administration, till the community is handed over, body and bones, to two or three monopolies, till we find that when we go to the Legislature for relief that the monoplists who are legalized to rob 400,000 people, by a system of lobbying, contributing to party funds, and other malicious connivances laugh at the people and by the legislation which they get and by the legislation which they prevent the city from getting, show that they sway the government and defy the people, it is not till we are appalled at the conspiracy of police administration and police force with the most vicious elements in the city that we begin to see that there is anything wrong.

A people who do not consider are always a menace to the progress and prosperity of the nation. People who would not consider crowded the Duomo in Florence with applauding audiences when Savonarola thundered from his pulpit against the vices of his time. Two weeks later they sacked his convent and clamored for his blood. People who would not consider, since last January in the south of the United States, cruelly, brainlessly, stupidly clamored for the blood of hundreds of their negro fellow citizens. In our own country people who steadily refuse to consider are always losing their heads over Dundonald incidents or the like, and overlooking the really great problems that concern the well-being of the community. Our conditions plead for a public opinion that is sane and sound.

Public opinion is but the aggregate opinion of all the people, or the general opinion held by the people, or the opinion held by the generality of the people, the outcome of a simultaneous movement in many minds. If people will not be ruled like the ox and the ass, by mere instinct, by gusts of passion and blind infatuation, if they will think, reason, consider the accumulated result will be irresistible.

The starting and fostering of this simultaneous movement depends largely on two great forces of Canadian life—the Canadian pulpit and the Canadian press. Our press has a great mission to discharge in fostering public opinion. Here in Montreal were are unusually fortunate in the high character of the daily press. It may be fairly said that here more than one of our dailies maintain a high standard of journalism and steadily refuse to allow the moral work of the press to become subservient to mere commercial success. They steadily refuse, in one or two notable instances, to allow mere business interests to dictate the policy of the paper, insisting that it shall be dictated by principles of right. Some of Montreal's dailies are examples of the cleanest journalism to be found on this whole continent.

With these two forces working in harmony we have reason to hope for the near dawn of the time when the majority of the individuals composing the community will have clear ideas on matters which concern the public well-being. We have reason to hope for individual judgment. For a determined effort to bring the great questions of the hour that are burning their way into our attention under the light of intelligent consideration.

Let no one suppose cive purity is easily won. No community ever finds it without many a hard sacrifice. It cost to get us the liberties we have. It will cost many a life and many a struggle to preserve them through the upheavals of the years to come. But let each of us make careful study of every problem of public welfare and shape our opinion in accordance with the supremest lews we know and the result will be worth while.

A CANADIAN INJURED.

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 21.—Mr. W. H. Rowson, of Burlington, Ont., a travelling salesman for a Boston manufacturing plant, was struck by a freight train last night at the Boston & Maine depot as he was about to board an express train. His head was terribly crushed, his right arm torn from his body, all of the ribs of his left side fractured and his left leg broken.

QUEEN MARGHERITA'S BIRTHDAY.

Rome, Nov. 21.—The Queen Dowager Margherita's fifty-third birthday anniversary was celebrated to-day throughout Italy. The celebration afforded an opportunity for fresh anti-Austrian demonstrations, but the crowds were easily dispersed by soldiers. At Bologna the Socialists, who are opposed to agitation against a foreign power, attacked a mob that was burning an Austrian flag and rescued the flag. The fight which ensued was stopped by the police.

SYNOD OF RUPERT'S LAND.

MEETING CALLED EARLY IN JANUARY TO SELECT A BISHOP.

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—The Diocesan Synod of Rupert's Land will meet on Jan. 12, 1905. This was decided at a meeting of the executive committee held on Friday afternoon. The selection of an archbishop is at the bottom of the matter. The name of Bishop Matheson has already been sent up to the house of bishops, but the canon explicitly states that two names shall in all instances be chosen, and it is for this purpose that the Synod has been called for. An informal meeting of the clergy was held in the evening at the Synod office, at which there was a large attendance. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and three names have been chosen. These will come before the Diocesan Synod next year, and one will be selected to be sent before the upper house.

FOUND A FORTUNE

MR. WILLIAM JENKINS HAS MADE HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND NOME.

A young man with a sombrero hat, and an air of feeling large and free, was noticed this morning at the Windsor street station.

Mr. William Jenkins was born in the Province of Quebec. Ten years ago he left his place below Quebec and proceeded to the Yukon. He suffered hardships, which would not easily be believed in the telling; he was frozen again and again; he endured the pangs of hunger as he crossed the old passes before the advent of the railway; but he got to his destination.

Mr. Jenkins worked at the mines; he made several good strikes. He went to Dawson City, set up a wholesale dry goods and fur store; made more money. Then he heard of Nome; proceeded to the place (which is under the jurisdiction of the United States), worked at placer mining there, and is now out with half a million dollars in his pocket.

Mr. Jenkins said this morning that the Yukon was by no means bled white; there were still many good placer mining propositions; but especially would the country hold out for many years as a hydraulic mining proposition. This was true in a special sense of Nome, which was just beginning to be exploited. Fortunes had been made in Nome; more were to follow. But there must be machinery; the placer mining was drying up.

Mr. Jenkins can tell of hardships, of parties frozen to death passing from camp to camp at a temperature which registered sixty degrees below zero; and he is sure of this, that whatever fortunes may be made is hardly realized. He says he has lost the best years of his life; he is crippled with rheumatism, and his advice to young men is that the steady fruits of toil are better than the sudden access of fortune, obtained at such sacrifice of health and vigor.

CANADIAN CABLES.

London, Nov. 18.—At a meeting of the Eastern Extension Australasian-China Telegraph Company yesterday the chairman said competition between the two rival routes, those of the company and the governments, was being carried on as actively as ever, but so far the company had succeeded in maintaining their position notwithstanding the unfair treatment accorded them by the governments interested. The results of the traffic in Australia showed each year more completely that no commercial necessity existed or ever had existed for the Pacific cable which involved a loss to the various governments of between ninety and a hundred thousands pounds a year, and serious loss to this company by the abstraction of traffic under the influence of the various governments.

The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Pacific Cable Conference meets in a fortnight.

London, Nov. 18.—The 'Official Journal,' Paris, publishes a decree fixing the countervailing duty on refined sugar from Canada at three francs sixty-three centimes per hundred kilos.

London, Nov. 18.—The Liverpool 'Daily Mercury' says it is pointed out that for the first time the popular Canadian Premier has been carried into power by the votes of the British element in the population. So long as Sir Wilfrid Laurier seemed to have behind him only French-Canadian support he did not stand out as the accepted representative of all Canadian opinion, but his recent sweeping victory has altogether changed that situation and should have considerable influence in breaking down racial antagonism in Canada.

London, Nov. 18.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette,' referring to the Australian labor leaders' reply to British workingmen, says Australian workmen treat the befogged philosophy of Messrs. Burns and Bell strictly on its merits.

London, Nov. 19.—The 'Spectator' today publishes an appeal signed by the Deans of Durham, Ely, Lincoln, the Archdeacon of Manchester and other prominent Liberal clergy of the Church of England protesting against the re-establishment in Great Britain of a system of protection. The signers appeal and invite others of the clergy to sign the protest.

London, Nov. 21.—Earl Lytton, speaking at Pendleton, said the idea that by taxing their food they were going to make those people who were on the verge of starvation prosperous, was utterly preposterous.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

The following circular has been issued by Mrs. J. Mabon, provincial superintendent of temperance in Sunday-schools:

'The fourth Sunday in November of each year has been designated 'World's (Sunday-school) Temperance Sunday.' The highest ecclesiastical bodies of nearly all denominations have given recognition to this day. The appointment is also made by the International Sunday-school Convention, through the International Lesson Committee, and provision is made for a World's Sunday-school temperance lesson.

