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SIXTIETH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Protocols of Agreement will be Published This Week

ATTENTION NOW DIRECTED TO PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK AS SOVEREIGN OF NORWAY.

Karlstad, Sweden, Sept. 23.—The conference is terminated. It is officially announced that a full agreement was reached and signed at 6.10 p.m.

The protocols will be published next week at Christiania and Stockholm simultaneously. The text of the official statement follows:—

'The Norwegian-Swedish delegates at Karlstad to-day finished the negotiations with unanimity has been reported. The result will be published simultaneously at Stockholm and Christiania early next week.'

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 25.—The Associated Press has succeeded in securing the text of the protocol signed at Karlstad on Saturday by the delegates appointed to arrange the terms for the dissolution of Norway and Sweden. The document will become a treaty when ratified by the two parliaments. It consists of five main articles and thirty-five sub-clauses. The first article deals with arbitration, the second with the neutral zone, and the demolition of the fortifications; the third with reindeer pastures, etc.; the fourth with inter-traffic, and the fifth with common waterways.

The agreement provides for the compulsory arbitration before The Hague Court of all disputes except matters of vital interest for the period of a decade with extensions for other periods of ten years, unless two years' previous notice is given of an intention to abrogate it.

The treaty provides for a zone on either side of the frontier, which shall forever be neutral and for the demolition of the fortresses within that zone of the fortifications of Frederiksteden, Gylwith the exception of the old portions denloove and Overberget, which may remain, but which are not to be used as fortifications. A headquarters staff and garrison may be maintained at Fredriksten to the same extent as prior to the erection of the new fortifications. No extension of the Kongsvinger group of fortifications will be permitted nor of the new forts erected within ten kilometres of the old fortress of Kongsvinger.

PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK.

Christiania, Sept. 23.—The Norwegian delegation arrived here from Karlstad at one p.m., and was received with cheers by several thousand persons. During the past week there has been increasing agitation over the question of a constitution for Norway. The Republicans made great efforts to organize a party, but they are in a hopeless minority. As the candidature of a Bernadotte prince has been abandoned, all attention is now directed to Prince Charles of Denmark, who, if he accepts the throne, will be enthusiastically received.

TO SUMMON THE RIKSDAG.

Stockholm, Sept. 24.—Christian Lundeberg, the Premier; Count A. F. Wachtmeister, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Staaf, member of the Cabinet (without portfolio), and M. Hammarström, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Commissioners of Sweden, who have successfully negotiated an amicable arrangement with the Commissioners of Norway at Karlstad, arrived here to-day, and were met at the railway station by the regent, Crown Prince Gustav, the members of the Cabinet, all the members of the Riksdag, and a great outpouring of the general public.

The State Council met in the afternoon under the presidency of the Prince Regent, and decided to summon the Riksdag.

The newspapers discuss the result of the conference at Karlstad with approval. The Svenska Dagbladet says: 'It is to be hoped that the Karlstad convention will give us neighbors whose eyes will be opened by their newly won sovereignty and isolated position to the great dangers threatening their national existence. When Norway proves by her acts that her policy is at one with the only policy possible for the Scandinavian peoples, having regard to their future, great joy will reign in Sweden and Sept. 23 will be written in our history as a great national day.'

The 'Dagblad' says: 'The thanks of the whole nation are due to the whole government, and not to its individual members.'

FRONTIER TROOPS.

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 23.—The national defence department to-day announced that the Swedish and Norwegian frontier troops had been simultaneously ordered not to approach the frontier nearer than a kilometre.

DR. NANSEN'S ARTICLE.

Christiania, Sept. 23.—Dr. Nansen, the explorer, in an article in to-morrow's 'Morgenblad' and 'Verdensgang', will eulogize the moderation of the political leaders, and compare it to the jingoism

that threatened to raise its head when there was a question of humiliating conditions.

'It must be remembered,' Dr. Nansen will say, 'that Norway made dissolution of the union the first essential condition of peace, in which greater Sweden was obliged to acquiesce. The Norwegians do not desire to humiliate or to be humiliated. A binding arbitration is a better frontier for defence than a fortress.' The article concludes by emphasizing the belief that Norway now has a foreign policy.

KING OSCAR INTERVIEWED.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Stockholm correspondent of a paper here has had an interview with King Oscar, in which His Majesty spoke with much feeling. He said the Norwegians had acted badly, and all the more so because they had sought to throw on him responsibilities which rested on them entirely, and because they had endeavored to make foreign nations believe he had rendered a rupture inevitable by declaring that it was impossible for him to form a new Norwegian ministry, when M. Hagerup, the Prime Minister, resigned. 'I have done for the Norwegians everything which the constitution allowed, but I was King of Sweden as well as of Norway, and in that capacity I could not sign acts contrary to the interests of my Swedish subjects. The Norwegians reproach me with what has been strict impartiality. My conscience tells me that I have always acted for the best towards my two peoples. The Norwegians dethroned me, giving as their reason for the action the false pretext of the consulate question. I was ready to go as far as wisdom would allow, but I could not entertain the idea of two distinct ministries of foreign affairs. This would have been the very negation of all foreign policy. I proposed one common minister of foreign affairs, responsible to the Norwegian Storting and the Swedish Riksdag, which would give the maximum of guarantees.' In conclusion, the King said: 'No. there will not be another union. Those who have sown injustice will gather its fruits. Personally I am persuaded that none of my sons or grandsons will be King of Norway. Neither the Queen nor myself desire to be separated from any of our children. If one of my family occupied the throne, he would be reproached with acting, not as the King of that country, but as my son. It would be the same as though it were myself.'

HUNGARIAN CRISIS

COUNT CZIRAKY'S MISSION BELIEVED TO BE HOPELESS.

Vienna, Sept. 24.—Count Cziraky, who was yesterday appointed by the King-Emperor, Francis Joseph, to negotiate with the leaders of the coalition parties in the Hungarian Diet, with a view to the formation of a Hungarian Cabinet, had a conference with these leaders to-day at the Hotel Bristol, lasting for an hour and a half. It is understood that the Count received from them a written declaration to the effect that they would be unable to assume the responsibility of government on the conditions imposed by His Majesty, as these conditions were directly in opposition to their personal views, and also in opposition to the mandate of the people at the last election.

Count Cziraky then left the conference in order to report to the King-Emperor, promising to return with His Majesty's reply. After an audience of the King-Emperor, Count Cziraky returned to the hotel, and found that Count Julius Andrássy, Count Zichy, Baron Banffy and Francis Kossuth had departed for Budapest, and that Count Albert Apponyi, the other representative of the coalition, had come to join his family at Wiedlingau. This apparently brings the negotiations to a close.

It is admitted here that the situation is now worse than ever and Count Cziraky's mission is considered hopeless. Considerable excitement prevails in political circles and the developments of the next few days are anxiously awaited.

The King-Emperor received the five leaders of the Hungarian coalition at the palace in Vienna on Saturday, and after outlining the conditions on which he would sanction a ministry under the control of the coalition, suggested that the leaders enter into negotiations with Count Goluchowski, the minister of the imperial and royal household, relative to the formation of a Cabinet. They declined to negotiate with Count Goluchowski, declaring that if the King-Emperor did not want to negotiate directly with the leaders, he ought to appoint a Hungarian go-between and not an Austrian. Later His Majesty appointed Count Cziraky.

REBELS LOST HEAVILY

Berlin, Sept. 24.—The government today received information from German East Africa, that attacks by the rebels on Morongo have been successfully repulsed, that the Morongo rebels lost 350 killed, and that the Grawert column had arrived at Kilwa after inflicting severe losses on the rebels in six fights.

THEIR MAJESTIES OF ITALY.

Milan, Sept. 24.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena received a popular ovation here to-day on the occasion of the dedication of a monumental tower on Storzeseo Castle, erected to the memory of His Majesty's father, King Humbert. Many members of the cabinet were present.

GAYNOR AND GREENE

Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus Refused

MR. JUSTICE OUMET DECIDES AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

Mr. Justice Oumet rendered judgment on Saturday morning in the habeas corpus case of Gaynor and Greene. The object of these proceedings was to quash the order of Judge Lafontaine formally committing the two prisoners for extradition. Several grounds were raised in support of the demand for habeas corpus, among others that the magistrate had exceeded his jurisdiction by ordering the extradition, while he should simply have made a report to the Minister of Justice in whom the power to issue the order lay; that the committal did not disclose the reasons upon which it was founded; that the three charges brought before the magistrate excluded one another; that the nature of the charges as originally brought in the United States, had been changed here so as to meet the requirements of the Extradition act; that the evidence was irregularly admitted, and that the defence was refused an opportunity to furnish proof.

His Lordship refused the application in an elaborate judgment covering the points raised, his conclusions being as follows: 'I am of opinion that the committal on its face is legal and valid, that the offences charged are extradition crimes within the terms of the treaty, and that the whole is supported by the information and evidence adduced. Therefore, the writs of habeas corpus are quashed, and the prisoners are ordered to be returned to jail, there to be kept under Judge Lafontaine's order of committal.'

After the judgment, no notice of appeal was given, but the two prisoners had an interview with their counsel in the sheriff's office. After the formal judgment had been read, Mr. Casgrain called the attention of the court to the fact that he was not entitled to the qualification of 'Honorable,' mentioned therein, being an ex-provincial minister only, and His Lordship replied that it had been customary to give the title to the past ministers of the province through courtesy.

When asked, later on, what he had to say on the judgment, Mr. Casgrain replied that, although the decision had gone against his pretensions and those of his conferees, Mr. Taschereau, he must declare that it was very satisfactory for the counsel in the case to see the careful and elaborate manner in which the learned judge had taken up all the points raised by them.

In a group where the situation was being discussed, after the judgment, some one jocularly asked whether the two prisoners would take the next train for the United States, and one of their friends replied at once: 'The locomotive to take them across the line has not yet been constructed.'

REVOLT IMMINENT

PREPARATIONS FOR A GENERAL UPRISING IN FINLAND.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—An article in the 'Novoe Vremya,' which bears marks of inspiration, intimating that all parties in Finland are preparing for an uprising, and that the country is on the verge of revolt, is attracting much attention. Finlanders fear that the article was put forth in behalf of the Russian administration in Finland in order to justify more vigorous military measures, or even a declaration of martial law, as has been threatened by the Emperor. There is reason to believe that the recent importation of rifles into Finland was arranged by those favoring active resistance, and who are working in co-operation with terroristic and revolutionary organizations in other parts of Russia, and especially with the socialist revolutionaries in the Baltic provinces, to precipitate a revolution. The constitutionalists, however, do not look with favor upon attempts to bring about an uprising in Finland, which undoubtedly would result, like the Polish revolution of 1863, in useless bloodshed and suffering, and measures for sterner repression. They prefer to work along the lines as the Russian reformers, and are exerting steady and stubborn pressure against all measures for Russification.

TROOPS DRAFTED.

Helsingfors, Sept. 24.—Large forces of troops have already been drafted into Finland. Over twelve hundred men arrived at Helsingfors to-day to reinforce the garrison of Sveaborg, which is adjacent to Helsingfors and garrisons at other points have also been reinforced by between 700 and 1,000.

CZAR AND CZARINA WELL RECEIVED.

Helsingfors, Sept. 24.—The members of the imperial family on board the imperial yacht, 'Polar Star,' are thoroughly enjoying their vacation trip in Finnish waters around Viborg. Receptions, official visits to the ports, etc., have been varied by many hunting and fishing excursions during which the Emperor on several occasions met parties of peasants who cheered him and told him he ought to come often so that he might learn to know the Finnish peasant. A deputation representing the local farmers and fishermen brought gifts to the im-

por consisting of farm products and fresh fish, and the fishermen who were engaged to assist in the imperial fishing excursions have been presented with gold and silver watches by their majesties. The yacht will remain here for two or three days longer, and it is probable that the imperial party will not reach Peterhof until the latter part of the week.

DISASTER PREDICTED

SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION IN IMPERIAL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, A MENACE.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 23.—Disastrous results from irrigation in the Imperial valley, in southern California, were predicted last night by Mr. George Y. Wisner, of Detroit, an engineer of national repute, and a member of the International Waterways Commission. Mr. Wisner was speaking before the Detroit Engineering Society:

'Within twenty years thousands of people who have taken up government lands in the Imperial valley will be driven out by water, their homes and fields forming the bottom of an immense inland sea, he said. The cause of the coming catastrophe is poor engineering in diverting the course of the Colorado river for irrigation purposes. The river has cut into the banks of its new course to such an extent that nearly all Colorado river flows down into the valley.

'The engineers realize the danger, but after many frantic efforts have failed to change the river's course back to its old bed.

'Not for twenty years will the evaporation down there be equal to the inflow into the valley. By that time a million acres of the valley, which is from 60 to 265 feet below sea level, will be covered by an inland sea.'

ARMENIAN AND TARTAR

PRELIMINARY PEACE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Baku, Sept. 24.—A conference of representatives of the Armenians and Tartars under the presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon, Governor-General of the Caucasus, has just been concluded, during which the principal conditions of an entente were agreed upon. The conference decided to summon a general congress representing the inhabitants of the Caucasus, to meet in October, for the purpose of considering the causes of the enmity existing between the Tartars and the Armenians; resolved to urge upon the government the necessity for the adoption of prompt measures to ensure the safety of life and property, and arrange that Armenians and Tartars shall become mutually responsible for all material damage in the event of massacre or pillage by either side until January, 1907. Ten Armenians and ten Mussulmans, all millionaires, undertook to guarantee the strict observance of the agreement.

The conference also resolved to form an arbitration court, to consist of five Armenians and five Tartars, which will draft the details of the agreement and remove any difficulties that may arise. The agreement will become effective on Oct. 14.

A preliminary peace agreement between the Tartars and the Armenians was signed to-day.

MUSSULMANS EXCITED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—Excitement among the Mussulmans population in the Caucasus is growing and the Russian authorities are taking precautions. Astrakhan is being patrolled by Cossacks. Agrarian disturbances are taking place in the province of Kostroma, where peasants are plundering estates and churches.

ODDFELLOWS GRAND LODGE

EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMUNICATION HELD LAST WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25.—At the eighty-first annual communication of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Oddfellows, here last week, the report of Grand Sir Wright showed the total subordinate lodge membership to be 1,217,145; encampment membership, 177,839; Rebekah membership, 474,059; number of subordinate lodges, 14,315; expenditures for relief, \$4,833,049; total revenue, \$13,638,791; total resources, \$37,645,071.

Continuing the report states:—'The increase in membership of our subordinate lodges was 65,724; in the encampment branch, 9,990; in the Rebekah branch, 26,391, making a total increase of 102,105. The increase in receipts for the year was \$751,077. The increase in resources was \$2,974,951, an increase in relief of \$307,139.'

The militant branch alone in our organization fails to show substantial progress. There has been a loss in membership during the year of a little over 300. This condition of affairs, in my judgment, demands immediate attention and perhaps radical measures.'

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19.—Chief interest in to-day's session of the Oddfellows' convention centred upon the question of the liquor traffic as being a bar to membership. The report, which was read by Representative Gordon, and later approved by the body in session, de-

clared, in brief, that no one can remain a member of a lodge who is engaged in the liquor business in any way, unless he were a member and so engaged, and has been continually since the first ruling was made at the 1895 convention at Atlantic City.

The case which aroused the question at this time was of a man who, while engaged in the liquor business, became a member of a lodge. The adopted report decided that 'his membership must be recognized until terminated in a manner provided by law. It is the duty of the subordinate lodge to terminate his membership, unless the brother has since retired or shall retire from his business in question, and thus have removed the constitutional prohibition, or shall voluntarily resign his membership.'

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Oyster Bay, N.Y., Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt will complete his summer sojourn at Sagamore Hill and return to Washington next Saturday.

The President is devoting considerable time each day now to work on his annual message to Congress. The message will not be completed until some time early in November.

Three topics, highly important at this time to the American people, will be discussed by the President in his message. They are federal regulation and supervision of life insurance, the relation between the United States and Venezuela, and America's interest in the fiscal affairs of the government of Santo Domingo. Other important subjects naturally will be considered, among them the scandals disclosed in the Department of Agriculture and the Interior; the work of the Department of Justice in the beef trust cases; the regulation of railway freight rates, and the progress made in the construction of the Panama canal and the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan.

MOROCCO AND SPAIN

Vigo, Spain, Sept. 23.—Three Spanish cruisers are coaling here with the expectation of proceeding to the coast of Morocco to obtain redress for depredations against Spanish ships.

Ceuta, Morocco, Sept. 23.—The Governor of this Spanish port and fort, Senor Parcia, has sent large detachments of marines to strategic points fearing attacks by the Moorish tribes, whose agitation around Tangier excites apprehension of an invasion of the Spanish territory in this vicinity.

IS THIS A MURDER CASE?

TRAGIC DEATH OF A TANNER AT JOLETTE.

A report comes from Joliette that Magloire Massé, a tanner, died there on Sunday morning under tragic circumstances.

Deceased had come early on Saturday morning from the neighboring village of St. Thomas, and after he had taken a number of drinks with friends at the bar of the Canada Hotel, a quarrel ensued, the result being that Massé was soon lying unconscious on the floor of the room, with a wound in the forehead and a bad bruise behind the head.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

NEW YORK LIMITED CRASHES INTO LOCAL AT PAOLI STATION.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26.—A rear-end collision yesterday between the eastbound New York Limited express from St. Louis, and a local passenger train, which was standing at the Paoli station of the Pennsylvania Railway, nineteen miles west of here, resulted in the death of five men and the injuring of more than twenty others.

Paoli is the terminus of the Pennsylvania Railway's suburban traffic in the main line, and a large yard is situated there for the storage of cars and engines. The local train was made up in the yard on the north side of the railway and switched on the other side, and came to a stop at the station. Before the switches could be set the New York Limited came along at moderate speed on the No. 2 eastbound track, took the cross-over switch and crashed into the local train.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 26.—One man was killed and twenty-seven others were more or less injured in a collision between a north-bound freight train on the Alabama Great Southern and Blocton accommodation on the Birmingham Mineral Railway at Woodstock crossing to-day. There was a misunderstanding as to which had the right of way over the crossing and the engine of the freight train crashed into the two rear coaches of the passenger train, badly damaging both.

BUILDING COLLAPSED.

SCORE OF MEN INJURED, EIGHT SERIOUSLY.

Buffalo, Sept. 26.—With a crash that could be heard for many blocks, a three-story brick building under course of construction on West Ferry street, collapsed, carrying down with it thirty bricklayers and carpenters who were at work in and on top of the structure. A score of the men were injured, eight of them seriously.

ZEMSTVO CONGRESS.

Session Began Yesterday Afternoon in Moscow.

NATIONAL DOUMA CONDEMNED IN RESOLUTION AFTER HEATED SPEECHES.

Moscow, Sept. 26.—The congress of representatives of the zemstvos and municipalities in the interior of Russia and of the Polish Lithuanian provinces began yesterday at the residence of Prince Tcherbatoff, under the presidency of Count Heyden, one of the marshals of the nobility, who presented the petition drawn up by the last all-Russian Zemstvo Congress to the Emperor. A representative of General Durnovo, governor-general of Moscow, was present, with instructions to stop the meeting if the conditions under which the delegates were permitted to assemble should be violated. These conditions provided that the sittings should not be public; that the president should not allow any departure from the subjects mentioned in the programme, and that the speakers should not be permitted to say anything that might cause racial excitement. Representatives of the press, however, were allowed to attend, but the accounts in the Russian papers will be censored.

The congress discussed a resolution calling for the organization of a general zemstvo bureau and declaring that the representatives of the zemstvos in the cities should participate actively in the Gosudarstvennaia Douma (the lower house of the National Assembly), organizing therein a united majority for the protection of their own interests and for the furtherance of their work in the cause

Only two speakers were in favor of boycotting the douma, a majority of the delegates declaring that it was necessary to participate in its proceedings in order to continue the struggle with the bureaucracy, and to exact in the name of the people liberty and equality.

Several of the Polish Lithuanian delegates made heated speeches. They declared that if the Russian intellectual classes were not represented in the douma the borderlands would be left to fight the struggle for liberty alone.

The Siberian delegates petitioned that the right of suffrage be extended to Siberia as soon as possible.

After a lengthy debate the following resolution was adopted:

'The zemstvo and municipal congress considers that the National Douma will not give national representation in the true sense. Having in view, however, that the electoral assemblies uniting a great part of the social forces of the empire, may serve as rallying points for the general movement looking to the attainment of political freedom, this congress recognizes the necessity for those Russian citizens who are united on the political programme formulated by the zemstvo congress to seek to enter the douma in the largest number possible, for the purpose of forming there a united group with the object of obtaining guarantees of personal liberty and equality.'

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Native Women and Children of South-West Africa Shot as Spies.

NATIVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA SHOT AS SPIES.

Capetown, Sept. 26.—The 'Argus' publishes allegations of atrocious conduct on the part of German troops in German South West Africa. The 'Argus' publication contains statements made and signed by Boers. The acts of cruelty alleged include the hanging and shooting of native women and children as spies, and the shooting of natives wounded in battle, as not worth succoring.

FRENCH CONGO CRUELITIES.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The report of the late Count de Brazza upon his investigation of charges against officers of the French Congo is said by the 'Matin' to contain grave charges against the Governor-General, Emile Gentil. The 'Matin' says that the Minister of the Colonies must either countermand the order for a national funeral in honor of the explorer's memory or sign the dismissal of the accused Governor-General. The cruelties alleged against the latter include hanging up women by their feet till they died, and ordering negroes to be clubbed to death. It is said that he is responsible for the sacrifice of an enormous number of natives.

A WHEAT BLOCKADE.

CANADIAN VESSEL OWNERS REFUSE TO LOAD AT PRESENT PRICES.

Fort William, Ont., Sept. 26.—With wheat arriving at Fort William and Port Arthur at the rate of one car per minute, Canadian vessel owners refuse to load at present prices. They demand two cents a bushel to all Georgian Bay ports. The former rate was one cent to one and a half cents. All the Canadian vessel owners appear to be in a combine. As American boats cannot carry grain from one Canadian port to another, it is thought in local shipping circles that the vessel men will win. The crop is the largest on record, and the wheat is coming in more rapidly than ever before. A wheat blockade is inevitable.

INSURANCE REPORT.

Amendment to Present Act has Become an Absolute Necessity.

COMPANIES TOOK IN PREMIUMS LAST YEAR OF OVER \$13,000,000 AND PAID OUT LOSSES OF OVER \$14,000,000.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The superintendent of insurance for Canada, in his report for 1904, just issued, says: "In last year's report the desirability of an amendment of the Insurance Act in certain respects was suggested. The necessity for an amendment becomes daily more apparent. The business of insurance is rapidly expanding and developing. Subjects of insurance not contemplated by the present act have arisen and are likely to arise, and it is necessary to provide therefor. Portions of the existing statute have become obsolete and should be repealed. It is hoped and expected that, at the next session of parliament, a revision of the act will take place and that several important alterations will be made therein."

Mr. Fitzgerald's report shows the progress of the several branches of the insurance business in 1904 and the condition of the individual companies.

FIRE INSURANCE A LOSING BUSINESS. During the year the fire insurance companies took in premiums to the amount of 13,169,882, and paid out losses aggregating \$14,099,534. The premium income showed an increase of \$1,785,120, but the fire losses were greater by \$8,228,818 than they had been the previous year. They were thirty-eight fire insurance companies carrying on business in 1904, of whom ten were Canadian, nineteen British and two American. The ratio of losses and premiums was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Losses, Premiums. Rows for Canadian Co's, British Co's, American Co's, and Totals.

Two of the British companies retired from the Canadian field. One new Canadian company began business and one more American company took out a Canadian license.

The records of the Insurance Department show that the rate of loss for 1904 was abnormally high. The business for the last thirty-six years is summarized as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Premiums, Losses. Rows for Canadian Co's, British Co's, American Co's, and Totals.

The gross amount of fire insurance policies, new and renewed, taken during the year, was \$1,002,305,105, which is \$69,030,341 greater than in 1903. The rate of premiums (1.597) is higher than that of 1905 (1.504).

INCREASE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The business of life insurance was transacted by forty active companies, of which twenty-one are Canadian, seven British and twelve American. The gross amount of life policies in Canada taken during 1904 was \$98,306,102, which is \$6,738,297 greater than in 1903. The Canadian companies effected insurance of \$59,051,113, an increase of \$5,882,009 over 1903. The British companies effected \$3,107,778, a decrease of \$23,126, and the American companies \$36,145,211, an increase of \$2,879,414.

The total amount of life insurance in force at the close of 1904 was \$57,880,790, which shows the large increase of \$30,437,790 over the previous year, being distributed as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: In force, Increase. Rows for Canadian Co's, British Co's, American Co's.

Nine million nine hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars life insurance was terminated during 1904 by death, maturity or expiry, which is \$728,807 more than in 1903. The amount terminated by surrender was \$44,709,036, an increase of \$1,453,819. This means that for every \$1,000 of current risk 16.73 terminated in natural course and \$74.81 by surrender and lapse. The total termination does not materially differ from 1903. It amounted to about 55.65 percent of the amount of new policies.

The death rate for 1904 was 10.715 as compared with 10.492 in 1903.

For every \$100 premiums received there was paid to policy-holders \$49.91, leaving \$50.09 to be carried to reserve, expense and profits. Collecting the results of the last twenty-six years it is found that the total payments to policy-holders amount to 82.69 percent of the premium income during the same period.

Out of every \$100 of income the Canadian life companies expended last year in payments to policy-holders \$30.72; in general expenses, \$25.47; and in dividends to stockholders, \$1.10, leaving \$42.71 to be carried to reserve.

The total assets of the Canadian life companies at the close of 1904 was \$91,212,330, an increase of \$9,578,325 over the previous year. The total amount of risks in the Canadian life companies increased in the year from \$399,853,274 to \$440,998,200, a gain of \$41,139,926. Their reserves in the same period rose from

\$72,755,528 to \$80,684,700, an increase of \$7,929,241.

ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE.

The foregoing statistics regarding life insurance do not cover the insurance that is carried under what is known as the assessment plan. Assessment insurance is created by itself in Mr. Fitzgerald's report. There are three fraternal societies carrying on life insurance by federal license under this plan, and one society insuring only commercial travellers, manufacturers, wholesale merchants and salesmen.

The total amount of policies taken in Canada by these four Canadian associations was \$12,370,500, which is less by \$314,500 than they took in 1903. The net amount of insurance they had in force at the end of the year was \$133,434,000, which is \$3,800,000 more than the year before; \$1,150,789 insurance terminated during the year by death, and \$5,435,711 by surrender and lapse. The total terminations amounted, therefore, to 3.24 percent of the amount of new policies. In the year 1904, \$1,663,870 was paid into these associations in the form of membership fees, annual dues, assessments, etc. The amount paid for death claims was \$1,227,683.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Of the eleven accident companies doing business in Canada only nine transacted employers' liability insurance. The total premiums received for this class of risks was \$485,834. The losses paid amounted to \$244,066, with unsettled claims outstanding to the amount of \$107,133.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

All the accident companies transacted personal accident insurance, the total premiums for which were \$811,003, insuring an amount of \$144,299,341. The claims paid amounted to \$335,995, and there was outstanding at the close of the year unsettled claims totalling \$58,659.

DEPOSITS WITH RECEIVER GENERAL.

The deposits for the protection of policy-holders held by the Receiver General, in trust, for all insurance companies doing business in Canada amounted to \$37,213,212, in securities, as follows:—

Table listing various securities: Canadian Government securities, Canadian Provincial securities, United States bonds, British Government securities, British Colonial securities, Montreal Harbor bonds, Municipal securities, Bank stocks, Loan Companies debentures, Railway debentures, Massachusetts bonds.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS HAS ALL-DAY CONFERENCE WITH THE OFFICIALS.

An all-day conference has taken place at Moncton between Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways; Mr. Butler, the deputy minister, and the head officials of the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Emmerson has just completed an inspection of the system. The conference was strictly private, but it is hinted that the opinion has been formed that the engines are capable of hauling heavier trains, that many train crews may be dispensed with, and that there is too much detention on the sidings. A summons has been issued to representatives of locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, to meet the minister and the deputy.

FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

THE EMPLOYING PRINTERS OF GUELPH, ONT., SIGN AN AGREEMENT.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 19.—The employing printers of Guelph have signed an agreement with the Guelph Typographical Union providing for an increase in wages and the inauguration of the eight-hour day on Jan. 1, 1906.

OTTAWA COUNTY PETITION.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The election petition against the return of Mr. F. A. Gendron, M. P. P. for Ottawa county, was to have come before Justice Curran in Hull to-day, but was again postponed owing to His Honor being unable to come up from Montreal. It has been agreed to try the case before the Court of Review in Montreal. The petitioner is ex-Mayor Fairdeau, who opposed Mr. Gendron last winter.

LADEROUTE COMMITTED.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—James Laderoute, charged at Bryson with the murder of George Chardi, a Syrian, of Ottawa, has been committed for trial.

GARRISON TO BE DISBANDED.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The Royal Garrison Regiment which for some years has formed part of the Halifax imperial garrison, is to be disbanded on Oct. 1. Those who wish to remain in Canada will be given their discharges and permitted to do so. The balance will have their passage paid back to England. The Royal Engineers are to remain at Halifax another year on account of the inability of the Canadian Government to replace them at once, and on account also of the new fortifications that are being erected. Canada will assume formal control of the Halifax forts about Oct. 10.

CANADA'S BRITANNIA.

Mr. W. B. Morgan has Returned From Much Talked-of Barr Colony.

HE SAYS TO ALL YOUNG MEN, 'GO WEST; I AM GOING BACK MYSELF.'

Mr. W. Burton Morgan, who has spent eighteen months in the much-talked-of Barr Colony and the Battifield district adjoining, has returned to the city to resume his studies at McGill University and the Presbyterian College. To a 'Witness' interviewer, he spoke



Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell standing at the door of their home, with two neighbors.

with enthusiasm of the west, where he said the people are all rejoicing at a splendid crop. In North Saskatchewan the crop was so good, he remarked, that the high average of forty bushels to the acre was being obtained.

The Barr Colony, or, as it is now



MR. W. BURTON MORGAN, and the horse on which he journey to the preaching stations.

called, 'Britannia,' is situated partly in the new province of Alberta, and partly in the other new province of Saskatchewan. The main street of the principal town, Lloydminster, is on the fourth principal meridian, which is the dividing line between the two provinces. Commencing at range 13 west of the third principal meridian line, and extending westward to the Vermillion country, the district covers all the ground between the Battle, Saskatchewan, and Vermillion rivers. Roughly, it extends for a hundred miles from east to west, and thirty miles from north to south. 'Until the British colony came into the district to settle in March, 1903,' said Mr. Morgan, 'hardly a homestead had been taken in the whole of this fine

region. Now it is becoming well settled, and of its future there can be no doubt. The Rev. J. A. Carmichael, D.D., superintendent of Presbyterian missions, spent some time with me last autumn, and we traversed the whole district. He said that in fifteen years' experience of Manitoba and the North-West he had seen no better land, and this remark I can endorse as far as my experience goes. The colony is every day assuming a more habitable and home-like appearance. Small houses, barns, haystacks, grain fields and trails are appearing in all directions. Everything is now sunshine in the colony, and the people are happy, contented, and prosperous.

Those who came out this spring and summer had many advantages over the early pioneers. They had none of the hardships and uncertainties of opening

fords a greater variety of landscape than the average of that portion of the North-West which is now the Province of Saskatchewan. Not only are there the Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, but numerous lakes and smaller streams, together with the timber invariably found on their banks. Among the lakes, Jackfish Lake easily takes first place, because of its beauty, its location in an agricultural district of such promise, and its easy access from the railway.

'From North Battleford the distance to the lake is sixteen miles, and the road traverses a country of park-like aspect, owing to the many bluffs. It is, however, rapidly being brought under cultivation. When the statement is made that the country is beautiful, the adjective may be taken to apply to it in every respect. The soil is a rich chocolate-colored vegetable mould, varying in depth from twelve to twenty-four inches. Guarantee of its wonderful fertility is in evidence everywhere. The vetch or wild pea, grows in abundance so thickly and so high in some places as to make progress difficult on foot. The whole district is dotted with poplar groves, or, as they are more familiarly called, bluffs, of from a half-acre to two or three acres in extent. The Jackfish district proper includes about two hundred and fifty thousand acres, in the centre of which is the lake. The lake itself is fourteen miles long by six miles wide.

'Where wheat has been cultivated to any extent the result has been eminently satisfactory, the district being unusually free from frost and other impediments to the growth of the plant. There is still room for hundreds more actual settlers, and a more inviting section it would be hard to find.

'Fifty miles further north is an immense quantity of spruce and tamarac timber, in which capitalists closely connected with the Canadian Northern are interested. A line of railway to that district is already projected. This line will follow the old Carleton trail, which was used in the rebellion, and as it runs through the centre of the Jackfish district, its completion will afford exceptional railway facilities for settlers.

'I can say to all young men, "Go west." I am going west myself again next May. One learns to love the west. Many of our eastern people know very little of what a great country we have. There is plenty of room for young lawyers and doctors, yes, and for missionaries in the various new towns along the Canada Northern Railway. I have come in contact with many McGill men in the west.'

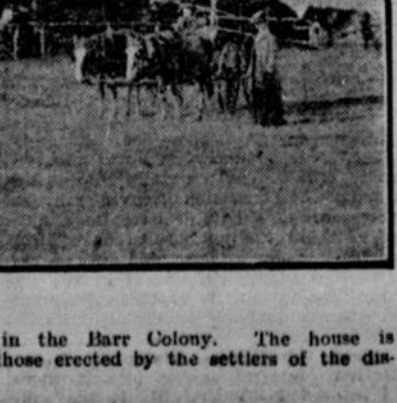
Touching upon political topics, Mr. Morgan said that the Hon. Walter Scott, the Premier of Saskatchewan, enjoyed the confidence of all the Liberals in the province. Mr. Haultain, on the other hand, did not enjoy the confidence of the Conservatives, who were much split up. Mr. Morgan mentioned that he had visited the Doukhobor settlement, and he confirmed the reports that the people are practically serfs under the leadership of Peter Virigen. This personage, he said, had a sort of episcopal seat at Yorkton, and governed the whole community. There were about ten or twelve towns in the settlement, and over each of these Peter had appointed a sub-chief. The district around each town was treated as one big farm, and the villagers were the laborers who tilled it. All the products were disposed of through the leader Peter, who provided provisions, clothing, and other necessities for the people, and kept the surplus. The people enjoyed a fair amount of liberty, and lived in comfort. They had nice houses, but schools as yet had not been begun. The people were vegetarians. They were ignorant, but they were fine, strong, healthy people. Peter's power over them was exercised through religious channels, and they looked up to him as a sort of god.

DR. REEVE NOMINATED.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Dr. R. A. Reeve, dean of the medical faculty of the University of Toronto, was to-day, at a meeting of the profession, unanimously nominated for the presidency of the British Medical Association, which meets in this city next year. The presidency always goes to the city in which the annual meeting is held, and the local branch was asked to elect a man. Committees were appointed to arrange for the convention. The British Medical Association has only once before met outside the British Isles, and then it was at Montreal.

ARGENTEUIL FAIR.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 19.—The solid and stable characteristics of the county of Argenteuil are combining to make its annual agricultural exhibition increasing in interest and successful. The display this year surpasses that of any provincial fair. It is noteworthy that the younger farmers are showing a determination to produce high quality, both of stock and produce. Not many years ago pure bred cattle were curiosities here. This year nearly every exhibit in the cattle sheds has its thoroughbred record. Some of the exhibits which won first prizes in Ottawa are from this country, and formed an attractive feature of the county fair. The Ayrshires and Holsteins presented on the whole a very fine appearance. Not less interesting is the high grade of wheat. Some of the clay lands in the vicinity have produced an article not far inferior to the best Manitoba wheat. Turning to the other field products, much gratification is expressed at the uniformly splendid crop of roots. The land not being best adapted to corn growing, dairying is here largely dependent on its roots, and farmers are rejoicing in an output in this department beyond all previous years. The fruit is a splendid exhibit. The weakest feature in the county farms, judging by the exhibition, is its poultry. There is considerable scope here for the same ambition which has stocked the cow byres. The lack of buttes was also quite noticeable. The ladies' departments strove to retain a fair degree of attractiveness, but in the art work nothing possessed high merit except a number of water color drawings which were quite creditable. Whatever the weather may allow in the way of gate money, the directors have won the general congratulation of a first-class county exhibition, and with this may be added the fact that Argenteuil retains for its fair a purely agricultural character. Side shows take no noticeable place and horse racing is entirely absent.



Homestead of Mr. A. J. Blackwell, in the Barr Colony. The house is built of logs and turf, and is typical of those erected by the settlers of the district.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

A Decrease of \$2,500,000 Compared With Previous Year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, HOWEVER, SHOW A GAIN.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Canada's total foreign trade during the fiscal year up to June 30, 1905, totalled \$470,151,289, a decrease of \$2,581,749 compared with the previous year. The import trade reached \$269,834,417, an increase of \$7,022,814, and the export trade \$200,316,872, a decrease of \$7,559,493 in domestic products only, and of more than ten millions in foreign and domestic products together. The imports consisted of \$157,164,975 in dutiable goods, an increase of \$1,056,522 and \$109,669,442 in free goods, an increase of \$6,566,092. It is worthy of note that, although the total trade shows a slight falling off compared with 1904, it still represents a gain of \$222,512,609 over the best year in the late government's régime.

The returns show that our imports from Britain last fiscal year were \$60,538,811, a decrease of \$1,422,098. Our exports to the Motherland in the same period were \$101,958,771, a decrease of \$15,632,605. Canada's purchases from all the British possessions together were \$73,662,290, a decrease of \$13,121, whilst our exports to the British empire totalled \$113,876,848, a decline of fifteen millions. On the other hand, our purchases of \$193,172,127 from foreign countries represented an increase of nearly eight millions, whilst our exports to foreign countries of \$87,595,213 represented an increase of \$5,491,083.

From the United States we took imports of \$166,040,890, an increase of over nine millions, whilst our exports to that country were \$75,563,015, a betterment of close on five millions. Our trade with France shows an increase of almost one million dollars in imports, and of \$66,630 in our exports there to.

Germany, in spite of the customs surtax, sold us goods to the value of \$6,842,139, a decrease of \$1,886,405 compared with 1904. On the other hand, we sold \$1,146,654 worth of goods to Germany, a decrease of \$672,509.

We sold Newfoundland goods to a value of \$3,473,598, as compared with \$2,898,090 in 1904, whilst our imports from that colony were \$1,059,417, as compared with \$1,071,621 in 1904.

We imported \$6,077,013 from the British West Indies, as against \$4,815,768 in 1904, and sold them in return \$2,404,232 worth of goods, as against \$2,179,774 in 1904.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The aggregate foreign trade of Canada for the months of July and August amounted to \$78,377,702, a decrease of \$316,242 as compared with last year. The imports were \$42,809,047, a gain of \$1,361,775. The exports of domestic products, on the other hand, were \$33,952,325, a decrease of \$1,737,030, chiefly in sales of agricultural products. The exports of minerals, animals and animal products and manufactures show a slight improvement. The exports of foreign products were \$1,616,310, a gain of \$59,915.

THANKSGIVING DAY KING'S BIRTHDAY.

OCT. 26 AND MAY 24 NEXT RESPECTIVELY FIXED AS DAYS OF CELEBRATION.

Ottawa, Sept. 19. — At yesterday's Cabinet Council an order-in-council passed definitely fixing Thursday, Oct. 26, as the date for Thanksgiving Day this fall. Another order-in-council directs that the King's Birthday shall be observed on May 24 next. The actual anniversary of King Edward's birth, Nov. 9, will be remembered by the firing of military salutes at all the saluting stations in Canada.

AMERICAN POACHERS.

OHIO OFFICIALS TRYING TO PREVENT ILLEGAL FISHING.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Mr. Bastedo, deputy Minister of Fisheries, to-day received a communication from one of the state fish and game commissioners relative to the war of the Canadian fisheries cruiser 'Vigilant' against United States poachers. Mr. Bastedo declined to name the state, which presumably is Ohio. The writer says that his state has the same trouble with the poachers as have the Canadian authorities and warmly commends the action of the latter. 'If a few boats are held up by your people,' the letter says, 'they will be good. We will try to make them good, too.' The writer adds that last winter the state in question kept its fisheries patrol boat constantly under steam and prevented some fifty tugs from engaging in illegal fishing. 'The same plan is to be followed this season. The commercial fishermen of Ohio and several other states have so much influence that practically no legislation affecting them can be passed without their consent.'

CASE OF THE 'BERTHA L. COCKERELL.'

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The Justice Department has given instructions for the necessary steps to be taken to secure the condemnation of the American fishing tug 'Bertha L. Cockerell,' seized by the Canadian Government cruiser 'Vigilant,' on Lake Erie, last week.

Regarding the request of Capt. Dunn, of the 'Vigilant,' to be provided with a quick-firing gun of sufficient calibre to inspire a more wholesome respect among the American poachers for its orders, an examination of the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817 between Great Britain and the United States shows that the Canadian authorities are at perfect liberty to arm the 'Vigilant' if they see fit, with any arm firing up to a shot of eighteen pounds.

Advertisements for 'Eruptions' medicine, claiming to be the only way to get rid of pimples and other eruptions by cleansing the blood, improving digestion, and stimulating the kidneys, liver and bowels. The medicine is identified as 'Wood's Sarsaparilla' which has cured thousands.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

Annual Meeting Adopts Strong Resolution Favoring Preferential Trade With Great Britain.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS--REMARKABLE CHANGE IN POPULAR FEELING TOWARDS 'MADE IN CANADA' GOODS--THE BANQUET.

Quebec, Sept. 25.—The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held in the City Hall here last week. His Honor Mayor Parent received the guests in the mayoralty apartments and then led the way to the Council Chamber, where he delivered his address of welcome. As he rose to speak he was greeted with applause from all parts of the elaborately decorated Council Chamber. The city of Quebec, he said, was happy to receive the association and to extend to the members the freedom of the Ancient Capital. Congratulating the association on the success it achieved in visiting Europe recently, he said: 'The importance of your conventions, the widely spread reports of your deliberations, had already contributed to advertise your country abroad, but the right royal welcome you have received in Paris, London and at Windsor Castle have added fresh lustre to the good reputation of our country.'

quests of the association be strongly impressed upon the Tariff Commission. Their requests should be conservative and their reasons conclusive. The labor question, Canadian water power, the foreign commercial relations of this country, Canadian steamship lines, and the benefits derived from the recent British excursion were touched upon, also our policy in the matter of Imperial defence. Mr. George then gave a resume of the work of the association, particularly the organization of the Insurance and Transportation Departments, concluding as follows:— 'I would like you to try and picture to yourselves the future which lies before this Canada of ours. I feel how impotent my words are to paint the picture which my mind contains. But think of what our possibilities are. Our area so vast that many of the great empires of the world to-day would be lost in it. Our soil gloriously fertile, and our natural resources almost illimitable. 'We are standing to-day on the threshold of a mighty development in which our geographical position will be a factor of no mean importance. Across Canada will lie the shortest route from Europe to that mighty East which is just preparing to shake itself free from centuries of Oriental exclusiveness. An enormous trade with the outside world will soon be in progress, and with our advantageous routes, Canada will undoubtedly become the highway of the nations. 'Surely, when we consider even these features alone it is not difficult to realize that Canada's due destiny is to become a great and a prosperous country. 'We cannot hope to live to see the full development, but so much of the future depends upon the present, that it behooves each and every one of us to think, and to think hard, on the great question of how we can lay the foundation so as to secure the best development of the glorious heritage which is ours; so that our country will not only become great and prosperous, but peaceful and happy, redounding to the glory of God and to the good of man. At the conclusion of the addresses, the gathering followed its bent in enjoying the dancing and music provided for the event. AFTERNOON PROGRAMME. Reports of officers and committees formed the afternoon programme, and principal among the points discussed were:—The advisability of appointing a travelling secretary, of increasing the ordinary membership fee from \$10 to \$15 a year, of urging a repeal of the act passed by the Quebec Legislature imposing a tax on commercial travellers, and of creating either a reserve or a contingent fund. The treasurer's report touched on the various matters dealt with in the committee reports. It stated that during the past year the membership of the association had increased 328. The success of the insurance and transportation department was beyond question, a new trade index was in the process of preparation, and the work of the tariff committee was being realized in the enquiry now going on looking toward a revision of the tariff. He also drew attention to the urgent need for more spacious offices in Toronto. When the clauses of the parliamentary committee's report were dealt with, a strong feeling was expressed against the taxes imposed by some of the provinces on commercial travellers and against the extra provincial tax. These matters were ultimately referred to the resolutions committee with a recommendation to draft resolutions for submission to the provincial premiers' conference, so that the heads of the provinces may see what opposition among the manufacturers exists to these taxes. A clause in the report, which was received with applause, was that stating 'while a number of daily papers are publishing editorials advocating the reform or the abolition of the Senate, we do not think it out of place to note that it has been to a large extent the Senate that has protected the business people of the Dominion from class legislation. The Canadian public must frankly acknowledge their indebtedness to the Senate for this service.'

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president's annual address was then delivered by Mr. W. K. George, retiring president of the Association. It was a comprehensive review of the work of the Association, of its benefits, and the objects for national expansion and improvement, which it has in view. Mr. George's address, in part, was as follows:— Gentlemen of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association: It was truly a happy inspiration which led the hospitable manufacturers of this historic city to invite our Association to hold its 34th annual convention within its gates—and truly, too, is this opportunity of visiting the ancient capital appreciated by every one of their guests. Mr. George then gave an interesting sketch of the progress made by Canada and the splendid possibilities that await her now. The past year had been an exceptional one, blessed with exceptional harvests, with a satisfactory increase in population. He drew attention to the fact that the figures showing the total amount of our foreign trade have not materially altered. There was, however, a serious discrepancy in our exports, falling off seven and a half million dollars, mostly in agricultural products. This was not a healthy condition, but with the recent magnificent harvests and a thorough revision of the custom tariff at an early date, the trade returns would, he said, rapidly become more favorable. Mr. George gave figures to show the important position held by Canadian manufacturers, there being an increase of \$1,125,000 last year over the year previous. 'I am convinced,' said Mr. George, 'that Canadians appreciate as they never did before how important the manufacturing industries are to the country. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there is a pronounced preference for goods "Made in Canada." This preference is not merely one of sentiment but it is the result of careful thought on the part of our people. They have begun to realize that it is the manufacturers who are the mainstay of our cities and who are thus providing for our farmers their great consuming markets. Too often have our own people, the farmers particularly, failed to appreciate the value of the consuming market at home, in comparison with the really small percentage of our farm products which we send abroad. Mr. George dealt with the importance of the appointment of commercial agents to foreign centres, now fully realized and acted upon by the government; the question of immigration and free and untrammelled intercourse between the provinces, and then reached the tariff question, which he dwelt upon at some length, saying that he believed the great majority of Canadians now appreciated the justness of the manufacturers' position, and recognized the necessity and commercial wisdom of a policy for our growing country. He urged that, as the tariff of 1906 would probably not be again revised for some years, the res-

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The convention close with an elaborate banquet at which Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, the newly elected president of the association, presided, and on rising to deliver his inaugural address, he was long and loudly cheered. Mr. Ballantyne referred to the growth of the association and paid a tribute to the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. 'I am still a young man,' he said, 'but I can remember not more than twenty years ago, when I was engaged as a commercial traveller in Canada, that one so often heard the remark when he was calling on a merchant to solicit orders for his wares, that he did not buy "made in Canada" goods, that he bought instead either American, German, or some other foreign make, and prided himself on the fact that "made in Canada" goods were not good enough for him or his customers to buy. What do we find to-day? This feeling completely reversed, and not only the seller, but the buyer and the consumer in Canada insists on having goods "made in Canada.'

