Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-SECOND YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1907 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

MR. PERKS, M.P., ON CANADIAN METHODISM.

Says Services Have a Formalism That Would Chill a Yorkshireman to the Backbone.

IT MAY BECOME THE DUTY OF ENGLISH METHODISTS TO RE-START METHODISM IN CANADA.

A chatty letter dealing with his two recent visits to Canada is published in the English 'Methodist Recorder' by Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P. Mr. Perks devotes a good deal of space to the position of Methodism in Canada. He notes that in this country the Methodist Church ranks first among the Protestant churches, but says his own strong conviction is that had she adhered more faithfully to the distinctive characteristics of Methodism, the Methodist Church of Canada, prosperous as she is to-day, would have been far more powerful and, therefore, more useful.

'In Canada—and I speak with great hesitation, for I have not seen the Far West—Methodism seem to me to lack the spiritual abandon, the glorious elasticity and verve, the boundless optimism, and individual initiative which mark modern British Methodism. A warm-hearted local preacher from Yorkshire asserted to me that Methodism in Canada only existed in name. This I do not for one moment believe; but the services, so far as I had an opportunity of judging, are marked in some churches by a formalism and decorum which would chill a Yorkshire or Cornish Methodist to the backbone.'

He further expresses the opinion, as a hasty observer of Canadian Methodism, that the Church suffers vastly in numbers and in influence by failing to utilize the local preachers. Indeed, he hardly sees how, in years to come, it will be possible to supply the pulpits in the small townships of the Dominion without recourse to some such system. At the same time, he pays ungrudging tribute to the high pulpit power of the regular minister, and as instances he mentions the Rev. S. Cleaver, of Toronto, and the Revs. W. T. G. Brown and E. E. Scott, of Montreal.

OPPOSED TO CHURCH UNION.

Mr. Perks explains the proposals for church union in Canada, and expresses himself strongly against it.

'The real point which Canadian Methodists have to consider,' he says, 'is whether the advantages to be gained by an organic union of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist churches, and the necessary surrender of the distinctive ecclesiastical features of both churches, will outweigh the very grave objections to such a fusion. I am told that some of the largest and most influential Presbyterian churches in Montreal, led by some of the ablest of the Scotch clergy, are opposed to the fusion, and are not likely, in any case, to join the projected union. I talked to very many Methodist laymen, and found little enthusiasm for the scheme.

'The only practical reason given for the proposed fusion which seemed to me to be of any value is the economy of working in sparsely populated districts. But is it worth while obliterating the distinctive features of these churches in order to cure a difficulty which must always occur in a country of youthful communities? I frankly confess that if I were a Canadian Methodist I should say it is not.

'The new basis of union gets rid of the class meeting as a test of membership; it completely removes the time limit in the appointment of ministers; and it constitutes a settlement (or stationing) committee, consisting of ministers and laymen, by whom the desires of the new 'charges' are to be observed. While existing usages and institutions are to some extent recognized and protected, the future unit of a 'new charge' is to be the congregation. The circuit system, with its invaluable cohort of lay preachers, is, apparently, to be abandoned in favor of the settled pastorate and single church. I do not profess to be a theologian, and am not competent, therefore, to say how far the basis of doctrine recommended by the committee has brought successfully into line the Arminianism of Wesley with the Calvinism of John Knox.

'So far as I can learn the most ardent Methodist protagonists of the proposed union are Professor Shaw, of Montreal, and Principal Sparling, of Winnipeg. Both gentlemen seemed to regard with comparative equanimity the disappearance, not merely of Methodist methods of church government, but also the Methodist name. I asked my excellent friends what answer would be given in years to come to Methodists flocking into Canada from Great Britain and from the United States when they asked, "Where is the Methodist Church?" will the Canadian say, pointing to the old church with the new name, "This used to be the Methodist Church, but we have removed all those sectarian landmarks and now call it the Union Church?" The Methodist name, after all, stands for something in the religious life of the last two hundred years. There are sacred memories and glorious traditions clustering round it which will, I believe, make many Canadians hesitate before they score off the front of their sanctuaries this time-honored name. If I were a Presbyterian I should take exactly the same view.

'May I remind my Canadian friends that if they drop the Methodist name they are severing their connection with Methodism throughout the world. In a few years' time we shall hold the Ecumenical Congress of Methodist Churches. Will Canada be the only country from which no Methodist delegations can come? Are the fraternal representatives who go to and fro between the British and Canadian Methodist Conferences to cease? And yet this must be the case if Canadian Methodism severs her connection with British Methodism and takes upon herself a new name.

'I cannot believe that such a disaster will ever befall Canadian Methodism, but should such a calamity ever happen, it will become the paramount duty of the Methodists of Great Britain and the United States to re-start Methodism once more in Canada, and to run up again to the masthead the old flag of our Methodist forefathers, lowered for a moment only by her sincere but mistaken sons.'

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

Prince of Wales Welcomes Emperor and Empress.

Portsmouth, Nov. 11.—Owing to a chilling, impenetrable fog, which made a passage from the Isle of Wight impossible, the German Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern,' having on board the Emperor William, the Empress and other members of the party who are to visit King Edward and Queen Alexandra, was unable to cross the harbor bar here on the early tide, and did not reach the jetty until three hours after the appointed time this afternoon.

The 'Hohenzollern,' with the escorting fleet, anchored last night off Selsey Bill for the night, not having been able to enter Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight, according to the programme. The German Emperor's faith in the healing qualities of the climate of the Isle of Wight has received a rude shock, as, owing to the thick fog, even the precise position of the Imperial yacht was not known until nearly noon, when it was discovered that she had felt her way through the gloom to the Nab Lightship and had anchored there pending a sufficient lifting of the pall to enable the Imperial party to land at the dock yard. As it was then too late to catch the tide and enter the harbor, the reception party ashore waited patiently until the 'Hohenzollern' succeeded in finding her way into Portsmouth and making fast to the naval jetty used as a landing place of imperial personages.

The Prince of Wales, however, who had been delegated by the King to personally welcome the Emperor and Empress, had, in the meanwhile, boarded a torpedo boat accompanied by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, and gone out in the darkness to find the Imperial yacht, and succeeded in getting on board of her just as the fog lifted sufficiently to enable the 'Hohenzollern' to proceed to Portsmouth.

The British Channel fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and numbering nearly fifty warships, dressed from stem to stern, saluted the Emperor of Germany, as the 'Hohenzollern' passed up the narrow waters of Spithead and the land batteries joined in the welcome as the yacht entered the harbor.

Owing to the delay caused by the fog, the hour of the arrival of the Hohenzollern' at the jetty, was miscalculated, the announcement being made that she would not get through until 2.45 p.m., but she steamed into the harbor an hour earlier than was expected, with the result that all the officials and guards of honor, who had been patiently waiting for the 'Hohenzollern's' arrival throughout the morning, had gone to lunch when she finally appeared through the fog.

The Emperor apparently enjoyed the surprise he had sprung on the British officials and the consequent scramble to get back to the jetty in time to take part in the welcome of the Imperial visitors.

SUCCEEDS LATE MR. McINNIS

MR. G. R. COLDWELL, K.C., ACCEPTS PORTFOLIO IN MANITOBA GOVERNMENT.

Brandon, Man., Nov. 11.—Mr. G. R. Coldwell, K.C., has been offered and has accepted the portfolio of the late Hon. S. W. McInnis, in the Manitoba Government, that of Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education. He will be nominated by Brandon Conservatives within the next few days.

London, Nov. 7.—The Hon. A. Bruce, youngest son of Lord Elgin, accompanied by Mr. H. C. W. Verney, as secretary, sails for Canada to-morrow on the Allan liner 'Virginian.'

W. C. T. U.

Ontario Temperance Women Endorse the Lord's Day Act and Denounce Government Control of Liquor Traffic.

'COMPENSATION' ASKED FOR DRUNKARDS' FAMILIES RATHER THAN FOR DRUNKARD MAKERS.

(See also Page 2.)

Cornwall, Nov. 11.—A lot of very interesting reports were adopted at the last day of the Ontario W. C. T. U. convention held in Cornwall last week.

The report on temperance in Sunday-schools showed an increase of 10,669 of 'Quarterlies' in use in the schools.

The report on legislation and law enforcement by Mrs. Pugsley, of Toronto, showed that considerable progress had been made in obtaining a better observance of the Sabbath, and a promise had been obtained that construction work would not be carried on in the future.

Miss Livingstone and Miss Doan gave a report on hygiene. Two counties had used prepared programmes in high schools. It was recommended that an effort be made to interest teachers and parents in the work.

Mrs. McCordick reported for press work that papers were more favorable to the W. C. T. U. than in former years.

The report of work at exhibitions and fairs by Mrs. Hilborn, of Toronto, showed that 11 unions had served meals and lunches; two Unions had stopped the sale of liquor on exhibition grounds; several had stopped fakirs, and much good had been accomplished.

The purity and mothers' meetings report showed 250 meetings held, and good work generally accomplished.

The following is a summary of some of the resolutions adopted:—

That all county conventions be held about the same time the last week of September, preferred;

That the action of the Dominion W. C. T. U. in opening a legislative campaign against the importation and sale of cigarettes be heartily endorsed;

That as the W. C. T. U. is opposed to the destruction of man by his fellow men, whether in the barroom or on the battlefield, and believing that many of the so-called shooting accidents are the result of careless handling of weapons induced by reckless familiarity, it was resolved to use the influence of the Union against the inculcation of the spirit of militarism and the use of firearms in schools and colleges;

That the society endorse and work for local option, wherever opportunity offers, as this way towards prohibition is open;

That the Lord's Day Act is acknowledged to be the best on the statute books of any nation, and has made the observance of the Sabbath possible for 70,000 Canadian workingmen, and the White Ribboners are urged to do all they can to aid the Lord's Day Alliance in its efforts to enforce it by reporting breaches of the act;

As the W. C. T. U. is frequently confronted by the statement that the reason the Gothenburg system or government control of the liquor traffic was a failure on this continent, is attributable to laxity of law enforcement, that in Great Britain, where the law is better enforced than in Canada, the baneful effects of the system have been so apparent, that a strong manifesto condemning the system and warning Canadians against it has been issuend and signed by 33 temperance societies therefore thus it was resolved that the Union place itself on record as condemning the system of government control of the liquor traffic, and pledging itself to active opposition to it;

That as some of the Toronto daily papers have been advocating some measure of compensation to liquor dealers, whose trade may be lessened or destroyed by legal restriction or prohibition, it was resolved to urge that compensation be given to the wives and children of drinking men who are infinitely greater sufferers, inasmuch as they in many instances lose everything that life holds dear;

That legislators and educators be called upon to co-operate with the W. C. T. U. in securing the teaching of scientific temperance in schools;

That as daughters, who are 21 years of age or over, may be assessed with their fathers as joint owners, and their names placed on the voters' list, each local Union should see to it that every daughter eligible for the franchise be put on the voters' list and instructed in the sacredness of their duty, and urged to use their votes as often as they can for the suppression of evil.

Resolutions were also passed sympathizing with Mrs. Atcheson, of Goderich, in her recent bereavement, and expressing gratitude for her gift of $50, and the legacy of $2,000 bequeathed to the Provincial Union by her late husband.

MR. JABEL ROBINSON DEAD

FORMER MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND WELL KNOWN FIGURE PASSES AWAY.

St. Thomas, Ont., Nov. 9.—Jabel Robinson, who sat in the House of Commons as an Independent for West Elgin from 1900 to 1904, died last night at Middlemarch.

WILL THE CUNARD LINE RUN TO MONTREAL?

Important Negotiations Stated to be Proceeding with Grand Trunk Directorate.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 11.—A Liverpool despatch says negotiations are going on between the Cunard Line and the Grand Trunk Railway for a joint scheme to handle the Canadian passenger and produce traffic. The scheme provides for a direct Cunard service between Liverpool and Canada, and also a service between British Columbia, Japan, China and Australia.

When shown the despatch, Mr. H. H. Norman, secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway, said he had heard nothing whatever regarding the negotiations referred to.

(Associated Press.)

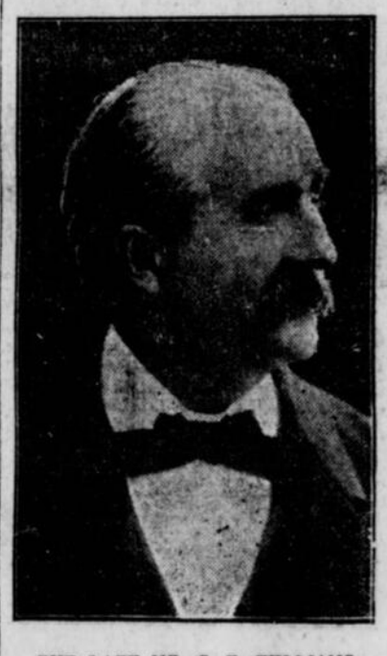
Liverpool, Nov. 11.—Negotiations are on foot between the Cunard Line and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for joint handling of the Canadian passenger and freight traffic. The scheme, which is still in its initial stage, contemplates running a line of Cunard steamers direct from Liverpool to Canada, and a Cunard line service from the Pacific coast to Japan, China and Australia.

When shown these two cablegrams this morning, Mr. C. M. Hays, the second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk, said that he had heard nothing of the negotiations referred to. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that if the negotiations are still on, no definite agreement has yet been arrived at. The scheme suggested would, of course, be for the purpose of supplying steamship connections for the Grand Trunk Pacific—perhaps jointly with the Grand Trunk. It will be remembered that Mr. Hays recently said the company would build its own steamships if necessary. He referred, however, to possible arrangements with existing lines, and particularly with the Allan line, and it may be that the Allan line and the Cunard will co-operate in the provision of the two steamship services—one for the Atlantic and the other for the Pacific. Shipping men are inclined to believe that the Allan line will be 'in it' in any arrangement that is made.

DEATH OF MR. C. T. WILLIAMS

WAS A PROMINENT FIGURE IN COMMERCIAL, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC CIRCLES.

Numerous friends in and out of the city will hear with regret of the death of Mr. Charles T. Williams, which took place at his residence, 55 McGill College avenue, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Williams had been a resident of



THE LATE MR. C. T. WILLIAMS.

Montreal for the past thirty years, and during the whole of that time had been connected with the G. W. Reed Rooting Company—for some years past as its president. He was sixty-two years of age, and had been in good health until about a year ago.

Mr. Williams was born at Manchester, N.H., and when he first came to Montreal he and his first wife joined the old Zion Church, and both did a good deal of public work from the start. Mr. Williams was for a long time a member of the choir there, and Mrs. Williams became the Dominion president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, as well as one of the organizers of the Canada Congregational Board of Missions. Later Mr. Williams became a member of Emmanuel Church, and he was also an active member and worker in connection with the Y. M. C. A. He took a great interest, too, in the Natural History Society of Montreal, and was a member of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and a director of the Yacht Building Company. He owned several fine boats and was fond of cruising on the river. His first wife was a Miss Dickenson, who came from the New England States, and who died about ten years ago. Four years ago he married Miss Mary E. Baylis, of this city, who survives him.

HON. R. F. SUTHERLAND

RUMORED RETIREMENT OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 11.—One of the possibilities of the coming Dominion election, it is said, is the retirement of the Hon. R. F. Sutherland from the political arena, possibly to accept a judicial position, and the party managers are now making plans for Mr. Sutherland's successor. One plan is to bring out Mr. A. H. Clarke, M. P. for South Essex, as the candidate in the North Riding, including Mr. John Auld, M. P. P. for South Essex, to come out as a candidate for the Commons in his riding, and selecting a new man to contest the South Riding for the legislature.

SIR PERCY SCOTT'S EXTRAORDINARY SIGNAL.

The Naval Officer Who 'Saved' Ladysmith, Reprimanded by Admiral Beresford.

London, Nov. 10.—An extraordinary incident has come to light in connection with the visit of the Emperor William. It is related that at the conclusion of the recent manoeuvres the Channel Fleet and the First Cruiser Squadron were ordered by the Admiralty to repaint, etc., in honor of the German Emperor. On receipt of this order, Sir Percy Scott, commander of the Cruiser Squadron, sent the following signal to two of his vessels: 'Paint work appears to be more in demand than gunnery, so you had better come in in time to look pretty by the 8th instant.'

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in a general order to the fleet, repeating the instructions to repaint, refers to the signal sent out by Sir Percy Scott as 'contemptuous in tone and insubordinate in character,' and orders Sir Percy to have it stricken from the signal logs.

Sir Percy Scott and the members of his staff were summoned aboard Admiral Beresford's flagship last Friday, and the admiral's reprimand was read to them.

This affair has created consternation in the fleet, and there is a probability that it will lead to the resignation of Sir Percy.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Mr. Butler in His Report Refers to Sunday Observance Law and Georgian Bay Ship Canal.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—In the report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the nine month period to the first of April, 1907, Mr. M. J. Butler, the Deputy Minister, makes some observations of the Sunday observance law of the Dominion Parliament, and in regard to the best way of setting about the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal and the deepening of the Welland Canal.

In reference to the amendments to the Lord's Day Act restricting traffic on Sunday, Mr. Butler says that it has cut down by an eighth the capacity of the Intercolonial rolling stock to handle business and by throwing more work on the other six days of the week has embarrassed operations. He says this will require the installation of more motive power and carrying equipment, and as other railways have been similarly affected there may have to be legislation to relieve them. In regard to the proposed enlargement of the Welland Canal and the construction of the Georgian Bay ship canal, Mr. Butler recommends a commission of three to study the economic aspect before either project is undertaken. He advised the appointment of a business man of high standing, a man well acquainted with lake and ocean traffic to represent marine interests and an engineer of high standing acquainted with the demands of both rail and water transportation.

Mr. Butler says that the great question in the development of any rapidly-growing country is transportation. The growth of traffic is so great as to have outsped the means of accommodating it and despite the best efforts of those concerned there have been serious congestions. The remedy may be found primarily in the amplification and improvement of railway equipments, the ordinary type of which will be bettered and the quantity increased.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Coteau Landing, Ont., Nov. 9.— Five men tried to cross the river at the Cascades, and the boat was overturned in the rapids, four being drowned. They were trying to make connection with the train for New York.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Third Russian Parliament will assemble on Thursday next.

The reports of the health of the Pope continue to vary. The latest is that his gout has returned and that his doctors have ordered absolute rest.

Another attempt on the life of the Czar is believed to have been made yesterday when six men tried to cut the wire of a semaphore signal near St. Petersburg. A guard who tried to arrest them was wounded and all six men escaped.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman says the Hague Conference is a plant of slow-growth, but one in which he has great confidence. The British delegates, he says, did all they could to advance the question of arbitration. If they had attempted to force the issue the result, he declares, would have been negative or even worse—friction.

Earl Ruddell, an eighteen-year-old boy in the Columbus, Ohio, High School, was killed on Saturday at football. A few days ago the president of the Chicago Board of Education said football was the most brutal game ever invented. Last week the Boston 'Transcript' called special attention to the fact that the 'Harvard Crimson' the official paper of that University had announced that the lecture by Professor Peabody on 'The Political and Social Significance of the Life of Jesus Christ' was postponed last Tuesday evening because of the football mass meeting on that date.

The birthday message from the Emperor of Japan to the Japanese of the Hawaiian Islands, was read Sunday from a thousand platforms, and was a signal for the greatest display of fireworks the Islands have ever seen. The message said, 'Should emergency arise offer yourselves courageously to your beloved country, and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our imperial throne.' And the white people of the Islands are now busy asking, 'What is the emergency to which the Mikado refers?'

Beginning on Monday, twenty-one hundred men employed at the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N.Y., will be reduced from a ten-hour to a nine-hour day. The works will also close on Saturday afternoons. It is stated that the shortening of hours was caused by a lack of orders. The New York Central lines have cancelled an order for one hundred and fifty engines that were to be built at the local plant. Other railroads are curtailing expenses.

The grand stand of Atwater Baseball Park was destroyed by fire Sunday night.

Joseph Papin, a farmer of Riviere des Prairies, on returning from the city on Saturday night, was set upon by three highway men and badly beaten.

The Teachers' Association of St. John, N.B., last week, adopted a pension scheme to submit to the provincial Government. They suggest a pension of $400 for males and $250 for females, who have reached 60 years of age, and have taught 30 years. Those who have taught 20 years or more and are then incapacitated may prove their case before the Government and receive a pension of as many thirtieths of the pension as they have years of service. Teachers of grammar, superior, first and second class licenses only are to be entitled to pension. The teachers of the province will be asked to co-operate in asking the Government to adopt the plan and establish and pay the pensions.

Canadians apples are said to be bringing in England much better prices than those from the States.

LOSS OF THE HALCYON

BODY OF ONE OF CREW FOUND—ALSO WRECKAGE.

(See also Page 5.)

Charlottetown, Nov. 11.—Confirmation of the fears expressed last week that the schooner 'Halcyon' had been wrecked and her crew of four men drowned was obtained yesterday, when news reached here that the body of Howard Poole, one of the crew, had been found at Little River, together with fragments of the vessel. The schooner went to pieces at Browne's Cape. She left Souris on Wednesday night for Georgetown, 22 miles distant, but the storm was too severe for the craft.

RANCHER DROPS DEAD.

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 9.—William Harvey, a well known and highly respected rancher on the Rosebud, east of Carstairs, dropped dead at his home yesterday. Mr. Harvey was preparing to come to Calgary with a lot of cattle and went into his home to get his overcoat. Not returning, as expected, his son, on going to see the cause of delay, found his father dead on the floor. Mr. Harvey came to this country some years ago from South Dakota and went extensively into the cattle business.

METHODIST DOCTRINAL STANDARD.

Dr. Shaw's Protest Against a 'Go-as-You-Please' Theology.

The Rev. Principal Shaw, of the Wesleyan College, gave a lecture on Wednesday on the Methodist doctrinal standards in his regular course of lectures on church polity, of which we have obtained from him the following syllabus:

1. What are the standards? 2. What is their formal legal position? 3. What authority do they carry? 4. In what spirit should they be held?

1. The standards are declared in the discipline of the Methodist Church to be (1) the twenty-five articles of religion, (2) certain fifty-two sermons of John Wesley, and (3) his notes on the New Testament. The articles were abridged by Wesley from the thirty-nine Anglican articles. The sermons are all experimental. The notes draw very largely from Bengel's Gnomon. The scope of doctrine in the three standards makes almost a complete system of theology. While they constitute the longest creed in Christendom, they have the advantage of expanded statement, obviating the attempt to crowd great truths into few words, an effort made difficult by the imperfection of language and resulting in the century after the Reformation in a ceaseless conflict of creeds. The scope of doctrine shows a conservative acceptance of what is commonly regarded as the Catholic faith, and but slight divergence from the symbols of all the evangelical churches, the most marked difference being in the issues relating to Calvinism.

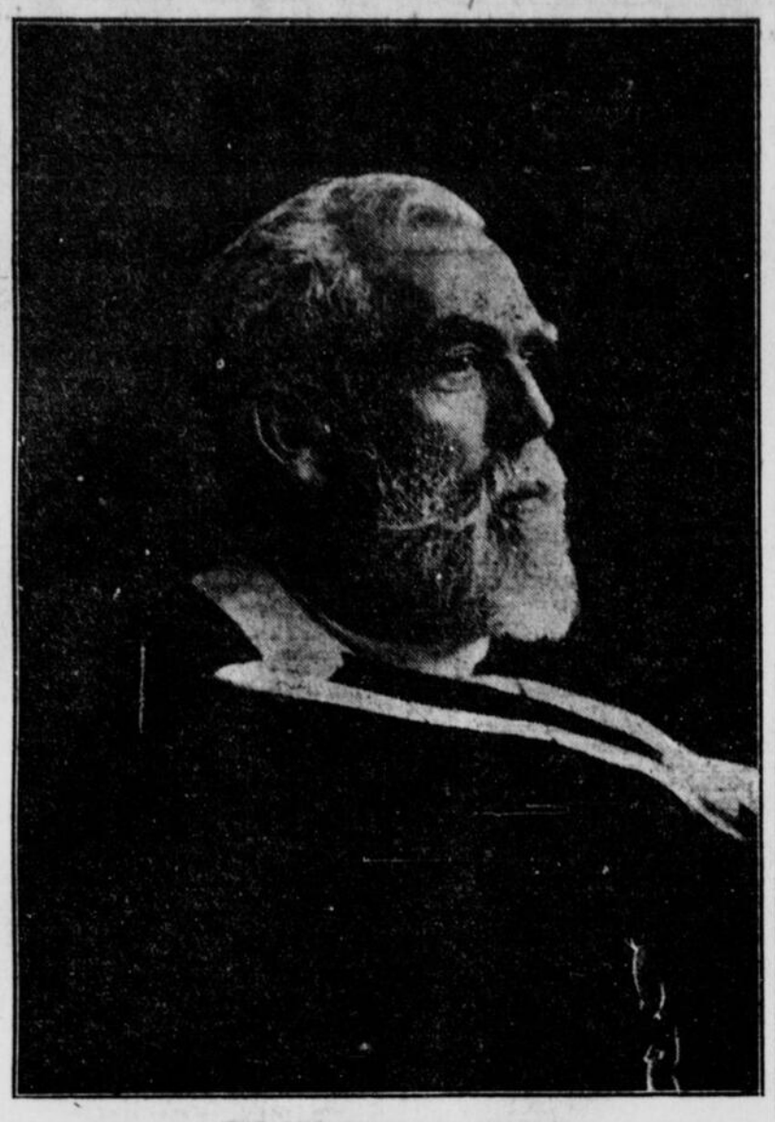
2. The constitutional placing of two of these standards was effected by Wesley, in 1786, in the Poll Deed, in which it was provided that no one should be allowed to minister in the churches belonging to the societies who taught contrary to the Sermons and Notes, which therefore constitute in England the only standards. The twenty-five articles were prepared in 1784 along with an abridged prayer book for the societies in America, which rapidly increased before Wesley's death, in 1791. The prayer book, though now used in England, never did come into use in the United States, but the articles were at once accepted by the American societies. In the Methodist Episcopal Church and in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, two of the largest Protestant denominations in the Union, the articles are held by many to be the only standard, especially in the southern church, which just now is contemplating revising these articles. Methodism in Canada is of both British and American origin, and so the three standards are incorporated in our system, although only the Sermons and Notes are mentioned in our Model Deed, which was drafted, at this point, after the British Poll Deed. All ministers are obliged to declare their acceptance of these standards, which constitute the official interpretation by the Church of Holy Scripture, which is recognized as of supreme authority.

3. From what has been said it is evident that harmony with these standards is of legal and moral obligation and serious divergence on the part of ministers will be commonly interpreted both in the Church and out of it as a breach of faith. But here comes in, by a most illogical and irrelevant intrusion the great Protestant doctrine of the right of free interpretation of scripture by every individual. Restriction of this personal freedom is properly and severely denounced as tyranny and reactionary despotism and these are the words which set on fire the democratic spirit, and especially the young life of our age, but all this warmth is irrelevant. As an individual a man may believe what he likes, and must not be fettered by any extraneous authority, civil or religious. But if a man is pledged to teach the great fundamental truths of evangelical faith and is paid for doing so, is there any despotism in telling him he must not preach against these, however sincere he may be? Should we let him teach anything he likes? The magnificent Protestant principle of individual freedom has nothing to do with this question. The problem now is, as to minister, should there be any restriction whatever at this point? If the man says 'I am not clear as to the existence of God,' can he, should he, be admitted to the office of the ministry? Say no, and you raise a doctrinal restriction at once, a standard of at least one requirement. It matters little now whether the authorized creed be one or ten or fifty articles, it is confessedly an external test imposed on the individual, yet not interfering in the slightest degree with his personal Protestant rights and freedom. If I belong to a free trade club I cannot expect the privileges of its membership if all my utterances and influence are against free trade, especially if I am paid to advocate free trade. It is a truism that in every denomination there must be community of faith as a basis of fellowship, that is some measure of doctrinal agreement and restriction, certainly as regards the ministry, although specific doctrinal tests are not applied to the laity. The go-as-you-please theology must be the ruin of the pulpit of any church in its practical efficiency. We are, however, reminded here of an ideal illustrated, especially in the Church of England, the policy of comprehension. It was introduced in 1689, after the weariness of revolutions and theological feuds, and has still many advocates high church, broad church and even low church. It was meant to be a doctrinal truce and to draw Nonconformists to the Established Church. This policy certainly cannot be called a perfect success, and formally has not been attempted in other leading denominations except the Congregationalists. Its career is interestingly depicted in Abbey's 'History of the Church of England in the Eighteenth Century.'

The problem must now be candidly faced, What is to be done if a minister cannot accept his creed to the last letter? Supposing our standards assert—which they do not—that the world was created in six literal days, and you became a heretic on this point, what then? This question cannot be ignored. We venture to submit in reply these considerations: Human legal provisions carry with them no more actual power than the people put into them. That applies to temperance reform, to fiscal and municipal provisions, to creeds, to church rites, to everything else, so far as it is human. We may not like it, but it is so. It ought not to be, but it is so as the outcome of our belauded democracy. Our Church rules, for example, forbid 'the wearing of gold and costly apparel,' but what pastor ever dreams of enforcing this dead letter; but if a member be a drunkard, all approve of disciplining him. Our creeds contain some things which are not generally accepted, but if a minister denies the Deity of Christ and miracles and the doctrine of the Atonement, as taught in all churches of Christendom, and any other of the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity, this may perhaps be condoned for a time, especially through personal sympathy and prejudice, but it is not likely to be allowed as conditions are at present, and we think it should be resisted in all lawful and honorable means. It is possible, it is conceivable, that the Methodist Church, even without any change of creed, may become substantially Unitarian, just as there are many churches in Europe thoroughly rationalistic, notwithstanding their rigid Lutheran and Calvinistic creeds, and as the Presbyterian Church may become Arminian without revising the 'Westminster Confession.' If so, the movement becomes irresistible until stronger forces prevail. From all which it follows that in every case of divergence the question is simply, What measure of latitude will be allowed? How far may a minister diverge from the letter of the standards without being challenged? What shall be the width of the neutral zone which the man claiming to be broad-minded may occupy? There must be such a zone, for in no human restrictions—and creeds are human—can you hew exactly close to the line, even in the Roman Catholic Church. The width will increase, perhaps, with deplorable effects, according to prevalent latitudinarianism. Whether we like it or not, whether it works disastrously or not, this matter will ultimately be settled, so far as the actual attitude of the Church is concerned, by the force of strongest opinion. Of course, civil courts may occasionally intervene, and they are morally certain to support the existing order, but in the end prevailing views will assert themselves, so that the best guarantee of orthodoxy is spiritual life based on intelligent convictions. If that fails in the Methodist Church, which aims at the experimental more than at the scholastic and aesthetic, doctrinal, religious and ethical decline will follow. Our creeds must be vitalized to be effective in spiritual result or else they produce ignorant bigotry. They should contain nothing but what has practical relation to Christian life. Speculative matters are of scholastic interest in colleges, but they have no proper place in either creeds or pulpits. Creeds should be made for men, and not men for creeds. Of all creeds the Methodist standards are the most experimental. Outside of them there is room for a hundred open speculative questions in which there may be any diversity of opinion. At the same time, no personal considerations should interfere with duty in the protection of our creeds in a proper spirit. At the last session of the Union Committee in Toronto we asked one of the most influential delegates, not a Methodist, if Channing, the great Unitarian, with all his spirituality and gifts and culture, were now alive, would you favor his admission into the ministry of the United Church? The significant answer 'No' was promptly and correctly given. We believe the answer voices the judgment of the three negotiating denominations. It means that we should sacrifice scholarship and culture rather than great fundamental evangelical truth, but there is no need of sacrificing either.

4. The spirit in which the standards should be held. Defence of orthodoxy, even though leading to the unfortunate result of excision, should be conducted in a spirit of charity and a frank and brotherly exchange of views. No moral quality can attach to a mere opinion; that is, to the intellectual act forming it, whatever objectionable or commendable conduct or feeling may precede or succeed. Hence, the phrase, guilty of heresy, is inadmissable from the Protestant standpoint. The most that can be said in a heresy trial is that the charges are sustained and the defendant, without taint of crime, must suffer the consequences, however excellent a person he may be. But, alas, cursed personalities on both sides we have commonly dragged in, though having no kind of connection whatever with the doctrinal questions at issue, and the world abhors very reasonably the 'odium theologicum' thus illustrated. We must show the spirit of charity in all doctrinal differences, whether to a Jew or Unitarian or Roman Catholic or Evangelical believer. I may have to oppose his errors, but I have no right to judge his personal relation to God, much less his destiny, and I am under obligation to recognize whatever good is in his spirit and life.

In conclusion, we warn you, gentlemen! Be not betrayed by the cry of despotism, appropriate enough in the case already described of interference with liberty of private judgment, into a hot and hasty defiance of standards, as if they were instruments of oppression instead of defences of our faith. 2. Be honest in your convictions and stand by them. If not in substantial harmony with the creed as a minister go out honorably into the freedom of being a Christian Scientist, a Swedenborgian, a Unitarian, a Roman Catholic, or anything else demanded by your conscience. If you go in the spirit of honest self-sacrifice, you should have, not the malediction, but the cordial respect of those you leave behind you. 3. Test your doctrines by your own experience and by history. No evangelist can be named and no revivals where doctrine like that of the so-called New Theology has been the weapon used. What are known as the great evangelical doctrines are the secret of the greatest spiritual success in all churches, especially of the largest branch of Anglo-Saxon Christendom, the Methodist Church. You will never do much but cause dissension if you go into the Methodist pastorate with the following skeleton of a creed: Sin of little account, Jesus a man born of human parents, working no miracles, dying a heroic death with no atoning sacrifice in the orthodox sense, and not literally rising from the dead, and the Bible largely unreliable in its exact historical value. Such a creed may do for a Deist, but not for a Methodist minister. Barrenness will be the result of such a ministry, if, indeed, you are allowed by your Conference authorities to enter upon it at all. Honor the creeds you are pledged to teach. If for conscience' sake you abandon them, then for honor's sake abandon the Church which holds them, and which proposes to pay you for preaching them. On the other hand, make these doctrines a living force, not a meaningless shibboleth in your ministry, and you will discover they have lost none of their old-time power. 4. Do not be afraid of the reproach of narrowness. The offence of the cross has not ceased. The broadest latitudinarians will often be the most intolerant, but when unjustly reviled as narrow see to it before God that in your heart there is no uncharitableness, no rejoicing in personal victory, no want of calm, 'silent patience and forgiveness. Magnanimity in the discharge of unpleasant duty, even when your whole congregation seems against you, and some of your brother ministers as well, will be your strength. Hold the truth of Christ in the spirit of Christ, loyal to truth but charitable to men, showing that it is not orthodoxy so much as truth you seek to conserve. This catholic spirit, with a consistent Christian life, will be the best commendation of the creed you profess, while bitterness, wrath, anger, will neutralize your best efforts to draw men to the truth as you see it. You can purchase a cheap popularity these days by denouncing creeds. If you wish to show your courage and independence you can best do it by defending the body of truth which your Church represents, but we beseech you do this in an honorable and charitable spirit.



THE REV. PRINCIPAL SHAW.

Catarrh

Is a Constitutional Disease

It originates in impure blood and requires constitutional treatment, acting through and purifying the blood, for its radical and permanent cure. The greatest constitutional remedy is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists everywhere.
100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared by
C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass.

MORALITY LAWS IN THE YUKON.

Influential Deputation Urges Their Enforcement Upon the Government.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—A deputation representing the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist bodies waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Mr. Frank Oliver and Col. Fred White, comptroller of the mounted police, in regard to the enforcement of the morality laws in the Yukon.

The deputation was made up as follows:—Representing the Moral Reform Board of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, of Toronto Junction, and Mr. G. M. Macdonald, K.C., Kingston; representing the Methodist Moral Reform Board, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Ottawa, and the Rev. T. Albert Moore, of Toronto, and the Rev. J. T. Pitcher, of Ottawa.

Representing the Baptist Church, the Rev. A. R. Cameron, of Ottawa, and Mr. C. Gordon Edwards, of Ottawa.

Representing the Anglican Church, the Rev. Archdeacon Bogert, of Ottawa, and the Rev. A. E. O'Meara, of Conrad, Yukon.

The deputation discussed with the Ministers the matter of the enforcement of the provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada, intended to prevent the business of prostitution and asked that fuller instructions should be given for the enforcement of the law, in this regard by the North West Mounted Police. The dance halls, until recently licensed in Dawson, but now suppressed by the repeal of the local licensing ordinance, were also referred to and condemned.

The Hon. Mr. Frank Oliver brought up the charges recently made by the Rev. Dr. Pringle, of Dawson, against certain of the government officials in the Yukon, and added that instructions had already been given for an investigation.

The Premier told the deputation they might rest assured the Government would do all it could to enforce the criminal law, but pointed out the difficulties to a full enforcement that were caused by the conditions prevailing in this part of the Dominion.

CHURCHES AND PUBLIC LIFE

MR. WEIR'S PLAIN TALK TO MINISTERS.

In his address to the Montreal Methodist Ministerial Association on Monday, the Hon. W. A. Weir spoke of the influence of churches and ministers upon the public life of the province.

'One thing which is the curse in the United States is becoming prevalent in Quebec,' he said. 'I know of church members who sold their votes in the last election, and are looking forward to the next election for the same purpose. In the old days a candidate could get along with $50 for campaign expenses. That state of affairs, I need hardly say, cannot exist to-day. Who is responsible?

'I was disgusted to read the Rev. Dr. Barclay's calumniation of the Quebec Government. Reform will not come by calumniating men who are trying to do their best. I defy Dr. Barclay to prove one act of corruption against the present provincial government. I agree that we have made our mistakes. The party must take its share of responsibility for the demoralization in the province, but the clergy must take their share. The source of the evil is not in high places, but in the pews you address every Sunday. For instance, a Sunday-school superintendent was convicted of selling skim milk to a cheese factory. Yet he doesn't hang his head. I know of English Protestant storekeepers who sell Christmas turkeys and spike stuff in them to make them weigh more. I believe the wrong sort of religion is inculcated in these people. Their religion is one of fear. They want a comfortable lodging in heaven. They seize on the purely selfish part of religion and reproduce it in their lives. I believe you ministers should speak more of the common brotherhood of man, and judge Christians by their acts and not by their beliefs.'

AFFAIRS AT THE WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

Dr. Workman's Statement Regarding the Events of the Past Few Months.

The Rev. Dr. Workman on Thursday made the following statement:—

About a fortnight since, when a representative of the 'Witness' called upon me for a statement, I could not say very much because I was still teaching and lecturing in the college; but now that my work there is ended for the time, there are a few things concerning the situation which I should like to tell the public through the columns of the press. Some of these are of the nature of corrections, others of the nature of explanations.

Since the 23rd of last month, it has been currently reported that my resignation was requested by the governors, but that does not quite express what was really done. I was not asked to resign my position, but, out of a board of thirty members, of whom only seventeen voted, ten men supported a resolution ordering my services in the college to terminate on the 1st day of November, and my salary to continue till the 1st of next May, the 1st of May being the date on which my academic year began. Had all my friends been able to be present, however, such an adverse vote could not have been secured.

As reported in the papers, Dr. Shaw says that in regard to the Scriptures, miracles, sin, the Person of Christ, and the Atonement, it was held that in general my position is Unitarian; but such a description of my position is utterly unfair. In no particular is my teaching Unitarian, nor did any member of my Conference suggest that it was. Neither did any of the three pastors who are members of the committee of inquiry suggest at the district meeting in May or at the Annual Conference in June, that my position was either Unitarian or in the direction of Unitarianism.

All that the resolution of the board asserts is that 'the doctrinal views of Professor Workman are not in accordance with the standards of doctrine and Articles of Religion of the Methodist Church'; but that assertion is contrary to fact and unfair to me. In principle my views are in harmony with all evangelical standards. The statements of doctrine I have given differ from traditional statements only as critical statements differ from uncritical statements. My expositions of Scripture bearing on the doctrines in question were read a couple of times at the Conference, and not a single minister challenged my evangelical orthodoxy on a single point. On the contrary, I received from several brethren the warmest expressions of appreciation of my discriminative statements.

As the account published in some of the papers is inaccurate in several respects, I must here present a complete and correct report of what took place, for I have reason to believe that many persons have been misled by the perusal of incorrect reports.