'We therefore urge all pastors, Sunday-school superintendents and teachers, all W. C. T. U. workers in the Sunday-school, and all friends of temperance teaching in the Sunday-school, to make the observance of Word's Sunday-school Temperance Sunday, Nov. 27, a notable occasion. Let it be the annual temperance field day for the Sunday-schools of the world.

'MRS. J. MABON,
'Prov. Supt. of Temperance in Sunday-schools.'
Lachute, Que.

INQUEST ON JAMES MONAGHAN.

According to the story told at the coroner's inquest by James Harney, who said he lived in Montreal but had no home, the death of James Monaghan, struck by a Grand Trunk train at Dixie last Sunday, was the result of a debauch.

James Harney said that he, in company with James Monaghan and Thos Casey, on Saturday left for Lachine, where they obtained several bottles of whiskey and gin, as well as a quantity of provisions. After they had concluded making their purchases they set out for Dixie, and on the way consumed all the whiskey. Harney stated that he must have been terribly drunk when the accident occurred, as his clothing was sprinkled with the blood of his companion, and he was also injured himself, and yet he failed to recollect anything. The jury exonerated the crew of the train from blame.

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the fifth week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat for the United States.

MANITOBA WHEAT WILL RAISE STANDARD OF FLOUR.

Monday Morning, Nov. 21.

It is reported from Chicago that a carload of Manitoba wheat reached that city last week, the first on record. The grain was not imported under bond, as has been the case in most of this season's shipments of wheat to the United States, but bought outright, and cleared of all 'department' entanglements by paying the duty of 25 cents per bushel. The miller who made this purchase declares that he absolutely must have Manitoba wheat of the best grade to maintain his flour standards, there being an insufficient supply of high grade wheat available on the Chicago market. The wheat landed in Chicago, including amount paid for duty, cost about $1.30 to $1.35 per bushel, nearly 20 cents per bushel more than the cost of United States wheat. The pessimist still reigns in that country, and figures in regard to present crop conditions as compiled by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, upon reports furnished by grain men and millers in all parts of the North-West, show that the conditions continue to be as bullish as before in the matter of short and inferior crops

Now that Canadian high grade wheat is essential to the manufacture of better grades of flour in the United States, the parties for whose protection a tariff wall was built, are now clamoring to have it ruthlessly torn down. However, this question of wheat failure means much to the millers of that country, and the fact that $1.30, or more, has been paid for our wheat in Chicago, shows the dire extremities to which the millers of that country have been driven, and also that the matter of poor crops is all too true, and not the imaginative faculty of the bull element in the wheat markets.

As the case stands now in regard to exporting wheat to the United States, there is the 25 cent duty, or the alternative of bonding the grain, which in the latter case must be returned across the border, bushel for bushel, pound for pound, but it will be received as wheat, and returned to the country as flour. The greatest objection raised by millers is on the ground which obviously makes no allowance for the by-products of the process.

The millers ask for a law that will protect them in the matter of importing raw material and exporting a finished product, that is to say, a law that will require millers to export a pound of flour for every pound of wheat imported in bond, which arrangement would entirely eliminate the troublesome question of by-products. It is contended that as a fair and equitable proposition, he should be allowed to retain the by-product and pay only such a rate of duty as a similar article imported into that country would pay.

There are very good prospects of the present good values of our North-Western wheat being maintained for some time, if not for the remainder of the cereal year. There is at present a difference between Canadian and United States wheat of 15 to 17 cents per bushel, and up to a few days ago England had been most conservative in the matter of following the higher prices on this continent. The position is partially changed, and prices have somewhat advanced, owing to the unfavorable Argentine weather reports, and the lighter shipments from that important wheat-growing centre. So that there is a probability of present prices being maintained, and a possibility that later in the season the European supplies to Great Britain will fall off considerably and force prices to even a higher level than at present. Increased home consumption in Canada, loss of a very large percentage of Ontario's share in wheat supplies, and the possibility of much more Canadian wheat being required on United States account, even, as some authorities suggest, to the amount of ten million bushels, should be factors towards good prices continuing until a greatly enlarged wheat area next year throws in its weight of over-supply in favor of cheaper values.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

MILLERS AND THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The high price of flour has at last forced bakers to put up the price of bread to 9c per two-pound loaf (we understand the loaves vary from 2 to 2½ pounds). It is quite a few months since millers were in their turn compelled to raise prices on account of the initial cost of wheat, owing to scarcity and violent speculation. The reason that bread remained at the old price so long was owing to large stocks of flour being held by the bakers, who were fortunate in their early purchases, and who were satisfied to sell at the regular prices so long as their earlier bought stocks would allow a reasonable profit. There was also a possibility of a slump in the price of wheat and a corresponding drop in flour rates, but the trade is now becoming convinced that the higher prices have come to stay, and it is very natural that they should take the only means to protect themselves. In extreme conditions like the present, when the world is wondering if there will be enough wheat to go round, it is the consumer who must pay the price. The wheat grower holds his wheat until he gets a sufficient amount to repay his labors; the miller sells his product under the same conditions, and of course the baker, who has to pay more for the raw material, has to raise the price of bread, thus throwing the whole weight of short crops and speculation on the shoulders of the consumer. It is hardly likely, however, that prices of flour will further advance, at least present indications are not of a nature to show that there will be any change in an upward direction.

The Ontario Government crop report, which was received on Friday, shows conditions to be even worse than was expected by Ontario milling agents at this point. The fall wheat crop is said to be not only smaller than usual in the yield per acre, but it is also rather light in weight, running sometimes as much as three pounds per bushel below the standard, much of the grain having become shrunken on account of the rust. In some localities fall wheat turned out well in both yield and quality. The crop suffered less than in more recent yearse from Hessian fly and other insects. Rust also attacked spring wheat, but did not do so much damage as in the case of fall wheat. Goose wheat escaped the rust and turned out to be an excellent sample. This crop furnished plenty of good straw.

BUTTER UNCHANGED.

The market for butter is quiet, there being practically nothing doing on export account; a good trade is reported in the city for finest grades.

The cheese market is also dull, although prices on the English market show a great improvement since this day last week. Trade is extremely dull and uninteresting, although there is reported to be some heavy shipments going through this week.

The market for hog products is unaltered this morning; exporters are busy preparing stocks for shipment to-morrow, the last boat being billed to sail, when everyone is anxious to take all the vacant space they can get hold of.

EGG MARKET STEADY.

The egg market is reported to be steady to firm. Receipts for the city are light, and as there is a much heavier demand than can be filled by fresh receipts, a considerable amount of cold storage stocks are on the market, and selling at 19c for lots, and 20c in a jobbing way. Straight gathered, if nice and fresh, are selling at 20c to 21. There is, of course, some trade on English account, but it is inconsiderable. Dealers find themselves in the unique position of being quite independent of the English trade this year, owing to shortage of production, which is estimated at 30 to 40 percent less than last year. The fact that local consumption has increased fully 25 percent has made the trade quite independent of foreign markets, and has cleared receipts in the most satisfactory manner.

HOG PRICES VERY LOW.