THE TOASTS.

At the conclusion of his comprehensive address he called on Mr. E. J. Gurney, of Toronto, to propose the health

of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Sir Louis Jetté. Mr. Gurney made a brief and witty speech, saying, among other things, in reference to trade questions, that though a large user of iron, he would rather meet a tariff on it than have it shipped into Canada free of duty.

Sir Louis Jetté made an apt response to the toast to 'Canada and the Empire,' and so incisive were his remarks that applause interrupted them at every interval. 'Looking forward,' said the speaker, 'I can see no limits to the trade expansion of this country, whose beauty does not exceed its great resources. Our relations between capital and labor are not as strained as they are in the United States, and if we see to it that foreigners do not interfere with the affairs of our employers and employees, the people of this country will more and more become prominent in the eyes of the world.'

Touching on the matter of tariffs, but only lightly, the Hon. Mr. Lemieux said in a jocular way, 'What does the enquiry mean into the tariff question? We will make what revision is justifiable to give, perhaps, what my hon. friend, Mr. R. L. Borden, calls adequate protection.' Applause following these words, he made loyal reference to the recent visit of the Atlantic squadron to Quebec, and recalled some of the historic lore of the Ancient Capital and the cordial spirit of national life, which now finds descendants of France's most chivalrous families and England's noblest sons, now working hand-in-hand to build up this country. The entente cordiale between England and France was not a tissue with no duration, but a proud reality.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the next speaker. He was also accorded the most hearty applause. After complimenting Mr. Ballantyne on the dignity to which he had attained, Sir Wilfrid spoke in flattering terms of the past presidents, particularly Mr. W. K. George and Mr. George E. Drummond. 'Mr. Drummond during his presidency,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'took the association to the fertile regions of the west. Mr. George this last summer took his fellow members of the association east to the home of commerce and trade. I do not know, Mr. President, where you can lead them unless it is to a scientific tariff (applause), but, sir, if you lead them to a scientific tariff you will not have taken them into an entirely new field. We believe we now have a well constituted tariff, and are trying from time to time to put it on a more scientific basis.'

Drifting into the subject of Canadian national greatness, the Premier said there were degrees of beauty in this Canada of ours. He had at one time thought the country in which he was born, that of the Achigan Valley, and that in which he had been educated, l'Assomption Valley, was the paradise of Canada. He had gone to the Annapolis Valley, and gloried in the beautiful scene of the apple trees in blossom. He had travelled several times through Ontario, with the privilege of a politician, though not always with the success he had wished—(applause)—and then he went west, and beheld the vast areas where grain to furnish food for millions was growing. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'after returning from these new provinces created in the west, I believe we in the east must take off a little of our pride. Nothing can give an adequate idea of the inspiring scenes in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba until you visit them. To think that for 700 miles at least west from Winnipeg is a district which will one day be under waving fields of grain is something to make Canadians feel proud of their heritage. What shall that country be when we have 20,000,000 people in Canada, all tilling the soil? The manufacturers of Canada will have a field worthy of their efforts.'

Touching on the subject of products and markets, Sir Wilfrid said he hoped when that time came of Canada's maturer age, every shoe used by the people of this country would be a Canadian-made shoe, and that every yard of cloth would be a yard of Canadian cloth. 'I hope,' he remarked, 'our scientific tariff will not prevent trade with foreign countries. I want to trade with foreign countries, but also want to give a preference to England. This matter of trade development and adjustment is not only a question of tariff, but one of transportation. This is a vital question in our national growth. Fair rates must be secured, so that products of the east will flow freely to the west, and products of the west freely to the east.' Sir Wilfrid then justified the manufacturers for looking after their own interests, spoke of the high regard he held for the United States as a neighbor, and of the part Canada had played in effecting cordial relations between the mother countries of England and France.

MR. R. L. BORDEN.

The leader of the Conservative party, Mr. R. L. Borden, in proposing the toast of the industries of Canada, said he was of the opinion that the findings of the Tariff Commission would be carefully considered, and would result in changes toward the protection of Canadian industries.

Mr. Borden then endeavored to show that a policy of protection would create a better market within Canadian boundaries for Canadian products. The total product of Canada for 1905, he said, was \$1,100,000,000 on products and goods. Of this the factories produced \$650,000,000, and the capital invested was \$500,000,000. The amount annually paid in wages was \$100,000,000 to 350,000 employees. Imports amounted to \$267,000,000 in 1905, exceeding exports by no less than \$63,000,000. Of this imports from the United States amounted to \$166,000,000, to which country we export \$75,000,000. From this he drew that Canadians should produce enough to turn the tables the other way. Regarding imports, he said 40 percent of Canada's imports were manufactured goods, 20 percent partly manufactured, 14 percent articles of food, and 20 percent raw materials and crude articles. The United States, on the other hand, imported only 17 percent of manufactured goods and 31 percent of raw

material. He said he was convinced by these figures that Canada should import more raw and less manufactured goods if she is to prosper.

THE HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, replied to the toast, but declared he would neither give away any secrets regarding Sir Wilfrid's scientific tariff or discuss adequate protection with Mr. R. L. Borden.

THAT QUEBEC TRAVELLERS' TAX.

Mr. H. Cockshutt, the newly-elected vice-president of the association, proposed a toast to the province and city of Quebec, to which the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, replied. He said during his address that if any manufacturers would send a delegation to him and set forth their views against the tax imposed by the province on non-resident commercial travellers, he would be only too glad to meet them. If they could convince him the principle of the tax was bad, then he would have it removed, but he thought he (Mr. McCorkill) could convince the manufacturers that the principle involved in the tax was a good one. The province must have revenue, and the tax had been placed with a view of putting the province on a sounder financial condition.

The Hon. S. N. Parent replied on behalf of Quebec. The health of Mr. C. C. Ballantyne was subsequently proposed by Past President George E. Drummond, of the association.

Mr. Ballantyne in replying, expressed the opinion that the manufacturers should help public men in the solution of national problems. At the opening of the toast list a congratulatory address was read by Mr. W. K. George to Mr. George E. Drummond for his services as president in 1903-1904. The singing of the National Anthem ended the function.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Results of the election of officers for the ensuing year, which was carried on at a closed session in the morning, were made known when the afternoon session opened. C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, was elevated in order, from the office of vice-president of the association, which he had last year, to that of the presidency. During his remarks he said it would be his endeavor, while president, to promote the good relations between the Dominion and other parts of the Empire.

Mr. Harry Cockshutt, of Brantford, Ont., carried the election for the vice-presidency. It was generally thought before the election that the convention would extend this honor to Mr. Cockshutt, one of the association's youngest, yet most active, members, but when the results of the ballot were announced he was given continued hearty cheers. Mr. Cockshutt is thirty-seven years of age, though he has distinguished himself in municipal affairs as well as in commerce and trade. He was Mayor of Brantford in 1899-1900; vice-president of the Ontario branch of the association in 1903-1904, and chairman of the railway and transportation committee for the past year. In 1898 he was president of the Brantford Board of Trade, and has been associated with nearly all the municipal affairs of his native city since that date. He is fond of sports and travel and has only recently returned from a trip around the world. Provincial vice-presidents elected were: Ontario, Lloyd Harris, Brantford; Quebec, George Amyot, Quebec; Nova Scotia, D. W. Robb, Amherst; British Columbia, John Henry Dreyer, Vancouver; Manitoba, E. L. Fisher, St. John; Prince Edward Island, F. L. Hassard, Charlottetown; Alberta, A. E. Cross, Calgary; Saskatchewan, J. Brooks, Regina; treasurer, Geo. Booth, Toronto; auditor, W. C. Eddis, Toronto. Those elected chairmen of committees were: Railway and transportation, R. Hobson, Hamilton; parliamentary, George W. Waits, Toronto; chairman, A. S. Rogers, Toronto; vice-chairman, commercial intelligence, Thomas Hood, Toronto; tariff, W. K. McNaught, Toronto; chairman; George E. Drummond, Montreal; vice-chairman; reception and membership, L. V. Dussau, Toronto; chairman; Chas. S. Meek, Toronto; vice-chairman; industrial Canada, T. A. Russell, Toronto; chairman; Geo. Bridgen, Toronto; vice-chairman; insurance, P. H. Burton.

A RESOLUTION.

At the morning session reports of committees on tariff and technical education were read and discussed privately but in the afternoon resolutions covering the tariff and other matters were brought in and adopted without hesitation except that caused by brief remarks from members pertaining to the subjects dealt with. After expressing thanks to all persons, companies, associations, etc., which assisted in making this convention and the trip of the association to Europe successful and pleasant, a resolution embodied the following: 'That this association approves of the steps being taken by the Dominion Government towards the establishment of preferential trade relations between Canada and other portions of the British Empire, and affirms its belief that the further cultivation of imperial trade relations is one of the most important phases in the development of Canadian commerce. 'That the association looks with favor upon the proposition to secure the admission of the British West India Islands and Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation is certain. 'That whereas the extra provincial corporation taxes imposed by the provincial governments throughout Canada and also the taxes imposed by certain provinces on Canadian commercial travellers resident in other provinces are raising unnatural barriers between the provinces of the Dominion, and as such are a direct restriction on trade, be it resolved that the association urge upon the provincial governments the necessity of abolishing all such legislation now upon the provincial statutes and the bringing about, as far as possible, co-operation between the governments and business men of the various provinces, which will result in the freest trade intercourse and the building up of national rather than provincial commerce. That whereas

the increased interest now being manifested in the countries of the Far East, notably China and Japan, is already resulting in closer trade relations and increased business between those countries and other nations, be it resolved that Canada should take advantage of her proximity to the markets named and the steamship connection now existing by taking early steps to establish mutually advantageous trade relations with both Japan and China.

'That the Dominion Government be again urged to adopt legislation which would bring the express companies operating in Canada under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and that the association express their approval of the request of a large majority of the tanners of the Dominion in asking the Dominion Government to pass a law making the inspection of hides compulsory; copies of resolutions regarding extra provincial corporation and commercial traveller taxes will be sent to members of the Dominion Cabinet and to the premiers of provinces. Although no resolution was submitted in reference to the tariff, a general expression was given in speeches in favor of the enquiries now being made by the government and of the promised revision. Mr. W. K. McNaught, a past president of the association, said in granting the request for a tariff commission the government seemed to be acting in good faith, and he thought all possible assistance should be given to the commission. At the conclusion of the session a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Amyot, for the visiting members and their wives and daughters. Though left for the consideration and report later in the year of the general executive council, it was by a showing of hands practically decided that the convention will meet next year in Winnipeg. Efforts were made by St. John, N.B., and Brantford, Ontario, to secure it.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, the newly-elected president of the Association, is one of the foremost captains of Canadian industries. Though only thirty-eight years of age, he has for some time been manager of the Sherwin, Williams Company, of Montreal, and an unusually active member in the councils of the Association. It was largely due to his efforts that the Montreal Manufacturers and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association amalgamated, the former losing its identity in the latter. The same year, 1900, in which the amalgamation took place, Mr. Ballantyne was elected first vice-president of the Canadian body, and also elected member of the Association's general executive council, the latter of which he has been a member of ever since. Last year he was elected first vice-president again, and he now becomes president. After the amalgamation he was elected a member of the Montreal branch of the executive council, and has remained a member since. In 1903-1904 he was chairman of the Montreal branch. Mr. Ballantyne was born in Dundas county, Ontario, in 1867, and at fourteen years of age went to Montreal, where he took a commercial course, later entering the paint and varnish business, in which he is now engaged.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Sept. 20.—Mr. W. K. George, the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is reported here to have said on Monday at the annual convention in Quebec that during their recent tour of England the wisdom and reasonableness of their protectionist policy was never debated. The Yorkshire Post, Leeds, commenting, says Mr. George largely overstated his case. While the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was here no one was disposed to lecture them on their own business, but they must be mistaken if they suppose that either political party here views with approval such measures as the imposition of the Quebec heavy license tax on British commercial travellers.

LIFE SAVER HONORED.

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL PRESENTED TO MR. GEORGE DURMAN, OF TORONTO ISLAND.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—By command of His Majesty the King, Mr. George Durman, formerly lighthouse keeper at Gibraltar Point, Toronto, Island, was presented with an Imperial service medal for long and faithful service to Canada. The presentation was made by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the drawing-room at Government House, in the presence of Mr. Durman's family and some friends. Mr. Durman made a happy reply, in which he gave some reminiscences of the historic lighthouse. Mr. Durman held the position of lightkeeper for fifty-two years, following his father, who had it for twenty-two years.

WEATHER INSURANCE.

A BUREAU FORMED BY FARMS OF PERTH AND OXFORD.

Stratford, Sept. 19.—The farmers of Perth and Oxford on Saturday took the initiative to form a local weather insurance bureau, under the provincial act of 1904. Mr. George Goetz, of Ellice, was chairman of the meeting, and Mr. G. G. Macpherson, K.C., secretary. The company will be on the mutual and cash mutual system, and will insure against damages caused by wind storms and other weather disabilities not covered by existing companies.

OBEYING THE LAW.

The announcement comes from Quebec that, in obedience to the new law concerning judges, Mr. Justice C. A. P. Pelletier, of the Superior Court, has given up the interests which he had in the Quebec Fire Insurance Company.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

One Fireman Killed, Two Seriously Injured and a Loss of \$160,000 at Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—One fireman killed, two badly injured, flour and grain, and buildings valued at \$160,000, destroyed, and the fine warehouse of the Alexander Brown Milling & Elevator Company, Limited, destroyed, were the results of a disastrous fire, which broke out at 1.25 o'clock this morning at the corner of Princess and Esplanade streets. The fire started in the hoist shaft, spread with such rapidity that within the Berkeley street section of the brigade reached the scene, a few minutes later, the whole building was ablaze. Three men who work in the building all night made their escape, but were unable to give the cause of the fire. Captain Arthur E. Sargent, Foreman Thomas Worrell, and Fireman Henry Patterson and Fox entered the mill to fight the flames to better advantage. An ominous cracking was almost immediately followed by the collapse of a section of the building, and Foreman Worrell was buried in a deluge of foodstuffs, while Captain Sargent and Fireman Henry Patterson were painfully hurt. Patterson and Fox had time to crawl under a freight car standing in the building and so escaped injury.

The warehouse contained ten thousand barrels of flour, valued at \$40,000, and fifty thousand bushels of wheat. This was all destroyed, and the loss on stock alone will be \$100,000. The loss on the buildings will be another \$60,000.

RELIVES THE 'ARCTIC.'

GOVERNMENT STEAMER 'NEPTUNE' AT CHATEAU BAY.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The Canadian government steamer 'Neptune' is now at Chateau Bay, on the Labrador coast, where she has relieved her sister ship, the 'Arctic.' To-morrow or Wednesday the 'Neptune' will sail for Hudson's Bay. Major Moodie, who for the last two seasons has been upholding Canadian authority in the Far North, returns with the 'Neptune,' but, after delivering supplies to the several posts along Hudson's Bay, will return with his vessel before winter sets in. During the winter communication will be maintained by dog sleigh between Fort Churchill and the Mounted Police stations further north. Major Moodie will himself travel to Churchill overland next winter.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The government desirous of gaining all the information it can as to the navigability of Hudson's Straits, the entrance to the great Canadian sea of that name, and with that object in view the government steamer 'Arctic,' which recently came down from the north will probably be despatched to Hudson's Straits to see how late into the fall navigation could be maintained in those waters. There is every reason to believe that the time is close at hand when Hudson's Bay and Straits will become the outlook for a very considerable share of Canada's western grain crop, and all the data that the government has been gathering on the subject within the last couple of seasons only goes to prove that the natural difficulties of that route have been greatly magnified in the public mind. Col. Fred. White, who was recently appointed commissioner over Canada's unorganized possessions in the north and west, is most optimistic concerning the future of the Hudson's Bay route, and observed that with the attention now being called to that region, he would not be surprised to see it a busy line of travel in the very early future. The brief despatches that have reached Ottawa from Major Moodie, who directed the steamer 'Arctic's' patrol of Hudson's Bay and other northern waters this past season go to show that the vessel did not attempt to push further north than Cumberland Sound, in Baffin Island. Apparently the season was uneventful for those aboard the 'Arctic.'

THE 'OLENDALE' SEIZED.

UNITED STATES SCHOONER VIOLATED CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 18.—The United States schooner 'Glendale,' of East Port, Me., was seized to-day at Campbell by Mr. Clarke, collector, for violation of customs regulations in failing to clear when sailing from Campbell last summer. General orders to seize the 'Glendale' were issued about two weeks ago to all customs officers, and Mr. Clarke said he feared an attempt might be made from East Port to cut the schooner out. Instructions were telegraphed him by Inspector Jones to strip and tow her to St. Andrew's if necessary. Capt. Pratt, of the cruiser 'Curlew,' now at Campbell, has been also asked to render assistance in case an attempt to re-take the 'Glendale' is made.

NO MORE LAND GRANTS.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—The Hon. J. P. Whitney, the Premier of Ontario, today, replying to a deputation of about a hundred members of the North-West Field Force, who asked that land grants similar to the other veterans be allowed them, said emphatically that they might make up their minds that there would be no more land grants. The grants already made under the Veterans Land Grants Act had tied up all the available land in New Ontario, and it would take ten years to finish surveying for the applications now in. Land grants had never done any one good except the speculators. In the case of the grants in the North-West, the speculators alone got the advantage, and the same thing prevailed in New Ontario. Speculators were now getting leases of the 'New Ontario' locations for the purpose of going in and stealing the timber.

DR. BARNARDO DEAD

Noted Philanthropist has Passed Away.

HE ENABLED OVER FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ORPHAN WAIFS TO LIVE HONORABLE LIVES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 20.—Dr. Barnardo, the noted philanthropist, died last night, after a short illness. He was in his sixty-first year, and had suffered from angina pectoris for some years.

Thomas John Barnardo, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.R.G.S., member of the British Medical Association; founder and director of the philanthropic institutions by which over 55,000 orphan waifs have been already rescued, trained, and placed out in life, and nearly 16,000 of whom have been sent to Canada and the other colonies, was born in Ireland in July, 1845.



THE LATE DR. BARNARDO.

He was the ninth son of the late Mr. John M. Barnardo. In 1873 he married Syrie Louise, only daughter of Mr. William Elmslie, of Lloyds and Richmond. He was educated at private schools and at the hospitals of London, Edinburgh and Paris. While at London Hospital in 1869 Dr. Barnardo had his attention directed to the condition of waif children in the streets. He continued to investigate the subject and to labor in spare hours on their behalf. He boarded out the first children in 1865-66; established the first home in 1867; founded a village for girls at Ilford in 1873; founded 'Her Majesty's Hospital for Sick Waifs' in 1887; and formed the 'Young Helpers' League' in 1891. In 1885 he received the diploma and medal of the Société Nationale d'Encouragement du Bien, Paris.

Among Dr. Barnardo's published works are: 'Something Attempted', 'Something Done', 'The Rescue of the Waif', a great variety of magazine articles and small booklets on the rescue of waif children (1867-1904). Dr. Barnardo was editor of the 'National Waifs' Magazine' (monthly), and of the 'Young Helpers' League Magazine' (monthly).

The late philanthropist was fond of travel, reading and the society of children. He had two residences—Mossford Lodge, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex, and St. Leonard's Lodge, Surbiton, Surrey, and was a member of the National Club, and the Royal Society.

The London 'Daily News', in referring to the birthday of Dr. Barnardo, last July, said:—

'This month Dr. Barnardo, the famous foster-father of the nation's waifs, reaches the sixtieth year of his age and the fortieth of the great institution which his kindly nature founded in 1866, and which his tireless energy has kept going until it stands to-day, a birthday present which is wanted. Who will not help? As has already been announced, Dr. Barnardo's friends want to make him the birthday present which they think he will most appreciate, one not for himself, but for his homes. They are appealing to the nation for £120,000 to help the work along.

Rarely has such a birthday present been so well deserved. Few men have ever had so splendid a testimonial written of them as that which appears in the appeal signed by the Duke of Argyll and other noblemen, and the leaders of the churches, of society, of literature, and others. 'This man has rendered services infinitely greater and more lasting than most of the exploits which are rewarded with national grants, by parliamentary votes of thanks, or by titular honors. His has been a lifelong campaign against foes who are continually mobilized for war. What nobler title could a man have than that by which Dr. Barnardo is known—the Foster-father of the Fatherless—the Father of Nobody's Children? Up to date Dr. Barnardo is responsible for a huge family, numbering 4,482, all of them waifs, and no fewer than 100 of them babies of less than three years, while a large number were cripples. They had been gathered from the streets and the slums of every part of England, and every one of them when found had been destitute and starving

in the midst of wealthy England. In the thirty-nine years that he has been engaged in this work, Dr. Barnardo's Homes have rescued no fewer than 60,000 of these poor waifs. What would have become of them but for this institution, and what has become of them as the result of it?

'One story will illustrate that very simply and clearly for you,' said Dr. Barnardo last night to me, writes one of our representatives. 'Eighteen months or so ago a lad was brought before the magistrates in a western town. I may as well give you the name—it was Fal-mouth. He was charged with vagrancy, sleeping out, and having no visible means of subsistence. This was the third time he had been so charged, and he was only about sixteen years of age. The magistrates did not know what to do with him. Being kind-hearted, they did not like to send him to prison. What else could they do? They sent him to the workhouse for a while. But when the time was up he was turned adrift again, and was very soon once more before the Bench. But this time he was charged with attempting to commit suicide. They asked him why he had dared to think of do-

motor-car, and a heavy van and a broken Venetian blind, setting type and printing, while around me was the merry din of the youngsters off duty, playing cricket and other games in the spacious yard. The old home at Stepney Causeway is quite a little town; but it is only a small part of the homes now, for most of them are out in the beautiful country.

REGRET IN MONTREAL.

Much regret is felt in philanthropic circles in Montreal at the news of the death of Dr. Barnardo. While, personally known to comparatively few people in this city the doctor was admired for his great work's sake. He has occasionally passed through Montreal, but his stays were short as he had no interests connected with his enterprises here. Toronto is the distributing point for boys and Peterborough for girls, in Ontario. There is also a home in Winnipeg and Dr. Barnardo owned a farm in the west consisting of one thousand acres of land, with the necessary buildings and a large home. Mr. Owens is the superintendent in Toronto. A monthly paper is published in Toronto in the interest of the home boys, to which they contribute freely, the principal feature of the contents being letters from the boys on their varied experiences of Canadian life.

OTHER DEATHS.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRINTER.

Mr. Octave Gosselin, one of the oldest printers in Montreal, died on Tuesday at the age of sixty-two years. The deceased, who served his apprenticeship in the old 'Pays' office, was for thirty-eight consecutive years in the service of the Perrault Printing Company. Mr. Gosselin was a brother of the late Mr. Alphonse Gosselin, assistant city clerk.

THE LATE MRS. N. STUART.

The funeral of Hannah Elvidge, widow of the late Mr. Norman Stuart, of St. Remi, took place from the family residence on Monday, Sept. 18, and was largely attended. The services, which were held in the Beechridge Presbyterian Church, were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. A. Stevenson, assisted by the Rev. G. F. Kinnear, a former pastor, now of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, Montreal. Five sons and two daughters survive, namely, John Stuart, of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Mary A. Carson, Pipestone, Minn.; Prof. William Stuart, Burlington, Vermont; Mrs. Hannah Duncan, Chateaugay, Que.; Norman Stuart, St. Paul, Minn.; Duncan Stuart, Washington, D.C.

DEATH OF MARITIME EDITOR.

In announcing the death of Mr. John F. Munn, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, the St. John's 'Herald' says: 'The deceased gentleman was editor of the Harbor Grace "Standard," until incapacitated by illness. He was an able and convincing writer, was of a most genial disposition and one of the most popular citizens of the Bay Metropolis. His interest in the welfare of his native land never flagged. Everything pertaining to its advancement had his strongest support, and Newfoundlanders everywhere will mourn his death.'

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 18.—At the age of almost a hundred years, Mrs. Henry White, a pioneer settler of Leeds and Grenville, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, in Bishop's Mills. She had ten brothers and sisters, all of whom lived to over ninety years, and she is the last of the family. Her husband was killed in 1847. Three sons and two daughters are living.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—Larratt W. Smith, K. C., D. C. L., president of the Consumers' Gas Company, died this morning at his residence, 'Summerhill,' Summerhill avenue, Devonshire, England, on Nov. 29, 1813, and was in his eighty-eighth year. Dr. Smith served as a lieutenant in the North York militia, during the rebellion of 1837.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 18.—About fifty printers, mostly job men, went out on strike to-day at noon. Thirteen offices are affected, where the employers refused to sign the eight-hour agreement. Three daily newspapers are not affected, having signed. The employers were given until this morning to sign.

London, Sept. 18.—Sir Robert O'Leary, Bart., Conservative member of parliament for Yorkshire, died to-day.

COLONEL RHODES.

London, Sept. 21.—Colonel Francis William Rhodes (retired) brother of the late Cecil Rhodes, died to-day at Capetown from black water fever. He was prominent in the Jameson raid, and was arrested by the Transvaal Government, pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason, and was sentenced to death. The sentence subsequently was commuted to imprisonment, followed by banishment. The colonel served with great distinction in the campaigns in the Soudan and on several occasions was mentioned for bravery.



COLONEL E. RHODES.

death. The sentence subsequently was commuted to imprisonment, followed by banishment. The colonel served with great distinction in the campaigns in the Soudan and on several occasions was mentioned for bravery.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL

Sir Frederick Pollock Bart Coming to Ascertain Opinion of Canadians on the Proposal

Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., the well-known legal writer, has promised to deliver an address before the McGill law faculty and their friends on Sept. 27, at 5 p.m. The address will be given in the theatre of the Chemis-y building. Sir Frederick was born in London in 1845, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and has had a brilliant legal career. He is the author of many legal books of high value, and has also contributed considerably to general literature. He has always taken a great interest in mountaineering, and was for some time honorary librarian of the Alpine Club.

Professor Walton, dean of the law faculty at McGill, speaking this morning to a 'Witness' representative in regard to Sir Frederick Pollock's forthcoming visit, said:

'Sir Frederick Pollock retired a year or two ago from the chair of jurisprudence at Oxford. He has been for many years the general editor of the English law reports. His books on contracts and on torts are among the most familiar books in a lawyer's library. In collaboration with Professor Maitland, of Cambridge, Sir Frederick also wrote the history of English law before the time of Edward I.—a work of great erudition which is likely to hold the field as the leading authority on the subject.'

'Another work which Sir Frederick Pollock has also written in collaboration with a former class of readers. In collaboration with Mrs. Fuller Maitland, he wrote 'The Etchingham Letters,' a charming little book which at once gained a wide popularity among many readers to whom the history of English law before the time of Edward I. hardly appealed.

'Sir Frederick's visit to Canada just now, in company with two members of the English House of Commons, Mr. Pitt Kennedy and Mr. Geoffrey Drage, is in connection with a scheme for the improvement of the organization of the Empire. This project was initiated by Sir Frederick Pollock and a few other distinguished lawyers and publicists for the improvement of imperial organization. Numerous letters and articles on the subject have appeared in the 'Times.' The general idea is that some kind of small imperial council might be formed, in which all parts of the Empire should be represented.

'The scheme is, of course, quite in its infancy, and Sir Frederick and his friends are anxious to discover how any such scheme would be likely to be received in Canada. They are coming, not so much as advocates of any particular plan, as of enquirers into Canadian opinion on the subject generally.'

'The lecture which Sir Frederick has promised to give to the McGill law faculty is quite unconnected with this scheme. He has intimated that the subject will probably be 'The jurisdiction of the Privy Council,' a matter which, in view of the important cases which have recently been brought before that tribunal, is one of the greatest interest to Canadians.

'Sir Frederick is journeying to Canada on the 'Parisian,' which is due to arrive at Quebec to-morrow morning. He will probably arrive in Montreal on Sunday or Monday.

CANADIAN CABLES.

London, Sept. 19.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that a proposal is on foot to secure a special representative at next year's Bisle meeting of Uganda, East Africa and British Central Africa Protectorates. It is suggested that the best marksmen outside of England should compete for the Kolapore Cup.

London, Sept. 19.—Competition from Canada and Denmark is given as the reason for the decline in the Irish pig industry. Besides being able to grow the hog cheaper, the freight rate from Canada is less than from Limerick.

An Antwerp despatch states that with the man Durand arrested as an alleged member of the international gang of burglars, there was also arrested Blanche Lacroix, whose home is in Montreal.

The 'Chronicle,' drawing attention to the fact that in spite of the preference, British imports to Canada have been falling off, says this does not show that the preference accorded by Canada is worthless, but lends support to the statement made in 1902 that so long as a preferential tariff still protects Canadian markets from British competition, it is no satisfaction to us, that you have imposed even greater disability upon some goods if they come from foreign markets, especially if articles come in under more favorable conditions.

The 'Chronicle' draws attention to the fact that during the same period which shows a falling off of British exports to Canada, British exports to the whole world have shown a great increase. Referring to the anti-Chamberlain resolution of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, the 'Chronicle' says the Canadian workmen have unmistakably shown the proper imperial spirit, in declining to ask the British workmen to make a sacrifice which they themselves consider would increase the price of food.

Since the publication of General Booth's proposed emigration scheme, the Salvation Army has received over ten thousand applications, principally from heads of families, who wish to avail themselves of them.

London, Sept. 20.—The Dundee 'Advertiser' comments on the saunders in Professor Mavor's and Dr. Saunders' reports regarding the wheat supply of the Canadian North-West. The 'Advertiser' thinks Professor Mavor is nearer

the mark when he argues that the North-West will have to increase five-fold before it is able to supply this country with sufficient wheat. Dr. Saunders, the paper says, takes a too generous view. The 'Yorkshire Post,' in the same editorial, referring to Mr. Bickerdike's speech on July 7, on the embargo on cattle, says Mr. Bickerdike evidently approved his oration as he has sent a number of copies for circulation in this country. It certainly does not lack adornment, but the decorations consist chiefly of those words, not flowers, of speech which the seven dialecticians teach.'

London, Sept. 20.—Commenting on the resolution passed by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Toronto yesterday supporting the British Trades Union Congress in its fight against Mr. Chamberlain's policy, the 'Westminster Gazette' says: 'We have always thought the colonies would resent any attempt to coerce the Mother Country into food taxes on the plea that this was the only way of saving the Empire. Evidence is conclusive that what the colonies want is for us to decide the matter on the assumption that any decision of ours will neither increase nor decrease their loyalty.'

London, Sept. 20.—A Dundee grocer, in cutting a large cheddar cheese, found a glass tube in which were two letters. The first was from Arthur S. Sievers, maker of Northfield, Ontario, asking for information as to where the cheese was cut, stating that he had a few young ladies with him who wished to know the same. The second was from the girls, asking him to communicate with Edessia McBride, Murfield, Canada; Edith Sievers, Muchmore street, Ottawa; Ina McBride, Northfield, Station.

London, Sept. 20.—Mr. James A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, who has just returned from Denmark, Holland and Germany, is to be entertained by three hundred Bristol importing merchants, railway and shipping men, all anxious for an increase in trade with Canada.

At a luncheon to-day given by Mr. Humphries, president of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ruddick told what Canada was doing, and asked the importing merchants of Great Britain whether they were doing their best to help Canadian exporters in handling of goods on their arrival here. He acknowledged there were less complaints from Bristol than from some other cities. In the delay in the removal of perishable goods from the docks, we have, said Mr. Ruddick, no financial interest in goods once shipped, but we have a very direct interest until the goods reach the consumer. He told of the efforts made by Canada to speed the shipments; also the good work of the Dominion inspectors at Liverpool and other British ports.

Mr. Ruddick said he was well received and aided everywhere on his present tour. With the members of the Docks' Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ruddick inspected Bristol's new Royal Edward dock, to be completed within a year, and costing two million dollars. Mr. Ruddick sails for home on Sept. 28.

London, Sept. 20.—Mr. J. A. Hobson, a well-known economist, is sailing by the 'Bavarian' to-morrow for Canada. Speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, he said his object in crossing the Atlantic was to study the conditions in Great Britain, Canada and the United States as regards reciprocity and a preference; also the flow of immigration and commercial prospects and opportunities for capital. He has no propaganda and will not lecture. He is a free trader. If sufficient material is procured he may state the result of his investigations in book form on his return. He has engaged to supply articles to a well-known London daily.

London, Sept. 21.—A vagrant arrested at Paris speaks a language no one understands. Judge Roty's theory is that the prisoner, who calls himself a 'Ripartamor,' may have emigrated as a child probably to the far west or Canada to some place where a great number of emigrants of different countries were gathered. Judge Roty maintains that such a mixture of people would speak a sort of jargon made up of various languages.

London, Sept. 21.—The Birmingham 'Post' commenting on the embargo on cattle, says the decision will be unpalatable to the Dominion, but there is compensation in the relief it will afford to stock owners at home. It is doubtful whether Canada has anything more than a sentimental grievance. The prohibition is a well advised precautionary measure against the introduction of cattle disease in this country.

The 'Freeman's Journal' in discussing a recent article on the cattle embargo in the 'Daily Standard,' especially as coming from a protectionist paper, says the interests of Ireland will be of little reckoning when the Imperialists foregather (referring to the Colonial Conference) to consider trade relations between Great Britain and the colonies. The chances are all against the maintenance of the regulations, and the prudent Irish farmer will make his future reckoning on that likelihood.

Referring to a memorandum on the cattle embargo which contains a paragraph about the enormous losses suffered by the British agriculturists during the last thirty years 'mainly by reason of increased pressure of colonial and foreign competition,' the 'Westminster Gazette' says:—'If we can say to Canada "We dare not take the risk of admitting your cattle," well and good, but if we add: especially as you are such formidable agricultural competitors, the protectionist motive is at once clear, though not definitely avowed as such.'

CAPTURED BY JAPANESE.

Tokio, Sept. 22.—The United States steamer 'Barracouts,' Captain Curtis, last reported to have sailed from San Francisco for Nikolaievsk, has been seized by the Japanese north of the Island of Sakhalin.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

FIFTEEN HIGH-CLASS ANIMALS RECENTLY SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery have been selling and shipping a lot more good stallions to Canadian buyers. To Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, of Mitchell, Ont., Canada, who has been a regular buyer and exporter of Clydesdales to Canada for over 25 years, they have sold, says the 'North British Agriculturist,' three good stallions. These are as follows:—

Gay Spark, 11724, a fine big, thick four-year-old horse, with good feet and legs, and a good mover. He was the Hexham premium horse this year. His sire, Royal Garty's Heir, won many prizes, and like his half-brother, Woodend Garty, he was an excellent breeder. Count Faunterloy, 11666, another of Mr. Colquhoun's lot, was the Strathendrick premium horse in 1903, and gained other prizes in Wigtonshire. He was got by the celebrated prize horse Lord Faunterloy, 10370, while his dam was a daughter of the Cawdor Cup winner Prince of Kyle, 7155. The third horse is ornamental, 11446, a fine big, stylish four-year-old. Ornamental travelled two seasons in Aberdeenshire and is got by the Stranraer premium horse Ornament, 10603, a good breeder and a son of Baron's Pride, 9122.

To Mr. Isaac L. Beattie, of the firm of Messrs. McMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie, of Brandon, Manitoba, the Messrs. Montgomery have sold 12 splendid stallions. Messrs. McMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie have long been in the Clydesdale business, and have handled many of the best Clydesdales in Canada and the United States, but this is their first shipment direct from the home of the Clydesdales. The lots are as follows:—

The four-year-old Baron St. Clair, 11,609, by Baron's Pride, 9122. He was the Scone, Strathord, and Murthly premium horse in 1904, and the Central Banffshire premium horse this year. The four-year-old Silver Coin, 11634, also by Baron's Pride. Silver Coin was the Atholl and Ween premium horse in 1904 and 1905. Elator Prince, 12566, also four years old and by the good breeding Baron's Pride horse Elator, 10340. Royal Crown, 11898, four years old, by the good breeding Baron's Pride horse Magnet, 10392. Cambridge, 12509, four years old, by the prize Baron's Pride horse Casabianca, 10523. Proud Royal, 12295, four years old, by Prince Regnant, 10418, dam by the first prize Glasgow winner Sir Morell Mackenzie, 9416. Stanisly Boy, 12379, also four years old, by the first prize Aberdeen horse Cannymann, 10323. Lambton Prince (vol. xvii.), the last of the four-year-olds, by the first prize Glasgow horse Prince of Clay, 10407. Conrade, 12333, a nice three-year-old, bred by Mr. Marshall of Rahan, and got by Baron's Pride, 9122, dam Heartsease, 16243, by Macgregor, 1487. Fiscal Policy, 12145, a three-year-old, own brother to Labori, 10791. Calkae Chief, 12342, three years old, by Royal Chief, 10876, dam by Hardyman, 12549, by the first prize Royal winner Breastplate, 8489. Topper, 12773, a capital two-year-old, sired by the good breeding Macgregor horse Montrave Dauntless, 11119.

These are a grand selection of horses, adds the 'North British Agriculturist,' of which any stud-owner might well be proud.

TARIFF COMMISSION

MEMBERS INSPECT THE ROSSLAND MINES AND THE TRAIL SMELTER.

Rossland, Sept. 20.—No serious complaints awaited the tariff commissioners on Monday on their arrival in the city on the mountain, famed a few years ago as the greatest mining centre in Canada, in fact, registration of views was made secondary to an inspection of the big mines here and the smelter at Trail, the meeting of the commissioners not being held until last evening. Mining is now on a business basis in this district and the suggestions regarding the tariff were eminently practical. Relief from the duty on high explosives, on mining candles, and on the light steel rails used in mining was asked. It was also requested that the duty be taken from calcium chloride, as it is made in Canada. It is used extensively in refining lead at Trail.

The government's general encouragement of the lead industry was appreciated and the request for a duty on rough lumber endorsed. In the morning the ministers donned the coarse clothes of the miners and explored the Centre Star and Le Roi mines to the depth of 1,350 feet. The experience was both novel and interesting, and will long be remembered.

The general improvement of the mining conditions here is a matter of satisfaction. The visit to Trail smelter in the afternoon was a revelation of the importance of having a well-equipped plant in the mining districts. There is a capacity of twelve hundred tons of ore daily and the products of immense value in the year's returns.

A NEW MISSIONARY

THE REV. MILTON JACK DESIGNATED TO FORMOSA.

At the American Presbyterian Church on Tuesday night the Rev. J. Milton Jack, one of last year's McGill graduates in theology, was designated to the foreign mission field. Mr. Jack left on Saturday for Vancouver, where he will take passage for Formosa on Oct. 2. The chair was taken by the Rev. F. M. Dewey, and the Rev. Dr. Mowatt and the Rev. Principal Scribner of McGill, conducted the exercises. Many members of the congregation were present.

MINTO CUP STAYS.

The Shamrocks were successful in defending the Minto Cup against the Athletics, of St. Catharines. Two matches were played, one on Sept. 16, and the other last Saturday, the Shamrocks winning by 13 goals to 4.

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

Equitable Paid Over \$700,000 to Mercantile Trust Co. Re 'Turner Loans.'

LOAN WAS WITHOUT AUTHORITY AND MUST BE PAID BACK BY TRUST COMPANY.

New York, Sept. 19.—That the Equitable Life Assurance Society paid \$718,204 to the Mercantile Trust Company in connection with certain loans known as 'the Turner loans,' and that these payments were without authority, so far as the records of the society disclose, became known to-day when Mr. Paul Morton, president of the society, made public a report on the subject submitted by him to the society's directors.

These transactions occurred in what Mr. Morton refers to as 'the Turner loans.' This loan, Mr. Morton's report sets forth, was carried in 1894 by the Western National Bank, which was controlled by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The collateral for the loans was objected to by a bank examiner, and Mr. Henry B. Hyde then agreed to transfer the loan and collateral to the Mercantile Trust Company. At the time, apparently, the loan amounted to \$86,491.

Mr. George V. Turner, in whose name the loan stood, was secretary to Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, then president of the Mercantile Trust Company, and a close business associate of Mr. Henry B. Hyde. The loan was guaranteed by Mr. Marcellus Hartley, Mr. John E. Searles, Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. W. N. Coler, jr., and Mr. H. B. Hyde. On March 21, 1895, the same guarantors renewed their guaranty, the loan having grown to \$1,276,478, the increase being due to attempts to develop the property on which the collateral for the loan was made.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society paid the Mercantile Trust Company \$218,264 on these loans on Jan. 23, 1900, and \$500,000 on Feb. 4, 1904.

'The records of the society,' said Mr. Morton, disclose no authority whatever for these payments, and the cash entries in respect to them were very obscure.'

Mr. Morton also sets forth that on Feb. 14, 1900, the executive committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society passed a resolution authorizing the president to convey to the individual guarantors of the Turner loans the assurances of the society for their protection. On Feb. 14, 1900, the president of the society, Mr. Alexander, made a statement that these loans were made in the interest of the society, and assured the guarantors that the society would see that the amounts their companies loaned would be repaid with interest.

Mr. Morton referred then to a special counsel, who have assured him that the Equitable Life Assurance Society is not responsible for the loans. Mr. Morton has also notified the Mercantile Trust Company that he will expect it to repay the \$718,264 paid to it by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Mr. Morton found that \$265,000 was paid by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to the Mercantile Trust Company on a \$865,000 loan, the nature of which loan has never been explained. Counsel have been instructed to begin proceedings for the return of this sum. This loan carried on an account known as the 'J. W. A. Number 3 account.'

Mr. Morton also reported to the directors that it would be necessary to charge off \$86,488 unpaid balance of a loan to Mr. John E. Searles, who has gone through bankruptcy. The collateral against this \$86,488, Mr. Morton declares to be without value.

At the conclusion of his report, Mr. Morton stated: 'In case any other transactions of this character are developed you will be duly advised.'

Mr. Morton found that the Turner loans were made by the Western National Bank before the Equitable Life Assurance Society became interested in the bank. The loans were originally as follows: To Mr. John W. Young, \$113,055, on collateral consisting of Salt Lake & Fort Douglas Railroad Company bonds and stock; Salt Lake & Eastern Railway Company stock, Salt Lake Dock Company stock, and Deming, Sierra Madre & Pacific Railroad stock.

To the Kentucky Mineral & Timber Company \$258,304, the collateral being contracts for the purchase of certain lands in southwestern Kentucky.

To the Amity Land & Irrigation Company \$264,599, the collateral representing a controlling interest in certain irrigation ditches in Colorado. To the total of \$836,948 was added interest of \$25,467, making the total \$861,491.

The manner of transferring the loan from the Western National Bank to the Mercantile Trust Company, when the bank examiner objected to the collateral, is thus described by Mr. Morton: 'Mr. Henry B. Hyde, who was president of the society at the time, and was also a director of the bank, arranged to transfer the collateral to the Mercantile Trust Company in the following manner: The collateral was first assigned by the bank to Mr. Geo. V. Turner, secretary to Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, then president of the Mercantile Trust Company. Contemporaneously with the assignment, Turner, on the security of the collateral, obtained from the trust company a loan of \$861,491 (the exact amount that the collateral stood at on the books of the bank) evidenced by his note dated November 15, 1894; and that this amount was turned over to the bank in payment for the collateral which it had assigned to Turner. Upon Turner's note there was endorsed a guaranty of payment by Marcellus Hartley, John E. Searles, Louis Fitzgerald, W. N. Coler, jr., and H. B. Hyde, and upon all renewals of the note the same guaranty was endorsed. These gentlemen were all directors of the Western National Bank, and held considerable amounts of its stock. Mr. Hyde was also president of this society. Mr. Fitzgerald was president of the Mercantile Trust Company and a director

of this society and chairman of its finance committee; Mr. Hartley was also a director of this society and a member of its finance committee.'

PRESIDENT'S TESTIMONY.

New York, Sept. 20.—That \$235,000 has been paid by the New York Life Insurance Company to Andrew A. Hamilton, of Albany; that no accounting for this money has been made except to President McCall verbally, and that Hamilton attends sessions of the legislature at Albany in the interest of the New York Life Insurance Company, was brought out to-day by testimony given by Mr. McCall before the Legislative Insurance Investigating Committee. Mr. McCall said that the various sums making up the \$235,000 paid to Hamilton attends sessions of the Legislature with different real estate deals, but Mr. Hughes, after considerable questioning, developed the fact that none of the money had been actually applied to such deals. Mr. McCall also said that Mr. Hamilton was allowed money for expenses at Albany, and that Hamilton's accounts were not subject to audit. Mr. McCall denied that he gave Mr. Hamilton money to influence any member of the Legislature, or that he advised any such course. The \$235,000, Mr. McCall said, he was sure would be paid by Mr. Hamilton on demand of the New York Life Insurance Company.

'If it isn't,' said Mr. McCall, 'I'm responsible, and I'll pay it.'

Hamilton received for legal services, he said, about \$100,000 a year from the New York Life Insurance Company. On the subject of the New York Life Insurance Company's campaign contribution in recent presidential years, Mr. McCall said they were given for the purpose of defeating the silver platform and for the support of the gold standard rather than of the Republican party. As to the contribution to the Republican campaign in 1904, Mr. McCall said he did not care how many of the policyholders agreed with his action. He made the contribution honestly believing it was justified and for the interest of the policyholders.

JUDGE PARKER DENIES STATEMENT.

New York, Sept. 20.—Judge Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate for President in 1904, to-night gave the Associated Press this statement concerning President McCall's testimony relative to the soliciting of funds from the New York Life Insurance Company by Democrats in 1904:

'My attention has been called to certain testimony said to have been given to-day by Mr. John A. McCall while a witness before the Insurance Investigating Committee, in reply to Mr. Hughes' question whether he thought that, in 1904, the interests of the policyholders were so seriously endangered that the company ought to contribute.

'It is evident that Mr. McCall was laboring under great excitement in making his reply, for it is very incoherent, but if his answer is intended to convey the impression that in the campaign of 1904, I either directly or indirectly, solicited from him or his corporation, or any other corporation, any money or valuable thing, his statement is absolutely false.

'On the contrary, I repeat now what I said before the election, that I expressly notified and directed the chairman of the executive committee of the National Committee that no money should be received from corporations.'

Mr. Wm. F. Sheehan's attention was called to the testimony of Mr. McCall, and he said:—

'I was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic committee. There was not a single man connected with the Democratic national campaign that solicited a dollar from Mr. McCall. If any such person made any solicitation Mr. McCall should name him.'

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

New York, Sept. 21.—The first witness to-day in the insurance enquiry was John F. McCullough, of Albany, who is employed by Andrew A. Hamilton. The cheques for \$100,000 given by the New York Life Insurance Company to Mr. Hamilton bore McCullough's name as endorser, but the witness said he knew nothing about the cheques except what he had read in the newspapers. He did not know whether Mr. Hamilton appeared before the Legislative Committees.