At the annual meeting of the governors, in April, after one of the most successful sessions in the history of the college, the principal accused me falsely of denying three fundamental Christian doctrines, three doctrines which I have always believed and which I have always taught as scripturally as I was capable. Feeling greatly wronged by his informal charges, I instituted a prosecution of Dr. Shaw for libel before a committee appointed to try the case. I was constrained to take that course, because I thought his action was unethical and because I saw no other way of safely defending myself.

The verdict of the committee of trial seemed so unjust that I appealed from its decision to the ministerial members of the Montreal Conference on the following, amongst other, grounds:—

'(1) That the said decision is against law and evidence, and the weight of evidence; and there was really no evidence before the committee to justify the dismissal of the complaint.

'(2) That the fact of the statements made by the defendant having been believed by him is not adequate justification, and there is no proof that the defendant even believed that his statements were true.'

Though I did not argue my appeal, for reasons I shall presently explain, the verdict of the committee of trial did not receive the confirmation of the Conference. That body refused, by a very large majority, to confirm Dr. Shaw's acquittal. In the 'Star' of May 31, there appeared the following statement of fact: 'One thing which was definitely settled last evening in the private ministerial session is that the finding of the trial court in Montreal is not confirmed by the Conference. A motion that the finding of that trial court be sustained and the appeal of Dr. Workman dismissed, received, it is said, less than twenty votes.'

I did not argue my appeal because, when I was about to commence, some of the my brethren begged me to have the matter considered by a committee of conciliation. So a committee of eleven ministers was appointed for that purpose. The original draft of the settlement clauses, which was carried by an overwhelming vote of the Conference, contained a paragraph requesting the governors not to proceed any further with their inquiry into my doctrinal teaching. The paragraph reads as follows: 'That Conference, having learned that the board of governors of the Wesleyan Theological College has appointed a committee to hold an inquiry into the precise nature of the teaching of a professor who is a minister in good standing of this Conference, while recognizing the zeal and care which have characterized the board's administration, respectfully begs to suggest to the board the advisability of reconsidering its decision to hold such an inquiry.'

To this request of the Conference Dr. Shaw assented as fully as I, and, though the request was afterwards eliminated by the committee on the ground that it seemed unnecessary, I consider that Dr. Shaw was as truly bound to honor the wishes of the Conference as I was. I accepted the terms of the conciliation, which the Conference tried to effect, on the understanding that the whole matter was to be allowed to drop and pass into oblivion, and that understanding was shared by the great body of the Conference, as well as by the great body of the people throughout the country.

Yet, soon after the Conference had finished its work, the question of the right of the board to make such an inquiry as was proposed was taken by someone to the Court of Appeal of our church, and, of course, the Court ruled that it was competent for the board of



THE REV. DR. WORKMAN.

the college to make such an inquiry. I wish to inform the public that I had nothing to do with that appeal, and that I do not know who the appellant was. I have never doubted the power of the board to appoint a committee of inquiry, and I had no desire to have an appeal taken by any one. I wish also to inform the public that the case argued before the court of appeal was not my case, but a purely imaginary one; and that the things assumed and suggested in the argument had not the slightest application to me. I have never taught any unscriptural doctrine, nor has my evangelical orthodoxy ever been impeached, except by insinuation and false accusation.

But the point I desire the public particularly to notice is that some time after the ruling of the Court of Appeal was published Dr. Shaw sent to the members of the Committee appointed by the Board to investigate my teaching, a circular of such a character that, as he assured me, one member of the Committee did not agree with it in any particular, and wrote Dr. Shaw to that effect. Now I ask your readers if that was not breaking faith both with the Conference and with me. Dr. Shaw acquiesced as fully as I in the clause requesting the Governors to proceed no further with their enquiry into my teaching, and I ask again if his action in sending out the circular in regard to another meeting of the Committee was not a serious breach of faith.

Then in one of the papers it was recently stated that the settlement of the Conference was reached on the basis of compromise, but that statement is not in accordance with the facts. There was no compromise whatever. I yielded nothing, and I was not asked to yield anything. I did not withdraw my appeal, nor was I expected to withdraw it. Moreover, I did not entertain a single proposition of the Conciliation Committee till after some of its members had urged me not to crush the College by pressing my appeal. Dr. Shaw expressed regret for having made the statements he did at the Annual Meeting of the Governors in April; he expressed regret for the distribution of discrediting circulars issued afterwards; he expressed regret for any injury to my reputation that might have resulted; and I agreed to accept his expressions of regret. So your readers will see that there was no compromise, so far as I am concerned.

In this connection, I may state that, subsequent to the adoption by the Conference of the settlement clauses, I received desires or requests from one minister after another to return to my work in the College. My friends at the Conference told me that the College needed me, and that they desired me to stay in the College; and, in spite of my unpleasant experience with the Principal, I assured them that I should go back and do the best I could in the circumstances. That I kept my promise to the letter in the prayer meeting, in the faculty meeting, and with the students, is proved by a remark made on the morning of October 22nd by one of my fellow professors, who, meeting me after one of my lectures, said to me, 'What a beautiful month we have had!'

Before concluding this statement, I ask the public to notice one other fact. Dr. Shaw not only made statements about me, for which he had to apologize to the Conference, and agreed to a request of the Conference, which he treated in the way I have described, but also worked against me in the recent meeting of the Governors and voted with a few of them to take my official life. Is such a course on the part of a college Principal either right or fair?

MR. KNOWLES FOR MOOSE JAW.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Nov. 4.—The Liberals of Moose Jaw to-day nominated Mr. W. E. Knowles, M.P., for the Commons.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Their Boat Was Swamped While Crossing From Cascade Point to Melocheville.

A boating disaster, by which four persons have lost their lives, has occurred on Lake St. Louis, near Beauharnois, as a result of the high winds which have raged for the past two or three days.

On Thursday night three Polish immigrants arrived at Cascade Point, opposite Beauharnois, which is situated about 20 miles from Montreal. The night was stormy, but the immigrants were apparently in haste to get to New York, and though they could speak neither French nor English, they managed to make it clear that they wished to cross to Melocheville, so that they could take the train at Beauharnois.

No one could be found on Monday night who was willing to take the risk of rowing them across, for the water was very rough, and the wind blew a gale.

The men stayed all night at the hotel kept by Mr. Arthur Perron, and in the morning renewed their efforts to induce some men to row them across. Though the weather was still stormy, Mr. George Valois, telegraph operator at the Soulanges Canal, who is well-known locally, consented to take them across, and Mr. Perron, the hotel-keeper, also decided to accompany them.

They started shortly before eleven o'clock on Friday, and when about two hundred feet from the shore at Melocheville, a sudden squall caught the skiff just as it entered the rapids of the Pointe au Glissant.

The boat was overturned, and the five occupants thrown into the water. There was little chance of rescue. The three Poles, who could not swim, were immediately drowned, and Mr. Valois was also swept away by the current and drowned, despite heroic efforts made to save him by Mr. Napoleon Fortier, a fisherman, who saw the accident.

Mr. Perron was fortunate enough to catch hold of the overturned skiff, to which he clung until Mr. Fortier reached him, and dragged him safely into another boat. Mr. Perron was quite exhausted, and said that in another five minutes he would have lost his hold, and would assuredly have been drowned.

The news of the accident was received with great sorrow in the district, where it created a profound emotion.

Mr. Valois, the local victim, was a member of the Duke of York's Hussars, and a service, at which the regiment will attend in uniform, will be held at Rigaud on Wednesday.

SENATE VACANCIES.

Appointment of Messrs. Belcourt and Archie Campbell to be Made Shortly.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Announcement will be made in a few days of the appointment to the Senate of the Hon. H. A. Belcourt, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, and member of parliament for Ottawa, and of Mr. Archie Campbell, M.P. for Centre York. This will involve by-elections to these two constituencies, which will be held between this and the meeting of parliament.

There are at present three Senate vacancies from Ontario, two of which are filled by these selections. The vacancy to which the Hon. Mr. Belcourt succeeds is that which arose from the recent death of the Hon. Dr. Casgrain, of Windsor, Ont., the only French-Canadian senator from that province.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—For the third Ontario Senatorship the names have been mentioned of Messrs. W. S. Calvert, M.P., Dan. Derbyshire, ex-M.P., and John Charlton with the chances seemingly in Mr. Charlton's favor.

BUSH FIRES IN GILLIES LIMITS

CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY SPARKS FROM T. & N. O. ENGINES.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The trial of a second action of Gillies Brothers, who own the Gillies Limits in New Ontario, against the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission commenced in the Non-Jury Assizes this morning, before Mr. Justice McMahon. The plaintiffs are claiming $24,000 for damages alleged to have been done their limits by fires started by sparks from the locomotives of the Temiskaming Railway during 1906. A similar action for $91,000 for damages done in 1905 has been heard and judgment reserved. The hearing of the evidence will take probably several days.

HAVE STANDARD WEIGHT.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 6.—The City Council has unanimously petitioned the Ontario legislature to repeal the law by which bread of any weight can be sold so long as it bears a label showing the quality in the loaf. The council's desire is to have standard weights of bread, two and four pounds. This will greatly aid inspectors in their work; at present anything goes to which a label is appended.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

HAVE YOU A COLD?

Get a Box of HARTE'S GRIP WAFERS.

Cures a Cold in 24 hours.

Price 25c.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then get a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE

Price 25c.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

180 Notre Dame St. West.

MYSTERY OF THE BUSH.

An Englishman on the Way from Montreal to Cobalt Found Dead and Nude.

FORMERLY WORKED IN C. P. R. OFFICES IN MONTREAL.

A despatch from North Bay yesterday said that Arthur Russell, of 133 Coursol street, Montreal, was found dead in the bush near Moose Lake, on the T. & N. O. Railway, in a naked condition. From papers found in the discarded clothing it appears that he was on his way to Cobalt. He was seen in the vicinity of Moose Lake several times, and his actions indicated insanity. The body was brought to North Bay and buried under instructions from Coroner McMurchy, in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Deceased's mother lives at Margate, England.

When a 'Witness' reporter called at 133 Coursol street, and explained his errand, Mrs. Cook, the occupant, and her mother were very much upset. The elder lady's tears flowed rapidly, as with broken voice she told what she knew about Arthur Russell.

'He only left us three weeeks ago,' she said, 'and he told us he would go to Cobalt, and would write to us as soon as he got there. We have not had a letter from him, but were expecting one every day.

'Poor fellow—we miss him like one of ourselves. He was only here a few weeks, for he came over on the 'Empress of Britain,' on Aug. 3, and now—to think of it—he is dead. However will I break the news to his mother?'

Here the younger lady produced a packet of letters which had come addressed to the dead man since his departure, and were to have been forwarded to him when he sent his address. Some were from his mother in Margate, and some from his sweetheart. Mrs. Cook knew the writing, as she had seen it several times before.

'My husband,' explained the daughter, 'knew Mr. Russell in the Old Country. His parents were most respectable people, and he, himself, was a perfect gentleman. A day or two after he landed he got work in the statistical department of the C. P. R., but he was only there a few weeks. He complained of his eyesight, and said he did not care for clerical work.

'Several people had been talking to him of Cobalt, and he made up his mind to go there. He was as sane as you or I, and I cannot understand how he should have come to such a terrible end.'

'He promised he would come back to us at Christmas,' said the old lady, 'and I told him if he couldn't I would send him his Christmas pudding. The night he left we all went to the station and saw him off.'

At the C. P. R., in Mr. Moule's office, in the statistical department, there were several who knew Mr. Russell. Mr. Phillips, under whom he worked, said that Mr. Russell had been off sick for a week, and he had to go round to his lodgings with his salary.

Mr. J. Owens, who sat at the next desk, told our reporter that Mr. Russell had at one time been in the army, and had served in India. He was about 32 years of age, of a quiet turn, but talked a lot about books. He had been employed in the London and Southwestern Railway, at Woolwich Arsenal.

Both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Owens stated that while in the C. P. R., Mr. Russell was a good worker, and they expressed great sorrow at the sad news.

FLOWERS IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—As an indication of the extreme mildness of the weather, a lady on River avenue yesterday gathered in her garden perfect full blown dandelions and some chickweed in blossom.

INCENDIARY AT BLIND RIVER.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—The municipality of Blind river, in the Algoma district, fears the incendiary. The people have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the person or persons who start the fires, or for evidence leading to the arrest, and the government has decided to add $500 more to this reward. The action of the provincial authorities is the result of an interview which representatives from Blind River had with the Attorney-General.

CANADIAN NORTHERN SYSTEM'S TERMINALS.

Incorporation Granted to Company With Capital of Two Millions.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to the Canadian Northern System Terminals, with an authorized capital stock of two million dollars and head offices in Montreal. As the name indicates, this company is controlled by the same parties as are interested in the Canadian Northern Railway. The charter authorizes them to construct railway terminals, and everything connected therewith; hotels, parks, elevators, flour mills, smelters, power houses, etc., and to engage in mining, lumbering, the development of electrical energy, shippers, etc.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS

SENTENCE ON CAPELLI, THE ITALIAN MURDERER, COMMUTED TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Parry Sound, Ont., Nov. 6.—A telegram was received this evening, directed to Sheriff Armstrong, from P. Pelletier, acting under secretary of state, stating that the Governor-General had commuted the sentence of death upon Frank Capelli, the Italian, to that of imprisonment for life. All preparations had been made for the execution tomorrow morning. This case has been sensational on account of the various phases which it has assumed since the trial last spring. Once before the order to stay the proceedings was received on the day before that appointed for the execution. Capelli, who up to this time has borne the strain of the situation apparently in a stolid and indifferent manner, gave way completely this evening, when the sheriff announced to him the order of commutation of sentence. The unfortunate man dropped on his knees and kissed the floor of his cell.

DIVER'S NARROW ESCAPE

SAVED FROM A TERRIBLE DEATH BY MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 5.—A thrilling and miraculous escape from instant death occurred at the Electrical Development Company's intake this morning. A driver named Godfrey Thiebert was lowered down in the forebay in thirty feet of water from a float, to examine the screens and intake pipes. Thiebert, who had on his heavy diving apparatus, with the awful suction of water, was suddenly drawn into the vortex of waters leading to the immense turbines below, and was unable to free himself, the life line having caught in the ironwork of the seventon iron gate, and the man hung over the top of the 150-foot penstock, with the rushing water battering his breath out of his body. The eight men on the float were pulling for all their worth on the life line, in answer to an emergency signal from Thibert, but their combined strength was not able to extricate him. To cut off the water by closing the immense gates to the penstock meant instant death. At this critical moment, Mr. Sims, the mechanical superintendent, gave orders to the men to keep up their pressure steadily, and ran into the building and switched off the power, and closed the valves. The rope freed, and the men pulled Mr. Thiebert out of his perilous position.

MILLIONS INVOLVED

ACTION AGAINST MR. J. R. BOOTH OVER PROPOSED SALE OF CANADA ATLANTIC STOCK.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Millions of dollars are involved in an action which will come up before Judge Maybee at the non-jury sittings of the High Court which will open here on Monday. The action is that of Henry L. Sprague, an attorney and councillor-at-law, of New York, who represents large moneyed interests, against Mr. J. R. Booth, and arose out of a proposed sale to Arthur L. Meyer, of New York, representing a syndicate, of all Mr. Booth's capital stock in the Canada Atlantic Railway. Dr. Seward Webb, the great American magnate, was prominent in the transaction.

The plaintiff is suing for $250,000, as a deposit of good faith which the defendant possessed himself of; $2,000,000 damages, the costs of the action, and such other relief as the court may decide he is entitled to.

KILLED BY CELLAR LIGHT.

Penetanguishene, Ont., Nov. 6.—A man named David Douglas, hostler at the Georgian Bay Hotel, was instantly killed on Tuesday evening by an electric light in the cellar of the Georgian Bay House. The light is at the end of a long wire that can be carried to all parts of the cellar. Douglas went into the cellar for a bag of potatoes and carried the light some distance before he got the shock. His right hand was badly burned. It is supposed that the accident was caused by a circuit through dampness. He had been working out in the rain and his clothes were quite damp. The cord also was wet from his handling it.

A MAJOR-GENERAL NOW.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 5.—Colonel Kitson, a former commandant of the Royal Military College, has been gazetted a major-general in the Imperial army, and has received an appointment in India.

ONTARIO W.C.T.U.

Enthusiastic Convention Held at Cornwall.

STRONG PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 5.—About one hundred delegates are in attendance at the thirtieth annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which opened in St. John's Church this morning, the president, Mrs. S. G. E. McKee, of Barrie, in the chair. The convention promises to be a very spirited one and temperance legislation will be discussed in all its bearings. This morning's session was given up to the receiving of reports, which were very satisfactory. The membership is now about five thousand in 175 unions, and the total amount raised during the year for all purposes was $13,734. This afternoon's session will be devoted to the receiving of further reports and there will be an address by the provincial president, Mrs. McKee.

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—Miss Mary Jamieson, of Rochester, N.Y., and Miss Belle Kearney, of the Southern States, were given the privileges of the thirtieth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Province of Ontario, which opened here on Tuesday morning. They conveyed kind greetings from sisters south of line 45.

Miss Jamieson conducted the consecration service at the opening session.

Mrs. McKee, the president, gave a very inspiring address in the afternoon.

The following is a brief summary of some of the reports adopted:

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. Y. Miller, of London, showed thirteen new unions and one reorganized union, one in Whitby affiliating with seventy-eight members. The 'Y's,' with their characteristic energy, showed a splendid record, of which they may feel proud. The Toronto district has been busy, having built a $50,000 building for W.C.T.U. headquarters. While rejoicing in the achievements of the larger unions, tribute must be given to the smaller ones, some of which have displayed the grace of continuance, such as Berwick, whose five members have fought a good fight and were victorious in having a hotel license cancelled. The number of unions in the province is 175, with 5,003 regular members and 717 honorary members. The Bands of Hope have 4,495 members. The amount raised for general purposes was $13,734.16, an increase of $634.16.

The report of the 'Work among railway men,' of which Mrs. Ida Gordon, St. Catharines, is superintendent, showed that sixty unions reported in this department. There were twenty-four counties in which work was done, 53 boxes were maintained at stations, and thirteen marked Testaments circulated, besides large quantities of literature distributed.

Mrs. (Captain) McLeod, Owen Sound, presented a report of the 'Work among sailors,' showing the distribution of 52 comfort bags, 156 leaflets, 2,875 papers, 459 magazines, 52 testaments. Large packages of literature, not enumerated, were distributed weekly on a large number of vessels. Seven bales of clothing were sent to the Labrador mission, along with two barrels of clothing, ten quilts and $57 cash.

Mrs. A. M. Kennedy, Toronto, superintendent of 'Juvenile work,' reported that 16 counties reported work done, 18 special meetings held and 4,594 pledged members, an increase of over a thousand over last year.

On 'Work among soldiers,' the superintendent, Mrs. A. Gordon, Ottawa, reported increased interest, and a desire to work when opportunity offered. Many unions had been saved the need of doing anything through the action of the Men's Organization.

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—Even the terrific downpour of rain could not dampen the spirits or quench the enthusiasm of the hundred odd ladies from all over Ontario, who are attending the Provincial W. C. T. U. convention here. They have been hard at work all day, and adopted many reports after mature discussion. Juvenile work in Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools are subjects which have received a lot of attention. Another branch of the work which is receiving a big impetus is the fostering of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, and 'Y' conferences are held every day, by Miss Jameson, the 'Y' evangelist from Rochester, N.Y., and Miss Lottie Harris, of Toronto, the Provincial 'Y' secretary. At noon to-day the delegates, honorary members and local clergymen were the guests of the Cornwall Union at a luncheon. In the absence of Mayor McCracken, Alderman Dr. Munro, on behalf of the City Council and citizens, heartily welcomed the delegates to Cornwall. Congratulatory speeches were also made by the Rev. T. J. Stiles, the Rev. S. Sheldon, the Rev. Dr. Harkness, and the Rev. N. H. McGillivray.

In her address on Tuesday night, Miss Kearney, the lady orator from Mississippi, who has travelled extensively, dwelt at length on the evils of government ownership, giving a vivid word-picture of how the trial given to this innovation in South Carolina had resulted. She sounded a note of warning calling upon Canadians to be on the alert and use every available means to prevent its introduction into this country.

The report on anti-narcotics, by Mrs. Waters, showed that these are 54 local superintendents; 11 public and 14 parlor meetings had been held, 8,304 leaflets distributed, seven sermons preached by clergymen against cigarettes. There are 22 Loyal Temperance Legions teaching the evils of the use of cigarettes and tobacco, 570 pledges had been secured and 28 union meetings devoted to this subject.

The superintendent suggested that the anti-cigarette campaign be allowed the right of way in all unions; that each union contribute financial support to the campaign; that high license be opposed, the aim being total prohibition; that petitions be circulated asking merchants, manufacturers and others to discourage the use of cigarettes by refusing to employ youths who persisted in their use; also, that anti-cigarette leagues be organized wherever possible.

There was a very large attendance at the 'Y' meeting at the Provincial W. C. T. U. convention last night, and interesting addresses were delivered by Miss Harris, of Toronto, superintendent of the 'Y' department; Miss Jamieson and Mrs. Riddell. During the evening a life membership was presented to the lumberman's missionary, Miss Sprunle, who, during the past year, has travelled 6,675 miles and addressed 22 meetings. The total amount received for missions was $1,567.67, of which a balance of $59.17 is on hand.

Cornwall, Nov. 7.—To-day the convention re-elected the officers of 1907:—

President—Mrs. S. G. E. McKee, Barrie.

Vice-President—Mrs. May R. Thornley, London.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. F. Y. Miller, London.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. H. E. Irwin, Weston.

Treasurer—Mrs. A. T. Britton, Ganonoque.

'Y' Superintendent—Miss L. Harris, Toronto.

It was recommended to divide the province into two districts for 'Y' purposes. The report of the 'Y' secretary showed a total membership of three hundred in fifteen unions, which had contributed fifteen hundred dollars during the year.

An excellent report was presented on Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and it was decided to urge this subject more strongly on the Department of Education.

The plan of work for the year contained many interesting recommendations, including assistance in local option campaigns, urging the authorities to stop the sale of immoral post-cards, now so prevalent; a general appeal of all the local unions to the Education Department to reinstate scientific temperance as a regular subject in public schools, and give it the same standing as other subjects in the examinations; requesting the Ontario License Department to stop the sale of brandied chocolates; prayer for success of the executive in combatting the talked of government control of the liquor traffic; and that each union devote a prayer service to the campaign for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes.

IMMIGRANTS IN ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL DEPUTATION INTERVIEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS TO DISTRIBUTION.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The Hon. Nelson Monteith, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, Mr. C. C. James, his deputy, and Mr. Thomas Southworth, Superintendent of Colonization for Ontario, waited on the Minister of the Interior this morning to discuss matters connected with the distribution of immigrants arriving in Ontario. Both the provincial and federal authorities maintained agents throughout the province to take care of the distribution of the new comers among the farmers who may want them. It has been claimed by the provincial authorities that this resulted in overlapping and clashing between the officials.

The Minister of Interior's information, however, went to show that whatever clashes had occurred between individual officials did not amount to much and Mr. Oliver seemingly succeeded in convincing Mr. Monteith that things had better be left as they are at present, until at least there were more coming in than the present organizations can find employment.

Mr. Oliver quite recognized the work that the agents of the provincial government are doing, and added that if they were withdrawn the Dominion would only have to appoint federal officials in their place. But he would rather not have to do so. As matters stand the 200 agents of the Dominion Department of Immigration scattered throughout Ontario ascertain the names of farmers who are in need of labor, and this information is used by the booking agents canvass for immigrants in the United Kingdom. Through being able to tell a man where he can have employment in Canada the agents are able to appeal with much greater force to prospective emigrants from the Motherland, and to obtain many who are already in positions there but who would like to make the change.

PURITY CRUSADE IN PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 5.—Within thirty days all the houses of ill-fame within the city limits will be abolished. The City Council has inaugurated a purity campaign and instructed the city solicitor and the police to enforce the law.

TO SUCCEED DR. KING.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 4.—The board of bishops of the Methodist Church to-day elected Mr. Robert Forbes, of the Northern Minnesota Conference, to succeed Dr. King, deceased, as corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 6.—Alexander McLure, aged 54, a brakeman on the Boston & Maine Railway, and a native of Pleasant Valley, P.E.I., was crushed to death under a big freight engine that turned turtle near Somerville Station, Mass.

BABY SCALDED TO DEATH.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Spilling a cup of scalding hot tea on himself, 14-months-old Ernest Caron, only son of Adolphe Caron, of 149 Ontario street, was so terribly scalded that he died a few hours later.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The Dominion Convention in Montreal.

LADY DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS OF CANADA ARE IN ATTENDANCE.

'Cheer up!'

This, in colloquial English, is the mission of the International Order of the King's Daughters, the Dominion branch of which opened their sixth triennial convention in Monareal on Tuesday. Over sixty lady delegates from all parts of Canada were present when the proceedings opened in St. George's Church, with a special service.

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, who spoke of the latent power for good possessed by the lady members of the order, and urged them to develop it. There were two ways in which Christ had advised them to go about doing good. They were told to do it individualy, and they were also urged to band themselves together. The members of the order could carry out their good work in both ways.

After the sermon the delegates proceeded to the Y. M. C. A. building, where the formal opening meeting was held. A roll call was taken, committees appointed, correspondence dealt with, and then the conference adjourned for lunch.

In the afternoon the delegates again met in the Y. M. C. A., when, after opening devotions by Miss Thorne, an address of welcome was given by Miss E. M. Gomery, of Montreal, the provincial secretary for Quebec. Miss A. M. Brown, Toronto, responded for the Dominion, and the provincial secretaries for the provinces. Afterwards a paper on 'The King's Daughters and their palaces' was read by Mrs. Jamieson, of St. John, N.B.

Still another anniversary has been celebrated by the Dominion branch of the International Order of King's Daughters In presenting the report of the Maritime Provinces on Wednesday afternoon Miss Helen Barker, of St. John, remarked that the Maritime Provinces branch had just held its first birthday.

Tuesday's work included the presentation of reports by the provincial secretaries for Manitoba and Ontario, Miss M. C. Thomas and Mrs. M. S. Savage, respectively. A 'parliamentary drill,' by Mrs. B. C. Whitney, and a talk about the official organ of the association, 'The Silver Cross,' by Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. J. E. Austen followed.

The afternoon's work was of considerable local interest for Miss Gomery, of this city, presented the report of the Quebec branch, with which the Montreal members are connected. In Montreal alone, Miss Gomery stated, there are sixteen circles, four new ones having been formed since the last convention.

Miss Barker presented the report of the Maritime Provinces branch, to form which Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick united. In P. E. I. the number of circles remain at three, all of which are in Charlottetown, but the membership has increased by fifteen. In Nova Scotia there are four circles. In New Brunswick there are nine circles with a total membership of 323. Fredericton 'Golden Rule,' with a membership of 44, is the largest circles, but in St. John there are six circles. Altogether the Maritime branch has a total of sixteen circles, with a membership of 466.

Mrs. E. Matheson, of Battleford, read a paper on Indian Missions in Saskatchewan, under the Church of England. In the diocese there are over 6,000 Indians, 3,500 of whom belong to the Anglican Church. The Presbyterians have two missions, and the remainder are Roman Catholic or heathen.

At the close of the afternoon session a birthday tea was tendered the delegates to mark to coming of age of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons.

In the morning the election of the following office bearers was announced:—

Dominion secretary, Miss Annie M. Brown, Toronto; recording secretary, Miss Ella L. Thorne, Fredericton, N.B.; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Austen, Toronto. Provincial secretaries:—Ontario, Mrs. M. S. Savage, Toronto: Quebec, Miss Eleanor Gomery, Montreal; New Brunswick, Miss Helen L. Barker, St. John; Prince Edward Island, Miss Mellish, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, Miss L. S. Hood, Halifax; British Columbia, Mrs. George C. Shaw, Victoria; Manitoba and N. W. T., Miss M. C. Thomas, Elkhorn.

PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Managua, Nicarague, Nov. 5.—Presidents Zelaya, of Nicaragua, Davila, of Honduras, and Figueroa, of Salvador, will hold a conference to-morrow at Amapala, with the view of peace in Central America.

A HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MEN LAID OFF.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 5.—One hundred and twenty-five men were laid off work on the big Griffin packing house of this city to-day. The financial stringency and tightness of the market is given as the reason for the ceasing of work.

THE 'NATIONALISTE' APPEALS.

Quebec, Nov. 5. — Messrs. Bedard, Chaloult and Prevost, acting as counsel for the 'Nationaliste,' inscribed an appeal yesterday from the judgment recently rendered in the Superior Court in this district in the case of the Hon. A. Turgeon vs. the 'Nationaliste,' when the latter was condemned to pay $400 damages to the Minister of Crown Lands.

KING MUST DIE ON DEC. 13.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—Edward King was to-day sentenced to be hanged on Dec 13, at Brandon, for killing an Italian laborer.

C.P.R. AND DEVELOPMENT OF EASTERN CANADA.

An Official Appointed to Investigate and Exploit Industrial Possibilities from the Atlantic to Winnipeg.

Increased interest is being shown by the C. P. R. in the development of Eastern Canada, as the indications point to the whole of the Eastern Provinces being on the eve of a big industrial development comparable to the agricultural development which has been going on during the past decade in Western Canada. The possibilities of the utilization of the vast water powers throughout Eastern Canada, and of the almost illimitable forest and mineral resources, have pressed with increasing importance upon the consideration of the C. P. R. executive, and one result is the announcement that Mr. L. O. Armstrong, the tourist and colonization agent, has had added to his former duties those of looking up the industrial possibilities along the company's lines of railway in Eastern Canada—in fact, in all the country between the Atlantic Ocean and Winnipeg—particularly in regard to mining development, utilization of water powers, and the establishment of pulp and paper mills and kindred industries.

Mr. Armstrong has long been interested in forestry, and the protection of forests through which the railway runs will be a subject which will now be actively taken up by the C. P. R.

'The fact that valuable land in Great Britain, and notably in Scotland, has been planted with larch trees, and that returns of six percent have been made upon the investment, would show,' said Mr. Armstrong, yesterday, 'what enormous possibilities in this line alone there is in the company's three thousand miles of main and branch lines east of Winnipeg. The greater portion of this region is practically a forest plantation. It is a well known fact that whereas in a great many portions of the United States trees have to be planted in order to ensure their growth, the same difficulty is not met with in Canada, for here spruce, tamarac, red and white pine, and other valuable varieties, re-seed themselves and grow quickly. Everywhere where trees have been cut new forsts of young trees are to be seen springing up. Any one of these trees five feet high would cost a dollar to reproduce and no other crop therefore would be as valuable as the crop that can be raised upon this territory. The protection of these trees will not interfere with the establishment of wood-working industries at every available point, which is practically at every station. With the trees cut as they ripen, and a little more protection than has been given in the past, a continual supply will be ensured. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the various provincial premiers are very much interested in carrying out this idea.'

It may be added that this new movement means a very great deal for the eastern and Maritime Provinces, particularly as the C. P. R. will now have a man who will intelligently cull from the government reports all new mineral discoveries, verity them as much as possibly by personal observation, and use the perfected methods of railway publicity to make them known to the outside world.

It may be taken for granted that the projected exploitation of Eastern Canada by the C. P. R. will result not only in much greater traffic along the present lines of the company, but that new lines will be constructed in every direction where profitable development is promised, for helping in the development of the immense resources in Eastern Canada is now recognized as the great work before the company.

AN INVESTIGATION REFUSED.

Montreal Council Declines to Inquire into Police Adminstration.

NO NECESSITY TO GO INTO QUESTION OF LICENSING PROSECUTIONS.

Montreal City Council on Tuesday refused to favorably consider the petition for an investigation into the administration of the police department.

As for the action of the chief of police in withdrawing fifty-six cases that had been entered in court against saloon keepers who were charged in the great majority of instances with having illegally sold liquor on Sunday, Mr. Campeau, it was explained, had confessed his fault. His good faith was never questioned, and, therefore, it was argued, there was no necessity for an investigation under this head, for forty inquiries could not reveal any more than the known and admitted facts. This was the defence set up by Alderman Proulx, the chairman of the Police Committee.

As to the second point in the petition there was nothing to investigate because there is no specific charge of maladministration. All the talk of officers and members of the force having 'paid toll for appointments and promotion,' was mere suspicion, and is as mythical as the personage of James Reginald, who first gave voice, if it can be called voice, to the charges in an anonymous letter he addressed to each individual member of the Police Committee some weeks ago.

Alderman L. A. Lapointe had something to say about Mr. Recorder Weir, who has spoken out concerning the illegality of the police action. The alderman expressed regret that Mr. Recorder Weir had so occupied himself with this matter as to grant interviews to newspaper men in order to criticise Chief Campeau's action, and as it were prejudge cases which might go before his court. Ald. Lapointe respected the judge's position, but he did not fear his menaces. The chief of police had acted generously in these cases, and in doing so had committed an error.

After Ald. Stearns had suggested the petition was worthy of further consideration, the council decided to refuse the investigation asked for.

Mr. Recorder Weir is determined that there shall be no misapprehension in the public mind, on the subject of the fifty-six prosecutions against liquor dealers, for selling on Sunday, which were, without the knowledge of the magistrates, withdrawn by the Chief of Police.

The Recorder's attention was called to Ald. Lapointe's remarks by a 'Witness' reporter, and His Honor explained his reason for his attitude.

'I am jealous of the honor of the Recorder's Court,' he said, 'and when I learn that cases against liquor sellers have been illegally hushed up by the Chief of Police, I wish the public clearly to understand that it was done without the knowledge, or consent of either myself or my colleagues, and that Chief Campeau must bear the responsibility for his own unlawful action. 'It will be always my policy to keep the public informed about matters which I think they ought to know.' The alderman is reported as saying that I am trying to frighten hotel-keepers. To this I have to say that if the hotel keepers are conforming to the law they have no reason to be afraid. With reference to Alderman Lapointe's question as to why I am 'not equally anxious' to have citizens who break the by-laws by drinking on Sunday, brought into my Court, I wish to say that I have no anxiety in the matter. I will simply apply the law to cases brought before me. If the Chief of Police will bring offending citizens who illegally frequent saloons on Sunday, I will apply the law in their cases, just as impartially as against saloon keepers.

'It should be understood that the Recorder does not exercise the powers of a Chief of Police by placing people under arrest. He simply administers the law in cases brought before him.

'In the course of a recent judgment, I remarked upon the large number of offences against the licensing law, and I warned, in general terms, those persons who were so offending, that they need not be surprised if the law were rigorously applied in their cases, if the offences were repeated. That, I suppose, is what Alderman Lapointe means by the 'Recorder's threats.''

BEWARE OF IMITATORS.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer and Tumor has its imitators. The Original Oil Cure may be had of the Originator.—Dr. D. M. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind. Free books upon request.

PRIEST REBUKED BY JUDGE

ABBE LUCHE ORDERED TO LEAVE THE COURT.

This week Mr. Justice St. Pierre was occupied in hearing an action for libel brought by ex-Alderman St. Denis against the Citizens' League. The statement complained of was in the annual report, which contained some criticisms of the Police Department, and included a letter written by the Rev. Abbé Luche,, of the Church of Notre Dame. Alderman St. Denis was then chairman of the Police Committee and the letter mentioned, among other things, that the police were not doing their duty towards the suppression of vice, and that the chairman of the committee, a man devoid of principle, was the cause of the police shutting their eyes to the existing evils.

The closing hours of the hearing on Wednesday were marked with a scene that is probably unparalleled in the judicial annals of the province. A priest was peremptorily ordered out of court by the presiding judge.

The Rev. Abbé Luche, a member of the Sulpician Order, who two or three years ago was assigned by the authorities of Notre Dame Church to conduct a campaign against vice, within the limits of the parish, and who preached and wrote with great vigor, was the principal witness for the league. When Mr. Justice St. Pierre was addressing the jury, the Abbé, who was keenly interested, interrupted twice. The second time the judge turned around, exclaiming, 'Abbé Luche, leave the room!'

After the priest had departed the case proceeded, the result being a verdict in favor of ex-Ald. St. Denis to the extent of $100. The action was for $10,000.

WINNIPEG POWER SCHEME.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—Amid much excitement the council to-day, over the Mayor's protest, passed the five million dollar power scheme. It was the climax of an exciting municipal contest, which resulted in Mayor Ashdown making a trip to Europe and reporting the bond market too stagnant to permit of such a loan being floated. The vote stood 13 to 5. The City Council decided immediately to go ahead with the construction of the hydro-electric power plant.

CANDIDATE IN HANTS.

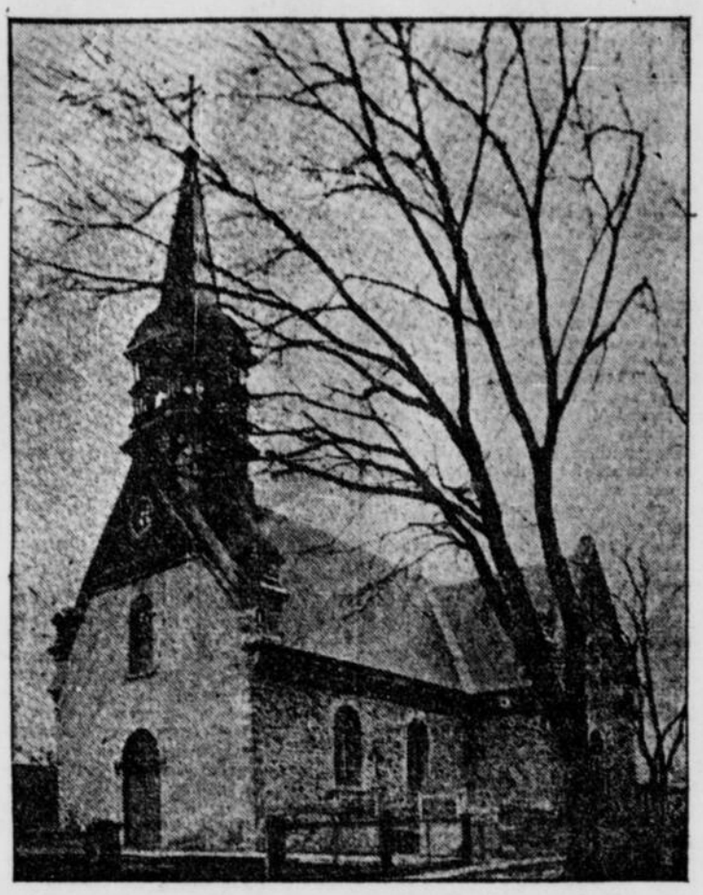
Halifax, N.S., Nov. 5.—At a large convention of Liberal-Conservatives of Hants, Mr. F. W. Hanright was unanimously offered the nomination for the next federal election. At the adjourned meeting in the afternoon Mr. Hanright accepted the nomination.

HISTORIC CHURCH BURNED.

Roman Catholic Edifice at Longue Pointe Nearly Two Hundred Years Old Destroyed.

PRESBYTERY DAMAGED, VALUABLE VESTMENTS GONE, DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $50,000.

Fire broke out in Longue Pointe parish church on Thursday night at 8.30 o'clock, and obtained such a hold on the building



LONGUE POINTE CHURCH, THAT WAS BURNED DOWN ON THURSDAY.

that four blackened walls are all that remain of the sacred edifice, while the presbytery, adjoining, is so badly damaged that it will have to be rebuilt. The damage is estimated at fully $50,000, only covered by insurance to the extent of $16,000.

But the monetary loss is only a comparatively small matter, as historic vestments and sacramental vessels have all been burned or melted, and their loss is irreparable, since the church is one of the most ancient in Canada, having been built in 1729, and many of the sacred vessels were brought from France nearly two hundred years ago.

The church stood on the bank of the St. Lawrence, in a line about due south from the Longue Pointe asylum. It was so close to the water that boats passing by the north channel could go within speaking distance.

LINEMAN KILLED

ELECTRIC LIGHT POLE CRUSHES LIFE OUT OF WILLIAM CRONIE.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—William Cronie, 93 Duke street, a lineman in the employ of the Toronto Electric Light Company, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by being crushed under an electric light pole on the west side of Yonge street between Roxborough avenue and Macpherson avenue. He was one of a gang of men employed in replacing the old poles with new ones. At the time of the accident he had climbed to the top of the pole, while the men below chopped at the bottom of it with axes. He began to descend, and when he got half way down he lost his hold. At the same moment the pole crashed off at the bottom and fell over on the sidewalk with Cronie under it.

BLIND RIVER FIRES

CHIEF RAYMOND AND THREE OTHERS ARRESTED.