There is a good demand for hog products and the market has an easier tendency; supply is slightly heavier than demand, and there is consequently a shading of prices. Country dressed hogs are selling from $5.75 to $6.50, and are very plentiful at that price, but are not being taken up as freely as usual. Supply is also greater than demand in this class of hog product, and some accumulations are reported in the city. Open weather, and the anxiety of farmers to sell before the winter sets in are the direct causes for the lower values, dealers are apparently not prepared to give more than our quotation prices. At the same time a stronger market is looked for later in the fall.

GRAIN — Oats, 38c to 38½c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 37c to 37½c; American yellow, No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 59c white, No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 59½c.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.80, and strong bakers, $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.85 in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25c to 30c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.32½ per bag, $4.90 in barrels.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk, at $17 to $18, shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18; shorts, $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel; $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; heavy fat hogs, $4.25; mixed lots, $4.80 to $4.90; select, $5 to $5.25 off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario fall white, 10c to 10¼c; colored, 10¼c to 10½c; Quebec, 9½c to 9¾c.

BUTTER — Finest grades, 19¾c to 20¼c; ordinary finest, 19c to 19½c; medium grades, 18c to 19c, and western dairy, 15c to 15½c.

EGGS — Select new laid, 23c to 24c; straight gathered, candled, 20c to 21c; No. 2, 15c to 15½c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.90 to $6; seconds, $5.60; and pearl, $7.50 to $7.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover comb, 10c to 10½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 3 cents.

HAY— No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50; clover, $6 to $6.50; clover mixed, $7 per ton in car lots; Quebec, 9c to 9 1-8c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Nov. 18.

There was a rather slim attendance of the farmers at the market this forenoon, and the market gardeners were not more than half their usual numbers. The very cold weather hindered the buyers from coming to some extent, and business was rather dull without material change in price. Oats were in fair supply at 90c to 95c per bag; there was no buckwheat in sight; potatoes were scarce, and 60c to 70c the 80 lb. bag was the price asked; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 do.; turnips, 40c to 60c do.; carrots and beets, 50c to 60c do.; parsnips, $1.25 do. There were about a dozen loads of cabbages on the market, and they sold at 20c to 25c the dozen; celery, 15c to 30c do.; dressed hogs, 6 3-4 to 7c per lb.; beef ninquarters, 5c to 5½c do.; fronts, 4c do. The supply of poultry, dead and alive, brought in by the farmers, was very small, and high prices were asked; turkeys, 14c to 16c per lb.; geese, 10c to 12c do.; chickens, 30c to $1.25 the pair. A farmer, who had a crate of very fine Plymouth Rock chickens was asking $1.50 the pair for them. Wild ducks, 75c to $1.25 the pair; hares, 35c to 50c do.; tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; print butter, 23c to 28c do. There were very few new laid eggs on the market, and they sold at 60c the dozen; older eggs, 22c to 40c do.; apples, $1.25 to $2.50 the barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 do.; Almeria grapes, $5 the small barrel; lemons, $3 the box ordinary bananas, $1.25 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5.50 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORT

HEAVY WEEK IN CHEESE SHIPMENTS —BUTTER DROPPING OFF.

For week ending Nov. 13, the shipments from the port of Montreal were exceedingly heavy, being 124,919 boxes as compared with 50,896 last year, and 30,993 boxes for the same date in 1902. The shipments to Liverpool alone were exceedingly heavy, over 30,000 boxes, and London was responsible for nearly 27,000 boxes. The year's average is decidedly improved by the great increase over the same week of last year, and the latest figures for the season show 1902 over 30,000 boxes behind. The difference between this year and last is about 274,000 boxes.

Butter shipments have dropped off considerably but are still much in excess of last year and the year before. The shipments for the season are fast catching up to those of 1902 there being only about 20,000 short of that year, while there is an excess of 155,000 over last year's figures.

CHEESE BOARDS.

A BIG AMOUNT OF MONEY CIRCULATED.

Kingston, Nov. 21.—Mr. D. J. Mackinnon, local manager for James Alexander, butter and cheese importer, Montreal, gives the following figures in connection with the trade of Frontenac and Napanee cheese boards for the past season:

Napanee—Total colored, 26,942 boxes; white, 17,667 boxes. Total, 44,609 boxes, average price, 8.27c per pound.

Kingston—Total colored, 29,291 boxes; white, 11,878 boxes. Total, 32,169 boxes. Average price, 8.15c per pound.

He estimates that there were about 110,000 boxes of cheese manufactured in Kingston and Napanee sections during the past season. This would amount to about 9,900,000 pounds, which, with the average price would approximate in value $816,750.

Picton, Nov. 17.—At our cheese board today 10 factories boarded 580 boxes, all colored. On curb all sold at 9 13-16c. Buyers: Bailey and Miller. Board adjourned to meet last Wednesday in April, 1905.

Brockville, Ont., Nov. 17.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Brockville cheese board to-day 825 boxes were offered, of which 325 were white; balance colored; 9¾c offered. No sales.

CHEESE SALES.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Nov.				
15—Campbellford		700	354	10 1-16—10⅛
15—Crysler		1,000	1,000	10
16—Picton		580	580	9 13-16
17—Brockville		925	....	9¾

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Nov. 21.

About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle, 25 milch cows, 60 calves, 1,000 sheep and lambs and 200 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Good cattle were not plentiful and brought firm rates, but the common and inferior beasts are very hard to sell and bring low rates. Prime beeves sold at about 4½c per lb.; pretty good cattle 3¾c to near 4¼c; the common stock, 2c to 3c, and the canners 1½c to 2c per lb. A man from Three Rivers bought six superior milch cows for $350, the others sold at $30 to $60 each. Grasser calves sold at 2c to 3½c, and good veals at 4c to 4½c per lb. Sheep sold at 3c to 3½c, and lambs at 4¾c to near 5c per lb. Fat hogs sold at 4½c to 5¼c per lb..

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was dull and slow. The run of cattle offering was light and generally of poor to medium grade. Prices in all lines are about steady. The run amounted to 11 cars, and included 96 cattle, 650 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs and 3 calves.

Export Cattle—But one or two were on the market, and they light, unfinished cattle, sold as heavy feeders. The market is quoted unchanged and nominal. Extra choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.75, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butchers' Cattle—There is still an active demand for good butchers', but few of them are coming forward. To-day's receipts were light and not of very fine quality. Some cattle were left over from previous day's trading and they also were of poor to medium grade. These inferior cattle were not wanted, and on this account trade was slow. Quotations are unchanged and in the case of those for the better grade of cattle they are nominal. Good to choice are quoted at $4 to $4.65, fair to good at $3.25 to $3.75; mixed lots, medium, $2.75 to $3.25; do., common, $1.75 to $2; cows, $2 to $3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Quite a number of these cattle were offering, but they were slow of sale and prices had an easy tone. Actual quotations, however, show little change. Stockers are quoted at $1.50 to $3.25; bulls are quoted at $1.75 to $2.50. Feeders are unchanged at $2 to $4 per cwt.

Milch cows—The trading in these cattle was light. One or two inferior cattle were offering. The range of prices is quoted lower at $30 to $50 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was fairly steady and quotations are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at $2.50 to $3.65 per cwt. culls at $2 to $3, and lambs at $4 to $4.65.

Hogs are quoted unchanged at $4.80 for selects and $4.60 for lights and fats.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Cattle, receipts, 33,000, including 8,000 westerns; market is steady to 10c lower; good to prime steers at $5 to $6.75; poor to medium at $3.50 to $5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00 to $4.20; cows, $1.25 to $4.25; heifers, $1.75 to $5.00; canners, 1.25 to $2.40; bulls, 2.00 to $4.25; calves, $3.50 to $6.50; western steers, $3.00 to $5.35.