George W. Perkins, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan & Company, was the next witness. He was asked to produce the cheque for \$800,000 given to J. P. Morgan & Co., by the New York Life Insurance Company for \$800,000 of bonds of the Navigation Syndicate. These bonds were sold by the New York Life Insurance Company to Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan & Company at the close of the calendar year, Dec. 31, 1903, and bought back on the next business day, Jan. 2, 1904. The cheque was offered as evidence. An accompanying cheque for \$200, Mr. Perkins said he did not know about, but would look it up. The cheque of Morgan & Company for \$800,000 in payment for the bonds, also was asked for.

Mr. Perkins then presented a statement of the New York Life Insurance Company's joint accounts from 1897 to 1905. Mr. Perkins also presented a number of other financial statements that had been requested.

In a joint account with Messrs. W. S. Fanshawe & Co., in 1904, to take the issue of Northern Pacific and Great Northern bonds, Mr. Perkins said that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company were the syndicate managers and the money for the purchase was furnished by the New York Life Insurance Company.

A number of other joint accounts were gone over and then Mr. Perkins asked and was granted permission to make a statement.

'In these joint accounts,' he said, 'we have never made a loss. Our profits from 1897 to date have been on these joint accounts \$835,922, and when the value of the bonds withdrawn are considered the profits of every description

run up to \$886,004. There is one other person, however, connected with the contracts I would like to mention in order to have his name on the record; Mr. Hughes himself. He is a policyholder in the New York Life Insurance Company, and as such is a party to all these contracts.'

'Considering my vital interest in these matters,' said Mr. Hughes, 'I intend at a future date to probe very fully into them.'

New York, Sept. 22.—Upon the assembling to-day of the special legislation committee which is investigating the life insurance business, Thomas A. Buckner, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, who has charge of that company's agencies, resumed the stand. The matter of 'Nylie' accounts was taken up. They included records of a system of bonuses paid to agents. Nylie, he said, was a body of men drawn from the ranks of agents who create business for his company. It is divided into five classes: Freshmen, first, second and third degree, and senior Nylies. The freshmen have a written contract with the company, and must produce business paying not less than \$5,000 annually in premiums and give their entire time for five years. They are paid no salary, but qualify for a higher degree. If there was default of qualifications they were dropped and had to recommence at the beginning. They received 50 cents a thousand per month for all business written by them. The first degree Nylie must produce business paying not less than \$25,000 in premiums a year for five years to become a second degree Nylie.

The second degree Nylie received \$1 a month per thousand. If an agent secured premiums of \$25,000 a year he becomes a third degree Nylie. This degree lasts five years. Its members received \$1.50 per month per thousand, and must also maintain the \$25,000 total of premiums. At the expiration of five years he becomes a senior and receives 75 cents per month per thousand on new business over the average of insurance written during the previous twenty years. He need not give his entire time, but must not write for any other company. At the present time the company has but three seniors.

Mr. Buckner said that what moneys the agents got from 'Nylie' was in addition to the regular agents' commissions. Witness stated that the total payments to Nylie members aggregated less than one percent of the total premiums. The company has 916 agents who are members of Nylie, and over 5,000 who are not. It would be possible, Mr. Buckner calculated, for a man who had worked twenty years to retire altogether from active labor.

A second Nylie was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1902, for agency directors, inspectors and supervisors in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the West Indies.

In 1904 it appeared that \$432,601 was paid in bonuses under various written agreements with agents, and that \$194,113 was paid for general bonuses throughout the world, including those for special months.

'Now,' said Mr. Hughes, 'I find \$6,692,448 put down for one year for commissions on \$14,048,535 first year premiums on new insurance, and total commission as \$7,292,593. These are independent of all payments on Nylie?'

'Yes.'

'What is the rate of commission in Germany?' asked Mr. Hughes.

'We are not allowed to pay more than 50 percent of the first year's premium on any policy, and the average is 40 percent.'

Mr. Hughes asked for full statements from Mr. Buckner of the business written in the United States and Canada and in the other parts of the world with both, showing the premiums and commissions paid, and all other particulars which would show to what extent, if any, the business of the New York Life was being extended throughout the world at the expense of the American policyholder.

MISSED A FOX, DISCOVERED ORE

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Another action has been commenced in connection with Cobalt mining properties. Alfred Larose, of Haileybury, has issued a writ against Duncan McMartin, of Cornwall, N. H. Lammans and David A. Dunlop, of Mattawa. The courts are asked to set aside an assignment dated March 23, 1905, and made between the plaintiff and the defendants to the extent that such assignment purports to transfer from the plaintiff to the said defendants an undivided one-fourth part of mining location J. S. 14, in the district of Nipissing, or to rectify the same accordingly and for a declaration that the plaintiff is entitled to have the said undivided one-fourth part of the said mining location vested in him, the said plaintiff, in fee simple. Alfred Larose is the man credited with making the discovery of the valuable mineral deposit. The story goes that Larose, who is a blacksmith by trade, was with a party of railway engineers. One day he was sitting in front of his shanty sharpening a hatchet when a fox ran past. He threw the hatchet at the fox, missed it, but struck a rock, chipping a piece off it. The broken piece disclosed the ore deposit and Larose immediately staked a claim.

OMITTED THE KING'S HEALTH

THEREFORE BISHOP OF CORK REFUSED TO REMAIN AT BANQUET.

Cork, Sept. 12.—The Lord Mayor of Cork to-day formally opened the public free library, the funds for the erection of which were provided by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The new building supplies a long felt want, as the accommodation in the old library premises was wholly inadequate. At the close of the ceremony the Lord Mayor entertained a number of citizens at luncheon; but in connection with this function some unpleasantness arose, the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross intimating that he could not remain owing to the Lord Mayor's omission of the King's health from the list of toasts. His example was followed by a number of other guests.

M. WITTE SPEAKS

Gives His Version of how Japanese Dropped Indemnity Demand.

JAPAN WAS CHARGED WITH MERCENARY MOTIVES, AND GAVE WAY IN THE FACE OF THE CHARGE.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The 'Matin' publishes to-day an interview that one of its correspondents had with M. Witte.

M. Witte explains how the Japanese made their volte-face in respect to their demand for an indemnity.

M. Witte says he noticed, after his arrival in the United States, a sudden change in American opinion in favor of Russia, and took into account the advantage which he might derive from American popular opinion in attaining the object he had in view. In order to accentuate this movement of opinion, he resolved to yield very quickly on the demands of Japan that appeared just, so as to place the negotiations on the sole basis of indemnity. He was able to invoke principles of humanity and leave with Japan the responsibility of shedding more blood for acquisition of money alone. The Americans took the same standpoint, and reproached Japan with her want of disinterestedness. President Roosevelt was moved. He appealed to Baron Kaneko, and made him cognizant of what was going on, and warned him that his country's course need no longer rely upon the support of America if she persisted in continuing the war on the sole question of money.

Kaneko immediately cabled to the Japanese in dismay, and the Mikado's government made volte-face. Said M. Witte: 'It was time indeed. On two separate occasions I was advised by telegraph to start for home as soon as possible and break off negotiations. The first time I replied requesting a short grace, in order not to be acting hastily. On Aug. 28, on the evening of the supreme sitting of the Conference, a second cablegram reached me. To this I replied: 'I have done with war; this time it is peace.'

M. Witte, in an interview with a representative of the 'Soir,' admitted that he was negotiating a loan in the United States, but said the French market would not be affected.

PEACE WELCOMED

A SINGLE INSTANCE OF JAPANESE REJOICING AT KOTAKA.

Tokio, Sept. 22.—A solitary instance of public rejoicing at the conclusion of peace with Russia will take place at a meeting to be held to-day at Kotaka, a town in the remote north-east corner of the main island of Nippon. Several industrial associations will be represented on the occasion. Messages of congratulations will be forwarded by those present at the meeting to the Emperor of Japan, to Field-Marshal Oyama, Vice-Admiral Togo and to President Roosevelt.

NAVAL ARMISTICE

A DECISION THAT NARROWEST PART OF GULF OF TARTARY SHALL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Tokio, Sept. 21.—The Navy Department to-day confirmed the Vladivostok report announcing the conclusion of a naval armistice between Rear Admiral Jessen, representing Russia, and Admiral Shimamura, on behalf of Japan. The narrowest portion of the Gulf of Tartary remains neutral.

Rear Admiral Jessen requested permission to send provisions to Kamchatka, to which Admiral Shimamura willingly agreed.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY

M. WITTE STATES THAT A RAPPROCHEMENT EXISTS.

Paris, Sept. 20.—M. Witte, the Russian peace envoy, whose undiplomatic boasts of how he engineered the American press and President Roosevelt in the interests of Russia astonished Europe, has now agitated Frenchmen by emphasizing a statement that a rapprochement exists between Russia and Germany. In an interview in the 'Temps' he describes this as the natural result of Russia's gratitude for the Kaiser's friendly attitude throughout the war. He said: His Majesty did not let any occasion slip for declaring and proving his desire to spare us trouble and to help us in any little way we could.'

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

REAR ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY ALMOST RECOVERED.

Tokio, Sept. 22.—Captain W. Boismann, a prisoner of war, and former commander of the Russian battleship 'Peresviet,' has died at Matsuyama. Rear-Admiral Negobogoff and a number of other Russian naval officers have been permitted to give their parole and return home. Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky has almost recovered from his wounds, but he is still under strict medical care in Fushimi.

The Minister of War has instructed the removal of certain restrictions placed upon the Russian officers who are held as prisoners of war.

NEW RUSSIAN FLEET.

REPORT THAT WHOLE ORDER WILL BE PLACED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Sept. 20.—The 'Daily News' prints a rumor that Russia will place an order for a whole new fleet, including

battleships, cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, in Great Britain. The paper says that a Russian agent is now in London negotiating with a group of shipbuilders and ordnance makers, apparently including Vickers, Sons & Maxim. The group would be at liberty to let whatever subcontracts it wished. The story as it stands, is in no way convincing, although it is bolstered by an interview with an unnamed 'financial authority,' who, discussing the supposed failure of Mr. Schwab and other Americans to secure the order, declared that the United States could not provide the new navy except at a prohibitive cost, perhaps fifty percent more than the cost in Great Britain. He added that he believed the rumor was true, basing his belief partly on what he alleged to be a fact, namely, that Russia is about to raise a loan in Great Britain, and, in accordance with the custom, will spend as much as possible of the loan in the country in which the money was raised.

SEIZURE OF THE 'ANTIOPE' Canadian Barque Charged by Japanese With Carrying Contraband

CANADIAN SECRETARY OF STATE LAYS MATTER BEFORE THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The attention of the Ottawa Government has been called to the recent seizure by the Japanese of a British Columbia barque called the 'Antiope,' bound for the Russian port of Nikolaievsk. The owners of the 'Antiope,' who live in Victoria, B.C., say that their boat was loaded with a cargo of salt consigned to private parties to be used in curing fish. She was captured on Aug. 13 by the Japanese authorities off the island of Sakhalin, on the ground of carrying contraband of war in the form of foodstuffs. The 'Antiope' was taken to Hakodate, Japan, for trial. Her owners deny that there was any contraband of war on board, and protest against the loss of their vessel.

On the receipt of the message yesterday the Secretary of State took steps to bring the alleged facts to the notice of the Imperial Government in order that the Foreign Office may make further enquiry into the circumstances.

THE 'MIKASA' DISASTER

CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS ACCEPT FULL RESPONSIBILITY.

London, Sept. 19.—The following additional details of the disaster to Admiral Togo's flagship, the 'Mikasa,' are furnished by the Saseo correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' by way of Tokio, Saturday: At the time of the disaster to the flagship no electric lights were to be seen. At one time the whole inside of the ship seemed filled with white flame. This was after the magazine had exploded. Then forty minutes elapsed before the ship sank. The water closed over the vessel, quenching the flames and converting the surface into a boiling sea. At low tide the deck was visible. The keel is about six feet deep in the mud. The cause of the calamity is still uncertain, but it is rumored that it was due to defective electric light apparatus. At the time of the accident the captain and a number of officers were ashore, and they speedily returned to the ship and conducted the futile fire-extinguishing operations. They have written a communication accepting full responsibility, and adding that they will readily accept any penalty the authorities may deem fit to impose on them.

The bodies of the surgeon and five other officers have been recovered, and fourteen officers have been admitted to the hospital. The port is filled with relatives of the dead, and many pathetic scenes are witnessed. Identification in some cases can only be established by articles found in the pockets of the victims' clothing.

Admiral Togo has hoisted his flag on another ship.

PEACE CONGRESS

SESSIONS OPENED AT LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND.

Lucerne, Switzerland, Sept. 19.—The universal peace congress began its sessions to-day in the theatre of Kursaal, with 240 delegates in attendance.

M. Comtesse, a member of the Swiss Government, was elected honorary chairman and delivered the opening address. He outlined the progress of the pacific movement, pointing out, however, amid applause the necessity for safeguarding the patriotic idea and providing for the national defence.

Frederic Passy, formerly a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, on behalf of France, also spoke in favor of a world-wide peace.

Franklin Trueblood, of Boston, read the report of the American delegates, who represent a proposition analogous to that recently adopted by the inter-parliamentary congress at Brussels, favoring a second conference at The Hague for the purpose of drawing up an international arbitration treaty, and favoring periodical congresses for the discussion of questions relating to the limitation or reduction of armaments and the protection of neutral commerce against belligerents.

A Chinese delegate evoked applause by protesting against European military designs against China, where, he said, peaceful ideas prevail.

The opening session was devoted mainly to organization. Elie Ducommun, of Berne, was unanimously elected president of the congress. The delegates later attended a thanksgiving service at St. Mark's Church, and to-night were entertained by the municipality at the Town Hall.

DENMARK AND FRANCE

ARBITRATION TREATY SIGNED ON SEPT. 15.

Copenhagen, Sept. 19.—An arbitration treaty between Denmark and France was signed on Sept. 15.

PERSIAN WORKMEN

Fifteen Thousand Expelled From Baku Oil Region

ONE PASSENGER ON RAILWAY TRAIN KILLED AND FIFTY-THREE WOUNDED BY A ROBBER BAND.

Baku, Sept. 22.—Fifteen thousand Persian workmen have been expelled from the oil regions and a similar number are to follow them soon. Russians and Armenians are also leaving in large numbers. Lack of labor is likely to render the resumption of work difficult.

Bands of robbers continue to attack the trains, firing upon the passengers in them. In one case fifty-three of the passengers were wounded and one was killed. The robbers endeavored to capture the trains, but a party of Cossacks dispersed them.

The water supply of Baku has been suspended. The members of the municipal government, the doctors and the engineers have fled. Two battalions of infantry, two sotnias of Cossacks, a battery of artillery and a party of chasseur have been ordered here.

REVOLT AT NIJNI NOVGOROD.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—It is reported that a serious revolt has begun in Nijni Novgorod.

HAVANA DISORDERS

Member of Cuban Congress Killed in Political Row

CHIEF OF POLICE ALSO SHOT—DYNAMITE BOMBS FOUND.

Havana, Sept. 22.—Official despatches received to-day from Cienfuegos announced the killing of Congressman Enrique Villuendas, leader of the Liberal party, and the most able orator in the Lower House, and the chief of police of Cienfuegos, during a conflict between the two political parties, the Liberals and Moderates.

The government advises say the police had information that within the hotel in which Villuendas resided a quantity of arms had been deposited, and they went to investigate. As the police ascended the stairs they were met by a party of Liberals, who fired on them, killing Chief of Police Illance. The police returned the fire, killing Villuendas and wounding several others.

A despatch to the Associated Press from Cienfuegos says that six persons were killed and twenty-five wounded.

Government despatches say that besides Congressman Villuendas and Chief of Police Illance, two policemen were killed and several policemen and civilians were wounded. Rural guards surrounded the entire block in which the Hotel Suizo, the scene of the affray, is situated.

One telegram says that Villuendas fired the shot which killed the chief of police, while, according to another telegram, the shot was fired by Joseph Fernandez, a Liberal, who has been arrested.

A search of the hotel revealed two dynamite bombs in the room occupied by Villuendas. The police, in searching the hotel, were carrying out the order of a judge, who was informed that explosives were hidden there.

The government has received this telegram from Senator Frias:—

'While in Cienfuegos at present the forces are keeping order, every precaution is needed, as there is danger of assault. I recommend that the authorities prevent the entrance into Cienfuegos of probable trouble-makers, who are liable to invade the city. There are fears of dynamite bomb throwing.'

Acting on the advice of Senator Frias, the government to-night sent a train of five cars, loaded with rural guards, most of whom are destined for Cienfuegos, while the others will be distributed in Matanzas and Santa Clara, where advice received by the government indicate serious trouble may occur at any time. The train also carries artillery, and the troops are supplied with 13,000 rounds of ammunition.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA

THE LATTER WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO MAKE A SCAPEGOAT OF M. TAIGNY.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The offensive attitude of Venezuela towards M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires at Caracas, has aroused indignation in official quarters here. Although the ministry has not yet taken definite action, it is said in the highest quarters that M. Rouvier, the French premier, undoubtedly will demand that Venezuela disavow the offensive action and adopt a course conformable with the usual courtesies of diplomatic intercourse. The Venezuelan authorities are now seeking to show that their action was directed against M. Taigny personally, and not against the French Government, but the officials here do not accept the distinction between M. Taigny's personal and his official capacity. He has high standing at the Foreign Office, where he recently served, and also aided M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, during the most delicate phases of the Spanish war negotiations. Therefore, there is no intention here to permit Venezuela to make a scapegoat of him.

FIRE IN INDIA

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

Lahore, Sept. 20.—News has been received here of the destruction by fire of 1,000 houses at Baramulla, in the Cashmere district.

Advertisements.

It is So Easy to Cure Yourself of CONSTIPATION. Fruit-a-tives will do it—surely and quickly. We say so—as do people you may know who have been cured of biliousness, headaches and constipation. Here is the experience of one who tried these wonderful Fruit Liver Tablets:—

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE GEORGE CURE. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In your issue of Sept. 12 you have an article on 'The George Cure,' in which you say: 'To say that a certain economic system is going to abolish poverty and extirpate pauperism is to ignore the whole moral law, and to relax the more bracing virtues.'

use,' said he, 'to say that they were lazy and wouldn't work, for no man with a lazy bone in his body would ever pack across the mountains.' A rumor came to the camp that there was good washing at Nome, and so he and a number of others went there, only to find that six or seven men held all the available land, and though not a tithe of it was being worked, it was held out of use. Wages soon fell from \$10 to \$3 a day, though it cost \$5 to live. Fully 3,000 men were idle.

We can abolish privilege. We can make men freer, and in an atmosphere of justice and freedom I venture to say we shall have cleaner and truer men. As for the 'struggle between capital and labor,' must it not continue as long as masters and men alike ignore the common enemy which locks up opportunities on the one hand and takes 'all that the traffic will bear' on the other.

MILTON'S PROSE. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In a late number of the 'Weekly Witness,' I find this statement in relation to the prose works of John Milton: 'We do not read them nowadays for anything but the superb music of his language.'

THE ST. LOUIS RIOTS. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—As I was reading last evening in the 'Witness' the very appropriate remarks made by the 'True Witness' regarding the terrible riot which took place during the meetings of the Salvation Army people were holding at the Annex, I thought that something more ought to be said.

enburb system which has produced drunkenness, but the fact that the system has not been sufficiently applied. To the extent of its application it has been a conspicuous success, and the proof of this is that since the introduction of the system the sale of brandy in Gothenburg has been reduced per capita by nearly 50 percent, which is surely a very remarkable achievement. But for the reason already mentioned, the original Gothenburg system at Gothenburg suffers from a grave (though remediable) defect, and Mr. Huxtable is therefore quite incorrect in supposing that the public-house trust system is 'much the same thing.'

AMUNICA. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Is it not a little singular that a self-respecting people, as are the dwellers in the United States of North America, should persist in calling themselves Americans?

SUGGESTOR. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Thank you for the space given my letter last week on alcohol in patent medicines and for your wise editorial on the subject. You will remember that no names were mentioned, but two days after I received from the Dominion agent of one of the medicines spoken of a letter saying, 'I regret the short-sightedness of the W. C. T. U., especially yourself and the secretary (he does not specify which of the dozen or more secretaries in Montreal he means) of this body, and hope you both will be forgiven for causing poor, weak, unfortunate people who are addicted to strong drink to use our remedy as a beverage instead of a valuable medicine, which it only is.'

ALCOHOL IN PATENT MEDICINES. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Thank you for the space given my letter last week on alcohol in patent medicines and for your wise editorial on the subject. You will remember that no names were mentioned, but two days after I received from the Dominion agent of one of the medicines spoken of a letter saying, 'I regret the short-sightedness of the W. C. T. U., especially yourself and the secretary (he does not specify which of the dozen or more secretaries in Montreal he means) of this body, and hope you both will be forgiven for causing poor, weak, unfortunate people who are addicted to strong drink to use our remedy as a beverage instead of a valuable medicine, which it only is.'

sale of such a concoction, who boasts that he sells it by the carload, 'hoping the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be forgiven for letting the too easily fooled public know the truth!' CHRISTIAN RICHARDSON, Supt. Non-Alcoholic Medication, Hochelaga Co. W. C. T. U. Sept. 22, 1905.

THE FAMINE IN EAST AFRICA. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Many of your readers will recall that about five years ago, through the medium of the 'Witness,' a fund for famine-stricken sufferers in British East Africa was raised, which money was used by the missionaries of the Africa Inland Mission in saving the lives of many starving human beings.

AMUNICA. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Is it not a little singular that a self-respecting people, as are the dwellers in the United States of North America, should persist in calling themselves Americans? Of course, in one sense, they have a perfect right to do so, as have all persons living on this continent.

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SECRETARY. Africa Inland Mission. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—We have received through our press agency, a copy of your very interesting article on 'Permanent city paving,' in your issue of Aug. 26 last. As you very properly emphasize the verdict in the cities of England has long been given in favor of wood pavement—its noiselessness as compared with granite, and the firm foothold it gives for the horses, as compared with asphalt, being among the principal inducements for its adoption.

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nated with a solution of sugar, or in the case of paving woods of sugar refuse, which by some hitherto unexplained chemical change, takes a form indistinguishable from that of the wood fibre itself and by thus building up the cellular tissues, the tensile strength of the wood is increased, and its liability to shrink and expand under varying atmospheric conditions is materially reduced with a correspondingly lessened capacity for absorption of moisture in any form.

BRITISH NEWS. ENGLISH. A Dawlish (Devon) gardener has grown 80 pounds of potatoes from a single tuber. A buff Orpington cockerel sold for forty pounds—a record price for a fowl bred in England. An aristocratic-looking man, the grandson of a duke, is selling matches in London, in very shabby clothes.

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112 WOMAN'S FALL SUITS \$4.50. Ladies' Wear. Suits to \$15.00, jackets, blouses, dresses and hats at manufacturers' prices. Order and Postage to You. THE BOSTON STORE CO., London, Canada.

though the weather was fine the captain declared on his return that he never before in thirty-six years' experience had he encountered such a series of squalls.

The presence of hatless women in the Canterbury Cathedral was brought recently to the attention of the chapter of the cathedral, who decided that this departure from the rule laid down by St. Paul was not to be tolerated.

A freehold estate, comprising 740 acres, within forty miles of London, has been presented to the Church Army for use in connection with the labor colonies scheme formulated by the Rev. W. Carleton, honorary chief secretary of the Church Army.

Macclesfield, once the centre of the silk trade, but now a town with many empty mills, is buoyed with a hope of renewed prosperity. A syndicate has visited the place, and intimated its project of erecting three large cotton mills, which would mean the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds and the employment of many hundreds of workpeople.

At an inquest on a child of four months at Edmonton death was said to be due to starvation. The mother stated that the father, a Socialist, who was out of work, declined to seek parish relief because he would lose his vote.

A Pimlico aeronaut, who was prevented by the police from attempting to fly from Westminster Bridge along the Thames on his bird-like flying machine, made an attempt over a lake at Wembley Park.

The Cycling Tourists' Club's 'Danger' board at the top of Henley hill is overgrown, and the warning almost obliterated. A smart business firm has been quick to recognize its chance, and at the foot of the hill you may read this notice, clear and large: 'Funerals cheaply and completely furnished.'

During the past twelve months 1,418,644 volumes have been issued at the free libraries of Birmingham, and of these 600,942 were works of fiction.

A colony for women on Tolstoy principles—the principle of the simple life—has been founded in Sussex. The women who join it are required to give an undertaking to obey the rules. There are hours for work and hours for silence. No servants are kept, and, therefore, all the women who join it have to do their own work as well as to assist in nursing the children who are to be taken in charge by the board and lodging in one guinea, and ladies who join the settlement are free to leave when they please.

The first volumes of the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic has been issued. Among the proposals submitted to the commission by the advisory board of engineers for remedying the defects at present experienced was one for the construction of two main avenues through London, one running west and east, and the other north and south.

Mr. Francis Fox, an eminent London engineer, has visited Ayr and inspected the old bridge. He is to report on the possibility of preserving the old fabric.

A sunfish captured off the Aberdeenshire coast, which was on exhibition in London, weighed two and a half hundredweight and measured six feet from fin to fin.

A fast goods train ran into a horse and cart at Longmidway level crossing, near Dunbar. The cart was smashed to pieces and the horse instantly killed, but the driver, who was hurled some distance, escaped with a few cuts.

The bagpipe is now being introduced into the navy. That well-known Scot, Lord Walter Kerr, was the innovator. Several battleships are equipped with bagpipes, while a trio are attached to the Royal Naval Barracks at Portsmouth.

In the wild country at the entrance to Loch Long, in a cottage, at one time a favorite place of retirement for the late Charles Bradlaugh, there lives a patriarch of a hundred and five years, who is extremely active, and recently has been busily employed in haymaking.

By the death which occurred rather suddenly of Mrs. Patience, wife of Mr. John Patience, senior deacon of Avon Congregational Church, a link with a somewhat romantic past has been severed.

some unburnt powder, the charge not having fully exploded. While he was endeavoring to extract the powder it exploded, with fatal results. The shell, weighing about twenty-two pounds, was blown against his chest, striking him in the vicinity of the heart. His left hand and arm were shattered, but the body was not seriously mutilated.

A Scottish writer, complaining of the way Scotland is being shut up, says: 'In 1883 the total acreage of deer forests in the six Highland crofter counties was 1,710,000 acres; in 1898 that acreage had swollen to 2,310,000 and a newly issued parliamentary return gives the present acreage at almost three million acres, or over three hundred and thirty domains of the extent of Glasgow's new reservation. The Blackmount deer forest in Argyshire extends over eighty thousand acres.'

Some weeks ago as two Lochaber men were engaged fishing on Loch Linne, one of the lines was observed to become suddenly taut, and the fishers speculated for a time as to what species of the finny tribe had fallen a victim to the bait. By careful manipulation the catch was at length brought to the surface, when it turned out to be a young seal, measuring between two and three feet long. Some manoeuvring was necessary ere it was landed, but that was successfully accomplished.

A screw steamer of 5,000 tons, which was being launched from the yard of Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Whiteinch, stuck fast when about two-thirds down the launching ways, and half a dozen tugs failed to move her. The vessel, which was named the 'Vancouver,' has been built to the order of Messrs. Gow, Harrison & Co., Glasgow. She was floated about half-past nine at night, and was towed to Finnieston quay, where she will receive her engines. The cause of the mishap is believed to have been a slight subsidence of the river bank.

The Rev. William Stephen is engaged on a history of the borough and parish of Inverkeithing, and in the course of his researches has come across some curious and interesting facts regarding the district. Under his supervision excavations are being conducted in the burying-ground attached to the Parish Church for the purpose of gaining first hand information regarding the predecessors of the present building. At a depth varying from one to five feet the foundations of the chancel, the walls of the church and buttresses have been found.

The oldest church at Inverkeithing would probably be the Celtic, built of wood. That which followed was the one bequeathed to Dunfermline Abbey in 1139, built in the Norman style of architecture, which prevailed at that time. The discovery which has been made at present points to the successor of the Norman structure and seems to indicate 13th century work, and is probably Gothic, although more of the foundations will have to be unearthed in order to pronounce definitely as to the style of architecture. Part of the walls are of the pre-Reformation period, and the upper portions were rebuilt in 1825, when the western portion of the church was destroyed by fire.

IRELAND. The Irish language is now being taught in 3,500 schools in Ireland. At Derry the coffin of a factory girl was carried through the streets by relays of young women to the cemetery.

During the hearing of a case at the Belfast Police Court in which a man was charged with having threatened his wife, it was stated that there were ten people in one house, and only two beds for them all.

During the past few days serious circulars have been circulated through Newry and district. A great many of them were pushed under the doors of the people or put through the letter boxes early in the morning.

Motorists in parliament are much elated at one feature of the report of the Local Government Board for Ireland, which was lately presented to parliament. The report states that, although Ireland is a popular resort with motorists, there are few complaints of excessive speed or dangerous driving, and that hardly any legal proceedings have been necessary under the Motor Acts.

The Marquis of Sligo intimated to the Western Sports Committee that as their sports were to be held under the rules of the Gaelic Athletic Association, which exclude the Constabulary, Army and Navy from its competitions, he must withdraw his permission to their being held in his demesne. The committee procured another field for the purpose.

Whilst workmen were engaged in making a sewer through Abbey Yard, Newry, they turned up a large number of human bones, amongst which were a few skulls. Along the sides of the trench can also be seen quantities of bones of a similar kind. The place was once the burying ground of the Cistercians four hundred years ago. The bones have been re-interred.

A high gale lately was felt in the highest degree on Shankill road, Belfast. The early morning people living in the neighborhood were alarmed by a terrific crash, and a rush being made into the street found a building had been demolished. The rear of a pattern shop was open and thus exposed to the full force of the gale, and the wind lifted the roof clean away, hurled down the walls, and left practically nothing but the foundations standing. No one was injured though several had narrow escapes.

The Meritorious Service Medal was publicly presented to Mr. Bernard Kilkeary, one of the few survivors of the wreck of the 'Birkenhead,' at Dunganon. Mr. Kilkeary belonged to the 43rd Rifles, and was energetic in saving a number of women and children from the wreck. The medal, which carries with it an annuity of ten pounds, was presented in the presence of the Mid-Ulster and Royal Garrison Artillery, by Captain Walker, R.A., the adjutant. The 'Birkenhead' was the famous troopship which struck on a rock off Simon's Bay, South

Africa, in 1852. Out of 638 persons on board only 184 were saved. A little boy named Stephen Thomas Graham, aged four and a half years, died in the Meath Hospital from the effects of burns accidentally received on Wednesday last at the residence of his parents, 5 Church Lane. It appeared that the deceased and other children were left at home in the absence of the father and mother. One of them ignited paper to light a pipe of a cigarette which the deceased child had in his mouth. The burning paper was then thrown on the floor, and the child sitting near it had his clothes set on fire. He was extensively burned about the chest, arms and face, and died from the effects of the injuries.

A portion of the machinery for the proposed Donegal gold mine has arrived in Derry, and been conveyed to the site of the mine at Glentogher. It is thus evident that operations are to be proceeded with at once. The miners' lamps necessary have arrived, and during the past few days men with these lamps have proceeded underground through the leads which exist from the previous silver mining operations. The prospecting party set to work immediately, and as soon as possible all the men necessary will get work. Expert opinion goes to prove that there is good ground for sanguine hope of a good yield. It has been suggested that the yield will be two ounces to the ton, but even with less it should guarantee a rich yield.

THE INCOMPARABLE ONE. SERMON BY THE REV. J. A. GORDON, D.D., OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, MONTREAL. (Preached in Camden Road Baptist Church, London, England, on Sunday morning, July 16, in connection with the Baptist World Congress. Stenographically reported and published in 'The Christian World Pulpit.' Revised for the 'Witness'.)

Text.—'The officers answered, Never man spake like this man.'—John vii., 46.

It is universally admitted that there is nothing that is much more agreeable, pleasant or welcome to man than light; yet I have been recently ushered into an apartment in which all the window shades were drawn and the eyes of the occupants securely bandaged in order that they might be protected from the pains and discomforts of light. To these light was one of the most disturbing and distressing elements in their experience. The explanation is that this was a department in one of our hospitals where the inmates were treated for diseased eyes. Their discomfort did not arise from any inherent fault in the light, but from the diseased or abnormal condition of their sight.

Jesus Christ, who is the 'Light of the World,' has always been an element of disturbance, friction and confusion in this sinful world. The reason is not that there is anything objectionable in him, any more than there is in a pure beam of light from the sun in the heavens. The trouble always has been, and is now, in the unregenerate hearts of men.

A very striking illustration of the thought I have in mind and which I wish to convey to you, is found in the incident from which I have chosen my text. The teaching of our Lord was objectionable to, and greatly disturbed, those in authority, and in order to silence him they detailed officers of the law that they might arrest him. This commission these officers proceeded to execute, but in due time they returned without the prisoner, and as the explanation of their failure they had this record made: 'Never man spake like this man.' That was all the reason they could give or apology they could make for the non-performance of the duty assigned them. The excuse which such men give for their non-performance of work committed to them may or may not accord with the facts. In this case, however, these officers gave expression to a more profound, far-reaching and significant fact than they themselves had any conception of—a truth which nineteen centuries of close investigation has universally confirmed. Jesus Christ stands alone as no great man has ever stood before nor since. Others stand related to each other as stars in a constellation, some greater and some lesser, but all kindred. In this great World Congress we recognize that in our denomination we have great men and we have men that are not quite so great; like the stars in the heaven, they are all kindred, while some are more brilliant than others. Jesus Christ does not stand as one of a kind superior in greatness and brilliancy. He stands all alone, unique in the universe of God; in a class all by himself, different from the prophets who predicted him and from the apostles who testified of him. His greatness is not that of degree, but of kind. He is the Incomparable One. This the officers recognized and asserted and the history of the world but makes this plainer as the decades, centuries and millenniums are passing along.

HIS INCOMPARABLE KNOWLEDGE. Let me notice, in the first place, that never man spake with the same knowledge of the truth as did Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Great Teacher. As a preacher and teacher of truth never man spake like him. Never man understood the task that was given to him by this great teacher who came from God. Never man spake with such profound, clear and crystalline knowledge and conviction as Jesus Christ the Lord. The question of sin and its far-reaching consequences and redemption in all its comprehensiveness occupied his thought and attention. He fully understood that redemption meant a great deal more than the salvation of a man's soul from hell. He recognized that it meant the redemption of every power, of every faculty of

body and soul from the consequences of sin, and the presentation of man in the fulness and all roundedness of perfect character, without spot or wrinkle, into the presence of God with exceeding joy. He saw how much was involved in the question of redemption; he understood how

'Sin with its harsh din Grated against nature's chime, And marred the fair music Which all creatures make to their great Lord.'

He fully realized the consequence of transgression and as fully recognized the possibility of humanity through the redemption which was in his blood. Great men have spoken in the past, and great men are speaking to-day on subjects of profound interest and vital importance, but their knowledge of any complex subject is but partial at best. Concerning such the words of the apostle are true: 'We know in part; we prophesy in part.' Life's thoughts and problems are very much like the prize puzzles which the children find so difficult to piece together in order that the riddle may be solved and the completeness of the whole may appear. Even so in our grappling with the truths of life and our efforts to discover the truth of things we are frequently compelled to recognize and own that we, too, know but in part, that we have apprehended but fragments, that we do not always put these fragments in their right relation to one another, and so have failed to discover the full-orbed truth concerning any important subject.

But Jesus Christ is the truth, and as such he is master of truth in every relation, in every circumstance and pertaining to every conceivable subject. In him we have the fulness of light. As the different primary colors meet and blend together, and thus produce the white light, even so in him the various fragments of knowledge and rays of light find their proper relation and completion.

'All the light of sacred story Gathers round his head sublime.'

Furthermore, never man spake with the same knowledge of mankind. Did you ever teach? If so, it is rather strange if you have not discovered that the mastery of the subject you are trying to teach is not less than one-half of the problem that confronts you. The greater and more difficult problem is the mastery of the minds into which you wish to convey the truth that you have already mastered. You must not only master the truth that you wish to inculcate, which in itself is difficult, but you must also master the mind of the pupil whom you wish to instruct. This is the greatest problem of all.

Jesus Christ stands out in the world without a peer in that particular regard. He needs not that any should teach him what is in man. He knows the sacred, secret latch upon which he can place his finger and cause the door of every human heart to swing wide open. He knows how to enter and convey his own divine truth as no teacher that has trodden God's earth has ever known.

So, then, his knowledge, not only of the truth that he wishes to make plain and clear, but his knowledge of human hearts and human intellects—of humanity as such—is without compare in this world, and so 'never man spake like this man.'

He is not only the Great Teacher, the master of truth and mind, but he is the truth itself. Time and experience but verified the truth of his claim when he said, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life.' His words and deeds were but unadulterated streams gushing forth from the unadulterated fountain of truth, carrying its own purity, power and helplessness everywhere. We do not fully appreciate the depth of significance that there is in the simple statement of the apostle: 'The truth as it is in Jesus.' The simple and natural expression of himself was the expression of the truth, 'Never man spake like this man.'

HIS INCOMPARABLE MESSAGE. Many important messages have been delivered to the race. The great discoverers, scientists, philosophers, poets and prophets of the world have delivered marvellous and magnificent messages that have contributed greatly to the betterment of humanity and to the glory of God. But this message of Jesus Christ exceeds all other messages, as spirit exceeds in grandeur the body that perishes; as eternity exceeds time; as the gospel of salvation, with its redemption, its regeneration, and its constant support exceeds the law with its manifestation and condemnation of sin, guilt and human helplessness; so the message of Jesus Christ exceeds all other messages that He who has made this world in my Father; that the Holy Spirit, who brooded over darkness and death and brought forth light and life, can brood over my heart and flood my soul with light and the confidence that I am a child of God; though a prodigal child that I can at Calvary meet the offended Father in peace and love—the message of forgiveness through his blood, with all the redemption, restoration and reunion which that involves, enabling every penitent soul to enjoy in the highest plane the experience of the returned prodigal and hear the voice of the Father in his own soul, 'This my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found.' There is no message that can be compared with that of redemption for the race through the blood of the everlasting covenant, regeneration by the Spirit and complete restoration which will enable us to sing that in which the very angels cannot fully join us: 'Thou hast redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation; and hast made us unto our God kings and priests.' This is the great message of Jesus Christ, made infinitely precious because back of it all is the message of immortality which He has brought to light by the gospel.

He exceeds all other great messengers in being not only the messenger, but the message as well. He is God's gracious answer to every anxious inquiry of the human soul. In answer to the questions that are deep down in human hearts and that are struggling for expression, like—

'An infant crying in the night, An infant crying for the light, With no language but a cry.

God has flung out in the unresponsive vacancy and coldness of the world the cradle and the cross of Jesus Christ. Ah, yes! Jesus Christ stands without a peer because he responds to the deepest yearnings and cries of humanity—the cry for light, the cry for forgiveness, the cry for redemption, the cry for liberty. Jesus Christ is God's complete and satisfying answer to the questions and needs of men. 'Never man spake like this man.'

THE INCOMPARABLE CLEARNESS OF HIS TEACHING. Never man conveyed thoughts so profound in words so simple and plain as did this great teacher. His words are so simple and sentences so complete that one hardly needs either dictionary or grammar to enable him clearly to understand His statements concerning the truth of God. The words of other teachers with reference to great and profound subjects are generally technical, vague and obscure to the ordinary mind. If one is to follow their discourses with any degree of satisfaction he must necessarily have by his side a dictionary of technical terms. But the words of Jesus Christ come to us like beams of light. It makes little difference to what clime or country one belongs; the words of the Son of God find response in every heart and are apprehended by every mind.

Four things are essential to clearness and these were characteristics of His teaching. Let me state these as briefly as I possibly can: First, a thorough understanding of the subject in hand. One can never make anything clear to another if it is not clear to himself. Never man mastered the great subject of human redemption and all the problems involved in this marvellous transformation that will come to human lives through the redeeming love of God as did Jesus Christ, His Son.

Second, simplicity in the words used to convey an idea to the mind of the hearer or pupil. In reading the New Testament one cannot fail to be struck with this characteristic in the teaching of Jesus Christ concerning the profoundest subject that has ever engaged human thought. His words are so simple and clear that 'the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err.' Never did man speak of subjects so profound in words so simple and plain as did He.

Third, brevity of statement. This is as essential to clearness as is simplicity of words. Just think of the brevity of the statements of Jesus Christ as he unfolds essential principles. There are hundreds and thousands of laws, enactments and comments upon the Old Testament by the religious authorities of the past, but Jesus Christ sweeps all these aside, as one with brush in hand would sweep aside cobwebs that hid from view a beautiful picture, by such words as these: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.' How brief the definition of these essential principles! How simply sublime and sublimely simple! These two simple principles are the organizing thought of the kingdom of God that will adjust all the relations of social life and regenerate the world.

Fourth, appropriateness of imagery used. How appropriate the imagery of Jesus Christ. Think of his parables as illustrating this fact—that of the sower, the fishers, the vine and the branches. These all carry their lessons upon their very frontlets, so that nobody can pass by them without knowing just what Jesus meant.

Never man spake with such clearness as he did. There is no opaqueness in the teaching of our Lord, but that which arises from the fact that the eyes of our souls are filled with the dust and ashes of corrupt lives. This is the only thing that obscures his words. 'Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.'

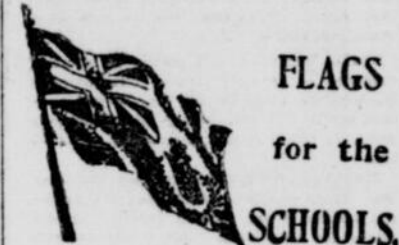
HIS INCOMPARABLE AUTHORITY. The teachings of Jesus Christ have been universally regarded as possessing a peculiar authority that characterized the teachings of none other. 'He spake as one having authority and not as the scribes.' This authority did not arise from the endorsement of the great leaders of thought or schools of his day, for he neither possessed nor appealed to any of these in order to give weight to his words. He spoke with that commanding assurance and conviction that grew out of positive knowledge of the truth which he inculcated and with a ring of certainty that is most refreshing in these days of doubt and hesitancy. He makes a claim which neither prophet preceding nor apostle succeeding has ever made—'all authority in heaven and on earth is given unto me.' In this statement he uses a peculiar and forcible word which expresses that his authority is not derived but is inherent in himself, as though he would say, 'I am not speaking as one who has learned or discovered but I am speaking as the incarnate truth, as being in myself the fountain of truth and power.' Such claims as he has made cannot be consistent with anything but his Deity. The claims for authority which he makes are not different in degree merely, but in kind, from those of all other religious teachers. These claims which Jesus Christ makes for himself are altogether inconsistent with simple humanity or with the Christian graces in man, of which he is regarded as the perfect illustration and embodiment. Some admit that Jesus Christ was a great man; that there never lived a man so pure and holy nor so great and wise a teacher as he, but his Divinity they doubt and strongly repudiate. Do these ever for a moment consider how very inconsistent with the Christian graces in any mere human being are these claims which Jesus Christ makes for himself? What are these Christian graces? Are they not modesty, self-effacement, self-abnegation? Imagine on the lips of prophets or apostles such claims as these: 'I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me'; 'I am the vine, ye are the branches; without me ye can do nothing.' Such egotism would at once stamp a mere human being as utterly devoid of the graces that adorn the Christian character. These claims of Jesus Christ, while positively antagonistic to the

Christian graces in man as such, are perfectly and only consistent with his Divinity and with the fact that there is no spiritual blessing which can come to the soul but through him. While these fit with ill grace upon any mere human teacher, they crown Jesus Christ's Divinity with glory and give to us some solid ground upon which we can rest our faith when we believe in him as the Son of God and the Saviour of men.

Now, in conclusion, let me say that, if this Bible be true, if the words of him who spake as never man spake are to be accepted as truth, our eternal destiny is to be determined by our relation to him. 'He that believeth on the Son hath eternal life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him.' There is no denying the fact that sin has put man out of fellowship with God and out of harmony with all nature.

The question of greatest moment, then, is, can this lost harmony ever be restored? If so, how? The good news to the world is that this harmony can be restored through Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who is the concert pitch of the universe. If we, through the light of the Word of truth and aid of the Spirit of God, catch his tone in our hearts we shall have a world of peace and of good will, a heaven begun on earth and continued throughout the endless ages.

There is nothing in God's universe so intensely personal as our relation to Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord. All the loftiest motives that possibly can appeal to the highest and best in man, all the sacred influences of heaven and earth urge us to an immediate, personal, intelligent settlement of the question of our eternal salvation. Let us, then, in this supremely important issue, give heed to him who spake as never man spake.



FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

OUR OFFER EXTENDED

POINTS OF INTEREST IN OUR MAIL-BAG.

While a large number of schools are already enjoying the reward of their work under the 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer, a good many others have intimated their inability to elose with it at once, though eager to get a flag if possible. We have, therefore, extended our offer, as will have been intimated. November 1, 1905, is the date we have now set for this extension, by which time we think most schools will be able to secure their flags if they really mean business.

We are constantly in receipt of most interesting letters from schools concerned in this flag movement. In one case the new flag was to be the means of a renovation of the schoolhouse. In many cases the trustees have promptly and cheerfully supplied the pole needed for the new flag, or have freshly painted the poles already placed, but never yet graded by the nation's emblem. This is all as it should be, and we are glad to have had a share in thus commending the schoolhouse and its needs to the deeper interests of the community.

One school was working for a small flag. We supposed it was for themselves, but it turned out they had already a flag, but no pole, and the new flag to be sold to help pay for the pole! Eventually this school chose books for their library instead of a flag, and we have no doubt that their enthusiastic work has already roused the neighborhood to give them the pole they so well deserved.

In another western district, where settlers are few and these mostly new immigrants, where much of the land is in the hands of speculators, and school funds are low, the secretary-treasurer of the board is working away quietly, getting a subscription here and a subscription there, steadily nearing the goal for a fine three-yard flag.

In still another district, near the Pacific coast, an old gentleman whose great-grandchildren are already of Sunday-school age, is at work stirring up the school and helping them along towards their flag.

These are but a few of the many interesting cases our flag mail contains. Our Flag Department is glad to deal with any school or person wanting one of these fine flags, and will try to meet any special circumstances that may exist. It does not close for vacation, but is ready to give prompt attention to any schools that wish to utilize their holiday in winning a fine flag for the early autumn. If the teacher has already left for other parts, some of the older pupils, or a trustee, could set the thing going. The large shipments of flags recently received from Britain gives us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will repay the extra effort put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating from a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements.

Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE. DAILY WITNESS, \$3.00. WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.00. WORLD WIDE, \$1.50. NORTHERN MESSENGER, 60 cents.

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS.

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount. In the case of Renewal subscription \$3 1-3 off the regular annual rates.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications to the same address Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth \$4.90 for \$3.90. Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth \$2.90 for 2.50.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs) excepted Newfoundland, Great Britain, Transvaal, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahamas Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, also to the United States, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Jamaica, Trinidad.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion. Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale, can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. Employment Wanted Situations Vacant, etc., 15c per insertion, up to 10 words. Money must accompany order.