Blind River, Ont., Nov. 7.—Chief Raymond, of the Blind River fire department, was again arrested in connection with the incendiary fires and, at a hearing before Magistrate Williams, was remanded until Tuesday. Three others, the Ouellette brothers and a man named Dorian, were also taken in charge in connection with the fires and will appear with Raymond next week.

MUST PAY DEATH PENALTY.

Brandon, Man., Nov. 5.—George King, who shot an Italian in a railway construction camp, west of Bisbee, several months ago, because the latter spat on his boots, was to-day found guilty of murder and will be sentenced to death.

REV. MR. MILNE CONVENER.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—At the meeting of the Ottawa Presbytery to-day, the Rev. J. W. H. Milne was appointed convener of the committee on French Evangelization for the Ottawa Presbytery, vice the Rev. M. H. Scott, deceased. A resolution of condolence with Mrs. Scott and the bereaved family was adopted, in which recognition was made of the great service rendered to the church by the late pastor of St. James Church, Hull.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

Discusses Sunday Observance Legislation and Elects Officers.

DENOUNCES CLASS LEGISLATION WHICH ALLOWS SOME LINES OF BUSINESS ON SUNDAY AND FORBIDS OTHERS.

The annual meeting of the Lord's Day Alliance was held in the American Presbyterian Church on Thursday. The afternoon session was devoted to the provincial branch of the alliance. It was stated that in various parts of the Province of Quebec, increased interest was being taken in the aims of the alliance and gratification was expressed that Archbishop Bruchesi was in favor of the Dominion Act.

The Rev. C. T. Scott declared that they wanted to test the provincial legislation. He thought that the people of this province would come to the conclusion that the Dominion Act was the better one.

It was resolved that the executive committee should consider the question of taking such steps as should, without undue delay, test the validity of the recent Quebec provincial Sunday law. The report of the secretary of the provincial branch stated that no very active steps had been taken by the Alliance during the past year, which was practically a transitionary period in the movement.

Different provinces, it was stated, viewed legislation under the Lord's Day Act where it was more stringent than the provincial act, in different ways. The attorneys-general of Ontario, of the Maritime Provinces and of the prairie provinces were all in favor of the Dominion Act whereas British Columbia intended to legislate for itself and would not, meantime, consent to prosecutions under the Lord's Day Act.

The following officers were elected to the provincial board of the Alliance.—President, the Rev. W. D. Reid; secretary, the Rev. H. S. Osborne; treasurer, Mr. A. M. Crombie; vice-presidents, the Right Rev. Bishop Carmichael; the Rev. Robert Johnston, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, the Rev. F. G. Scott, Quebec; the Rev. Principal Shaw, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, Montreal; W. A. Marsh, Quebec; A. S. Hurd, Sherbrooke; W. L. Shurtliff, Coaticook; the Rev. C. T. Scott.

FOUR DROWNED

NEW BRUNSWICKERS' BOAT WAS CAUGHT IN HEAVY GALE.

Dalhousie, N.B., Nov. 6.—A gloom was cast over the town yesterday by the news of a terrible drowning accident on Monday night, four young men losing their lives. Andrew Carr and Jack Neilson, of Dalhousie, and Willie Wafer and James Dickie, of Florence Point, went out on Monday night in an eight-foot boat. The wind was blowing a gale from the north-west, causing a heavy sea. The boat was found on the Quebec shore yesterday morning, with Neilson's lifeless body in it, this being the first intelligence of the catastrophe. Neilson was to have left for the west to-morrow.

WHISKEY SELLER GOES TO JAIL.

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 5.—Chas. Palmer, of Merlin, was sentenced to four months at hard labor in the county jail for selling liquor without a license on Oct. 26. This is his second offence. Merlin is a local option town.

MAYOR COATSWORTH NOT A CANDIDATE.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Mayor Coatsworth, who is confined to his house, sent an announcement to the City Hall to-day that he would not be again a candidate for the mayoralty. He has served two terms. Mr. Coatsworth gives as his reasons for declining to run again the condition of his health and his family affairs.

DOMINION PARK FIRE.

Part of the Well-Known Resort Destroyed.

Fire broke out at 11.10 a.m. on Wednesday in the ticket office of the scenic railway at Dominion Park. The origin is not known, but it is thought that the thrown down was the cause. The buildings in the Park are entirely of wood, and burned like tinder.

The scenic railway was soon a mass of flames which spread towards the entrance to the Park as far as the shooting gallery. The open space between this and the office saved the office buildings from going on fire. The flames then spread along towards the river devouring in turn the 'Laundry,' 'Old Mill,' 'City of Myth' 'Moving Pictures,' 'Bump the Bumps,' a paint shop and Ice Cream Parlor.

About fifteen minutes after the fire started the Maisonneuve brigade arrived and Chief Benoit also sent help from the city. There was no water, however, but the firemen rigged their hose and tried to pump streams from the small lake where the boats come to rest after shooting the chutes. This, however, was not successful. The tug, 'Alphonse Racine' then steamed up and a stream was soon being poured on the 'Shoot the Chutes' which had already caught fire, but was saved by the energetic work of the firemen.

The most spectacular part of the affair was when the large tower in the centre caught fire. All the buildings on the east side of the park were in flames as a strong wind was blowing and it was impossible to save it. It fell at 12 o'clock amid a shower of sparks and with a noise like the explosion of a canon.

The barns and haystacks situated immediately in rear of the scenic railway, were also demolished by the flames. They belong to Mr. Adelard Dagenais, farmer, but the farm house, 'The Priory,' was not touched.

When the fire first started many of the properties which were portable, such as the boats, fittings, fans, etc., were hastily taken out and placed some fifty yards away. The flames were so fierce, however, that these effects caught fire and were reduced to a heap of ashes.

BURGLARS GET $3,000

OFFICE OF J. D. ROUSSEAU, STE. ANNE DE LA PERADE ENTERED.

Three Rivers, Nov. 5.—News was received from Ste. Anne de la Perade early this morning to the effect that a daring burglary had been committed during the night. It appears that safe-crackers entered the office of Mr. J. D. Rousseau, of that place, blew up his safe, and got off with some $3,000. There is no trace of the burglars.

Saw mill operations are drawing to a close. Several mills will close down this week. The season was a very successful one. Winter work has commenced in the woods.

TWO MEN KILLED

LOGGING TRAIN RUNS AWAY NEAR CHEMAINUS, B.C.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 6.—Two men were killed near Chemainus at noon on Monday, when the logging train operated by the Chemainus Lumber Company ran away down a steep mountain grade. The locomotive engineer, L. White, of Vancouver, jumped from the runaway train, but his head was dashed against a stump and he was instantly killed.

Walter Ashbrey, Englishman, a bookkeeper, jumped, but lost his balance when he struck the ground, and his body was thrown on the rails, several cars of the heavily laden train passing over him. He was dead when picked up. The remaining members of the train crew were uninjured.

BOURASSA'S FUTURE

REPORTED THAT HE WILL NOT RUN FOR LABELLE.

Mr. Henri Bourassa is reported to have declared that he would not run for Federal honors in Labelle or any other constituency, but would continue to devote himself to provincial politics.

DROWNED AT THE 'SOO.'

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 7.—An unknown French-Canadian was drowned in the tail race near the ship canal on Tuesday night. He came in on the Algoma Central from the lumber camps and either intentionally or by accident walked into the water before the eyes of a number of spectators, who in vain endeavored to save him. The body is still in the water.

DETECTIVE SMITH INDICTED.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—A true bill was brought in this morning by the Grand Jury at the Assizes Court, against Detective George Smith, charged with manslaughter in the killing of Oscar Gans, on Oct. 15.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING

South River, Ont., Nov. 5.— While Hughie Nasmith, jr., of this place, was partridge hunting on Friday, he accidently shot himself. He had, for some reason, rested the butt of his gun on the ground, and, in drawing the gun towards him, the hammer came in contact with a root and the gun was discharged, the entire charge entering his body under the right arm. He was dead in a few minutes. The accident was witnessed by some who were cutting pulpwood nearby.

SHIPPING INTERESTS FIRST.

Waterways Commission Determined Not to Allow Navigation of St. Lawrence to be Affected.

LONG SAULT RAPIDS SCHEME TO DEVELOP POWER OPPOSED.

The Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission met in the council chamber of the Board of Trade in Montreal on Wednesday.

The sitting was for two purposes, first, to present before those interested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, the proposal of the contemplated works of the St. Lawrence Power Company, at Long Sault Rapids, in the vicinity of Cornwall, and, secondly, to explain what the international waterways commission has done in regard to the proposed construction of controlling works at the foot of Lake Erie.

Representatives of the St. Lawrence Power Company explained the nature of the proposed works, and stated that they would rather improve the navigation of the river than otherwise.

Cornwall Town Council and Board of Trade representatives of that place, also appeared in support of the project, which would give that district 50,000 horse power.

The Montreal Board of Trade, represented by Mr. C. B. Esdaile, chairman of the Harbor Navigation Committee, and Mr. James Cuttle, manager of the Montreal Transportation Company, renewed the representations made when the Commission was here in 1905, to the effect that no works should be permitted in the St. Lawrence river which would in any way prejudice navigation interests.

The Shipping Federation, represented by Mr. Hugh A. Allan, spoke on the same lines.

The chairman of the Commission (Mr. Gibbons) greatly pleased the Board of Trade, and the shipping interests, by his announcement that the Commission was determined to place navigation interests before all others, and said the only object of the present meeting was to see whether it was possible to meet the requirements of the St. Lawrence Power Company without in any way adversely affecting the navigation interests.

The Commission announced that the proposed works for a dam at the foot of Lake Erie had been abandoned, and the scheme now was to construct a dam across the Niagara river above the Falls, which would have the effect of increasing the depth of Lake Erie.

INSPECTION OF THE I.C.R.

HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM AND PARTY IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Moncton, N.B., Nov. 6.—The Hon. G. P. Graham and party arrived at Moncton last night on their first trip of inspection of the I. C. R. They made a very fast run from Campbellton to Moncton in four hours on a special train. This morning the party inspected the I. C. R. shops, then left on a special for Sydney, Halifax and points in Nova Scotia. In the inspection in Moncton Mr. Graham was accompanied by Mr. Emmerson.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 8.—The Minister of Railways spent to-day in Halifax. He was waited on by a large delegation from the Halifax Board of Trade, who propounded a pretty heavy programme of improvements on the Intercolonial. They asked that the location of the road for six miles between Truro and Athol be changed, giving a better grade and shortening the distance five miles. They asked also for important changes in the terminals at Halifax. Mr. Graham promised consideration, but he said: 'As long as I have anything to do with the I. C. R. it will be run on a business basis.'

At one o'clock the minister was given a luncheon by the Canadian Club, when his address was entirely non-partisan, and was warmly applauded. He left late in the afternoon for St. John, where Saturday will be spent. On Monday the Fredericton branch will be inspected. With the minister are Messrs. D. Pottinger, E. Tiffin, Mr. Butler, the deputy minister, and others.

MORMONS IN THE WEST

PRACTISING POLYGAMY, DECLARES THE REV. G. T. WEBB.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—'There are as many plural marriages in Canada to-day as there are in the United States.' This statement, although seemingly incredible, was made in the course of an interview by the Rev. George T. Webb, general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Association of America. He assured the correspondent that it was correct, as he had himself gleaned the information from interviews with the apostles of the Mormon Church.

'While out west,' continued the Rev. Mr. Webb, 'I intend, if possible, to visit the Mormon settlement and learn what I can of the situation. The people of Canada are not awake to the design the Mormons have on Canada. In Utah the Mormons are losing their hold, and this rather quickly. Two Gentile councils have been elected at the past two elections, and this they do not like. Now they consider Canada as their next stronghold. They are in Canada now, and these plural marriages take place, and the people of this country do not know of it. While in Salt Lake City I happened to learn these facts, and I believe Canadians should know about it.'

DR. CASH RE-NOMINATED.

Yorkton, Sask., Nov. 6.—The Liberal convention for Mackenzie district was held here to-day. Dr. Cash, M.P., was renominated.

BUCKINGHAM RIOTS.

Trial of Six Men Accused of Manslaughter, Begins at Hull,

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Possessed of the dictum of the higher authorities in law of the province of Quebec that a man cannot swerve from the path of justice through the absence of a judicial stamp upon any particular document, Mr. Talbot, District Magistrate, proceeded with the trial of the Buckingham rioters, charged with manslaughter, in Hull this afternoon. The proceedings were opened in the upper chamber of the Superior Court in the Court House. It was shortly after 2 o'clock when the magistrate took the bench. There were not many spectators in attendance, but the witnesses in themselves formed a little coterie, although there are many who have not been asked to appear before next week. Mr. C. J. Brooke, K.C., along with Mr. C. A. Wilson, of Montreal, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Goyette, of Hull, and Mr. Yvon Lamontagne, of Buckingham, for the accused. The accused are Adelard Hamelin, Hilaire Charet, Louis Landry, Jean Bte. Clement, Colbert Bastien and George Robinson Croteau. All of the accused answered to the calling of their names, except Colbert Bastien. Some little apprehension was felt as to whether Bastien would file an appearance. Mr. Lamontagne assured the Crown prosecutors that he would be on hand in a short time, but, notwithstanding the assurance, several constables and bailiffs were put on the lookout for him, with the result that he was soon ushered into the court, having been found in the immediate neighborhood.

Evidence of a preliminary character was at once proceeded with, the Clerk of the Superior Court, Sheriff Wright and Constable Wright, giving testimony as to the authenticity of the exhibits produced, consisting of the bullets and other materials found in the bodies of those who were killed in protecting the workingmen at the Maclaren Company's works, on the eventful day of the riot, October 8, 1906. Then Dr. McComb followed, his testimony touching the autopsies on the deceased constables and identifying the particles of cartridges found in their bodies, and also the bullets. He described the bullets as those generally known as 'dum-dums,' a knowledge of which he acquired during the South African War, while acting as physician on board a man-of-war, and in St. George's Hospital, in London.

Mr. Goyette questioned him as to whether any such bullets were ever sold in Buckingham, whereupon he replied that he did not think so.

'Then,' retorted Mr. Goyette, laughingly, 'you must have imported them to the town.'

Dr. Isaac Wallace was heard as to the post-mortems he had made, and Richard Farley, D.L.S., submitted a map, which he certified was a true description of the scene of battle and the surroundings.

Mr. Albert Maclaren was next called and was examined at some length regarding the happenings on the day of the riot. On Mr. Cooke interrogating him as to the formation of a union of labormen in the town previous to the day in question, both counsel for the defendants entered a vigorous protest to the admission of any evidence pertaining to things which took place before that day. This contention caused some discussion, and the magistrate finally decided to admit the evidence on reserve of his decision on the point.

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.

Miss Rose Johnson Tells Purity Congress of 'White Slave' Traffic in Panama.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 4.—That girls are being stolen from American homes and sent to Panama for immoral purposes was the statement made at the National Purity Congress here today by Rose Johnson, a missionary who has spent several years in Colon, where she established a boarding home for American boys. Miss Johnson told of a 12 year old girl she had attempted to rescue in Colon, who told her she had been enticed from 125th Street, New York, by a strange woman. Miss Johnson said she was attacked in her efforts to get the girl out of a den, and later received word that the girl had been beaten to death.

Miss Johnson has also done rescue work in Alexandria, and she stated she rescued one girl who had been shipped as a white slave from Toronto to Chicago, then to New York, then to Paris and then to Egypt. She said that drinking and gambling conditions appeared to her worse in Colon than at Port Said.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 4.—At today's session of the National Purity Congress, Mrs. Carrie Nation was called to the platform. She told of her work, admitted that she was eccentric, but said God needed eccentric people.

HON. H. A. McKEOWN

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION IN ST. JOHN COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 8.—The Hon. H. A. McKeown, who succeeds the Hon. William Pugsley, as Attorney-General of New Brunswick, was elected by acclamation to-day in St. John county.

The vacancy was caused by Mr. Pugsley's appointment as Minister of Public Works in the Dominion cabinet.

GOLD DUST ROBBERY

HALL, THE ACCUSED, CLAIMS HE PURCHASED PRECIOUS METAL FROM MAN NOW DEAD.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 7.—A Dawson despatch says: The first evidence in the case against Richard Hall, charged with stealing $40,000 in gold dust from Dawson, on the way to Fairbanks, was presented in the preliminary trial which began yesterday before Judge Senkler. George Schoenback, of Dawson, manager of the Canadian Detective Bureau, was the chief witness for the prosecution. He made public for the first time Hall's side of the story, saying that Hall explained that the gold, which he handled extensively, was bought from George Kincaid, now dead, who is supposed to have been the thief in the case.

Three large locked mail sacks and sixty smaller inner sacks were found under a school building. It is now believed that half of the gold will be recovered.

TO HONOR EXPLORERS.

Vancouver, Nov. 6.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Club it was decided to erect monuments to commemorate the Pacific explorers Vancouver and Cook.

SMITH GOT WISE.

A sore corn was bad enough, but to have it stepped on was the limit. He invested in a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Corn is gone; enough said; try Putnam's.

TUG BOAT BURNED.

Two Boys, Brothers, Perish in Fire at Murray Bay.

Quebec, Oct. 5.—Passengers by the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamer 'Tadousac' report that on Saturday night fire destroyed a tugboat belonging to the Murray Bay Lumber Company, which was moored at the wharf there, and two boys, brothers, named Bergeron, who were asleep on board, were burned to death. The boys were twelve and fifteen years of age respectively. When the fire was discovered it was too late to rescue the boys from the burning boat, and they perished in the flames.

PROHIBITION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Evidence Before New Brunswick Commission Strongly in Favor of the Act.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 6.—The New Brunswick Prohibition Commission have examined the stipendiary magistrate, the city marshal, Premier Peters, Mayor Patton and others. The evidence given so far has been strongly in favor of the act, which, witnesses declare, has lessened drunkenness and heightened the moral tone of the city. Merchants examined said that business has been steadily increasing since the advent of prohibition and many families, formerly in poverty owing to drink, are now in much better circumstances.

LEMIEUX ACT

AMENDMENT TO BE INTRODUCED AT APPROACHING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—The railway labor organizations after a six months' trial are no more satisfied with the Lemieux Labor Act than they were when the measure was first brought down in parliament. It was announced here this morning by Mr. Harvey Hall, agent for the organizations, that at the approaching session of parliament an amendment would be asked for exempting the railway employees from the clause in the act prohibiting strikes during investigations under the Act. This exemption would virtually leave the railway labor organizations under the terms of the Railway Labor Disputes Act introduced by Sir William Mulock and passed in 1903. This was what the railway men asked for last session, and they still want it. A bill giving effect to the wants of the railway men will be introduced at the approaching session and a strong effort made to secure its passage.

RANCHER MURDERED

ROBERT WILLIAMS SHOT BY UNKNOWN MAN AT LITTLE FORT, B.C.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 7.—Robert Williams, a rancher, living near Little Fort, about 63 miles north of Kamloops, was shot and killed on Tuesday by a man whose name is unknown. The affair is supposed to be the outcome of the presumed murder of Spokane Bill, who mysteriously disappeared from Little Fort several years ago. Details of the crime are not to hand yet. Provincial Constable Fernie, who was the man who traced Bill Miner after the Kamloops train robbery, left for Little Fort last night, a few hours after the news was received.

ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Governor Guild and the Republicans Win in Massachusetts — New York Results Unchanged.

New York, Nov. 6.—The main results are as follows: Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, has increased the plurality to about 105,000, as against a plurality of 30,000 in 1906. The entire state ticket and both branches of the Legislature are Republican. Of the two Democratic candidates, Mr. Henry M. Whitney strongly outvoted Mr. Charles W. Bartlett, the latter falling far below Mr. Thomas L. Hisgen, candidate of the Independence League.

Maryland, which was in doubt last night, has elected the Democratic candidate for governor, Judge Austen L. Crothers and the entire Democratic ticket, by about seven thousand plurality.

The Legislature is apparently Democratic. Ex-Governor Smith carried the primaries for the long term in the United States Senate, and Senator William Pinckney Whyte is assured of the short term.

The result in New Jersey has become so close that it may require the official returns to decide between Mr. Katzenbach, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Judge Franklin Fortes, the Republican nominee. The early reports of Mr. Katzenbach's lead of 15,000 have been followed by detailed returns showing that only a few hundred votes separate the contestants. At Newark, Judge Fortes's election is claimed by a plurality of about a hundred and seventy-five.

In 1904 Governor Stokes had a Republican majority of 31,000 in New Jersey.

Rhode Island has re-elected Governor James H. Higgins, Democratic candidate for Governor, his plurality now reaching 2,307, a gain of 1,000 since 1904. The General Assembly is Republican in both branches, insuring the return of Mr. George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, to the United States Senate.

Kentucky has elected the entire Republican state ticket, headed by Mr. Augustus E. Willson for governor, by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. The Kentucky Legislature will have a Democratic majority on joint ballot, and will proabbly elect Governor Beckham to the United States Senate.

The New York results, city and state, remained as determined last night, Justices Edward T. Bartlett and Willard Bartlett, joint Democratic and Republican nominees, being elected as justices of the Court of Appeals, and the Tammany ticket having a plurality over the Independent League Republican Fusion candidates.

LIQUOR FIGHT IN DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 6.—The vote on the liquor question in the four districts of the state shows that there was a majority in the state as a whole for license of from two thousand to two thousand two hundred, but the actual result is the license prevails in two districts and prohibition in the other two. The license districts are the city of Wilmington, with a population of about ninety thousand, and about two hundred and fifty bars, and rural Newcastle county, with a population of about forty thousand, and about thirty drinking places. The prohibition districts are Kent County, with a population of thirty-five thousand, and about twenty drinking bars, and Sussex County, with ninety thousand population, and about twenty-five drinking bars.

THAT ST. JOHN SHORTAGE

COMMITTEE WILL LOOK INTO THE CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNTS.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 4.—In connection with the mix-up in the city chamberlain's accounts, Ald. Bullock, chairman of the Treasury Board, said to-day that on Friday last it was found that there should be a cash balance of $12,451, but there was only $1,038. One memo. showed that the chamberlain had overdrawn his salary some three thousand dollars. Ald. Bullock said he had talked the matter over with the chamberlain, who admitted the accounts did not balance last December, and he had made a forced balance of some three thousand dollars. He was prepared to place all his personal property in the hands of the authorities, and a committee has been appointed to deal with this matter.

WHIRLED TO DEATH

MAN CAUGHT IN ENGINE WHEEL MEETS INSTANT DEATH.

Henri Rousseau, 43 years of age, who lived at No. 222 St. Margaret street, St. Henri, was caught in the driving wheel of an engine and whirled round, and instantly killed on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company's establishment. No one saw the accident take place, but it is supposed that, having borrowed a lantern some minutes before, from the engineer, Rousseau, who was employed as a helper, was on his way to speak to the engineer again, when he slipped between the spokes of the wheel. Rousseau leaves a widow and four children.

The jury on Wednesday found that the fly wheel was not protected, as required, and held Mr. Davidson the manager responsible for Rousseau's death.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The best satisfaction is gained by buying your Pianos and Organs at Layton Bros., 1481 Peel street (opposite Dominion square), sole agents for the world-famed Karn Pianos and Organs, Behr Bros., Brinsmead Pianos, etc., etc.

GREAT STORM.

Wind Blew at Rate of 75 Miles an Hour at Quebec—Damage in the Harbor—Schooners Driven Ashore and Wrecked.

Quebec, Nov, 7.—Probably the worst wind storm that has visited Quebec passed over this city and district during last night, and considerable property was destroyed. Fences, trees, etc., were blown down with the force of the wind, which according to the observatory, blew at the rate of 75 miles an hour. A north-east gale, accompanied by rain, started in the early part of the evening, and grew gradually until, between two and three o'clock this morning, it turned into a hurricane. The street cars were tied up about 11.30, and started running again about one o'clock this morning, when all the city lights went out. Both power companies went out of order again about three o'clock this morning, and the street cars only began running about 5.30 this afternoon. Fortunately there was no loss of life. Considerable damage was done in the harbor. The roof of the R. & O. Navigation Company pontoon collapsed, and the pontoon itself suffered some damage.

Considerable damage was done to the ferries and other shipping in the harbor.

ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 7.—The fierce wind and rain storm which raged along the Nova Scotia coast on Wednesday night and to-day completely tied up shipping, and up to late this afternoon very few vessels arrived or sailed.

News was received that the schooner 'Fleetwing,' Captain Oliver, from Annapolis Royal to Port George, to load apples, drove ashore on the west side of Digby Gut, and became a total loss. Captain Oliver and his crew narrowly escaped with their lives. The 'Fleetwing' was owned by Mr. Frank Elliott, of Port George, and registered fifty-two tons. The schooner 'Parthenia,' Captain Rhude, while anchored at Brooklyn, Queen's county, parted her chains while the storm was at its height, and was driven upon the rocks. She is now a total loss. The 'Parthenia' was built at Lunenburg, and registered at Port Medaway. She was owned by Messrs. A. A. Moore and R. H. Jenkins, of Charlottetown. The crew saved nothing but what they stood in.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

Richibucto, N.B., Nov. 7.—The schooner 'Tartar,' of some 65 tons, owned by K. Lanagan, of this place was totally wrecked this morning while entering this port. The crew were saved, being picked up from the cabin, on which they floated away from the vessel.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 7.—The storm reached fifty miles an hour here, with a deluge of rain. The Nova Scotia coasting schooner 'Adelia,' Captain Morrison, dragged anchors and went ashore, but was floated, somewhat damaged.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Sir Charles Tupper a Privy Councillor - Messrs. Coulter and Moss Also Honored.

London, Nov. 8.—The Government has decided not to recommend any appointment to the House of Lords during the agitation against the Upper House. The list of honors on the occasion of the King's birthday to-morrow will be a comparatively short one. Sir Charles Tupper, the ex-premier of Canada, appears first on the list of the new Privy Councillors.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 8.—Sir Charles Tupper is made a Privy Councillor and Mr. Robert Millar Coulter gets the order of C.M.G., of which Mr. Charles Moss is made a Knight Bachelor.

London, Nov. 9.—The London 'Globe' says the elevation of Sir Charles Tupper to the Privy Council is perhaps the greatest personal compliment which in these days can be conferred.

BURGLARS AT VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 5.—Five burglars broke into the office of the Vancouver Brewing Company, at Mount Pleasant, early this morning, tied up the watchman and attempted to blow open the big safe with nitro-glycerine. The explosion wrecked the safe door and office, but did not break the strong box completely, and the burglars decamped without getting anything.

LOCAL OPTION IN SALTFLEET.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 6.—The Saltfleet Township Council last night gave two readings to a local option by-law which will be submitted to the electors in January. Although they had canvassed but two-thirds of the township, the temperance people presented a petition signed by more than 39 percent of the ratepayers, while the law provides that the petition need be signed by only 25 percent of the property owners. Saltfleet defeated a local option by-law two years ago.

COLLINS MUST DIE.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The law will be allowed to take its course in the case of Thomas Collins, now under sentence of death in the Albert County (N.B.) jail, for the murder of Mary Ann McAulay. The Governor-General to-day approved of the order-in-council for Collins's execution, fixed for Friday, Nov. 15.

LOSS OF THE 'ORION'.

Newfoundland Fishing Schooner Founders With all on Board it is Feared.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 4.—All hope of ever seeing the Newfoundland fishing schooner 'Orion' and her captain and crew has been given up. A month ago the schooner was last seen off Battle Harbor, when she was leaving for Grand Banks, her home port. Shortly after the 'Orion' sailed a terrible north-west gale sprung up, which wrought havoc to fishing craft. Since then fierce gales have swept the coast, and in one of them the 'Orion' is believed to have gone down with all hands. The vessel was owned by Mr. George Buffette, of Grand Banks, and was commanded by Edward Evans. All her crew, with a few exceptions, had large families. The 'Orion' carried a crew of 18 men, all of whom are missing. The 'Orion' was on her way home from a fishing trip on the Grand Banks, and she encountered the storm of ten days ago.

'KINGFISHER' ALSO A WRECK.

Another schooner came to grief during last night's storm, the fishing craft 'Kingfisher,' owned by Mr. Fred. Rowe, of North Sydney. At the time the 'Kingfisher' succeeded in making Kelly's Cove, but afterwards parted her cables and was driven hard ashore on the beach. The crew managed to reach shore safely, and walked to North Sydney. The vessel will likely be a total wreck, and is uninsured.

NARROW ESCAPES.

During the blow four vessels lying at anchor in North Sydney had a narrow escape from going to the bottom, as a result of the Nova Scotia schooner 'Lilly' dragging her anchors, followed immediately by the Gloucester seiner 'Madma' doing likewise. Both crafts crashed into the Gloucester seiner 'Priscilla Smith' and 'Victoria,' and for a time things looked bad. The 'Priscilla Smith' had the jaw of her foregaff torn away, her sidelights demolished, and the point of her boom broken. The damage was caused by the 'Madma,' which escaped uninjured. Then the ballast-laden schooner swung around and crashed into the dory, and was prevented from doing further damage by jamming between the other two craft.

MANY LIVES SACRIFICED.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 4.—It is feared that many lives were lost in the last heavy gale. Three Newfoundland fishing schooners are missing, and four French vessels, belonging to the St. Pierre Banking fleet, have not reported.

KILLED AT SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke, Nov. 4.—Mr. Samuel Lemay, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was killed in the C. P. R. yards here on Saturday afternoon. The deceased, who was a car inspector and repairer, was at work underneath a freight car making some repairs. A crew who were making up a train were shunting cars from one siding to another, and through some error they backed their train on to the car under which Mr. Lemay was working. This car passed over the unfortunate man, killing him instantly.

SENTENCED FOR SHOOTING.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 5.— Ephraim Cooper, of Marmora, was sentenced to Central Prison for one year, for attempting to shoot his brother-in-law, William Walker. Cooper, in the course of a quarrel, drew a loaded revolver and snapped it at Walker. The weapon did not go off.

DETECTIVE SMITH CASE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—The grand jury at the Winnipeg Assizes yesterday afternoon wanted to alter the form of an indictment against Police Detective Smith, apparently with a view to inducing the prosecution to enter a plea of justification on Smith's behalf. This somewhat novel and very unusual request drew some severe strictures from the judge, on the attitude the grand jury appeared to be taking. His Lordship said he spoke very particularly on the case, as the indictment had been prepared very carefully by the Crown. It was not for the grand jury to make changes in an indictment, but to say if there was sufficient evidence to warrant bringing in a true bill. In conclusion His Lordship told the grand jury that it would be an extraordinary thing if they drew out a bill.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND LOCAL OPTION.

Cobourg, Ont., Nov. 5.—Northumberland County is carrying on an active local option campaign. In a short time Brighton township and village, the towns of Campbellford, Colborne, Hastings, and the township of Seymour, Murray and Percy will vote on local option. It is understood that all of these municipalities voted in favor of the referendum several years ago, and should they carry local option, the only municipalities where it is not in force, will be Cobourg and Hamilton and Alnwick Townships. There is talk, too, of a local option campaign in the former township.

WHIRLED TO HIS DEATH.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 4.—Edward Liptrott, an employee of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, was instantly killed this afternoon. He was working on a ladder, which slipped and threw him on a revolving belt, and in an instant he was wound around the shafting and his life crushed out. His body was badly mutilated. He leaves a widow and two children.

NO RAILWAY STRIKE IN BRITAIN.

Dispute Has Been Settled Through Good Offices of Mr. David Lloyd-George.

London, Nov. 6.—The dispute between the Railway Commissioners and their employees has been settled, and there will be no strike. Eleven of the leading companies and the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants have signed an agreement, drafted by Mr. David Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade, providing for the consideration of disputes by a board of conciliation, composed equally of directors of the companies and employees, with an appeal to arbitration if the trouble cannot be settled by the board. The agreement is terminable by a year's notice at the end of six years.

The settlement, which is regarded as establishing Mr. Lloyd-George's reputation for tact and diplomacy, involves concessions by both sides. The companies are able to claim that they have not yielded to the demands for recognition of the union, but at the same time they bind themselves to compulsory outside intervention in disputes with their employees. Both sides profess satisfaction with the result.

The dispute, apart from its effect on the public business, has attracted the attention of high officials of the government, even that of the King himself. His Majesty has taken the deepest interest in the crisis, and the extraordinary efforts and precautions adopted by the president of the Board of Trade. For this reason the news of the settlement was not given out until the King had received from Mr. Lloyd-George information that the crisis was over.

BRAKEMAN FLAGGED TRAIN.

And Then Fell Asleep on Rails and Was Killed.

Kenora, Ont., Nov. 6.—J. G. Copping, the brakeman who was hit by a locomotive on the C. P. R., died yesterday. Copping had gone to flag No. 1 to protect the rear end of his train and, presumably, fell asleep after placing the torpedoes on the rails. The engineer of No. 1 says the explosion of the torpedoes woke Copping up, but the latter had no time to avoid the blow.

WINNIPEG POWER

SCHEME VETOED BY THE MAYOR.

(See also page 4.)

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—Mayor Ashdown today vetoed the power scheme vote passed by council on Monday night to award tenders to the Anglo-Canadian Engineering Company of London, and give them five millions of city bonds. Ald. Pulford and Controller Cockburn changed their vote to the Mayor's stand.

CANADIAN CATTLE FOR JAPAN.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Alexander Maclean, Canadian trade commissioner to Japan, reports the arrival of sixty thoroughbred cattle from Canada for the Japanese Government experimental farms, but regrets that the shipment in question was sent by one of the steamships sailing from Seattle, which means that it will be credited in the trade returns to the United States.

DIES FROM INJURIES.

Cobourg, Nov. 7.—Last night an unknown man, an Italian, was found about eight o'clock by G. T. R. employees, near the station, in a terribly mangled condition, as they were operating the switch. Their attention was aroused by hearing the cry, 'I'm dying!' He was found lying beside the track and removed to the emergency hospital, where three physicians attended him. It was found necessary to amputate his right arm at the shoulder, and his right leg above the knee. He died about one o'clock from the loss of blood. When asked if he had friends, he was understood to say, 'In Boston.' He asked for a religious adviser, and Father Murray, parish priest, visited him.

WANT COUNTY SEAT CHANGED.

A petition, signed by members of the Bar and a large number of residents in the county of Pontiac, has been sent to the Attorney-General asking that the county seat be removed from Bryson to either Fort Coulonge or Shawville. The reason given is that Bryson is too difficult of access on account of its long distance from the nearest railway station. It is expected that the Hon. Mr. Gouin will pay a personal visit to the locality.

MR. BORDEN UNDER TREATMENT

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Acting upon the advice of his physician, Mr. R. L. Borden left the city this evening for a sanatorium, where he will spend ten or twelve days resting. Any anxiety as to the Conservative leader's health is wholly unnecessary, but the strain of his prolonged campaign from the Atlantic to the Pacific has proved somewhat exhausting, and in view of the labors of the approaching session, which promises to be unusually heavy, it was deemed imperative that he should enjoy absolute rest and treatment.

CRACKED A FRESHMAN'S RIB.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 5.—The medical and science students at Queen's hurled defiance at the arts men to-day, and there was a lively time for many minutes. An arts professor who sought to stay the warfare was warmly jostled and had to retire. Rough work was indulged in, and J. McLeish, of Parkdale, a Freshman, had a rib cracked. Both sides are claiming a victory.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Following a special audit of the books, Mr. Henry Aletter, town clerk and treasurer of Berlin, has been suspended from office. The shortage is reported as $817. Mr. Aletter, who has held office since 1899, is under a guarantee of $5,000. It was reported by an auditor that the books have not been carefully kept.

Mr. James A. Blair, of London, has offered to donate $20,000 towards the erection of an isolated hospital, on the condition that the city will pay five percent on the money, which is to go to the hospital on his death.

A large quantity of liquor of various brands has been destroyed at the Transcontinental office in Kenora in the presence of Commissioner of Police Quibell and other officials. The liquor had been seized along the line of the Transcontinental Railway. H. Sunblad was fined $50 and costs by Commissioner Quibell for being in possession of a large quantity of liquor contrary to the provisions of the Public Works Act.

Mr. A. A. Davis, for over a quarter of a century a prominent cheese buyer in Brockville district, has died suddenly of heart failure.

East Kent Conservatives have unanimously selected the present member, Mr. P. H. Bowyer, as their candidate for the next provincial general election.

It is probable that the Ontario Government will appoint its own agent-general to represent the province in England. Premier Whitney has had a call from the Hon. J. H. Turner, British Columbia's Agent-General in England, who holds strongly the view that all the provinces should have such a representative. 'There is no doubt that, considered by itself alone, good results would come from the appointment of such an agent,' said the Premier, 'but the question has to be considered with reference to the authority and powers of the High Commissioner of the Dominion.'

The Hon. Edward Blake has considerably improved in health since he has been in Toronto, and is able to go out for drives.

A Streets of Paris Bazaar, organized by the Daughters of the Empire and the ladies of Ottawa, was opened on Tuesday by Earl Grey. The object is to provide funds for a campaign for the prevention, diminution, and abolition of consumption. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was among those present.

According to Mr. H. A. Putnam, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, manufacturers are making butter from the fat contained in the whey, which was formerly lost. Some of this butter, which does not differ from the ordinary output of the dairy, has taken prizes over the home-made butter, and even over the product of some creameries. One factory proprietor says he has made $1,500 worth of butter from the whey. It will be only a matter of time before all the factories are utilizing it in the same manner.

There is an outbreak of typhoid fever at Almonte, there being over forty patients suffering from the disease. The outbreak is attributed to bad drinking water.

A deputation of shareholders of the Temiskaming & Hudson Bay Mining Company on Tuesday waited on ministers at Toronto with a view to see if a settlement could not be arranged in regard to litigation as to the company's property. The government has an action against the company to determine the validity of its title to certain claims alleged to have been improperly obtained. The question is to be further considered.

Petitions of the Senate and House of Commons have been got up by the National Sunday League. They ask for the repeal of certain clauses of the Lord's Day Act, the petitions alleging that many of the important business interests and industries of the Dominion are injuriously interfered with by the enforcement of the penal clauses of the Lord's Day Act. Further, that the Act is unnecessarily restrictive of individual liberty.

John Wilson, G.T.R., section foreman at Arnprior, who was struck by a train while lifting a hand-car from the tracks to avoid the incoming train, has died in hospital.

A report from Ottawa says that the post-office department has arranged for a special mail service similar to that provided last winter to Fort Resolution, Fort McPherson and intermediate points. One mail will leave Edmonton on Nov. 29 and another early in January. One will also leave for points north as far as Fort Smith early in January.

Judge Guerin on Tuesday decided that a stamp collector who had some foreign stamps on approval must pay for their loss. The collector's safe was broken into and the stamps stolen, and the judge decided that the loss must fall on the collector.

The Welland Grand Jury has recommended that prisoners should be given some employment, and suggested that the labor should be utilized in putting the roads into better shape.

Local fire insurance agents at Hamilton have asked that a by-law be passed imposing a high license upon American companies doing business there, on the ground that the companies were cutting into the local business by reducing rates.

Seventeen county councils in Ontario have voted grants this year to encourage the fruit and vegetable growers in their counties to make exhibits at the Horticultural Exhibition, which will be held in Ontario this week. For this reason, large exhibits of fruit and vegetables will be made from all sections of Ontario.

Hanging by some rope to the ceiling of the cellar of his home on Emmerson avenue, Toronto, Abraham Alkins was found dead by his daughter at an early hour on Thursday. The body was still warm and had not stopped swinging when it was found and cut down. He got out of bed to attend to the furnace and was missed when he failed to go back.

While driving across the Grand Trunk Railway tracks at Maxville, on Thursday, Mr. George Helmer, a farmer, was struck by an express. He tried to clear the train, but was too late, the rear wheels of the buggy being struck. The vehicle was smashed, and Mr. Helmer thrown some distance. He was severely injured, and taken to Ottawa in the train.

Mr. V. Hector Gaboury, of Plantagenet, Prescott county, has been appointed inspector of bi-lingual schools—the first appointment of its kind.

At the forty-fourth annual convention at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, of the Entomological Society of Ontario, Dr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, was elected president; C. H. Young, Ottawa, director for the Ottawa division, and A. Gibson, delegate to the Royal Society.

Mr. R. Carver and his sister-in-law, Mrs. D. Carver, have had a very narrow escape from death, at Hamilton. Mr. Carver was driving a waggon on the James street incline railway. When about half way up, the horses became frightened; the waggon fell out on the trestle, a distance of about fifteen feet, dragging both horses after it. Mr. and Mrs. Carver were pinned beneath the waggon, which, fortunately for them, did not fall off the trestle. One of the horses, however, fell over the edge and was instantly killed. The other horse was killed by the waggon falling on it.