Hogs, receipts, 45,000; market 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $4.50 to $4.75; good to choice heavy, $4.70 to $4.75; rough heavy, $4.40 to $4.60; light, $4.60 to $4.70; bulk of sales, $4.60 to $4.70.

Sheep, receipts, 28,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4.35 to $5.00; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.30; native lambs $4.50 to $6.20.

East Buffalo, Nov. 21. — Cattle, receipts, 8,000 head; 10c to 25c lower; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.50; shipping, $4.50 to $5.10; and butchers, $3.75 to $4.85; heifers, $2.50 to $4.25; cows, $2.25 to $3.75; bulls, $2.25 to 3.85; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $3.65; stock heifers, $1.75 to $3.25; good fresh cows and springers, good demand, strong; good to choice at $45 to $56; medium to good, $30 to $42; common, $20 to $25.

Veals, receipts, 1,200 head; active; at $4.50 to $8.00.

Hogs, receipts, 30,000 head; active, 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $4.70 to $4.75; mixed, at $4.65 to $4.70; Yorkers, $4.30 to $4.65; and pigs, $4.25; roughs, $3.80 to $4.00; stags, $3.00 to $3.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 30,000 head; active; native lambs, $4.50 to $6.25; Canada lambs, $5.25 to $6.10; yearlings and wethers, $4.75 to $5.00; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep mixed, $3.00 to $4.50.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 19.—White wheat, per bushel, $1 to $1.04; red wheat, $1 to $1.04; spring wheat, 98c to $1.02; peas, 64c to $65c; barley, 45c to 48c; oats, 34c to 35c; corn, 58c to 60c; clover seed, $5 to $6; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2.28; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4.25 to $4.30; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.25 to $6.50; apples, per bag of a bushel and a half, 75c to $1.25; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 85c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 15c to 17c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 13c to 16c; eggs, per dozen, 20c to 23c; and strong bakers' flour, $4.30 to $4.50.

Ingersoll, Ont., Nov. 21.—White wheat, $1 to $1.02 per bushel; red fall, do., $1 to $1.02; spring wheat, $1.00 to $1.02; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 54c to 56c; corn, 58c to 60c; oats, 29c to 30c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $15 to $18 per ton; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, 20c to 25c per doz.; potatoes, 60c to 70c per bag; live hogs, $4.75 to $4.90 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—There was an unusually large attendance of buyers and sellers on By-Ward market to-day, and business was brisk from the opening. Oats were scarce, and as the demand was active, the prices were firm, and tending upward at 37c to 39c per bushel. Good hay sold at $9 to $10 per ton, and poorer stock at $8 to $9. The offerings were light, and the request only medium. As usual, a strong demand ruled for eggs, and holders of good fresh stock had no difficulty in getting 27c and 28c per dozen. Held stock sold at 25c to 26c per dozen. Print butter was more plentiful than it has been of late, and the sales were made at 22c to 23c per lb. Pail and tub butter sold at 18c to 20c per lb., according to quantity taken. There were only a few loads of potatoes in sight, for which the demand was good at 70c to 80c per bag retail, and 60c to 70c for loads.

In dressed meats the chief offering was pork, for which the demand was only medium, and sales were made at $6.75 per cwt., for selects, $6 50 for medium, and $6 to $6.25 for heavies and fats. A fair amount of lamb was offered, and quotations ran from 8c to 9c for fronts, and 9c to 10c for hinds. Veal, hinds, sold at 9c, and fronts at 7c to 8c per lb. Beef was also a conspicuous offering, and the feeling of the market was easy at 5c to 5½c per lb. for hindquarters, and 4c to 5c for fronts. On the poultry market there was considerable business done at a wide range of quotations, as follows: Turkeys, 14c to 15c per lb., or $1 to $1.50 each; geese, 90c to $1 each; ducks, $1 to $1.10 per pair, and chickens, 50c to 70c per pair, as to size.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Trade is dull and prices are unchanged, although the tone of the market is easier. Red and white are still quoted $1.03 to $1.04; spring at 95c, and No. 2 goose, 89c. Manitoba easy and quoted lower; No. 1 northern, $1.02½ to $1.03; No. 2 northern, 97½c to 98c; No. 3 northern, 93c, Georgian Bay ports, six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour continues quiet and unchanged; Cars of 90 percent patents quoted at $4.30 to $4.45, buyers' sacks west, 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba unchanged, $5.35 to $5.70 for first patents, $5.20 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5 to $5.30 for bakers.

Mill feed steady, $14.50 to $15 for bran in bulk, $18 to $18.50 for shorts west. Manitoba, $21 for shorts, $19 for bran exports.

Barley unchanged at 47c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 milling, outside Toronto freights.

Rye firm in tone and unchanged, 75c to 76c for No. 2.

Corn—Canadian new, too wet to shell, is offered on the cob at 48c. Some new American yellow No. 3 has also been offered here quoted at 58c on track, Toronto. Old American is easier; No. 2 yellow quoted at 67c; No. 3 at 66c, and No. 3 mixed, at 64½c on track, Toronto.

Oats firmer at 33c for No. 1 white; No. 2, 33½c low freights, and 31½c to 32c north and west.

Rolled oats steady at $4.10 for cars of bags and $4.35 for barrels on track, Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Fairly active at 67c to 68c for No. 2 west or east.

Buckwheat steady and quiet at 56c west.

Butter fairly steady. Receipts in all lines good. Demand for all grades improved Prices steady.

Eggs steady to firm at 22c to 23c for fresh gathered; 20c to 21c for fresh, and 20c for limed.

SUGAR PRICES.

The 10c rise in the local sugar market on Wednesday has taken prices up to the following level:

Extra granulated	$5.20
Phoenix, granulated	5.10
Bright Coffee	5.00
Bright Yellow	4.95
No. 3 Yellow	4.90
No. 2 Yellow	4.70
No. 1 Yellow	4.60
Extra Ground	5.60
Powdered	5.40
Paris Lumps	5.75

Paris lumps, ½-bris and 50 lb. boxes., $5.70. Granulated in 100 lb. bags, 10c less.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS.

WILL BE COMPARATIVELY SMALL THIS YEAR—LITTLE DEMAND FOR MEN, AND WAGES LOW.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—Mr. J. B. McWilliams, of Peterborough, superintendent of timber agencies in Ontario, who was at the Parliament Buildings, yesterday, reports that he believes there will be a comparatively small cut of timber in the woods this winter judging by the number of men being engaged. There has been less demand for men this year than usual, and $28 a month is now offered instead of $32 last year, indicating to some extent the prospects of the season. Mr. McWilliams attributed the prospective small cut to a falling off in the demand from the British market.

GREAT LOGGING OPERATIONS FOR THREE RIVERS THIS WINTER.

Three Rivers, Que., Nov. 21.—The Three Rivers saw mills are closed down. Alex. Baptist's Great Falls Lumber Company, and Burrell Lumber Company closed on Thursday evening, the Union Bag and Paper Company on Friday, and the St. Maurice Lumber Company at noon on Saturday. It seldom happens that the sawing is carried on so late in the season, but this year, owing to the lateness of the drive, the mills were run as long as possible, as a great many logs remain over on the St. Maurice river. About 75,000,000 feet were cut by these mills during the season. There is no snow yet, but booms at mills are frozen up. Logging operations on a large scale will be carried on this winter.