Births and Deaths, 20c per insertion; Marriages 10c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line. State measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS.—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province. REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: \$2.00 or under 3c; \$2.50 to \$5.00, 4c; \$5.00 to \$10.00, 5c. Express Money Orders are issued up to \$5.00 for 5c; \$5 to \$50, 6c; \$50 to \$100, 8c.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers. 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

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.

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Post-Office countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.

Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 80 cents each.

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

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

SEPTEMBER, 1905

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.

YUKON MAIL SERVICE.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The Post-Office Department has issued a circular announcing that the season of restricted mails for the Yukon commences on Oct. 1. After that date only letters and cards are guaranteed delivery.

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, SEPTEMBER 26, 1905.

Apart from some early declarations on behalf of religious liberty it is possible that the only two important acts of the Czar of Russia which have been his very own, and have spoken the feelings of his own heart, have been his first and second calling of a peace conference. The first conference did a great deal of good; the second will do a great deal. It is a high honor to be able to claim the initiation of the movement, as the Czar certainly can, and his jealousy is excusable when President Roosevelt took occasion at the height of the Russo-Japanese war to transfer the wreath of olive to his own brow.

The inaugural celebration of the birth of the new province of Alberta took place at Edmonton, on Sept. 1, and the celebrations of the Saskatchewan province took place at Regina, on Sept. 4. Curiously enough, between those two dates, on Sept. 3, to wit, the battleship 'Dominion,' a vessel of fifteen thousand tons, broke loose from her moorings at North Corner, Portsmouth Harbor, and drifted down, striking among other vessels, the King's yacht 'Alberta,' on the starboard quarter, staving in her bulwarks and injuring her paddles. Finally, this unconscionable 'Dominion' headed for the Gosport shore and grounded on a mud bank. Here is a fine chance both for the lover of coincidences and the student of omens, if there be any such to-day. Once upon a time such an opportunity would have been eagerly seized upon and much would have been made of it. Parallels would have been drawn, as, for example, the Dominion of Canada ran down the province of Alberta, she stove in her bulwarks by depriving her of the management of her public lands, and injured her paddles (or progress) by forcing upon her separate schools.

It is to be hoped that the erection of the new provinces does not mean any diminution in the sense of good government which the presence of the North-West Mounted Police inspired. We have it from a Kansas source that one of the chief of the considerations that have tempted people to leave that region for the Canadian prairies was the feeling of safety for person and property under the Canadian Government, and the lack of that assurance at home. The difference between the two regions in that respect has on all sides been accredited to the admirable behavior and traditions of this splendid police force. The organization of the provinces will have the effect of withdrawing it from them. It is to be hoped that the provinces will take immediate steps to preserve the difference between Canada and the dominions of

Lynch. The people of the Province of Quebec have always been noted for their law-abiding character, which has unfortunately led to an almost complete absence of police protection in rural parts. Our suburban roads are more or less terrorized by tramps, especially those where the women and children of summer dwellers are for the most part alone. In some cases, so far as appears, nobody is more afraid than the local constables, a circumstance which brings small credit or advantage to the parishes which thus fail to fulfil a primary municipal duty. The let alone system, which can be tolerated among a peaceful people, has not been found sufficient in frontier states which are the meeting place of untutored races and of the subordinate of our own; and it may be well to make sure, at once, that the new form of government in Alberta and Saskatchewan shall be government which governs.

By renewing the fortifications on the Bosphorus, the Sultan has given umbrage to Russia. These defences have remained until a recent date in about the same condition they were in at the time of the Crimean war, antiquated in construction and mounted with obsolete guns. Had the mutinous Russian battleship 'Kniaz Potemkin' sought to force its way through the straits, the forts could have offered no effective resistance. The big naval guns would have silenced them in no time. That possibility seems to have aroused the Sultan to a sense of his weakness at the northern gateway to his capital, and the victories of Japan gave him heart to reconstruct the forts at the risk of offending the only power that could regard such action as unfriendly. If self-defence against a neighbor who has made no secret of her intention to make herself mistress at Constantinople is unfriendly, the renewal of the fortifications on the Bosphorus is certainly open to that accusation. The burglar who intends robbing a man's house might just as reasonably object to the barring of doors, as for Russia to object to Turkey fortifying her frontier waterway. The Sultan may be a nuisance in Europe, and his system of government an abomination in Christian eyes, but he is no fool, and knows his latent strength as the foremost of Moslem rulers. He also knows that the contest for his patrimony is only deferred from year to year, but is sure to occur sooner or later, and it is only human foresight to prepare for the inevitable.

In anticipation of the termination of the existing agreement between the Pennsylvania coal miners and the operators on the first of next April, a convention of miners has been called to meet in December for the purpose of deciding what terms they will demand in making a new agreement. Mr. John Mitchell, their president, has already announced that they will demand an eight-hour day and recognition of the union as absolute conditions in any agreement that may be proposed. There are about one hundred and fifty thousand men and boys employed in and about the mines, and it is feared that, if their demand be not complied with, the greatest strike ever known will follow. There is a feeling among the miners, however, that there will be no trouble. The interests concerned in having the mines regularly worked are so vast that they believe the operators will rather accept their conditions than run the risk of greater evils. Experience in the working of the agreement brought about by President Roosevelt's intervention has shown that the operators have not lost anything by the concessions they made to the miners. They simply increased the price of coal, and consumers everywhere paid the difference. This they are expected to do again. There indeed seems to be nothing to prevent this going on indefinitely. There may be some haggling over details, but if the coal owners are not going to lose they will easily come to terms. Even if an agreement should be reached through arbitration, the miners are sure to obtain a substantial advantage, for which the consuming public will have to pay. A considerable increase in the price of anthracite coal may, therefore, be expected to take place after the first of next April.

The government made haste to guarantee the bonds of the Parent, or Quebec, Bridge last year, and now a despatch from Ottawa is authority for the statement that the government is going to buy it outright. We are informed that the Transcontinental Railway Commission, of which Mr. Parent is chairman, is going to Quebec to inspect the bridge of which Mr. Parent is president. At least, he is president of the company which owns the bridge and its approaches, though it is constructing them practically and almost entirely with public money. Mr. Parent, as already stated, goes to Quebec as chairman of a government commission to inspect a bridge of whose construction company he is president, in order practically to recommend its purchase by the government—an operation that will put many dollars into the pockets of this plural

official's friends, and presumably into his own. Plain ordinary people would, at least, have resigned the one position before accepting the other, but the Hon. Simon Napoleon Parent is not sensitive. He clings to position and patronage and requires to be prized away from them by force. The mere force of public opinion does not seem to disturb him a bit.

The yearly increase in the post-office savings banks was continuous from June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1904, the actual increase in that period being from \$21,738,648 to \$45,419,706, or nearly twenty-four million dollars. This year, however, a decrease is shown, as the balances due to depositors on the same date was only \$45,307,780. In what are called 'other government savings banks' there was also a slight decline, the balances having been \$16,738,774 last year, as compared with \$16,591,302 this year. The total decline is less than a quarter of a million dollars, it is true, but that there should be a decline at all during a period when the chartered banks and the special savings banks have materially increased such deposits is notable. The City & District and the Caisse d'Economie increased their deposits together by more than two millions during the same period, while the deposits of the public upon which the chartered banks pay interest increased from \$312,713,823 for July last year to \$336,505,877 for July this year, or an increase of nearly twenty-four million dollars. Such a showing is proof that the post-office savings bank is rather losing than gaining in popularity, and must cause some concern to the Postmaster-General and the Finance Minister. Presently, when the great railway works are in progress, and much money is needed, the pence of the people will be welcome in increasing ratio. The deposits in the post-office savings banks are practically, of course, a loan to the government at the low rate of three percent, and it is surprising that more has not been done to popularize these institutions. Even in 'slow, conservative England,' changes have been made so that the post-office savings banks less resemble a circumlocution office than they used to do. It is now possible there to draw out from the branch post-offices a limited amount without going through the long-drawn out process and ceremonies of communicating with London every time, and surely in Canada we should similarly simplify the process of withdrawal and other tedious formalities. Sir William Mullock and Mr. Fielding will no doubt concern themselves with this matter, now that the institution seems to be actually losing ground in public estimation.

The Yiddish press of the United States, whose policy it is to bring the power of that country to bear for the relief of the oppressed Jews in Russia, takes the ground that the spread of cholera in central Europe is the result of the policy of the Russian Government in herding the Jews into the provinces known as the Pale. Here are nearly six million people, constantly increasing their number, kept within certain restricted areas, and not even allowed in these to engage in any but a few of the most unremunerative employments. Overcrowding and poverty are the natural results. Where people live in cellars, at an average of four and five in one room, without drainage, use water from contaminated wells and are underfed, contagious diseases are bound to become epidemic. No passport regulations, nor any prohibition of immigration will keep these victims of tyranny from contact with the rest of the civilized world, and so they become a menace to all Europe as well as to America. The blame rests with the tyrant, not with his unhappy victims. The Jewish press holds that, Russian treatment of the Jews being a cause for the appearance and spread of cholera, the nations have a right to remonstrate with the government whose policy is responsible for the affliction. It does not take much thinking to realize how many causes nations might have for interference in each other's internal affairs if defective internal sanitation was one of them. It has to be admitted, however, that as the world draws nearer together—and every invention and development of this and the past century has been in the direction of increased intercourse—the responsibility of nations to each other increases.

By the death of Count de Brazza, France has lost the most able and successful of her African colonizers. In the jungles of the Dark Continent he worthily continued the traditions which have given undying fame to the gentlemen adventurers of France in Canada. He had the gift of conciliating and winning the respect and confidence of the natives. During the years of his extensive explorations he came to know them and, by his gentleness and perfect sincerity, established a reputation to which France is largely indebted for its possessions on the Congo. It is said of him that among later African explorers he was the only one whose track was not marked by blood and legacies of hatred

against the white man. The freedom of French West Africa from native wars is attributed to his influence. As agent of the government, he was always prompt to investigate and punish acts of cruelty to the natives, who regarded him as their friend and protector. Where others found difficulty and danger in travelling, his path was made easy and his progress safe. His last official act was the trial and punishment of colonial officers who had abused their power in dealing with the natives. France may well mourn his loss as that of an illustrious citizen. His name in full was Pierre Paul Francois Camille de Brazza, Count de Savorgnan, and he was born on a vessel in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro fifty-three years ago. He was naturalized as a Frenchman in 1874, when he was twenty-two years of age, and thereafter devoted his life to African exploration. In 1875 he was sent to explore the basin of the River Ogowe, in Western Africa. In 1879 he was leader of another expedition, sent out by the African Association of France, and he then founded the towns of Francheville and Brazzaville. In 1883 he was sent by the government to consolidate French authority, and afterwards he was appointed commissary-general of the new settlements. He was eminently the right man in the right place.

If what Mr. J. J. Hill, the famous railway magnate, says of industrial conditions in the United States is correct that country is fast approaching a point where a change in its fiscal system will cease to be a political question and become an absolute necessity. In an interview with a New York paper he said the manufacturers can no longer sell their goods in Canada at a profit and are crossing the line to build factories. There is a wall around the United States, he added, which makes the cost of production so high that its manufacturers have little opportunity in outside markets. These remarks carry the implication that the home market can no longer be relied upon to make good the losses incurred by slaughtering goods in foreign countries. Noting the vast increase of production in the United States, Mr. Hill was of opinion that there must be a change in the direction of reciprocity if the nation is to escape industrial stagnation, or, at least, a period of extensive curtailment almost as bad. Great concerns cannot go on producing goods in excess of the home demand for which there is no market abroad. Open doors in foreign lands are, therefore, a necessity, but such are not to be had so long as the Republic keeps its doors closed. Mr. Hill has a high opinion of the value of reciprocal trade with Canada, but could discover little hope for it being obtained as matters now stand. Instead, he expects a higher Canadian tariff which, with German retaliation and Chinese boycotting, makes him regard the situation with rueful pessimism. It would thus appear that the wall which Mr. Hill says is around the country cannot be breached from without, but it may be burst from within when the pressure becomes strong enough, and that is what is likely to happen.

United States fishery poachers on the upper lakes would not run the great risks they do were the profits in the trade not enormous. Their market is unlimited, prices rule high, for the supply is always much less than the demand, and they, having by their destructive methods driven the fish out of their own waters into those of the Dominion, do not hesitate to cross the boundary line and set their nets where they are liable to capture and confiscation. If they were allowed to have their way there would soon be no fish in the lakes worth catching. Every summer the Canadian fisheries and revenue protective cutters are kept busy chasing these poachers, whose tugs they frequently damage and occasionally capture. The annual value of the fish caught by United States fishermen in the lakes is estimated at not less than ten million dollars, the capital invested being in proportion. That the owners of the so-called tugs contemplate poaching in Canadian waters is shown by the fact that their vessels are really the fastest steam yachts on the lakes, built to run across the line, drop nets, make hauls and run back again with all speed. Such powerful craft are not needed for fishing on their own side. Any old thing of a boat would serve, but the catch hardly ever amounts to much, on Lake Erie, at any rate. It is in the highest degree undesirable that these poachers should be put down by methods proper to war. An understanding should be sought with the United States by which on evidence being shown of transgressing international law, the vessels would be handed over by the courts to the Canadian authorities. The poachers are breaking United States laws by smuggling as well as Canadian laws by poaching. If they paid duty on their catch their business would not pay, and it would only be an international civility to acknowledge the police service of the Canadian cutters. The State Department of the United States has demanded of Canada the arrest of a Cana-

dian captain, accused of poaching in the Behring Sea. The Canadian authorities have been unable to find precedent or authority for such action. The authority is alleged to be found in the Behring Sea settlement. Even should it be found there it would not apply to poachers on Lake Erie. It would, however, seem desirable that some international method should be devised for dealing with such marauders other than by making war upon them. This demand might be made the occasion of some agreement that would be both more friendly and more effective.

If the discovery of gold has caused the building of cities and of railways and the extension of civilization along the fringe of the Arctic circles, into the heart of African jungles and amid antipodean wildernesses, what may be expected from finding gold in Ireland? A special cable from London to the Chicago 'Inter-Ocean' says that recently Lewis Reynolds, a mining engineer, of Washington, and Ira D. Robinson, of New York, having heard that traces of gold had been discovered near Donegal, went to that place, and, representing themselves as casual tourists, quietly procured specimens of clay from one Patrick Mulcahy's farm, which they are bringing to New York to have assayed. The finding of gold anywhere is a doubtful good to the world. Gold is the measure of value, and if it be over-produced it loses value itself, and the value of every commodity is meddled with. There are evidences that gold is in a state of over-production just now, as the gold value of commodities seems to be going up. The advantage to the country where the gold is found is also open to question, although, broadly, it may be said that gold discoveries have served a good purpose in opening neglected regions and also in stirring up decadent ones. In Irish folklore there is a tradition of gold mines guarded by faeries, who would only permit their discovery on the fulfilment of certain impossible conditions. It would seem to need some unearthly power to prevent discovery of gold in a land where every sod has been repeatedly turned over for centuries in the hope of finding something. We are inclined to fear that this will prove like many another fairy revelation that melts away when the dew dries. If those people had found a gold mine they would not have told about it till they had secured something more than specimens of ore.

Mr. Israel Zangwill, who led the revolt in the Zionist Congress at Basle when that body decided to decline the British offer of an autonomous Jewish colony in Uganda, is willing, not only to accept that offer, but is looking over the world for other lands whereon to settle Jews from the congested regions of Eastern Europe. Among the countries he thinks available for that purpose he includes Canada. In a recent interview he stated that Canada came within the possibility for a Zionist settlement; the only objection being that it would raise the further problem of a state within a state. Mr. Zangwill should be given to understand at once and in the most unmistakable manner, that there is no possibility of such a problem ever arising, for the simple reason that no colony of foreigners whatever, will be allowed to establish itself in Canada under any system of laws or institutions other than those of the country and common to all its people. The idea of a state within a state will not be tolerated for a moment. If Jews want to settle in Canada the country is open to them on the same terms that are granted to other immigrants. If they desire to form a separate colony under their own laws, they will have to look elsewhere. The Canadian Jews would be the loudest in denouncing any such idea. They are prudently opposed to segregation and, through their charitable organizations, distribute the immigrants as widely as possible. The tendency of Jews everywhere is to congregate together, because the Jewish religious and family life is bound up with the synagogue and its observances. That tendency will always exist and cannot be changed even were it desirable. There are Jewish colonies at Oxbow in Alberta, and Souris in Saskatchewan, where the settlers are in precisely the same position as other farmers. Their religious observances are matters concerning themselves only. Nobody interferes with them. All who come are welcome on the same terms, but no state within a state will be permitted in the Dominion. This is a British country, as Mr. Zangwill, a British subject, should know, where all men are governed alike under laws that know no differences of class, creed, color or nationality.

FATHER OF NOBODY'S CHILDREN.

In the death of Dr. Barnardo England and the world loses a hero and a philanthropist. Dr. Barnardo was only sixty last July, and his friends then appealed to the British nation to give him a birthday present of six hundred thousand dollars to help his grand work along. It was also the fortieth year of the grand

institution which his dauntless courage, energy and beneficence had built up from very small and desperate beginnings. The appeal to the country was signed by the Duke of Argyll and other noblemen, and the leaders of society, of the churches, of literature and others, and rarely has such a splendid and well-deserved testimonial been given to any man. It testified in part: 'This man has rendered services infinitely greater and more lasting than most of the exploits which are rewarded with national grants, by parliamentary votes of thanks, or by titular honors. His has been a life-long campaign against foes who are continually mobilized for war.' Dr. Barnardo bore one of the noblest titles ever given to man—'The foster-father of the fatherless, the father of nobody's child.' In July last Dr. Barnardo was responsible for the huge family of 8,482, all waifs, 1,100 of which were babies of less than three years, and many of them cripples. These children were gathered from all parts of England, and every one of them had been found destitute and starving. In the nearly forty years that he was engaged in the work, the great philanthropist rescued from poverty, sickness and vice more than sixty thousand children, who would probably have perished, the majority of them, body and soul, but for the Barnardo institution.

Most people have read the romance of the starting of the Barnardo homes, but it is worth re-telling here at this time. Dr. Barnardo was a medical student, attending the London Hospital, and was living in Stepney, when one night he found a little boy in rags sleeping on his doorstep. 'You'll have your mother after you,' said the young doctor. 'Ain't got no mother,' replied the boy. 'But why don't you go home?' 'Ain't got no home.' 'Where's your father, then?' 'Ain't got no father, neither.' 'Where do you live?' 'Don't live nowhere.' 'But you must know somebody. Do you know any others who don't live nowhere?' 'Eaps and 'caps of 'em, 'sir.' That one boy was the cause of the starting of the homes. The story was told by Dr. Barnardo a little later at a dinner where his fellow-guests included the late Lord Shaftesbury. After dinner, they all drove with the doctor in cabs to see the slum sights that the waif could show them, and what they saw resulted in a little house being taken for the admittance of twenty-five boys. Dr. Barnardo thereupon began his life's work for the nation's submerged youth. Last July, when the meeting was held at the Mansion House in furtherance of the birthday fund for the extinction of the debt on the homes, a large and distinguished company responded to the invitation, and the Queen sent a gracious message which Dr. Barnardo read: 'The Queen wishes you every success in your endeavor, and Godspeed your work.'

Dr. Barnardo told the company in his speech that two principles from the first had underlain the work of the homes. First, that every British child was entitled to such food, clothing, education, and decent treatment as would make it a decent citizen and a useful member of society, instead of a menace to its well-being. Second, that it was an indubitable fact that vast numbers of children grew up from their very birth deprived of everything that made life worth living. Much as he had accomplished for the world's betterment, Dr. Barnardo was not satisfied with the sum of his life's achievement. When asked if what he had done satisfied him, his reply was 'No.' He explained that he had in hand a scheme which was being considered, and which he hoped would be carried through—a widespread national movement, taking cognizance of every child, and never losing sight of it until it was made sure that it had a chance to succeed in the world. Dr. Barnardo is dead, but his work must go on. Indeed, it is possible that now that he has gone the nation at large will more intensely realize the magnitude of the work he accomplished with much labor and such inadequate funds, and will determine to honor his memory by extending the scope of his work in the way he would have wished. Many men wondered why it was that Dr. Barnardo's name was not included among those awarded the Order of Merit, as, surely, they said, a great conservator of lives was as worthy of honor as a soldier or a sailor. Mere titles, however, never troubled the Father of Nobody's Children. His work was his reward, and the continuation of it and the enlargement of its scope is all that he would desire for his monument.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

We have never had any fear that Sweden and Norway would come to blows. This assurance was not due to the fact that the two countries have so long been in touch, or that the two people are so closely related that they are for the most part classed under a common name, and even class themselves so when in Canada or in other lands. Those that are nearest of kin are often, for that reason, the bitterest in quarrel. New wars have

left behind them a more lasting ill-will than the war of independence of the United States. The reasons for our not fearing war between Sweden and Norway lay in the fact that both are eminently sane peoples, well educated, and noble of disposition, and that they had begun their controversy by discussion. As the peace conference at Portsmouth went on, one instinctively felt more and more how difficult it would be, without a new provocation, to order the terrible war to go on. The cost of it in loyal, heroic and precious life, to say nothing of other cost, was plainly in view. The possible advantage of war could easily be set over against that cost and the necessary conclusion was that war would not pay. All these reasons are stronger in the case of Sweden and Norway. Those countries are not now at war as the parties at Portsmouth were. They have been at no time in an acute state of passion. This has been especially the case with the common people, who in Sweden, have a controversy with their own ruling class, and, having envied the people of Norway the purely democratic conditions they have long enjoyed, would have less than half a heart in any attempt to bring the Norwegians into subjection. When peoples so minded set themselves quietly to discuss their differences it would require all the swagger they could put on to give the appearance on either hand of having any thought of enforcing their demands.

The conference at Karlstad between the Norwegian and Swedish delegates has resulted in complete agreement, and the separation of the two countries is now an accomplished fact. King Edward is credited with having suggested the *modus vivendi* by which this result has been brought about. He will naturally get the credit of all the peacemaking just as Sydney Smith gets the credit of all tre jokes. He would no doubt do anything he could, but family quarrels are not generally sweetened by outside interference. The theory that the presence of the British fleet brought Sweden to terms is simply a mischief-making one. Every one knows that the movement of the British fleet to those waters had no connection with the Norway quarrel. It would indeed be a very curious thing if a king should make himself voluntarily a partisan of a people whose cause of quarrel is that they summarily dismissed their king. The point of difficulty in the negotiations has been the demand of Sweden that Norway should pull down the frontier fortifications which she has been busy strengthening. To the Norwegians this looked like humiliation, as it was a sign of suspicion and distrust. Behind that, however, was the fact that these fortresses were themselves an expression of suspicion and distrust. It was not unreasonable for Sweden to ask that if there was to be a peaceful acquiescence on her part in an act that might have been a cause of war, there should be no procedure looking towards war upon the other side. Forts on one side meant forts on the other, and a constant showing of the teeth which could not be contributory to stability of friendship. The reported compromise appears the most sensible arrangement that could be made. Instead of demolition, the fortresses will be disarmed, Sweden and Norway agreeing not to increase armaments and enter into a permanent treaty of peace. These points settled, it is believed there will be no difficulty in finding an acceptable occupant for the throne of Norway. Prince Charles of Denmark is mentioned as the most likely to be chosen. Considering the present state of Europe and future possibilities, it would be better were all the Scandinavian countries to be united. It is not impossible that such a union will yet take place, despite the appearance of disunion shown in the separation of Sweden and Norway. The independence of small weak states on the borders of great empires must necessarily be precarious, and they may be forced to choose between consolidation and absorption.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

The Ontario Government proposes to reverse the action of its predecessor with regard to the election of county councils. Before 1897 the county council consisted of the reeve and deputy reeves of the townships and the representatives of towns which were not municipally separate from the counties. The law of 1897 provided for the direct election to the county council of a smaller number of persons. The Whitney government proposes to restore the old system, except that the representation will be less, the reeves only of the townships to be members of the county council. We presume the change made by the Ross Government has not given general satisfaction or there would not be this reversion to the former method. Without any intimacy with the working either way, we should think the old fashion of intimate relation between the township and county councils would be for the best. Not only would it attach more value to township representation, as being the first step in the ladder to eminence, but it would be a more complete machinery for throwing to the front the

really solid men of the country. The elections within a township are among people who personally know each other, and who are in the best position to judge each other's merits. When the area extends to a county, acquaintance becomes less intimate, and notoriety stands for more than character. In the one case the candidate is likely to represent his neighbors; in the other to represent his party. It is the larger scope it gives to partyism that seems theoretically the worst feature of the system introduced by Mr. Ross. We should rather, if possible, see changes in an opposite direction. If the parliamentary candidate graduated out of the county council, he would be chosen from among those who knew him well and he would necessarily be representative of his locality. Such a change would no doubt introduce partyism into the municipal governments. That would be a great evil. On the other hand it is possible that it would weaken partyism in the country. At present when candidates are named many of the electors hear of them for the first time or perhaps only know them as place-hunting party men. Often the candidate is a stranger to the locality, except in so far as he has advertised himself in it with a view to its suffrages. In any case he is the selection of a party rather than the choice of the people. If the choice were made from the members of the county council by their fellow-members we should have fewer professional politicians and a more real representation. We are not proposing such a change, but merely suggesting some principles which seem to underlie the question about to be brought before the Ontario Legislature. There may be other aspects of the question which some of our readers would like to present.

LABOR AND PROTECTION.

Labor stands firm for free trade in England. The majority for it was large at the recent labor congress at Hanley. The resolution for which the overwhelming vote was 1,255,000 for and only 26,000 against read as follows: 'That in the opinion of this Congress any departure from the principles of Free Trade would be detrimental to the interests of the working classes, on whom the burdens of Protection would press most heavily, and injurious to the prosperity of the nation as a whole; that protective duties, by increasing the cost of the people's necessities, are unjust in incidence and economically unsound, subsidizing capital at the expense of labor; and that a system of preference or retaliation by creating cause for dispute with other countries would be a hindrance to international progress and peace.' The resolution was drawn up and submitted to the Congress because it was generally held that in view of the near approach of the general elections it was necessary that candidates asking for the endorsement of the Parliamentary Committee should be pledged to the important principle of free trade. Many strong speeches for free trade and denouncing 'tariff reform'—as it is called—were made. Mr. Arthur Stanley, of the Miners' Federation, declaring emphatically that organized labor was absolutely agreed that to the toilers free trade was a matter of life and death. Taxation, he said, needed alteration, but not in the sense Mr. Chamberlain suggested. For the last thirty years governments had been shifting it from the shoulders of the rich on to the shoulders of the poor. 'Take it off again,' said Mr. Stanley, 'and put it upon those who ought to pay and no "fiscal reform" will be required.' It is 'land reform,' and not 'tariff reform' that labor is determined to obtain. Chamberlainism looks upon it with contempt and dislike. Those who come back from England with tales of the progress that Chamberlainism is making there show a strange courage in their assertions in the face of a poll of the working classes in which only two percent supported protection.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, recently, passed a strong resolution, 'reiterating its loyalty to the British Trades Congress, which, at its convention held recently, overwhelmingly endorsed the fight against Mr. Chamberlain's policy.' The resolution further declared that 'injustice done to the wage workers of Britain would ultimately attach added burdens to an already overburdened Canadian working class.' Taking the two clauses of the resolution together, the result shows that the Canadian working men, however much or little they may believe in protection for Canada, do not believe at all in protection for Great Britain. It is clear they are convinced that it would drive a great many out of the Mother Country who would come over and compete in the Canadian labor market. The Yorkshire 'Post' in commenting upon this resolution says it always thought that the colonies would resent any attempt to coerce the Mother Country into food taxes on the plea that that was the only way of saving the Empire. The 'Post' is right, and it is right, too,

when it declares the evidence is conclusive that what the colonies want is for the United Kingdom to decide the fiscal question on the assumption that such a decision, whatever it may be, will neither increase nor decrease colonial loyalty. Any other assumption is untrue and mischievous in the extreme. The 'Post' also combats the statement of Mr. W. K. George, at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at Quebec, on Monday. Mr. George is reported to have said that during the recent tour of the Canadian manufacturers in England, the wisdom and reasonableness of their protectionist policy was never debated. The 'Post' affirms that Mr. George largely overstates his case, as while the Canadian manufacturers were enjoying British hospitality nobody was much disposed to lecture them upon their own business. Apart from the 'Post,' in all the addresses we have read, on the part of mayors and others who received the manufacturers in British cities, there has seemed to run a vein of sarcasm which was evidently too delicate for the Canadian visitors to appreciate. Mr. George and his friends seem to have expected to be metaphorically knocked down-stairs upon the tariff question, and because gentler methods were used, they were 'de-lighted.'

M. WITTE.

M. Witte is boasting how he managed the United States nation, and so gained a diplomatic victory over the Japanese. He is jubilant over having turned public opinion from being violently anti-Russian into friendliness by praising the nation through the reporters. The press was so well managed that it came at last to side against Japan and to protest against that country prolonging the war for mere money—as though this criticism did not apply equally to both powers, now that there was nothing but a money difference between them. He remembers with glee how, being hopeless of a diplomatic success, he devoted his best energies to the formation of a public opinion; how he did everything but kiss the reporters who swarmed and buzzed about him with the pertinacity of flies. How his arguments were addressed to the newspapers and were of a kind to convince the readers of the yellow press. Not that he liked the business—one of his company told a reporter at Cherbourg that after that nightmare at Portsmouth he could not bear the sight of a reporter. We can imagine how a recent minister of the interior, whose nod sent an impolite journalist to Siberia, would enjoy being cooped up on a small island with seventy of them, all licensed to badger him day and night, almost getting into his bed and into his victuals in search of copy. But he went bravely through with it, using every Russian argument, and with more success than he hoped for. What effect his experiences will have on the freedom of the press in Russia time will show. He also, it seems, saw the United States financiers about a loan. He would have us know that he is not the ninny of a diplomatist which his countrymen made him out to be when he started out on his forlorn hope. The world knows that the victory was not Witte's at all. He would have surrendered a great deal had he dared to. It was the Czar's reckless mulishness that secured the victory. But M. Witte is not going to lose anything by not bragging through the press. Well, the rumor now is that his diplomatic prowess is to be immediately tested by a delicate mission to Germany, in which he may not find journalistic blandishments the best way to the heart of an emperor. He has begun it by telling the Paris newspapers how well France's old ally, Russia, and her old enemy, Germany, understand each other.

AMUNICA.

A correspondent suggests Amunica as a name for the country which so invidiously calls itself America and offers some curious reasons for that succession of letters. It seems to us that it is time that, in self-respect that country, having failed to be conveniently christened at its birth, got to itself a name that could be properly used with regard to it rather than a nickname, the common property of two continents. We all know the tendency to shorten names in familiar intercourse. The English have shown, on the whole, a preference for using the beginnings of names and the Germans for the endings; but the English have taken great liberties with both ends. They have both Lizzie and Betsy, Aleck and Sandy. There was a worthy Puritan times named Barebone, who, following a custom of those Euphuistic days, made a change in his name. He was tolerant of his uncomplimentary patronymic, but, in order no doubt to get rid of something he regarded as unhygienic in his Christian name, he gave himself a very pious name indeed, and a very long one. He became 'Praise God, for if it had not been for his mercy you would have been damned, Barebone.' This was entirely beyond the convenience of common use. So his admirers, the Roundheads, satisfied themselves with the beginning and the profane Royalists,

with the end. The name, United States of America is shortened by the English into U. S. A., and by the people of the country itself into U. S. Following the Barbone analogy the Puritans called it the United States and the Royalists called it America, for the latter form of contraction, in a substantive form, was rather British than 'American.' The phrase United States is hard to use adjectively, so all got into the habit of making the national adjective out of the terminal nickname. So it became a custom, for fault of another word, to call things pertaining to the republic American. It was only a custom, and an anomaly till the Emperor Roosevelt snubbed the rest of the continent by proclaiming it as a nationally assumed title. This piece of impudence was accented by the chancelleries of Europe and by that of Great Britain herself just as the continental nations and France herself used tolerantly to bow to the title assumed till almost within living memory by the sovereigns of Britain as kings of Great Britain, France and Ireland. But in both cases it only makes the claimant absurd. It is surely time that the country referred to chose a name that it would have a right to. When it started on its career it was hardly a country; it was only a congeries of states which had agreed to live together on certain terms. Now it is a single country with divisions, some of them historical, but most of them artificial and of her own creation. People do not now speak of the United States as they, but as it or she. Being thus an actual unit, she should have a name of her own and not one that belongs to other people.

LOCAL OPTION AND COMPENSATION.

There is a Local Option Bill now before the New South Wales Legislative Assembly and Mr. Carruthers, the Prime Minister, says that he will not introduce the money compensation idea even if he dies on the threshold of the last public house in defence of his principles. Therefore, if the bill passes, and wherever it is put into force, there will be no money paid to publicans who are closed up by a local option vote. The Sydney 'Bulletin,' which is the reverse of a temperance or religious paper, agrees that there is a good deal to be said for Mr. Carruthers's view of the case. It points out that a hotel license is a permit to sell drink, under certain conditions, for a year, and it has not, and never has been, anything more than that. It is a habit to renew the permit from year to year, supposing the hotel is well conducted and has the necessary accommodation, and often when the hotel is ill-conducted and has practically no accommodation except for those who conduct the business. In Montreal there are dozens of places licensed contrary to law, restaurants that legally are required to have accommodation for travellers that they have neither the premises nor the desire to provide. That they defy the law in many other ways, especially in selling on Sundays and during other prohibited hours, is notorious. But, however well the licensed house may be conducted as a licensed house, the fact that a province or state has renewed a license in the past does not bind the authorities to renew it in the future. The authorities never do any more than issue the annual permit, and they can leave off doing so whenever they feel inclined.

There could be no greater perversion of the intent of a license law than permitting a license to become a merchantable article, held often at a very high price. It is a necessary result of placing a limit on the number of licenses issued that the individual license becomes worth more than is paid for it. There is no reason, however, why anyone but the government should realize on this unearned increment. For the authorities to connive at the transference of licenses by private bargain is to surrender the public rights to private speculators. As the 'Bulletin' aptly puts it, 'The private landlord, however often he may have renewed the tenant's annual lease, holds himself under no obligation to continue it, and even if his refusal to renew wrecks the tenant's business, he pays no compensation. If it were not for the tendency to regard the state as an institution, which everybody has a right to swindle, the idea that it is bound to pay compensation would probably never have arisen.' As a matter of fact, because of illegal practices, if any serious attempt were made to enforce the law as it stands in New South Wales, a very large reduction in the number of taverns would result without any further legislation. The same applies to Montreal and to Canada generally. The New South Wales Local Option Bill provides these alternatives:—Continuation of the existing number of licenses, reduction, or abolition. But the vote is only to be taken separately in little districts, and is only to apply to these separately. A proposal for a National Option Bill, to take a state vote on continuation, reduction, or abo-

lition for the whole of New South Wales, was rejected in the Assembly by a large majority. The Balfour Government is too dependent on Bung to view the question of compensation disinterestedly. Its determination to compensate publicans was founded on politics and not on equity.

TRANQUILITY.

Who walks on Margate Jetty still may see
A barge or more, on any summer day,
Tied to the timbers, when the sailors
stay,
And take their ease ashore awhile, maybe;
They should remain afloat there easily,
Content to ride and let the waters play
Their criss-cross game with them, this
way, that way,
Since all complaining were futility.
And yet, at every wave, they strain and
fret,
Swing to and fro, and chafe and moan
and rave,—
And all the while they only keep afloat.
On the broad ocean, with her large sails
set,
The great white ship ploughs through the
stormy wave
And strains her timbers to the cheeriest
note.

Who sees life steadily and sees it whole,
Him do I deem the master of his state;
Who frets not at the trivial pricks of
fate,—
Serenely, self-poled, the warden of his
soul.

For men, like ships, are wrecked upon a
shoal—
A shoal of irritableness—too late
They shirk a spectre of unrest for mate
And vainly plead tranquility for goal.

How idle it is to chafe from day to day
At the little things that each man finds
to do.

For that tranquility for which all pray
Surely 'twere best they to themselves
should sue.

The minutes pass, and, be it in work or
play,
The myrtle wears more lastingly than
rose.

W. E. HUNT.

DR. HARPER'S ILLNESS.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Dr. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, has undergone another operation, and, according to a statement issued by his family to-night, he is resting comfortably. The operation, which was performed on Sunday night, is said to have been but a slight one to relieve intestinal retention, and although there is much apprehension over his condition at the university, members of his family are confident he will rally quickly. The statement of his physicians is that he will be up and about his usual affairs within a few days.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

- ALL THE WORLD OVER.
- English Trade Unions Congress—Labor Representation in Parliament—English Papers.
- Macedonia—The Story of the Konopnitsa Massacre—By W. A. Moore, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
- The Paradox of Communistic Effort in America—The New York 'Evening Post.'
- A Vacation Farm Colony—'Tribune,' New York.
- The Arab's Place in History—By L. March Phillips, in the 'Speaker,' London.
- At the Pier—The Sorrows of Meeting a Friend—New York 'Press.'
- The Aristocratic Mr. Hutcheson—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
- Negro Religion—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
- SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
- Attractive Essays on Music—By H. A. S. in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
- About Old Violins—The Springfield 'Republican.'
- Excellent Work of the Public-Spirited Citizens of Milan—The New York 'Sun.'
- CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
- Nature's Quiet Work—Poem, by Matthew Arnold.
- Man Was Not Born to Read—By Andrew Lang, in the New York 'Tribune.'
- He Was Stevenson's Friend—Julius Simoncau—By J. A. Kieferle, in the Los Angeles 'Tribune.'
- The Upton Letters—The Soul of a Schoolmaster—The 'Outlook,' London; the 'Spectator,' London.
- Our Ignorance of the Life After Death—The 'Spectator,' London.
- The Inevitable Catastrophe—By L.L.L., in 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
- Some Family Correspondence—The 'Morning Post,' London.
- HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
- The Eclipse in Labrador—Special Correspondence of the 'Sun,' New York.
- The Eclipse from the Clouds—Across the Channel in a Balloon—The 'Standard,' London.
- The School City—Spread of the Idea of Teaching Self-Government to Children—The 'Sun,' New York.
- How Can the North Pole be Reached?—By Anthony Fish, in the New York 'World.'
- Thetis—The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
- A Strange Cure for Snake-bite—'Chambers's Journal.'
- Science Notes.
- So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.
- 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.
- \$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Duggall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman is leading a notable revival in New Jersey.

The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago is broadening out its work this fall in the evangelistic field in addition to its Bible teaching.

The Student Movement, in drawing attention to the 10,000,000 Indians sunk in barbarism and heathenism in the Argentine, Brazilian, Bolivian and Paraguayan Chaco, asks: 'Why should South America be so much neglected, as it is, in the prayers of the church?'

A revival of great power has been in progress in the mission of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Kafaria, South Africa. One hundred and fifty names have been added to the list of candidates for church membership, and the church building has been repaired at a cost of \$1,000, contributed by native Christians.

The New York 'hotel chaplain,' the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren, is urging that a Bible be put in every hotel room in the city. He is looking for a man to offer to furnish the means.

Germany leads all the Continental countries of Europe in the number of Christian Endeavor societies and in the work accomplished. The German union is pressing on to the three hundred mark in the number of its societies, and has enlisted thousands.

A leading member of the Methodist Church in New South Wales has bought the Lyceum Theatre and Hotel in Sydney, and some adjoining property, for about £34,000, and intends, after making certain necessary alterations at an expense of £20,000, to hand the whole over to the Sydney Central Methodist Mission.

The generous concessions which are made to the Bible Society by the government and private railways in Russia can show no equal in any other country. The number of railway miles put at the society's disposal in the empire of the Czar, without charge for travelling freight, amounts to not less than a quarter of a million a year.

FROM DR. JOHN G. PATON.

Some indifferent, ill-informed people say the mission work on the New Hebrides is finished. Oh that it were so! But it is far from that, while we have yet about 40,000 savages and cannibals on the group who sell their girls at from six to twelve years of age, for from six to twelve hogs each—they are dreadfully punished if they run away—and who also struggle to death and bury alive many of their aged and sick persons, and also infants.

In a letter before me a missionary says: 'The heathen grabbed a girl, the nurse of our baby. She ran into the sea to avoid them; they had resolved to give her to a heathen for his wife. So we got all the worshippers together, and by moral suasion got her back. She was sitting by a hut, with three men on guard over her, two of them with loaded rifles. We got the guns from them, and the boys have used one of them shooting pigeons. When freed, the girl clung to our teacher, who was her father. We have also another rescued girl, who was buried alive, but after they had left, she wriggled out of the grave; they then burned her legs behind the knees with red-hot stones. We carried her to Onna, our mission station, attended to her, and now she is almost well again. There are any number of cases of such cruelty here.'

DID THEIR DUTY IN EVERY CASE

Now Dodd's Kidney Pills Banish Pain in the Back.

Cured Mrs. Jas. Murphy and Everyone Else She Recommended Them To.

River Gagnon, Que., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—No complaint is so common among women as Pain-in-the-Back. It is a safe estimate that fully half the women in Canada are afflicted with it. For that reason every evidence that there is a sure and complete cure in existence is thankfully received. And there is abundant evidence that Dodd's Kidney Pills is just such a cure.

The teaching of Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit alone can enlighten and lift the heathen above such cruel habits, as is proved by God giving us some 17,000 converts, who are now clothed in peace, and begin anew clothed every day with prayer, and ask God's blessing on all their meals, and try to live serving Jesus.—London 'Christian.'

TORREY-ALEXANDER MISSION.

(The 'Christian'.)

Looking hale and vigorous after their two months' rest, Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander arrived in Sheffield the first of September to begin a four weeks' mission in that great manufacturing city. When asked how he had spent the summer, Dr. Torrey said:

'I spent a week in Berlin at the C. E. Convention, holding meetings. There was evidence of a great awakening among the young people, and there were many conversions. I heard that in one meeting alone over fifty professed to accept Christ. All classes of the people were touched. Then I spent four days in Vergorode at the Students' Conference, speaking every day. It was said to have been the best conference the students had ever held. There was a great longing for the power of the Holy Spirit, and many testified to having received definite blessing, and went back to their universities with a new power. I was four days at the Blankenburg Conference, where fourteen hundred people were assembled from Germany, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. It was by far the largest conference ever held there. The blessing of God came down in a wonderful way, and many entered into a joy and power they had never known before.'

For the remaining part of the vacation I was resting at Sachsen, in Switzerland, though I preached one Sunday evening in Einsnach, where the hall was packed and hundreds of people were turned away, a number professing to accept Christ.

When asked for his impressions of his summer's work at Northfield, Mr. Alexander said: 'I was invited to go to the Northfield Summer Bible Conference by Mr. W. R. Moody, and was there between three and four weeks. Dr. Campbell Morgan and Prebendary Webb-People were two of the prominent speakers, while, with Mr. George Stebbins, I had charge of the music. I conducted a praise service each morning from ten to eleven, and these were some of the most enjoyable days I have ever spent.'

'People were there from all parts of the United States, and returned missionaries from all over the world. They have been reading about our work on this side, and they are all expecting and praying for a great revival throughout America. I met thousands of people who have been praying constantly for our work here.'

'After completing our missions in Sheffield, Plymouth and Oxford, we start in Toronto in January, 1906, and from there probably go on to Philadelphia to conduct a three months' campaign in that city.'

The welcome meeting of Christian workers, held on Saturday evening, was full of expectation and power. Archdeacon Eyre presided, and cordially welcomed the evangelist in the name of both the Church of England and the Nonconformists of the city. Others also heartily greeted the evangelist. The Rev. Alfred Bingham said they had received a blessing before the mission began, that the Church of Christ in Sheffield had been harmonized, and the workers had been drawn into closer fellowship through their united efforts for a spiritual awakening.

In replying to the hearty words of welcome Dr. Torrey said he hoped the keynote of the mission would be Psalm lxxii, 5: 'My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him.' He said that if the people depended on any men they would be sure to be disappointed, but if they depended upon God they would never be disappointed. Dr. Torrey then outlined the conditions of a revival in Sheffield. First of all he placed prayer as the foundation of an awakening. He said:

'If you will meet the conditions of prevailing prayer, there is bound to be a revival. God does answer prayer. Pray! Pray! Pray! Pray for the outpouring of God's Spirit upon Sheffield; pray for the Anglican churches, and pray for the Nonconformist churches. Pray for your ministers, and for the officers in your churches and chapels. Pray for me, it is a great joy to me to know that people all round the world are praying for me. Pray for the committee in charge of the meetings. But what I want you to do especially, is to pray for definite individuals.'

Dr. Torrey then told how only a few days ago he had met at a conference in Germany a Russian student, who, during the doctor's work in Scotland, had come to him one night and asked him to pray for him, although at the time he was an atheist. Within a week the student was converted, and he is now arranging to translate some of Dr. Torrey's books into Russian. Dr. Torrey then urged each Christian to do personal work, not merely in the meetings, but on the streets, in their homes and shops—everywhere.

Following the welcome meeting, Mr. Alexander met the choir in the large Drill Hall, where the evening meetings are to be held, and sang hymns with them for over an hour. Nearly fifteen hundred members of the choir were present. Archdeacon Eyre most happily introduced Mr. Alexander to the body of singers, urging them to pray for the Gospel singer just as much as they did for Dr. Torrey. He said that he had been a singer himself, and he realized fully the wonderful power of sacred song in the salvation of men and women. Mr. Alexander replied by declaring that he wanted the choir to sing their very best for God, but he wanted them to make praying their first business, and singing their second.

PRECIOUS PROMISE THE THIRD.

(By Miss Nettie Moorman, in N. Y. 'Observer'.)

The above is the translation of the name of a Chinese young woman who lives in Sochow, whose deliverance from the powers of darkness has brought joy to her family. Her surname is

Promise, and her given name Precious; so, she being the third child, is called 'Precious the Third.'

San Pao is a young lady of twenty-four years, whose betrothal was considered null because she became possessed by a demon. Her father has a large inn, and she and her mother live upstairs, quite apart from the rest of the house. For three years San Pao had lived in terror and bondage to the evil one; but now has been rescued by the hand of God.

Just before this affliction came upon her, she claims to have been visited by her brother's spirit, with whom she held conversation, then and frequently, during this period of three years. As a rule, she had two attacks a month, and at the last they were more frequent. When they came on she frothed at the mouth—a bloody froth; her eyes became wild and glaring, and going off into a swoon she became the mouth-piece of the demon. At these times the family were stricken with fear. They sought every remedy, in the way of medicine, by worshipping in different temples, by lavishing gifts to appease the gods and by using charms and buying prayers. This daughter was a constant care, it not being safe to leave her alone lest she take her life, which she had attempted. It was also difficult to get servants who were brave enough to be with her.

When our Bible woman heard of this sad case, she asked her friend to take her to see the girl, for whom she knew there was hope. San Pao for six months had been confined to her bed, her lower limbs being paralyzed. There had been, however, a slight improvement for some time, but that day for the first time she sat on the side of her bed. The Bible woman said she was a sad looking creature. Her face was emaciated, and despondent because for her there seemed no hope, only terror and suffering. Seeing her condition the Bible woman began with that phase of Truth which would appeal most to her, so she told her of Jesus, the Divine Physician, how he healed the sick and cast out demons when here on earth, and that he could heal her if she would only believe and trust. That day the Bible woman little knew how God was going to honor the faith of that woman, who simply took him at his word. She was urged to go to the hospital, where she might receive medical treatment, and moreover be taught the truths of the Gospel. She listened with great interest for several hours, and the Bible woman left her with hope gleaming in her face.