A by-law is to be submitted to the people of London, calling for $235,000 for the purpose of erecting a distributing plant for the city and providing for new street lamps and equipment. An additional sum of about $135,000 will be required for lighting.

John B. Foncier, of Ottawa, has died as the result of injuries received by falling from a scaffold. Foncier and a man named John Shore were completing some work on a cornice, when the scaffold slipped, throwing both to the ground, thirty feet below. The scaffold also fell on the men. Foncier never recovered consciousness, while his companion is very seriously injured. A third man who was on the scaffold escaped by catching hold of a pole and falling with it.

As the result of friction with the Transcontinental Railway Commission, Major Hodgins has resigned the position of engineer of the Winnipeg-Abbitibbi section. He is succeeded by Mr. S. K. Poulin.

A club for colored men has been opened in Toronto. The controlling body is known as the Exchange Club, with a capital of $40,000.

Surveys of the main transmission lines from Niagara Falls to the municipalities in the western power union have been completed by the engineers of the Hydraulic Electric Power Commission. A loop system is adopted in the case of the principal lines, the main loop being 400 miles in length. A breakdown is thus made practically impossible. The main lines run from Niagara Falls to Hamilton; from Hamilton to Brantford, Woodstock, Ingersoll, London; Hamilton to Guelph, Galt, Berlin, Stratford, St. Marys, London.

The contents of the four cars of diseased pears, seized by officials of the agricultural department at Grimsby, have been treated by being placed in sacks and immersed in boiling water to destroy the San Jose scale with which it was infected. The parings which remained when the pears were preserved were cremated to prevent the spread of the pest.

QUEBEC.

The annual shoot of the Quebec City Rifle Association proved a big attraction. Some seventy riflemen competed in the various matches. Next year it is proposed to enlarge the accommodation for competitors and spectators.

Owing to the cost in living, the farriers of Quebec have raised their rates. The masters say that owing to the low rates of wages which they have been compelled to pay, good tradesmen will not stop in Quebec, as they cannot subsist on the salaries which have up to the present reigned in the trade.

A provincial school of infantry instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments, as well as other corps in the district, has opened in Quebec. The course will last for six weeks.

One advocate of Quebec has no less than fifty actions in hand against the Phoenix Bridge Company, as the result of the recent disaster. The damages claimed are from $10,000 to $20,000.

Pierre Blais, of St. Jean Chryostome, Levis county, has been presented with the Imperial long service medal. Mr. Blais entered the service of the Intercolonial road in 1878. The presentation was made by the Hon. G. P. Graham at Levis, Mrs. Graham pinning the medal upon Mr. Blais.

In order to celebrate their victories, the Liberals of Quebec on Tuesday evening organized a big demonstration to the three new cabinet ministers—the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, of Bellechasse; the Hon. A. Taschereau, and the Hon. C. R. Devlin.

Nineteen barges are reported to have foundered at Three Rivers during the storm which occurred on Wednesday night. Sixteen of them were in charge of the tug 'Spray,' and were anchored at the Three Rivers wharf.

On Wednesday the Liberal Association of Pontiac County met at Campbell's Bay, and nominated Mr. G. F. Hodgins, of Shawville, Quebec, to run for the House of Commons and Mr. David Gillies, of Carleton Place, the present provincial member, to contest the seat at the next provincial contest. Mr. Hodgins was the candidate at the last election against Mr. G. H. Brabazon, the present Conservative member.

WESTERN CANADA.

With the exception of five, all the shingle mills in Vancouver and the district are closed. Depressed condition in the eastern markets is the cause. The mills will probably remain closed till the middle of January.

The landlord, and not the Japanese tenant, is liable for most of the repairs to property damaged in the riot. This is the decision of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has replied to a letter from the Mayor of Winnipeg asking the government for financial assistance in entertaining the British Association for the Advancement of Science which meets in the city in 1909. The government has promised a contribution of $25,000.

In last week's issue we reported the fining of the Hillcrest Coal & Coke Co. $200 for infringing the Lemieux Act by locking out the men. News now comes from Lethbridge that the company has appealed from the decision, claiming that the notices posted in the mines prior to the closing down did not mean a lock-out. Their action was intended to help the men.

A deputation of live stock men in Manitoba has waited on Premier Roblin, and asked for a grant for a live stock show in Brandon.

The railways centering in Winnipeg announce the cancellation of the storage tariff on a large number of articles. Technically the order affects a charge previously made on the class of freight affected shipped to the head of the lakes during navigation and held over for future shipment to Winnipeg, by the combination water-rail route.

A squaw charged at Brandon, Man., with the murder of her husband at Shoal Lake, has been acquitted. The evidence was partly circumstantial. The prisoner gave evidence that her husband got very drunk, and assaulted her. He became very sick from drinking whiskey, and died while vomiting.

Winnipeg has its poisoning mystery, which a coroner's jury has failed to unravel. Carroll Soulis, the victim, lodged with his sister. He came in for his supper, had it, and went out again. Later the sister was told by a man that her brother had taken carbolic acid. She ran out and saw three men opposite some stables, and the deceased was lying on a vacant lot. The men told the witness her brother was drunk, but she replied that he was not, as she had never known him to touch drink in her life. The deceased was carried home, and a doctor sent for. On his arrival the men disappeared. Death was due to carbolic acid. Witnesses called gave the most contradictory evidence, and the jury could not decide whether the poison was self-administered or not.

The 'Winnipeg Free Press' must pay for its ghost story. Such is the result of its appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. The proceedings arose out of a libel action against that paper for the publication of an article regarding an alleged haunted house in Winnipeg. The judgment of the lower court held the paper liable for $1,000 damages, and this decision stands.

Hector McDonald has been drowned in the Skagway River. He was going aboard the steamer 'Princess Royal' for Vancouver, when he tripped over a rope and fell into the bay. He had over three thousand dollars of currency in his pockets.

After a bout of drinking, Chas. Havenith, of Forget, Sask., committed suicide by taking gopher poison at the farm of a friend. He took the poison from a table, and with the words 'Good-bye' to his two friends drank the contents of the bottle before they could interfere. An antidote was given, but without result.

About 10,000 citizens visited the City Hall, Brandon, on Wednesday, to pay their last respects to the late Hon. S. W. McInnis. The funeral took place at Winnipeg.

The big million dollar bridge which will allow the C. P. R. trains which now stop at Strathcona to run into Edmonton is to be begun this winter.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Judge Forbes at the St. John County Court on Wednesday spoke strongly about the present loose system of allowing foreigners of all kinds to take out naturalization papers and become citizens without any inquiries into their general character, political views and knowledge of the duties of citizenship.

The 'Springfield,' one of the oldest craft on the St. John route plying between St. John and Belle Isle points, has been destroyed by fire. She was at the wharf when the fire was discovered. The captain and crew escaped, and managed to save some of their effects.

A message from Moncton, N.B., states that the temperance societies of the county are already organizing a campaign to oppose the repeal of the Scott Act. They will procure lecturers to campaign throughout the county previous to the election.

J. S. McDonald, the confessed robber of the North Sydney post-office, has been sentenced to four years in Dorchester penitentiary by Judge McKenzie.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, is the date fixed for the banquet to be given to Mr. J. D. Hazen, K.C., the leader of the New Brunswick Conservatives. The banquet will be held at St. John.

Halifax has another strike—this time of the court stenographers, who refuse to work unless the government comes to terms. The statute fixes their pay at ten dollars a day, but Attorney-General Piper declines to pay them for time spent in travelling when on circuit. The stenographers want to be paid for time spent in travelling, and as the government declines, they have gone on strike.

On the authority of Premier Robinson, it is announced there is to be another session of the New Brunswick Legislature before dissolution.

Ministers of the Evangelical Alliance have made a strong protest against the laxity shown in enforcing the Scott Act at Moncton, and the Rev. H. Thomas presented a protest against the council misappropriating fines from Scott Act convictions to any other purpose than the enforcement of the Act. The council decided that the fines must be applied to enforcing the Act. The result of the ministers' visit was to stir the council to action, and it was agreed to revert to the former system of holding the chief of police responsible for the enforcement of the act, instead of leaving the enforcement of the Act in the hands of the inspectors.

The apple crop of the Annapolis valley, N.S., which is the largest in many years, has been lessened by recent severe frosts and heavy gales, causing loss to the fruit growers. Mr. J. W. Bigelow, president of the Fruit Growers' Association, estimates the damage to the crop from these causes at $100,000.

The last has probably been heard of the Emmerson libel case. It was postponed until the session at Moncton, N.B., which has just been opened, but it was not on the docket.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Sir Louis Jetté on Wednesday opened a Swastika Carnival at the Arena, in aid of the Montreal Day Nursery. A feature of the proceedings was a grand march of all those taking part in the carnival, in the costumes of the countries represented—the province of Canada, ranching girls from Alberta, in 'Strathcona' hats and jaunty riding suits; Scotch, Irish and English lassies; Flamande maidens, Spanish girls in black lace mantillas; graceful Hindu women; Turks of both sexes; 'Hans' and 'Katrina' in wooden shoes; fair Gretchens from the German house in the woods; and, conspicuous in the procession, Uncle Sam and the Goddess of Liberty, followed by Theodore Roosevelt, Martha Washington and many colonial dames.

On Thursday Evelyn Edisbury, 13 years of age, was run on by a Grand Trunk train and killed, at the Hibernia street crossing. The gates of the crossing were closed on the approach of a train, but the deceased got under the gates, and not seeing the train, stepped right in front of it, and was killed.

The special civic committee appointed to consider the question of operating an underground conduit system for all electric wires met on Thursday and will ask the council to appoint an engineer to prepare preliminary plans and estimates for such a conduit.

The Y. M. C. A. has had under consideration a plan for helping immigrants on their arrival. The idea is to protect them from the many sharps who are always on the look-out for unsuspecting newcomers. When the scheme takes shape it is probable that accommodation will be provided for the immigrants, and that two representatives of the Y. M. C. A. will devote their time specially to looking after the new arrivals, helping them to get employment and accommodation.

Both the Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce are urging the City Council to create a department of public works, which shall have complete control of all works in, over and under all streets, lanes, squares, parks, thoroughfares and properties of the city, including water, sewer, gas pipes, conduits, poles, lines, etc., and of the waterworks system; that is to say, of all works of construction, repairs and maintenance, now being carried on separately by the respective departments of the civic administration.

After a very lively discussion over the dismissal of a civic employee by the firm in charge of the electric lighting plant, three members of the Lighting Committee of the Westmount Council resigned on Tuesday night. There was considerable debate on the subject of the dismissal, and the council rejected a report of the committee supporting the firm. Thereupon the three members of the committee resigned.

Another step has been taken to secure a high pressure water service for fire purposes in the congested or business district of the city. A circular has been sent to the proprietors of real estate in the West, Centre and East wards, asking that a petition be signed in favor of the improved water service. The expense is to be met by the council in the first instance, by a loan running over a period of forty years, the interest and sinking funds for which is to be paid by the proprietors in the district served by the high pressure system. The installation of such a service would mean the reduction in insurance rates.

A new club for women in Montreal is being organized. Already there are over three hundred members. The club, which is to be called the Canadian Woman's Club of Montreal, is to be conducted along similar lines to those of the Canadian men's clubs. There will be a luncheon given once a month during the winter season, with addresses on subjects of national and international interest.

At a special convocation held in the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. T. B. Holland, B.A., of Garden River, Ont.; the Rev. W. W. Craig M.A., St. Luke's Church, Montreal; the Rev. C. E. Jenkins, B.A., of Huntingdon, Quebec; and the Rev. R. C. Blagrave, B.A., Belleville, Ont. Dr. Paterson Smyth, rector of St. George's, delivered the convocation address.

The Rev. James Patterson, of Knox Presbyterian Church, was presented on Thursday evening with a cheque for $500, and Miss Patterson with a bouquet of white lilies. Accompanying the cheque were addresses from the Presbytery of Montreal, the Session of Knox Church, and the Knox Church Sunday-school, all congratulating Mr. Patterson on completing fifty years of ministry. Mr. Patterson has just returned from a ten weeks' trip to England. There was a very large attendance at the gathering, and a number of congratulatory speeches were made by fellow ministers and friends.

Captain Dennis Sullivan, master of the United States steamer 'John Lambert,' was on Friday fined $20 by Judge Lafontaine for last spring violating navigation rules in Montreal harbor and endangering the safety of the 'Cassandra' of the Donaldson line.

Albert Turcotte, 27 years of age, who, on Friday, attempetd to rob a lady living on Park avenue, as she came down the steps of her own house, and kicked her when she cried for help, was chased and caught by her husband.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Dr. F. J. Tygard, president of the Bates National Bank, of Butler, Mo., which failed a year ago, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Tygard is past seventy years of age, and is practically paralyzed.

A force of sixty Mormons has sailed from Boston to Europe, on a missionary propaganda.

A cable from Amsterdam announces that Jonkheer Van Panhuys, Minister of State, his brother and Mayor Leek, and their wives, were all drowned while out driving on Wednesday night, their carriage falling into the canal at Hoogkerk during a dense fog.

General Booth has had a big reception in New York. Ex-Secretary Shaw in introducing the General to a crowded meeting described him as the greatest evangelist of our times, the greatest preacher the world has seen since St. Paul.'

Herr Brand, a Berlin journalist, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for calumniating Prince von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, by intimating that he practised infamous vices similar to those referred to in the Moltke-Harden case.

On Thursday, the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railway Company, was fined at Los Angeles, Col., $333,000 for rebating.

An improved 'Dreadnought,' the 'Superb,' was launched on Thursday from the Elswick Yards, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The French wine harvest is computed to be 57,000,000 hectolitres.

A report from Birmingham, Alabama, states that the revised returns from the local option election held in the County show a majority of over 1,600 for prohibition. This will result in the closing of 110 saloons in Birmingham and 48 in two other towns.

Ten large torpedo boat destroyers are to be constructed at the Nikolaieff dockyards for the Russian navy. The cost is estimated at $14,000,000.

Reports from Australia show a considerable shortage in crops. In Victoria, the yield will not run more than four or five bushels to the acre, whilst serious losses have occurred among the stock. Feed is so short that a great deal of stock has been forced on the market.

If a cable from London is correct, Herr A. Ballin, the chief of the Hamburg-American Line, has just visited Great Britain in order to consult with Harland and Wolff as to building a new vessel of 47,000 tons to be driven by a combination of turbines and reciprocating engines.

Three Kansas banks have had to close their doors owing to the failure of the Bankers' Trust Company of Kansas City.

Rather than reveal the identity of the politician who induced him to register falsely in two election districts, Joseph Healey this week, in New York, accepted a prison sentence of not less than four years and six months and not more than four years and eleven months.

Mrs. Cornelie McKelvie, of Baltimore, twisted an American flag into a rope, and with it committed suicide, by hanging herself to a closet door.

France, Russia, Germany and Britain have signed a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norway.

The recent rumors of the ill-health of the Pope are declared by the official organ of the Vatican to be absolutely without foundation.

Thirteen miners have been killed, maimed or fatally injured by the fall of a cage in a Belgian mine.

Robert Simpson has just been discharged from the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary after serving five years of a ten years' sentence for robbery, the authorities having just discovered that he is really innocent, and that the two men really guilty of the crime for which he has unjustly suffered are both dead.

A Manilla report says that Secretary Taft will abandon his proposed European tour and return directly to the Pacific Coast.

The schooner 'Orion,' which left Battle Harbor for Newfoundland a month ago, has never been seen since, and all hope of her has been abandoned.

At Kiel, Germany, on Tuesday, by the explosion of a boiler on the school ship 'Blucher,' fifteen men were kiled and thirty more dangerous injured.

The Empress of Germany has cancelled her visit to England this week. Her young daughter, the Princess Victoria, has taken chickenpox, and the Empress refuses to leave the care of her to any one else.

The first election in the Philippines for provincial governors was held on Tuesday. Returns, while not complete, indicate that the Progressive Party has scored a victory.

The Empress of Germany at the earnest request of the King and Queen, is said to have changed her mind and decided to accompany the Emperor on his visit to England.

Herr Brand, for libelling Prince von Buelow, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

President Roosevelt, the chairman of the Republican Committee of New York State is convinced, will be forced to accept nomination for a third term.

According to an order of the New York State Public Service Commission, railway companies must not discriminate in the supply of cars to individual shippers.

Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton the naturalist who has just returned from a trip of 2000 miles north of Athabasca Landing says the so-called barren lands are covered largely with grass that reaches to a man's waist and teem with cariboo and other animal life—right up to the Arctic islands.

M. Gurko, the Russian vice-minister of the Interior, who has been on trial for his connection with the famine relief frauds of last year has been dismissed from office and ordered to make restitution to the amount of $250,000.

Seach by the Russian police on Tuesday of the house of several agents of the line of steamships running from Libau to New York, discovered a brisk business in false passports.

The Austrian Government has issued a warning to would-be emigrants telling them that unless they are very careful they will find themselves in the toils of the peonage system.

The firemen on the Gould railway lines are contemplating a strike, which will affect 14,000 miles of road.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Ambassador, at a dinner at Nottingham on Thursday, denounced the political demagogue who does anything to interrupt the present friendly relations between two such customers as Britain and the United States as one of the most disagreeable of public enemies as well as one of the most pernicious.

Mr. Taft, Secretary of State for the United States, has finally decided to return home by way of Europe and will probably seek an audience of the King and the Emperor William at Osborne House where Their Majesties will likely at the time be enjoying a holiday.

The president of the Chicago Board of Education says football is the most brutal game that ever was invented.

A herd of Angora goats near Carlinville, Ills., on Thursday, derailed a work train and blocked the traffic for twelve hours.

Grave charges are being made in France against the departments of War and Marine. The officials are declared to be incapable, the new machine gun, the Mitrailleuse, is said to be a failure and the dockyard at Toulon with its 6,500 men is declared to turn out no more work than could be done with ease by a third of the number.

The King on Saturday celebrated at Sandringham his 66th birthday. Among his guests were the King and Queen of Spain and the King and Queen of Norway. Presents and telegrams poured in from all parts of the world. The most costly present was the Cullinan diamond from South Africa, valued at $750,000.

The city of Marseilles suffered severely on Friday from a hurricane, a number of people being killed by the fall of buildings. In the south of France the floods are worse than those in September.

During a violent earthquake in Unalaska last month, Mount McCullough which, in a previous eruption rose to a height of 3,400 feet dwindled to almost nothing.

General Booth's send-off in New York on Friday took the shape of amagnificent open-air demonstration, multitudes following the Army procession through the East Side.

A ghastly accident occurred near an Arizona town on Thursday, when a section house full of Mexican laborers was blown to atoms by an explosion on a powder train. Only the heroism of the engineer saved the town from destruction. When he found that the train was on fire he shouted to the rest of the crew to jump and got the train out of the town before the explosion occurred. He himself was blown to pieces with the train, and so was a boy who did not see the fire and was stealing a ride.

Edward P. Weston, who in 1867, walked from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, is again, forty years afterwards, taking the same walk, and there are said to be indications that he will beat his previous record.

EXCLUSIONISTS HOLD MEETING.

Mr. Joseph Martin Tells Them the Whole of Canada May Become an Appanage of Japan.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 5.—The feature of Mr. Joseph Martin's address to an overflow exclusionists' mass meeting was, that while declaring himself an exclusionist, he asserted that the people of British Columbia could not blame Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had carried out exactly what he promised in 1896. In that campaign Sir Wilfrid agreed to meet the wishes of the British Columbia representatives at Ottawa, and Mr. Martin declared that he had absolutely done that.

Mr. Martin, later in his address, said he saw menace in the unchecked influx of Asiatics, and predicted not only that British Columbia, but the entire Dominion would become an appanage of Japan unless the problem was solved. 'After all,' Mr. Martin said, 'the fault rests with the people for electing representatives who talk one way and vote another. Not one of them at Ottawa raised a voice in protest. The early disallowance of the Natal Act and Mr. Templeman's entry into the Cabinet had met with the full approval of the electorate, despite the fact that Mr. Templeman was a strong advocate of disallowance.'

He added that the treaty with Japan would not be abrogated, because it helped Canadian manufacturers, who were the masters of the Laurier party.

Mr. Martin said he wanted to run for the local House recently in the Bowser by-election, but could not secure the support of a local newspaper because an objection was entered by the Liberal leader, Mr. McDonald.

G. T. R. BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Bowmanville, Ont., Nov. 7.— A fatal accident occurred here this afternoon, by which Charles Stanford, a G. T. R. brakeman, who was making his first trip, was instantly killed. He came in on the way-freight, from the west, and, in jumping off too close to the switch, fell in front of the conductor's van, was struck by the car, and fell on the track, the wheel striking his head and severing the top part almost entirely from the lower part. His home is supposed to be at York.

VALUABLE ADVICE TO MOTHERS

If your child comes in from play coughing or showing evidences of Grippe, Sore Throat, or sickness of any kind, get out your bottle of Nerviline. Rub the chest and neck with Nerviline, and give internal doses of ten drops of Nerviline in sweetened water every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polson's Nerviline, which has been the great family remedy in Canada for the past fifty years. Try a 25c. bottle of Nerviline.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

PIONEERING IN EAST AFRICA

SAVED FROM PERILS OF WILD BEASTS AND THIRST.

(John W. Stauffacher, Rumuruti, Laikipia, East Africa, in 'Hearing and Doing.')

Mr. Hurlburt and myself have just returned from a trip among two new tribes, known as the Sambur and the Rendili, leaving Rumuruti early in the morning of the 27th. Our caravan consisted of about seventeen Gikuyu porters, one mule and two donkeys, a Sambur guide, and Mulungit as interpreter.

One who knows nothing of life in Africa can hardly realize the peculiar sensation which one feels in starting off on a trip of this kind. We looked off away into the far north-east, where few white men had ever been, into a country entirely unknown to us. We could look forward to many days of weary travel, to the many dangers of unknown lands; yet a peculiar joy possessed our souls. Many times had I seen the Sambur warriors pass by our station, with their peculiar rectangular shields, and I longed to see their country. Once I saw the big Rendili chief pass by with his camels, and the thought of going into camel country, with its long stretches of sand and palm trees, fairly thrilled me; so as we started off in the freshness of the early morning my heart was light and full of eager expectation. With the rising of the sun we could see the snow-crowned peaks of Mount Kenia.

We followed close along the banks of the Guaso Narok (Black River) until about ten o'clock, when we crossed the river, and at once found ourselves beyond any point either of us had ever been before. The first day was spent mostly in trying to discover some way by which we might manage to make the loads stick to the donkeys' backs, which, in spite of all we could do, insisted on sliding off. In spite of many little difficulties, however, we estimated that we had covered fully twenty miles for our first day's journey. We camped that night at a well-known Masai salt-lick, known as Sokotan, and had salt water to cook our food in.

The next day at about noon we got our first sight of the river known as the Guaso Ngiro (Brown or Yellow River), without which the whole country through which we were to pass would be an uninhabited wilderness. If a river is mentioned hereafter in this letter without a name, it must always be the Guaso Ngiro, for no other exists in all the land through which we travelled. The Guaso Narok empties into the Guaso Ngiro, which then rushes on over falls until it reaches the low, sandy country below, and finally disappears in the Lorian Swamp. Our purpose now was to keep as close as possible to this river, for the whole country is waterless, except here and there some filthy mudholes. As we went down the country was very dry, no rain having fallen for several months. The country drops by several descents, each descent bringing a hotter sun and a more desert-like country.

TO THE SAMBUR IN THREE DAYS.

We reached the Sambur after three days of travel, at a distance of perhaps fifty miles from Rumuruti. When we first saw the country it did not seem possible that a people living entirely on their sheep and cattle could remain there for any length of time. The whole country was covered with a low and most aggravating thorn bush. Our clothing was torn to shreds, as we were obliged to travel without roads or even a small footpath. A few showers of rain, however, so completely changed the country that it looked like an entirely different land when we returned. Where there had appeared to be nothing, we found beautiful fresh green grass.

Until we reached the Sambur very few incidents took place; it was simply a slow, steady travelling on. Wild animals, of course, were plentiful. We were especially struck by the large number of rhinoceri we saw. They seemed perfectly harmless, however, always turning away from us as we approached. During these days also I saw my first giraffe. It was amusing to see these large animals trot off with a sort of rocking-chair movement. We saw large numbers of them throughout the whole country. The oryx, eland and Grant's gazelle were also very common. We were surprised also to see the white-tailed or mountain zebra, which is supposed to be very rare. To us he looked like a large donkey, being much larger than the common striped zebra.

We camped near a Sambur kraal over the first Sunday. Our camp was on the bank of the Guaso Ngiro. On Saturday evening we caught several large fish. The river was so full of fish, however, and they were so easily caught that fishing soon lost its interest, and we caught them simply as we needed them for food. The Sambur people visited us at once and were very kind to us, as they were wherever we met them. We received many presents of sheep and goats, enough to keep our caravan supplied with food. At our first camp we met a sub-chief named Ole Meroni. We told him our purpose in visiting the Sambur, and he at once sent out messengers to call in all the Sambur elders to meet us at the kraal of the Sambur chief, Ole Lelit, which place we were to reach two days later. Ole Meroni offered to go himself as our guide, to take us to the chief's kraal. It was our privilege to preach the gospel to him and some of his companions during those two days' travel, and we found him a most interested and intelligent listener. They told us they were wishing for some time that some white man would come to them and give them the white man's wisdom. They said, from what they had heard of the white man they were sure he must know something about God. A few days later, after Mr. Hurlburt had preached to a company of men, they went off to one side to talk over what they had heard, and were so enthusiastic, and so marvelled at our knowledge of God, that they returned and said that if we remained with them we should be their gods; and it was only with some difficulty that we were able to satisfy them that God only should be worshipped, that we were only men and they must trust in Jesus for their salvation.

THE SAMBUR'S STRIKING QUESTIONS.

Ole Meroni and his companions asked questions such as the following, which will give you some idea of the Sambur's mind: 'We often pray to God; when we pray hereafter, what name shall we use in addressing God?' We tried to show them how Jesus holds up our petitions before the Father, and told them to use the name of Jesus in prayer. 'If the white man prays to God for rain, will he send rain?' We told them that God gives what we ask for if we have the Spirit of God, and that all good things come from God. They then urged us much that we should pray for their kraal, and ask God to send them rain soon, as the country was very dry and they feared a famine. We were pleased on our return to find that only a few days after we left them heavy rains fell. 'Does God hate war and raiding?' 'Has he given us a bad country, full of thorns and famine, because we steal and because we kill men?' 'We are circumcised, and we offer sacrifices to God; is he pleased with this?' 'Will God protect us from our enemies if we do the things pleasing to him?' 'Does God love all men, or does he love the white man only?' 'Why has God left us ignorant and given the white man such great wisdom?' These questions are sufficient to show that the Sambur is thoughtful and that it is a great field for labor; that they are people to whom the gospel ought to be preached and that immediately.

When we reached the kraal of the chief, we found with him thirty or forty elders waiting to greet us. We pitched our tent near the river, ate a light lunch, and had a conference with the men concerning our coming and our purposes. They received our propositions with great delight, and promised to help us all they could. We found the chief a keen, intelligent man, somewhat backward in receiving us at first, but very friendly when he learned of our desires. We stopped at this place for a day's rest, planning to then follow down the river three or four days more, and then, with a guide, strike off towards the north until we reached the Rendili country. Early the next morning, however, two men came to our camp who proved to be Rendili, and they offered to act as guides for us, telling us of a way by which we could reach the Rendili in three days.

This seemed a grand opportunity to us, and we at once began new plans. Some time before this we had sent back to Rumuruti ten of our Gikuyu porters, and it being difficult to travel fast with all our things we decided that for a few days we might be able to get along without all our camp equipments, so we left out tent, beds and cooking utensils with two men, while with the other men we pushed on. We had no food with us but rice, knowing that we could get plenty of sheep and goats on the way, and hoped to get plenty of milk. We each carried a woollen blanket, and slept under the stars. At night, when it seemed necessary, we cut thorn bush, piling it all around us as a protection from wild animals, and entrusting ourselves to God's care we slept, on the bare ground, as only tired men can sleep. We found, however, that instead of three days it took us six days to reach the first Rendili kraal. Water could be found only at long distances, either in filthy muddy places or in wells dug by the people.

RENDILI WELLS RECALL BIBLE TIMES.

These wells were most interesting. We found some as much as twenty or thirty feet deep. The water, however, was usually very bad, and often so salty that we could not drink it. The large herds of sheep and cattle were watered entirely from these wells. The water was handed up from the bottom, from one man to another standing on ledges, until it reached the top and was poured into a trough. To prevent the cattle from crowding one another, they were driven into a kraal and let out one at a time to drink. There is always great excitement when the watering takes place, and as we sat there seeing the work done, it did not take a very imaginative mind to run back to Jewish times and see Jacob's sons draw water for their cattle. In fact, the habits and customs of these people throughout seemed so much like Bible times that the simple old Bible stories ran through our minds with a new and fresh interest, such as we had never known before. As we looked into these pits, who could not imagine the one in which Joseph's brethren placed him long ago? Who could not imagine Rebecca coming to draw water? And as we learned that each well had its owner, why should it not be Jacob's well, and why should not the herdsmen of Abimelech and Abraham quarrel about the wells?

(To be continued.)

AN ARAB CONVERT MAKES RESTITUTION.

Omar came into the Bible depot one morning, looking very wretched. He sat down, and was silent a minute or two, then said: 'Side, I have not come to ask you to pardon me yet, but to confess I have done wrong towards you; I have no work, and can hardly get anything to eat; but to show you I am repentant, I want to pay you back the two francs (fifty cents) I misappropriated. It may be only a little by little, but I will do it, and here are three halfpence to begin with.' You can understand how moved I was by this, and said: 'Omar, I have already forgiven you, and there is nothing in my heart but sorrow; we have all felt grieved. I don't want the money, but for your own sake and example to others you had better pay it back, and I will give it to the poor.' Little by little he paid me two francs, 'Now, Omar, that is enough,' I said; 'I will forgive you the other half franc.' 'No,' he replied, 'I want to pay all, to show a real repentance and to have a real pardon.' Eventually he brought the remaining half franc and said: 'Now I confess my wrong, and beg for your pardon.'—Arthur V. Liley, Tunis, in 'The Christian.'

LOG OF THE SS. STRATHCONA

AT ANCHOR—THEN ON.

Dear Mr. Editor,—The heavy three days equinoxial has paralyzed our Labrador fishery, and a sea that is a 'sight for the gods' is pounding into the eternal cliffs as I write.

Exactly a week ago, lying at anchor off our hospital at St. Anthony, the crew were suddenly astonished by a pigeon dashing at full speed right down the companion into the cabin. A large hawk was close on its heels, and hovering over the ship persisted in its attentions till a charge of B. B. shot prevented its doing any damage in future. It was a rough-legged buzzard—a beautiful bird very common on this coast, and most destructive to all kinds of small game. Our white-winged schooners, yes, and our black-funneled whalers and sealers, have much in the same way fled for shelter from the storm to one of our innumerable natural harbors. This coast is itself a parable—hostile and vindictive, it appears, with its sudden storms, uncharted and unlighted reefs and headlands, its eternal ice and trackless fogs. Yet, faced boldly and handled wisely, it gives way, as obstacles of every kind do to imperious man. It is like many animals whom nature endows only with pretentious dresses to frighten enemies by their hideous appearance and resemblance to animals still more dangerous. As some butterflies when resting on a leaf with their wings closed look so like a large owl that its small bird enemies conjure up the body of a monster hidden in the foliage and depart in fear—and hunger.

The ice and storm have been made to cleave up these mighty cliffs till every ten miles from Hudson Straits to the Gulf, a good harbor awaits the mariner who knows it. The fogs and lack of lights have trained the fisherman's powers of observation and memory till he can almost verify his opinion about a breaking rock or the foot of some fog-hidden beetling cliff, by the echo that comes back to his foghorn, and his skill in finding a harbor in the darkness becomes so supernatural as almost literally to make the hair of the casual visitor lift his hat off, an involuntary tribute to the ability and daring.

With us during this, time is by no means being wasted. Our engineers are in our blown down boiler chipping off the salt that in the busy calmer weather accumulates to the danger point. When reluctantly I gave them leave to tie up the telegram for 24 hours and have the machinery to themselves, I heard a grumble as they went aft, 'none too soon neither.'

A fine young fellow of 24, a cook on a schooner lying near us, has just been aboard—'Got a cough, doctor.' As the tell-tale stethoscope bore to my ears the certain signs of rales and consolidation, it made me feel very small that I should fret and grumble at this trifling delay, when one realized the years of opportunity that have already been mine, compared with those in store for the young friend beside me.

Among my patients yesterday was a widow woman of about 40 years. Pale, emaciated and with the haggard look of one utterly weary of life—she came for 'an issue of blood'—which was steadily sapping her life. Husband lost some years ago—her child 'taken' by friends. She was out again alone in the world seeking to maintain herself by shipping as cook to a 'floater,' or green-fish catching schooner off this wild coast. Women's labor is cheaper than men's—and they cook much better.

'Can you do anything for me, doctor?' 'Yes, I can take you straight to hospital, and give you at least six weeks' rest and food!' 'But I can't leave the boys, doctor; I'm cook, you see!' 'But this, my good friend, is one of those times when you can't stay. You will be called to leave in a way which you can't refuse to answer to.' 'It is only a week or two more, doctor. I must try to tide it over. Can't you give me something for the time? I'll be home soon.' 'Let the boys eat hard tack for that time. Six weeks hence even they will have forgotten all about it, while it may cost you your life. Besides, who will treat you at home?' 'Oh, no one; but at home, you see—'

'Yes, I know all about it. You must let us go and settle it for you.'

'I can't help it, doctor; I can't go—perhaps the boys will leave me at the hospital on our way up.'

I have tried to 'tide her over,' and shall expect them to leave her for a far longer 'rest' than I suggested as they pass south on 'the way home.' These cases puzzle one at first, but they leave a sense of gratitude that at least the cause of the blindness is a worthier one than those which make so many 'in better circumstances' throw away God's gifts of time and opportunity. The waste, too, is perhaps less grievous, and certainly not so sad.

We were buying 'skin boots' from the best maker of these indispensable articles in Labrador life, a few days ago. These boots are the lightest, most water-tight, and least expensive in the world, and deserve a far greater notoriety than they have obtained. When the settler came off to conclude the bargain I offered him 'Gold or notes?' 'Gold?' he said; 'I never see'd any.' He turned it over, curiously looking at the engravings on both sides. 'I think I'll take 'en,' he said. Some one suggested it as the subject for a picture to accompany "The Soul's Awakening.'

As we were loaded to the full with sick folk, and our small galley had already reduced us to begging ready-baked bread from friends, to keep pace with their capacity, we ran as far into each night as coasting in these regions permits.

One night found us in a particularly difficult labyrinth, and we were wondering how we should get through, when suddenly an exquisite Aurora illuminated almost the entire sky, showing the low-lying reef as a full moon might do. With my medical colleague I was ashore another night—very thick and rainy—at a large Eskimo settlement, and we were detained till nearly midnight. The plug having been left out of our boat, when we came back she was sunk level with the water. But it being pitch dark we were unable to see this, and my colleague incontinently jumped into it, with somewhat disastrous results. It suggested a practical joke that had not previously occurred to us.

Early on Saturday, still running South, we brought up among a large fleet of schooners. There being no place that we could reach to spend Sunday, we blew down and trimmed the ship—being influenced in our decision to delay two days in one place by the fact that our settler friends had erected a little church we carried here last fall. We had rescued this from a beach near Cape Chidley, where it had been left stranded by a friend who had pushed on to Fort Chimo in Ungava Bay, by dog sleigh. Moreover, we were trying to establish here another co-operative trade effort, which we hope will do for the settlers of the north, what the same movement has already done in Southern Labrador, i. e., render them independent of the truck system—substituting a cash medium of exchange.

While away hunting in the kayak in the evening, it came on to blow hard from our anchorage, and a friendly fishing crew came down to tow me back. They had much to learn of the capacity of the wonderful inventions of the humble Eskimo. For though they had three men rowing in the race home that followed, they were left pegging into the loppy sea hopelessly in the stern—my featherweight kayak jumping the hurdles like a bird.

We were congratulating ourselves the next day on having negotiated safely a new channel which would shorten the distance to our next port of call, when we were suddenly hailed by a trap boat and asked to double on our track and visit some islands to the north-east where were several very sick folk. This is the kind of call there is no denying, so we rounded on our tracks to find that our importunate friends were far astern—disappearing into a narrow 'tickle' or passage through which we had no mind to follow them. Presuming on the fact that they had left us without any note of warning, we steamed out full speed in the direction indicated, when our look-out startled us with a loud cry to haul right in for the rocks and go around two large shoal patches which were suddenly revealed by a gleam of sunlight only a fathom or two from our seaward bow. It is a very strange feeling, standing on deck, unable to stop, yet expecting each second to feel the fatal bump that spells absolute disaster to all one's immediate hopes. But she went over it, or between it—or something—and an hour later we had forgotten it. On the other hand, only a day or two ago a magnificent Gloucester banking schooner lay safely at anchor in one of our harbors with all her cargo already stowed and her infinite capacity for work. Getting under way, something went wrong with her and in a moment she was on a reef to leeward. In a few minutes she had disappeared, and the skipper, who was very nearly lost in her, was congratulating himself on having escaped with a whole skin, all his personal belongings having disappeared with his ship. Yet how seldom have we made one single preparation for such an event, much less are entirely ready—an event which is only looming ahead a little farther or nearer of each of our barques on life's ocean.

But there was no time to delay, and having landed our entire cargo of patients we again left for the south, the same day picking up a poor young mother, who left in ignorant hands in her hour of need, has lost her first-born and almost her life, and must now look forward to a long period of invalidism and a subsequent operation as her only hope against a life of prolonged misery.

W. T. GRENFELL, C.M.G., M.D.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:

Mary McLennan, Summerstown, Ont.	$1.00
M. W. G., Millbrook	2.00
A Friend, Layton	1.00
J. H. Meikle, Morrisburg, Ont.	5.00
Eliza Currie, Hull	5.00
B., Radnor	1.00
Received for the cots:	
A Friend, Thorold, Ont.	$ .25
Carl, Raymond, and Robina Johnson, Valley, N.S.	.30
J. H. Meikle, Morrisburg, Ont.	5.00
B., Radnor	2.00
Previously acknowledged	880.95
Total received up to Nov. 5	$903.50

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER GIFTS.

On receipt of one dollar at this office we will send the 'Canadian Pictorial' from Nov. 30, 1908 (Volume III. complete), and will, moreover, mail a gift copy of the 1907 Christmas Number, free of charge, direct from this office, to any two of the subscriber's friends, no matter what their postal address may be. In others words, each dollar subscription entitles the sender to Volume III. complete of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' and two extra copies of the Christmas Number. To claim this special offer, the dollar subscription should reach this office NOT LATER THAN NOVEMBER 30. Gift copies will be mailed to reach their destination by Christmas time, or as soon thereafter as distance will permit. The two extra names for Gift Copies of the Christmas Number of the 'Pictorial' must be sent in at the same time as the sender's subscription.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO.,
142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

The following letter recently received shows how this offer is being appreciated:

Ponoka, Alta., Oct. 14, 1907.

'The Canadian Pictorial,' Montreal, Que.:

Dear Editor,—I enclose one dollar postal note for next year's subscription to your excellent 'Pictorial.' I note your liberal offer to send the December copy to two of my friends, so I will take advantage of the same. Kindly send the December number to —— and ——.

Wishing you good success, I am,

Yours very sincerely,
N. B. WEBB.

We Love Pictures

because they give us, in such a pleasant way, so much valuable information of people, places and events.

And it is because we love pictures that we can make such a really good selection—crowding the pages of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' regardless of expense, with from 1,000 to 1,500 square inches of pictures.

You Love Pictures

for much the same reasons that we do. And that is why we so confidently count on your continued interest in the 'Canadian Pictorial' as to let you have the November and December issues (also October while it lasts) on trial for only 15 cents.

They Love Pictures

Of course they do! Just bring a copy of the 'Canadian Pictorial' and everybody crowds around you to see it. And just here lies the secret of its remarkable growth in circulation. The people who see it once, want it regularly.

Ten cents a copy—fifteen cents to the end of the year. The sooner you remit the more copies you get for the money. The Christmas number, which is included, is worth the whole amount

(See Coupon Below.)