WHEAT INSPECTION.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—This week, 2,080,000 bushels of wheat were inspected, making to date 15,000,000. It looks as if the estimate of 55,000,000 for the season, will be reached.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, Nov. 19.—Trading in wool is quiet, pending the opening of the sixth series of auction sales on Nov. 22. The arrivals of wool this week were: New South Wales, 10,800 bales; Queensland, 4,580; Victoria, 5,212; South Australia, 10,705; Tasmania, 26; New Zealand, 5,496; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 29; Singapore, 2,862; Marseilles, 1,412; elsewhere, 429 bales. The arrivals for the first series of the 1905 auction sales amount to 1,273 bales, including 250 forwarded direct to spinners.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The following shows the amount of wheat in sight in thousands of bushels:

	Nov. 21, 1904.	Nov. 14, 1904.	Nov. 23, 1903.
Vis. sup. U.S. and Can.	33,399	31,302	29,472
On pass. to U.K.	24,560	24,240	13,760
On pass. to Cont.	13,360	13,760	11,440
	71,319	69,302	54,672

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

'Witness' Office,
Monday, Nov. 21, 1904.

During the early part of last week the local stock exchange was left almost entirely without Wall Street support, and to its own resources, owing to the wires being interrupted between Montreal and New York. The market was, however, unaffected by the isolation, and trading was unusually active during the days of telegraph trouble. A sudden five-point rise in Ogilvie preferred, a usually inactive stock, took place on Monday, and over five hundred shares changed hands. Twins have been about steady at previous week's prices. Dominion Iron common sold off slightly on business which seemed to indicate that those who engineered the recent bull movement were taking profits. The preferred stock continued to work up, and the bonds gained one-fourth point. On the whole prices were extremely well held. The undertone to the market was strong, with a general optimistic feling prevailing in most stocks.

The recent rapid appreciation of Dominion Iron & Steel stock recalls the fact that somebody must have done wonderfully well out of it when it was first put on the market; while the public, as usual, suffered very severely. The original investment in the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's properties was $17,300,000, of the face value of $34,500,000, and, during the boom, the top market price showed an appreciation of 65 percent over the actual investment. In spite of the public having been so badly hit before, it is being gulled into bidding Dominion Iron & Steel preferred and common stock up again, without rhyme or reason. As a student of these matters said recently: 'There is more hope of a thief turning 'honest, a liar truthful, and a drunkard 'sober, than of the speculative fool turning wise. As "fools rush in where 'angels fear to tread," so the speculative 'fool rushes into the market when 'values have been boosted to their 'highest and the wily "operator" has 'made up his mind to 'clear out."' As things are going in Dominion Iron & Steel now, another great fleecing of the lambs shortly may be confidently predicted.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1904	Last sale	Return
BANKS:							
Mont.	5 H.	Dec. 1	250½	235	243	249	4.8
Merch.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	173	162	150½	162	4.3
Roche.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	136	139½	131	135	5.2
E. T.	4½ H.	Dec. 1	192¼	161¼	154½	163½	5.5
Mols.	4½ H.	Dec. 1	216	219¼	195	218½	4.1
Toronto.	5 H.	Dec. 1	257½	253½	223	250	4.3
Quebec.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	125	130	119	126	5.5
Union.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	140	136	120	125	5.6
N. S.	5 H.	Feb. 1	280	286	262½	262½	3.8
Comm.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	170¼	162	150	161	4.3
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia.	2 Q.	Jan. 15	135	11	100	109	7.4
Iron			97¼	43¾	32	48	..
Coal	4 H.	Jan. 2	116½	113	106	115	6.9
Ogilvie.	3½ H.	Mch. 1	136	133	119	131	5.8
Switch.	1¾ Q.	Dec. 31	99¼	92	85	95	7.3
Mackay.	4 Y.		....	75¼	66¼	74	5.4
BONDS							
Coal	3 H.	Mch. 2	110	110	107	110	5.4
Scotia.	3 H.	Jan. 2	113	110	100¾	108½	5.5
Ogilvie.	3 H.	Dec. 1	118	118	112	116½	5.1
M. S. R.	2¼ H.	Jan. 2	106¼	103½	102½	102½	4.4
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Apl. 3	100	98	85	88½	6.8
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Jan. 15	153	162¼	134½	162½	4.9
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Jan. 15	168	163	154	158½	4.9
Mon. Cot.	3½ Q.	Dec. 15	130¼	110	98	106	6.6
Halifx Ry	1¾ Q.	Jan. 2	106	94	85	93½	5.1
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	Jan. 2	77½	77¼	73	77¼	7.6
Dom Cot.			54¾	28	22	25½	...
Toledo			27¾	27½	16	25¾	...

	Div	Pay'bl.	1903. High	1903. Low.	1904. High	This week. Low.	This week. High.	Clos. ing.	Price per share	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Jan. 2	138⅝	116¾	136	109¾	133⅛	130	135	$135.00	4.4
Power	1Q	Jan. 2	99¾	63¾	84¾	69½	85	83¾	83¾	83.75	4.7
M. S. R.	2½Q	Nov. 1	280	195	217	199	216	214½	214½	107.25	4.6
Twins	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107⅝	87¼	107½	106	107	107.00	4.6
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107⅜	68½	77¾	75½	77⅜	77.63	5.2
Detroit	1Q	Jan. 2	90½	53	77¾	69¾	77¾	75½	77⅝	77.62	5.2
Richelieu			104½	65	82½	53¾	59	58	58½	58.50	...
N.S. Steel	3H	Jan. 2	114¼	68	82½	50	69¼	67¼	68	68.00	...
Dom. Coal			132½	59¾	71¼	41	65	62½	63½	63.50	...
Iron bds.	2½H	Jan. 2	89½	49	78	49	78	77	77	770.00	...
Iron Com.			61¾	6¾	19¾	7	19¾	17½	18	18.00	...
Mackay Com.					35⅞	21½	34	33¼	34¼	34.25	...

ONTARIO CROP REPORTS.

ACREAGES AND YIELDS FOR 1904.

The following are the final estimates of the product of the 1904 crop computed from returns of actual yield made by threshers and an extra staff of correspondents. In most cases the yields are below the forecast of August:

Fall wheat—605,458 acres, yielding 9,160,623 bushels, or 15.1 per acre, as against 17,242,763 and 25.9 in 1903.

Spring wheat—225,027 acres, yielding 3,471,103 bushels, or 15.4 per acre, as against 4,650,707 and 18.7 in 1903.

Barley—772,434 acres, yielding 24,567,825 bushels, or 31.8 per acre, as against 24,378,817 and 34.3 in 1903.

Oats—2,654,936 acres, yielding 102,173,443 bushels, or 38.5 per acre, as against 102,874,053 and 41.6 in 1903.

Rye—130,702 acres, yielding 2,001,826 bush. or 15.3 per acre, as against 2,970,768 and 16.6 in 1903.

Beans—50,892 acres, yielding 912,849 bush. or 17.9 per acre, as against 948,246 and 18.4 in 1903.

Peas—339,260 acres, yielding 6,629,856 bush. or 19.5 per acre, as against 8,924,650, and 21.5 in 1903.

Buckwheat—100,608 acres, yielding 2,066,224 bushels, or 20.5 per acre, as against 2,049,169 and 21.5 in 1903.

Potatoes—133,119 acres, yielding 15,479,122 bushels or 116 per acre, as against 16,676,447 and 120 in 1903.

Mangel wurtzels—71,344 acres, yielding 33,595,440 bushels, or 471 per acre, as against 41,768,239 and 516 in 1903.

Carrots—6,629 acres, yielding 2,022,945 bushels or 305 per acre, as against 2,612,778 and 335 in 1903.

Turnips—133,207 acres, yielding 64,861,702 bushels, or 487 per acre, as against 69,316,341 and 515 in 1903.