Within a week I went to see her, and found her walking about, even going up and down stairs. When I saw her, I said, 'This is not the young lady who is ill?' There she was receiving us, a very gentle young woman, with such a sweet face, and with a natural rosy hue in her cheeks. 'Yes,' she said, 'the true God has healed me.' As I talked to her and found how she had grasped the truth and saw how wonderfully she was being delivered, I could only say with praise and thanksgiving, 'It is all of God.' That day we taught her more about the soul and sin, and the duty of giving up all that is false, all that pertains to idolatry. A few days after, another visit was made and we found that she had taken down the charms which had hung on her bed, a small mirror and pieces of paper and cloth with characters written on them. The marvellous way in which this woman grasped the truth is explained only by the fact that God's spirit was teaching her.

Only six weeks after my first visit, San Pao came before the session to ask for baptism. A few days previous to this I was in her home teaching her from the catechism and afterwards my Bible woman and I prayed. Thinking that she might like to make a sentence prayer, I invited her to do so, whereupon she made an intelligent and earnest prayer. What a contrast to six weeks before; then the name of the true God was not known, and now we knelt together in prayer. After coming home from the session examination, which was in the presence of fourteen other applicants, men and women, she said to me, 'You know I have always been at home, seldom seeing anyone but my own family, and I knew I would be scared and excited, so I just asked God to keep my heart calm, and he did.'

This is the story of just one who was groping in the darkness without hope and without God. Knowing the power of the evil one over this people, as shown in their fear, superstition and moral depravity, one cannot but apply the words of Job x, 22, to this benighted country: 'A land of darkness as darkness itself. . . and where the light is as darkness.'

DR. GRENELL'S PATIENTS.

From Dr. Grenfell's 'Log,' we take this description of the first few days at sea:—

We were blocked at Herring Neck by a strong head wind and ice, and here we began to see our first patients. One very sad case I sent down to the hospital for operation, an elderly fisherman whose children were dead and whose wife had been three years paralyzed, a fine specimen of a Christian Newfoundland fisherman, handicapped terribly, of course, by the above conditions and with having a rather large cancerous growth which needed immediate operation. We felt just a little agrieved at our own misfortune at being checked for even a day on our passage. Now, we felt how unworthy our complaints were in the place of the misfortunes that had overtaken our new friends. I trust that the operation, which has now been duly performed, will be successful in helping the poor fellow, though I am afraid that he has a little chance that he will be able to scrape together more than the most meagre of livings. My American friends were much surprised to be able to purchase here noble lobsters at two cents a piece, the same being thirty cents a pound in Boston. Next day we were only able to work as far as Twillingate, and from the hill to see the far side of Green Bay jammed with slob ice. The hospitable house of Mr. J. Hodge made our time here a pleasant one, and we were enriched by a box of good clothing sent us by some of the ladies of

Twillingate for the fishermen. We drew up, and got printed here, 5,000 large posters, dealing with the question of 'Consumption,' its methods of propagation and the best way to treat and eradicate it. This we are distributing in the people's houses. I do hope it may have some weight with the people, out of 130 cases that I treated, between June 5 and June 21, quite a large number are due to tubercular bacilli. Acute tuberculosis, tubercular glands, are so common on a healthy coast among a healthy population that the expense of a crusade directed against tuberculosis is more than justified in Newfoundland. I could wish that there were a health department of the government to see into and enforce the regulations,

LABRADOR GENERAL FUND.

We have received this week, for Dr. Grenfell's mission in Labrador, the following sums:—

Excelsior Sunday-school, St. Vincent, Meaford.	\$5.00
W. C. T. U., Stark's Corners. . .	3.00
Mrs. N. G., Creighton.	2.00
Mrs. John Chapman, Darrington, Wash.	1.00
Mrs. E. M. Hawkeshaw, Chilliwack	1.00
Jamie, Jennie and Fred, Lewis, Glanworth.	1.00
School Children of Tassie Tassie. .	1.00
In smaller amounts, a friend and M. S. W.	1.00

LABRADOR COT FUND.

Loyal Temperance Legion, W. C. T. U., Stark's Corners. \$2.00
Mrs. A. R. Knight, Upper Keswick. 1.00
Josie and George Hutchinson, Upper Musquodobit, N.S. 25
Total previously acknowledged. \$1,000.00
Total received for this mission up to Sept. 22. \$1,079.34

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

October 8, 1905.

DANIEL IN THE LION'S DEN.

Daniel vi., 10-23.

Golden Text.—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them. Psalm, xxxiv, 7.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

When Darius captured Babylon and slew Belshazzar, Daniel was still one of the prominent officials under the king. Darius, in organizing his government, appointed one hundred and twenty princes over the entire kingdom, and over these he set three presidents, of whom he made Daniel chief.

Daniel was now an old man, probably over eighty years of age, but his well ordered life had left him strength for the performance of his duties, while his years in public office gave him increased wisdom and knowledge.

But Daniel had enemies. A thoroughly honest and determined man in a public position is almost sure to have them. An upright public officer makes evil doers difficult, and those who seek to break the law become bitterly opposed to the man who prevents them from so doing. Public office has always been regarded as a source of wealth by corrupt men. That is the difficulty with our cities today, and in the Orient it seems to be the well nigh universal practice.

No doubt Daniel found himself obliged to guard against this thing in the empire, and in consequence made numerous enemies, hence a conspiracy was organized against him.

Unable to find any flaw in Daniel's character or conduct of which they might complain to Darius, they conspired to trap Daniel through his very godliness itself. These presidents and princes induced the king to issue a decree that whosoever might be found asking anything of a god or man, save of the king himself, for thirty days should be cast into the lion's den.

This seems to us like a silly sort of decree for a king to make, but we must remember that sometimes divine honors were paid to kings in ancient times, and hence it might easily be held an act of disloyalty to pray to anyone else.

DANIEL UNMOVED.

10. 'Now when Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house; and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, he knelt upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime.'

He doubtless remembered the time he refused to eat at the king's food, and how God rewarded him; and also the trial of his three companions in the fiery furnace, and how God saved them. He not only would not give up his prayer to a God that could work such miracles, but as soon as he knows the decree is signed, he seeks his room and pours out his heart in thanksgiving. No wailing complaint about danger, no trembling cry for help, no discouraged plea for death here.

Daniel had come to know his God, and, as he viewed, on one side, the treacherous conspirators, and their conceited and befooled king, and on the other the love, mercy, wisdom, and power of his God, Daniel must needs pour out his gratitude, with his face toward Jerusalem, the capital of his people and the site of God's temple.

THE TRAP SPRUNG.

11. 'Then these men assembled, and found Daniel praying and making supplication before his God.'

12. 'Then they came near, and spake before the king concerning the king's decree: Hast thou not signed a decree, that every man that shall ask a petition of any god or man within thirty days, save of thee, O king, shall be cast into the den of lions? The king answered and said, The thing is true, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not.'

13. 'Then answered they and said before the king, That Daniel, which is of the children of the captivity of Judah,

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regardeth not thee, O king, nor the decree that thou hast signed, but maketh his petition three times a day.'

Daniel's habits were doubtless well understood by his enemies, and all they had to do was to catch him in the act of prayer, and this was soon done.

The next step was to remind the king of the decree he had issued, and get him to confirm his action before he saw their motive. 'The law of the Medes and Persians,' under which this decree went forth, forbade the changing of such an act.

When Darius had acknowledged that he had made this unalterable decree, then these cunning scoundrels reported that Daniel was persistently ignoring the will of his sovereign.

DARIUS SORROWFULLY KEEPS HIS WORD.

14. 'Then the king, when he heard these words, was sore displeased with himself, and set his heart on Daniel to deliver him; and he labored till the going down of the sun to deliver him.'

15. 'Then these men assembled unto the king, and said unto the king, Know, O king, that the law of the Medes and Persians is, "That no decree nor statute which the king establisheth may be changed."

16. 'Then the king commanded, and they brought Daniel, and cast him into the den of lions. Now the king spake and said unto Daniel, Thy God whom thou serveest continually, he will deliver thee.'

17. 'And a stone was brought, and laid upon the mouth of the den; and the king sealed it with his own signet, and with the signet of his lords; that the purpose might not be changed concerning Daniel.'

Darius, whatever his faults, was a true friend of Daniel's, doubtless appreciating his character and wisdom. But he was caught by scheming courtiers, and argue as he would, they held him to his word.

It was the old case of the conflict between the letter and the spirit of the law. However the decree might have read, the king doubtless had in mind the punishment of actual disloyalty when he signed it, and he now realized fully that whatever Daniel's personal habits of prayer were, he neither meant nor engaged in any real disloyalty to the king.

But no men are such contemptible sticklers for the letter of the law as the dishonest and corrupt, who seek to defeat its true intent. Every day we find scoundrels going unpunished and the spirit of the law disregarded because some lawyer discovers a doubtful word or arrangement of words in the statute as it reads.

We may hold this King Darius in contempt for thus being controlled by mere words contrary to his real purpose, but here in America every day the public is submitting to just this sort of thing.

So Daniel was hustled off to the den of lions, and a stone was placed at its mouth and sealed. Do you recall another case in the Bible where a sealed stone was believed by evil men to terminate the career of an innocent person?

But the king, in his sorrow, called after Daniel a message of hope and reliance upon God.

As king, this Oriental potentate sees no way but to keep the law he blindly made, but, for the time being, at least, Darius the king and Daniel the servant of God find a common bond of sympathy.

To God both commit the issue of this hour.

THE DARK HOUR BEFORE DAWN

18. 'Then the king went to his palace, and passed the night fasting; neither were instruments of music brought before him; and his sleep went from him.'

19. 'Then the king arose very early in the morning, and went in haste unto the den of lions.'

20. 'And when he came to the den, he cried with a lamentable voice unto Daniel, and the king spake and said to Daniel, O Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God, whom thou serveest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions?'

21. 'Then said Daniel unto the king, O king, live for ever.'

'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' It was a bad night for King Darius. He had discovered the perfidy and treachery of his high officials, but too late to have from their hatred the one man of all whom he could trust, and who stood nearest himself in power.

Would God really intervene between Daniel and those fierce and famishing brutes? Doubtless Darius asked himself this question a hundred times that night of misery. Perhaps he recalled some stories of God's dealings with this Daniel in years past, before he himself had come to be king of Babylon. From them he may have gained a ray of hope. Maybe Daniel served a real God after all.

Suspense, however, was intolerable. With the first glimmer of dawn the king goes himself he cannot wait to send—to the den of lions to see what had become of Daniel. With a voice of anguish he calls to 'Daniel, servant of the living God.' Yes, that is Daniel's full name on this occasion, for, if he is not the servant of the living God, no answer will come back.

But an answer does come—'O king, live forever.' With the usual, formal salutation Daniel greets the king. It is no cry of relief, for apparently the most peaceful place in that realm that night has been that den with its lions, its Daniel, and God, who is a present help in trouble.

Immediately Daniel ascribes his escape to God, and declares that God shut the lions' mouths because he was innocent, and had done the king no hurt.

Now, if the king sent Daniel into the den of lions through the strict letter of the law, he will rescue him by the same, for the decree simply required Daniel to be cast into the den, it said nothing about leaving him there. So, having fulfilled the letter of the law, Darius joyfully commands that Daniel be taken out of the den. When this was done, no hurt was found upon him, 'because he believed in his God.'

If you read the rest of the chapter you will learn of another decree that Darius made, but without the assistance of his tricky officers, for the first cast them into the lions' den, from which they never came out.

The lesson for Oct. 15 is, 'Returning from captivity.' (Ezra i., 1-11.)

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 2.—Dan. v., 1-9.
Tuesday, Oct. 3.—Dan. vi., 10-17.
Wednesday, Oct. 4.—Dan. vi., 18-28.
Thursday, Oct. 5.—Ps. xxiv., 1-10.
Friday, Oct. 6.—Heb. xi., 32-40.
Saturday, Oct. 7.—Job. v., 1-7.
Sunday, Oct. 8.—Ps. xxiv., 1-7.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

SEEKING IMPERFECTLY.

If we look at any object through glass which has imperfection in it, the object will be seen imperfectly. Man is at his best imperfect, consequently all he sees is more or less incomplete. 'All looks yellow to the jaundiced eye.' He sees through a glass darkly. His thoughts of God are just reflections of what he is himself. God says to him: 'Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as thyself, but I will reprove thee.' (Ps. l., 21; xc., 8.) It is only as we dwell in God's sanctuary, Christ, that we get right thoughts of God and of His ways. (Ps. lxxiii.)

There is probably no man who sees everything perfectly, hence the need of prayer for the opened eye, the perceptive mind and the receptive heart. (Ps. lxxix., 18; Lu. xxiv., 45; Acts. xvii., 14.) Most of us have very imperfect visions of Christ, of God and His truth, hence the need of more light. (Mk. viii., 22-25.) Who by searching can find out God? Who can find out the Almighty to perfection? (Job. xi., 7-12.) The margin reads 'Canst thou find out the deep things of God? We can learn only parts of His ways, and these only through Christ and the Scriptures. Jesus has promised to show us plainly of the Father and the Spirit is to guide us into all truth through the Scriptures. (Jno. xvi., 13-15, 25.) God's truth is like the sun, unchanging. Man's opinions are like the weather vane—constantly changing.

Client—How about that bill you undertook to collect for me? Debt Collector—You said I could have half of it, didn't you. 'Certainly.' 'Well, I've collected my half but I can't get yours.'

Agricultural.

REQUISITES TO PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

GOOD FARMS, GOOD COWS, GOOD FEEDING, GOOD SYSTEM.

(By Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, New York City.)

The number of dairy farmers in Canada who are making a large return from their dairies as they should be infinitesimal. The causes are not far to seek. Among them are poor methods and unprofitable cows.

It is necessary to study the greatest economy in every detail to succeed in dairying. This does not apply simply to the farming end, but must be followed through every channel—the cows, feeding, the production of milk, and the utilization of the by-products.

The four necessary elements to success in dairying are (1) a farm adapted to the purpose for which it is used, (2) economical producing cows, (3) proper feeding and care, (4) thorough system.

There are many dairy farmers who are alive to the necessity of using only such a farm as is well adapted to dairying, and yet in the selection of the cows to be used in the dairy they are absolutely careless.

It should be the aim of every dairy farmer to grow all the crops on his farm, which his climate and soil will permit, to feed his cows through the winter. Canadians cannot produce cotton seed, linseed meal and gluten meal, but it should be the aim of every dairy farmer to grow a sufficient surplus of hay, oats or other grain so that he can sell enough of them to buy such grain as his farm will not produce to feed his stock. I know many who make this a practice, and they are the most prosperous farmers. The most economical of all dairy foods is corn-silage (not excepting roots) and enough of it should be placed in the silo to feed the cows through the winter as well as in the months of August and September, when the pastures are scant. Some dairy farmers depend upon soiling-crops to help out scant or parched pastures, but it was conclusively shown in the Pan-American Dairy tests, that soiling crops are not as beneficial as corn silage in maintaining the flow of milk. One of the benefits of feeding corn-silage is that less grain is required to keep up the flow that where it is not fed; especially when there is a large proportion of ear corn in it.

The most profitable cow for the dairyman is the one which turns her feed into products at the least cost. No matter how wisely and economically the dairyman may compound his ration, unless he has cows who can and do make good use of it, by thoroughly assimilating it and turning out a large flow of milk from it he cannot attain the greatest profit.

We all know that the only infallible way to judge the value of a dairy cow is by her years, flow of milk, or by her yearly capacity in butter or cheese. We should all know the cost of producing each quart of milk, and pound of butter or cheese. We are aware that this necessitates weighing the milk and making Babcock tests of it, at certain stated times, but I am addressing those who seek to so improve their methods that they will obtain the greatest profit. I say emphatically that until dairyman depend upon the scales and Babcock to know which are the profitable and unprofitable cows they are groping in the dark.

There is no easier way in which a man can fool himself than by judging a cow by her flow of milk at her flush. The cow who gives the largest flow at flush is not always the one who gives the greatest yield in a year. The profitable cow is the tenacious one who holds her flow when she has been in milk for several months. To many cows rob their owners in the last three months of the profit they have made them in the first six months. In butter-making it is not always the cow who gives the largest flow who is the most profitable, but rather the one who makes a pound of fat at the least cost.

I have said the only infallible rule to judge a dairy cow is by the milk scales and the Babcock, yet there are some laws of nature, the understanding of which will often aid us.

We all love a 'good feeder.' A certain amount of feed is necessary to sustain a cow's life and the surplus consumed makes milk or fattens the carcass. It is the function of a dairy cow to make milk and we want that surplus food in the pail and not on the carcass. For that reason we want to select for our dairies cows the reverse in type of beef animals. That type should possess a large strong mouth, showing capacity to eat; a long, slim neck and thin wither, together with a deep paunch, high hip bones (the more pronounced the better) and flat thigh, in conjunction with wedge shape. Such a cow has no place on which to store her fat and will usually prove tenacious in milking. If the cow has in addition good depth through the breast, showing lung capacity, and a large, tortuous, elastic milk vein, the indications are that she is deep milker and holds her flow. Avoid the cow with a soft, limp milk vein, and select one with an elastic vein, namely, one which when pressed between the fingers is hard, resists the pressure and goes rapidly back to its place. I am aware that the older the cow the larger the vein, and the longer she has been in milk the more 'flabby' it is. It is a difficult matter for us to lay aside our prejudices and be governed solely by the net profit each cow yields us. We all have our preferences and our prejudices in our cows, and we often permit them to blind our better judgment. We must, however, cast them aside and retain only the profitable cows, discarding the unprofitable ones, and add to the herd only those who will make a substantial profit; thus and thus only will we obtain all the

profit there is to be had from our cows.

When we have the right cows in our herds it is necessary that they should not only be milked and fed at the same time each day, but the rations must be so compounded that the cows produce a good flow at the least cost. The composition of the ration must be governed by what is available on each farm and their cost. While a balanced ration is always to be preferred, we must study the wants of each cow and know their capacity to assimilate and make returns by the pail for the food consumed. No two cows have equal capacity in assimilating their food profitably and the wise feeder is the one who, knowing the capacity of each, supplies that want.

All cows are creatures of habit, therefore regularity in feeding and milking are absolutely necessary. Changes in milkers are followed by a decreased flow. Cows are responsive. It pays to treat them kindly and lend all their wants to the end that they may do their best by you.

Clean cows are healthy cows. Daily currying, with plenty of elbow grease, produces clean milk and adds to the health of the cow. To judge by the filthy condition of some cow stables their owners must love filth. They should not deceive themselves with the idea that such a condition adds to the health and production of their cows, but the very reverse.

The cow's udder, flanks and belly rear the udder should be washed and dried prior to milking. Cows should always be milked with clean dry hands, by a clean milker, at the same hour each day, in a clean, sweet atmosphere, into clean pails. The milk should be immediately removed from the stable, and cooled to at least fifty degrees F., forty degrees F. is better. It should be retained at this temperature until shipped, in a clean sweet place. Milk from healthy cows, fed good sweet food, drawn into clean pails, reduced to and retained at a low temperature will remain sweet and palatable for a great length of time than when it has come in contact with dirt in any form. Such a milk is a food fit for the gods, and of lasting benefit to mankind, especially to those who need it most—the infant.

DRYING FEED CORN

(From the Ohio 'Farmer'.)

There has been much trouble in this section in recent years about the proper drying of seed corn. Much of that which is dried outdoors has been found to have poor germinating qualities, thus causing a scarcity and a consequent rise in price for a really good article.

One enterprising farmer has solved the problem for himself as well as for his neighbors by building a dry-house in which hundreds of bushels of both field and sweet corn are dried into perfectly germinating seed. As he has been doing this work more or less for several years he has many regular customers, and sells at wholesale to dealers, receiving from one dollar per bushel upward, according to the scarcity and market price of really good seed corn. His building is a one-story one, in the form of a letter L, the two parts being about 16 x 30 and 16 x 40 feet. It is simply boarded up on the outside and battened and has a shingle roof. In the place where the two sections of the building come together a good-sized stove is placed in which a fire is constantly kept on cold or wet days from the time the corn needs it until about Christmas, when it is usually perfectly dry. At no time is the house kept very hot, the object being to keep the temperature even, so that the corn can dry out naturally without excess of heat.

Picking or husking is usually begun a little earlier than it would be if the corn were not to be dried in this way, the work often being begun by Oct. 1, though the fire is often not started for two or three weeks after that time unless the weather is very damp. As the loads are brought from the field they are dumped and the very best ears are selected for the dry-house, following as closely as possible the rules given for testing corn by the Corn Breeders' Association.

The upper half of the peak of the building is floored with narrow strips of lumber placed as far apart as they can be without permitting the cars of corn to fall through, which allows a free circulation of air among the corn. The first corn is stored on these floors, openings two feet square being left in each part of the building with ladders to go up on. Another temporary floor of narrow strips is placed for a ceiling to the room, and several layers of corn placed there.

Bins about two and a half feet wide and extending to within about a foot of the lower floor are placed all around the sides of the building. They are also made of the narrow strips with spaces between, and are filled with corn after both upper floors are covered. When more corn is saved than can be stored in these places, piles are placed over the floor. No seed corn is picked except on dry days, as it is best not to bring any wet corn into the seed-house.

Large double doors are constructed in each part of the building where the corn can be easily unloaded by dumping it on the floor of the house.

On dry, warm or windy days, doors and windows are opened wide and no fire is kept, the sunshine and wind doing as much to dry the corn as the artificial heat could do.

Some trouble is experienced with rats and mice as would naturally be expected, though the building is gradually being made as nearly vermin proof as can be. A good cat, and rat and mouse traps, have so far kept the pests from doing a great amount of damage.

After the corn is perfectly dry, the fire is let out and the house is closed till almost spring when the corn is shelled and made ready for market. Any that is left unsold is kept over, as it

grows as well the second year as the first; it has happened sometimes that if this had not been done the supply would have been short on account of an unfavorable season for ripening the corn. The corn is tested before being sold and the owner can usually guarantee a very high percent of germination. When corn is cared for in this way a comparatively small amount of well-ripened seed corn will bring in more money than all the rest of the corn crop.

POTATOES IN WINTER

(Exchange.)

After an experience of twenty years in harvesting and storing potatoes, I have found that in the northern sections of the United States the methods noted below are as satisfactory as any. Our potatoes are dug when fully ripe, and if the weather seems favorable, are often, for some time, left in conical piles containing from 40 to 50 bushels. Care should be taken to level the ground before starting a pile, and to place the piles on land so high that no water will stand to affect the potatoes. If the ground is high and dry we often dig eight inches or a foot of the top soil away before making our smooth bottom. After putting in a quantity of potatoes a small bundle of hay or straw, four or five inches in diameter, is placed upright in the centre of the pile. As the pile is carried higher, more hay or straw is added, so that there is a ventilating 'chimney' filled with loose hay or straw in the centre to the top of the pile. The completed pile is covered with potato tops, or a few cornstalks, to prevent light discoloring the tubers and to guard against cold at night.

As the weather becomes colder, straw or coarse hay is placed on the potato tops or cornstalks, to the depth of four or five inches, and on this is placed a layer of four to six inches of earth, to hold it in place. Nothing more is done with these piles until they have passed through the 'sweat,' and are ready to be stored in the storehouse or cellar.

If it is desired to permit the pits (as the piles are called) to remain where they are throughout the winter, about six inches more straw is placed on top of the first soil cover, and another four or five-inch soil layer spread over the straw. Be careful not to remove the soil close to the pit base, for if you do so, frost is apt to 'creep under' the potatoes. When extremely cold weather comes, we often cover the entire pit with from six to eight inches of mixed horse manure and straw, and mulch the ground for a distance of six feet about the base of the pit with the same, to the depth of six inches to one foot. Only when the very coldest weather comes should the ventilating hole at the top of the pit be completely closed, as potatoes will continue to throw off moisture. Unless they have ventilation they may heat at any time during the winter.

We often remove our potatoes from the row to the bin on the day they are dug, but that should never be done unless both cellar and bin are ventilated. Our bins are built so that air may circulate under them and pass up through holes in the bottom, and slits in the sides, among the potatoes, to carry off the surplus moisture and heat. We remove our pitted potatoes to the cellar or storehouse (when we do not intend to leave them in the pit) the last thing before the ground freezes solid. Potatoes keep best at a temperature of 35 to 38 degrees. The former temperature is dangerous near the freezing point, and for that reason we seek to keep our potato cellars or storehouses as near 38 as possible. They at times go as high as 48, but that is too warm for best results.

MAKING CIDER VINEGAR

Cider made in October is the best for vinegar. Cider made earlier in the season is not so good for this purpose. The apples should be thoroughly rinsed off in a tub of water. So many neglect cleanliness in making cider. They pick up partly rotten apples and without any cleansing process run them through a dirty press.

Small, defective, bruised apples, if clean and free from rot, are all right for this purpose, but sound apples are the best. Use some sweet apples and the vinegar will make itself more rapidly.

One quick way of making vinegar is to run the fermented cider slowly through a box of beechwood shaving that have been soaked in old vinegar, letting it drip into another barrel. One of the quick and easy methods which we have tried is to add at least a gallon of brown sugar or molasses, the same amount of good sour vinegar, with some of the 'mother vinegar' to an ordinary-sized barrel of fermented cider, and keep by the fire where it is warm until it turns to vinegar. A warm temperature is important. Few of us have room for a barrel of vinegar by the kitchen fire, but small quantities may be kept in a keg or in jugs in a warm corner of the kitchen, after treating according to above directions.

To have a good quality of vinegar the year round, the vinegar barrel should never be allowed to get more than two-thirds empty, using the oldest cider to fill up, never adding water if you want fine vinegar.

INFLUENCE OF SEED WHEAT

The Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., has been making experiments with seed wheat for years, and in a recent press bulletin summarizes its results; those of interest to western wheat growers are given herewith:

1. Seed taken from wheat which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut, produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity, according to the average results of fourteen separate tests.

2. Selections of seed made from two varieties of winter wheat and tested for

six years, produced average annual results in bushels of grain per acre, tons of straw per acre, and pounds per measured bushel as follows:—Large plump seed—46.9 bushels, 2.6 tons, and 594 pounds; small plump seed—40.1 bushels, 2.2 tons, and 592 pounds; shrunk seed—39.1 bushels, 2.1 tons, and 591 pounds; and broken seed—9.3 bushels, .6 tons, and 54.2 pounds, respectively.

3. Seed wheat grown a thousand miles south of Guelph, gave practically the same results as Ontario-grown seed in the average experiments of two years.

4. Land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure, and 2.3 bushels per acre more than land which was worked as a bare fallow, in the average of eight separate tests.

HARVESTING POTATOES WITH MACHINE DIGGERS

There are what might be called four distinct methods of harvesting the potato crop. The early potato growers used a common hoe; then the potato fork came into more or less general popularity; later horse power was invoked, and among the first steps we find the small one or two horse-shovel ploughs; as a last stage in the evolution we have the large machine digger that requires at least two and occasionally three or four horses to handle it advantageously. It is not that the manufacture of the potato digger has gone backward, but that more horse power is required, but that the implements have become more efficient and do more and better work according to the circumstances under which they are operated.

Save in a very small way, the hoe as an implement for digging potatoes has had its day; where it was once used exclusively it has now been entirely discarded. The fork for the small grower who is producing only a little more than he needs for home consumption is still common, but for the larger potato growers the horse digger is fast gaining popularity if it has not entirely displaced the old-time laborious methods. In this article it is our intention of ignoring hand methods and refer briefly to some of the advantages and conditions under which the horse diggers are worked most successfully.

WATCH FOR THE BORERS

During September examine trees and shrubs for signs of borers, says a writer in the 'Garden Magazine.' The young of the apple tree borer confine their operations largely to the base of the tree and borings hang from a small orifice. The very destructive peach borer works similarly at the base of peach trees, and its presence is usually indicated by the exuding gum. The young of the sugar maple borer, a most destructive insect, is usually found at work on the under side of the lower branches or along the trunk up among the limbs.

The only sure remedy is to cut out these borers, even though the tree is injured to some extent, because the grubs, if allowed to live, are likely to cause a great deal more damage than the cutting.

MONEY IN FALL PIGS

(Mr. C. C. Lillie, in the 'American Agriculturist'.)

Many farmers claim there is no money in fall pigs. I believe I can make as much growth for the same feed with a fall pig as I can with a spring pig. Of course, a man must provide suitable feed and shelter, and know how to take care of fall pigs, or he will not be satisfied. The fall pig cannot hustle for himself around the barnyard, eat out in the snow, sleep in a cold nest, and thrive very well. A pig several months old may do this if he has plenty of corn and a little slop. But the young pig, farrowed, say, in October, must have special care and feed in order to make a reasonable growth.

Mine is a winter dairy. I have more skimmilk to dispose of during the cold months than during the warm ones. During September and October a large number of my pigs are farrowed. I must have them to utilize this by-product of the dairy profitably. In my case, I proved that necessity is the mother of invention. I will admit that I had to solve the problem of growing fall pigs.

For mature hogs, the temporary, outdoor hog house works very well, but it is not the place for the fall-farrowed pig. He needs a good, roomy pen, that is warm and dry. For weeks at a time he ought not to go out of doors. Every pleasant day the doors of our pen are opened to give the hog house an airing and to allow the pigs to take outdoor exercise if they choose, yet they prefer to remain in the pen most of the time. Some days they go out in their yards for a short time. But they act as if they were pleased when the doors are shut down and the pen again assumes its normal temperature.

The fall pig should have a balanced ration. He should not be allowed to eat too much corn or too large a proportion of skim milk. My experience is that the milk should be in about the ratio of about three pounds to one pound of corn. I never fed the skim milk clear, but make a slop of it by mixing wheat middings and dried beet pulp. The former is splendid food for growing young pigs. It contains the protein and the carbohydrates in just about the right proportion. There is nothing that a young pig likes better than a slop made in this way.

About once a week the pigs are given a feed of charcoal, which helps keep the digestive organs in good condition, and sweetens the stomach. Every little while, also, wood ashes are put into their troughs. This also helps to keep the digestive organs in good condition, and guards against intestinal worms.

AN EFFECT OF WET PLOUGHING

(The 'Prairie Farmer'.)

There is perhaps no place that requires more nerve on the part of the farmer than to refrain from ploughing his land too wet in the spring when his work is apparently getting behind each day and his neighbors about him are pushing their ploughs and drags irrespective of the condition of the soil. Some men withstand temptation; others yield and injure their land to such a degree that it does not fully recover for years.

Last spring there was a great deal too much rain in a great many sections of the country. The soil, consequently, was too wet to be worked as early as usual. Every farmer was worried by the delay, and some revolted and ploughed their land for the spring crops knowing that it was not in a fit condition for the tramping of the teams, let alone the work of the plough. Going through the country now, one can find these farms without great difficulty. Invariably the owner is complaining of hard ploughing. Some have been forced to plough entirely, simply because the land is so hard that the plough refuses to do its work. In other cases so great is the demand for new plough points that the farmer is lamenting the expense, cursing his 'bad luck.'

On the farm where the operator had the nerve to wait and plough according to the condition of the soil rather than time of the season, he has found that his oats have yielded just as well and his corn is perhaps more promising than that of the neighbor who refused to delay his farm work until the soil became fit. More than this, when he started his plough in the oat ground last month to prepare the land for wheat or the succeeding crop, he found that he could plough with comparative ease, where his neighbor was compelled to labor under serious difficulties, or stop work altogether.

It will be a fortunate thing for the farmer when as a class he sees the wisdom of keeping off from land until it is ready for cultivation. There are times when 'haste makes waste,' and we hope that the farmer whose land is now showing the effects of his early spring's indiscretions, will have learned the lesson that all must learn who are to retain the quality of their land and insure its future usefulness.

THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY

The birds most in demand for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets—those which will be snatched up in short order, while less attractive specimens go begging—are invariably full-sized, heavy in weight, and straight of keel, with firm flesh, and plenty of slicing meat on the breast. The form of the bird must, of course, depend chiefly upon the strain and care in breeding, but in providing the flesh, much may be done even at the seventh hour.

On most farms, turkeys have a most extensive run, and may be seen industriously picking their living through the stubble fields as soon as the crops are off. This is the treatment in which turkeys delight. The fresh air and exercise are good for them, and in their perambulations they manage to pick up all the grit and green food they require, while insects afford them a change of diet in the meat line. During this time, then, until chilly weather comes, the birds require but little attention, save to see that they have a regular supply of water, and a feed of meal and milk once a day.

When housing time comes, however, they should be carefully looked to, and the aim should be to give them, as far as possible, these outdoor conditions. The house should be clean, light and well ventilated, and supplied with perches not more than three feet above the floor. Instead of the insects with which they have been regaling themselves, the birds must now receive regular supplies of fresh-boiled meat or liver finely chopped, and instead of the green things in the fields, they must be given finely-chopped cabbage, or some similar vegetables. The standard food, meanwhile, should consist of mixtures of meals and boiled vegetables or roots, each morning, with a feed of hard corn at night. Pure water and plenty of coarse grit should, of course, be before the birds constantly.

For the last five weeks before the turkeys are killed, they should be confined to the house. For their treatment during this period, we quote from Journal No. 2, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland: 'For finishing purposes, the most suitable foods are finely-ground oats, wheat meal or barely meal, with an addition of a little corn meal and cooked potatoes. This mixture should, if possible, be prepared with skim or separated milk, or buttermilk, instead of water, and must be given while warm. The birds should be allowed to eat as much as they will take in the morning, and the food left over should then be removed. Wheat, oats, barley or corn may be given for the afternoon feed. With such feeding, the birds will increase rapidly in weight, and the quality of the flesh will be good.'

TO PREVENT SWARMS

(Maritime Farmer.)

Some people experience great difficulty in getting swarms out of high trees, writes Mr. John Fixter, apiarist, Central Experimental Farm. We have a Manum swarming device with extended poles. With this we can take a swarm out of the highest tree without any climbing. We put it up into the tree directly under the swarm, give the limb a sharp jolt and the swarm will drop into it, we turn it around closing the lid and the swarm will be in the catcher, carry it to the hives which have been prepared and on the stand where you intend to leave them, then open the lid and the bees will run into it. If you don't care to purchase a swarm catcher, you can make one yourself. Get a little iron rod and turn it around the top of a grain bag, fasten the bag to it, then put the turned down ends of the iron into the end of the Pole. You may also have extended poles for high trees for this arrangement. When you get

your swarm in the bag it will lap around the pole and the bees will be successfully caught.

To prevent swarms going away a good plan is to cut the wing of the queen. When the swarm comes out and goes into the trees, and find their queen is not with them, they return to their hive, and the bee keeper should be on hand to catch the queen, as sometimes she is lost. Cutting the wings is all right for a man who makes a business of it, or has his work nearby so that he can catch the queen and remove the old hive and put a new one into its place, and when he sees the swarm coming back and entering the hive release the queen and his colony will be successfully hived.

The Langstroth hive is as good as you can get. I tried several other makes of hive and find the Langstroth hive one that can be safely recommended, and for a person only starting in the industry it is much better to buy a ten frame than an eight frame hive. The object of advising a ten frame hive for the beginner is that there will be more honey in the hive for the winter. Many people take too much honey from the bees and do not allow them enough for the winter, so that with a ten frame hive they will usually have enough to put them through. I would, however, not take any honey out of the brood chamber if there is found to be too much left in it at spring time; uncap part of a frame each evening between fruit and clover bloom to keep up brood rearing and make room for more brood. We arrange our hives for extracted honey in this way, remove the wooden off the brood chamber, then place on a queen excluder, then the extracting frames.

A queen excluder should be used on every hive. If you do not use it the queen is sure to go into the top part of extracting frames, and no person should extract honey from frames where the young larvae have been raised. Too many people who keep bees use only one section, that is the brood chamber, and they extract honey from where the brood is and has been raised. This practice should be condemned. Always put on a second story, and do not do without the queen excluder between where the larvae is raised and where you expect to get your choice honey.

RANCIDITY OF BUTTER

If butter fat is sealed up and kept in a cold, dark place it will retain its normal character and appearance for many months, but if it is kept in a warm place and exposed to light and air it will quickly undergo chemical and physical changes and become rancid. Rancidity is developed by oxidation, by which means it loses its customary appearance and smell. The acidity does not greatly increase, as is shown by analysis. There is a difference between whole butter and pure butter fat in their becoming rancid. The rancidity of the former is caused largely by bacteria working on the casein lactose and other ingredients that serve as bacterial food. But in the case of pure butter fat there is no bacteria development, for the reason that this substance will not sustain bacterial life. Two European experimenters—Duchax and Ritsert—have proven that bacteria cannot thrive in medium or pure fat, and that all changes taking place in fats are due to oxidation. Air, light and warmth are therefore the great factors in producing the rancidity of pure butter fat. When pure butter fat begins to get rancid it begins to change color, getting lighter. This action begins on the surface and spreads downward very gradually till the whole lump is bleached.

WITHOUT SKIM MILK AND WITH IT.

A problem that faces many feeders is that of raising hogs at a profit without milk. Without doubt a combination of skim milk and mixed grains is the most economical pork-producing feed. The skim milk aids greatly in the digestion of the grains and the combination seems to be well suited to the requirements of growing and fattening pigs.

When skim milk is not to be had, pork production can still be carried on successfully and economically by feeding Herbageum regularly twice daily. For the first six weeks after weaning, a quarter of an ounce, which is an even tablespoonful, is sufficient for three pigs. For the next six weeks, half an ounce, or two even tablespoonfuls, twice daily, is enough for three pigs, and after that a quarter of an ounce, or one even tablespoonful, to each pig, will give the best results. Pigs fed in this way will compare favorably with skim milk pigs, and the pork will be produced just as economically and in all cases it will grade firm. There is much more in the regular feeding of Herbageum than is generally supposed, and if fed as directed it is economical.

Now, although skim milk seems to meet the requirements of pigs, it is not so with calves. Their natural food is cow's new whole milk, and they are, as a rule, unable to digest skim milk, although it undoubtedly contains the parts that are essential to rapid, healthy growth. It is because of the calf's inability to digest it that skim milk brings on scours and other troubles, and just here is where Herbageum can be fed with skim milk at a very great profit. One-quarter of an ounce, or an even tablespoonful, is the right quantity to feed to three calves. That would be 25 cents worth of Herbageum to one and a quarter tons of skim milk. This is economy, and calves will grow and thrive when fed in this way just as though they were fed new whole milk.

If readers have any difficulty in accepting the foregoing statements we would say, test the matter for your own satisfaction, and do it at once. You will then have knowledge gained by personal experience, which is always of greater value than knowledge gained in any other way. Moreover, it is more convincing, and our object is to convince you of the economical value of Herbageum for regular feeding.

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BOGUS ART FOR A ROTHSCHILD.

The late Baron Alphonse Rothschild attended too closely to his banking business to have time for the enlightened cultivation of his manifold tastes. He had, because he lived so long and frequented out of business hours the houses of great amateurs, more than the germ of connoisseurship. But he was, as a collector, often taken in. 'I knew of his paying \$3,000 for a Greuze which I had seen sold as a copy ten years previously,' says Labouchere. The vendor stood high at most of the courts of Europe and served his country with brilliant ability, and at the time of the transaction was at his zenith. He certainly thought his picture genuine; but Rothschild might have only pretended

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TURNING DESERTS INTO FARMS.

(Day Allen Willey, in 'Outing'.)

Were all of arid America fit for the living, it could be occupied by a third of the entire population of the United States. Go into the foothills of Colorado and Nevada. There the sage-brush springs from the sand as it does on the sun-baked mesas of Arizona and New Mexico away to the south. The statistician estimates that even in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas fully seventy-five million acres will produce only a scanty herbage—just enough to keep range cattle alive a few weeks during the grazing season—yet these states are not considered a part of the desert.

Already a modern miracle has been wrought. The one who has not visited the oasis created by irrigation may scout this assertion, but should be chance into the valley through which the Rio Pecos flows, or in Colorado along the Poudre river, the landscape of field orchard and garden which Nature has created in a literal wilderness will convince him beyond the shadow of a doubt. In the south-west, fruits and grains both of the tropic and temperate zones are to be seen growing in luxuriance where yesterday only grasswood, sage-brush and cactus existed. Yet the soil is unchanged, save for the application of water. It is that of the desert—with-out moisture, almost incapable of supporting life. When moistened, however, these particles of sand, even alkali rock, contain properties so fertile that from them springs vegetation more abundant and luxuriant than the crops that are gathered from the rich black loam of Indiana and Illinois and the fertile valleys of New York itself.

Though less than ten percent of the available area for irrigation has thus far been reached, in Colorado itself no less than seventy-five percent of the lands available for cultivation depends upon the artificial water supply. These farms aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand acres. The South Platte valley, the most extensively irrigated region in the United States, including portions of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, has two million acres which are artificially watered. Farms in Utah thus supplied aggregate three hundred thousand acres; Arizona contains a hundred and fifty thousand acres, Nebraska a hundred thousand, while some of the most productive valleys in California, which send their fruit and vegetables by the carload to all parts of the United States, as well as the principal cities of Europe, are nurtured entirely by wells and canals. Yet the average size of an irrigated farm is not over forty acres, which gives an idea of the millions of people who to-day depend upon those great waterworks for their livelihood.

WHERE WOMEN'S LOT IS HARD.

Before us rode a 'fella' astride his donkey, whose foal ambled at her heels, stopping now and again as a bit of herbage tempted him, and then galloping on in infantile unsteadiness. Its coat was furry as a cat's, its diminutive body light enough to carry in one's arms. Behind the man walked a woman, upon her head the usual burden, accepting her position with the uncomplaining apathy of the Oriental inheriting centuries of submission, plodding on after her lord, who sat unconcernedly kicking his heels against the sides of his other beast of burden. In Palestine the mother of men is the servant of men. Being a part of the household chattels, she is sold for as large a sum as her father can extort from the prospective bridegroom. She is a thing, a piece of goods. The father of a first-born son proudly calls himself after the boy's name, but his girl babe is not reckoned amongst his children. Her infant shoulders learn to bear the burdens, her little feet patter their way to the fountain even from the moment their tiny strength can support the weight of the jar. Her whole life is one of grinding, baking, fetching water, waiting upon others; at twelve she is sold into married service; growing old in middle life, she may see herself supplanted by a younger wife; often being robbed of her sons by the military conscription; and finally she is put away as the last breath is leaving her body. So she who accompanied the man before us followed him laboriously over the stony paths like an obedient dog.—Corwin Knapp, in the 'Windsor Magazine.'

HOW SOAP CAME INTO USE.

The history of soap is heavily shrouded in the mists of the past. Its origin is a fruitful theme for speculation. It is mentioned in the Old Testament, but what has there been translated 'soap' is taken to mean merely 'alkali.' The name is derived from the Celtic word 'sebon,' and from that it has been supposed that it is to the Celtic peoples we owe the article itself. This view is somewhat strengthened by the fact that the earliest mention of soap is a reference by Pliny to its existence among the Gauls, who prepared it from goat's fat and the ashes of the beech tree. Among the ruins of Pompeii was found a soap factory, with a quantity of soap in a perfect state of preservation. According to one writer, the date of the introduction of soap into Britain was somewhere about the fourteenth century. Before that time it would appear as if fullers' earth was one of the principal detergents employed. Indeed, we find it was regarded as so valuable that it was made contraband and its exportation illegal. Of the development of the manufacture and the use of soap there is little known (says a writer in 'Britain at Work'). As early as the ninth century, Marseilles, which had the advantage of being situated in convenient proximity to the raw materials used in the manufacture, did an extensive trade. The first patent for the improvement of the manufacture of soap in this country seems to have been obtained in 1822. In that year a company was granted a monopoly of the trade in Britain, paying for the privilege £20,000 per annum for 3,000 tons of soap, or nearly 3-4d per pound. Trouble ensued. Some makers refused to join the 'combine,' and the King had to order that all soap must be examined by the company. In 1863 sixteen manufacturers were sentenced to heavy fines and imprisonment by the Star Chamber for disobeying the King's command, two of the poor men dying in prison. A few years

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Stock Breeders Directory

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 CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa.
 OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
 STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.

ADERDEEN ANGUS.
 SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
 VARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.

GALLOWAYS.
 McCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

SIBTHORNS (Cattle).
 EIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE (Swine).
 CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
 ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIES.
 GANTON, D. G., Elmvalle, Ont.

YORKSHIRE PIGS.
 OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.

YORKSHIRES.
 CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont.
 DORSET HORN SHEEP.
 HUNTER, JOHN, Wynning, Ont.

later the monopoly was surrendered for the sum of \$40,000. The soap-maker, however, had not yet reached the end of his troubles, for in 1711 a tax of a penny in the pound was levied on the commodity. In 1816 the duty on hard soap was as high as 3d per pound. This was the summit of the imposition, which was gradually reduced and abolished in 1853.

AN OLD-TIME COLLEGE TREAT.

Fathers who are fostering up their sons' college bills will be interested in a story printed by the Chicago 'Record-Herald.' A man whose expenses can no longer be regulated by the principles of 'the simple life' tells of his own experience in 1866, when he was a student in the University of Michigan.

I was an active member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Two Psi U's from Yale were making a tour of the colleges throughout the United States, for the purpose of inspecting the various chapters, and the boys of Ann Arbor appointed me a committee of one to entertain them while they were with us.

It was an honor and at the same time quite a responsibility, for I was one of the younger boys, and wished to make a favorable impression of the local chapter on the visiting brothers. I met the Yale men at the train, showed them about, introduced them to all our fellows, took them to one of our meetings, and finally saw them safely off on the late night train.

The boys were satisfied with the way I had entertained our visitors, and declared I had reflected honor on the chapter.

That night I made an entry of all my expenses for the day. I have that old cash book at home now, and that day's entry reads:—

'To maple sugar for Yale guests, 15c.'

KING EDWARD'S CARPET.

(Daily Telegraph, London.)

Persia is famous for carpets, but a finer example of the weaving of that country has probably never been seen than that which has just been presented to the King by the Shah of Persia. A special mission has been sent to England to bring the carpet, which is so big that it was impossible to open it out in the Persian Legation when it arrived in London. Its size and the richness of its quality mark it at once as a covering for a State drawing-room. A Persian carpet of average size takes from six months to a year to make, the whole of the work being hand done. A huge number of weavers were employed on King Edward's carpet as soon as the Shah returned to Persia from this country, and every means was taken to expedite its manufacture, but so great

Situations Vacant.

CANVASSERS WANTED—EXPERIENCE unnecessary, with our goods and our instructions. ALFRED TYLER, 355-7 Clarence street, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at \$40 a year and expenses \$2.50 per day, tacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

GOLD SIGNS AND FIGURES—Weather- proof, unchangeable, Everlasting—Make best signs and house numbers. They are easily applied. Experience unnecessary. Just what's wanted in every office, store and house. Sample, 10 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money-maker for Agents, either sex. J. S. LAHEY, Watertown, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE or returnable freight charges, on goods paid. Regular customers, no capital or security, salary or commission. Write quick. ALFRED TYLER, 355-7 Clarence street, London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED—LIBERAL PAY and first-class goods guaranteed. After you have thoroughly mastered the business we will start you on your own account. Write quick. ALFRED TYLER, 355-7 Clarence street, London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN every town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$900 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commission allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent can be called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD WIDE' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over \$10 a Day.