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL CO., 142 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL, OR JOHN DOUGALL & SON, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PICTORIAL, 'WITNESS' BLOCK, MONTREAL.

PICTURES.

The more people are educated the more they appreciate and value pictures of current events—for they contribute delightfully at a glance to a still further education.

***

The less people are educated the more they appreciate and value pictures because they tell them at a glance of interests of which they cannot or perhaps will not read. That is why they please and instruct the children.

***

Everybody likes pictures and no home should be without its picture paper. The cheapest and best is the "Canadian Pictorial." It is to Canada what the "London Illustrated News" and "Graphic" are to Britain. The "Canadian Pictorial" contains about a thousand inches of pictures and costs about a thousand dollars each issue.

Only ten cents a copy.
One dollar a year.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO'Y,
142 St. Peter St., Montreal

Or JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

The 'Canadian Pictorial'

FOR NOVEMBER.

The November issue closes the second volume of this popular national illustrated monthly. It contains the usual delightful selection of pictures—many of them fine full-page ones—making up in all about one thousand square inches of illustrations.

Among the more notable pictures are: 'An English thatched cottage' (prize picture), and a splendid selection from the recent photo competition; the new Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Wm. Pugsley; a fine portrait of Mrs. Pugsley; the seven Canadian premiers since Confederation; a page of snapshots of Alberta Indians; pictures of airships, ballooning and wireless telegraphy that are worth columns of descriptions; the Prince of Wales on the grouse moors; a spirited Algerian war picture; and a fine full-page portrait of Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous yachtsman. Numerous other timely pictures, fashions, patterns, news of the month, hints on Christmas gift-making, and other interesting features go to make up a most entertaining number.

Next issue (the Christmas number) will probably contain about 1,500 square inches of fine etchings.

Annual subscription, $1.00; single copies, ten cents.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The 'Pictorial' Publishing Company of Montreal is doing a distinct service to Canada and Canadians in publishing the 'Canadian Pictorial.' The illustrations are high class and the printing is in keeping. There is a large field in Canada for such a magazine, and the standard set by the 'Canadian Pictorial' should spell success.—'The Hamilton Spectator.'

The handsome full page and other illustrations of the 'Canadian Pictorial' are a delight to all picture lovers, and a great credit to Canadian workmanship.—'Daily News,' Truro, N.S.

I am highly pleased with the 'Canadian Pictorial.'—Ed. of 'Standard,' Pembroke, Ont.

The 'Canadian Pictorial' is $1.00 a year. 10 cents a copy. The 'Pictorial' Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter street, Montreal.

BIRTHDAY.

Just a year ago the 'Canadian Pictorial' made its bow to an admiring constituency. Thousands of people subscribed to the end of the last year—and practically all of them followed up their trial with an annual subscription, accompanying it in very many cases with subscriptions for their friends also.

The list of admirers continues to grow at such a rate as to involve presently the purchase of additional machinery—the present plant, though the best to be had, is already taxed to the utmost to get the publication out in the required time. This all shows the popularity of the 'Canadian Pictorial.' You would certainly have it in your home if you could see a copy. But as these copies cost too much to send around as samples it has been decided to offer November and December issues of this year for only 15 cents. The Christmas Number of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' which is going to be extra fine, is included in the offer. We make this offer knowing that you will want to continue taking the publication regularly after the trial. Only 15 cents to the end of the year. John Dougall & Son, agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

SPECIAL YEAR-END COUPON.

John Dougall & Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Dear Sirs:

I have not been subscribing for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' but would like to take advantage of the Year-End Trial Offer, given above. I therefore enclose Fifteen Cents to pay for the November and the December (Christmas) issues, also for October, if any are still available.

Name.....

P. O.....

Province.....

190.....

N.B.—Good for Canada (Montreal and suburbs alone excepted), Newfoundland, the British Isles, and for such foreign dependencies of Great Britain as do not require extra postage.

New subscribers remitting a dollar bill for a year's subscription to the 'Canadian Pictorial' will be entitled to the remainder of this year free of charge.

WITH WOMEN IT'S LOOKS FIRST.

The average woman considers her looks first—her health afterwards. That's why we hear of so many cases of broken health and nervous prostration.

She wears furs and heavy garments on a cold afternoon; in the evening, with the thinnest kind of gown, she attends the theatre or party.

These foolish irregularities in dress reap their own reward in suffering. It is only when colds that lead to pneumonia result, that she gets frightened, and seeks a remedy that restores health.

Let her take Ferrozone.

It soon gives vigor to the body, quickly brings color to the cheeks, rests the nerves, and strengthens.

Ferrozone sharpens appetite, invigorates digestion, adds weight, it gives the muscles tone and elasticity, that makes the ailing one feel young, strong and vigorous.

If you want strength, good color, high spirits and energy—use Ferrozone; it's the most nourishing tonic made. Sold everywhere in 50-cent boxes.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

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

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount

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

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications to the same address

Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $4.90 **for $3.40**
Daily Witness and World Wide, worth $4.50 **for $3.30**
Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $2.90 **for $2.20**
Weekly Witness and World Wide worth $2.50 **for $2.00**
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger, worth $1.40 **for $1.20**

Six months trial at half the above rates

Postage included for Canada (Montreal subscribers excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, New Zealand, Transvaal, Jamaica Trinidad, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia Sarawak Zanzibar, Hong Kong, and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage 50c extra for Weekly Witness to United States, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, Daily Witness $3.00 extra. Northern Messenger 50 cts. extra except in clubs to one address when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness, $3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, $1 extra; Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra; World Wide subscription price, including postage to foreign countries only $1.50.

Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.
Express money orders are issued up to $3.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.
U. S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

NOVEMBER, 1907

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.

FORT WILLIAM'S NEW CHURCH.

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 6. — The building committee of St. Paul's new Anglican church have been greatly encouraged recently. Mrs. A. Graham is presenting five splendid stained glass windows. Mr. S. C. Young is presenting a marble front, whilst Dr. W Hamilton has given a four-dialed clock with an automatic chime of bells, to cost about $3,000.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1907.

They have prohibition in Prince Edward Island in as far as prohibition can be enacted by a province. An extraordinary thing is that the evidence before a commission has gone to show that the act has been a great blessing to the Island, even to the city of Charlottetown. Not that such results do not invariably follow, but that while drunkenness is considered normal enough under a license law, when it appears at all under prohibition, it is regarded as full proof of the utter failure of the law. The witnesses do not say there is no more drunkenness. But they do say that disorder has very greatly diminished, that families that were before in wretchedness are now in comfort, and that business has increased as a result of increased thrift.

It has been painful to note the general tendency of the press of all nations to jeer at the recent peace conference for not having addressed itself directly to the suppression of war. The peace conference had no divine power to enforce a mandate to that end, and could only go as far as the united conscience of the nations would carry it. Is it not a great thing enough that there was actually held a conference of all nations with that ultimate object in view, and that earnestness and complete good-will pervaded all its sessions? Is it not enough that that parliament of man has become a permanent institution, even if this particular session had had no results? Yet according to the returned British and United States delegates, the results in the direction of the mitigation of war have been very great.

The Japanese representative to the Peace Conference has given the New York 'Times' a very nice statement of his views with regard to the relations between the two countries, and dwells on the very warm sentiments, amounting on the Japanese side to gratitude and affection, that have prevailed between them. In deploring the war talk, he did not succeed in avoiding saying a good deal about war, but it was all in the way of showing, what has always been obvious, that nothing but very grievous harm could result to both nations from war. It was, he said, a very difficult thing to carry on naval warfare over such a large body of water as the Pacific Ocean, and, no matter what the result, it would be fruitless, as conquests could only be accomplished on land. He spoke as though the only power of the two that could be conceived as going to war was the United States, and as though its only conceivable object would be to conquer Japan; all of which will be an entirely new view to the scare-mongers in the United States. They have never once thought of themselves as attempting to conquer Japan, and the bare idea of the thing will set them a wondering what in the world they could do with it if they did. So utterly empty is the whole mischievous chatter. Mr. Tsuzuki, while saying all he can in favor of American frankness and handshaking, deprecates the shirt-sleeve method when it comes to diplomacy. He significantly remarks that the word war is one that is excluded from diplomatic utterances. He referred specifically to Admiral Evans's swagger about a frolic or a fight, so as not to appear to be rebuking Mr. Taft, whose Tokio speech was very inept in this respect, or else very ineptly reported. It was, of course, all for peace, but all about war. It would have been more eloquent of the completely peaceful intentions of the United States had he said less. As for admiral Evans he was talking pleasantries over a dinner table, and not, probably, thinking how his words would sound in the Japanese yellow press.

From French sources in Morocco comes the report that things are going from bad to worse in that distracted country. Between the armies of the two Sultans murder, pillage and rapine are rampant throughout the interior. A semblance of peace is maintained in the coast towns where French or Spanish troops are in possession, but beyond range of their guns all is anarchy and confusion. To make matters worse the Spanish generals were far from pleased to play second to the French commanders, and the two countries seem to have undertaken separate spheres of influence, that of Spain being more or less limited to old lines, while that of France seems to be all the rest of the country. The French having shown an inclination to support Abdul Aziz, the reports from French sources describe Mulai Hafig, his rival, in the blackest terms. But he is gaining strength from the fact that Abdul Aziz is favored by the French. The Spanish have shown no particular liking for either Sultan, seeming to be lying low, doing nothing, while the French are being put to heavy expense with no prospect in sight of a termination to the trouble. German papers applaud the French, pleased, no doubt, to see them engaged in a costly and inconclusive war. Abdul Aziz wants to raise a loan of a million and a half pounds sterling in Paris. His treasury is bankrupt. He has no visible means for raising revenue, but he is ready and willing to promise anything and everything to the French ambassador, who plainly sees that the unhappy monarch may lose his throne and his head at any moment. France will not undertake a long and hugely costly campaign to reduce the Moors to order. Meantime, they are fighting like the Kilkenny cats, the Christian powers looking on, and it is to be feared hoping the fight may end in the manner described in the Irish fable.

Not the least important of the lessons to be learned from the recent financial flurry is that which emphasizes the intimate interdependence of the great financial marts of the world. A little while ago, New York newspapers were asserting that the money capital of the nations had shifted to that city. Figures were quoted to show that the United States is the wealthiest country on earth, that it produces more wealth and has more capital invested in industrial enterprises and railways, all paying good dividends, than any other country. From these premises it was argued that the natural and inevitable financial centre of the world was in New York. Poor old London would have to retire to the second or third place, for Paris had to come to her relief recently, while 'America' commanded both with her illimitable resources. Then the crash came and New York had to appeal to London for help. Paris would not respond to a like request, but willingly allowed London to draw all she wanted to save New York, and a flood of gold in unprecedented volume has been shipped across the sea. The Bank of England still remains the financial centre of the world, it having raised the rate from five to six and then to seven, percent, and New York, instead of controlling the situation, is controlled from London. But the fact of most importance is that there is no such thing as national financial independence. If this required proof the late disturbance supplied it conclusively. It also proved incidentally that much of the New York financing was ballooning, which Mr. Jacob Schiff declared more than a month ago was sure to end in disastrous collapse. The financial centre of the world remains, for the time being, where it was.

It is regarded as an axiom that this is an age of progress, at least in material things, and that all things that go to our material well-being are going from worse to better, through a process of rapid evolution. There seems to be an exception to this in the matter of ordinary friction matches, which have become more inconvenient, more troublesome and, while pluming themselves on their safety, more dangerous. They used to be in boxes from which in the darkest conditions one could not help knowing which end one had hold of. Now it is impossible to know, and one has to try first one end and then the other. In old times you could not by mistake open the box so as to empty it on the floor. Now you can hardly avoid doing so. Long ago a spent match was in no danger of being struck again as a living one. Now so many of them fizzle that this is constantly being done, as ugly streaks where a match should never have been struck loudly proclaim. But the worst feature of the change is the cutting of matches with no reference to the grain of the wood, which with the greater difficulty of ignition, supposed to be a safeguard, causes the heads of a great many matches to fall off and fall into cracks, into drawers, and over the stairs, where very few will pursue them, making the new form of matches far more dangerous than the old. A vivid illustration of the danger is given by our correspondent 'Citoyenne.'

Lord Mayors' shows have long been synonymous with incongruity and tawdriness if not monstrosity. One year indeed the show was stage-managed by Lord George Sanger ('Lord' being his Christian name), the great circus proprietor, and, as was to be expected, it differed little, if at all, from a circus parade. There were gaudy, gilded coaches, elephants, camels, a cavalcade of knights and fair ladies, and what not, all in the familiar way, and to the delight of the young and of sympathizing grown-ups. Although the most offensive against good taste, in some respects, that was the show in which the gorgeous coach of the Lord Mayor, and his almost equally gorgeous coachman and footmen, fitted best into the picture, for it takes a lot of garishness to equal them. During the past few years, however, the British public has been educated up to more artistic spectacles. There have been historical pageants, all most correct in period, as well as being picturesque and dramatic, in half a dozen of England's ancient cities, with the result that the old Lord Mayors' shows were felt to be now quite impossible. So this year Londoners were given a congruous show. There was a procession representing all the King Edwards, from Edward the Confessor—who reigned from 1042 to 1066—to King Edward VII., the peacemaker. Each cavalcade was arrayed in the costume of the period represented, and thus was educative, as well as being attractive in form and color. Some day, no doubt, Montreal will celebrate in great form the foundation of VilleMarie in 1642 by Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, as Quebec is to celebrate next year her tercentenary. If Montreal waits for her tercentenary before she celebrates, however, she will have to wait thirty-five years, and by that time some of us will not be greatly concerned. But, whenever the foundation of the city may be celebrated, it will be a fine chance for somebody to plan a perfect historical pageant and schew the monstrous and the vulgar.

LONG LIVE THE KING!

King Edward was sixty-six years old on Saturday. When Queen Victoria died on that memorable Tuesday of Jan. 22, 1901, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, there were those who were extreme pessimists enough to predict that it was the beginning of the end of the empire—which had been so loosely and yet so certainly knit with love and loyalty—and that it was the beginning of the end of a dynasty. Even some who were not extremely pessimistic, or the majority of them, were a little faint at heart for the future, as Queen Victoria had loomed so large, her personality was so benign, that her loss was as the loss of a second nature, and she left a void so vast that it seemed for a little while as if no one might fill it. All fears, however, were dispelled. King Edward soon proved that he was a worthy son of Albert the Good and Victoria the Great. He has been and is 'Every inch a King,' in the sense that the King's duty is to every subject, as well as every subject's duty being the King's, and that his name is a tower of strength to his people. He is so much a 'King of Good Fellows,' while losing no jot of the dignity that should hedge about a King, that all classes honor him and the workman loves him and proclaims him the 'greatest statesman of 'them all.' How different from Charles II., upon whose bedroom door the Earl of Rochester wrote, 'Here lies our 'Sovereign Lord the King, Whose word 'no man relies on. He never says a 'foolish thing, Nor ever does a wise one.' But the world has so moved that a King Charles II. would be impossible to-day. Every man and every nation knows that King Edward's word is his bond, and his whole Kingly career has been marked by the highest wisdom. He is a friend to the poor, a sympathizer with the afflicted, an indefatigable worker in every worthy cause, and in all this he is aided, if not inspired, by his most worthy consort, Queen Alexandra. But his greatest of all titles to the admiration of his time and of posterity is that of Peacemaker. Everywhere, all over the world, with the exception, perhaps, of Germany, he is hailed by that well-won name, and there are present hopes that Germany will soon join the happy family. The visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany to England is doubtless timed to effect that happy end. Long Live King Edward the Peacemaker!

RACE AND LABOR.

The French Government has received reports on the labor conditions in the French colonies to the effect that French emigrants of the labor class have no chance in them, owing to the two facts that the climates are not suited to Frenchmen, and that Asiatics work for remuneration which white men could not accept. The climatic limitation can be exaggerated. The European who carries with him to the tropics a luxurious and unsuitable diet, and who adds to that the vices which are said to rule east of Suez, has indeed a poor chance. If he even carries his strenuousness to lands where the natives take it easy, he may perhaps suffer. But the stamina of the Englishman has in many countries resisted what natives have succumbed to, and as he leaves off alcohol and other injuries, his superiority increases. Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice is eloquent on the astonishing ease with which the British soldier becomes inured to the most trying changes of climate. In every part of the earth they have campaigned, and everywhere they have displayed an adaptability truly marvellous. While this may be attributed to robust racial qualities, it is also complimentary to the conduct of the troops and to the sanitary and medical care taken of them. Men to be good campaigners must be careful of their health and practise the virtues which assure physical strength and alertness. A good soldier in these days must be a good man. The white man can learn to live in most places. The Boers live on the confines of the tropics, and no one questions their soundness of health or virility.

But granting that there are wide and productive zones of the world in which the white race is not at home, and that the yellow man can live and thrive everywhere, while the white man is practically limited to the temperate zone; what then? Now that the world is rapidly growing smaller, and that the interchange of population and commodities is becoming easy and universal, what is the white man to do? He can circumscribe himself and his commodities and build walls to shut the barbarians out, as, in a literal sense, the Chinese once did, since which they have degenerated. But that would be choosing the little world of his own country for himself, and leaving the big world to the stranger, who will learn to undersell him in all countries but his own. He would need to be making ever higher barriers to keep out the ever-rising tide. He would more and more be limited to his own little markets, or, in other words, the white nations would need to live by sucking their own thumbs. The white man would be in a miserably defensive attitude, very different from his attitude hitherto of master of everything. The idea of regulating the habitat of races has not worked well so far. Races that can be held in subjection punish their rulers by their vices. We are no doubt at the beginning of considerable migrations, but that the Asiatic migration is liable to take the cataclysmic form, the vision of which has given British Columbia and her demagogues a nightmare, we do not believe. People go where there is demand for them, and when the demand ceases the current stops. The moment we cease to have use for them they will cease coming. People do not go where they canont make a living.

If Europeans are at a climatic disadvantage in the tropics, so are the races of the tropics in Canada. These are therefore not in the problem. The question is as to the Chinese and Japanese who can live in Canada. With regard to these there are two things to say: The wealth of a country is produced by the labor of that country—the more labor the more wealth. Every man produces more wealth than he costs. It is not true that these strangers do, or that they can, carry away the wealth they make. If Italian navvies live ten years in Canada and then go home they cannot carry away the railways they have built. We are the richer by these. We do not pay them what they are not worth, and they can only carry home a fraction of what is paid them. Meantime our country has grown apace under their active hands. The first thing to be said then is that this Canada of ours will get on far faster with them than without them, and the other thing is that should they turn to the peopling of other countries their competition there will do us as a country harm while their activity here would have done us good.

But what is the good to me, says the working man, of the country getting on fast and growing rich if I am still poor? Why should I be working at wretched wages to make Carnegie and Rockefeller rich? That is the first aspect of the question; but the laws which govern society are not quite so unequal as that. Rich men may use their great genius to find means of spending their wealth on themselves, but they cannot waste much of it in that way. They cannot eat more or wear more clothes than the working man. Having food and raiment, they both have all they can use. Mr. Morgan can buy pictures and other precious things, but he cannot look at them more than the working man in any big city can. To have to devote himself to these is a questionable fortune for the rich man. They are, however, only a by-play. For the most part his money must go back into industry. Without it the wheels of industry would not turn. It must go to furnishing the means of subsistence to millions and to harnessing the world's powers in beneficent service, making every man's lot better. We are at present learning very painfully where the world would be if there was no capital to carry on its affairs. When the world's capital is exhausted the expansion ceases, and then the wheels that were running stand still. If the white workman is better than the yellow one he will inevitably get paid in proportion. The boasted superiority of the white race, if it is real, will place the white man on top everywhere. If it is not real, the task set us here in Canada is to make it real by giving the white man a better equipment, mental, moral and physical, for his life work. Some of these rich men, instead of putting their money back into industry, have thought it a better investment to put it into educational machinery for the better equipment of the race.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TRIUMPH.

One can fancy Mr. Turgeon carolling just no win the spirit of the lines of the Marquis of Montrose: 'He either fears his 'fate too much, Or his deserts are small, 'That dares not put it to the touch, To 'gain or lose it all.' He was bound for his own reputation's sake to get a jury of his countrymen to pronounce upon the charges made against him by Mr. Asselin, but having emerged from that test triumphantly he was not bound to invoke another. Yet he challenged his chief detractor to single combat on the tented field, and has, for the time being, placed him hors de combat. Men will accept the conclusion that Mr. Turgeon's courage was impelled by conscious rectitude, and will join in the congratulations his victory claims. Not only his own fortunes, but the fortunes of the Gouin administration as well, hung upon the result of the decision of the electors of Bellechasse. If he had been defeated by Mr. Bourassa, it meant the beginning of the end of the Gouin régime. Mr. Gouin believed in Mr. Turgeon's perfect honesty and his statesmanship, and in his ability to clean his shield of the l'Epine stain, and so far all goes to prove that he was eminently justified.

We do not forget that Mr. Turgeon has challenged and insisted on still another ordeal as test of his freedom from reproach—the investigation of a royal commission. The results of this he does not seem to fear. The victory of Messrs. Turgeon, Devlin and Taschereau would be a calamity to the province if it led even to the minimizing of admitted faults in the administration of one at least of the departments. Where is Mr. 'No Head?' There can be no doubt that the property of the province has been sacrificed in not a few instances. It may have been, as Mr. Prevost has claimed, only because of lack of administrative ability and lack of knowledge of the real value of the properties sold or leased. However that may be, there must be no more giving away of the people's assets to a favored few. Mr. Gouin has had his warning. He has passed through a wearying, worrying time. To-day he may congratulate himself, and we believe he will so act that he can congratulate himself to-morrow. As for Mr. Bourassa, we are told that he takes his defeat cheerily. That will not surprise those who know him. He has a way of making the best of every contretemps. For the moment his light is out; but be sure that Mr. Bourassa is not out of matches. They were real evils that he attacked, and let us hope vanquished, whoever was responsible for them, and although he may not always have been discreet in his judgment, he deserves credit for his good work.

Mr. Bourassa made his appeal to the people under the banner of the Church and as a race champion, and they have given him his reply—a significant one, considering where it comes from. It had been thought that though these pleas were dead in the cities, they still ruled in the rural communities. The Liberals had the militant force of the Church against them in 1896, but won all over the province, and now once again the Castor banner, waved lovingly over Mr. Bourassa, has failed to inspire. The fact is that the French-Canadians are becoming nationalists in the larger sense of counting all Canada their country and all its people alike Canadians. They do not propose to vote as a race, or as a church, but as Canadians, upon issues of common interest. When appealed to on narrower lines they shrug their shoulders and smile, and end by voting for the man who best represents their views, whether he speaks French or English, whether Catholic or Protestant. A strong appeal was made in Nicolet against Mr. Devlin as an Irishman, but he got a sweeping majority in a constituency almost purely French. These are wholesome signs, for appeals to race and class can be used, though not in this case, to cover selfish designs; and whole nations can be corrupted in the name of patriotism

NO RAILWAY STRIKE.

There are six hundred thousand railway men in Great Britain and of these a hundred thousand belong to the Amalgamated Society, which recently voted in favor of a strike. The forty thousand members of six other organizations of railway men were in sympathy with the Amalgamated, as was to be expected. The crucial point was the

recognition of the union. That is what has attracted more attention than the small increase of pay asked for, the prohibition of long hours and a better grading of employment. That is what Mr. Lloyd-George, the President of the Board of Trade, who represented the government in a final conference with the railway companies, found the most difficult proposition. That he has solved it by getting both sides to make concessions is a big feather in his cap. It is all very well for a company here and there to make terms with a union on the basis of rates established by competition elsewhere, but if the whole railway system should have to deal with a national union as a whole, the union would be in a position of absolute dictation. The only reply of industries thus dictated to, is, when business becomes unprofitable, to close their doors. Railways cannot do this, but when dividends on honestly invested money cease or run low it means calamity in a country where stocks are held, not by manipulators, but by countless small holders who depend upon the interest from them for a living.

The financial situation gave backbone to the companies in resisting the men's demands. The British railways are capitalized at $6,430,000,000 which is less than half of the United States total, but four times more when the mileage is compared. In the first place the railways were expensively built, and renewals are being added to capital, according to Mr. P. W. Wilson, M.P., at the rate of $75,000,000 a year. At the same time, receipts are only increasing at the rate of two percent, and the dividend rate is steadily falling on a capital of three hundred thousand dollars a mile. In the United States, much of the stock is held for control, in view of prospects undeveloped, but in England it is held solely for investment and dividends are demanded. Dividends, however, have been falling because the invested capital has increased faster than business, and it is confessed that on many of the lines—notoriously the London, Chatham & Dover and the Southeastern—the management is unprogressive. Improvement is delayed and the demands of the laboring men have been contemptuously unheeded for years, while directors and their favorites have been pocketing the fattest of emoluments. It was an intolerable situation that could not have lasted much longer, whatever had been the result of this dispute. Eleven of the leading companies and the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants have now, however, agreed to a Board of Conciliation, composed equally of directors and employees, where complaints can be ventilated, and where disputes are likely to be settled. Failing a settlement by the Board of Conciliation, an appeal is to be made to arbitration. The agreement is to last for six years and is terminable at the end of that time by a year's notice. It appears to be a reasonable arrangement. The railway employees are now recognized as having a right to a say in the conditions of their service, as they never were in England before, except in the case of two of the companies. Indeed, the threat to strike and to demand general recognition of the union was more the result possibly of resentment at serflike conditions of service than of a determination to get shorter hours and better pay. However that may be, the directors and their servants will now have opportunities to settle their differences on equal terms, and such opportunities should be mutually beneficial. The settlement, however, must be followed by economic and other reforms on the part of the companies. They are imperative.

THE PANIC AND ITS CAUSES.

Public confidence in the honesty and security of banks and trust companies in the United States must have been badly shaken when, as reported from several cities, depositors have preferred placing their money and securities in safe deposit vaults to re-depositing it in the banks. In San Francisco alone, ten million dollars are reported to be thus withdrawn from use and circulation, bearing no interest, at a time when the demand for capital is most pressing, both for the needs of business and for moving the crops, and when the rewards offered to it are in consequence at the highest. This profitless hoarding has not only the effect of reducing the capital available for the country's business, but also of secluding a good deal of the carefully restricted amount of currency. Many plans have been proposed to give increased elasticity to the circulation, and necessity will probably compel the adoption of some one of them. The chief thing to be done, however, is to restore public confidence. This can only be done by convincing depositors of the honesty of bankers and managers of trust companies. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is praised for having performed a great public service in this direction, but, as Mr. George J. Gould has pointed out, the financial situation has been made more difficult by the awful scare in Europe over the slump in American securities. Investors on the other side of the Atlantic, he says, are nervous and terrified, and he blames the huge fine imposed on the Standard Oil Company by Judge Landis as one of the principal causes for this feeling. This may be true or not. It is certain that a source of much of the trouble lies in the gigantic fraudulent methods exposed in recent financial revelations, though too little account is taken of the fact that all the available capital has been absorbed by ever-expanding enterprises. People will recover from the scare, no doubt, in time, but public confidence can only be permanently restored by a return and strict adherence to the old approved conservative methods of finance. The business of the country, the industrial situation and the productive returns all show perfectly sound conditions. Speculative financiers are the people who must mend their ways. The Standard Oil company broke the law by practically coercing the railway companies to give it lower freight rates than its rivals, a practice the law of the United States distinctly forbids; Mr. Harriman got control of railways in the most piratical manner, he watered stocks by the ocean load, and manipulated them without any conscience for the benefit of himself and a group of millionnaires who supported him, and to the detriment of the honest investor. Mr. Heinze and 'those fellows,' as his confederates and fellow-speculators have been called, got control of the stocks of some of the largest banks and trust companies of New York, put in their own creatures as directors, and then used the deposits of the public, not legitimately as loans for the carrying on of the general business of the country, but illegitimately to finance their own wild speculations. The Bankers' Clearing House of New York discovered this orgy, and put a stop to it by refusing to help such institutions when they needed it, because of the general stringency of capital, unless and until they got rid of their shady 'high financiers.' This they did, but not before the public got an inkling of the state of affairs and rushed in a panic to get their money and 'put it in a stocking.' Now, however, that the few offending banks and the trust companies are running on conservative lines, the public should soon regain its confidence. One result of the panic must be that the trust companies will have to increase their reserves to the same ratio as those required of the banks proper, and be subject to the same clearing house rules and regulations.

AN EXPERT ON TRAIN DERAILMENT.

Mr. T. H. Brigg, an engineer of eminence, has a notable theory in connection with the recent Shrewsbury railway horror. The theory is all the more interesting because the recent catastrophes at Salisbury, Shrewsbury, and Grantham, in England, and that at Bronx Park, New York, were all due to derailment of trains on curves. These are types of disasters which have become common precisely as the old short type of railway trains, with short coaches loosely coupled, have given place to coaches sixty feet long, closely coupled, with buffers of eliptical face and great solidity. Mr. Brigg says it is commonly supposed, though the supposition is incorrect, that the only force operating to produce these catastrophes has been the centrifugal force set up by running a heavy train round a curve at high speed. What that force may be is a mere mathematical problem which can be worked out with certainty provided the radius of the curve, weight and construction of vehicles, and speed be known or assumed The contention of Mr. Brigg is that in the derailments at Salisbury, Grantham and Bronx Park, at least, and perhaps at Shrewsbury, the mere centrifugal force was altogether inadequate to account for such derailments, had it been the only force at work. He explains that the old style of railway coach had four or six wheels and a rigid, or nearly rigid, wheel base. When it became necessary to lengthen coaches, the rigid wheel base was abandoned for the double bogie, a four-wheel or six-wheel truck at either end of the coach, each with a short wheel base and free to follow the curve of the rails. But although this gives great flexibility to the train in going round a curve, the long bodies of the coaches are all the time rigid, and a train of such long coaches standing on a curve, will present the appearance of a number of straight lines meeting one another at angles more or less acute, according to the sharpness of the curve of the line. Further, the observer will remark that the buffers on the inside of the curve are all tightly compressed, while those on the outside may possibly not touch each other. Mr. Brigg says that although a catastrophe such as that at Shrewsbury takes place in a very short space of time there is nevertheless a regular order and sequence of events.

First, the driver, finding or fearing something wrong, opens the vacuum brake. The first wheels to be retarded are those of the engine and tender, and they are not only the first in time, but they are more powerfully retarded. And although in rapid sequence every pair of wheels in the train is braked, the tendency is for the train to 'crowd,' as railwaymen say. The rear coaches do not hang back, but push forward on to the coaches in front. When this happens on a straight road the buffers on both sides of the train are alike compressed, but when the train is on a sharp curve the buffers on the inner side only are compressed. Now the buffers are rigidly fixed to the body frame of the coach, they are held in alignment with the sixty-foot frame, which consequently becomes an enormously long and powerful lever, exerting an irresistible force upon the inner buffer of the coach next in front, and that force is directed entirely to the forcing of the coach off the rails towards the outside of the curve, the fulcrum of the lever being the pivot upon which the front bogie turns.

Mr. Brigg contends that if at Salisbury, Grantham and New York the brakes had not been applied, there is every probability that the trains would have rounded the curves in safety. He points out that in the days of the old four-wheel fifteen or twenty feet coaches, trains ran at as high speeds as they do now, and on all curves the outer rail is invariably raised to overcome the action of the centrifugal force. 'It may be,' comments the 'Yorkshire Daily Observer,' 'though this has 'not been proved, that the centre of gravity of the modern coach is higher than 'it used to be. In the case of the locomotive it is almost certainly true; but 'the roadbed is so much better than it 'used to be that the modern train, on 'the whole, is much less liable to derail 'ment.' However that may be, there is no doubt that Mr. Brigg makes an important and interesting point, so important indeed as to compel investigation by the authorities and railway engineers.

THE BAD OLD TIMES.

It seems necessary to remind ourselves from time to time by the reading of past history that the world really is reaching out to a better goal, is really getting better, or we should be inclined sometimes to doubt and deny it. There was much in the past that was desirable for fortune's favored few, and no one can deny its general picturesqueness, when the sordid and the cruel is eliminated or left out altogether by the romancer and by the historian to whom history is concerned only with Kings and Courts and the notable of the earth. But if we read contemporary records and discover the true social conditions of the masses, to which most probably we should have belonged, we shudder, and give thanks and praise to those great heroes of succeeding times who fought the battle of liberty and humanity, and without whose wisdom and self-sacrifice we should not have been uplifted. A writer in the 'Weekly Sun,' who recalls some of the conditions in old-time Canada, inspires in us such thought. He recalls in relation to our progress that, in 1828, the postal service of Canada was managed by the postmaster general of Great Britain; that the postage on a letter from Canada to England was from five shillings to seven shillings and sixpence, or from sixty to ninety times as much as to-day; and that proportionate rates were charged according to distance for letters carried from one point to another in Canada. General social conditions were in keeping with the state of the postal service, and we read that in Toronto, which then had a population of only two thousand, there were sixty taverns, or one to every thirty-three persons. At that same date or thereabouts, in an underground cell in the Toronto jail, three female lunatics were herded together, and the stench from their cell was complained of by the prisoners in the cells above. The good old times! Faugh! The prisoners above are said to have been hardly better off than those underground, their bedclothing in some cases not having been washed for six months. The times were illiberal and oppressive too, politically and socially, as was the fashion then. They had not been taught any better. For instance, by a British statute passed in 1790, aliens were required to wait seven years after their arrival for naturalization, and, even after that, besides taking the oath of allegiance, it was necessary for them to partake of the Lord's Supper, according to the usages of the Protestant Church. Yet Great Britain, then as now, was in the van of liberty-loving countries, as Liberty was understood in the early years of the nineteenth century. The cases quoted here are only one or two of the many that might be cited to show how great are the privileges and advantages of those who live to-day in comparison with any yesterday.

THE PLUCKING OF THE GOOSE.

A conference, the proceedings of which should be extensively published and carefully studied by all who pay taxes, will assemble at Columbus, Ohio, on the twelfth of this month, and continue in session to the end of the week. The object of the conference is to consider and discuss the question of taxation in all its bearings, with a view to ascertaining what is the most just, equitable and scientific method for taxing property in its various forms. Every state in the Union will be represented by delegates appointed by the governors, and several of the Canadian provinces will send delegates. Leading universities will be represented by professors of economics. It is expected that full and free discussion will be of great educative value to the public concerning the theory and practice of taxation, subjects on which, though they have an intimate and immediate interest for everybody, the haziest notions prevail in the popular mind. It is also intended to form a permanent National Tax Association, to meet annually in order to review methods of taxation, as these are applied by the nation, the states and the municipalities, and to suggest reforms. The programme prepared for the conference includes every branch of the subject, and, as all are surrounded with practical difficulties and theoretical niceties, it will be a notable achievement indeed should a clear and definite exposition of correct principles result from the discussion.

The literature of taxation is of vast volume, and includes the history of all the struggles ever waged for the establishment of constitutional government, as well as that of political systems, parties and revolutions. Out of these conflicts has been evolved the principle that, whenever the produce of a tax is used otherwise than in the service of those who pay it, the tax is unjust. The fundamental British constitutional doctrine is that no tax can be levied save by the consent of the representatives of the people who have to pay it. Upon this principle the thirteen colonies revolted. But in the United States, as previously in England, and later in the colonies, it has been found that the least afflictive taxes may be the most dangerous. This fact has been lost sight of by the people who, when they do not feel the imposition directly, submit to it lightly. Taxing powers have, therefore, always sought indirect methods of taxation. But while these methods procure an easier revenue, they are inimical to popular freedom and sources of corruption. On this continent, since public franchises have grown to enormous proportions and the limited liability system has been actually perverted into schemes of excessive indirect taxation for the benefit of private stockholders, a peculiar and most important feature of the subject the Columbus Conference will be called upon to consider is presented. The evils which have developed in freedom in the modern state are nearly all directly traceable to the false and specious notion that taxation can be made the means for increasing national wealth. What does it matter to him whose earnings are depleted that government has a big surplus and the great corporations pay handsome dividends? How to make taxation productive in any case is a vast and complicated question. Turgot, the famous French financier, described it as the art of plucking the goose without making it hiss. The Columbus Conference shows that the goose has begun to hiss, and objects to shedding its feathers except for its own benefit.

AN IMPERIAL DISTRESS.

No continental European sovereign better deserves the encomium of having led a blameless private life than the German Emperor. To one of his proud and sensitive nature the revelations made in the recent libel suit brought by a member of his court, bearing the illustrious name of Von Moltke, against the editor of the 'Zukunft,' must be extremely painful. In his relations with his courtiers the Emperor has always observed the rule gentlemen are guided by, never to suspect them of dishonorable conduct and, when such is charged, to accept their denial on honor as a sufficient rebuttal. When Herr Harden's paper made charges of the most repulsive immorality against Count von Moltke, that officer summoned by the Emperor, gave his word of honor that they were false. This did not clear him in the eyes of the public, however, and he had to institute a suit for libel. In the proceedings which followed the editor was acquitted and the evidence of unspeakable moral leprosy existing among members of the Emperor's intimate entourage scandalized the world, for reports of the trial were published in full in all the papers eager for sensation at home and abroad. What must have been almost as humiliating to the Emperor as these revelations was the discovery that the vile men he had admitted to his friendship and confidence had boasted that none could approach him except by their favor. To be made appear as a tool in the hands of a set of rascals must be exasperating to one of his imperious temperament. But a discerning world will not only believe him above reproach, but sympathize with him as a high-minded man who was deceived, as such men often are, by the false and designing. The only blame that attaches to him, more galling to many than being found morally culpable, is that of lack of discernment in believing courtiers to be actuated by perfect principles of honor. It is rather to his credit that he never suspected the private life of his courtiers. Now that the knowledge has come to him, as it came to the public, in a blazing glare of infamy, the thought that he had been influenced by such unworthy persons will have the added sting of publicity. He can, however, solace his mind with the assurance that fair minded people will blame the system, not the man. Contempt for the common people is part of the mental make up of the Prussian aristocracy, fostered by the arrogance of militarism. Along with it goes a cynical disregard for bourgeois virtues, natural enough, perhaps, to those who believe in government of the many, by and for the few great ones of the nation. In the fact that the class which rules lives upon the labor and thrift of the masses—without making due return, lies the source of aristocratic immorality. If the Emperor who told his soldiers that they must be prepared to shoot down their fathers and brothers at his simple command learns from these revelations that aristocracy is not nobility, and that mere station is not divine right, a humiliating episode will not be without good results.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

One of the signs of the times to be considered without exaggeration or panic is the comparative decline in employment both on this continent and in Europe. The monthly memorandum of the British Board of Trade shows that employment in September was on the whole less than in August, especially in the shipbuilding, engineering, building and furnishing trades, while the coal mining and tin plate trades continue brisk. Of the 273 trade unions, with a total membership of 631,241, making returns, 28,914, or 4.6 percent were reported as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4 percent at the end of August, 1907, and 3.8 percent at the end of September, 1906. In the United States we have read within the last week or two of some plants closing down entirely and of many workmen being thrown out of employment. This is not due to the failure of demand, which was never more pressing, but to the fact that most businesses —some much more than others—are carried on with borrowed capital and that at present there is no available capital to borrow, all having been absorbed. Other causes to which it has been ascribed, such as the financial panic and the disciplining of banks, are all subsidiary to this. In Canada, our banking system is much more elastic than that of the United States, and although our people have felt the pinch of tight money to some extent, we have escaped entirely from panic. For that we may largely thank our bankers. The difficulty of carrying on business has also been added to by the imperative and dislocating demands of labor. So long as prosperity is high these demands will be conceded, and will be renewed. but when the evil day comes, in whatever form, there has to be a rearrangement. As Professor Goldwin Smith says, 'thrice blessed would 'he be who could hit on a mode 'of improving the relation between 'employer and employed and making it in some measure at least a partnership, instead of this war pregnant 'with evil consequences to the common-'wealth as well as to the shop. . . . 'It must be in the employer's interest 'as a rule to concede as much as he can, 'to keep the same men, and if possible 'attach them to his service. Unhappily, 'it is not with the men alone that the 'employer has to deal. He has to deal 'with the agitator, between whom and 'himself there is no sort of tie, and who 'is apt to be thinking of his own ascendency and playing his own game.'

THE LANGUAGE BAR.