Corn for husking (in the ear)—329,882 acres, yielding 20,241,910 bushels, or 61.4 per acre, as against 29,287,888 and 77.3 in 1903.

Corn for silo and fodder (green)—193,115 acres, yielding 2,023,340 tons or 10.48 tons per acre, against 2,564,400 and 12.23 in 1903.

Hay and clover—2,926,207 acres, yielding 5,259,189 tons, or 1.80 per acre, against 4,336,562 and 1.56 in 1903.

Apples—7,103,566 trees of bearing age yielding 49,687,433 bushels or 6.99 per tree, against 43,659,413 and 6.15 in 1903.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

MR. ROBERT MEIGHEN ELECTED PRESIDENT—OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, was held on Thursday afternoon when the following board of directors was elected: Robert Meighen, Thos. Fyshe, R. Reford, the Hon. Robert Mackay, Albert Maclaren, Ottawa; Cyrus A. Birge, Hamilton; W. H. Murray, St. John, N.B.; R. Thomson, St. John, N.B.; David Russell, Montreal.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following were elected:

Robert Meighen, president and managing director.

Thomas Fyshe, vice-president.

G. V. Hastings, general manager.

W. W. Hutchison, eastern manager.

F. E. Bray, secretary.

Frank S. Meighen, treasurer.

R. Nelson, assistant secretary.

PRESCOTT TURKEY FAIR A GREAT SUCCESS.

Prescott, Ont., Nov. 15.—The first annual turkey fair, under the management of the Board of Trade, held here to-day, was a pronounced success. Three Canadian and seven American buyers were present; ten tons of turkeys were sold at 15c to 19c; ruling price, 16c per pound. From present indications the horse and cattle fair advertised for Dec. 6 will be also a great success.

QUEBEC MANUFACTURER FAILS.

Quebec, Nov. 15.—Thomas Migner, boot and shoe manufacturer, has assigned upon the demand of 'Fisk, Limited,' on a claim for $1,189.56.

MOLSONS BANK ABSORBS CUDDY FALLS COMPANY.

Amherstburg, Ont., Nov. 16.—The old established banking house of the Cuddy Falls Company, Amherstburg, have been sold out to the Molsons Bank, and W. S. Falls, who successfully managed the Cuddy Falls Company's bank for many years, has been appointed local manager of the Molsons Bank.

JAPANESE LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

London, Nov. 15.—Subscriptions to the Japanese loan were closed at noon to-day. It is stated that the bids for the $30,000,000 offered in London aggregate $300,000,000.

CALL FOR NATIONAL BANK CONDITIONS.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The comptroller of the currency has issued a call for the condition of national banks at the close of business on Thursday, Nov. 10.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day, as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Dec.	108⅞	109⅝	106⅝	107⅛
May	109⅛	110¼	108	108⅛
Corn, Dec.	48	48½	47⅝	48⅝b
May	45¼	45½	45⅛	45⅜
Oats, Dec.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
May	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	31⅛
Pork, Jan.	12.37	12.45	12.37	12.40b
May	12.50	12.55	12.47	12.52
Lard, Jan.	6.97	6.97	6.95	6.95b
May	7.12	7.

THE 'LOUISBURG.'

Some Peculiar Statements Regarding the Pilot

An enquiry was held on Saturday at the Marine Court into the circumstances of the grounding of the steamship 'Louisburg' of Champlain, on Nov. 15. Captain Spain, wreck commissioner, presided, with Captain A. Reid and Mr. Wilbrod Gauthier, pilot, as assessors. Mr. K. R. Macpherson, advocate, represented the Shipping Federation.

The first witness was Captain H. W. Gould, master of the 'Louisburg.' Witness said he was on a trip from Sydney, C.B., to Montreal, with a cargo of coal. At Quebec, on Nov. 14, they took Nestor Arcand on board. The pilot did not complain about the steering gear or anything else. Witness, seeing that the vessel was not in the channel on the morning of Nov. 15, spoke to the pilot and as he did so he felt the vessel touch the south side of the channel. The pilot said 'No,' but the vessel grounded immediately. Witness went ashore by boat to telegraph for help, and the pilot asked permission to go to Quebec, where he had important business. Three or four hours later he told witness that he would report that he mistook Cape Magdalen lights for Champlain lights, and also mistook the upper gas buoy for the lower one. He likewise stated that Champlain range lights were not working. The weather was clear and witness could see Cape Magdalen lights.

Witness said after the steamer took the ground the pilot gave no orders. The last order he gave was 'Hard a-port,' but she was practically aground then, and he gave no order about the engines. After the vessel went ashore, witness took charge. The man at the wheel had been in the vessel about a month. He was as good a man as was to be had, and there was no question that he could do his work. The ship steered very well as a rule and pilots always spoke of her as a handy ship. Before he left the vessel he let down the port anchor.

Edward Dreimin, a Swede, next examined, said he had been three and a half years at sea. He steered the 'Louisburg' when she went aground. He understood the pilot's orders. He had come up the river on the 'Hector' and had steered the 'Hector.'

Mr. James Kemp, chief mate of the 'Louisburg,' said he had a master's certificate, endorsed steam master's certificate. He had been on the 'Louisburg' since April 29 and before that he was on the 'Cape Breton' and the tug 'Douglas H. Thomas.' He had been at sea for twenty years. Witness took soundings after the vessel grounded and found the water sixteen feet on both sides of the ship. Edward Dreiman was a very good helmsman. Since he had been on board the 'Louisburg' she had never had quartersmasters for steering. The ship steered well.

Mr. Charles D. Cooke, chief engineer of the 'Louisburg,' stated that he had a first-class certificate, valid in Great Britain. He had been on the 'Louisburg' eight years last spring. The vessel took the bottom shortly after the last order was given on the telegraph. He had never had any complaint about the steering gear. Four years ago some adjustments were made and no complaint had been made since then.

Mr. John Scott, second engineer, corroborated this evidence.

Norbert Arcand stated that he had been a pilot between Quebec and Montreal since 1880. Nestor Arcand, the pilot in charge of the 'Louisburg' when she grounded, asked him to take charge of her after the occurrence as he had some business at Quebec. He had to attend the court there. Witness could not say how the action of the pilot would be regarded by the rest of the pilots, but he himself would have stayed by the vessel in such a case. Nestor Arcand told him that he made a mistake about the lights. He said he went on the south side of the dredge and that was how he got mixed. He was sure the dredge was on the north side of the channel and that was why he went on the other side of her. The vessel was got off on the evening of Nov. 17, and witness took her up to Montreal. He had several times been on board the 'Louisburg' before and the steering gear worked very well. He had seen the witnesses Dreimain. He steered coming up the river and steered very well.

Witness was asked if he was any relation to the pilot, Nestor Arcand.

'None that I know of,' was the answer.

Mr. A. R. Decarie, engineer in the Department of Marine and Fisheries and hydrographic surveyor on board the steamer 'De Levis,' gave evidence as to the position of the 'Louisburg' as she lay stranded.

The enquiry was postponed till this morning for the attendance of the pilot, Nestor Arcand.

MONEY FOR THE ASKING.

There are many who for one reason or another wish to add to their income—and if you are not one of these perhaps you know of such an one. If so, it would be a kindness all round to draw his or her attention to our prize and percentage offers, full particulars of which will be supplied on application. Money can be had for the asking—the asking of subscriptions to our publications.

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 10 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.

BLOMELEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Blomeley, 12 Sussex Avenue.