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR GOOD SECOND-HAND MACHINERY for working Flax, Jute or Hemp, write to A. GILCHRIST, Dundee, Scotland.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NOW HIS MEMORY'S GREEN.

A green little boy in a green little way
 A green little apple devoured one day,
 And the green little grasses now tenderly
 Wave.
 O'er the little green apple boy's green little
 grave.

A Medicine for the Miner's Pack.—Prospectors and others going into the mining regions where doctors are few and drug stores not at all, should provide themselves with a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will offset the effects of exposure, reduce sprains, and when taken internally, will prevent and cure colds and sore throat, and as a lubricant will keep the muscles in good condition.

'Halloo, old chap! What are you doing in the chemist's?'

'I want something for my head.'

'H'm! How much d'you reckon you'll get?'

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhoea, and such complaints while teething, and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints, and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

'Let me see,' said the minister who was filling out the marriage certificate, and had forgotten the date, 'this is the seventh, is it not?'

'No, sir,' snapped the bride, with some show of indignation; 'this is only my third, if any one should ask you.'

—Chicago 'News.'

Not a Nauseating Pill.—The excipient of a pill is the substance which enfolds the ingredients and makes up the pill mass. That of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is so compounded as to preserve their moisture, and they can be carried into any latitude without impairing their strength. Many pills, in order to keep them from adhering, are rolled in powders, which prove nauseating to the taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared that they are agreeable to the most delicate.

'Do you feel sure of finding anything in your Arctic expeditions' asked the unscientific person. 'Certainly,' answered the ardent explorer. 'There are always remains of previous expeditions to be found.'

—Washington 'Star.'

How to Cleanse the System.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study, and of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and the kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

'He says that he loves me more than his life, and that he can't live without me.'

'Oh, all young men say that.'

'That may be, but they don't say it to me.'

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

'Is the prisoner going to plead insanity as his defence?' asked a judge.

'Judging from his selection of counsel,' whispered a barrister who had failed to get the brief, 'I should say he was!'

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

'Your husband says he established his hotel by honest toil,' remarked the woman who hears all that is said in the village.

'Yes,' answered the tired-looking woman, 'but he didn't say whose toil, did he?'

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

system of weather predictions? 'Well,' answered the prophet, cheerily, 'I can always get the kind of weather all right, but I haven't quite succeeded in hitting the dates exactly.'—Washington 'Star.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Advertisements.

CRAMPS CURED.

I was troubled with Cramps for a long time, and had several doctors attend me, but their medicine did not seem to do me any good. I got three bottles of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it cured me. It is the only medicine I can recommend. I would not be without it in my house.

A. DEMERCHANT, Bath, Ont.

WEAK BOWELS CURED.

After a severe attack of Typhoid Fever my bowels were left in a very weak condition, and I could get nothing to do me any good until I commenced taking Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers from bowel complaint.

MRS. JNO. M. STEWART, Little Current, Ont.

SUMMER COMPLAINT CURED.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Last summer I had a severe attack of Summer Complaint, and one bottle cured me.

MISS G. LA BROUSSE, North Bay, Ont.



DYSENTERY CURED.

I was very bad with Dysentery and used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it completely cured me. We keep it constantly on hand, and could not get along without it. It has saved us lots of doctor bills.

E. M. ADAMS, Stanbridge East, Ont.

Refuse Substitutes.—Price 35c.—They're Dangerous.

DIARRHOEA AND CRAMPS.

I take pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I was taken with Diarrhoea and severe Cramps in the Stomach. I secured a bottle of your medicine and had only taken a few doses when my trouble disappeared. In the future I will always keep it in the house ready for use.

MRS. M. JACKSON, Normandale, Ont.

BABIES TEETHING.

Ever since my mother first knew of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it has always been kept in the house. She says that it always acts like magic, and especially when given to teething babies.

ESTELLA IRWIN, Delta, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

WORK WITHOUT WORRY.

Among the numerous treatises, some of them erratic enough, that endeavor to teach the present generation how to make life happier by a change of mental attitude, a singularly sane one is 'The Freedom of Life' (Mussion Book Co., Toronto), by Annie Payson Call, author of 'Power through Repose.' A well-balanced philosophy of life (wise aims being taken for granted) is briefly worked out. The language is not obscure, and the examples are so practical it is often like listening to the homely advice of an experienced friend. Its main idea is that the burdens that are wearing out all too fast the energies of good people to-day are chiefly the unnecessary burdens. It may be an extreme statement to say that a person distressed at night by a slamming door or other noise should try to find a rhythm in it and enjoy it, but it will be conceded that many things wear on our nerves just because we think well to be vexed by them. In matters of principle we may be inflexible without being fierce, and we shall find great strength in yielding where only our small and private interests are concerned. This point of view is not to be confused with that of the 'Christian Scientist.' In some points, though, the author avoids saying so, it is exactly opposite to that:—

Suppose, for instance, that a man is taken down with the measles, when he feels he ought to be at his office, and that his absence may result in serious loss to himself and others. If he begins by letting go, in his body and in his mind, and realizing that the illness is beyond his own power, it will soon occur to him that he might as well turn his illness to account by getting a good rest out of it. In this frame of mind his chances of early recovery will be increased.

The 'Scientist' blinks 'facts' in the supposed interest of 'truth,' but Mrs. Call's system bids us face all the facts in order to see what is the best that can be done with them.

In life the truest winning often comes first under the guise of failure, and it is willingness to accept failure, and intelligence in understanding its causes, and using the acquired knowledge as a means to a higher end that ultimately brings true success.

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON.

The ground has somewhat shifted in matters styled 'socialistic' when 'the salaried class, especially teachers and ministers,' are reckoned among those whose lot is to be ameliorated under a more equitable distribution of this world's goods. Yet this position is taken by Mr. Charles M. Sheldon in a characteristic book called 'The Heart of the World.' (Revell Co.) As some mechanics have larger incomes than that of the ordinary clergyman, the workingman can no longer claim to be the poor man in the United States. There is a difference in this respect between Pittsburg and St. Petersburg. Indeed, in any other country it might seem absurd to link the interests of the laboring and the professional classes as opposed to those of business men. But in the United States the makers of fortunes are becoming distinct-

ly numerous, disproportionately influential, and not very law-abiding. It is thus the dangers of a plutocracy that Mr. Sheldon wishes to meet by means of the rather mild programme he describes as Christian Socialism. The narrative, though not without some crudities, is an improvement from a literary point of view on some of the author's earlier work. One incident is so unexpectedly humorous it might have been taken from life. The hero of the story addresses a large meeting expounding his views, and showing that the form of socialism he advocates has no room for lax moral practices, but sees the stability of the state in homes pervaded by Christian principle:—

As he finished this sentence Stanton was aware of a commotion in different parts of the hall. Several men and women, their faces inflamed, with passion, rose and began to go out. In the rear of the hall, a large man, with a voice like the roar of a wild animal, stood up on a seat and waved his arms excitedly, asking Stanton some question about marriage.

The disturbance threatened to become serious, but finally subsided. The minister went next morning to look up the questioner, who had been put down by the efforts of the audience, and soon found himself to his surprise sitting at breakfast with a happy and devout family of chubby foreigners. The man with the loud voice explained that in his excitement he had been speaking German, but all he wanted to inquire was whether the lecturer who had spoken so beautifully on the sources of domestic happiness had the good fortune to be a married man himself!

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Knock at a Venture,' by Eden Philpotts, published by Morang & Co., Toronto, price, \$1.50; 'Royal Rascal,' by Major Arthur Griffiths, colonial edition, London; T. Fisher Unwin, price 2s. 6d.; 'Tongues of Gossip,' by A. Curtis Sherwood, London; T. Fisher Unwin, 2s. 6d.; 'Knowledge of God,' by A. T. Schofield, M.D., London; Hodder & Stoughton, 3s. 6d.; 'Old France in the New World, Quebec in the 17th century,' by James Douglas, LL.D., Cleveland and London; Burrows Brothers Company, price, \$2.50; 'The Gambler,' a novel, by Katherine Cecil Thurston, Toronto; Fleming, Revell & So.; 'Nedra,' by George Barr McCutcheon, Toronto; William Briggs, price \$1.50; 'The Little Hills,' by Nancy Huston Banks, Toronto; Morang & Co., price, \$1.50.

LITERARY NOTES.

W. W. contributes to the New York 'Tribune' a Shakespearean Dial Plate for the Twelve Hours, highly interesting to those who have the bard by heart, as well as to all who never see a chance Shakespearean play performed, but they are lost in wonder over the number of 'quotations' therein employed.

The bell then beating one. —Hamlet, Act I, Scene I.

Gardner—It's one o'clock, boy, is it not? —King Henry VIII., Act V, Scene 1.

One; two; why then 'tis time to do't. —Macbeth, Act V., Scene I.

If the midnight bell Did, with his iron tongue and brazen mouth, Sound one into the drowsy ear of night. —King John, Act III., Scene 3.

II. Sure, Lucians, it is two o'clock. —Comedy of Errors, Act II., Scene 1.

Gadshill—Good morning, carriers, what's o'clock? First Carrier—I think it be two o'clock. —King Henry IV., Act II., Scene 1.

III. The clock hath stricken three. —Julius Caesar, Act II., Scene 1.

IV. Richmond—How far into the morning is it, lords? Lord—Upon the stroke of four. —Richard III., Act V., Scene 2.

First Carrier—An't be not four by the day I'll be hanged. —Henry IV., Part I., Act II., Scene 1.

Imogene—And w' thou canst awake by four o' the clock I prithee, call me. —Cymbeline, Act II., Scene 1.

V. Soon at five o'clock Please you, I'll meet with you upon the mart. —Comedy of Errors, Act I., Scene 2.

At five o'clock I shall receive the money for the same. —Comedy of Errors, Act IV., Scene 1.

VI. Prospero—How's the day? Ariel—On the sixth hour, at which time, my lord, You said our work should cease. —The Tempest, Act V., Scene 1.

VII. Let's see: I think 'tis now some seven o'clock. —The Taming of the Shrew, Act IV., Sc. 1.

VIII. 'Tis now dead midnight, and by eight to-morrow You must be made immortal. —Measure for Measure, Act IV., Scene 2.

IX. The eighth hour. Be that the utmost. —Julius Caesar, Act II., Scene 1.

X. At the hour of nine. —Romeo and Juliet, Act II., Scene 2.

It's supper time, my lord; It's nine o'clock. —Richard III., Act V., Scene 3.

XI. Parolles—Ter o'clock; within these three hours 'twill be time enough to go home. —All's Well That Ends Well, Act IV., Sc. 1.

XII. Gloster—Sir, what's o'clock? Servant—Ten, my lord. Gloster—Ten is the hour that was appointed me To watch the coming of my punish'd duchess. —King Henry VI., Part II., Act II., Sc. 4.

XIII. Ford—Eleven o'clock the hour. —Merry Wives of Windsor, Act II., Sc. 2.

XIV. Upon the platform, 'twixt eleven and twelve. I'll visit you. —Hamlet, Act I., Scene 2.

XV. The clock hath stricken twelve upon the bells. —Comedy of Errors, Act I., Scene 2.

XVI. The Windsor bell hath struck twelve. —The Merry Wives of Windsor, Act V., Scene 4.

XVII. Hamlet—What hour now? Horatio—I think it lacks of twelve. —Hamlet, Act I., Scene 4.

XVIII. Fieance—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock. —Macbeth, Act II., Scene 1.

A correspondent of an English contemporary writes as follows to the Editor, disclosing the fact that boys, most likely ever since the world began, closely resembled the laddies of to-day. The communication runs: 'Dear Sir,—My daughter was in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, a few days ago, and saw there the following letter from an Egyptian boy to his father. It is written on papyrus, and dates back to the second (or third) century A.D. The translation is as follows:— Theon to his father, Theon, greeting. It was a nice thing for you to go to Alexandria without taking me!!! Send me a lyre, I implore you. If you don't, I won't eat, I won't drink—there now.'

Among some specimens of 'cooling literature,' language judiciously employed by writers to give a sense of coolness which would have been appreciated a few weeks ago, the London 'Globe' gives a quotation which it calls 'the cruel joke

of Flaubert.' The passage is Flaubert's persecution of poor Maxime Ducamp in the Desert of Kossair, near the Red Sea. The camel carrying their whole supply of water had fallen, and burst all the skins. What happened is told by the sufferer, Ducamp. It is translated by Mr. Tarver:—

After suffering thirst for thirty-six hours, while we were passing through a defile, a furnace formed of granite rocks, of a rose color, covered with inscriptions. Flaubert said to me: 'Do you remember the lemon ices that one eats at Tortoni's?' I made a sign in the affirmative. He resumed: 'Lemon ice is a superior article; admit that you would not be annoyed at having swallowed a lemon ice.' 'Curtly enough I replied 'Yes.' After an interval of five minutes, 'Ah! the lemon ices! All around the glass there is a cloud, which is like a white jelly.' I said, 'Suppose we change the conversation?' He replied, 'That would be better, but lemon ice is worthy of being celebrated; one fills the spoon, it makes a little mound, one softly squeezes it between his tongue and the palate; it melts slowly, coolly, deliciously; it bathes the uvula, glides over the tonsil, descends into the gullet, which is only too happy, and it falls into the stomach, which bawls with laughing, so delighted is it. Between you and me there is a scarcity of lemon ices in the desert of Kossair.'

The maddened Ducamp would not speak again for hours. When at last they drank, Flaubert took him in his arms and said: 'I thank you for not having blown out my brains with your gun; in your place I should not have resisted.'

A new edition of the memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, says the New York 'Tribune,' is so arranged in modern English as to interest even the unscholarly reader. The courtier gives a vivid picture of Queen Bees's last illness.

I found her in one of her withdrawing chambers, sitting low upon her cushions. She called me to her. I kissed her hand, and told her it was my chiefest happiness to see her in safety and in health, which I wished might long continue. She took me by the hand and wrung it hard, and said: 'Now Robin, I am not well,' and then discoursed with me of her indisposition, and that her heart had been sad and heavy for ten or twelve days, and in her discourse she fetched not so few as forty or fifty great sighs: . . . in all my lifetime before I never knew her fetch a sigh, but when the Queen of Scots was beheaded.

We are indebted to 'T. P.'s Weekly' for a large number of anecdotes about Lord Nelson, collected from all sources. We select the following:—

One of Nelson's earliest commands was that of the 'Boreas,' twenty-eight guns. The ship was full of young midshipmen, of whom (says Southey) there were not less than thirty on board; and happy were they whose lot it was to be placed with such a captain. If he perceived that a boy was afraid at first going aloft, he would say to him in a friendly manner, 'Well, sir, I am going a race to the mast-head, and beg that I may meet you there.' The poor little fellow instantly began to climb, and got up how he could—Nelson never noticed in what manner, but when they met in the top, spoke cheerfully to him, and would say how much any person was to be pitied who fancied that getting up was either dangerous or difficult. Every day he went into the schoolroom to see that they were pursuing their nautical studies, and at noon he was always the first on deck with his quadrant. Whenever he paid a visit of ceremony some of these youths accompanied him; and when he went to dine with the Governor at Barbadoes he took one of them in his hand and presented him, saying, 'Your Excellency must excuse me for bringing one of my midshipmen. I make it a rule to introduce them to all the good company I can, as they have few to look up to besides myself, during the time they are at sea.'

In the article contributed to the 'Quarterly Review' by Sir Walter Scott on Sir Humphry Davy's 'Salmonia,' he notes the author's reference to Nelson's fondness for fly-fishing, and hopes to see the following letter from a medical gentleman 'at the head of his profession' noticed in the next edition of that 'most exquisite and touching life of our Hero by the Laureate, an immortal monument raised by genius to valor.' The letter referred to says:—

It was in the naval hospital at Yarmouth, on the morning when Nelson, after the battle of Copenhagen (having sent the wounded before him), arrived at the Roads, and landed on the jetty. The populace soon surrounded him, and the military were drawn up in the marketplace ready to receive him, but making his way through the crowd and the dust and the clamor, he went straight to the hospital. I went round the wards with him, and was much interested in observing his demeanor to the sailors, he stopped at every bed, and, to every man he had something kind and cheery to say. At length he stopped opposite a bed on which a sailor was lying, who had lost his right arm close to the shoulder joint, and the following short dialogue passed between them:—

Nelson—'Well, Jack, what's the matter with you?' Sailor—'Lost my arm, your honor.'

Nelson paused, looked down at his own empty sleeve, then at the sailor, and said, playfully: 'Well, Jack, then you and I

Advertisements.



Ogilvie's Reputation goes into every barrel of Royal Household Flour

If Royal Household Flour were not as good as Ogilvie say it is, who would be the greatest loser?

You would try it once—if it were not good you would be a small loser, perhaps. But Ogilvie would probably lose your custom.

They would also lose the custom of every other woman who tried it and of thousands who had never tried it but had been told that it was not as represented.

Therefore Ogilvie must make Royal Household Flour the best flour because they stake their reputation upon it, and if you and thousands of others found it was not the best, Ogilvie would ruin their business.

So Ogilvie make Royal Household Flour the best flour, in their own protection. Incidentally that is your strongest protection—it guarantees you the best flour because the brand carries with it Ogilvie's Reputation.

Ogilvie simply ask a trial—knowing that it will make a permanent friend for Royal Household Flour.

are spoiled for fishermen; cheer up, my brave fellow.' And he passed briskly on to the next bed; but those few words had a magical effect on the poor fellow, for I saw his eyes sparkle with delight as Nelson turned away and pursued his course through the wards.

The following anagram is, in the opinion of a writer of 1807, the neatest and most pointed one extant. The Christian and surname of the hero of the Nile and Trafalgar make exactly the following Latin words:—

'Honor est a Nilo. Honor is from the Nile.'

Thirteen letters, exactly as in the name Horatio Nelson, which forms a happy coincidence and allusion, for had he been christened Horace, or Horatius, the anagram could not be made. It is attributed to Dr. Burney, of Greenwich. Had this anagram been previously discovered it might well have been a motto for Nelson's arms, almost more suitable than the one adopted at the suggestion of Pitt: 'Palmarum qui meruit ferat.' (Let him bear the palm who has deserved it.)

'The Church of England Pulpit' (London) says of 'Canadian Life in Town and Country,' by Dr. Henry J. Morgan and Lawrence J. Burpee, of Ottawa, that it is almost impossible to praise this particular work too much. The authors have described the life of Canada, both in town and country, in a remarkable way, and now that we are hearing a great deal of Canada, it is most gratifying to review so well written and so accurate an account of this vast and interesting portion of our empire. Of the vast extent of Canada this work deals very clearly and we learn a great deal from its pages with regard to its great future. Indeed, it is a book worthy of study, and is calculated to unite the mother country with the Dominion in a manner which few books have succeeded in doing.

WEATHERLETS.

The sun burns hot. On all the silent street The dust lies white and thick. Along the road The spear-mint yields its fragrance to the heat.

Not even the shade is cool. The wharves are still. But for the lazy creaking of the blocks As the mail-schooner raises useless sail, And drowsy ringing as the buoy rocks, Just off the point, on every long, smooth swell.

Across the water where the line of sky And sea lies faint, a clearer streak of blue.

Comes up and spreads, and all the langors die. The marsh grass stirs and sways. Along the wharves Drisk, eager waves lap on the weedy piles. The schooner's bow throws down the glistening white Of hissing foam. The harbor wakes and smiles.

The south wind brings the sea's cool saltness in. —'Lippincott's.'

THE GOLDEN ROD.

This flower is fuller of the sun Than any our pale North can show; It has the heart of August won, And scatters wide the warmth and glow Kindled at summer's midnight blaze, Where gentians of September bloom, Along October's leaf-strewn ways, And through November's paths of gloom. —Lucy Larcom.

The day is dark and cold and dreary. It rains, and the wind is never weary. —Longfellow.

The tumult lulls; gold waves of sunlight cross The mist-draped hills, the meadow's tawny sweep; Now mystic scents from earth and rain-wet moss

Fill all the boundless air; the pulses leap With freshening life; glad hope, sweet love prevails, Though fade the leaves, when come September gales. —Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

In pleasant ways of our English gardens This is the time of the gathering wealth, Laden fruit trees with happy branches, Riches meant for the people's health: O happy owners, think of the poor. The gardenless hosts not far from your door! —Marianne Farningham.

His frosts so hoary, touch with glory Maple and oak and thorn; And rising and falling, his winds are calling Like a hunter through his horn.

No thrifty sower, but just a mower, That comes when he is done. With warmth a-beaming and gold a-gleaming Like the sunset after the sun. —Alice Cary.

Extended to Nov. 1!

WHAT? The "Witness" Flag Offer

Read our advt. and not AT ONCE

THE MARKETS.

CANADIAN OATS ABROAD.

Scarcity of Stocks at End of Season Inspires Fear That Jamaican Trade will be Lost.

LOCAL DEALERS ANTICIPATE NO SUCH CONTINGENCY, HOWEVER, AS THIS YEAR'S OAT CROP WILL BE FINEST ON RECORD.

The Canadian Commercial agent at Kingston, Jamaica, stated in a recent report to the government that one of the principal importers of Canadian oats has an advertisement appearing daily in the papers of that city to the effect that the Canadian oat crop having entirely failed, we have arranged to stock Scotch oats, which we sell at lowest possible prices.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

THREE WESTERN PROVINCES TO PRODUCE OVER EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS BUSHELS WHEAT.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Dr. Saunders, director of the Experimental Farm, wires the Agriculture Department from Brandon that he is satisfied the crop is immense, and that the possibilities of wheat growing in Canada are very great.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

The strength of the wheat market is apparently affecting flour and prices keep fairly steady. Business is brisk and an active trade is passing in small lots.

The local market is steady to stronger and from 11c to 11 1/2c is asked for Quebecs; Westerns are quoted at 11 1/4c to 11 3/4c.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.10; strong bakers, \$4.70 to \$4.80; winter wheat patents, \$4.65 to \$4.75, and straight rollers, \$4.30 to \$4.40 in wood; in bags, \$2 to \$2.10.

ASHES—First pots, \$5.17 1/2 to \$5.25 seconds at \$4.65; first pearls at \$7.75 to \$7.85.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Sept. 25.

About 1,100 head of butchers' cattle, 70 calves, 40 milk cows and springers, 1,500 sheep and lambs, and 100 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—The run of cattle at the Western Market to-day was very heavy and has been the case for some time.

Export Cattle Despite the heavy run of stock, the actual offerings of export cattle were light and generally of poor to medium quality.

Stocks and feeders.—The market for feeders is about steady, owing to a fairly active demand. The distillers are now in the market for cattle, and some heavy purchases were made on their account.

steady prices. Export sheep are quoted at \$3 to \$4.20, culms at \$3 to \$4, and lambs at \$3 to \$5.50.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Cattle receipts, 30,000; beefs, \$3.40 to \$3.50; cows and heifers, \$1.25 to \$1.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$2.40; Texans, \$3.25 to \$4.40; western, \$3.10 to \$4.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 11.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed a decrease of 20 head.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Wheat—Ontario flour; deliveries light. No. 1 and mixed, 74c; white, 76c; goose and spring, 77c to 80c.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

Prices on the local sugar market are unchanged, but there is a weaker feeling in the situation in sympathy with the state of day in New York.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bachs & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat was dull and easier from the effects of good weather news, bear pressure and continued liberal receipts.

cially good ones, three for ten. Potatoes retailed at 60c to 75c per bag.

FRUIT MARKET.

The prospects are good for a heavy fall fruit trade this year and extensive preparations are being made in the increased demand, so prices were not altogether what the sellers could wish for.

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 23.

Table with columns: Date, Place, Offerings, Sales, Price. Lists various locations like Sherbrooke, Campbellford, etc.

BUTTER SALES.

Table with columns: Date, Place, Offerings, Sales, Price. Lists locations like Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, etc.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal in the port of Montreal for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 23, and the week previous:

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flour, Meal, etc.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

Prices on the local sugar market are unchanged, but there is a weaker feeling in the situation in sympathy with the state of day in New York.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Table with columns: Div. Paybl., High, Low, High, Low, etc. Lists various financial data.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat was dull and easier from the effects of good weather news, bear pressure and continued liberal receipts.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

MOVING THE CROPS

Canadian Railways well Equipped to Handle This Year's Increased Business—No Traffic Congestion is Feared, but Strain will be Very Heavy.

MARKET DISPLAY OF C. P. R. STOCK IS BAFFLING TO LOCAL OPERATORS, ALTHOUGH RISING TENDENCY CREATES DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE—MONEY QUESTION CONTINUES TO BE PIVOTAL POINT AND PREVENTS ACTIVE TRADING.

If there is no congestion of traffic in western Canada this fall, those railways serving the wheat districts will have added fresh laurels to their achievements.

Everything in local financial circles pales before the surprising feats of the stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The stock looks good buying from some points of view, but there is a feeling that the whole market fabric is artificial and therefore dangerous for speculative purposes.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks, respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday morning.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Dividend, High, Low, Last Sale, etc. Lists various stocks like Bank of Montreal, etc.

THE CLEARINGS.

Table with columns: Dominion of Canada, Montreal, Toronto, etc. Lists clearing amounts for various locations.

will be very well advised if they leave the stock severely alone and remain on the 'grand stand' for the grand finale of one of the most spectacular financial displays that this country has ever seen.

There was no material change in the stock markets during the past week. The money question continues to be the pivotal point of the situation.

There was no material change in the stock markets during the past week. The money question continues to be the pivotal point of the situation.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Dividend, High, Low, Last Sale, etc. Lists various stocks like Bank of Montreal, etc.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—Bank clearings for the week ending to-day, \$8,231,454; 1904, \$4,729,232; 1905, \$4,576,660.

PATENT REPORT.

The following Canadian and American patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marlon & Marlon, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada.

NELSON'S CENTENARY.

Next Month the British Empire will Honor the Hero's Memory.

A GLANCE AT THE CAREER OF THE GREATEST OF BRITAIN'S NAVAL COMMANDERS.

'God and my country!' These memorable words, uttered nearly one hundred years ago by one of the greatest of Englishmen as he lay dying, constitute the noblest text upon which any lesson of national character or national growth could be founded.

The man whose last breath was spent in that utterance was Horatio, Viscount Nelson, and they were the motto of his life, the key-note of his career. They were spoken on the actual completion of one of the greatest victories of which history, ancient or modern, holds record; they are inseparably associated with the

hundred turbulent years, whose name lives for ever in the hearts of the nation in whose glorious list of heroes he stands, by virtue of his achievements and the simple grandeur of his career, a dominant figure of honor, devotion, and patriotism.

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that of Nelson's earliest days we have but a brief and incomplete record. Beyond a few stories, characteristic enough, there is hardly any available information of his boyhood and youth. In fact, the first thirty years of his life were comparatively uneventful—uneventful

immediate cause of Nelson's going to sea. His uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling, was appointed to the command of the 'Raisonné,' and as he had promised to provide for one of his sister's children, the Nelson family being very poor, young Horatio himself volunteered to go to sea with him. Suckling himself was staggered by the suggestion that a boy of such puny frame and fragile constitution should be sent to sea. 'But let him come,' he said. 'If a cannon ball takes off his head he will at least be provided for.' It was under such gloomy foreboding as this that the most dazzling career the sea has ever seen began.

The war with Spain did not come off, as the Spaniards yielded without fighting. Still, Nelson was introduced to his profession, and though he got but little schooling, that did not prevent him from learning seamanship. Moreover, Captain Suckling kept his promise, and the career of the young naval cadet with solicitude. He was transferred to the command of the 'Triumph,' then stationed as guardship in the Medway, and he entered Nelson on her books. Here plenty of work was waiting for the boy, and Suckling, after he had been there some time, sent him out in a merchantman to the West Indies to learn the elements of his profession under conditions tending to most rapidly develop his powers. He returned, to use his own words, 'a practical seaman, with a horror of the Royal Navy—a prejudice that life on a merchantman was well calculated to inflame and accentuate at that period. On his return to England, after a year, Suckling gave him plenty of active, semi-detached duty in the boats of the 'Triumph.' It is a curious feature of Nelson's career that this kind of duty, when he was in a position of temporary independent authority, though not in chief command, but answerable for all that happened on the spot, characterized the greater part of his brilliant service, during which, from its commencement until two years before Trafalgar, he was only for brief periods commander-in-chief, yet nearly always acting apart from his superior officer. It was this that developed in his character that fearlessness of responsibility which helped him so much throughout his career.

An expedition to the North Pole did not in the least dampen the enthusiasm and ardor of the young seaman. He set off to the East Indies this time, and during the better part of three years served as a seaman aloft, afterwards being rated as a midshipman, and later taking his place finally on the quarter-deck as an officer. His uncle had meantime obtained the post of Comptroller of the Navy, and obtained for him on his return from the East Indies a position as acting lieutenant on the 'Worcester,' a small ship of the line, on which he rapidly gained for himself a reputation for professional capacity and won the confidence of his superiors. It was not that he was a great sailor, so far as handling a ship with great dexterity and precision were concerned; from the first he aimed higher; his ambition was to become a great commander. He nevertheless possessed a perfect knowledge of his profession, and this, gained by experience and combined with his zeal, intelligence and energy, enabled him to pass an examination for a lieutenantcy before he was nineteen years old. He was promoted two days later to be lieutenant on the 'Lowestoffe,' a thirty-two gun frigate, and there he had for his captain William Locker, in whom he found a friend whose devotion ended only with Locker's death two years after the Battle of the Nile.

After the death of Captain Suckling, in 1778, Nelson found a friend at headquarters in Sir Peter Parker, the commander-in-chief, and the following year he was made a post-captain, and took up his place as captain of a frigate while still wanting three months to his twenty-first birthday. Interest had undoubtedly had a share in effecting this extraordinarily rapid promotion, but at the same time Nelson's proved abilities and deserts were recognized and rewarded.

Thus well started in his naval career, with all obstacles in the way of promotion cleared from his path—in those days a post-captain rose to be an admiral by seniority alone—Nelson began the glorious career he had marked out for himself under the most favorable auspices that could have been desired.

It is curious that Nelson's promotion thus far was accorded without the claim

of service in actual battle. But his initiation was not long in coming. In January, 1780, he went with the British governor of Jamaica on a brilliantly conceived but ill-starred expedition to take Fort San Juan, then held by the Spaniards, and controlling Lake Nicaragua, the mastery of which would have given him the command of the Isthmus of Panama, the value of this in connection with a trans-isthmian route even then being appreciated. Here he greatly distinguished himself, and although the expedition was unsuccessful, his brilliant services were handsomely acknowledged by Governor Dalling.

At this time he fell ill, and passed through a very serious and painful experience on a bed of sickness. But the indomitable spirit of the man showed itself even in ill-health, for before he was fit to go out he had applied for employment. In estimating Nelson's heroism, due emphasis must be laid on the sickly fragility of his bodily frame thus demonstrated. It was his extraordinary mental energy and high sense of duty that mocked at difficulties rather than triumphed over them.

WHEN HE CAME TO QUEBEC IN 1782.

In 1782 Nelson came on convoy duty to Quebec, where he fell desperately in love with a fair Canadian. Marriage at such a period would have wrecked his career, and a cool-headed friend succeeded in dissuading him from making the rash step he contemplated. But little information is available regarding this romance, though it is certain that Nelson, who was all his life peculiarly susceptible to the fascination of charming women, was saved from making a very serious mistake by the cool interference of a watchful friend. In 1783 the West Indian fleet, to which he had been attached after leaving Quebec, returned home, and Nelson was presented at court. He was then twenty-five years of age, and had won the deep regard and esteem of Lord Hood, then the most famous sea captain of the age.

Nelson went to France for a short time, though it was long enough for him to fall in love with the charming daughter of an English clergyman at St. Omer. However, he did not marry her, though it is by no means certain that he did not propose to her. He came back to England, and was appointed to the West Indian squadron. On arrival in the West Indies once more Nelson found himself the senior captain. He had not been there long before he became engaged in a serious dispute with the admiral in command, and also with several of the prominent colonists. He conceived the idea of putting down with a strong hand the smuggling that was going on between the new United States and the British West Indian colonies. The admiral did not think with him, but so convinced was Nelson of the correctness of his attitude that he defied the admiral, and was backed up by the British Government.

At length came the chance for which he had waited so long. The naval position of England was by no means secure; France and Spain had been threatening her, and the armed neutrality of the northern powers made the situation by no means reassuring. When at length war was declared between England and France in 1793, Lord Hood did not forget Nelson. He recommended him for a captaincy, and he was appointed to the 'Agamemnon.' Here, with opportunities for the display of the genius for initiative which had characterized his earlier actions, Nelson won high praise. He had the worst ship in the fleet, yet with that ship he did wonders. Deeds of stupendous daring and heroic seamanship astounded even those who had learned to expect great things from him, and in one or two cases he actually distinguished himself in a manner that won the applause even of those who had followed his fortunes with envious eyes since his appointment to a post-captaincy. At the sieges of Bastia and Cadiz he won the approbation of his chiefs, and later, in March, 1795, performed one of those feats which were eminently characteristic of the man. Lord Hotham, who was then in command in the Mediterranean, had engaged a French fleet of superior force off the coast of Italy, and in the fight a large French '84 became dismasted and drew out of the fight, being taken in tow by a frigate and conveyed by two ships of the line. Nelson, seeing this, drew his own ship away from the rest of the British fleet, engaged the whole of the hostile squadron, and succeeded in nearly destroying the '84 while he kept the remainder at bay, with hardly any loss to himself. This action won for him high encomiums from Lord Hotham, and his name began to be well known to the enemy.

Work in the Mediterranean, co-operating with Austria against Napoleon, occupied the attention of the coming admiral for some time after this, and it was not until the battle of St. Vincent that his next great chance came. But already his name was synonymous throughout the fleet for energy, daring, resource and heroism that proved most infectious when he had to lead men. The sailors on his own ship adored him, and his faculty, almost amounting to genius, for winning the affection of those with whom he was brought into close contact, had already shown him to his officers, while those with whom he had served in the past were watching his career with the greatest interest.

At St. Vincent Admiral Sir John Jervis, later Lord St. Vincent, had succeeded in cutting off nine of the enemies' ships, and the Spanish admiral was in the process of wheeling his van to reform when Nelson, seeing the situation at a glance and seizing upon the key of the whole of the Spanish admiral's plan, abandoned, without orders, his own line, and, disregarding the order of his own admiral to return, engaged the whole of the advancing squadron which formed the van of the Spanish fleet for half an hour, until the danger was past. His conduct on this thrilling occasion was of that brilliant daring which made him in later years the darling of the nation, even as he was then the darling of his own men. He boarded two vessels, both much larger than his own, leading his men in person with the cry: 'Westminster Abbey or victory!' He took the flagship, and he won the day for England. Jervis, who had been known to say that 'the test of a man's

courage is responsibility,' forgave the disobedience to his signal, and although there were some unpleasant passages between him and Nelson, arising out of the latter's description of the battle, the country was wild with delight at the victory, and Nelson got his reward in the Order of the Bath and his admiral's pennant.

All this time Nelson had maintained the most cordial relations of frank and genuine affection for his wife, whom he had met in the island of Nevis, in the West Indies, and who was the youthful widow of Dr. Josiah Nisbet, of that island. Indeed, it was not until some time later that domestic unhappiness marred his private life.

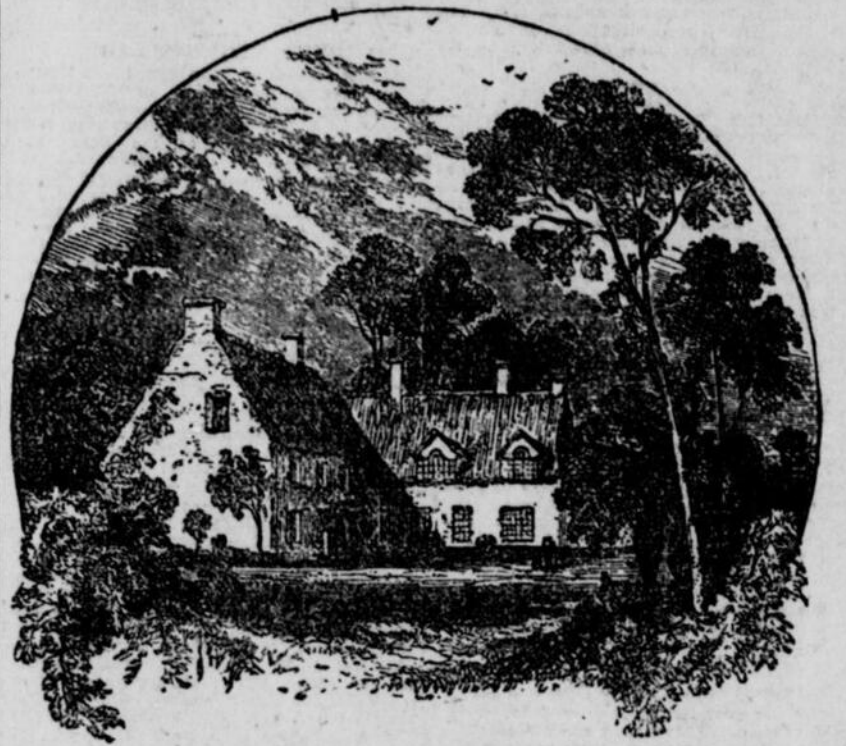
In July, 1797, Nelson lost his right arm. He had planned an assault upon Tenerife, to secure the Spanish treasure ships anchored there. A night attack was made, which Nelson himself led, and it was when in the act of landing that he was struck by a grape-shot in the right elbow. It became necessary to amputate the whole arm above the elbow, and, owing to the primitive character of the surgery of that day, he suffered much pain and was laid up for a considerable period.

THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

The next great incident in Nelson's

'general order':—'The admiral desires they will accept his most sincere and cordial thanks for their very gallant behavior in this glorious battle.' This habit, which was always characteristic of him, of associating with himself in grateful remembrance and gratitude those who had followed his fortunes and fought with him, enthroned Nelson king in the hearts of his men, and won for him from all ranks that devotion and hero-worship which were so forcibly exemplified when he died.

The news of the battle was received with a commotion in proportion to its greatness. The government rewarded Nelson by advancing him to the lower rank in the peerage—a trumpery recognition of the great services he had rendered the nation. The world took up the duty of showing the government what it ought to have done. The Czar, the Sultan, the two Kings of Sardinia, and the two Sicilies sent messages and rich presents; the Houses of Parliament voted their thanks and a pension of \$9,000 a year; the East India Company acknowledged the security gained for their East Indian possessions by a gift of \$48,000, and from cities and corporations all over the world came letters and other recognitions of his services. Perhaps the most valued were those from the three great admirals under whom he had served—Lord Howe, Lord Hood, and Lord St. Vincent, who



NELSON'S BIRTHPLACE---BUHRAM-THORPE, NORFOLK.

career was the campaign and battle of the Nile. The British government had found it impossible to make peace except on impossible terms, and therefore decided upon a distinctly offensive campaign against France, and to Nelson, on the urgent recommendation of the first Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Spencer, the duty was assigned of directing naval operations in the Mediterranean. After a long chase Nelson succeeded in cornering the French fleet in the Bay of Aboukir. The French admiral had anchored his fleet behind a series of dangerous moment believe that the British fleet would follow. The situation, however, was one that appeared utterly to Nelson's love of daring. He took his fleet in after the Frenchmen, and annihilated the naval power of France in an engagement which he directed throughout with consummate skill, absolute fearlessness and incredible heroism.

The battle of the Nile opened up a new era for the British Navy. It made the British fleet the mistress of the seas, and it made the name of Nelson a terror to the navies of Europe. A victory of so stupendous and unparalleled a character, won by such complete comprehension, skill of preparation, and genius in stage-management, astounded all Europe, and gave Napoleon something to think about for a long time. Nelson lost his eye, but England gained what she has never given up since.

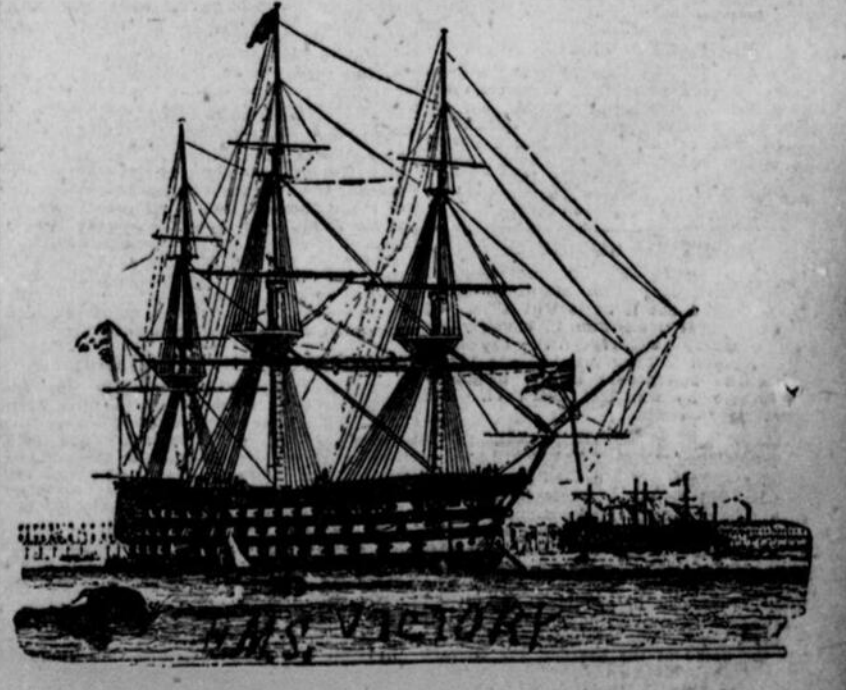
The memorandum issued by the admiral at the conclusion of the fight is a notable instance of the sincere and earnest belief he manifested throughout his career in the Divine power to aid the efforts of men. 'Almighty God,' he wrote, 'having blessed His Majesty's arms with victory, the admiral intends returning public thanksgiving for the same at two o'clock this day; and he recommends every ship doing the same as soon as convenient.' To those under his command he issued this simple but heartfelt

cordially admitted that the battle was the greatest that history could produce. It was after the battle of the Nile that there came a period in the great sailor's life which one could well wish had never been. It is not necessary here to go into the details of Nelson's attachment for Lady Hamilton.

THE BATTLE OF COPENHAGEN.

The battle of Copenhagen was the next scene of Nelson's genius. The expedition against the Danes had its outcome in a dispute between the Baltic States—Russia, Sweden, and Denmark—and England, regarding the rights of belligerents and neutrals; such questions, for instance, as caused a lot of trouble during the recent Russo-Japanese war—whether materials for ship-building, going to an enemy's port, were liable to capture. Denmark endeavored to obtain immunity for her merchant ships from search by belligerent cruisers, and the Danish ships of war were instructed to use force to resist such search. As a result of this several collisions occurred between British and Danish ships, and this state of affairs became acutely aggravated by the renewal of the 'Armed Neutrality,' as the Baltic States called themselves, for the purpose of defying England in her determination to insist upon the right of search. Bonaparte hoped to effect a combination of the Baltic navies against the British navy; but, as before and after, he had under-rated Nelson.

It was a fight for England—a fight against great odds. The Danes had plenty of time to fortify Copenhagen before the attack, delayed by the vacillation of Sir Peter Parker, who was in supreme command, was begun. The plan of attack was marred and disconcerted by an entirely unexpected accumulation of unfortunate accidents; and



H. M. S. 'Victory,' first-rate, 104 guns, lying in Portsmouth harbor. The flag-ship of Nelson on which he was killed at Trafalgar, on Oct. 21, 1805.



HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON.

From the painting by John Hoppner, in St. James's Palace.

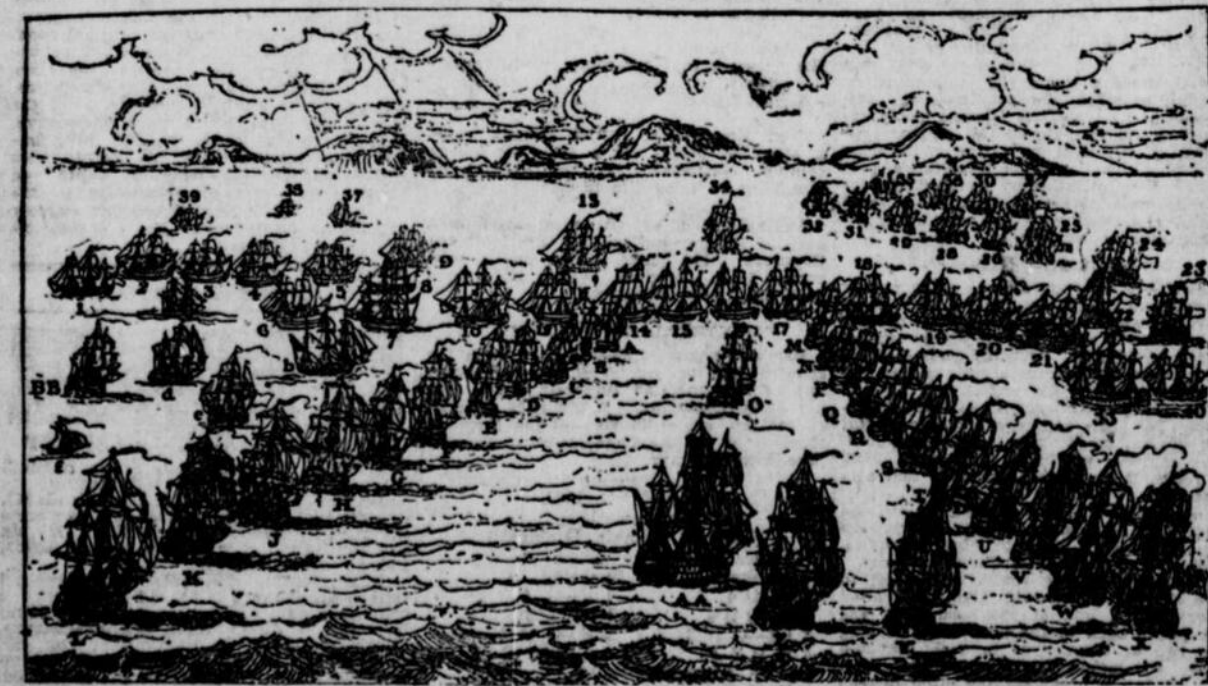
magic words, 'Nelson' and 'Trafalgar,' that still thrill the breast of every Briton with pride and gratitude; and they stand out bright and triumphant on the closing page of a life that must ever remain an inspiration and an example to every patriot.