There is a great tendency in our day to 'get together.' We may yet expect to see the lines which divide nations disappear. That is, we might, if we could live long enough. The great force against this tendency is the contrary principle of racialism, which has asserted itself in the century of freedom as it never could do before, and which tends to separation. The stronghold of race is language. We have on the one hand the extraordinary expansion of the English language in the last hundred years, and the invention of languages designed to combat that leadership. On the other hand, there is not a nation having a speech and a literature of its own, but is striving to preserve it against conquering languages. The native party in Egypt has given the latest instance of this form of nationalism by demanding that modern science be taught in the schools from Arabic text books. It seems reasonable that the youth of a country should be taught in their own language. Such is the course pursued to a certain extent in the college at Khartoum, the only place where a systematic attempt is made to impart a knowledge of modern learning in the language which at one time had a monopoly of scientific knowledge, and from which we derive many of our oldest scientific terms. Science has, however, outgrown the speech in which it is cradled. The difficulty is primary in the nature and construction, not only of Arabic, but of all Semitic languages written in symbols from right to left. Teachers of Hebrew have found the task of adapating that language to modern modes of thought and western scientific ideas, for which it has no corresponding terminology, so difficult that several Yeshebas, or schools of Hebrew learning, in Russia have been closed. At first the teachers in these schools forbade the study of modern science, and even the reading of newspapers or periodicals in vulgar languages. Then the students left them and they had to close. Arabic, Coptic, and other Semitic languages are even more impervious to innovation, and the idea of creating text books on science in Arabic, which would serve the comprehension of Egyptian pupils and at the same time be scientifically precise, seems extremely difficult. As modern Hebraists have boldly adopted modern terms where no synonym existed in Hebrew, so might the writers of Arabic text books, but the result would not be Arabic, except in the form of the lettering. In nothing is the line between Orient and Occident more clearly defined than in languages. Written in opposite directions, there is the like quarrel in their whole structure. The pronunciation in Arabic, for instance, of western terms is as difficult as the ideas expressed are foreign to the Arab mind. All this goes to show that if primitive people are to be taught to advance on lines of modern progress they must largely adopt the language as well as the idea of the younger civilization. The new wine of modern science cannot be put in the old bottles of Orientalism. In another generation, perhaps, the contact of western ideas will have the effect of moderating the stubbornness of Arabic-Egyptian nationalism by the processes of necessity, for the number of natives thirsting for knowledge and anxious for success in life is sure to increase far out of proportion to those whom the reactionaries would be able to keep in a state of stagnation.

ALLEGE BROKEN CONTRACT.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 6.—Two of the men imported from Scotland some time ago to work in the machine shops of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, are suing that industry for damages occasioned them from alleged dismissal. The men, it is said, are under an agreement with the steel company in the matter of employment. This agreement, which they signed before leaving Scotland, provided that they should be continuously employed for the period of eighteen months under certain conditions. Out of the ten men parties to this agreement who have recently been discharged, two have remained in Sydney to institute legal proceedings.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Clearing House Work in New York—Influence in Panics—New York 'Tribune.'
The Tariff and 'Other Causes'—Springfield 'Republican.'
The Railway Crisis in Great Britain—The 'Spectator,' London.
British Rule in India—Speech by Mr. Morley—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Lord Rosebery on the Upper House—The 'Morning Post,' London.
The Peace Conference—What it Has Achieved, and What it Promises—Harold Spender, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Russia After the Second Dissolution—Bernard Pares, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The New 'Industrious Apprentice'—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Illustrated London News.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

A Vanishing Art—George Cecil, in the 'Academy,' London.
Verrocchio—'Saturday Review,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Bracken Song—May Doney, in the 'Westminster 'Gazette.'
'The Storm of Time'—By Ralph Waldo Emerson.
The Sea—By F. O'Neill Gallagher, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Storm—By Olive Douglas, in the 'Academy,' London.
Autumn and the Poets—Annie Nathan Meyer, in the New York 'Evening Post.'
Vanished Children—'The Nation,' London.
Queen Victoria's Letters—Views on Political and Social Events—'Morning Post,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

British Association—Section H.—Anthropology—Professor Petrie on Recent Discoveries in Egypt—The 'Times,' London.
Arithmetic in the High School Commercial Course—Springfield 'Republican.'
The Oldest Bank in the World—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
The Cooper-Hewett Discovery—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
The Church Cough—'British Medical 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 Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

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

DR. WORKMAN'S DISMISSAL.

(Mr. Thomas informs us that a draft of this letter was submitted to six representative ministers of the Methodist Church, three of whom are chairmen of districts, and that they thought its publication to be 'desirable.')

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your report of the action taken by the governors of Wesleyan College intimated that much controversy is expected. From the chorus of angry protests which have come to me as president of the old students organization in the Montreal Conference, I am lad to share that view. But before hot words may we have calm thought. Is a little light permissible?

The information on which report was based is apparently official in its origin. Yet I confidently affirm that your informant, through the press, misleads the public by the suppression of vital facts.

First, no grosser misrepresentation of fact is possible than that involved in the statement that Dr. Workman's resignation was asked for. A proposal to allow him opportunity to resign was rejected. His engagement was summarily and peremptorily terminated.

Second, the report suggests simply a theological problem. This is notoriously inaccurate. The original manifesto of Principal Shaw gave more space to other complaints. Administrative difficulties figured, especially complaints of difficulties between different departments in the college. It is important to remember this before one raises the red flag of theological passion.

There is just enough truth in this talk of theological heresy to give it currency. But the law of the Methodist Church peremptorily demands that any one minister knowing of another teaching false doctrine shall lay a charge and bring on a trial. Can it be imagined that such an astute church lawyer as Dr. Shaw would knowingly allow false doctrine to be taught and yet fail to lay a charge? Differences of view there doubtless were, but even up till the present there has been no attempt on the part of any one of the college authorities to assert or to show before a competent court that false doctrine was taught.

Dr. Shaw's manifesto referred in most emphatic terms to his original unwillingness to have Dr. Workman for a colleague, and definitely suggested his removal otherwise than on heresy charges. These statements can be proved by sworn documentary evidence.

The board of governors, in my judgment, adopted the wisest, fairest course which they, constituted as they were and confronted by the situation which faced them, were capable of adopting.

What are the facts? For almost fifteen years there has been an unhappy relation between the successive professors of Hebrew and the professor of New Testament. The poor college has had hard luck. Professor Walter Patton devoted years to post-graduate work in Germany, but the conditions which he found on his return were such that he speedily resigned so as to end a painful situation. Then Dr. Maggs was brought from England to fill the place. Relations with Dr. Shaw again became most chronically unhappy. Dr. Elliott was added to the staff, and new students were attracted. He used lubricants freely, but while he relieved the situation, it remained too uncongenial to be attractive. Dr. Maggs also resigned. Any one familiar with the facts knows that no milder statements than these would be compatible with truth.

Meanwhile, Dr. Shaw's astute political sagacity won increasing recognition. The educational authorities of the city and the province required him in the chair. Every important church committee demanded him and with an unselfish spirit admired by all Dr. Shaw sought to discharge these functions. Indeed, so onerous and varied did his public tasks become that many of us long ago recognized that no man so burdened could keep in close touch with the problems emerging in his own special department, much less familiarize himself with those of others. If the church and state will overload a man he must do his best; and they must take the consequence.

And increasing years brought increasing experience of administration with diminishing opportunity for acquaintance with highly complex theological investigation. Just then Dr. Workman's appointment was proposed. In a large meeting of old students, of which I was chairman, a resolution was adopted, with one dissenting vote, endorsing the proposed appointment. No one spoke more strongly for it than Dr. Shaw. In clear cut terms he declared his conviction that 'the best interests of the college will be served by Dr. Workman's appointment.' But to appreciate this we must remember that Dr. Shaw expressed no personal approval of the choice. He bowed to the obvious trend, even though he distrusted it. So far did his generous self-abnegation go that when Dr. Workman, in his inaugural lecture, laid down the principles of his critical work, the principal gave a sweeping endorsation.

But even such generosity could not obviate the inevitable. Dr. Workman was appointed to lecture on the New Testament in English and his specific text was the Fourth Gospel. As a pure scholar, living in the heart of literary movements, he familiarized his students with the new aspects of the problem, presented by the wonderful research of the last quarter of a century. Meanwhile, in another room Dr. Shaw was lecturing on the same text in Greek, but from the view point inevitable to one immersed for two decades in administrative work. How was it possible for him to so critically examine modern researches as to be justified in abandoning the authors current in the middle of last century?

So we can understand Dr. Shaw's reporting to the governors complaints that Dr. Workman 'interfered' with the New Testament department. The complaint is true, save for the word. Dr. Workman had been appointed thus to assist in the Biblical studies, but his inspiring style and method made the students electric with questions. His trust in the students' power to think and to grow by struggle made them restless when in other rooms they were subjected to a régime based on other principles.

Again, Dr. Elliott had to keep the peace, and the position was painful enough at times. Then he also left. His having left two forces in conflict with no unifying influence. Two ideals of education and theological training based, the one on spiritual autonomy, the other on subjection to traditional authority, confronted each other. A clash was inevitable, unless as at Knox College, there were a high culture of comprehensive sympathy.

Divergence of view point seemed to be antagonism. The irritation became chronic. Rumors, true and untrue, did their work. Half-sentences were quoted and misquoted. Mutual distrust grew till every one could see that the situation could not continue. Meanwhile the enthusiasm generated by the engaging style of Dr. Workman, generously recognized by Dr. Shaw, made this predominance of his influence appear dangerous.

At length Dr. Shaw issued the manifesto which every one deplores. Another document was sent to Dr. Workman, which Dr. Workman has, with extreme generosity, concealed from every one but myself, and the scene which ensued made the future hopeless.

The governors had to do something. Dr. Workman did not, like his predecessors, Drs. Patton and Maggs, resign. Reconstruction of the faculty became a necessity. Church and state still claimed Dr. Shaw's high capacity for administering laws. Where should reconstruction begin? A proposal was made to the governors, whose aim was to gain a free hand by the resignation of all the staff. This drastic measure failed to get a majority of votes. A document was presented to the board setting out the sifted facts of Dr. Workman's utterances, so sifted that the saving context had often been thrown away. But the document taken uncritically did show a marked independence of expression on the part of Dr. Workman. He declined to use certain phrases because he preferred not to be bound by phrases not used in the Bible. He objected to other historical phrases as in his judgment out of accord with modern taste. This seemed, however, to the authors of the document to indicate a loose attachment to great truths. True, Dr. Workman affirmed in unmistakable terms that he loyally held those very articles of faith. But in view of these other obscure expressions, some insisted that clear declarations should be discounted.

Someone had to go. One man was for 'stand-pat.' The other was for unfettered investigation of facts by preachers as a preparation for preaching the same. Let me add that the authors of the document are, beyond all question, free from personal animus. Staggered as I am at their methods of literary criticism, their devotion to their conception of duty is as clear as possible.

The governors included twenty-nine men. A surgical operation was necessary on their institution. Where should the first incision be made? Ten said one thing; seven said another; twelve said nothing. Dr. Shaw had a vote. Dr. Workman had not. Owing to mathematical considerations the will of the ten prevailed. No one will regret more than those ten men that such a question should be determined by bare majorities, more especially when it is remembered that three of the best educated members of the board, who could not be present, wrote letters declaring themselves on the other side. So the first incision was made and Dr. Workman summarily ejected.

The rights of the students who had come this year to a college whose only scholar of international repute was announced to lecture this year, might have suggested some ethical considerations. But the urgency of preventing doubtful teaching prevailed. Perhaps it was a case of doing what seemed a little wrong to secure a great right. Perhaps it was, like Bonner's Smithfield fires, a yearning purpose to save men from themselves and their errors.

But enough has been said to show that personal considerations, incompatibilities of temperament, have been so interwoven with theological divergence as to render theological fury superfluous. Ethical criticism is another matter. The fact remains that neither Dr. Shaw nor any of the governors has referred to the only court competent to determine it the question whether Dr. Workman is out of harmony with the standards of the Church. They simply have the power to say that just now his work is not what they want.

When their whole scheme of reorganization is before us we shall doubtless see that the governors have scorned to seek a party victory, but have found a statesmanlike course. We need not fear that they will forget that the first requisite for college professors is scholarship. Their three last appointments, all made apart from Dr. Shaw's initiative, and in some cases against his wish, show their sound policy. It is for all friends of the Church and the college to support the board as it cautiously proceeds step by step, to equip the college with an adequate staff.

In closing, let me express my regret at the constant one-sidedness of all reports on this matter, handed out to the press from the official sources. The official sources are parties to the dispute, and their statements need supplementing.

ERNEST THOMAS.

Lachute, Oct. 26, 1907.

DR. SHAW'S SILENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Thursday there is a long and violent attack upon me by Dr. Workman. The public will not conclude from my continued silence the past six months under such frequent and provoking assaults, that I admit the statements thus made. It is a pity and an anomaly that a man's orthodoxy has to be defended by himself and his friends continually maligning some one else.

Dr. Workman is where he is to day, but slightly, if at all, through any action of mine. It is by the deliberate judgment of our College Board, after thorough examination by a committee of which I was not a member, and in the discussion of whose report I took very little part. I had nothing to do with the initiation of the inquiry, and after a motion was made for it, I gave, as principal, a brief privileged statement of fact, never desiring or intending that it should be made public, except that I felt in honor bound to inform Dr. Workman afterwards of what I said.

The committee of trial in the libel prosecution found that I had reason for believing the statements to the Board made by me to be true and that it was my duty to make them.

I agreed to two conciliatory items suggested at Conference. These items in no way tarnish my honor. Some think they enhance it. They certainly have not had the slightest relation to what our Board has since done. They could not have. As to a guarantee that the inquiry referred to should be dropped, such was never given by myself or any one else. It could not be, because neither I nor anyone else could assume to do such a thing. I did not object to the Conference asking for it if it wished, because the right of petition here is unlimited, but what occurred? The committee and Conference dropped the proposal to interfere with the action of the Board and so the inquiry went on, with what result? When the report of the committee was considered at length by the governors, the motion was made in all good faith that the matter now drop. That motion had no showing whatever, but two motions remained, one for Dr. Workman's dismissal in November, and the other in May. All voted for one or the other, but the first prevailed. I am sorry to have to state these things, and I am sorry for Dr. Workman's position. But from my representative position in church and state which I have unworthily occupied during the forty-four years of my ministry, it is certain that any damage done to my influence, however unjustly, will be a damage to our church. I am not responsible for Dr. Workman's errors, I am not responsible for his being brought to task for them; I am not responsible for the course pursued by the Board of Governors. I am not responsible for the action of dismissal, except as one governor out of twenty-nine, but I have tried through all provocations through which I have passed amid showers of reproachful terms now descending plentifully also upon the Board and its committee, I have tried to be calm and forgiving and silent.

WILLIAM I. SHAW.

JEWISH EVANGELIZATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews held its annual meeting in the city last week. This society, which has its headquarters in London, England, is one of a number of societies which sprang into existence during the great revival of religious zeal in the last century, and all of which had for their object the betterment and enlightenment of one or other of all sorts and conditions of men in the family of mankind. Whatever may be thought of the methods set on foot, and, of course, some may be criticised, there cannot be a doubt that these societies were all inspired by a general principle of benevolence and goodwill. Some of them aimed at the betterment of the down-trodden, and the poor, in which work was included the final abolition of slavery in the British dominions. Some of them took a wider outlook and aimed at the spreading of Christianity amongst heathen and Mohammedan nations. Others had their sphere in the spiritual enlightenment and reformation of the godless multitudes at home. And one of them devoted special attention to the translation and circulation of the Scriptures, both of the Old and New Testaments, amongst all the languages and peoples of the world.

All these societies and operations were founded by men who were convinced that practical Christianity was the grand panacea and certain cure for the sins and sorrows of the world. They knew that men required, not only good government and a good code of morals, but salvation from sin, and power to live righteously and godly in this present evil world. They knew, also, and this by practical experience, (for experience had abundantly demonstrated it) that the Gospel of Jesus Christ was the power of God unto salvation. Not merely, be it observed, as a mere theoretical system of religion, but as a divine power in the world, for the uplifting of men, when fully believed and carried out. And this, not in spiritual things only, but in temporal and social matters. For, of this also, they had abundant experience, which experience has been continued to this day.

Now, it cannot be wondered at, that, considering the wide scope of ideas, and aims of the earnest-minded men of a former generation, that their thoughts should embrace the multitude of Jewish people throughout the world, with whom Christian people have so much in common. They knew that the Jewish Scriptures—that is, the Books of the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms—are read in Christian churches all over the world, every Sabbath day, and are the subject of devout meditation by Christians in private. Also, they know that Jesus Christ is described in the first sentence of the New Testament is the Son of David, the Son of Abraham, and that he appealed to the Scriptures of the Old Testament for testimony concerning himself: First, that he was the Son of David, who spoke of him as the Son of God, sitting at God's right hand, to whom all the world was given as an inheritance; also that he was constituted forever a High Priest after the order of Melchizedek—that is, a Priestly King, both of righteousness and peace.

In these Scriptures they read that in the seed of Abraham all nations of the earth are to be blessed, and they see in Jesus Christ the person who fulfils this great ideal; who also was the peace-giver spoken of by Jacob, to whom the nations would gather; also the prophet, spoken of by Moses, who would be one of ourselves, yet sent from God; also, the personage foretold by the prophet Isaiah, who would suffer for the sins of the people, and afterwards enter into glory. Finally, they could not but see in Jesus of Nazareth the Son of Man, the personage revealed by the prophet Daniel, as coming to the Ancient of Days, and having a kingdom and glory and power committed unto him forever.

Christians are aware that a different interpretation has been put upon these prophecies by those who reject Jesus as the Messiah, but they are convinced that the only rational meaning of all these sayings, especially when considered cumulatively, is that Jesus Christ was really the Son of God, and the Saviour of the world, and that the great Jewish prophet, John the Baptist (in whom all his generation believed), spoke truly when he pointed Jesus out as the Lamb of God who beareth away the sins of the world.

Now, in the light of all these things, how can disciples of Christ forbear to heartily accept and carry out the word of their Master, when he declared, after his resurrection, and after expounding these Scriptures concerning himself, that Thus it is written, and that Repentance and Remission of sins should be preached among all nations, Beginning at Jerusalem. The Jew, therefore, is fully embraced in the compass of the Gospel, which is to the Jew first and also to the Greek, for both equally need salvation.

Christians, so-called, in former times, have scandalously failed in their duty towards the ancient people of God, and some have treated them infamously. But these were Christians only so-called. They were no more Christians in reality than Hindoos. But in these times a different spirit has come over Protestant Christians, at any rate, and their hearts' desire and prayer to God, with their great Apostle Paul, is that Israel may be saved.

A CHRISTIAN LAYMAN.

Nov. 1, 1907.

Sir,—In answer to the letters of Mr. Gilden and Mr. Cohen in the 'Witness' of Oct. 12, I dare to say that both gentlemen used words without knowing their meanings. Church baptism is not the same as conversion, and persuasion is not the same as faith. I, the undersigned, am a Jew by birth and not by persuasion, neither a 'renegade' by persuasion, but convicted of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Messiah of the Jews, the Saviour of mankind, and this I am because Jehovah, the God of my forefathers Abraham, Issac and Jacob, has, in his grace, proved unto me that there is no other way to him but by Jesus Christ.

You say: 'I from personal observation in the London Ghetto, can prove that 'the Jews who become renegades only do it for the monetary advantages.' Sir, I ask you kindly to answer me straight: 'Did you really 'observe' every single Jewish-Christian at London? Are there Jews only in Russia? And are only Russian Jews followers of Christ? Can you really prove that every one of the 'renegades' had bartered his soul? and this for the sake of filthy lucre? And, on the other hand, are all Jews of 'Jewish persuasion' tolerant towards renegades and missionaries? Can you say you have attended every single one of the public meetings? Do all the Jews of Jewish persuasion, feel (like Mr. Cohen), sorry for Jesus? Or is not all this only limited to those many or few you had a chance to see? Are there not black sheep among your Jews of Jewish persuasion, both among the poor people and among rich rabbis? Is every Jew that which you would like to see him be?

Look in the New Testament, in the first chapter and forty-seventh verse of the Gospel of St. John, what a real, true Jew should be—'without guile,'—thus says our dear, beloved Lord Jesus Christ. As I mentioned already, you, Mr. Gilden and Mr. Cohen, quote the word 'converted' in the wrong way. Converted does not say baptized or (more plain) church baptized. A man, Jew or heathen, can get converted without getting baptized by the Church. Converted means, returned from sinful, ungodly life to faith and life unto God and his will, and not to the will and interpretation of rabbis, i.e., of men. The German translation of conversion will explain it to you perhaps easier—Converted—'bekehrt, wieder umgekehrt zu Gott.'

Baptized does not mean only the exterior formality of church baptism, but the spiritual cleaning of soul and heart by God's Holy Ghost. A man can have undergone church baptism without being spiritually baptized, for no clergyman can look into a man's heart, likewise no rabbi; both can only trust the confession of a man.

On the other hand, a man can have got spiritually baptized without church baptism. I suppose you, my dear gentlemen, do not know that there are several Christian communities which do not at all exercise the formality of exterior baptism. One of them is the Salvation Army, of which I have the privilege to be a soldier. The Salvation Army and those other societies do not baptize either Jews or heathen; why and wherefore, I cannot explain here for it does not belong to your letters; but one thing I should like to add: 'In our Salvation Army no 'renegade' has a chance for filthy lucre, but many chances to prove the genuineness of his conversion.

Regarding the number of 'renegades,' I mention only that, according to recently published statistics, there are now altogether about 200,000 church baptized Jews, and a not stated number of unbaptized Jewish followers of Christ. After deduction of the number of hypocrites the sum will indeed be a small one. But can this astonish any Scripture-versed man? Has not God himself prophesied that the number of his own will be very small among the millions of created men? Do you think this statement is a new one, or could astonish any Bible-proof Christian, or make him tired of the evangelization of the Jews; how much less a Lord Bishop of London!

Again, I say, there are black sheep everywhere. Money rules with millions and millions of so-called Jews or Christians; but what about the white sheep? I think I shall add only that I am not a missionary, but a man living by his hands' work. I am poor in earthly goods, but a multi-millionnaire in the faith and love of Jesus Christ—my, your, mankind's, Saviour, the Son of God. Glory to his name! Hallelujah. The Lord bless you and may he open your eyes and hearts.

ROBERT WEITZ.

Boscombe, near Bournemouth, England.

Sir,—The little discussion on the above subject has been productive of much pleasure to the Jewish community. The spirit of fair play, which induced you to allow us to present our side of the question to your readers, has been very much appreciated; and as the 'Witness' is more generally read than any other city paper by Montreal Hebrews, the Christian arguments have been canvassed and discussed in many Jewish households. The letters of the Rev. Mr. Troop and Mr. Brown were very welcome, as breathing a spirit of kindness and good will. It is, however, very difficult for a Jew to understand, or at least to agree, with the Christian's depressing belief in the lost, and naturally depraved, condition of even our best living citizens. The Rev. Mr. Troop contends, learning, morality, good citizenship, all are worthless unless accompanied by what is termed saving faith. That is, the individual must firmly believe that Jehovah, alter affirming for thousands of years that he was one God, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, suddenly repudiated his ancient covenant with Israel, and announced that he had a Son, and another co-equal, the Holy Ghost. As the Jew has received no Divine proclamation of the fact, so far as our records show, the burden of proof lies with the Christian who brings us the news. He at the same time accuses us of having caused the Romans to put to death God the Son while he was living in Palestine, partly disguised as a Hebrew. The Christian gives as his authority, tradition, which word to the Jew is only synonomous with hearsay or rumor, and quite an inadequate cause for distrusting the solemn promises, made on Sinai, by Jehovah. The Jew is essentially an optimist, he is no believer in the gloomy theory of the lost, ruined, and depraved state of the whole of the human race. His plan of salvation is simple, to love and serve God, and his rule of conduct is: If I keep the commandments of God I receive the blessings. If I wilfully persist in breaking them I shall deservedly be punished by the Almighty. Thus, sure of his ground, he is spared the conscience torturing doubts, and hair-splitting scruples, of those who painfully figure out a vague and mystical theology of their own. Religious mania is unknown to the Jew. Mr. Brown accuses the Jew of selfishness, inasmuch as he does not mingle freely and inter-marry with members of other religions; but he must surely, on reflection, see that this is the logical outcome of his belief. Jehovah expressly forbade him to have any familiar relations with those who were not heirs to the promises; and an orthodox Jew, while looking upon the Christian belief with respect, cannot consistently believe it to be anything else than a widely spread Jewish heresy. The Jew, however, does not believe that any righteous person will be damned for his belief, and I affectionately invoke the blessing of Jehovah on you and your family.

MARCUS COHEN.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have seen a good deal of egotistical, irrational or ironical statements regarding the danger of permitting British subjects from India, or British allies from Japan from coming to Canada with a view to the furthering of their financial if not their mental, moral and spiritual development. One line of argument used by the Asiatic exclusionists is the danger to white Canadians from intermixture with a people with a slightly darker colored cuticle (although many, both British and French-Canadians, are fully as dark skinned as is the average Japanese or Chinaman, not to speak of the Italians, who are welcomed to share in the blessings of Canadian citizenship). Another line of argument by hoodlum patriots (and sometimes reiterated by Protestant preachers) is the loss to the country from the fact that the orientals do not intend to become permanent residents, but instead are only here to make money, so that they may return to the—

> Home of their childhood, that beautiful spot,
> Which memory retains when most ills are forgot.

But these exiles from home do not intend to take any money out of the country without giving in exchange labor, which is of much more value to Canada than all the money they take out of it. Every summer there are thousands of laborers who go west to work in the harvest fields with the full intention of taking their earnings back to spend in their old homes in eastern Canada. Would the most exclusive of Asiatic exclusionists venture to affirm that these returning harvesters have been an injury instead of a help to the prairie provinces?

The Asiatic who has spent half a dozen or more years in Canada will have acquired a taste for Canadian bread and butter and other viands, and also manufactures which cannot be produced as cheaply, if at all, in his own country, consequently a large portion of the money which he took out of Canada will find its way back again through trade channels, and is likely to bring more money along with it. There is something radically wrong in the moral training of the person who is envious or grieved at the good of his neighbor, be his color less or more attractive than his own.

Only a small proportion of the fertile lands in British Columbia have been brought under cultivation owing to the great difficulty of clearing away the forests, an undertaking which is much more costly there than is the case in New Ontario. If the white-skinned laborers in that province are not willing to do the hard work of clearing the land at a reasonable cost, why should they be so anxious to prevent the more industriously disposed Asiatics from rendering a helping hand? Quite a number of the Chinese who came to Canada have been brought under the influences of Christian teaching, and some of them have returned to their native land to bring the glad tidings of salvation to their old friends and neighbors. The fact that there are not many more Christian Chinamen able and willing to go back to their old home and friends in order to tell them what great things Jesus has done for them is not creditable to the professing Christians of Canada and the United States.

The Canadian churches are sending some of their best men to China where, after spending many months, if not years acquiring a knowledge of a most difficult language, they go out to preach to people who want to have nothing to do with themselves, their religion, nor their language, while we are trying to exclude the Chinese from coming among us who are anxious to acquire a knowledge of our language, even when it is incorporated with Christian ethics, which latter would become more attractive were it better exemplified in the lives of professedly Christian Canadians.

D. C.

WHITE SUPERIORITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Though I have already been given an opportunity of expressing my views in connection with the question of Asiatic exclusion, and have been railed against by some of your pro-Asiatic readers as an exclusionist, I feel it my duty to dissent strongly from the opinion held by your correspondent Mr. C. L. Price, of Stony Plain, Alberta.

His unqualified and aggressive 'color' egoism coupled with his assumed racial superiority, although he at the same time admits there is a possibility of his color and race not being able to 'survive' in a contest with yellow men, has astonished me beyond measure, more particularly as he himself states that he is a teacher, entrusted, I presume, with the patriotic duty of educating the youth of our country. His whole letter breathes a spirit of fixed egoism that is offensive to a humanitarian. In my two previous letters on this question to which you and some of your correspondents took exception, I personally did not express what I thought as to the desirability of Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental nations as immigrants, but simply argued that in view of the agitation carried on in British Columbia it would be a wise move for the government to first ascertain the real opinion of the people of that province before taking drastic action. The action of the government in sending Mr. Lemieux to Japan to negotiate an arrangement with the Japanese authorities shows that it has decided to hearken to the wishes of the exclusionists and bring about a change that will be satisfactory to those who are primarily concerned. Therefore, if the government sees fit to take the action it has, it proves that whether those in British Columbia who favor exclusion are right or wrong, the Laurier government has adopted the views of the anti-Asiatic agitators. The causes, as I have already stated, that led to the initiating of the movement in British Columbia are economic ones. That is, that the white laborers fear the result of Asiatic competition. Mr. Price, however, goes much further and would favor the exclusion of all those who he thinks would in any way injure, positively or negatively, the welfare of Canadians. He incidentally criticises the Brahmin priests, and the tone of his letter in this respect suggests that if he had his own way he would wipe them out altogether, and impose upon their followers and supporters the Christian faith regardless of their own wishes in the matter. Such outspoken 'color' conceit is, I think, almost beyond belief. Here I would ask him to state what he conceives to be the superior and unexcelled virtues of the Canadian in comparison with the Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental races. Is it because the whites are such a law-abiding and moral race? Have the whites no jails and penitentiaries? Do they get along without police and criminal courts? Have they less crime than the Asiatics? Are they less corrupt? Is the patriotism of the white Canadian as unselfish and self-sacrificing as that of the yellow Japanese? As Mr. Price, judging from the remarks contained in his letter, presumes himself a student of comparative raciology, he should first answer the above given questions before he takes upon himself the task of assuming to know all about the vices of all inferior (?) nations. I cannot see how he can reconcile the idea of our being a great people, that is, superior to the Japanese, when he at the same time fears that in spite of our greatness we shall in a few years be undersold in foreign markets. He would also have the government prohibit Japanese from attending our schools and universities; why? Because they copy our methods. But is not that a tribute to our greatness? Sorrowful to relate, Mr. Price's high opinion of white men's greatness is hardly borne out by facts. If he thinks that greatness and superiority are based solely upon greed and exclusiveness he will make a very poor ethical teacher. The whites may be superior in the manufacturing of death-dealing instruments and appliances; they may be superior in keeping in existence huge standing armies ready to fall upon and rend one another when the word is given; they may be superior in the case of Russia, of legally murdering those amongst themselves who frankly express their opinions and oppose tyranny; their superiority may be due to their preaching, but very seldom practising; but, I hardly think they would be showing superior sense were they to listen to and adopt his proposals. Not content with excluding the Japanese, he would also have us deport the Red Indians, because this is a 'white man's land.'

I am really pained at Mr. Price's exhibition of ignorance. If this is a white man's land, pray whom did the whites steal it from? As a teacher, part of his work consists of the teaching of Can-

adian history, and he surely knows that the real inhabitants of Canada, those to whom it rightly belonged, were the Red Indians. From an ethical, equitable and historical standpoint, Mr. Price has no more right to this country in company with other white men than I have to China. How absurd then to unqualifiedly assert that this is a white man's country. The white man's right to Canada is founded upon bloodshed and conquest, which are not by any means the principles of justice or equity. He attacks the policy of the government for permitting Germans, Swedes and Yankees to settle in the West, and unwittingly acknowledges their superiority to himself and others of his kind by saying that they work hard and are actually more prosperous than other good Canadian citizens like himself. Seeing that they also, like the Japanese, compete with him, we had better exclude them as well; but how can we? They are whites. Taking it as a whole, although I am rather chary of wounding another's feelings, I think that Mr. Price's letter is almost unique in its selfishness, conceit, unwarranted assertion and manifest repeated contradiction. I would, in conclusion, take the liberty of recommending to Mr. Price that he cultivate to a large degree the spirit of kindness and Christianity. He should read and ponder over the words contained in verse 42 of chapter vi. of St. Luke.

BERNARD ROSE.

15 Vercheres street, Montreal, Nov. 2, 1907.

Note.—It does not seem to have revealed itself to Mr. Rose that Mr. Price's letter was absolute sarcasm from beginning to end—and as broad as the writer could make it. This explanation is needed apparently for some besides Mr. Rose, Germans, Indians and others, whose indignant letters we do not publish. Mr. Price's purpose has served its turn, even with those who have missed the satire, by evoking Mr. Rose's translation of it into clear philistine English.

A GRAVE DANGER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Is there not more than a possibility that the serious and terrifying cause (where causes are unidentified) of many of our disastrous fires, is to be found in the crosscut wood so much employed at present in the making of ordinary matches?

An article is of value because of its adaptability for a purpose, and if the conditions to produce a satisfactory result are not forthcoming, the article is more or less useless. When the stem of a match is not sufficiently tough to resist the stroke required in producing friction, but flies in two or three pieces, often with the head burning, it is much worse than valueless,—it has become dangerous. and when the head, burning or not, cannot be found, the situation is positively startling. A case in point was reported in the 'Witness' a short time ago, when a fire was discovered burning briskly in the wardrobe of a bedroom was at once set down to the breaking of a match, a portion of which had evidently found its way through the partly open door. Something similar, resulting in considerable damage, occurred not long since in the house of a friend of mine. A lady about dusk struck a match to light her bedroom gas, but the head flew off in the usual way, and though she searched closely for it, even pulling out some of the furniture, she failed to find it. Having occasion to return to her room some time after, she was amazed to find fire proceeding from a slightly open bureau drawer, the flames having gained considerable headway. It was then easily seen why the match head had not been found on the floor. If such casualties happen in private dwellings, why not in warehouses or public buildings, where employees are not always as careful as householders, and where such a small thing as a match head could find lodgment among stored goods with fatal ease, sometimes leaving a slow spark to break into flame hours afterwards?

Such countless numbers of matches must be used at all times and places, and their quality is so evidently deteriorating of late, that the public would surely be within its right in requiring government inspection, which should set a standard of quality that could not be infringed upon.

CITOYENNE.

EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The timely communication of Mr. Roswell Fisher, evoking, as it has, a sympathetic echo from other pens, encourages me to renew another plea for the school boy in the hope that, among approaching reforms, it may meet with consideration. I refer to the inclusion of the 'humanities' in the curriculum set for boys on their commencing school. This, I contend, so far from being educative, is a hindrance to the true education of the boy who may have to leave school at an early age, and that it is unfair to adopt a standard on the hypothesis that a university education is the destiny of all; to say nothing of the fact that the pace set for scholars contemplates an average of capacity which handicaps the dull boy, and either overstrains his natural powers or discourages his efforts.

I claim that the first years of a boy's schooling, say till he is 12 or 14, should be devoted exclusively to that practical education which will fit him to enter and acquit himself in the practical work of the world in which he may, from that period, have to work for his living, and that Latin and Greek should be deferred till the time when he, himself, or his guardians for him, should decide as to his future.

I know all the pedagogic arguments in favor of an early grounding in the 'humanities'—and the advantages that these confer in after study—but such arguments always suppose the 'after study' and have no consideration for the numbers who are not destined to it, but have to enter the work-a-day world with their brains addled with a smattering of Latin, while unable to understand the languages with which they then find themselves face to face.

The idea that to the education which does not include Latin, Greek and Hebrew the highest standard cannot be ascribed, even while unfamiliar with French, German, or Italian, is a fetish that has existed all too long, while the confining of the term 'classic' only to the former is a libel on the modern languages which ought to have ceased long ago. These contain a literature as classical, and afford specimens as splendid, as can be unearthed from any dead language of them all; and the perpetuation of the idea that they are not comparable to the former is as derogatory as it is unjust. I venture to say that, for instance, Ruskin's apostrophe to the simple mountain lichen is as sublime a description as can be found in any language; and that the term classic is now as applicable to our own as to any ancient tongue.

The claim that they are essential to splendor of diction—for to that extreme do its votaries go—is untenable. Shakespeare is supposed to have had no instruction in them; Bunyan, it goes without saying, knew nothing of them; Milton (himself a classical scholar) complained of the years that were wasted in teaching the dead languages; Byron declaimed against the inutility of their premature study; Cowley declared they taught only 'words,' not 'things'; Addison deemed it 'an inexpiable error that boys with genius or without were all to be bred poets.'

Burns was unfamiliar with them, and of how many others whose writings are unquestionably 'classic' (English 'classics,' be it remembered) may the same thing be said?

A thorough grounding in the three 'R's'—with history, geography and grammar—is the important thing, with French colloquially taught.

Reading (with distinct articulation and proper emphasis so as to be able to convey the author's meaning to others).

Writing (with proper formation of letters and conciseness of diction).

Arithmetic (with clear apprehension of the principles of simple addition, multiplication, subtraction and training in mental calculations).

History and geography (broad outlines, not minutiae).

This, with some knowledge of the laws of hygiene and of his own nature, is what society owes to the boy till his fifteenth year—this and, so far as school influence is concerned, only this, and nothing more.

The part filled by recreation grounds has been so exhaustively treated by others that I simply record my concurrence in the importance assigned to them and express the hope that the recognition of their value as schools of morals, inculcating the virtues of fair play and manly generosity, will more and more develop the nobility which exists in every boy nature, waiting development by right teaching and example, and by which selfishness can be made to give place to altruism. In order to this, however, the professional and betting elements, which now hinder it, would have to be eliminated from them. The encouragement which greets the disabling of his competitor by a cowardly injury must give place to disapproval, and the generosity which scorns to take advantage of anything but what pure skill and science can accomplish become the only element that evokes applause.

The Duke of Wellington is quoted as having testified to this tendency by the remark that England's battles were won in the cricket fields of her schools, but assuredly this was not by the prevalence, but by the absence of the mercenary spirit which has crept into our games, and is rapidly making them the underminers rather than the builders up of altruistic character. W. ROBB.

Mountain street, Nov., 1907.

THE SS. 'ARCTIC' EXPEDITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Oct. 29 I noticed an item entitled 'Sir John Franklin's grave,' in which there had been references made by Mr. George Lancefield, photographer of the S. 'Arctic,' to certain unsuccessful expeditions made by officers of the SS. 'Arctic.' Concerning myself, I wish to say that the statement made by Mr. Lancefield is untrue. I will admit I was compelled to return to the ship on the second day out, but after my sled, which had been broken by the rough ice, had been repaired, I again left the ship on Feb. 28 and made the return trip of two hundred miles in ten days, one day and a half making only six and a half miles, owing to the roughness of the ice. I also made a trip to Ereke's Harbor, which I also carried through successfully. Also a trip to Britton point, sixty miles, where I camped forty days, waiting for the Scotch whalers, as this would be the first landing they would make in Canadian waters.

JAMES DUNCAN,
Customs Officer.

Dalhousie, N.B., Nov. 2, 1907.

THE CHINESE IN AFRICA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Witness' of Aug. 20, 1907, is a note stating that a Toronto magistrate suggested that a club be formed permitting the Chinese to gamble. Perhaps a few notes from experience with Chinamen in the Transvaal may throw a little light upon the danger of such a thing.

Sometimes it is advocated that the Chinese, Japanese and Hindus ought to be forbidden to enter, because they will work for less wages than white men can. That is the same selfishness that leads to a protective tariff. Of course their coming in any great numbers will compel a readjustment of wages and labor, but that in itself need not permanently injure any community. If that were the only question at stake they might be given a hearty welcome. The note in the 'Witness' states that the Chinese are 'harmless and inoffensive.' The writer evidently knows nothing of the Transvaal. The conditions here are such that it is not much wonder that in some the worst characteristics are brought out. They knew nothing of mining before they came, nor the purchasing value of money, nor did they understand the conditions under which they could work. Add to this the prison like life of these compounds, and it can be seen that these conditions would cause discontent. There was so much trouble in controlling them that the Liberal Government in England justly required that a white man be on duty at all times at the compound gate, and that a policeman be also on duty to make prisoners of any offenders until such time as an officer speaking Chinese could investigate the charges. Under these conditions there are two ways of handling a compound. If the compound manager is a conscientious and able man, he will be as strict in dealing with the Chinese policeman as with anybody else, and the work can be done with justice to all and without in any way being a cause of shame. But in a place where he either will not or cannot do this, then the compound may be a veritable Chinese hell through opium and gambling and the injustice that these Chinese policemen can make others to bear on account of the power of their position.

But at the very best, to really bring justice to bear in the solution of their disputes is most difficult for they are such awful liars. They will seldom bear witness against one another when there is any dispute with white men. A Chinaman was charged with refusing to work. Another who was within a few feet of him when he caused the disturbance testified 'under oath,' that there was so much noise at the time he 'could not see what happened.' A number of them determined to kill the white man for whom they were working in the mine. A Chinaman saved his life by throwing himself in between the white man and the others when they were trying to kill him with the drills and then testified in court that he knew nothing at all about the matter. If a Chinaman strikes a white man underground he has not a shadow of a chance of getting any justice from the magistrate unless there is another white man as a witness or some proof beyond the testimony of any Chinaman who may have seen it, for they will not give testimony, except in rare cases, against another Chinaman, and if by chance they do they will ask that they be permitted to live in some place away from the others, for giving such evidence endangers their lives.