CANDLISH.—On Nov. 10, 1904, at 52 Rosel street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Candlish.

WINTER.—At 113 Hutchison Street on 15th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Winter.

MARRIED.

AITKEN—AUSTIN.—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Nov. 16, 1904, by the Rev. William Shearer, John R. Aitken, late of Peebles, Scotland, to Ada Jean, youngest daughter of W. H. Austin, of East Bolton, Quebec.

ANDREWS — GILLINGHAM — At the residence of Mr. A. Brown, Toronto, on Nov. 10, 1904, by the Rev. F. C. Heathcote, of St. Clements, Miss Rose Gillingham, to Mr. William Andrews, of Rydal Bank.

BERTRAM—SMITH.—On Nov. 4, 1904, at 'Rowanhurst,' Grimsby, Ont., by the Rev. John Muir, Ruby Delphine, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith, to John Hugh Bertram, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Bertram, of the John Bertram & Sons Co., Limited, Dundas.

BLANCHET—CHAMBERS.—At Blaismore, Alberta, on Nov. 9, 1904, Edith, daughter of S. W. Chambers, of Blaismore, to Arthur Lionel, third son of Ludger Blanchet, of the P.O. Dept., Ottawa.

POEHM—RICE—At the residence of the bride's mother, 135 College street, Toronto, by the Rev. James Murray, on Nov. 16, 1904, Agnes Maude, eldest daughter of the late Charles P. Rice, to Sidney J., third son of Major Boehm, all of Toronto.

CASWELL—McINNIS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Indianford, Man., by the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, on Nov. 9, 1904, Mr. Walter A. Caswell, of Rathwell, to Miss Minnie McInnis, of Indianford.

CRAWFORD—CASSILS.—At the Methodist Church, Elgin, Man., on Nov. 16, 1904, by the Rev. T. H. Toole, Mr. Robert Crawford, of Mohall, N.D., to Miss Alice Cassils, of Goodlands.

FARIS—STRONG.—On Nov. 16, 1904, by the Rev. Joseph Young, Bertha Isabel, eldest daughter of Mrs. S. L. Strong, to Wm. G. Faris, son of Mr. Matthew Faris, all of Bradford, Ont.

FORBES — CALLAWAY — On Nov. 16, 1904, at 234 Slater street, Ottawa, by the Rev. B. W. Merrill, J. O. Forbes, of Revelstoke, B.C., to Vera Callaway, of this city, late of Winnipeg.

GORDONSMITH — CAMPBELL —On Nov. 15, 1904, at the residence of Mr. S. G. Sprague, Belleville, by the Rev. A. H. Drumm, the Rev. C. E. Gordonsmith, F.S.Sc., of Bancroft, Ont., to Mrs. A. J. Campbell, of Belleville.

GRANGER — JOHNSON — On Nov. 12, 1904, by the Rev. N. Macphee, Presbyterian minister, William Henry Granger, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, both of the town of Elkhorn, Man.

HOGGAN — KIRKWOOD — At Calgary, on Nov. 9, 1904, by the Rev. John Clark, Euphemia Robson (Zellie), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Kirwood, Caledon, to Mr. John McMurdo Hoggan, of High River, Alberta.

KEMP—CLARKSON — At the residence of the bride's father, Woodstock, Ont., on Nov. 17, 1904, by the Rev. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., Clifford Kemp, B.A., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Bessie Cora, second daughter of T. L. Clarkson, Esq.

KYDD — GOODFELLOW — At the residence of the bride's parents, Woodlands, Chateauguay, Que., on Nov. 16, 1904, by the Rev. J. Duncan Henderson, B.A., Miss Sara A. Goodfellow, second daughter of Mr. William Goodfellow, to Mr. William Kydd, of Petite Cote.

LINDSAY — WURTELE — At Quebec, on Nov. 17, 1904, William Pentland Lindsay to Edythe Mary, granddaughter of the late William G. Wurtele, of Quebec.

McINTYRE — HILL — At the residence of Mr. E. G. McCallum, 'Atholhurst Farm,' by the Rev. H. D. Leitch, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1904, Mr. D. Duncan McIntyre, of St. Elmo, to Miss Ada Margaret Hill, of Montreal.

McMILLAN—BUCHBACH.—At Olive Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, Man., by the Rev. D. Robertson, assisted by the Rev. H. Hamilton, on Nov. 9, 1904, Mr. Ernest J. McMillan, of Treherne, to Miss Annie O. Buchbach, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Buchbach.

NELSON—GIBSON.—On Nov. 9, 1904, at St. John's Church, Elgin, Man., Robert Nelson, of Dauphin, son of Robert Nelson, Winnipeg, to Alice Gibson, only daughter of David Gibson, Elgin, Man.

SAMUELS — BARRIE — At the residence of the bride's mother, 113 Waverley st., Ottawa, by Dr. Ramsay, on Thanksgiving Day, 1904, Miss Izabella Rose, only daughter of Mrs. Margaret Barrie, to Mr. John Samuels, agent of the Karn Piano Company, of Ottawa.

SMITH — CAMPBELL — On Nov. 17, 1904, at 82 Fourth avenue, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. M. McLeod, Charles Edward, fifth son of John Smith, Esq., of the parliamentary library, to Florence M. E., eldest daughter of James Jamieson Campbell, of the Department of Indian Affairs.

SPEIGHT—PHILLIPS.— At the home of the bride's mother, Maple, Ont., on Nov. 16, 1904, by the Rev. W. N. Chantler, Jennie Phillips, daughter of the late Thos. Phillips, to Thomas Bailey Speight, Provincial land surveyor, of Toronto.

STORIE—MORRIS.— In Oshawa, on Nov. 9, 1904, by the Rev. J. Hodges, B.A., Mr. Alexander G. Storie to Miss Mary Somerville, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Morris, all of Oshawa, Ont.

DIED.

BASCOM — At Kemptville, Ont., on Nov. 13, 1904, Oliver Bascom, in his 56th year.

BEARD — At Elmvale, Ont., on Nov. 18, 1904, Alice Tyrrell, wife of the Rev. Chas. S. Beard. Passed away peacefully.

BENNY.—At her residence, 753 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, on Nov. 13, 1904, Sarah Kyle, daughter of the late Walter Benny.

BOLSTER — At Toronto, on Nov. 17, 1904, Launcelot Bolster, Manager Toronto branch Sovereign Bank.

BRADFORD — At the Methodist parsonage, Avenmore, Ont., on Nov. 15, 1904, of diphtheria, Lillian Marjory Bradford, aged 3 years and 4 months, only daughter of the Rev. W. G. Bradford and Mrs. Bradford.

CROSS.—At Harper Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, on Nov. 14, 1904, Helen Douglas Macdonald, widow of the late Colonel Richard Everett Cross, fifth New Hampshire Regiment, U.S.V., and only daughter of the late Angus P. Macdonald, of Toronto.

DAVIS — At her late residence, Dublin, Ireland, aged 85, the dearly beloved mother of James A. Davis, No. 14 Markham street, Toronto.

ELLICOTT.—Suddenly, at his residence, St. Lambert, Que., on Nov. 14, 1904 James Ellicott, of the car department, G.T.R. Hamilton, Ont., papers please copy.

ENRIGHT — At South Stukeley, Que., on Nov. 15, 1904, Edward Crehan Enright, of Sherbrooke, Que., aged 68 years.

GOLLAN.—In this city, on Nov. 17, 1904, Mr. Hugh Gollan, aged 86 years, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, late of G.T.R.