In a month's time, on Oct. 21, the British Empire will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Nelson's death. It was a sad, and yet a great day, for England, the twenty-first of October, 1805; and, because the sun went down on the cold, still form of the nation's hero! great because it saw the majestic dawning of the greatest power the world has so far known—the naval supremacy of England. After the lapse of a century, during which developments have taken place of which the wildest visionary of Nelson's day never dreamed, it is possible to look back upon that day with feelings in which sorrow has no part—feelings of unalloyed pride and admiration in which the whole Empire shares and in which even the bitterest enemies of that Empire will not deny that its sons are wholly justified. For Nelson, in 1805, was the nation's darling and the nation's pride; and 'Nelson,' in 1905, is the name of a man who died, as he had lived, in the service of his country, whose laurels remain untarnished after the lapse of a

ful, that is, compared with those that came after and that were surcharged with teeming incidents that changed the politics of the world. He was a native of Norfolk, the fifth son and sixth child of Edmund Nelson, then rector of the parish of Burnham Thorpe, and was born on Sept. 29, 1753. On his mother's side he was connected with a great English family, for she was the grand-niece of Sir Robert Walpole, one of England's most famous prime ministers. Nelson himself was named after Sir Robert's second brother, Horatio. He was one of eleven children, but only two of them were destined to grow old. His mother died in the prime of life, and he was always frail of body and at various times throughout his life a great sufferer, frequently an invalid, and strangely susceptible to climatic changes and conditions. But throughout that life the wonderful strength of purpose that trod bodily weakness underfoot was dominant, and at the call of duty never failed him or his country.

NELSON GOES TO SEA.

The seizure of the Falkland Islands by Spain in 1770 and the despatch of a punitive expedition by England, was the



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

British fleet.—Van, A, the Victory, Nelson's flagship, 110 guns; B, the Temeraire, 98 guns; C, the Neptune, 98 guns; D, the Britannia, 100 guns; E, the Leviathan, 74 guns; F, the Conqueror, 74 guns; G, the Agamemnon, 64; H, the Ajax, 74; I, the Orion, 74; K, the Minotaur, 74; L, the Spartiate, 74; X, the Defence, 74; Z, the Prince, 98; AA, the Dreadnought, 98; BB, the Africa, 64; rear.—M, the Royal Sovereign, 100; N, the Belleisle, 74; O, the Colossus, 74; P, the Mars, 74; Q, Tonnant, 80; R, Belshazzar, 74; S, Achilles, 74; T, Polyphemus, 64; U, Revenge, 74; V, Swiftsure, 74; W, Defence, 74; Y, Thunderer, 74; a, Eurayalus, 36; b, Sirius, 36; c, Phoebe, 36; d, Naiad, 3; e, Pickle, 10; f, Entrepre-nante, 10.

Spanish fleet.—10, Santissima Trinidad, 136 guns; 20, Principe de Asturias, 112; 26, Argonauta, 80; 1, Neptune, 84; 17, Santa Anna, 112; 6, Rayo, 100; 32, Montanez, 74; 19, Monarca, 74; 23, St. Juan Nepomuceno, 74; 8, San Francisco de Assisi, 74; 30, Bahama, 74; 11, San Justo, 74; 15, San Leandro, 64; 3, San Augustino, 74; 33, San Ildefonso, 74; Flora, 44, and Mercurio, 24.

French fleet.—12, Le Bucentaure, flagship of Admiral Villeneuve, 80; 4, Le Formidable, 80; 25, L'Algeziras, 74; 16, L'Indomptable, 84; 13, Le Neptune, 84; 20, Le Pluton, 74; 5, Le Mont Blanc, 74; 28, Le Swiftsure, 74; 2, Le Scipion, 74; 24, Le Berwick, 74; 21, L'Intrepide, 74; 31, L'Aigle, 74; 9, L'Heros, 74; 18, Le Fougueux, 74; 7, Le Du Gny Trouin, 74; 29, L'Argonaute, 74; 14, Le Redoubtable, 74; 27, Lachille, 74; 40, L'Hermione, 40; 37, L'Hortumne, 40; 39, La Corucie, 40; 36, La Tarnise, 40; 30, Le Rhin, 40; 35, L'Argus, 16; 88, Le Ferrete, 18; L'Observateur, 13.

Nelson was deprived of the services of a quarter of his ships of the line before the battle started. After three hours' firing, seeing that the enemy's fire had not slackened, the commander-in-chief, Sir Hyde Parker, made the signal for recall, thinking that Nelson would be unable to oppose the fire of the Danish ships and forts. On Nelson's attention being called to it, he said:—'Leave off action? No. You know, Foley, turning to his captain, 'I have only one eye—I have a right to be blind sometimes; I really do not see the signal!' Later he exclaimed again: 'Keep mine for closer battle flying: That's the way I answer such signals! Nail mine to the mast!'

The ultimate result justified this proud act. After a battle of unparalleled intensity, through which the Danes fought in a manner that won Nelson's warm admiration, the Danish fleet was all but destroyed, and a truce was effected, during the negotiations of which Nelson landed and told the Prince-Royal of Denmark, who had directed the fire of the batteries on land, that he had been in one hundred and five engagements, but this had been the most tremendous of them all. Certainly, the results were of the greatest importance to England; once more Nelson had come to the salvation of his country in her hour of need, and acquitted himself like a man who set his duty to his King and country beyond and above every other consideration, proving his right to call his ships, as he did to the Prince-Royal, 'the best negotiators in Europe.'

This was on April 2, 1801, and was the last of war in Europe for four years. France and Austria had made peace; but everywhere else the gigantic ambitions of Napoleon had been thwarted and foiled by the sea-power of England, and towards this great result Nelson had contributed more than anyone else. He was still to do one last great service, strike one last mighty stroke, for the country and the flag he loved and honored so well.

Bonaparte began to formulate his scheme for the invasion of England; and England called upon Nelson to take his post as commander-in-chief; the nation had confidence in him, and in him alone, in that dark time. At first the cloud lifted, for the French were not ready yet for another duel with Nelson. Peace was signed, and he returned home to his Surrey house on Oct. 22, 1801.

It was less than two years that Nelson had at home. During that period, however, he took his seat in the House of Lords, actively interested himself in national affairs, and particularly agitated for an increased fleet; he recognized even then that England's fleet would, in the future, be her all-in-all. In an address to the peers in the House of Lords he said, on one occasion:—'I have, in different countries, seen much of the miseries of war; I am therefore, in my inmost soul, a man of peace. Yet I would not, for the sake of any peace, however fortunate, sacrifice one jot of England's honor.' This was his attitude and his high ideal throughout life; it explains why he was so beloved by the nation.

The peace could not last long. Nelson had prophesied, and he was right. It was one year and eight months after the declaration of peace that he again hoisted his flag on the 'Victory' at Portsmouth, and sailed for the Mediterranean. He had had the longest holiday in his life.

Nelson was then only forty-five years old. His health had been sadly impaired by the strenuous nature of his career, but the fire of patriotism burned ever brightly, a beacon light to every man under his command. He had a weary task before him, and he had to accomplish it single-handed; for it was a death-duel between England alone on one side and the might of Napoleon and of Spain on the other. But he stuck to it. Watching and waiting for an opportunity to strike, he passed the winter of 1803-1804 in suffering and haunted by the fear of blindness. The physicians urged him to return home, but he defied them all. 'I must not be sick until after the French fleet is taken,' he told them; and he kept his word.

The French fleet was not ordered into the Mediterranean until Napoleon had finally put aside as impossible his dream of the invasion of England. Then he ordered it after Nelson, and the result was Trafalgar.

It is needless to recount the weary preliminaries; they were very wearisome to Nelson, but he stuck to his post through evil days when he was not fit to be on duty, waiting, quietly waiting his time. He watched the French fleet outside Toulon, and he chased it across the Atlantic and back again. Spain had joined France, and England now had two enemies to face instead of one. On Aug. 18, this long and fruitless chase was ended by Nelson's return to England on leave, Admiral Cornwallis continuing to hunt for the elusive French. The famous sailor had a tremendous reception at Portsmouth, and then went to his home at Merton for a family reunion, fated to be the last. The hero seems to have had repeated premonitions of his coming end. But the light that led him never burned more brightly, nor did he ever follow with more unflinching step.

THE LAST CALL.

It was in proud obedience to the request of the British Government that Nelson left to take up his last command and fight his last battle. No admiral ever had such a send-off. He tried to avoid any demonstration at his embarkation, but the people were not to be denied, and blessed him as he passed. 'England has had many heroes,' wrote Southey, of this incident, 'but never one who so entirely possessed the love of his fellow-countrymen as Nelson.' 'I had their huzzas before,' said Nelson himself to Captain Hardy, as they took their places in the boat. 'Now I have their hearts.'

On the morning of Oct. 5, with the enemy in sight and battle certain, the following entry was made by Nelson in his private diary:—'May the great God whom I worship, grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in anyone tarnish it; and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature of the British fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to him who made me, and may his blessing light upon my endeavors for serving my country faithfully. To him I resign myself and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend.'

Then followed that famous signal which has become a watch-word for the British navy for all time. As first dictated by Nelson it ran: 'Nelson confides that every man will do his duty.' The officer to whom it was said suggested that 'Nelson' be changed to 'England,' and that instead of 'confides,' which would have to be spelled out, should be signalled 'expects,' for which there was a code number. Nelson accepted the changes, and the signal fluttered out on the breeze, and he received with round after round of ringing British cheers that must have gladdened Nelson's heart, even at that solemn hour.

At twenty minutes past twelve the first shot in the battle was fired from the French admiral's flagship; at half-past five o'clock on the same day the battle was over; the combined naval strength of France and Spain had been destroyed; Nelson's task was done.

The battle saved England and Europe; it cost England Nelson's life. At half-past one he was shot through the back-bone, and lingered in great agony, which he bore with heroic fortitude, for three hours—long enough to know that the victory was complete, and that he had done his duty. Indeed, his last words spoken before those with which this brief sketch opens, were: 'Thank God I have done my duty.'

Nelson's last message to his country was in a few words to those who stood around him as he lay dying. 'Remember,' he said, 'I leave Lady Hamilton and my daughter Horatia as a legacy to my country—never forget Horatia!' Shortly before the battle he had added a codicil to his will in which he spoke of the services Lady Hamilton had rendered England, and proceeded: 'Could I have rewarded those services I would not now call upon my country; but as that has not been in my power, I leave Emma, Lady Hamilton, therefore, a legacy to my King and country that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life. I also leave to the beneficence of my country my adopted daughter, Horatia Nelson Thompson; and I desire she will in future use the name of Nelson only. These are the only favors I ask of my King and country at this moment when I am going to fight the battle. May God bless my King and country and all those whom I hold dear.'

Nelson's only favor asked from his King and country was never granted, and Lady Hamilton was left to die in most abject poverty in a little French town, and buried in a nameless grave!

This is merely a brief outline of the life of England's greatest seaman. Human, very human, erring and weak when he should have been strong in morals, yet he never failed his country, and his life is a record of a type of single-minded self-devotion to the cause of King and country which can never perish as long as history lasts. 'Finis coronat opus' was the literal truth regarding him. He died surrounded by the companions of his prowess and the trophies of his triumph, his duty done, its fruit perfected. He left no successor, but his legacy to posterity was a name and deeds that have been and will be, while time shall endure, an inspiration and an example to all men wherever danger has to be faced or duty to be done, at whatever cost.

A WAR SONG THAT LIVES.

'We are tenting to-night on the old camp ground' was a product of the darkest days of the gigantic, fratricidal struggle between North and South. It expressed in words, to a simple melody that has the peculiar, indelible, persistent quality of 'stayin', the thought that was uppermost in the hearts of those who were watching anxiously at home, of those who were waiting in Southern prison pens, of those who were watching, waiting, and doing on the camp grounds and on the battlefields. Walter Kittredge, in his personality, was a retiring, unassuming, scarcely self-conscious man. To the last he failed to understand why so many people of whom he never heard from all parts of the country and from other lands, wrote asking for his autograph. He had written a song and composed a melody which moved his countrymen to tears, and went about the daily affairs of his little farm as if he was one of the most obscure of his townsmen. And yet he did not lack something of recognition in his lifetime. His songs found a ready market, and a portion of the profits came to him in the form of a steady and not altogether inconsiderable income. On more than one occasion, too, he had been the special and honored guest at National gatherings of the Grand Army of the Republic, where his immortal song was rendered to the stirring accompaniment of the best music and the applause of thousands. And now, at a good old age, the life of Walter Kittredge ends, as the flow of a peaceful stream may end, swallowed up in an illimitable sea, but his song remains and will remain so long as hearts are weary and waiting and hold to something of hope in the watching.—Manchester (N. H.), 'Union.'

THE RED FLAG MAN.

(By Clive Philipps Wolley.)

'The best soldiers don't hunt Victoria Crosses, but just find them in the course of duty.' When you take a ticket for Vancouver, B.C., across the Canadian Pacific Railway, you receive a folder which expatiates upon the marvellous scenery of the line, and the grandeur of the Rockies through which that line passes, but no mention is made in it of the red flag man, or of what they mean to the passengers of the C. P. Railway.

From your Pullman window you see a panorama of beauty, stern and wild, and free, gliding by you as you lie dreaming in your berth; you see, if your mind has eyes, the first chapter in the history of a great nation, but you don't see the red flag man.

'They are like the coal from which the power is obtained which propels your locomotive, humble, unobtrusive, but necessary.'

Growler was a red flag man. His real name was Grosvenor, and he had, as a boy, dreamed of the 'service' and a Victoria Cross. After a career of failure at school, caused principally by his inability to understand that figures had anything to do with fighting, he had wakened to find himself in the service of the C. P. Railway, the disoriented wielder of a red flag, a private in the ranks of a great industry, known to his comrades as Growler, because he could see no glory in the dull duty by which he had to earn his bread.

For the year that he had served the great trains had gone safely; they had gone safely for ten years before his advent on the line; there seemed no reason why they should not always go safely, and therefore the monotony of his job had made Growler slack.

'What chance was there, he argued, of anyone distinguishing himself at such a rotten game.'

At first Growler had seen some dignity in his service. A thousand lives lay in his hand. But that had all passed. By daily use his work had become merely a monotonous 'grind,' so many miles out and back, so many times a day and night, in any weather, for small pay, unnoticed and unknown.

His beat lay east and west of him as he sat, a long level run in the flatter part of the foothills.

There was no giant peaks to stir the imagination, no impending snow-slides to suggest great danger.

It was just a piece of rolling cattle country in the spring, through which a broad and turbid river wound in curious loops.

At the moment anyone but Growler would have noticed the ominous roar of that river.

He had heard it incessantly for so long, that its noise had become part of his normal environment, like the cast spaces, the smell of the sage bush, and the gloriously tinted velvet of those rolling uplands.

All he saw was 'old Bill's flats,' and the long parallel lines of the company he served.

For an hour he sat in front of his cabin immovable as the boulder he sat upon, whilst his mind went back to the rectory in which he was born, and to a little case of medals which lay on the drawing-room table of that west country home.

The Grosvenors who had won those things had had their chances; why should he never have his?

Then a hawk lit upon a rock two hundred yards away, and taking his Winchester Growler lay down, and nestling his cheek lovingly against its stock, he sighted at the bird.

There was a long pause while the man held his breath, and then the bird fell a broken handful of bones and feathers.

'I don't know that figures would have improved my shooting,' muttered the man, and then as the sun was beginning to set, he booted his billy and ate his solitary meal.

Around midnight it would be his duty to ride his machine along the line to see that all was clear for the west bound train. He ought to have secured some sleep during the day, but he had had a bad day of it, thinking too much of what might have been, and was therefore, when the moon rose coldly over the pained bars of steel, 'a bit jumpy.' Besides, his lame leg had been troubling him.

The river's voice, which he rarely noticed, had become audible to him, and familiar bluffs took on strange and threatening shapes.

He looked at his watch.

In another hour the west bound express would be along, bearing with it a load of careless sleepers, lucky devils who had their chances, he thought. He mounted his machine and went east.

At the first curve he dismounted. It was all right still, but he had had no notion that the snows were going so fast.

If such weather continued there would be floods and washouts soon, and surely the roar of the river was louder than it had any right to be. He stopped to look at it.

It was impossible, of course, and yet in the uncertain light it looked to him as if it was running bank high, and the way of it was like the way of a tide rip.

When he reached the trestle bridge, he found the light had not fooled him.

There must have been a cloud burst of some kind up stream. Snow, however rapidly melting, could not have so swollen the river since morning, but even as the river ran, she raged uselessly against the stout piers which supported the company's bridge.

Growler covered his twelve miles without finding more than an occasional stone upon the track, and then he sat down again upon his boulder, to wait until the smoke-plumed monster with its line of brilliant eyes should flash by and be gone.

As usual his thoughts reverted to the might-have-been. He saw himself a leader of men, as others of his name had been, and he ground his heel into the

little red flag at his feet which was his badge of servitude.

All he asked Fate was some big thing to do, some enemy worth fighting. Why should he be shut out of the arena of men, picketed for life between a river and a railway line?

And as he thought the old bitter thoughts, the river like a vast and tawny dragon tossed white crests in the pale half light, and raved on beneath him, stronger than any army of man's making. Surely that was big enough; an enemy sufficient for any man's pride.

Even Growler listened to it now.

The threat in its voice was unmistakable, and yet he missed the message of it. The loop of the river round which Growler's beat ran was horseshoe shaped, but though this horseshoe was twelve miles round its outer curve, the heels of it were so close together that the flagman's cabin and the trestle bridge, standing on either heel of the shoe, were barely half a mile apart.

In the grey moonlight Grosvenor could see no details of the trestle, but he could see, though dimly, the bulk of it against the sky.

Just half an hour before the scheduled time at which the west-bound express should cross the trestle, a huge buttress of gravel and rock, which had stood for centuries knee-deep in the river's brim, went out with a roar, and was mixed in a moment with the heavy flood.

Things were growing serious, or might soon become so, and Growler's spirits rose, and his brain became active.

From habit he looked towards the trestle, not because any fool flood like that could matter to the great bridge, but just from habit.

And yet what nonsense was this?

The light was no worse than it had been, but for the moment he could see no trestle. That dim bulk which had always loomed on the far side, where the trains crossed from north to south of the river, had gone.

The red flag man covered his eyes and waited; when he uncovered them, they told him the same impossible story.

'There was no trestle.'

In a moment he was face to face with the great thing he had waited for. As the river had swept out the gravel buttress so it had swept out man's bridge, and there was no longer any way over for the express.

'Way over? No, but there was a way in.'

Roaring along at her night speed in the flat, with hundreds inside of her, sleeping securely in the knowledge that un-signalled she was safe, the express would dive headlong into that hideous flood.

It was his business to signal her.

The enemy was through the lines. He, Grosvenor, the sentry, had been sleeping at his post, and the giant roaring below was laughing at 'another surprise of the British forces.'

No! by Heaven, no; that should not be.

He tore his machine from its place, and swung it on the track, but before he had mounted his brain had told him that that scheme would not do. He was cut off by the river. Even if he could ride the twelve miles in twenty-five minutes, which was impossible, he would, at the end of his ride, be on the wrong side of the river.

There was where he wanted to be, there, there, only a mile from where he stood, and there was no way except across that swirling flood which crushed earth's buttresses, and made matchwood of man's bridges.

It was stronger than an army, how could one man struggle against it? Ah! but his thought braced him. He had asked, day and night for years, for some deed to do; he had boasted to himself that he would have charged an army to win the V.C.

Here was the deed, where was the man?

To attempt it meant certain death. Those are the deeds for which England sometimes pays with glory. Yes, but even to a red flag life is dear. 'Even to a hero,' some voice seemed to reply 'glory is not cheap.' It never is cheap except when it is that of another man, read of in the press.

But the right blood was in Growler, so that as the voices answered each other in his brain, his game leg had taken him down to the river's bank, and his clothes were dropping off him on to the boulders over which the spate lapped and hissed.

For one long minute he stood shivering on the brink of the impossible which had to be done, and then he heard the banshee cry of the coming train. She was still two stations away.

'It was my sentry go,' he muttered, and the next moment a roar of devilish laughter came up from the river's bed, for the strongest of the forces of nature had a human heart to play with and conquer.

Aye, but it was island bred that heart, and the God, whom islanders forget too often, loves the men who fight against long odds, so that though the red dragon took it and chewed it in his jaws, and spat it out again in a spume of white water, though he rolled it over and over in his bed like a wandered log, that living fotsam missed the other wreckage, of which the river was full, by a hair's breadth, and near mid-stream was still making a stroke or two towards its goal, whenever it came to the surface.

Growler had expected to die at the first plunge, good swimmer though he was, so that his first few strokes were made almost under protest as being too ridiculous against such a current.

Even when half-way across the man barely did more than wonder why death was so long delayed, but when he saw the further side he remembered why he was in that deafening, bustling flood, remembered the great live thing that was racing to its doom, and set himself to cover that last half of the course with all the cool, calculating courage of his breed.

His 'rotten leg,' as he called it, was more useful in the water than on land, and though the great surges tossed him at one moment, and buried him the next, they gave him breathing spells in which to edge a foot or two nearer the shore, until at last an insweeping rush sent him

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blundering amongst submerged boulders, upon which, but for luck, he would have been ground to pieces.

Instead he was left, caught like other drift behind one of them, and lay there, like enough to drown now in two feet of water, though he had come safely through the flood. He was utterly spent, and something had struck him besides the boulder, so that his whole body seemed dead on one side.

'Hit, I guess,' he muttered, half-consciously, 'that's when the good 'uns go on,' and lifting his limp body out of the water, he crawled weakly up the bank. From the top of it he could see the line, and clinging with the tenacity of a bulldog to his last remnant of life and consciousness, he spent his strength in a tottering race towards the on-coming train.

She must have time. In spite of the air brakes, such a train, going at such a pace could not be stopped in her own length.

The broken bridge was behind him, the river was crossed and the moonlight still held.

No far it was well, but though he thought that he was running he could not breathe, he knew that he could not keep his senses much longer even if he had them still, and there was a strange humming in his head.

Ah, yes, those were the bagpipes, no doubt. They always play when men win the V.C., and that pain in his leg was another wound.

Luckily at that moment a sound he knew called him to himself. The metals between which he ran whispered to him then a strong live pulse drummed in them, and in the east a glow crept along them towards the runner which was neither the glow of moonlight or of dawn.

Then Growler knew his duty and won his cross. He could make no legitimate signal. He had neither lamp nor flag.

In the middle of the track he must be seen, and in the middle of the track he stood, four square to the death he realized, waving his red shirt for a warning to others, and though the driver jimmied on the brakes with a savage western curse, the brakes could only sigh over that which they were not strong enough to save.

The best soldiers don't hunt Victoria Crosses, but just find them in the course of duty.—The 'Weekly Scotsman.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.
THE WASP AND THE BEE.
A Wasp met a Bee that was just buzzing by,
And he said, 'Little Cousin, can you tell me why
You are loved so much better by people than I?'

'My back shines as bright, and as yellow as gold,
And my shape is most elegant, too, to behold,
Yet nobody likes me, at least, so I'm told.'

'Ah, Cousin,' the Bee said, 'it is all very true;
But if I had half as much mischief to do,
Indeed they would love me no better than you.'

'You have a fine shape and a delicate wing,
But you must remember that there is one thing
That they cannot put up with—and that is your sting!

'My coat is quite homely and plain, as you see,
Yet nobody ever gets angry with'de,
Because I'm a good-temper'd, diligent Bee.'

AS CROSS AS A BEAR.
'You're as cross as a bear,' said Bess to Billy.
Uncle Jim whistled. 'Bears aren't cross to members of their own family,' he said. 'Now, I knew a bear once—'
Bess and Billy both ran to him and climbed up on his lap.
'Did you really ever know a bear?' cried Billy, with wide-open eyes.
'Well, not intimately,' said Uncle Jim, 'but I used to go hunting them when I was up in Canada, and one day I was out with a hunting party, and we saw straight in front of us—what do you suppose?'

'A real bear!' gasped the children in concert.
'Yes, a real mother bear and her little son. The dogs started after them, and the mother bear began to run, but the little baby son couldn't run as fast as she could, and the dogs were gaining on him, so what do you suppose the mother did? Leave her little son behind? No, sir-ee-ee! She picked the baby up in her stout nose and tossed him ahead; then she ran fast and caught up to him and gave him an-

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other boost that sent him flying through the air. She kept this up for a mile and a half. Then she was too tired to go any farther, and the dogs surrounded her. Then she sat upon her haunches, took her baby in her hind paws, and fought the dogs off with her fore paws. And how she did roar!

Bess shuddered.
'You could hear her miles away. She never forgot her baby; kept guarding him all the time. When the mother was shot the baby cub jumped on her dead body, and tried to fight off the dogs with his little baby paws. That's the way the bears stand by each other. Sometimes I think they love each other better than brothers and sisters. Hey, Bess, what are you crying about? I guess I won't tell you any more bear stories if that is the way it makes you feel.'

'Billy,' sobbed Bess, 'you're as good—as good as a bear!'
Then they all laughed together and forgot what they had been cross about.—New York Tribune.

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The Boys' Page.

Bass-Fishing at Bude.

A HOLIDAY YARN.

(The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, in 'Every Boy's Monthly'.)

I was staying on the north coast of Cornwall—as grand a bit of coast scenery as England can boast of anywhere—within sight, in clear weather, at once of Lundy Island, and of King Arthur's Castle. Boating was impossible, for on the calmest day a heavy ground-swell thundered amongst the rocks.

As I knew that fishing at sea was quite out of the question, day after day my curiosity was aroused by seeing a sturdy old fellow clambering over the rocks, and tracking the beach with his footsteps, carrying a stout pole with a line, and then coming back again five or six hours later with two or three large, silvery bass.

As the custom in those pleasant parts is for everybody to greet everybody else with a cheerful 'good day,' generally with a slackening of the pace, as if to invite a chat, I soon found an opportunity of being let into his secret.

'You see, sir, it is 'pon the flood-tide that these yer bass do come in after the little fish in the rocks; "cards" we do call 'em yebabouts. If yer honor would like to come with me, you're welcome, sir.'

So the hour was fixed. The next day my old friend appeared with an additional clothes-prop, and in a bag tied to his button-hole hung the bait. In his hand I noticed a little iron spear, about a foot and a half in length, and not thicker than an ordinary skewer.

'What can that be for?' I thought; but before I had time to ask the question he guessed my thoughts and held it up. 'You're wondering what this year is for; I will show 'e as we do go 'long 'pon the rocks.'

So, shouldering my heavy rod, with its six or eight feet of line, and its large hook stuck in a crack of my pole, so as to be out of the way, we started together. Across the grassy downs, sweet with the scent of wild thyme, and broken here and there with a bank of furze, covered with golden bloom; then down the steep winding cliff-path, where the pole came in as a real help, and on to sandy beach, that was shut in by a ledge of rocks running right out to the breakers. As soon as we got to the rocks, slipping over the seaweed and leaping over the streams, my guide began to peer into every crack and crevice, driving his spear into their depths.

'Look yere, sir,' he cried presently, holding up the spear, on which a card wriggled and twisted.

'But there is no water there,' I said, wondering where it had come from.

'Bless 'e, that be'n't no odds, not a bit. There be fish as do live in the water, and there be fish as do live hout.'

And as if to confirm the remark, there came out a couple, transfixed at one dart of the little spear. 'Here, in the moist seaweed, these rock-fish lie between the tides, and it is to prey on man that the bass come tumbling in upon the waves close to the shore.'

'We clambered out to the point of the ledge, or as far as the spray of the breakers would allow, and there sat down, with the tide running in on either side of us. My teacher baited the hook for me, and then I dropped it into the water, trying to follow his direction. 'Yer honor must let them alone; they do catch their own selves best.'

Next he baited his own hook, and threw it in on the other side of the ledge. Then came a damper—not from the sea, but from my guide.

'These yere bass be things as you're never surd of, sir. You may sit through a tide and never so much as get a bite. There be no depending 'pon man.'

Then came a long spell of silence. I was impatiently beginning to think that this was one of the unlucky days; and no longer watching my line, began to look at the far-off Lundy Island, and to recall the story of Amyas Leigh and the Spanish Don, as Kingsley tells it in his 'Westward Ho!'

'Well, I'll just try a pipe for luck. I reckon they do smell it,' said my old friend, as if by way of doing something; and, holding the rod between his knees, he filled the little black clay, and replaced it in his mouth. He had lit the lucifer and puffed a couple of vigorous puffs, when the rod was nearly tugged away from him.

Grasping it just in time to save it, he snatched it violently out of the water. Something fell back with a heavy splash, and the line flew into the air with half the bait bent off. The old man took the remaining half tenderly into his hand and put his lips closely together. Then he shook his head knowingly.

'Tut man; a dog-fish I do reckon, sir.' Puffing away vainly at his pipe, he put on another bait. 'Well, I'll light mun viddy this time.' And this important operation completed, he dropped the line again into the water.

'On common ghashty things them dog-fish, tew; I should like to have made one less.'

I was going to reply, when there came a double tug at my line, like a postman's knock. In an instant I struck, and then there came the tug of war. With such tackle there was no need to play him. My clothes-prop and line would have swung a young shark clean out of the water, and in less time that it takes to tell, there lay the silvery four-pounder.

'Mind his sharp back, sir,' cried my teacher, taking hold of it, and slipping his hand from the head backwards. 'Her's a beauty, tew,' he cried, 'her' being a pronoun of both genders in these parts.

low, and where it was a good deal easier to catch the fish than to balance one's self for the process of unhooking and stowing him safely in the basket.

'There be one thing, sir, as I would have 'e always mind'—my friend had impressed on me more than once—'Mind you be'n't caught by the tide.'

I thanked him, but I sm afraid it was with a smile at his needless caution, as if I were some inland greenhorn who had never smelt the sea, I who had been born and bred by it.

The sharp old man seemed to understand my look. 'You see, when you're all eyes and ears for the fish, you're apt for to forget about the tide.'

So I found before that summer's holiday was over. One day I had clambered over the rocks, and perched on a projecting ledge on the side of the cliff. It was in one of the loveliest combs I ever saw, and the scenery had something to do with the choice of position, as well as the conviction that any discerning bass would be sure to make its way to the deep pool below there. Inland the steep sides of the valley stretched away to a wooded distance, crowned by Kirkhampton Church.

Outward was the deep blue sea creeping over the beach and breaking over the outermost line of rocks. Soon the white-lipped ripples came leaping into my pool, then a big wave rushed splashing into it, and putting up my sketch book, I knew my time was come. My bait was soon sweeping along with the sea that came and went just underneath me. I had found a favorite preserve of theirs, evidently, and hooked no less than five fine fellows that hooked gallantly. I clumsily lost two of them, but when the tide was at its height my basket was more than full. Then half an hour passed without a sign. I had promised to dine with my kind friends who had come to the beach to meet me, not eighty yards away. So I made up my mind to go.

But it would be three hours at least before I could get back over the way by which I had come. I looked up, the cliff rose over me a good three hundred feet. For twenty feet or so it was of loose slate, the rest was short and shining grass, broken here and there by bluffs of rock. Surely I could climb that. At any rate I would try. So winding the line about my rod, I started.

The moment my friends saw my purpose a warning shout came across from the beach; but I was off. The shale gave way under my feet, and all that I could do was to dig in my pole and get up as fast as I could. So I got to the edge of the steep grassy bit.

'You can't do it,' rang up from below; and I could hear the earnest tones with which they were discussing it amongst themselves.

'I can't go back,' that's quite certain,' I shouted, as I stood on a firmer ledge and looked down the deceitful slate bed, right down into the sea.

The dusty miller had joined the little group by this time.

'Don't 'ee go for to do it,' cried he in a plaintive tone. 'Wait till the tide be gone back, and we'll help 'ee then.'

I saw that they could do nothing for me, and if I must slip, better go down into the sea than on the rocks at low water. I looked up again, and, digging my nails into the earth, tried to climb; but there was no foothold anywhere.

'What could I do?'

Then a happy thought struck me. Taking off my boots as I stood leaning hard against the steep side, I slipped one into my pocket and stowed the other by it as well as I could. At once I had a firm hold with my feet, and, carefully holding on with my hands until each foot was safely planted, I slowly rose until I had reached the first bluff of rock, and rested on the flat ledge of earth at its base.

Not a word had been spoken amongst the little group there below. Now there came a shout from the miller, 'He'll do it, he will. Look, 'pon the legs of mun! He's strong.'

I stood there panting and perspiring. Down below the sea looked worse than ever, and I confess to a shudder as a stone slipped from my feet and went rolling into the breakers. Then, rested a bit, I set out again. The slope began to be easier. The miller's shout put new confidence into me. The top came nearer quickly; I did not care to look below again. Presently I came upon a little sheep-path, and tripped briskly to the top, thankful that I could lie down out of danger and breathe freely once more.

That ought to have been a warning to me, and it was. I made up my mind that I would not get into such a place again without making sure of my retreat. The next time I sallied forth I quite prided myself on my prudence and precaution. I had turned to the tide-table issued for the little port of Bude, and read, 'High water at 12.51.'

had turned now. I should do nothing more, and I looked inland to see if the waves were still reaching the high-water mark.

There was something amiss. To see a group of folk in that out-of-the-world place was proof enough of that, without the waving of hands, and a hundred other signs. The wind was blowing fresh from the sea, so that my shout easily reached them.

'Has the tide turned yet?' I cried aloud, more by way of saying something than for the sake of information. I knew, probably, better than they did, and I muttered to myself complacently, 'High water at 12.51.'

(To be Continued.)

A VERY SICK BOY.

Mark Twain on his last visit to his birthplace—Hannibal, Mo.—told to the school children a true story about a schoolboy.

'This boy,' he said, 'awoke one morning very ill. His groans alarmed the household. The doctor was sent for and came post haste.

'Well,' said the doctor as he entered the sick room, 'what is the trouble?'

'A pain in my side,' said the boy.

'Any pain in the head?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Is the right hand stiff?'

'A little.'

'How about the right foot?'

'That's stiff, too.'

The doctor winked at the boy's mother.

'Well,' he said, 'you're pretty sick. But you'll be able to go to school on Monday. Let me see, if to-day is Saturday, by—'

'Is to-day Saturday?' exclaimed the boy in a vexed tone. 'I thought it was Friday.'

Half an hour later the boy declared himself healed and got up. Then they packed him off to school, for it was Friday, after all.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

BEGAN AT FOURTEEN.

Sir Oliver Lodge, whose name is famous in connection with physical research, was put into business at the age of fourteen. He was, however, remarkably keen on science, and, though acquiring any knowledge was very hard, he used up every spare moment he could get at his beloved studies. To these he was stimulated partly by a stray number of a popular scientific paper, and partly by lectures in the institute at Stoke-on-Trent. Later, however, when he came to London and heard Tyndall and others lecture, he became keener than ever, and finally, at the age of twenty-one, he threw up business and entered openly on the scientific career.—'Tit-Bits.'

A STRENUOUS STUDENT.

Bancroft, the historian, must have been a very strenuous student. This is the roster of a day's work when he was at Gottingen, written on the back of a map which he sent to Professor Andrews Norton:

- 5-7—Hebrew and Syriac.
 - 7-8—Heeren in Ethnography.
 - 8-9—Church history by the elder Planck.
 - 9-10—Exegesis of the New Testament by old Eichhorn.
 - 10-11—Exegesis of the Old Testament by old Eichhorn.
 - 11-12—Syriac by old Eichhorn.
 - 12—Dinner and walk.
 - 1-2—Library.
 - 2-4—Latin or French.
 - 4-5—Philological Encyclopaedia by Dis-sen.
 - 5-7—Greek.
 - 7-8—Syriac.
 - 8-9—Tea and walk.
 - 9-11—Repetition of the old lectures and preparation for the new.
- But he was not alone in this. In one of his 'Letters' now being printed in 'Scribner's Magazine' we also read: 'Eichhorn told me yesterday that he labors at present from five in the morning till nine at night, that he has all his life gone on in much the same way; that when he was first made professor he studied 15 hours daily.' There were giants in those days!

'GILDED YOUTHS' WHO LEAD BUSY LIVES.

Lord Brooke, who has just published a clever and fascinating book on the Russo-Japanese war, 'An Eye-Witness in Manchuria,' is one of several 'gilded youths' who, to their credit, prefer the strenuous life to the idleness and pleasure-seeking which fill the days of so many youthful aristocrats.

Lord Brooke, who will some day wear a coronet as sixth Earl of Warwick, is still on the sunny side of twenty-three; but although, as years count, he is little more than a boy, he has crowded into his few years more work and experience of life than many a peer (and commoner, too) carries to his grave. At eighteen he was doing active and excellent service in South Africa; he has been aide de camp to Lord Milner, has held a commission in the Life Guards, and for many a month has been sharing the dangers and hardships of the Russian army in Manchuria, the story of which has marked him as a descriptive writer of very high rank.

Lord Tullibardine, heir to the Dukedom of Atholl, is another strenuous young aristocrat who turns his back on the butterfly life of society. The young marquis is an enthusiastic soldier who has won fame already on many a battlefield; he fought through the Nile Expedition of some years ago, was in the thick of the battles of Atbara and Khartoum, added to his warrior's laurels by gallant fighting in the South African war, and has won the D.S.O. and been four times commended in despatches. The present Lord Loch, too, saw a great deal of fighting while still in the twenties, both in the Soudan and South Africa, and has reaped a rich harvest of honors.

Lord Fincastle, heir of the Earl of Dunmore, has won laurels in a score of battlefields in Dongola, Afghanistan, and South Africa, has served in India, and won fame as a war correspondent, and the Victoria Cross, by as splendid a deed daring as has ever been witnessed in war. But merely to enumerate the young aristocrats who have within recent years

fought gallantly and faced hardships and death for their country would fill columns; from Dukes to younger sons of barons they have proved the splendid potentiality of our peerage when duty calls them to sterner things than sport and pleasure-seeking.

In politics, too, our budding peers have proved themselves the equals of any. Lord Percy, heir to the Dukedom of Northumberland, has been an ornament to the Commons since he was barely twenty-four. He is a born statesman and a debater of great skill, of whom big things are expected; while, to prepare him for his work, he has spent years in exploring the countries of the East. Lord Fitzwilliam is a model of energy and industry to his fellow-peers. He entered parliament at twenty-three and put in seven years of zealous political work before he came to his title; he won his D.S.O. in South Africa, has travelled far and wide in India and Europe, and is a recognized authority on engineering.

Lord Ronaldshay, the future Marquis of Zetland, is one of the greatest travellers of our time; he knows every corner of Ceylon, India, and Persia, has written ably on Eastern politics, is an enthusiastic soldier, and has for years led the most adventurous of lives and faced hardships and dangers innumerable. Earl Beauchamp's activities have taken him into very different fields. While still in the early twenties he was an energetic Mayor of Worcester and member of the London School Board and at twenty-seven he was an Australian Governor.

Lord Onslow's heir, Viscount Crawley, has made a name for himself in diplomacy, though he is still well on the right side of thirty; Viscount Turour, who is still only two-and-twenty, has been for some time member for Horsham, and is keen and by no means passive politician; Lord Rosebery's two sons are also keen politicians and rising orators, especially the younger brother, of whom great things are expected; and the Hon. Charles Napier, in spite of his youth, holds a high position at the Education Office.

Lord Amphil, after doing doughty deeds as a university oarsman and presiding over the union debates at Oxford, entered parliament at twenty-six and was little over thirty when he assumed the important office of Governor of Madras. The Duke of Marlborough fought in South Africa in his twenties and was a Minister of the Crown at thirty-one; and, to mention but two other names out of many that occur to one, Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Winston Churchill have shown what splendid and varied activities can be crowded into the life of a young aristocrat long before thirty.

VEGETABLE WRONGS.

- Digging the eyes out of potatoes.
- Pulling the ears of corn.
- Cutting the hearts out of trees.
- Eating the heads of cabbages.
- Pulling the beards out of rye.
- Spilling the blood of beets.
- Breaking the necks of squashes.
- Skinning apples. Knitting peaches.
- Squeezing lemons. Quartering oranges.
- Thrashing wheat. Plugging watermelons.
- Felling trees and piercing the bark.
- Scalding celery. Slaughtering maples.
- Crushing and jamming currants.
- Mutilating hedges. Stripping bananas.
- Burning pine knots. Burying roots alive.

—'C. E. World.'

PUZZLES.

WORD SQUARES.

- 1. 100 square rods; a solid inflammable substance found in the earth; to torture; animals with great horns.
- 2. A tribe; to wash; to declare positively; a Roman emperor.

A SIMPLE SQUARE.

- A metal.
- Solid water.
- A snare.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

RIDDLES.

- 1. An umbrella. 2. K. T.

DIAMONDS.

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Jumbled Girls' Names. — Gertrude. Amabel. Marian. Geraldine. Clementina. Eleanor.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Destructive Life

(London 'Spectator'.)

(Concluded.)

The creature is believed by some to penetrate the wood of ships or piles when very small, and being armed with a cutting screw at the end pointing inwards, bores deeper and wider continually as it goes into the heart of the timber; it lines the auger-hole which it makes with a kind of shell. Through this tunnel it sucks in the water containing the animalculae on which it lives, though it is believed also to digest the wood. The only proper shell is the boring apparatus on the animal's head. Ancient naturalists gave to the creature the significant name of Calamitas navium, the 'evil genius of ships.' It is said that one form of teredo was brought to British seas in ships from abroad. But there is a native species very little inferior to it in powers of mischief, the ordinary Teredo navalis. It was this which nearly flooded Holland by destroying the main sea-gates of the dikes, and which destroyed solid piles of oak in Plymouth Harbor in five years. A log of deal has been found completely honeycombed in the course of forty days. The teredo always attacks wood either floating on the water or below water. Sheathing with copper, or in the case of piles studding all over with iron nails, which rust and form an armour-coating, is the best protection.

In west and temperate countries rain and rot clear away the debris of forests, while worms pulverize the moist soil. Consequently there is no need for annihilating insects such as the white ant. The most powerful and mischievous boring insect in the inland districts of this country is the caterpillar of the goat moth. The moth itself is one of the largest. The full-grown caterpillar, of a dark flushed red, and covered with shiny patches of horn, is sometimes four and a half inches long. It has an abominable smell, and is unpleasant to every sense. For three years after its emergence from the minute egg, like a seed pearl, the caterpillar lives in and by the wood of the tree which it haunts, working in the very vitals of the wood, and never approaching the bark or perforating the final hole of exit till it is ready to change its state and to turn into a chrysalis. During the last year of its life the holes made are large enough to push an ordinary pencil into, though they are flattened and not round. There may be from five to forty or more inside the same tree, and this tree a perfectly sound one before the creature set to work mining it. Soon it begins to show signs of being sick. The leaves turn yellow and drop off, and sap exudes from the escape-holes made by the cater-

pillars which matured earliest. Poplar and willow are the favorite food-trees of this caterpillar, though they will attack oak. The writer has seen an oak not less than a century old, almost killed by them. The holes of exit, about thirty in number, were all close together on a surface which a pocket-handkerchief could cover. When they were made is not known, but the tree has been dying gradually for twenty years, and now is almost leafless. In Kensington some healthy poplar trees planted only twenty years ago were found to be infested with the caterpillars, and soon died. Of late years good large willow trees have become very valuable, as they are in great demand for cricket bats. The almost universal habit of pollarding willows greatly reduces the number fit for this purpose, as the grain must be straight and the wood soft. Timber merchants or cabinetmakers need to be extremely careful in buying a promising-looking tree. Often it is perfectly useless owing to the presence of goat-moth caterpillars in the interior. A few years ago an estate in Suffolk which had been many years in possession of the same family was sold, and part of the timber was disposed of separately. In one meadow were two famous old pollard oaks of peculiar growth, for which a London cabinetmaker paid a considerable sum to cut up into 'curly' oak veneer. One of the trees was found to be riddled by the goat-moth larvae, and useless for any purpose.

Contrasting the time taken by inanimate agents, such as chemical action, moisture, frost, and rain, to destroy organic or inorganic matter, the superior efficiency of destructive life is very remarkable. Only give the pair of jaws or the teredo-mollusc's diamond drill life, and it works at a pace which is simply incredible to accomplish its part in the world's economy. The white ants will consume the whole interior of a great timber tree in a few months' work in an African forest, and leave nothing but its cast, made of the mud with which they cover it by night to exclude the light should they perforate its sides. In an English wood a fallen oak would lie for fifty years or a century before it was disintegrated. There are kinds of wood, such as the beech, which will hardly rot in water at all left to themselves. But the teredo will destroy fibre and substance in forty days. Given the fact that in the general course of Nature rapid dissolution is desirable after vitality has ceased, these animal destructors seem wonderfully adapted for their part.

THE YOUNG ROBIN.

Our very unlearned and very good grandparents used to tell us that the old birds spent days in teaching their young how to fly. And now scientific men say that such ideas are false, and that every young bird flies from an implanted instinct, just the way a young duck swims when it touches water for the first time. No young bee just emerged from its hexagonal cell needs a specialist in bee architecture to teach it how to construct a new cell. No tadpole has to be told that it can survive on dry land after it has changed to a frog. All these things are not learned. They are born in animals, and are parts of their natures, so we are informed.

During the past week we have had much pleasure in watching several young robins, which have just escaped from their nests. Though their general demeanor was like that of an old robin, there were variations enough to attract notice. For example, most adult robins move along the ground by hopping. One can watch an old robin for several days without seeing it step off, leg before leg, the way farmyard poultry, doves, crows, and many other birds make progress. But a young robin does not hop for several days. It walks, and it makes a very awkward and ungiving job of it, too. A robin that has reached maturity is very agile on the wing, being able to skim in and out among trees and shrubbery and come very near to stationary objects without touching them. The young robin does nothing of the kind. One day we saw a young robin rise from the ground to escape from a playful dog, and take aim at the back rail of a wagon seat. It flew rapidly, with a great whirring of wings. Now if that young robin had been guided by an infallible instinct, it would have alighted on the rail of the wagon seat, as it had intended to do. But it did nothing of the kind. Instead, it overleaped the rail and tumbled headlong into the body of the wagon, so when the dog leaped in, the robin was compelled to run a few steps, and then fly away, aiming this time to alight on an elm tree on the farther side of a small stream. But once again its intentions were not carried out, for losing wind or courage in midstream, it settled upon a flat stone and stood there with panting sides, until the dog was only few feet away, when it arose and gained a high limb on the tree where no dog could reach.

Not only does the young robin have to learn how to walk and fly by taking lessons, but it must acquire robin deportment from long practice. The youthful robin walks with its head more erect than needful. If it tries to carry its head at the angle assumed by its elders, it seems to lose its balance and pitches forward to the ground. The young robin makes two beats of its wings to an old robin's one. It is incapable of taking a straight aim at the head of an earthworm protruding from the ground, and when it does get a hold, after several false attempts, it is very

awkward in pulling forth its prey so it may be eaten. How long a young robin has to go to school before it can graduate as master of the arts possessed by its ancestors we do not know. We are very certain, however, that all young robins must study and practice for an appreciable time before they can assume the responsibilities of older birds.—Bangor 'News.'

WILL THE WILD PIGEONS RETURN?

(Kistler's Valley correspondence of the Philadelphia 'Record'.)

For the first time in many years the shooting of wild turtle doves is allowed, and this bird, once thought to be almost extinct, is now so plentiful that big bags are being secured by hunters.

Kistler's Valley years ago was famous as the roosting and breeding place of thousands of wild pigeons, and there are still some of the older people left who can tell stirring tales of the countless thousands of wild pigeons that obscured the sun in their flight, and when they alighted in a forest crash upon crash was heard as branches broke under their weight.