Their deceitfulness in evading the opium laws is proverbial. A Chinaman was arrested for travelling without a pass. In the court it was noticed that he carefully placed a package on the floor. On examination, it was found to contain pine apples and ginger bread and—opium, but the latter was concealed in the two former in such a way that only by the most careful examination it was found. And their methods of settling their gambling and other debts leads continually to desertions and murders and suicides.

No one doubts but they are able and industrious, but to say that any large community of Chinese living by themselves in a foreign land are 'harmless and inoffensive' is not true. If they are compelled to obey the laws of the land in which they live, then, when all their good qualities are taken into account, their being there may be a blessing for all, and certainly a blessing for them, however much of a nuisance and trouble they may be to others. But to leave them in a community, and let them punish their own criminals according to their own laws and customs, then they will be a curse to themselves and everybody with whom they come in contact. And that curse will come to white people not so much because of what the Chinamen do, as because of what the whites themselves permit the Chinamen to do. As a community we, at least, profess to be civilized though we are hardly one quarter Christianized. If we then permit in our midst that which is out of harmony with our civilization, that permission will be the cause of lowering the standards of obedience to that which gave us that civilization. It is the argument of the 'debtor law' which makes missionary activity an absolute necessity if any church is to maintain spiritual life. We must either act in accordance with our profession and possession or soon have nothing to profess or possess.

And while this effort to maintain civilized standards in dealing with Chinese in any community requires such care and ability that any people may well hesitate before undertaking it, yet it can be done. And one great help to that end will be the strength of character and integrity of Chinese Christians reached by the gospel given when they are in reach of the Christianity in our communities. But the Christianity brought to them must be pure, no 'sinning religion,' nor that type which represents the highest ideal as being an 'endeavor' to do in our own strength with whatever help we may be willing to receive. It must be that kind that gives power as well as peace, a kind that recognizes a definite baptism of the Holy Spirit for heart cleansing and power from on high for service, as well as the Spirit's witness to forgiveness. Such a Christianity will reach and keep them, and when there is even one so blessed, his life is the leaven of the gospel that will be a factor in blessing for them all. Let me give one such case.

Li was converted in one of the chapels on the mine property some fifteen months ago. From the first he was in earnest but especially so after he received the baptism of the Spirit. He seems to have but one desire and that is to implicitly obey the Lord, and He has taken such a willing pupil through a lively school of testing. A friend stole his money. He has been abused by men white and yellow, from the General Manager down, for telling the truth. The Chinese policeman beat him for not working on Sunday. His pay was reduced by half, and all his former friends deserted him for 'following the white people.' A stone fell causing the loss of part of a finger, and still he permitted none of these things to be a second cause in his life; but through it all his Father was caring for him and teaching him. One day his 'boss' told him that nobody but white men were going to heaven, that all natives and Chinamen were going to hell. But he quietly reckoned that since he had peace God's promises are of more value than any man's ridicule. Another 'boss' told him when going away 'well, good-by. If I do not see you any more here I'll see you in heaven.' 'No, you will not unless you mend your ways.' The other Chinamen as well as the white men for whom he worked, bear constant testimony to his godly, righteous life.

On Sundays in the meetings in the other compounds, his preaching has been owned and blessed of God in a remarkable way, even though some of the other Chinamen cannot understand how a man working for a shilling a day and who has never been baptized can have such wisdom and spiritual understanding.

So let any community having this Chinese problem to face take it very seriously, knowing full well that if Chinese are permitted to live in a civilized community and still follow their heathen customs, that they will be a curse to themselves and others; but that if they are given the gospel and compelled to obey the laws, their presence because of industry and ability may be a blessing. We can only hope that as a people we will be free from the greed of money and realize our privilege and responsibility enough to make their presence in our land a blessing.

OSCAR ROBERTS.

Box 72.
Luipaardsvlei, Transvaal, S.A.,
Oct. 2, 1907.

Note:—The Chinese in the Transvaal are all of the coolie class, traded in by Chinese 'bosses' and held in slavery while under contract by white 'bosses.' This is a very different thing from voluntary individual migration and is by no means to be encouraged or even permitted. We have this coralling of travelling Chinamen here in Montreal to the discredit of our civilization. When the Chinese are free men it may not be always possible to administer justice between them; though white justice, when real, usually wins its way; but decent living can be enforced by sanitary regulations.

PROPHECY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Allow me to express my hearty agreement with you in your desire to close for the present the discussion on the above subject. Your note accompanying Mr. R. W. Kelley's letter in your last issue is one which we do well to heed. The work of pointing out other's errors, if errors they be, is not the most important work of the present hour. In fact not a few of your readers believe this work of seeking to bring about agreement of opinion on a subject like this is futile and useless. I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Kernigham, of Goderich, Ont., for his excellent letter in a late issue of your paper, much appreciating its Christian spirit.

A 'WITNESS' READER.
Laurier, Ont., Oct. 31, 1907.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

Released from Dartmoor, a convict drank himself to death within twenty-four hours.

Lord Wimborne, who has given up 90 acres of his land at Poole for small holdings purposes, has received applications for six hundred acres.

Gamekeepers, by killing hawks and other sparrow-eating birds, are working against the farmers' interests, the Lancaster Farmers' Association complains.

Lord Clifton, whose coming of age was recently celebrated at Cobham Hall, in Kent, is 6 feet 7 inches high, and his father, the Earl of Darnley, is 6 feet 4 inches.

The Duke of Westminster has distributed over nine hundred pounds among Chester charities from the entrance fees paid by excursionists to inspect Eaton Hall.

The Bishop of Peterborough and a rural dean helped a coster to re-load his cart with coal. The coster's horse had been frightened by the Bishop's motor car and had bolted.

The Roman Catholic Church at Wareham has been taken down and removed to Dorchester, where it has been rebuilt. The church was dedicated by the Bishop of Plymouth.

In a very fine state of preservation, and with large margins, a 12d. black Canadian stamp of 1851 fetched the remarkable price of £43 at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's rooms.

Although unable to swim, Mr. William Pike, of Seaton Sluice, on the Durham coast, dived from the rocks into the sea and rescued the nine-year-old son of a coast-guard named Payne.

A collie, trained to pick up golf-balls on the links, was alleged to be the partner in crime of an Altrincham youth who has been fined 5s. on charges of theft and 'receiving' stolen property.

Each of 927 tramps who visited the Okehampton Workhouse during the past six months cost the ratepayers fourpence halfpenny for food, but in return each man did work of the value of sevenpence.

A London constable, finding that he had made a mistake in a name in giving evidence at Lambeth Police Court, showed signs of great embarrassment, and, on attempting to speak, fell down dead.

The champion cheese in the Chester Dairy Show, was sold for 145s. per cwt., which is the highest price ever obtained. Several first prize lots sold at prices ranging from 90s. to 100s. per cwt.

Something like 140,000,000 penny packets of cigarettes are sold weekly in the United Kingdom, according to a tobacco expert who addressed the opening meeting of the Brewers' Exhibition in London.

In motoring accidents 74 persons were killed and 298 injured in the United Kingdom during June, July and August. Of 870 motorists summoned for fast or dangerous driving or other offences 799 were convicted.

There are few cathedrals or large churches in England which have not, somewhere or other, a representation of a mermaid, according to Mr. Harvey-Piper, in an address before the Royal Photographic Society.

A man whose passage was paid to Canada by the Devonport Distress Committee a few months ago, has returned £10 to the committee, with a letter extolling the Dominion as a grand place for people who are not afraid of work.

The largest crane in the world is being built for Keyham dockyard. It will lift from 160 to 200 tons at a radius of 9ft., 80 tons at 105ft., and 30 tons at 128ft. Its height from the body-level to the top of the girders will be 143 feet.

George Whiteley, M.P., the chief Liberal whip, was ordered at the Brompton County Court to pay £23 damages to a cab proprietor, whose cab and horses were injured in a collision with Mr. Whiteley's motor-car in Leicester square.

Several men were 'testing their strength' by lifting each other in a public-house at Neath Abbey, when William Barnes, a mason, so strained himself that he injured his spine and died a few days later.

Mr. R. G. Hawkin, of Hare Court, Temple, the secretary of the Eighty Club, London, will shortly be married to Miss Marie Botha, youngest sister of General Botha, first Premier of the Transvaal.

Householders at King's Lynn are paying 1s. 3d. per hundredweight for coal. The same quality of coal is brought from the midland collieries by rail, shipped at Lynn, and exported to the Continent, where it is sold at 11d. per English hundredweight.

About 16,000,000 tons of sand have been removed from the foreshore opposite the river entrances of the Brunswick dock at Liverpool. The Mersey Harbor Board find it difficult to keep the channel clear at this point, and £24,000 is to be spent in further dredging operations there.

'The Edwards of England' are to be represented in the Lord Mayor's Show. As an effigy of King Edward VII. cannot be used, there will be a car symbolical of his reign, a harvest waggon representing Peace and its products. Mr. Louis N. Parker is arranging this 'pageant of Kings.' In this part of the show there will be two hundred men in costume, and almost as many horses.

The destruction of the famous Talbot Woods at Bournemouth has been begun, on the Winton side, where houses are to be erected. The corporation is endeavoring to secure from Lord Leven and Melville, the owner, a portion of the pine woods as a public recreation ground.

A remarkable story of youthful extravagance was told in the London Bankruptcy Court, during the examination of a debtor named Wood, who, although only twenty-two, presented an account of liabilities amounting to over a hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

A Department of Economic Biology has been formed at Bristol University College with a view to placing the resources of scientific knowledge and research at the disposal of farmers, fruit growers, and those engaged in fisheries in the western counties.

Ad ENGLAND .. ..

Stoke Poges manor house, with 528 acres and a private chapel in Stoke Poges Church, which goes with the property, was offered at auction the other day, but in spite of the connection of the place with Gray's 'Elegy,' and its many remarkable historical associations, only £60,000 was bid and the property was withdrawn.

A man who was accused at Maidenhead of taking fish from the Thames at illegal hours, declared that he was only catching eels, and an eel was not a fish, but a fresh-water serpent. He was ordered to pay the costs of the summons, the magistrates holding that an eel was a fish.

Five Welsh mountain ponies, which were frightened on the road near Bangor, dashed down a field and plunged into the Menai Straits. Three succeeded in swimming to the Anglesey side—a distance of about two miles. One was drowned, and the other returned to the Carnarvonshire side.

Lecturing the other day at the New Gallery photograph exhibition, Mr. Oliver G. Pike said the number of kites in Great Britain was slowly increasing, although the kite still remained the rarest bird in the kingdom, with its solitary breeding-place in the Welsh hills. Three hundred years ago the kite was commonly seen in the London streets, and a special law was passed for its protection.

At a cost of £500 the three bells in Chilvers Coton Parish Church tower are being recast and three others added. As a child 'George Eliot' (Mary Ann Evans), the famous novelist, attended Chilvers Coton Church with her parents, and long afterward she drew vivid word pictures of the ancient building and its incumbents. 'Mr. Gilfil' and 'Amos Barton' were the vicar and curate respectively of Chilvers Coton, the 'Shepperton' of 'Scenes of Clerical Life.'

At an inquest at Leicester the other day on an engine driver who expired suddenly on the footplate while his engine was drawing a goods train, a doctor certified that death was due to heart disease. The coroner commented on the danger of men being in charge of engines while in such a condition, and the foreman said that the recent accident at Shrewsbury might have arisen from the same cause.

An engagement to which unusual interest attaches, says a London correspondent, is that of Mr. Geoffrey Lubbock, nephew of Lord Avebury, to Marguerite Lady Tennant, widow of the late Sir Charles Tennant. Lady Tennant, who is still a young woman, became Sir Charles's second wife when he was seventy-five, and there are four children by that marriage.

Speaking on the subject of 'Fleas as a national danger,' Sir Lauder Brunton said that the theory that plague was conveyed from animals to man by fleas had been confirmed in India. These insects, having fed upon rats or patients infected with plague, absorbed the bacillus, which was transmitted to the next animal or person they bit.

The historic parish church at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, is undergoing restoration and preservation, including the restoration of the chancel, and in connection with the work some interesting discoveries have recently been made. Two windows, in perfect preservation, were found in the upper part of the east wall, while loose plaster was being removed, and other finds include traces of wall paintings and black-letter inscriptions.

The fruit-bottling enterprise of Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox has been so successful this year that an extension is to be built to the little house near Broughton Castle, where the work has been carried on. The output was 1,500 bottles, which found a ready sale. Lady Algernon's object is the development of a new rural industry. At present £3,000,000 worth of bottled fruit is annually imported into England. 'What I am trying to do in Oxfordshire, could, I am sure, be done in many other districts,' says Lady Algernon, 'and I hope other people will make similar experiments. English bottled fruit is at least as good as foreign bottled fruit, and can actually be made rather cheaper.'

SCOTLAND.

The Scottish whale fishing has again proved a failure. The 'Windward,' the most famous ship of the fleet, was crushed by ice within a few hundred miles of the unknown Arctic regions.

There are 557,544 acres of deer forests and lands exclusively devoted to sports in counties other than crofter counties in Scotland. A new return shows that the rental value is £36,118. The largest owners are the Duke of Atholl and the Duke of Fife, with about 90,000 acres each. The King has 16,000 acres, of the rental value of £750.

An interesting find was made by some workmen at Kinkill, near Auchterarder, while digging for gravel at the farm of Waulkmill. The men were digging in a brae quite close to the farm buildings when they came upon a stone coffin, measuring four feet in length, two feet in breadth and two feet in depth. The skeleton was entire and in a half-sitting position. The skull was large and the jawbone fully filled with beautiful teeth. Inside the coffin there were also two urns, which, however, crumbled away on exposure to the atmosphere. The skeleton, on being handled, broke to pieces and dust. It is not improbable that the remains are Roman, as the Roman road which runs through Strathearn from Ardoch Camp and Strageath, passes near by the place.

IRELAND.

The Church of Ireland has suffered a serious loss, at least in the South, by the death of Mr. John W. Leahy, J.P., of Killarney, who has died suddenly of heart failure. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford. He was for many years a member of the General Synod, and also the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

A lordly egg-detective has visited Liverpool. Viscount Ikerrin, Inspector of Agriculture for Ireland, suspected that Danish eggs were being sold as Irish in that city. He came, bought little bags of eggs at a number of dairies, and conquered. A dairyman was a few days after fined, with costs, £12 10s., under the Merchandise Marks Act. It was admitted by the prosecuting counsel that in selling Danish eggs as Irish there was no intention to defraud the purchaser. Probably, he added, at certain times of the year the buyer would get a better article. But, then, the act was not intended so much to protect the purchaser as the producer, and an Irishman might excusably imagine that an Irish egg was always and must be always—even if it were a bad one—better than an egg of any other race.



ROOF for the Years to Come

Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address 805

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861)

Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

A FARMER'S TRIALS.

Weak and Worn Out Through Overwork and Long Hours.

The farmer's life is always a hard one, but if he is weak or suffering it is almost unbearable. The hours are long and the work so hard that none but the strongest can stand it. An illustration of the effect of hard work on the system is given by Mr. George Huntsberg, a farmer of Spry, Ont. He says: 'I have lived nearly all my life in the Bruce peninsula. I am a farmer, and have always had my share of hard work, and, like a good many other men, I thought there was no wear-out to my system. In this I was mistaken, for about a year and a half ago I began to go gradually downhill. I would tire at the least exertion; my appetite failed me; I had a severe pain in my side and around my heart. The doctor told me I was suffering from pernicious anaemia; that I was almost bloodless. I doctored for six months, but instead of improving I grew so weak that I could hardly move without assistance. I lost flesh till I was almost a skeleton. A friend from Stokes Bay told me of the great benefit she had derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and advised me to try them. My sister-in-law had also received great benefit from their use, so I decided to give them a trial. After using the pills about a month I began to gain strength, and from that on I improved rapidly. New blood seemed to course through my veins; my appetite improved; the pain left my side and heart, and I gained in weight. After using about a dozen boxes of the pills I was again enjoying the best of health. I have nothing but praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they cured me after medical treatment had failed. I really believe they saved my life.'

Good blood is the secret of health. Keep the blood pure and such diseases as anaemia, rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion, heart palpitation, eczema and the secret ills of women will not exist. The most perfect blood tonic and nerve restorer in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

Pleasing Evidence of Progress on the Green Isle.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT PRAISED.

(Dublin correspondence of the Springfield (Mass.) 'Republican.')

Irish lace has never displayed itself to greater advantage than at this latest exposition. From tiny collars to complete costumes, it is to be seen in every well-known stitch, Carrickmacross, Limerick —and all the rest, and in some of the rarer reproductions of the most beautiful old French and Italian patterns. Your democratic spirit may object to the excessive patronage that hangs over the lace industry, and overshadows every group of workers, yet if you look into the matter more closely, you will find that but for Lady This, or the Countess of That, many clever Irish fingers would still be wasting their skill on lace whose design would fail to attract the fastidious purchaser. The arts and crafts movement—under illustrious patronage—is strong in Ireland, and those who have given most time and thought to it have done so from the highest patriotic motives. Those persons whose efforts resulted in the Irish agricultural organization society—from which grew later the department of agriculture and technical education—have better understood the real needs of Ireland than even the least pretentious of the political agitators. Volumes could be written on what they have accomplished, but for him who has not time to read even the comprehensive reports of the department, the exposition is a wonderful object lesson. Therefore for the present we cease our criticism of the system that requires certain bits of work to be done under the auspices of a long list of titled individuals, hoping only that the time is not far off when Irish industries may stand on their own feet.

This Dublin exposition is not only an object lesson in what Ireland is now doing, but its managers have offered many suggestions as to what Ireland might do in making better use of its natural resources. Of this there is perhaps no better example than a large case filled with exquisite pottery, most of it English —notably, the artistic, though inexpensive, Devonshire ware, now so in vogue in English households. 'What could be made from Irish clays,' is the suggestive label on this case—and it is not unlikely that the suggestion will be followed. Belleek is the one Irish ware that still holds its own, and remembering this, and the famous Waterford glass, now no longer made, one feels that what has been done may be done on a larger scale in the future—especially in these days when young Ireland seems ready to take full advantage of its widening opportunities for artistic and technical education. Among other artistic things are fine specimens of enamel on copper and silver, and one especially beautiful box of enamel and bronze bears the label that it has been bought by the King. In the art galleries, in addition to a good collection of paintings by British and foreign artists, there are many things showing the skill and good taste of Ireland of the past. Valuable specimens of Cork and Waterford glass are to be seen, huge silver potato rings beautifully chased or embossed, furniture of historic interest—including a number of pieces from the old house of parliament. Besides these, a number of things appeal to a different class of visitors—manuscripts of eminent Irishmen—Goldsmith, Moore and other literary men, in addition to the political leaders. Among the relics, one at which most who see it look more than once, is a little book that was awarded Thomas Moore as a prize for general excellence in 1790, when as a little boy he attended the school of Mr. White—a small, condensed edition of Pamela!

But artistic objects and historical relics are only a small part of what Ireland has to show at this her greatest exhibition. 'What does she show in the way of machinery, of manufactured objects on a larger scale?' What does she not show? The visitor is inclined to ask, as he looks about him. For here on one side is a great display of the best apparatus for sanitary and mining engineering, on another everything pertaining to electricity. Ship and steamer models are shown, and railway carriages so commodious and elegant that one would go out of his way for the sake of journeying in them over a British railway. Of course there are jaunting cars exhibited, most of them of a sublimated type, not often seen even in the streets of Dublin—of highly-polished woods with rubber tires and gayly upholstered seats, and it is worth noting that two or three of the finest cars are duplicates of others sent to Australia and New Zealand. Not far from the cars are various motor vehicles of Irish make. We need not speak of the admirable color printing done in Ireland, whose processes we are shown in full. We study the architectural section—admiring the plans and designs by men who are proud to call themselves Irishmen, and pass the model cottages, and the model dairy in the grounds outside, and then—well, then we turn to a building, whose mission seems to be to undo all that the rest of the exposition has tried to accomplish.

For no one can doubt that the great end of the Dublin international exhibition is to make Irishmen more contented with their own country by demonstrating the extent of its resources, and the possibilities for wealth for themselves if they go to work and develop, not only these resources, but whatever ability exists in themselves. Therefore, as we pass from the Irish to the Canadian exhibit, it is more and more evident that at least one aim of the very skilful arrangers of this department is to make Irishmen less contented with the Old Country, by showing all they can accomplish in Canada. Not long ago I asked an intelligent man in the north of Ireland—an Episcopal clergyman, as it happened, if he had visited the exhibition. 'No,' he said, 'Not yet, I haven't felt interested—it seems to be all Canada.' Perhaps he spoke with more feeling, because his village happens to be one from which most of the young men have migrated to Canada, and his county one in which a Canadian agent has been doing some strenuous missionary work this summer, driving from village to village, in a huge cart labelled 'Canada,' on which were mounted a score of large glass jars, containing fine specimens of Canadian grains and cereals. The clergyman's remark conveys the general impression made by the Canadian exhibit at Dublin. Yet Canada's building, though a large one, is only one of many, and in amount her exhibit is certainly much smaller than that of Ireland, as well as far less varied.

Canada has made her great hit in two ways—first by the extremely good taste shown in the arrangement of all her exhibits, and next by the boldness of her statements in comparing her resources —not with those of Ireland—but with those of a country which has been a second home to Ireland—the United States. On the sides of the booths and in other places around the great hall Canada has expressed herself very picturesquely—in gilt letters on tablets of dark green velvet framed in brown. 'Canada's population,' explains one tablet, 'is a little over 6,000,000. Canada began the 20th century with the same population as the United States began the 19th. Canada is receiving from the United States every year many of their best farmers. In 1906 the number received by Canada was 65,000.' After reading this the visitor's eye wanders perhaps to Canada's fine exhibit of grains, shown artistically against a crimson background bordered with garlands of pressed maple leafs. Here are great sheaves of wheat, and other grains, and glass jars with all the other products of the fields. Never in his life has he seen any grains to equal these—and he turns with interest to the gilt-lettered statement near by, 'Canada's claim to superiority in agricultural possibilities is fully recognized. The great increase of settlers from the United States of America fully bears out this fact. During the years 1905-06, thirty percent of Canada's total immigration came from that country.' Before the visitor has quite decided whether as an American he ought to resent these bold challenges, his eye falls on something less irritating. 'Canada is giving 160 acres of land free in the West to every adult applicant. Its wheat fields are in the latitude of Ireland.' But whatever his nationality, every visitor must admire the skill with which Canada has decorated the hall with fine pictures of her various industries, fisheries, mills, forests, wheat fields, mines, and with portraits of her great men—Sir John Macdonald, Strathcona, Earl Grey and others. On every side are crimson-lined booths within which her fruits and grains and other natural products are artistically arranged, and the gilt lettered tablets presenting in a nutshell all the facts likely to attract intending immigrants. Nothing has been forgotten, there are even cinematographs, in which are seen the rushing trains of the Canadian Pacific and the constantly changing scenery of its transcontinental route. Then, lest her suggestions should be taken as overstrong hints, through one of her gilt-lettered oracles, Canada meekly speaks: 'Canada wants settlers—but she does not want people who are satisfied with their present conditions to leave their native land.'

No—those who are perfectly satisfied with their present conditions are not likely to change them, even for the allurements of Canada. But so fine—and it must be admitted—so truthful a showing as Canada makes at Dublin is likely to lead young Ireland to wonder whether he might not better his present condition. Even though his prospects have greatly brightened under the wise and energetic guidance of the Department for Agriculture and Technical Education, does not the quickest road to fortune still lie through the new world. It would indeed be bad for Ireland, if this question were always answered in the affirmative. The great purpose of the Dublin international exhibition has been to show the questioner what Ireland really can give him, if he will do his part and stay by her. Therefore even so strong a competitor as Canada is not to be wholly feared. Each young Irishman must take his own choice between his own island and the countries across the sea, and this closing exhibition has helped make clearer the possibilities of greater progress for Ireland.

H. L. R.

BRITAIN AND INDIA

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE BRITISH DISAPPEARED.

Dr. W. H. Fitchett, the brilliant author of 'Fights for the Flag,' 'Deeds that won the Empire,' has a striking series of articles in the London 'Tribune' on 'England and India.' One article stated the 'case for the British' in these picturesque terms:

'A mutiny is, for military reasons, hopeless. But the arguments which go to show no mutiny is likely to be attempted are overwhelming. There is no visible alternative to the Englishman as the ruler of India, or at least none that can be for a moment contemplated. Let it be remembered that there never was, and is not still to-day, any India, in the sense of a nation. These three hundred million men, so diverse in color and creed and speech, never were a unit till the British flag flew above them; and their unity would vanish with the disappearance of that flag. If the Englishman disappeared mere chaos would come again. It is not merely that each Indian in turn is a "foreigner" to nearly nine-tenths of all other Indians, so that, say, a Brahmin from Bengal is more remote from a Sikh from Lahore, or a Gurkha from the Nepaulese Hills, than a Neapolitan is from a Scotchman, or a Maltese from a Pole. But these human types are parted from each other by repulsions deeper and more intense than any which separate men of one European nation from another.

'To suppose the Bengali ruling the Pathans or the Gurkhas is very much like imagining a committee of fat and well-woolled sheep ruling a pack of jungle wolves. For the cold-blooded Englishman it is difficult to realize with what fierce scorn the Mohammedan looks down on the idolatrous and cow-worshipping Hindu, or with what subtle and enduring hatred the Hindu regards the cow-eating Mohammedan.

IF THE BRITISH LEFT INDIA.

'One of the leaders of Mohammedan India, Sir Syad Ahmad Khan, recently delivered a speech to a great gathering of his fellow-religionists, which is quoted by Sir John Strachey in his 'India.' This distinguished Mohammedan is discussing what would happen if the British left India. "Would Mohammedans and Hindus," he asks, "sit on the same throne and remain equal in power?" And he answers his own question with a fierce negative. "They would fly at each other's throats. Our Mussulman brothers and Pathans would come out as a swarm of locusts from their mountain passes. Like a swarm of locusts would they come, and make rivers of blood to flow from the frontier in the north to the rivers of Bengal. What would happen with the departure of the British would rest on the will of God; but until one nation conquered another peace could not dwell in the land."

'With Mohammedan and Hindu flying at each other's throats on the plains, and new hordes of invaders swarming in through the two great gateways on either flank of the Himalayas—six such invasions, let it be remembered, are to be counted in one century before the English came—what would be the fate of India? England is the great peacemaker of the land. If the Englishman left, the other nations of the world, of course, would not see a prize so rich left derelict. Frenchman and German might contend for it on the seaboard, but it is certain that the Russian would appear in the Afghan passes. And would the Russian be welcomed as an alternative of the Englishman? The very conception is absurd. Think of India being Russianized, as Finland was. The Indians themselves know this, and dread the coming of the Russian.

'At a recent native congress in Madras the president made a remarkable speech. If Russia and Great Britain had to fight for dominion in India, he told his hearers, "we, the educated natives, can judge the ultimate merits of the two empires; we, who know, and are best able to appreciate the blessing of the right of public meeting, the liberty of action, of speech, of education, which we enjoy under Great Britain; whereas under Russia we should have nothing but a despotic government whose chief glory would consist in vast military organizations, aggressions upon our neighbors, and great military exploits.'

SIR JAMES STEPHENS'S VIEWS.

'Sir James Stephens puts the conflict of ideals betwixt the possible competitors for India very cleverly. The Mahommedan would tyrannize over Hindus in particular, and in general propose to every one the alternative betwixt the Koran and the sword. The Hindu would condemn to social infamy every one who, being born a Hindu, did not observe their rites. He would re-establish Sutee, forbid the re-marriage of widows, and prohibit a low-caste man from testifying against a Brahmin. 'Mohammedan. Hindu, Sikh would all alike proceed to settle their own accounts and see who is master.' 'The English in India,' says Sir James Stephens, 'are the representatives of peace compelled by force. No country in the world is more orderly quiet, more peaceful than British India under the British flag. If it disappeared chaos would come again like a flood."

'The guarantee—nay, the justification of British rule in India is thus to be found in the deep, ineffaceable discords which rend its millions asunder. In a famous speech Lord Randolph Churchill once described British rule in India as a sheet of oil spread over the surface of a vast human ocean, and keeping it in a sort of artificial calm. Beneath that film of oil, he declared, "lie hidden all the memories of fallen dynasties, all the traditions of vanquished races, all the pride of insulted creeds." But beneath the "film of oil" sleep fiercer and more enduring discords than even these; enmities that have their roots in history and in ancient habit, and that are kept vital by the energy of quarrelling creeds and by enduring incongruities of character.

'What a gulf separates the Mohammedan and the Brahmin! Who can measure the scorn of the fierce tribes of the hills, to whom fighting is a joy, for the swarming and helpless men of the plain, to whom cowardice is almost a virtue? Gurkha and Pathan have towards the Bengali the temper of wolves towards sheep. If the British left India, once more through the Himalayan passes would come Tartar and Afghan, the ruthless tribes of the Steppes, the fierce clans of the hills. And without waiting for these to appear on the scene all the hardy and martial races of the north—Sikh and Gurkha and Pathan—would swoop down on the fat and defenceless south. No combination of the discordant human elements which make up India is possible against the British. The brown men hate each other, more bitterly than they hate the white men.'

COLORS SEEN IN DREAMS

ONLY TWO, SAYS A SCIENTIST, AND THEY ARE RED AND YELLOW.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

Red and yellow are the dream colors, if Dr. Havelock Ellis is right. No other hues come to the dreamer of dreams.

In the depth of the sea the algae or seaweed are red. With the savage red is the favorite color, and for a bright piece of red calico African savages gladly would give valuable elephant tusks.

Red strikes the note of intense emotions. It is the color of joy, exultation, jubilation. Savages paint themselves red, and rejoice at seeing each other in burning hues. German women of the early ages daubed their bodies with brilliant red and yellow, and considered themselves most beauteously adorned. On sacred festivals in Rome and Greece Pliny records red was smeared over the statues of Jupiter, and was the color of religious rejoicings. The human eyes, it is said, can distinguish a hundred thousand different hues or colors ,and can appreciate and differentiate twenty shades of each hue. In other words, the eye is capable of two million color impressions.

WHITTLING AWAY A BIT OF FRANCE.

(New York 'Sun.')

If we were travelling in Brittany this year we might witness the advancing destruction of a bit of this most western department of France. Suppose we were to take the train to Quiberon on the railway that runs the length of the peninsula of that name. About half way to the mainland we should see the spume of the Atlantic dashing against the car windows, scudding over the train roofs and dropping into the quiet waters of the bay to the east. The peninsula is only nine miles long and less than two miles broad at its widest part, and at the point where the Atlantic has concentrated its most awful assaults the width has been reduced to a few rods and engineers say it will not be long before the lower half of the peninsula is transformed into an island.

But the whole peninsula is slipping away. The Bay of Biscay is famous for its storms, the shallow coastal waters here are always in motion to their bottom, and the great rollers from the ocean dash with resistless fury upon the rock wall and tear it out, with the result that there are great falls into the sea of the rocks above that have lost their underpinning. These rock falls are magnificent to witness, but they are rapidly and surely whittling away a bit of France. Professor Joubin, who studied the flora and fauna of the peninsula last summer, says there is no doubt that the whole of it is doomed.

He tells some interesting things about this disappearing piece of land. The seaward side is rugged and precipitous owing to the incessant bombardment of the waves. The eastern side, on the contrary, is a gentle slope, washed by the warm waters of the Bay of Quiberon. All the settlements have been moved over from the 'Mer Sauvage,' as the people call it, to enjoy the more peaceful conditions of the eastern side. The professor says he never saw before so sharp and striking a contrast between forms of life as this narrow neck of the land presents. All high growing plants have disappeared excepting a few trees sheltered behind stone walls. Only the animals and plants that thrive in the salt water or air of the sea are found in the stormy western half of the peninsula. But there is not a trace of this life on the quiet east side. Only salt grasses thrive in the west, while the east is carpeted with the grasses of the mainland. The waters in the bay are as smooth as a millpond, while it is impossible even in the calmest weather to skirt the Atlantic side in a boat.

But what will become of France's most productive oyster fisheries when this bulwark that has shielded the bay disappears? These beds of bivalves are spread along the northern and eastern coasts of Quiberon Bay; but when the tumultuous era comes it may not suit the oyster's idea of the quiet and simple life.

FACTS ABOUT LICORICE.

Licorice root grows wild in the fields of Asia Minor, and few attempts have been made thus far toward its cultivation. It grows chiefly in the Meander and Hermus valleys, and until fifty years ago was practically unused. The root grown on the Meander plains is the best in the world, being superior to that found in Syria, Mesopotamia, Caucasia, Siberia or China. The exporters of the root lease licorice bearing lands for a period of from three to five years. Digging usually begins in October, and is done by peasants, who at the end of each day deliver the root to the various depots and receive payment according to the quantity they bring. The wages earned depend entirely upon the industry of the individual laborer.

The root is piled up and exposed to the air until about May and June. It then weighs only half as much as originally, owing to the thorough drying process to which it has been subjected. The root is sorted to obtain the qualities known as 'debris' and 'bagette,' both of which are highly valued.

Licorice root is shipped in bales weighing about 220 pounds each, pressed by hydraulic machinery and strapped with iron bands. The United States is the principal consumer of this class of licorice, which is shipped there in its natural state as raw material, being admitted free of duty. It is converted into licorice paste for medicinal purposes, and is especially used for flavoring plug tobacco. Licorice root in its original state can also be found in any drug store in America. Annual exports to the United States amount to about 14,210 tons, valued at $550,000.—'Fur News.'

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S RECORD.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

Threatened men live long.' A few days ago Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday, after having successfully evaded the efforts of both friends and enemies to make his lot uncomfortable during the last thirty years. In the number of his years and the length of his reign the Sultan of Turkey ranks high among the rulers of Europe. In point of age five monarchs are before him. King Oscar of Sweden is thirteen years older; the Commander of the Faithful, the Emperor of Austria can give him two years, and King Leopold of Belgium seven, while King Charles of Roumania and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro are respectively three years and one year older than the Sultan.

The Youth's Companion

The Best Paper for Family Reading.
It Comes Every Week the Year Round.



FOR $1.75 the subscriber will receive an amount of good reading equivalent to twenty 400-page books of fiction, science, biography or travel ordinarily costing $1.50 each. The contents of the fifty-two issues for 1908 will include

250 Good Stories
Serial Stories, Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.

350 Articles
Sketches, Reminiscences, Contributions to Knowledge, by Famous Men and Women.

1000 Up-to-Date Notes
on Current Events and the Most Recent Discoveries in Nature and Science.

2000 One-Minute Stories
—including Anecdotes, Miscellany and Humor. The Weekly Health Article, The Children's Page, Timely Editorials, etc.

Send for Free Sample Copies of the Paper and Illustrated Announcement for 1908.

GA 151

OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Cut out at once and send this slip (or the name of this paper) with $1.75 (adding 50 cents for extra postage on Canadian subscriptions) for the 52 issues of The Companion for 1908 and receive

FREE All the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1907. The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Holiday Numbers, and The Companion's Four-Leaf Hanging Calendar for 1908.

Then The Companion for the 52 weeks of 1907—a library in itself.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto, Nov. 12-16.

Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, Norfolk, Va., April 26—Nov. 30.

New York Poultry Show, New York, Dec. 30—Jan 4, 1908.

Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Poultry Show, Jan. 6-11, 1908.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Jan. 13-18, 1908.

National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa, Feb. 5, 6, 7, 1908.

Annual Convention Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Toronto, Feb. 19 and 20.

CURRENT COMMENTS

If there are any patches of land about the yards and buildings that have been allowed to accumulate rubbish and weeds, plough these up this fall and plant to vegetables, potatoes or a root crop next season. The premises will look much more attractive and the profits from the farm will be increased thereby.

* * *

The farm without a hen is like a ship without a sail. The ship could plough its way slowly but surely, but when the canvas is spread how it scuds along! The hen will bring an income that will tide the farmer over many a crisis. We have known them to pay the grocery bills and buy shoes and books for the children at school; yes, we have known them to help lift the mortgage.

* * *

Of all roots except potatoes, beets are the most sensitive to frost. Carrots being mostly deep in the ground will stand considerable freezing without much injury, providing they are left to thaw in the ground. Parsnips and vegetable oyster plants (salsify) are better for being left out all winter, and of parsnips especially only enough should be put in the cellar for use when those out of doors cannot be gotten at.

* * *

We should aim to promote the general welfare of our fellow-men. When we go back in the agricultural history of this Province we find that our foremost citizens have all along been interested in promoting agriculture, and that same feeling should pervade all classes to-day. We should feel it an honor to be allied with the great calling of agriculture as represented in these great organizations of horticultural and agricultural societies in this Province.—The Hon. N. Monteith.

* * *

The poultry house and yard should be given a thorough renovating and cleaning up now before the very severe weather sets in. Give the roosts and nests a thorough going over for lice and mites now and then they will not be bothersome this winter. Whitewash the walls of the house as this will destroy vermin and disease germs and make the house more light and cheerful. Remove the crust of the poultry house floor to a depth of four or five inches and replace this with fresh soil or gravel. It will prevent disease germs from lurking around from year to year. When the nest boxes are treated for vermin, remove all the old nesting material, burn it and replace with fresh. Rake up the yards and cart away all refuse material and rubbish which may have collected during the summer months.

* * *

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a hand-book concerning Women's Institutes. It is pointed out that the fathers and sons on the farm have had exceptional opportunities for gaining knowledge bearing upon their business. For over thirty years they have had the Agricultural College, and Farmers' Institutes were established twenty-two years ago. Science and practice have walked hand in hand at the college and in institute work; and no person doubts the beneficial results of these to the farmers. It is a matter of some surprise and much regret that the women of the farm have until recently been largely overlooked in this educational work. In many sections of the province the women have from the time the Farmers' Institutes were organized attended the evening sessions, but there was no special provision made for giving them instruction along lines directly bearing upon the duties devolving upon them as mothers and homemakers.

* * *

The first separate organization with this purpose in view was established less than ten years ago, and in 1900 there were only 33 institutes, with a membership of 1,600. In the year ending with June, 1907, institutes had been established in 78 electoral districts, with organizations at 420 points, and a total membership of about eleven thousand. There were 3,009 meetings held during the twelve months ending with June, 1907, with an aggregate attendance of 70,161. The marked benefits accruing to the home-makers and those dependant upon them, through the establishment of Women's Institutes, is a justification for the existence and continuance of these societies. No other organization seems to fill the place which the women's institute occupies in the lives of its members. The special advantages of the institute are a justification of its establishment in all country districts and in many of the towns. Among these special advantages mentioned is the practical nature of the work taken up, the part which each and every one can take in the meetings, the sociability encouraged, the bringing together of the different classes and sects upon a common ground, and lastly, the worthy and comprehensive object which the association has always in view—that of the betterment of home conditions.

STARVED CALVES

A short time ago a drover from the county of Leeds, Ont., sold forty-five spring calves at the East End Abattoir in Montreal, receiving for them three dollars per head, or less than one dollar and seventy cents per hundred pounds live weight. As the drover had to bear the expense of freight, feed and market fees, if he made any profit on the transaction, he could not have paid to the farmers who raised these calves much over two dollars per head, which was all the farmer got for his trouble and expenses in raising calves until they were four or five months old.

As these calves must have been fed on new milk for the first week, and on skim milk for three or four weeks longer, the value of the milk they consumed would have been (for feeding young pigs) much more than the farmer got for the calf, after pasturing it for three or four months. It is probable that from six to seven thousand of similar 'skinny-bony' calves have been sold on the Montreal cattle markets since the first day of last August, every one of which involved a loss of from over one dollar to nearly three dollars to the farmer who sold them.

Now, if instead of feeding these unfortunate animals for four or five months the farmer had cut their throats when they first drew breath, sold their pelt to the tanner and boiled the veal for the hogs, he would have had at least one dollar of clear profit on the transaction, instead of a greater loss. During the past three or four months there have been calves two to three months old sold in the market at from eight to twelve dollars each. Although they were not what is called 'suckers,' they were in fair to good condition, having received, in addition to their pasture, daily rations of skim milk, sweet whey, or a little cornmeal, etc. As the cost of taking a good calf to the market is no greater than a poor one, the farmers must have received from six to ten dollars each from the drover, which would have paid him fairly well for the amount of extra feed given to them, besides the gratification of looking at thrifty animals, instead of the 'skinny-bony' creatures.