GORDON — Suddenly, in Alvinston, Ont., on Nov. 17, 1904, Mrs. Maud Miles, wife of T. A. G. Gordon, manager of the Molsons Bank, aged 28 years.

GRAY.—At 283 Charlevoix street, Montreal, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1904, Helen Baxter Gray, eldest daughter of John C. Gray.
Dundee (Scotland) papers please copy.

GRAY.—At Ballantrae, Ont., on Nov. 14, 1904, Margaret Harper, widow of the late Robert Gray.

HAMMOND.—At Cookshire, Que., on Nov. 14, 1904, Mrs. Jane Hammond, aged 46 years.

HANSON — Suddenly, in this city, on Nov. 20, 1904, at 400 Sherbrooke street, Charles 'Denny' Hanson, son of the late William Crosby Hanson, late captain 71st Highland Light Infantry, and colonel Canadian Militia, aged 65.

LATIMER.—At 589 Wellington street, Ottawa, on Nov. 16, 1904, Adele Wentworth, beloved wife of William R. Latimer, and daughter of the late John F. G. LeBas, of the Island of Jersey, and step daughter of Geo. Franklin, aged 22 years and 10 months.

LILLINGSTON.—At Bute Court, Torquay, on Oct. 24, 1904, Frederick George Innes Lillingston, Lieut. R.N. (retired), only son of the late Isaac William Lillingston, Esq., of Lochalsh, Scotland aged 55.

LOWISH—In Howick, Ont, on Nov. 4, 1904, of diphtheria, Francis H. Lowish, B.A., graduate of Toronto University,, '04, aged 27 years and 10 months.

MacCALLUM — On Nov. 13, 1904, at 844 Dorchester street, Montreal, Duncan Campbell MacCallum, M.D., in his 80th year.

MACDERMOTT.—At Quebec, on Nov. 15, 1904, Sarah Cecila, aged five years, second youngest daughter of J. W. MacDermott.

MARTIN — In this city, on Nov. 20, 1904, Francis Martin, aged 66 years, beloved husband of Mary Martin.

MATHESON.—Near Moose Creek, Ont., on Oct. 29, 1904, Flora Nicolson, relict of the late Alexander Matheson of Dunvegan, aged 84 years. A native of Inverness-shire, Scotland.

MOULTON.—In Calgary, Alberta, N.W.T., on Nov. 10, 1904, at the home of her husband, 407 Fourteenth avenue west, Margaret Ann, beloved wife of J. E. Moulton,, in her 40th year.

MUSSELL.—In this city, on Nov. 15, 1904, at her late residence, 27 Coursol street, Caroline Artindale, wife of James Mussell.

PAGAN — Suddenly, on Nov. 14, 1904, Sarah Pagan, of Mindrein, Scotland, aged 27 years.

PARTRIDGE.—At his residence, Beechwood Home, Crown Hill, Ont., on Nov. 13, 1904, of pneumonia, William H. Partridge, J.P., in his 78th year.

PERRITTE.—Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. James McBride, Brampton, Ont., on Nov. 16 1904, Alina L., widow of the late Rev. William Perritte, aged 64 years.

PHILLIPS — In this city, on Nov. 20, 1904, Philip Phillips, aged 64 years, son of the late Jas. and Flora Phillips, of Suffolk, England.

POWELL — At Cobourg, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1904, Elvira D., widow of the late O. W. Powell, in the 84th year of her age.

PRESTON.—On Nov. 14, 1904, Duncan McPherson son of the late Thomas Preston, Esq., of Toronto, in his 41st year.

PRYCE-BROWNE — On Nov. 17, 1904 suddenly, at her residence, Chester, England, Josephine Prior, widow of the late Captain Pryce-Browne, of H. M. 7th Royal Fusiliers, and sister-in-law of Archibald Campbell, Esq., Thornhill, Quebec.

REESOR — At 1033 Louise avenue, Brandon, Man., on Nov. 8, 1904, Lulu H. Campbell, beloved wife of D. A. Reesor, and eldest daughter of B. F. Campbell, Brooklin, Ont.

ROSS.—At Ymir, B.C., on Oct. 25, 1904, Joseph W. Ross, J.P., aged 60 years and 3 days. Late of Haldimand, Ontario. Buried at Nelson, B.C.

SHEPPARD.—In this city on November 8th, at the age of 4 years and 8 months, Hattie Irene, only daughter of Richard and Lottie Sheppard, 35 Knox St. Toronto, Chicago papers please copy.

STEWART. — At Elibank, Corstorphine, Scotland, on Oct. 26, 1904, Mrs. Isabella Gibson or Stewart, widow of John Stewart, sometime Crown Chamberlain and Receiver for Scotland.

TAIT.—At Muirhouse Mains, Davidson's Mains, on Nov. 1, 1904, Helen Jamieson Borthwick, 78 years, beloved wife of Peter Tait, and youngest daughter of the late John Borthwick, schoolmaster, Glencorse, Scotland.

VISE — Died at the Western Hospital, Toronto, on Nov. 18, 1904, the result of injuries received, Mr. Solomon Vise, aged 35 years.

WHITTET.—In this city, suddenly, on Nov. 18, 1904, Janet Ferguson, relict of the late Wm. Whittet, aged 86 years.
Perth, Dundee (Scotland) papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

GRIEVE — In loving memory of Alexander Grieve, who departed this life on Nov. 21, 1903. 'At rest.'

HERON — In loving memory of our dear mother, the late Mrs. George L. Heron, who died Nov. 21, 1902. Deeply regretted.

McDONALD — Our dear father, William A. McDonald, late engineer, Drill Hall, who departed this life on Nov. 29, 1900. 'Absent, but not forgotten.'

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Agents—Donaldson Bros., Glasgow.
From St. John, N.B.
SS ALCIDES.....Dec. 3

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air).Nov. 19
From Portland, Me.
SS. CERVONA (cold storage and cool air). Nov. 26

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH.
SS. JACONA.....Nov. 18
From Portland, Me.
SS. CERVONA.....Nov. 26

THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN.
SS. JACONA.....Nov. 18
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D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No 3.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of One and one-half percent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 20th DECEMBER, 1904, to the Shareholders of the Company, of record on the 5th DECEMBER, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to 20th December, 1904, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S FAIR,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904
Through Service in both Directions.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES ST.,
Next Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under The Companies Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of August, 1904, incorporating The Honorable William Mitchell, senator, of the Town of Drummondville, in the Province of Quebec, James William Woods, manufacturer, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; George Arthur Gatehouse, merchant; Milton Lewis Hersey, analyst and assayer; George Bothamley, manufacturer, and Frederick William Hibbard, advocate, the last four of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, aforesaid, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) The manufacture, importation, bleaching, sale and exploitation of cotton, cotton goods and products of any and every kind and description; (b) The acquisition of such property and proprietary rights and the erection of such buildings and other immoveables as may be required for the above purposes; (c) The acquisition by purchase, development or otherwise of electric, water, steam or other power and privileges, whether for motive, lighting or heating purposes, and the disposition of the same; (d) To carry on a general mercantile and manufacturing business; (e) To acquire from the said George A. Gatehouse and George Bothamley by purchase or otherwise all rights and obligations appertaining to them in virtue of a certain by-law passed by the municipality of the Town of Drummondville, and generally to make and enter into all such contracts, arrangements and adjustments as may be required for the full, free and perfect use of the powers herein specifically sought, in such manner and with such persons and corporations as will best secure the same; subject always to the provision of the Companies Act 1902, the whole of the said rights, powers and privileges to be exercised generally throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of 'Drummond Cotton and Bleaching Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into one thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of August, 1904.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

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THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'