The slaughter was proportionate to the density of the roost. There was no sport connected with it; it was simply slaughter. One could knock them over by the hundreds by merely using a pole. Many killed for the sake of wanton killing and thousands of the birds were left to rot on the ground.

Wild pigeons formed the staple meat food for hundreds of families throughout the winter. They were killed and salted down. One could buy two dozen pigeons for five cents or less. In spite of the immense slaughter, it had no appreciable effect in reducing their number. Each spring the people would hear a peculiar booming, whirring sound, and on looking up they would see cloud after cloud of pigeons sweeping up from the southern horizon and seeking their old roosting place. For miles around the news would spread, nearly as fast as the flocks, that 'the pigeons are coming,' and preparations for the slaughter would be made.

One year the people looked in vain for their annual food supply of pigeons. They never came again, and, although over half a century has come and gone, this tragic mystery in the feathered kingdom has never been solved. To this day no one knows what swept away in one season millions of wild pigeons.

In this connection a curious prophecy is remembered. Years ago an old man said: 'When once again the wild turtle dove is shot in Lehigh county then look for the return of the wild pigeons, but not before.'

It is a strange commentary upon the above that within the past year more than one hunter has reported seeing small oaks of wild pigeons in this country, but so swift on the wing and so shy were they that no shots could be made effective.

That the turtle dove is the avant courier of the wild pigeon is believed by many an old hunter.

Witness Diamond Jubilee.

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It Pays.

It pays to wear a smiling face,
 And laugh our troubles down,
 For all our little trials wait
 Our laughter or our frown.
 Beneath the magic of a smile
 Our doubts will fade away,
 As melts the frost in early spring
 Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to make a worthy cause,
 By helping it, our own;
 To give the current of our lives
 A true and noble tone.

It pays to comfort heavy hearts
 Oppressed with dull despair,
 And leave in sorrow darkened lives
 A gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand
 To eager, earnest youth;
 To note, with all their waywardness,
 Their courage and their truth,
 To strive with sympathy and love,
 Their confidence to win,
 It pays to open wide the heart
 And let the sunshine in.
 —Walf.

The Lesson of a Night.

(By Mrs. Euren, in 'English Sunday School Times.')

They were married at last! After all the hard words and the soft, the quarrelling and the making-up, the 'final separations' and the 'accidental meetings,' the two were really joined together in holy matrimony. But—Yes; but what? Well, of course, everybody wished and hoped the pair would be very, very happy in their wedded life, though, perhaps, few who knew them would have liked to predict that perfect felicity would be attained without a good deal of friction.

We were told that the mammoth blocks of stone of which the Pyramids are built fit together so accurately that the point of a penknife passing over the joint cannot detect the line of union, and that this perfect junction was obtained not by the means of any marvellous cement, but by rubbing one stone backwards and forwards upon the other till the surfaces exactly corresponded.

And when a good old friend of the family intimated at the wedding that, if differences should arise between the young people, they must fight it out, he did not in the least intend to recommend the 'tooth-and-nail' process, but referred to the disciplinary effects of daily life in rubbing off angles and smoothing down asperities, whereby their dispositions might in time be made to assimilate and form a harmonious whole.

To onlookers at least the couple appeared to be very dissimilar and to have little in common. He was tall, she was short; he was dark, she was fair; he was quick tempered and impetuous (so she said, and she might be supposed to know), she was teasing and 'ag-ga-ra-valing' (so he declared, and he must have had opportunities of judging). But who has yet been able to fathom the reason why a young man or maiden is attracted to some particular young maiden or man rather than to another who is just as good or may be a great deal better?

For a time, of course, the pretty home was full of sweetness and light, but after a while the sweetness was occasionally interrupted by discords, and the brightness became a little obscured by clouds. There were differences of opinion, unavoidably, and these were sometimes maintained with more force and heat than the subject warranted, or than the holders at first intended, and petty bickerings and little tiffs were followed by reconciliations at longer and still longer intervals, till at length the once happy home not seldom resounded with altercations, accusations, recriminations.

When peace was restored neither husband nor wife could always remember how the disturbance had originated, but each was always certain of one thing, namely, that he or she had not desired or intended to raise dispute. 'What I said was right,' he would maintain. 'It is you who are so unreasonable and provoking.' 'It is you who are always so contentious and overbearing.' They had yet to learn, by painful experience the truth of the old rhyme:

The kindest and the happiest pair,
 Will find occasion to forbear,
 And something every day they live
 To pity, and perhaps forgive.

It takes two high spirited and somewhat egotistic young persons some time to learn to be patient and forbearing where the shortcomings of those they love are concerned. Often they will calmly brook opposition from comparative strangers, and sweetly shut their eyes to the faults and failings of mere acquaintances; but, then, you see, what strangers and acquaintances may do or say is of little moment to them as compared with the conduct of those for whom they have a special regard. They crave perfection for their own, and it is because the imperfect ones are their own that the disappointment is so great. 'We have careful thoughts for the stranger

And smiles for the sometime guest,
 But oft for our own
 The bitter tone,
 Though we love our own the best.'

It is what we don't say that often keeps the peace, and for the want of a little affectionate reticence, and for the lack of that famous old-fashioned virtue of 'putting up with' one another, the outlook of the inmates of Honeysuckle Cottage was not as bright as it might have been. Now and then, indeed, each of the persons concerned would privately wonder if things were to go wrong with them for ever, and if they had taken the irrevocable step which was to lead to life-long misery. An unequal yoking together of opposite temperaments seemed fated to produce con-

tinual irritation, and yet the idea of a life apart presented an intolerable alternative.

One morning after a game of battledore, in which swift-winged words took the place of shuttlecocks, there was a hasty departure from the cottage without any of the usual accompaniments of leave taking—indeed, without farewells of any kind. The outer air was sharp and stinging, and the parting words of husband and wife were not less keen and irritating. For the first time in their married life Tom had left his home for the day without a 'proper' good-bye, and with angry words on his lips.

As soon as he was gone without hope of return the little wife sat down and wept bitter tears, telling herself that her husband no longer loved her. She recalled his unkind speeches, and in so doing remembered what she herself had said to provoke them. But he ought to have known she did not mean what she said, he ought not to have taken her hasty words in earnest. And here her gaze fell on Tom's forgotten wrap, and she recalled to mind what the doctor had said about taking care of his throat after that last attack of influenza, and reproached herself for not observing and reminding him. No doubt she had been petulant and foolish, but she would be extra nice, and make it up to him on his return. And she would cook him the daintiest little dinner, and make the pudding he liked best, and have his coat and slippers warm, and open the door before he had time to knock, and—and then all would be heaven again.

Half-past six; seven o'clock, and the anxiety of the young housewife was fast merging into vexation at the prospect of the carefully-prepared dinner being spoiled, when a thought struck her, and made her run to consult the almanac. 'Tuesday, the 29th.' Surely that was the date Tom had mentioned as the one on which business might take him into the country and keep him there till late. What time had he named for his return—seven or eight, or was it nine? The time-table showed a train at 8.15, he would, of course come by that. And he would have dined earlier in the day, and all her loving thought and care to gratify him would be fruitless. Well, she must be content with providing hot coffee, a tasty little supper, and a warm welcome.

Nine o'clock, ten—how the time lagged; he must have lost his train, and would be coming by the mail. Eleven. She could contain herself no longer. Time-tables were sometimes in fault; she must go and ascertain if there were any other train before morning.

Late as it was, the station was active. Porters and officials seemed to be on the alert, waiting for something. Groups of people watched the lines of rail running into the darkness. 'Is anything the matter?' she asked a porter whom she knew. 'Accident to the 8.15 up. Don't know the extent of the damage. Doctors and breakdown-gang all there. Shall know all about it before the morning.'

They put her into a cab and sent her home, and then ensued a night of agony and remorse which the little woman will never forget. She pictured her loved one lying cold and dead, perhaps bruised and mangled beyond recognition. And she had parted from him in anger, not very real anger, but something near enough akin to make recollection a lasting regret. The words she had spoken had been intended to hurt only by a passing prick as she then thought, but now she would have given all she possessed to recall them. A few hours previously the defects of a faulty young man stood out prominently before her eyes, now she thought only of his loving care of her, his pleasant ways, his cheery companionship. Then she considered herself an injured individual, now she was filled with self-accusation, magnifying her misdeeds, her caprice, and her ill-temper till she flung herself on her knees in a passion of repentance, and with heaving sobs poured out her sins and her sorrows at the feet of Him whose ear is never shut and whose heart is never closed to the sinning and suffering children of men.

The leaden hours dragged their slow length along till the morning light looked in upon a wan face that yesterday had been so bright and bonnie. The strain of that terrible night had left its marks; but the sleeper, if she really slept, started up at the stoppage of wheels in the street; she held her breath as a step was heard in the hall, and she trembled when Tom, alive and uninjured, though pale and weary, entered the room and advanced to

her side, and her first audible words, 'I thank Thee, oh, I bless Thee,' were not addressed to him. Perhaps the tears that fell so abundantly relieved both overcharged hearts.

The subsequent confessions of the happy pair do not concern any one except themselves, but it was perfectly noticeable that from thenceforth the atmosphere of Honeysuckle Cottage became more genial and equable, and never since that day have husband and wife parted without a 'proper' leave-taking, nor have there been any last words which, if they had proved veritably the last, would have occasioned life-long remorse.

Home Thoughts

INASMUCH AS YE DID IT NOT.
(From 'The Love of the World,' by Mary Emily Case.)

Master, I have this day broken no law
 Of the ten, have hurt no one. Is it
 enough?

Child, there stood one by thy side
 Burdened with heavy tasks or lowly, earthly
 labor. For a little help, a little easing
 of the burden, he looked to thee. Thou hadst
 time and strength.

Master, I did not see.
 Thine eyes were turned within. There
 was an ignorant one crying from out his
 darkness, 'Will none teach me?' I have
 given thee knowledge.

Master, I did not hear.
 Thine ear was full. There came a guest
 to seek thy converse, a human friend in
 quest of fellowship. I marked thy sigh,
 thy frown. Why was thy heart not glad?

I was reading. I hate to be disturbed,
 to be called from great thoughts to trifling
 talk.

The children would have had these some
 few moments in their play. Without these
 they went wrong—how far wrong thou wilt
 not know. It is too late.

Child's play? But I was searching for
 a hidden truth of spiritual import.
 Thou didst not turn aside to lift that
 lame one who had fallen by the way.

I was in haste to do what I had planned.
 I meant to help him when I should return.

Another lifted him. And shall I question
 further? Did thou not see? Child, my
 heart yearns over thee. Dost say thou
 hast hurt none to-day? Thou hast hurt
 many, and thyself not least. Not one of
 the ten laws hast thou broken? Thou hast
 robbed these thy brothers of that which
 I did give to thee in trust for them. In
 all thy eager grasping to save thy life, thou
 hast this day lost it. Thou art smaller,
 poorer, blinder than this morn thou wert,
 after all thy reading, thinking, planning,
 doing. Where, where this day has been
 thy loving? When thou dost ask, 'Is it
 enough?' there thou dost hurt me. Enough?
 Dost thou then grudge? Wilt thou weigh
 and measure Wilt thou bargain with me?
 Art thou looking for a least requirement?
 Child, thou grievest me much.

Master, love me still and teach me, for
 I have the more need.
 Fear not, I will not leave thee. Thou
 shalt one day know what it is to love.

GOOD MANNERS.

The secret of all good manners is unselfishness. Those who have a life of service for their fellowmen have no trouble about their manners. Women must themselves set the example of courtesy to each other if they wish men to treat them courteously. The spacious arguments, 'it is healthful,' 'doctor's orders,' and kindred excuses employed by followers of fads to justify their bad habits and manners are too transparent to have any weight with sensible people. True politeness springs from a kindly heart. The polish that is required from education is but a veneer, and cannot well stand the wear and tear of life. No amount of educators in courtesy, either at home or in school, will enable the average person to bear patiently the unjust criticism or the disagreeable remark. Only the patience of a kindly spirit can do that.

With the Children.

PRICE FOR A BOY.

Here is a boy for sale, who wants him?
 Clear of limb and clear of eye.
 Nothing feazes and nothing daunts him—
 Who'll buy, who'll buy, who'll buy?
 He is a boy who's bravely spoken—
 Token of something pure as gold,
 Tots at a game that's honest broken,
 Bid for the boy, he must be sold.

Here is a boy for sale—he's freckled,
 Stubby his nose and red his hair;
 But in his heart you'll find no speckled
 Mean, small things to await you there.
 He will jump at your beck or calling,
 Quick of hand and clear of eye,
 He is for sale to a price appalling—
 Who'll buy, who'll buy, who'll buy?

Rolls on the floor, to please the baby—
 See, there astide of his neck she crows,
 There may be boys, but this boy maybe
 Suits us best as the small boy goes.
 Two hundred thousand dollars! Never!
 Seventeen million dollars? Go!
 Add all the diamonds that ever
 Came from the ground, I'd still say NO!
 —Horace Seymour Keller.

HAPPIEST TIME OF GIRL'S LIFE.

There should be no happier time in a girl's life than the years from fourteen to twenty. She should have no serious responsibilities during those years, though she should not be permitted to give up her time entirely to frivolity. She has much to learn, and her character is usually in such a formative state that these years may be the making or the marring of her

whole life. There can be no laying down of hard and fast rules for this age. Individual needs must be considered always, and solicitous parents must remember that something must be left to the girl herself, and that too close supervision is as bad as too little. There is no need to be discouraged over the number of foolish fancies which the girl will take up at this time, for they are transitory, and in a few years she will be the first to laugh at them. The chief things are to lay the foundation for a true, womanly character and make her girlhood so happy that she would be only too glad to live it over again.—Globe.

CRUEL FUSSY MOTHERS.

Across the aisle from me sat one of the 'fussy' kind of mothers with her little girl, evidently about five years old. The mother didn't leave the child in peace for one minute. She took off her hat; she smoothed her hair; she re-pinned her collar; she wiped her face with her pocket handkerchief; she took her from her seat and stood her on the floor to straighten her frock; then she set her back again. She took off her hair ribbon and re-tied it; she looked in her eye to see if there was a cinder in it; then she began at the beginning and did all these things over again.

The child grimly endured. Evidently she had been accustomed to it all her short life. The world to her was a queer, tiresome piece in which mothers exhausted their energies and got their nerves on edge by paying useless attentions to little girls.

A physician who sat behind me watched the scene.

'Has the woman no sense?' he said to me in an undertone. 'Every touch pushes that child nearer the sanitarium that will one day open its doors to take her in as sure as fate.'

'Poor little one!' I said. 'Is there no hope for her?'

'Not with that mother,' grimly replied the doctor.

Home Work Room.

GOOD BUTTONHOLES.

How to make good buttonholes is not an easy matter to explain, though it is easy to show. These rules hold good in all buttonholes, however. Have a very sharp pair of scissors to cut the holes with. Buttonhole scissors are best, because one can cut the hole without doubling the cloth. In all woollen goods, where the edges are likely to fray, overhand the buttonhole before beginning to work the buttonhole stitches. In making buttonholes with thread, use a rather coarse thread, not the same kind as you would use for machine stitching, but a 24 or a 30. The art of making a good buttonhole lies greatly in the way in which the thread is pulled after the stitch is put in. To make the edge good, the thread must be pulled upward so that the twist of the stitch which forms the protecting edge of the hole is well up on the right side of the garment. Many workers neglect to do this, and as a consequence the edge falls to show an unbroken line with a decided twist, such as is essential in a good piece of work. In some tailor-made buttonholes you will find the edge of the hole covered with a fine cord before the buttonhole is worked. This cord is to emphasize the twist or knot which makes the edge of the hole, and which is obtained by throwing the thread over the needle.

Many a fairly good buttonhole is spoiled by its slovenly ends. You will find the knot, which began the sewing, poking out, or you will find the stitches uneven both in size and in distance from each other. For an outer garment such as a coat, the square end button hole is the neatest, though it takes the most making. The ends of all buttonholes should be either round or square, not pointed. The hole must be made big enough, but not too big for the button, remembering in cutting that it will be a trifle bigger when worked. The end of the buttonhole should not come too near the edge of the goods in which it is being worked, and for this reason a perpendicular buttonhole is sometimes more satisfactory than a horizontal one. Extreme care must be taken in cutting buttonholes in a strip to have them correspond exactly with the buttons; indeed, it is generally the best plan to first cut and work the buttonholes, and then sew on the buttons, so that each will come directly in the place where it is wanted. While buttonholes are more trouble to make than are other fastenings, they wear longer and are not so apt to pull as hooks and eyes.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

AUTUMN SKIRTS SHORT.

All skirts this autumn have a rejuvenated look. They are short and they look fresh. They are neat around the feet and these new short skirts are short enough to be practical. They actually clear the ground by full three inches and as one walks they do not dip or touch anywhere. The short skirt which had to be held up on a muddy crossing is a thing of the past. It is out of date and the more practical short skirt has taken its place.

For the Housekeeper.

SLEEP COMFORTS.

'The little head pillows should not be regarded as a luxury, to be had by a few, but a necessity, to be had by everybody,' insists a doctor, whose fad, if it can be called a fad, is that people should be comfortable as they sleep.

'Most people exclaim to me: "Why, we are comfortable when we sleep," but I know better. They can't be with heads

lying on the usual large bed pillow which brings a strain at the neck.

'Unconsciously, people seek to avoid this neck strain by bolstering their head with arm or hand, by humping the pillow about the head, by attitudes that throw the whole body into a stiffness that does not permit perfect relaxation.

'Little head pillows obviate all this strain. It is not a fad to have two or even three to tuck about one's neck and back to relieve the slightest effort against absolute relaxation.

'I never knew what peace was till I tried your idea,' one of my patients told me. 'I never waked up in the morning without a strain of more or less annoyance to me in my neck, for through all my life I never had been able to get perfectly comfortable in bed. Now, I tuck my little wedge pillows, as I call them, about me, and never bother about comfort, for I am simply surrounded by it.'

'Speaking of comfort in sleep, why are most people so hard on themselves in the matter of blankets? People who can have plenty of luxuries will stint themselves by the quality of their blankets, purchasing for themselves those made for the most part of cotton—heavy, unyielding coverings that settle down like a weight of lead upon one, tiring tired-out limbs all through the night. It's warmth that one wants from blanket covering, not weight. Every ounce of weight on the body as it sleeps is an ounce of something to be deplored.

'Let it be your first luxury, if you will insist upon calling necessities for health luxuries, to put a lot of good money in blankets. You'll have to put in a lot of money, for the fine blankets are expensive.

'A very fine blanket, carefully cared for at wash-times and at moth seasons, will outlive a cheap blanket by so many years that there is absolutely no comparison between them.

'A good solid part of one's twenty-four hours is spent in sleep. Upon the length of that sleep and upon the quality of it depends your vitality in your waking hours. The excellence of your work, the thoroughness of your pleasure depend upon your sleeping well. You can't sleep well unless you sleep comfortably.'—The New York 'Sun.'

A kitchen table covered with zinc is a great labor saver. It is easily cleaned, and is not injured by cutting meat or vegetables, but it will last a lifetime, and, considering the labor it saves, the cost is an insignificant matter.

Selected Recipes.

PEACH CATSUP.

Take very ripe, soft peaches, peel and take out the stones, mash and put into a preserve kettle, with half a pound of sugar and a teaspoonful of vinegar to every pound of fruit. Add cinnamon, cloves and mace; let boil until thick; bottle and seal.

TO PRESERVE PEACHES.

If the skins are to remain on the fruit, wipe off the down very carefully, cut in halves and remove the stone. If it is preferred to pare them, wipe the peaches with a wet cloth, and remove any bruised or imperfect portions of the skin. Pare them as thinly as possible, keeping the good parings by themselves in a clean dish. Weigh the fruit, and allow two cupsful of sugar and one of water to each pound of peaches. Cover the fruit with a wet towel, and add the measure of water to the good parings. Let them boil ten minutes, stirring frequently. Then strain out the skins, and put the water on to boil again, add the sugar, and when it boils, skim carefully. Put in the fruit, and cook slowly until tender, but not broken. Lift each piece out carefully with a wire spoon, and put into thoroughly sterilized jars that have been standing in a pan of hot water on the back of the range. Cooking the parings in the water first makes the syrup much richer in both color and flavor. The jars should be filled about two-thirds full. Boil the syrup down until quite rich and thick, then pour it over the peaches, and when cold, seal.

CANNED PEACHES.

Prepare the fruit as directed above. Allow one cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of water to each pound of pared and stoned peaches. Make a syrup as directed for preserving, and cook the peaches in it until tender, but not too soft. When done, put them carefully into the jars, put on the rubbers, be quite sure that these are perfect and free from odor, fill to overflowing with the syrup, put on the cover and fasten as tightly as possible.—'Country Gentleman.'

PICKLED PEACHES.

Prepare the fruit as for spicing. To four pounds of the peaches allow two and a half pounds of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful each of whole cloves and allspice, and half a tablespoonful of mace. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together, and pour boiling hot over the peaches. Let stand twenty-four hours, then drain off the syrup, heat to boiling point again, and again pour it over the fruit. Repeat this process for three days. When the peaches are cold put a plate over them to keep them under the syrup, and cover the jar closely. These are the most delicious of all pickles to serve with turkey.

RIPE CUCUMBER CATSUP.

Pare and chop very fine a dozen large, ripe cucumbers, put them into a piece of

Advertisements.

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS.

Mothers who have suffered the misery of restless nights at teething time, and watched their babies in the upheld agony of that period, will welcome the safety and certain relief that Baby's Own Tablets bring. Mrs. W. G. Muddle, Yorkton, N.W.T., says: 'When my little one was cutting her teeth she suffered a great deal. Her gums were swollen and inflamed, and she was cross and restless. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and after starting their use she began to improve at once, and her teeth came through almost painlessly. The Tablets are truly baby's friend.' This medicine is guaranteed to contain no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. It cures all the minor ailments of little ones and may safely be given to a new born child. Full directions with every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25c a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

cheesecloth and squeeze out every drop of the water. Chop fine six large, white onions, three green and three red peppers, with seeds taken out. Season with large tablespoonful of salt and two level dessertspoonfuls of celery salt. Add a quart of vinegar, put up in glass jars and let stand for some time. Do not use before winter or spring.

COLD CATSUP.

Cold tomato catsup is a great favorite. Peel half a peck of tomatoes and chop very fine. A meat chopper is just the thing for this work. Drain the tomatoes in coarse sieve or colander, then turn into a large mixing bowl and add half a cup of grated horseradish, one cup of salt, one cup mixed, black and white, mustard seed; two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, two red peppers chopped fine; also two roots of celery and a cup of nasturtium seed, a cup of best brown sugar, ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon and mace to suit the taste and a quart of strong cider vinegar. Mix well, and place in bottles or small glass jars and seal.

CHILI SAUCE.

Peel a dozen large ripe tomatoes and chop fine, chop fine two large onions and four green peppers of the hot variety. The vegetable must be chopped very fine and separately; then thoroughly mixed with two tablespoonfuls of salt, third of a cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon and a pint and a half of good cider vinegar. Boil for one and one-half hours, stirring to keep from burning. Bottle and seal.

SUMMER CHILI SAUCE.

Chop half peck peeled tomatoes, three stalks of tender white celery, mix with a cup of grated horse radish, two red peppers chopped fine, one cup white onions, chopped fine; a scant cup of salt, a cup of black and white mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of pepper corns, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one of cloves, and one of mace, a sup of white sugar and a quart of good cider vinegar. Mix well and bottle. Do not cork.

TOMATO CHUTNEE.

Peel two dozen ripe tomatoes and chop fine, chop fine four green chillies and four white onions, stone half pound of large raisins, shred an ounce of dried ginger. Mix all together with four tablespoonfuls of salt and three cups of white vinegar. Boil three hours, then seal up in wide-mouthed bottles.

APPLE CHUTNEE.

Add to one quart of vinegar two tablespoonfuls of mustard seed, two of ground ginger, two of salt and two cups of moist brown sugar. Stone and chop a cup of raisins, chop two large white onions and two green chillies, removing the seeds. Add all to the vinegar and let simmer two hours. Then add one and one-half dozen sour green apples, pared, cored and chopped rather fine. Cook gently for another hour or until apples are very soft, then bottle and seal.

GREEN TOMATO SOY.

Chop a peck of green tomatoes very fine, and sprinkle with salt; chop half a peck of white onions fine and salt them. Let stand three hours, then drain and squeeze off all the water, and place in a preserving kettle with three ounces of white mustard seed, one ounce each allspice and cloves, half pint mixed mustard, an ounce of black pepper and celery seed mixed and a pound of moist brown sugar. Cover with vinegar and boil steadily for an hour.

Advertisements.

ARE YOU GETTING MARRIED?

Wedding Stationery and Visiting Cards Engraved or Printed in up-to-date styles. Send for our Booklet No. 75 FREE 'Wedding Etiquette' and Price List. W. H. EATON & SON, 694 Craig St., Montreal.



FLAGS

FOR HOME AND SCHOOL.

Fill the home with an atmosphere of love of country, of patriotism of the highest order, and you render loyal service to King and Empire. The flag is an aid in this service. Extend its use all you can. Our Flag Officer will help you. Write to our FLAG DEPT. for particulars. See our advt. elsewhere.

A WHITECHAPEL VICAR

Thinks Canadian People More Christian Than Those in the Old Country.

HAS SOME SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE REGARDING IMMIGRANTS.

The Rev. F. C. Carter, vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, London, has arrived in the city after a trip west made in order to study the immigration question, a subject in which he is particularly interested...

Mr. and Mrs. Carter landed at Quebec some six weeks ago, and made a short stay there in order that Mr. Carter might witness for himself the landing, inspection and despatch of immigrants.

"I must say I was very much pleased with what I saw in Sherbrooke," said Mr. Carter to a "Witness" interviewer yesterday. "I found that quite a large number of the children we had sent from England are now in comfortable homes with the farmers, doctors, and other residents of the district, and I was satisfied that the home is doing really excellent work."

Mr. Carter said she had been delighted with her visit to Canada. "And Mr. Carter," she added, "is immensely interested in the country. I am sure he will drag me out here again. And I am such a bad sailor."

THE SCOTT ACT

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The Secretary of State is in receipt of a letter to-day asking for a vote in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, upon the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act), which has been in force in that district ever since its enactment, twenty-seven years ago.

The progress so far made with the registration of freshmen seems to promise that the new students will be more numerous than ever. Already in the two days of this week 110 students have registered in first year Arts, 70 in first year Medicine, and 80 in first year Applied Science.

The following is the list of the students who have qualified for matriculation:—

In Arts—Baillie, Ida Florence, Westmount Academy. Chesbrough, Hilton Snider, Montreal High School. Dick, Edith M., High School for Girls, Montreal. Geggie, Harold James G., High School of Quebec. Hood, Alice Gertrude, Westmount Academy. MacMurtry, Alex. Ogilvie, Crichton School, Montreal. Neeley, Robert Warren, Huntingdon Academy. Nicholson, William G., probationers' class, Diocesan College. Renoldson, David Benedict, St. John's School, Montreal; Richard, Marthe Elise, Poine aux Trembles School, Stantons, Frank Herbert, Feller Institute. Trenholme, Katherine T., Trafalgar Institute. Varley, Stephen, probationers' class, Diocesan College.

In Applied Science.—Best, William P., private tuition. Bowman, Alex. I. M., Montreal High School. Briggs, Arthur Francis M., Knowlton Academy. Cate, Carroll, Stanstead College School. Chesbrough, Arthur Gordon, Montreal High School. Dion, A. Hector, Ottawa Collegiate Institute. Galbraith, William J., Graham, Dallas Forest. Gregory, Philip Stancliffe, Bishop's College School, St. John's School, Montreal; Irwin, John W. (B. Arch.), Montreal High School. Lindsay, Alex. M., McKinnon, Kenneth Royal, New Glasgow High School. Mayer, Alexander McPhee, London Collegiate Institute. O'Neil, John J., Wellesley High School. Payne, Sydney Carleton (B. Arch.), Ottawa Collegiate Institute. Poissant, O. E., Ottawa University. Porter, Cecil George, Rothsay College. Timberlake, John Newton, Perth Collegiate Institute.

In Medicine.—Kaufman, Joseph, Shortell's Academy; Manning, Gerald Miller, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The following have been granted the standing of conditioned students:—

In Arts.—Armstrong, T. Edgar; Bates, Roy W.; Brosseau, L. P.; Cains, Kathleen S., Trafalgar Institute; Canegata, David C.; Corbett, Edward A.; Cormack, John G., North Bay High School; Eno, William, probationers' class, Diocesan College; Gilmor, Daniel Percy, Abingdon School, Montreal; Hanson, Charles S., Abingdon School, Montreal; Keith, Claude Hill, New Glasgow High School; Lawson, Elsie O.; Macleod, Donald, Evan, High School for Girls, Montreal; Miller, Alice C., Erasmus Hall, New York; Miller, Margaret I.; Peron, Silas E., Feller Institute; Thorne, Oliver, probationers' class, Diocesan College; Wildon, Florence, Stanstead College School.

In Medicine.—Brown, Samuel, Kempville High School; Hawshaw, Edw. P., Vancouver College School; Irvine, John Jas.; Markson, Simpson; Archibald, David W.; Kearney, Garnet H.; Magill, Aubrey L.

In Applied Science.—Austin, John C., St. John's School, Montreal; Bancroft, Aubrey G., Harrison's College, Bermuda; Bink, Norbert T., Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Bregent, Edmund, Shortell's Academy; Buttenshaw, Alfred S., St. Alban's School, England; Cumming, Philip M., Abingdon School; Dickieson, Arthur Logan, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Frasnorth, C. Albert, Sawyerville Model School; Fraser, Archibald Norman, Coaticook Academy; Galeher, Oscar G., Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Graham, Harold Mitchell, New Glasgow High School, N.S.; Harthan, Hans, private tuition; Knox, J. B., Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Meek, Victor M., St. Thomas Collegiate Institute; Peden, Ernest, Montreal High School; Robertson, William S., private tuition; Rose, Allan Crawford, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Singleton, Omor H., Athens High School, Ont.; Stackhouse, Charles W., Moncton High School; Stroud, Paul McKay, Crichton School; Stuart, Alex. G., Upper Canada College; Mooney, Harry V.

legiate Institute; Bregent, Edmund, Shortell's Academy; Buttenshaw, Alfred S., St. Alban's School, England; Cumming, Philip M., Abingdon School; Dickieson, Arthur Logan, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Frasnorth, C. Albert, Sawyerville Model School; Fraser, Archibald Norman, Coaticook Academy; Galeher, Oscar G., Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Graham, Harold Mitchell, New Glasgow High School, N.S.; Harthan, Hans, private tuition; Knox, J. B., Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Meek, Victor M., St. Thomas Collegiate Institute; Peden, Ernest, Montreal High School; Robertson, William S., private tuition; Rose, Allan Crawford, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Singleton, Omor H., Athens High School, Ont.; Stackhouse, Charles W., Moncton High School; Stroud, Paul McKay, Crichton School; Stuart, Alex. G., Upper Canada College; Mooney, Harry V.

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 15c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 40 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.

COONLIN — On Sept. 18, 1905, at Taylorville, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Conlin, a daughter.

DUNNE — At Ottawa, on Sept. 15, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Dunne, a daughter.

ESDON — At 815 St. Denis street, on Sept. 20, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. ESDON, a son.

FULTON.—On Friday, Sept. 15, 1905, at Hazelbank Farm, St. Sophie, Que., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fulton.

GILFILLAN.—At Orono, on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gilfillan, a son.

GRANT.—At 27 Calendar street, Parkdale, Toronto, on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grant, a son.

GRAY — At the Manse, Dundas, Ont., on Sept. 10, 1905, to the Rev. S. H. and Mrs. Gray, a son.

HUNTER.—On Sept. 17, 1905, at 176 Bronson avenue, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Hunter, a son.

INGLIS.—At Roblin, Manitoba, on Sept. 3, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Inglis, a son.

LAFFERTY.—On Sept. 11, 1905, at 404 Charlevoix street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lafferty.

LINDSAY.—At the Manse, Kintore, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1905, to the Rev. Jno. and Mrs. Lindsay.

McINNIS.—At Ingois, Ont., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Allen McInnis, a daughter.

ODLUM.—At Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 18, 1905, to Victor W. Odium, editor Vancouver "World," and Mrs. Odium, a son and daughter.

ROGERS.—On Sept. 18, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Rogers, Clarence avenue, Deer Park, Ont., a son.

RYDER.—On Sept. 14, 1905, at 336 Greene avenue, Westmount, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Ryder.

NEW Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

STEERS.—On Sept. 22, 1905, at 22 Russell ave., Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. Steers, a son. Both well.

WALLACE.—At Belton, on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1905, to Dr. Herbert E. and Mrs. Wallace, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ARDAGH.—HOPKINS.—At Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto, on Sept. 20, 1905, Irwine J. Ardagh, son of Arthur Ardagh, to Margaret Hopkins, niece of the Hon. George A. Cox.

ASHBY.—DUNCAN.—At the Methodist parsonage, on Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Mr. Wm. S. Ashby, of Bathurst, and Miss Ellen Duncan, daughter of Mr. John Duncan, of Dalhousie.

ASTLE.—CHAMBERS.—On Sept. 20, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, D.D., William Edward Astle, Little Metis, to Florence Catherine, daughter of Mr. David Chambers.

BINKS.—HODGES.—On Sept. 20, 1905, at the Bell Street Methodist parsonage, Ottawa, by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, D.D., Maybelle Hodges, daughter of the late Henry Hodges, late of the Man., to Chas. R. Binks, Dist. Mgr. of the North American Merchandise Company Limited, of Montreal, and son of Thos. Binks, Ottawa.

BALLANTYNE.—FOX.—At the residence of the bride's father, John Fox, No. 21 Waterloo avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. Jesse Gibson, on Sept. 21, 1905, Harry Ballantyne, secretary Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, to Elizabeth Fox.

BEER.—McWATERS.—At the summer home of the bride's parents, Avillon, Balm Beach, on Sept. 21, 1905, by the Rev. father of the groom, Eleanor Tweed, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McWaters, to Dr. Edwin Charles Beer, son of the Rev. W. C. Beer, London, Ont.

BLAGRAVE.—PARKINSON.—At the home of the bride's parents, on Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. W. Weese, Richard M. Blagrove to Mabel F. Parkinson, all of Rawdon, Que.

BRADSHAW.—WATTS.—In Victoria College Chapel, on Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. President Burwash, Florence Edith Watts, B.A., youngest daughter of Arundell Watts, Esq., of Toronto, to the Rev. George Kar Bradshaw, B.A., of Burlington, Ont.

BRAID.—MOYSE.—On Sept. 21, 1905, at the residence of the bride's mother by the Rev. J. W. Pedley, Essie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moyse, to Mr. Alexander Braid, junior, both of Toronto.

BROWN.—ADAMS.—On Sept. 21, 1905, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, Evelyn, daughter of A. E. Adams, to Wm. Edward Brown, both of Montreal.

COLE.—DALRYMPLE.—On Sept. 20, 1905, at 45 St. Mark street, by the Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., assisted by the Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., Alice Kate, daughter of Mr. James Dalrymple, to Mr. George Maitland Cole, of this city.

CUMMING.—SPOUL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Moose Creek, Ont., on Sept. 13, 1905, by the Rev. L. Beaton, Laura N. Spoul, daughter of Matthew Spoul, to William D. Cumming, eldest son of Donald W. Cumming, all of Roxborough, Ont.

DART.—TESKEY.—At London, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1905, Martha Teskey, eldest daughter of the late Rev. E. Teskey, to Joseph Dart, of Batielford, Sask.

DAVEY.—SMITH.—At First Methodist Church, on Sept. 13, 1905, by the Rev. Robert Davey, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Treleaven, Mabel Grace, third daughter of W. B. Smith, druggist, of Hamilton, to Samuel Reginald Davey, Ph.M.B., of Fergus, Ont.

FERGUSON.—SCOTT.—At the summer home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Burkhardt Scott, 22 Elm street, Summit, N.J., on Sept. 12, 1905, by the Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Winifred Scott to Dr. James Bruce Ferguson, of New York City.

FRENCH.—SCOTT.—At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Luther Scott, at 2:30 p.m., on Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. E. S. Howard, Mr. Zealand T. French, of Sutton, and Miss Elizabeth G. Scott, of West Brom, Que.

GRAHAM.—DOUGLAS.—At Holy Trinity Church, Pembroke, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. George Bousfield, Weldon J. Graham, Ottawa, to Caroline Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. William Douglas, and niece of His Honor Judge Thomas Deacon, Pembroke.

HAMBLY.—PARTRIDGE.—At the residence of Geo. Ball, Esq., Barrie, Ont., brother-in-law of the bride, on Sept. 20, by the Rev. J. F. Ockley, D.D., Mr. Charles Hambly, of Toronto, to Miss Annie E., daughter of the late Charles Partridge, Esq., of Barrie.

HOUGH.—AMES.—On Sept. 20, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Ames, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Stuart Atchison, Arthur Hamilton Hough, M.D., to Mabel Grizelle (Grace), only daughter of G. W. Ames, Esq., of Warton, Ont.

IRVING.—GRANT.—On Sept. 20, 1905, at 540 Dovercourt road, Toronto, by the Rev. H. A. McPherson, (Calmers Church), Adam Irving, son of the late Matthew Irving, Manitowaning, to May Groves, only daughter of Robert Grant.

KINGSMILL.—PUDDICOOME.—On Sept. 12, 1905, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Dann, Walter Bernard Kingsmill, barrister, of Osogode Hall, eldest son of Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, of Toronto, to Winifred S., eldest daughter of Mr. Robert W. Puddicombe, of London, Ont.

LECKIE.—SMITH.—On Sept. 20, 1905, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Bigar Webb, 218 Murray street east, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. W. W. McLaren, M.A., George Webster, daughter of George Braithwaite Smith, to the Rev. Neil McMillan Leckie, of Knox Church, Londonborough, Ontario.

MACFARLANE.—McCRUM.—At the home of the bride's mother, near Sweetburg, Que., on Sept. 19, 1905, by the Rev. Rural Dean Carmichael, rector of Knowlton, Lillian Ada, eldest daughter of the late Moses McCrum, Esq., to John Marshall Lang Macfarlane, youngest son of John E. Macfarlane, of Knowlton, Que.

MACROBBIE.—HILSHER.—At Victoria Harbor, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. J. R. S. Burnett, Jennie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hilscher, to Douglas G. MacRobbie, M.D.

McCOMB.—ORRIS.—At 117 Grange ave., Toronto, on Sept. 15, 1905, by the Rev. R. J. Moore, St. Margaret's Church, Elizabeth A. Orris, Toronto, to W. J. McComb, Trenton.

McKEAND.—CRAGG.—At Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 12, 1905, by the Rev. John Simpson, M.A., Anthony Claude McKeand, formerly of Montreal, to Ada, fourth daughter of John Cragg, Esq., late of Manchester, England.

MINER.—CHAMBERS.—At Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Mabel Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Chambers, to William Harlowe Miner, son of Mr. W. W. Miner, of Granby, Que.

MONTGOMERY.—GIBSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. Hugh Connor, Clara Flagg, elder daughter of M. C. Gibson, Esq., to Mr. Robt. H. Montgomery, both of Morrisburg, Ont.

MURDOCH.—SOVEREEN.—On Sept. 5, 1905, at Simcoe, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Murdoch, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Elliot, Dr. Grover Murdoch, of James-town, New York, to Lena, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Sovereign, of Simcoe, Ont.

NICOL.—WATSON.—On Sept. 20, 1905, at the home of Mr. M. Watson, "Spruce Grove," by the Rev. D. B. Macdonald, B.A., John Nicol to Christie Watson, both of O'Sullivan's Corners, Ont.

NICHOLSON.—WARD.—On Sept. 20, 1905, at St. Stephen's Church, Westdale Park, Westmount, by the Rev. James Ereaux, Laura Louise, eldest daughter of Benjamin Ward, Esq., to Mr. Edgar Nicholson, both of this city.

PANGMAN.—SEWELL.—On Sept. 19, 1905, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. R. Bigg, Maude Livingstone, younger daughter of the late E. W. Sewell, to Cecil Carlisle Pangman, of Montreal.

POOLE.—TOUGH.—At Trinity Church, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 20, 1905, Mr. John G. Poole to Miss Florence M. Tough, third daughter of the late John Tough.

ROCH.—DEACON.—On Sept. 23, 1905, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, Sara Roberta, eldest daughter of B. R. Deacon, to James W. Roch, of this city.

SELDON.—CLARKE.—At Peterborough, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. J. C. Potter, Elizabeth Annetta, second daughter of William Clarke to Frederick John Seldon of Greenwood.

STEWART.—JOHNSTON.—On Sept. 19, 1905, at McPhail Memorial Baptist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. B. W. Merrill, B.A., Edward H. Stewart, of South Indian, to Lena Maud Johnston, of Penitton.

THOM.—LUDINGTON.—On Sept. 22, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lettie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ludington, to Alexander Kenneth, third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Thom, both of this city.

VERNAL.—BROWN.—At the home of the bride, and urele of the groom, Mr. J. E. Vernal's, at 2:30 p.m., on Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. E. S. Howard, Mr. Allen M. Vernal and Miss Ruth E. Brown, all of Brombe Centre, Que.

WHILES.—PAYNE.—On Sept. 12, 1905, at St. Andrew's Church, Ahuntsic, by the Rev. Mr. Flanagan, Beatrice Payne to W. H. Whiles.

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YOUNG-HERRON.—At 49 Tupper street, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Mowatt, Dr. James M. Young, of New Liskeard, Ont., to Miss Lillian Heron, of Montreal.

DIED.

BELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, at 222 Prince Arthur street, Thomas D. Bell, aged 61 years.

BETHUNE.—At Emo, on Sept. 9, 1905, Louisa, wife of Alex. Bethune, M.D., of Whingham.

BLACK.—At Toronto, on Sept. 17, 1905, Mary Elizabeth, dearly beloved wife of Andrew Black, aged 57 years.

CANNON.—At Quebec, on Sept. 15, 1905, Marie Hermine Aurelie Alida Dumoulin, aged 49 years and 11 months, beloved wife of His Honor Mr. Justice L. J. Cannon.

CHARLTON.—At her late residence Brightside, 280 Bay street south, Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1905, Sara Elizabeth Charlton, in her 65th year.

CHRISTIE.—At Rodney, Iowa, on Sept. 20, 1905, Augustus Christie, son of the late John Christie, of Oxford Mills, Ont.

CLARK.—At South Gower, on Sept. 16, 1905, Joseph Clark, aged 63 years.

COFFEE.—In London, England, on Sept. 14, 1905, Thomas Patrick Coffey, of Toronto, formerly of Guelph, in the 46th year of his age.

COHOO.—Bossie Leng, beloved wife of the Rev. B. L. Cohoo, at Hamilton City Hospital, on Monday, Sept. 11, 1905.

CURTIS.—On the morning of Sept. 22, 1905, Joseph Curtis, aged 39 years. Kingston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Yarmouth (Eng.) papers please copy.

DARLINGTON.—At Quebec, on Sept. 22, 1905, John Darlington, in the 57th year of his age.

DRENNAN.—Suddenly, on Sept. 18, 1905, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. A. Christmas, Westmount, Mary E. Moore, aged 47 years, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. W. M. Drennan, of Kingston. Toronto and Kingston papers please copy.

FORTIN.—On Sept. 22, 1905, at his residence at the Palais, Quebec, Mr. Octave Fortin, of H. M. Customs, husband of Adelaide Renaud, dit Brouseau, and stepdaughter of Mrs. P. F. Bowen and Mr. Edouard Brouseau, aged 66 years and 5 months.

FRASER.—At Fraser's Point, Dundee, on the morning of Sept. 18, 1905, Sarah Sutherland, wife of the late Hugh Fraser.

GRAHAM.—At 384 Victoria street, Toronto, on Sept. 19, 1905, Eliza J. Miller, beloved wife of Hugh M. Graham.

HOLDEN.—At 487 St. Hubert street, on September 13, 1905, Henry Osborne, infant son of Henry and Eva Holden, aged 3 months.

HOSSACK.—At Lucan, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1905, Charlotte A., youngest daughter of the late Orange Clark, Bloomfield House, London T.P., and wife of Thomas Hossack, M.D., aged 63 years.

HOWARD.—In this city, on Sept. 25, 1905, Elizabeth Hannay, beloved wife of James Howard, mother of Michael Howard.

HUNTER.—At Quebec, on Sept. 17, 1905, after a long and painful illness, Isabella O'Neill, widow of the late Robert Hunter, of La Canardiere.

LATTIMOR.—At 51 Markham street, Toronto, William Lattimor, suddenly, from heart failure.

MACPHERSON.—Near Cedarville, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1905, Janet Mackenzie, beloved wife of Alex. Macpherson, aged 75 years.

MAJOR.—At her residence, 4162 Dorchester street, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 19, 1905, Charlotte Emily, eldest daughter of the late James E. Major.

MARTIN.—On Sept. 14, 1905, at Lorne street, Regina, Sask., Jean, beloved daughter of Alexander and Jessie Martin, aged 6 years, 9 months and 25 days.

MOLLOY.—At Quebec, on Sept. 13, 1905, James Molloy, at the age of 47 years.

MURRAY.—On Sept. 17, 1905, at Hamilton, Elizabeth Ann, beloved wife of Hugh Murray, Grand Secretary, A. F. & A. M., aged 58 years.

NORQUAY.—Suddenly, at his home in Port Dover, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1905, Edward Norquay, in the 70th year of his age.

REED.—At Toronto, on Sept. 19, 1905, Joseph B. Reed, aged 60 years.

ROACH.—On Sept. 20, 1905, Patrick Roach, aged 14 years and five months, eldest son of Mr. Patrick Roach, 71 Little Campbell street, Quebec.

SCOTT.—In this city, on Sept. 25, 1905, Edward Taylor Scott, aged 75 years.

SINCLAIR.—On Sept. 22, 1905, Janet A. Sinclair, eldest daughter of the late Peter Sinclair, formerly of Quebec. Quebec papers please copy.

SKYNNER.—On Sept. 16, 1905, William Skynner, in his 86th year, surviving son of the late John Skynner, R.N., "The Anchorage," Clarkson's.

SMITH.—At his residence, Summerhill, Toronto, on Sept. 18, 1905, Larratt William Smith, K.C., D.C.L., President of the Consumers' Gas Company, in his 85th year.

SPOWAGE.—On Monday, Sept. 15, 1905, Clara Florence, late of 348 Coleraine street, Folsom St. Charles, dearly beloved and only daughter of Harry and Beatrice Spowage, at the age of 5 years, 2 months and 27 days. He will gather his lambs.

WASHINGTON.—At his late residence, Orangeville, Ont., George Washington, in his 90th year, father of Dr. Washington, Milwaukee, Wis.

WILSON.—In this city, on Sept. 24, 1905, Robert Wilson, aged 67 years, father of Mrs. E. G. Mashire.

WOOD.—At Oakville, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1905, in his 81st year, Walter G. Wood, manager of the Bank of Toronto, son of the late Archibald Wood, of Millbrook.

IN MEMORIAM. McDOUGALL.—In loving remembrance of Peter P. McDougall, who entered into rest on Sept. 21, 1903. "He gathers his loved ones home"

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