RUSTICUS.

NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS CONVENTION

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

In a state where several thousand people turned out to attend lectures and demonstrations upon the management of bees, and in a state which has for many years had a large and influential bee-keepers' association, it might be expected that the National Bee-Keepers' convention would be a success. The convention at Harrisburg, Pa., which has just closed, certainly came up to expectations.

From start to finish a series of animated and profitable events followed one another. Mr. L. A. Aspinwall, Jackson, Mich., the president, fitly drew attention to a statement of the late Rev. L. L. Langstroth, which was 'Bee-keeping is the most beautiful science in the whole rural economy.' Mr. Aspinwall said that there was ample scope for education and ability in the business of bee-keeping. He wanted bee-keeping to be considered more and more a business, and he wanted to see it conducted in that way. A resolution was passed with applause, instructing the general manager, N. E. France, Plattville, Wis., to write to the Federal and State Agricultural Departments, and in Canada, to the Dominion and Provincial Agricultural Departments, asking that bee-keeping be properly recognized, and that it receive the same support and development that other branches of agriculture receive, and that practical men of good education be placed in charge of the work.

It was claimed that there was a scarcity of competent men for such positions, in fact, not enough could be found. Prof. Surface, State Entomologist, said: 'Create the demand and men would be educated for the purpose.' Dr. Phillips, at the head of the apiarian branch at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, which recently spent $10,000 alone on sending a man over the world to find if possible better kinds of honey bees, stated that they would at Washington very much like to co-operate with State Agricultural Stations under competent men. The Hon. A. R. Martin, superintendent of the Farmers' Institutes, said that they had eight agricultural lecturers for their farmers' institutes in the State of Pennsylvania, and in nearly every county these lecturers were asked for.

Prof. Surface gave an interesting address upon the value of bees to horticulturists, and contended that bees could not injure sound grapes, plums and the like. He in fact showed a pan with six plums, three of them had been punctured by wasps or were slightly decayed; the balance were sound. For three months these were left in the hive, and when exhibited at the convention, those injured previous to putting in the hive had been visited by the bees and largely carried away, the balance simply dried up and had the appearance of dry prunes. Some insect enemies were mentioned and specimens shown. Professor Surface asked that bee-keepers would send him specimens of the enemies of bees, such as flies and spiders. He mentioned a fly which had been known to destroy 141 worker bees in a day.

The subject of curing rheumatism by the means of bee stings was taken up, and it was shown pretty conclusively that a great many cases of rheumatism had been cured by the application of bee stings. There were, however, cases which did not appear to yield to such treatment. It was advised that the stings be applied to the most affected parts, that nerve centres be avoided, and that the surface be well washed before applying the stings. Not more than eight or ten stings should be applied at a time, with several days between treatments. Several bee-keepers stated that those affected with scrofula should not use the treatment, as such were sometimes very injuriously affected by the sting of a bee.

That the value of bees as fertilizers of fruit, clover and buckwheat blossoms is being more and more recognized was very pleasing to the members in convention. Mr. France gave an instance where an ex-president of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society had come to the Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' convention seeking to get bee-keepers to put an apiary in each of his various orchards, and had even offered a free house for the bee-keeper to live in. Another illustration was given where a man not understanding how to manage bees had offered to equip an apiary of ten colonies in each of his orchards, the proceeds from the apiary to go to any good bee-keeper who would look after the bees.

A good deal of excitement has been occasioned by a statement which has been going the rounds of the bee journals that two, or even more, queens could be made to live peaceably in one hive, depositing a larger number of eggs in the combs, and thus giving more powerful colonies to avail themselves of the honey flow. At the close of the convention there was still very much doubt as to the practical value of such a method. R. F. Holterman, Brantford, Canada, thought much would be gained by seeing that the brood chamber was not allowed to clog with honey, and the room for the one queen curtailed. Italian bees were apt to do this. The method of introducing two or more queens was variously given. One method was to shake the colony from the combs, making them queenless, and after they had discovered their abnormal condition introduce the queens. Mr. Isaac F Miller, Reynoldsville, Pa., said he had divided a colony by means of a queen-excluding zinc, introducing the queen to the part in which there was no queen. This had been done without any trouble. This second queen was then put into the compartment with the original queen, and a third queen introduced into the queen-vacated compartment. All admitted that the queens could only be introduced with success when there was a honey flow on, and in every instance those present had not been successful in wintering these queens.

It was asked: 'How can I get combs built solid to the bottom bar of a Hoffman frame?' In reply, it was stated that if built out in the brood chamber it was a difficult matter; it could, however, be done by leaving the bottom bar off until after the comb was built out. If the comb were built out in the top story and there built to the bottom bar which the bees in that place would be likely to do, the comb could then be used in the brood chamber, and the object accomplished.

A question was asked as to feeding bees for winter stores. Take sugar and water equal parts—how much of that is it necessary to give to the bees to obtain ten pounds of sealed stores? It was pointed out that this was not the proper proportion; for economic feeding there should be five pounds of sugar to two and a half pounds of water. Mr. France stated that he had just visited a very careful bee-keeper, who was feeding his bees for winter, and this man had fed ten pounds of syrup by means of gem jars at the top of the hive, and by weight the bees had only gained two pounds. The bees took toll, evaporation took place, and this man stated that he considered there was but little gain in the first ten pounds fed. As a rule, Mr. France thought it took eight or more pounds of sugar to secure ten pounds of sealed stores. Mr. France stated that he would like to see every member of the National Association one of a committee to test different experiments in bee-keeping. Mr. Holterman stated that there were many ways of feeding bees. A jar at the top of the hive was not a proper method; feeding should be done with a rush. A strong colony could store twenty pounds of feed in a day. The largest gain was secured by feeding the largest amount possible in a given time. Again, feed should be given from under the brood chamber. He used two parts sugar to one of water, and a teaspoonful of tartaric acid to fifteen pounds of syrup—to be added after the syrump was boiling. The tartaric acid had the effect of preventing crystallization of the syrup; it turned cane sugar to fruit sugar, and it also acted as a destroyer of germs, should the syrup come in contact with such.

Dr. Phillips, apiarist for the Federal Government, Washington, D.C., gave an excellent address on the subject of extracted honey. Dr. Phillips stated that the best temperature at which to liquify honey was 140 degrees Fahrenheit; it should not go higher than 160 degrees. A temperature of 180 degrees injured the honey, caused decomposition, and altered its nature so that it was no longer honey, but became a syrup. He strongly advocated refining honey in the hive, not by artificial means outside of the hive.

The next meeting of the National Association is likely to be in Detroit, Mich.



FINSTALL AMBASSADOR, A CLYDESDALE JUST PURCHASED FOR AUSTRALIA.

HOW TO COMMENCE KEEPING PIGEONS

Although about the fall of the year is the most dullest time, it is not so with the pigeon fancier. The loft is never more interesting than about, say, November. The old birds have, in most instances, finished the moult and the young ones are sufficient developed to enable a reliable opinion to be formed as to their merits. It is an excellent time for the intending beginner to make a start. Most of the breeders are at that period disposing of their surplus pigeons. Well-bred birds that are not quite up to show form can be purchased at moderate prices; birds that at the beginning of the year cannot be bought for double the sums asked in the fall. Another advantage in making a commencement in the fall, is that the pigeons will have then plenty of time to settle down and become accustomed to their new surroundings before the breeding season begins.

It is better for the novice not to start with more than one variety; he will find plenty of exercise for his skill in studying and mastering the points and the management of one breed. It is as well to begin with a variety that is easily bred and reared, and which can bring up the young without the necessity of foster parents. Pouters, for instance, will rarely rear their own young. Almond Tumblers are delicate; Carriers are wild, and awkward with their eggs and squabs. But such birds as Homers, Antwerps, Magpies, Archangels, Dragoons, English Owls and Longfaced Tumblers are all well suited to the beginner. The Show Homer is a splendid feeder and rearer. It is a most satisfactory pigeon to keep, and the prices obtained for high class birds are exceptionally good. Such a sum as a hundred dollars have been given for a prize winner.

Antwerps are free breeders and meet with a ready sale. Magpies are particularly graceful and refined-looking members of the pigeon family, numbering many enthusiastic admirers. The chief characteristic of the Archangel is the marvellous brilliancy of the plumage, no other domestic pigeon displaying such extraordinary lustre. Dragoons are great favorites, the classes at the various shows being invariably well filled. The English Owl is a handsome and attractive bird, the powdered blue and powdered silver being very showy and uncommon looking. And the Longfaced Tumbler has come rapidly to the front in recent years, being such an excellent feeder that it is frequently used as a foster parent for other breeds. For a resident in a smoky town, the Homer, Dragoon, English Owl or Archangel would perhaps be the best, the Magpie and Tumblers doing better in a clearer atmosphere.

It is advisable to procure the pigeons from some well known breeder, one who is known to breed his own birds, and to win with them. The names and addresses of the owners of the prize winners are given in the catalogues of the various shows. One of these should be selected, told what is required, and the price that will be paid. Mongrel pigeons are of very little value, in fact are useless except for eating. It is, therefore, always preferable to commence with pure bred birds.

The great majority of fancy pigeons are kept in confinement, where with fair treatment they will breed as well as if they had their liberty. A lean-to shed with wire front in a sheltered corner, facing south-east, makes a very good house to begin with. Only a few birds should be commenced with, for pigeons are prolific and the loft or house soon becomes overcrowded.

PROFITABLE BREEDS OF DUCKS

If you want ducks that will lay eggs both winter and summer, keep the Indian Runner. If you want the best market duck there is, keep the Imperial Pekin.

The Indian Runner is small and active (often called the Leghorn of the duck family), and is a small feeder, compared with other breeds of ducks. With proper care, the Indian Runner will lay while other ducks are idle. Their eggs are about the size of large hen eggs.

For market purposes, the Imperial Pekin cannot be surpassed. They are very large; pure white in color, and grow faster than any other breed that we know of. When forced for market, Pekin ducklings weigh from ten to twelve pounds per pair at twelve weeks old. We have had a few that went a little higher; one pair tipping the scales at fourteen pounds. They are as easily raised as chickens, but require somewhat different food and management. It is a mistake to keep ducks and chickens together. Right here is where a great many people fail to make a success of duck raising.

I will give my methods of feeding, etc., for the benefit of those who wish to take up this interesting and profitable branch of poultry culture.

We like to set eggs while fresh, i. e., not over a week old. A duck egg ten days old will seldom hatch at all.

As our ducks are all housed at night, and furnished with plenty of good bedding, the eggs are never chilled. Ducks lay their eggs at night or early in the morning; therefore, it is well to pen them at night, even in mild weather because they seldom lay in nests, but drop their eggs wherever they happen to be.

The ducks must be in good flesh, if an abundance of good, fertile eggs are wanted, for a Pekin duck will always be fat if she gets the right kind of feed in sufficient quantity to satisfy her appetite. If she is not well fed, her eggs will be few and far between. On the other hand, when well cared for, she lays an egg every twenty-four hours, missing only about once a week.

During the laying season our ducks are fed a mash night and morning with a little whole corn (in water) at noon. The corn is put in the drinking troughs with several inches of clean water. The ducks like to fish the corn out of the water and there is no danger of the ducks being annoyed by chickens while eating.

The morning and evening mash is usually composed of cooked vegetables, thickened with equal parts corn meal and bran. Sometimes wheat middlings take the place of the vegetables. Boiled oats, bean and cornmeal is another favorite mixture for laying ducks. A little salt is added several times a week. Ducks must have grit, and coal cinders with the fine ashes removed, seem to 'fill the bill.' Just watch them scamper off to the cinder pile after each meal.

The first food for young ducklings should be stale bread crumbs soaked in sweet milk or water with the chill removed. We never feed hard boiled eggs, as this causes bowel trouble. Dry bread crumbled fine is sometimes given, with a shallow pan of water near at hand. Sharp sand is always placed in the drinking water for grit.

If the sand is withheld for a time the ducklings begin to droop and die. Fresh water is given at each meal and also between meals. The ducklings are fed five times a day from the time they are hatched until ready for market. When two days old, we begin to feed bread made of cornmeal, oatmeal and bran. The ducklings are kept in large yards with plenty of grass and shade. At night they are kept in houses with clean floor covered with dry litter. This must be changed often. Never keep over twenty-five ducklings in each flock. Green food is essential at all times. Chopped lettuce, dandelion or onion tops should be mixed with the other food several times each day, even when grass is plentiful.

We begin to force the ducklings when about five weeks old. Raw mashes then take the place of baked bread, and for moistening, milk (either sweet or sour) is used. The mashes are composed of about the same materials as that given above for laying ducks except more cornmeal is used and milk is added to moisten. The mixture should not be thin. Do not feed whole grain to young ducks and never allow them to stay out in a cold rain. A little shower will do no harm, but a heavy beating rain will often prove fatal. The critical time is when the pin feathers are beginning to appear.—Anna Galigher.

ALBERTA'S BIG CROP

Mr. L. H. Jelliff has just completed threshing a measured ten acres of his land, and the sum total for the same was 626 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat. The threshing was done by Mr. Thomas Woolford, president of the Alberta Farmers' Association, and the affidavits of both can be had testifying that the yield was exactly as stated above.

The Smith Bros., who live on Willow Creek, six miles south-west of Lethbridge, off eight acres, threshed 845 bushels of oats—an average of 105½ bushels per acre.

W. H. Pawson, of Coaldale, whose crops have occasioned considerable interest both this year and last, has completed his threshing. From 197 acres of spring wheat he got 7,542 bushels, or an average of 38½ bushels per acre. One field of 107 acres averaged 41 bushels to the acre. The oats yielded 11,226 bushels from 152 acres, an average of 74 bushels per acre. His prize field of 47 acres averaged 95 bushels per acre. This crop was easily good for 105 bushels if the snow storm had not occasioned a loss calculated by experts to be at least ten percent.

ONION CULTURE

(John N. Watts, Portsmouth.)

One of the most sought after vegetables is the onion, and one of the best varieties is the Danvers Yellow Globe. This variety has been developed and much improved of late years. Loamy land yields bountiful crops of onions after it has been enriched for a few years by liberal dressings of manure. Most farmers have found by experience that rich soil must be had for the crop, and, furthermore, that constant cultivation and weeding must be kept up during the growing season. Our onion growers here sow the black seed in April. The ground is manured in the autumn or the spring, or, what is better, at both seasons. It is worked and thoroughly harrowed and cultivated until reduced to a fine tilth.

The seed then is drilled in in rows one foot apart, using about four to five pounds of seed to the acre. To ensure a knowledge of the fertility of the seed the seed should be put into a glass jug about half full; then fill the jug with water, and in a few minutes all the good seed, that is of a germinating quality, will sink, and the remainder, that is sold to us gardeners as fresh, reliable seed, will be quickly identified as light seed. Those seeds that float are worthless, having lost their vitality. Onion seed should be fresh, as if it is more than a year old it usually is nearly worthless. The foregoing is a sure way of testing.

As soon as the small plants can be seen in the rows, run the wheel-hoe between the latter. Boys are often engaged to remove the weeds and stir the soil by the dexterous employment of the fingers within the rows themselves. This work is continued at greater or lesser intervals throughout the season. Our best farmers aim to 'wheel-hoe' their onions once a week, not only to kill the weeds, but to stimulate rapid growth of the crop. The onions are pulled early in September, and allowed to lie in the sun for a few days.

They are turned by a stiff broom or stable brush occasionally, which removes all the loose skins and prevents any bruising of the onion. The sun's rays should be enabled to develop, on all parts of the onion, that bright straw color so much desired. Let the onions lie on the ground until cured, then draw them to the barn floor or some other airy place, and spread them thinly. Some growers market their crops in the fall, while others hold theirs for higher prices.

At one dollar a bushel onions, probably, pay our farmers and gardeners as well as anything they can raise. Five hundred, or even six hundred, bushels of onions are often produced upon an acre of good Danvers land, but four hundred bushels may be considered a good, fair crop. Should the crop not be all sold in the fall, they can be stored on shelves, made of slat-work that is open enough to admit air through the bottom of the shelves. Keep them in a cool, but dry, cellar, to prevent growing, and it is beneficial to stir them occasionally.

Of recent years many gardeners have tried to grow large onions by sowing the seed in hotbeds about March and transplanting them in the open ground as soon as the land can be worked. By this method onions have been raised, many of which weighed over one and one-half pounds. These win the majority of premium at the fall fairs. They do not, however, possess the good, keeping quality of onions grown outside from seed.

SEED CORN

I select my seed corn when I am husking; then I can select from all the crop. This gives a wider and better selection than can be had at any other time, writes Louis Campbell. Until the crop is husked there will not be temperature low enough to injure the vitality of corn that has matured in the proper season. I might say I always try to have my corn cribbed as early in December as possible. I put a box holding about one-half bushel in one corner of my waggon bed and when I am gathering the corn I find an ear that suits me for seed, I drop it into this box. I select only good-sized ears for seed, not the largest ears are always fit for seed, and there are always other qualities more important than size.

The ear should be full and well filled from point to point, small cob and deep grains, be sound and solid and have matured before frost. The ears should be true to variety in all particulars, for it always pays to keep the variety of corn pure.

The point in keeping seed corn safe is to get it dry and keep it dry. If free from moisture corn will endure almost any amount of hard freezing and a very low temperature is required to destroy its vitality. It is much more important to keep the seed in a dry place, than in a warm place, for the corn will very readily absorb moisture. I suspend my sweet corn on boards about one foot from the ceiling of some dry well ventilated building. This way may be more labor, but by suspending the corn from the ceiling it is much safer and surer to grow.

It is always the best to test seed corn in the spring before it is planted. No matter how well I try to select and dry the seed, I always test it before planting time. It is very little trouble to do this and may save much trouble and loss.

I fill a small box with good soil and plant a few grains in it from a number of ears, keep the box in a warm place in the house where it will be in a proper temperature and keep the soil moist. At least 95 percent of the seed should germinate.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

MAPLE LODGE. — LARGE, THRIFTY Berkshires, of the bacon type, two stock boars, two boars six months old. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger pigs of both sex, for sale, at reasonable prices, f.o.b., including reg. pedigrees. JOSEPH NAUMAN, Fisherville, Ont. Nelles Corners, G.T.R.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, BERKshires and Leicesters. Two bulls, eight and twenty months; extra quality; two boars and two sows, seven months; never beaten; also, prize-winning ram and ewe lambs. ISAAC READ, Ardtrea, Simcoe Co., Ontario.

FOR SALE, CHOICE IMPROVED LARGE English Berkshires, Boars and Sows, six weeks old, from imported stock, of the ideal bacon type, pedigrees furnished free, express paid. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Price reasonable. Address JAMES KEAN & SON, Box 359 Orillia, Ont.

FOR SALE, 3 A.J.C.C. JERSEY COWS, and 1 yearling heifer. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Sheep For Sale

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP — REGISTERED Ewes, all ages bred; Ram Lambs; English Berkshire Pigs from imported Stock, 6 weeks to 6 months. D. H. RUSNELL, Stouffville, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE—PEKIN DUCKS, TWO DOLlars each. Splendid layers. T. L. SMITH, Jamestown, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 20 Bronze Turkeys, 10 Pure Bred Barred Rock Cockerels, 10 Pekin Ducks, 1 Fox Terrier Puppy. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88 Maxville, Ont.

40 HIGH CLASS COCKERELS, ROSE Combs and Single, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas and Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusian, White Leghorns; 25 Pekin Drakes, from $1.50 up. R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B.C.

POULTRY—MUST GO, 200 WHITE WYandottes at $1 each; also white and brown Leghorns, white and barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks. A. & T. Readwin, Guelph, Ont.

FONTHILL POULTRY YARDS—Slaughtering sale of young White Wyandottes and W. Rocks, and also Barred Rocks, Pullets and Old Birds for sale. A few Cock Birds for sale in the three varieties. Crowded for room, I will have to sell the whole stock at your own price.

FOR SALE, 25 SINGLE COMBED Black Minorcas, 10 Cockerels, 10 Pullets and 5 hens, at $2.00. R. L. WHEADON, Guelph.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

$50 TO $200 SPARE TIME, GATHERING ferns, evergreens, etc. Receiving depots in every state and Canada. Address BARTON, Wholesale Dealer, Durham, Conn., Dept. 9.

AGENTS — SALARY AND COMMISSION to sell hardy, red-tag stock; grown exclusively by us; complete line; new idea; elegant free samples. Write now to CAPITAL NURSERIES, Ottawa, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED—IF YOU ARE NOT SATisfied with your present position in life, and are reliable, write us, and we will start you, local or travelling, tacking up show-cards and generally advertising our goods at $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 a day. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $33 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND route men. Apply quick to ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

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.

Miscellaneous.

COINS.—FOR THE NAMES and Addresses of five coin collectors I will forward a rare Persian copper coin and my free list. Write while offer holds good. G. EYRES, Lindsay, Ontario.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS—I TEACH you how to trap absolutely free (8 secrets); no fake. I buy the fur. I supply guns, traps, etc. I want 80,000 skins. Enclose stamp for price list and free methods. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 25c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Farm and Other Lands

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARM, 95 Acres, known as Robertson Farm, Windham Township, Norfolk County; convenient to school, churches, market, station, post-office, stores, cheese factory, and telephone. Apply T. R. NELLES, Simcoe.

4 SECTIONS FIRST-CLASS PRAIRIE lands; 20 miles from Moose Jaw; price, $9.50 per acre en bloc; a splendid investment. Send for list. PEARCE, Real Estate, Moose Jaw.

HOMESEEKERS — INVESTORS — WE have splendid bargains in improved and unimproved lands in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Western Canada Real Estate & Business Agency, Souris, Manitoba.

FARMS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—several good farms to rent on easy terms, also improved and unimproved farms for sale on easy terms. Three or four farms for sale on half crop payments. A good opportunity for a person short of cash, but having horses and implements necessary to operate a farm, thus on easy terms become the owner. Apply to J. B. GOWANLOCK, 517 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA—FOR SALE, 160 ACRE Farm, 130 fenced, 60 under cultivation; house, outbuildings; also stock and implements. NICHOLS, Shellmouth, Manitoba.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT California homes address W. B. CRAWFORD, Foam Lake, Sask., Canada.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FRUIT Farms in Nova Scotia, situated in Waterville, Kings Co., belonging to the estate of the late Thomas A. Margeson, consisting of more than 2,000 fruit trees, large house, and 6 farm buildings. Place will be sold at a bargain to close the estate. For further particulars address INGRAM I. MARGESON, Administrator, Waterville, King's County, N.S.

ANY ONE HAVING GOOD FARM OR wild land for sale in Canada please send price immediately. Give reasons for selling and state when possession may be had. Owners only need answer. No agents. Address D. G. SNOW, Globe Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE, IN lively village; splendid business; excellent reasons for selling. C. SAUNDERS, Real Estate, etc., Burford, Ont.

WINDMILL (WHEEL and 50 FOOT GALvanized tower) complete as it stands, Brantford make, will take $75 cash before taking away. R. S. MARTIN, Hamilton, Ont.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, AN OLD Grandfather's Clock; must be in perfect order. Give full particulars and description. R.M. 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Training School for Nurses

WANTED — THE BRATTLEBORO MEmorial Hospital gives a three years' course in nursing. There are a few vacancies, and desirable applicants will be favorably considered. For terms apply to Superintendent (Miss) E. P. McCLOSKEY, Brattleboro, Vt.

Books, Cards, &c.

FIFTEEN CHRISTMAS POSTALS, EMbossed, Jewelled, etc., only 25c. Send for big sample package, all kinds, only 50c, and double your money. G. P. LeGRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

POST CARDS — WHOLESALE PER Hundred, comics, thirty cents; views, eighty-five cents, telegraph, thirty cents; tinsel, one dollar. RED STAR NEWS CO., London, Ont.

POST CARDS — TWENTY DIFFERENT Colored Views, 25c; Ten Magic Fortune-Telling Cards, 25c. G. P. Le GRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

SCRAP PICTURES, EMBOSSED FLOWers, etc., with greetings; 25 assorted, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

ON RECEIPT OF 12 CENTS IN STAMPS we will send to any address, eleven new colored post cards of Halifax, N.S., assorted. Address, POST CARD EXCHANGE, P.O. Box 225, Halifax, N.S.

POSTCARDS — THIRTY DIFFERENT black views, famous paintings, etc., 25c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

10 ELEGANT SOUVENIR POST CARDS; all different views, with 10 coupons, 10 cents. Return the coupon, you get 10 Cards FREE. BEERWORTH CO., Stanstead, Que.

SONG BOOKS — 150 OLD TIME SONGS, with words and music, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

Dogs For Sale.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, $5.00 EACH; sire, a winner; dam, a heeler; they are farm raised, and sure workers W. J. JOHNSTON, Box 246, Meaford, Ontario.

GREAT DANE PUPS FROM THOROUGHbred champion stock, registered; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; prices $10 and $15 each; express paid in Ontario. C. G. EISELL, 17 London Road, Guelph.

Business Chance

GENERAL STORE; BEST CHANCE IN America; rich land, thickly settled; God's own country; will exchange for D.U.R. Stock. GEORGE CRANE, Carleton, Mich.

(For late Classified Ads See Page 24.)

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'The dark before the day,
The dawning silver grey,
Is sweet with treasured fragrance overrun,
So while the skies are grey
Where hast thou hid my day?
The heart of life is waiting for the sun.'

There is something uncanny in the dimness and obscurity that mark the days at this season of the year, when the sun seems loth to rise, and early morning means artificial light. Then one longs for the turn o' th' year when a few minutes are added each day to his rising, and the watchword is 'more light,' more power, more strength, for earth-born souls.

The aspect of the houses shows the change of seasons, for the summer blinds are removed and storm windows give a sense of security, but present a bold appearance that is not artistic, but proclaims utility.

And by this change we gain added sunshine that is rare in November days, and brings warmth and cheer.

'Let there be light,' was one of the earliest of the Creator's mandates, one of the first blessings given to the earth.

Yet we darken our rooms for fear of fading the carpets, and call it civilization!

It is well known that animals cannot thrive in the dark, and it does not take long for our plants to grow sickly if without sunlight. Yet many housekeepers seem to prefer keeping their houses in Arctic obscurity.

We need the sunlight to penetrate our homes, to vitalize and purify with rays that alone have the God-given power. So in our lives there must arise the 'Sun of righteousness,' with healing and strength to lighten our pathway, and to dispel the shadows of discontent or discouragement that would envelope us. Let in the sunlight; there is for everyone of us more cause for cheerfulness than for gloom, and the golden rays as they beam upon us, will lighten the dimness of the drear November days.

POULTRY IN AN ORCHARD.

Mr. C. W.—It is certainly an important question, and one that is of interest to many readers: 'Does it pay to keep poultry in an orchard?'

A great deal depends upon location and market, but as a rule the two crops go well together. But to begin with proper method it is well to look to the best business plan of starting any enterprise, and get the best stock at the start.

Commence in a small way with thoroughbred fowls from a reliable dealer, and house them in good, clean quarters.

There is no better location for poultry than in an orchard, for they are great scavengers, and destroy many insect enemies of the fruit trees. They are up early and late in search of insect food, which they relish so well, and which is beneficial to them. Whether they fly or crawl, or burrow, the hen is argus-eyed, and can find them. She will scratch out your choicest rose-bush or perennial or tender seedling for a bug or worm, so will do a great deal in the orchard where she has free scope.

So, besides the profit from the poultry, this branch of utility is of importance, and adds to their value, for the legion of insects that now greet the fruit grower, need every assistance towards their destruction, and this the poultry give with watchful cheerfulness.

Besides this, the grateful shade of the trees is a source of health and vigor to the fowls during the summer's heat, and the grass gives them a variety of food.

But to succeed, there must be a love for the business, and a determination not to become discouraged if loss comes before profit. The two industries, if intelligently managed, will harmonize well, each being a benefit to the other, and giving profitable returns.

And if you wish to have clean fruit and the best results from your trees, by all means keep poultry in the orchard.

FERN TO NAME.

T.J.—The leaf enclosed in your letter is from the fern Pteris Argyraea, a tropical variety, the fronds of which are often beautifully striped with white, although only a small marking was upon your leaf.

It is a fine ornamental plant of effective appearance, and easily grown; in fact, one of the best for amateur cultivation. It will do well in a northern window and without strong sunlight, or heat, but develops better if given regular watering and care.

MUSHROOMS IN THE CELLAR.

'Mushroom.'—A personal reply has been given to the questions asked, but it may be as well to repeat here in part how to manage a bed in a cellar. The writer allows that it is made and watered, and asked chiefly as to temperature and planting.

There is a difference of opinion as to the proper temperature, but if the bed has been properly arranged, the temperature between 70 and 80 degrees is safe.

To put in the spawn, break up the bricks into pieces the size of an egg, and lay them on the bed, a foot apart. Make holes, and place them three or four inches deep, remembering that the deeper planted the better size, though they will be a little later.

Cover and pound down hard, and at no time allow the heat to reach 100 degrees. Keep out draughts, and if all conditions are favorable, the mushrooms should begin to appear six weeks after the spawn is set.

Drying out must be guarded against, and a moist air in a dark place will give the best results.

It is, however, a precarious crop, and one that has a fascination for the amateur, but is not always a success.

This is perhaps the best month for setting the bed, but see to it that the compost is properly prepared.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

Mrs. W. asks if household ammonia is of any value as a fertilizer for her window plants, and in reply it may be stated that it is not a fertilizer. It may stimulate a plant to some extent, and no doubt exerts a beneficial influence by way of a tonic, but it is not a food, and that is what a fertilizer is supposed to be.

In any case, it is safer to be careful in the use of plant food, and never to give it in a dormant or unhealthy condition. Always wait till there is good, strong growth before feeding, but the application of liquid ammonia, diluted with warm soft water, will be of some value as a stimulant to strong rooted plants like roses and chrysanthemums.

WHAT GRAPES TO PLANT.

Mrs. McD.—It is not easy to determine what grapes will do best on your land, but the varieties best adapted to this province will be most suitable for you to plant. One of the old standard sorts is Concord, of which it was said many years ago by an experienced fruit grower: 'You may go with a wheelbarrow to your Concords, while a small basket will hold other varieties.'

For quality Campbell's early may be put first, as it is a strong grower, earlier than Concord, and not subject to rot. Both these are black grapes, and the most productive of the white grapes is the Niagara, but it is subject to rot, and the flavor is rather musky.

For a red grape the Brighton is best, being early to ripen, large bunches and of good quality. The Delaware is a grape of fine quality, and there are others that bear a light crop, but make it up in sweetness. But only experience can prove which will do best, for some will thrive on certain soils, and fail on others.

If possible, find what varieties do best in your locality. They do best on high and dry land, with plenty of light and air, and not too much moisture.

AS TO PLANTING CHERRY TREES.

E.L.T.—It is too late this season to plant out cherry trees, and I feel rather loth to encourage planting for profit in your locality, knowing by a long experience how precarious is the profit. Rolling land is best for this fruit, and the varieties must be such as withstand our winters. We like Early Richmond, but so do the birds, and we have never had a basketful from our one tree, left as a 'survival of the fittest,' from a large planting. Wind and rain in cherry blossom time, birds all the season, and the uncertainty of the crop, make growers a little chary of planting any but the native varieties.

BEGONIA BLIGHT.

Mrs. R. S.—It will be better for the plant if you keep the leaves dry while blight is so bad, as moisture encourages the disease.

Whenever one of the leaves appear burned or blistered, or with curled edges, pick it off and burn. Then dust the whole plant with sulphur and sprinkle it freely over the soil.

For at least two weeks keep the earth as dry as it can be with safety, around a growing plant. The Begonia is almost sure to recover with this treatment, and the sulphur will not prove injurious.

PRUNING THE BLACKBERRY.

Amateur has half a dozen blackberry plants and asks when it is best to prune them. In answer it may be said that this should not be done until the leaves have fallen, for the sap goes toward strengthening the roots, and if the old canes are cut out before the leaves have fallen the hardiness of the bushes will be more or less injured.

It must be borne in mind that the canes of raspberries are biennial, while the roots are perennial. For this reason the fruit-bearing canes of the present year must remain where they grow until the canes that are to yield next year's fruit are fully developed. If not removed now, remove the old canes before growth starts in spring.

LEAVES FOR NAME.

Nellie.—The leaves forwarded are those of Humea elegans, a plant that you properly describe as 'graceful,' for it is in every way suited for growing in pots, vases or rustic baskets.

It is a plant that resents over-watering, and droops easily if pot bound, but will thrive with the same care that you would give to a hill of corn, if it is set out into the garden.

During the winter you must give the plant a light, airy position, and do not be surprised if the lower leaves fall off, for in spring they will recruit if not neglected.

A Novice—It is not advisable to attempt to winter tea roses out of doors in your locality for they might survive, but there is no certainty no matter how well protected.

As for the Hybrid Perpetuals do not attempt anything until just before severe weather, then turn the tops to the ground and cover with earth, sod from an old pasture being the best.

Be sure to bank earth around the stem or collar of the rose bush, where it starts from the ground, for if this is saved the rose will recruit even if the top has suffered.

Forest leaves are a good protection around the roots of roses, for they require protection more than the top.

FLOWERLESS SHRUB.

E.B.—There can be no excuse for a shrub failing to bloom unless it has been half starved the season previous, and not formed any fresh wood and buds. Or perhaps its very luxuriance is the cause of the flowerless condition.

Try giving it a pruning next summer if it fails to bloom to check the growth, if the foliage is plentiful. At any rate a little fresh soil and fertilizing material will be helpful.

GARDEN WORK IN NOVEMBER.

Are the bulbs all planted? If not, take a day when the ground is not frozen and set out some hyacinths or tulips, or the cheerful little crocus to brighten the door yard next spring.

Top dress the lawn if nothing better is available, apply an earth mulch mixed with wood ashes, and a little bone dust.

Get the digging attended to, as it is the best thing for pulverizing the soil, and dislodging insects, besides the advantage of being ready when spring comes for early planting. This is especially necessary in the vegetable garden where early peas, lettuce and onions should be planted as soon as frost is out of the ground.

For the strawberry bed protection must be given, but must not be applied until the ground is frozen. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that does the damage in our variable winters, and must be guarded against.

Do not allow any rubbish to be left around trees for that will be a harbor for field mice. Let the newly set trees be protected by wrapping the trunks in building paper and a mound of earth on the ground around the tree will keep the enemy at bay.

Celery and parsnips, salsify and winter radishes are the last vegetables to be lifted and stored. All of these keep well with sand about their roots; while turnips and potatoes, carrots and roots, can be stored in bins.

Make a bonfire of weeds and rubbish that if left would be a home for mice and insects, and a clean tidy garden in November will be a help and encouragement when spring returns.

Cut the tops from asparagus and burn at once, in case of rust or 'beetle.' See to it that tools are gathered together and placed under cover where they can be repaired at leisure during the winter.

Let the Cannas, Gladioli, Dahlias and other tubers be placed away in dry sand for the next four months, they must be kept dormant without shrivelling. Old boxes or evergreen branches, if placed over lilies, or other plants that remain above the ground, will be a good protection, and keep them vigorous.

THE DOLLAR AND THE PESO.

(From the 'Mining World.')

The question in Mexico of what a 'dollar' means has recently been authoritatively settled. The Department of Finance has decided that the word 'dollar' shall mean the American gold dollar and that when the Mexican silver dollar is meant the word 'peso' shall be employed.

Some time ago an American resident at Tampico wrote 'dollars' on a check; and the Tampico bank cashier to whom the check was presented paid the amount in gold values. The drawer of the check claimed that it was his intention to have silver paid. Litigation was threatened, but upon investigation the authorities decided against the drawer of the check. The Mexican ruling applies to all documents—notes, drafts, etc.

CHESS

Tuesday, November 12, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1202.
(By Mr. E. St. Maurice, Montreal.)
Black 10 pieces.



White 12 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1203.
(By E. Pradignat, Saujon.)
First prize in 'Revue d'Echecs' Tourney.
Black 7 pieces.



White 11 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Received from 'Report' correct keys to 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195; shall be pleased to receive further contributions, and for your kindly remarks on our chess column, many thanks.

To Mr. E. St. Maurice:—Your problem comes in handily, and if you have more of the same quality to spare, we shall be very willing to use them. The checker position is good, too, but think that chess and checkers is more than the 'Witness' would tolerate. Glad to hear that you like the column as it is.

If the writer of an anonymous letter, (no number, Durocher street) will drop into the rooms of the Montreal Chess Club, 154 Drummond street, on Saturday evening, he shall be shown how to play a game from the score.

THE PILLSBURY NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Three Canadian players are cordially invited to take part in the Gambit Tournament of this association. For particulars apply to Mr. G. H. Walcott, tournament director 1140 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass. A chance for good practice will be well worth the time.

The Montreal vs. Winnipeg match by telegraph was fixed for Oct. 31, at 2 p.m., but at that hour, owing perhaps to the bright weather Mr. Probs. sent us, only two of the team were present, by 2.30 only five, and matters began to look doubtful; but as one after another strolled in, just to see how the match was going on, they were captured, and by 3 p.m. the ten boards were occupied; then the cloud lifted from the face of our secretary, Dr. McArthur, to fall upon the players—to rise again as 'resigns' was telegraphed four times from the west. Of the remaining six games Montreal claims three more wins and one drawn. Two of these left for adjudication follow.

White. C. Bardorf.	Black. P. Barry.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P x P
3 P—K 4	3 P—K 3
4 B x P	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—K 2	5 Kt—B 3
6 B—K Kt 5	6 B—K 2
7 Q Kt—Q B 3	7 P—Q R 3
8 B x Kt	8 B x B
9 P—K 5	9 B—K 2
10 P—Q R 3	10 P—Q Kt 4
11 B—R 2	11 B—Kt 2
12 P—Q Kt 4	12 P—Q R 4
13 Kt x P	13 P x P
14 P—Q R 4	14 Kt—R 4
15 R—Q B sq (a)	15 P—Q B 3
16 Kt—Q 6 ch	16 B x Kt
17 P x B	17 Q x P
18 R—B 5	18 Castles
19 Q—Kt sq (b)	19 K R—Kt sq
20 Q x Kt P	20 B—R 3
21 Q—B 3	21 B x Kt
22 K x B	22 Q—B 5
23 P—B 3	23 Kt—Kt 2
24 P—Kt 3	24 Q—B 3
25 R x P	25 R x P
26 R— B8 ch	26 R x R
27 Q x R ch	27 Kt—Q sq
28 B—B 4	28 P—Kt 3
29 R—Q sq	29 R—R 6
30 P—B 4	30 K—Kt 2
31 Q—B 5	31 R—B 6
32 Q—Kt 4	32 R—B 7 ch
33 K—B 3	33 Kt—B 3
34 Q—B 4	34 Kt—K 2
35 P—R 4	35 Kt—B 4
36 R—Q 3	36 P—K 4 (?) (c)
37 P x P (?)	

(a) Seems to me like loss of time; the attack on the Kt would have folowed in any event. Castling looks more promising.

(b) Again, castling is preferable, permitting the beginning of an attack on black's K's side, for which purpose White's pieces are well placed. Suppose

White.	Black.
19 Castles	19 B—R 3
20 R—K sq	20 K R—Q Kt sq
21 Kt—Kt 3	

(c) Here Black claimed not to have made this move. If P—K R 4 is the move White must win, I should think.

C. B.

(Sicilian.)

White. Mr. Blake.	Black. Mr. Sawyer.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—Q 3
6 B—K 2	6 P—K Kt 3
7 B—K 3	7 B—Kt 2
8 O—O	8 O—O
9 P—K R 3	9 P—Q R 3
10 Q—Q 2	10 B—Q 2
11 Q R—Q	11 R—B
12 P—K B 3	12 Kt—K R 4
13 P—K B 4	13 Kt—Kt 6
14 R—B 3	14 Kt x Kt
15 R x Kt	15 Kt x B ch
16 Kt x Kt	16 B—Q B 3
17 B—Q 4	17 P—K 4
18 B—B 3	18 B x P
19 Q—K 3	19 B x B P
20 R—Q 2	20 P x P
21 Q x P	21 B—K 4
22 B x B	22 P x B
23 R x Q	23 P x Q
24 R x R ch	24 K x R
25 Kt x P	25 B—K 5
26 R—K 3	26 R—B 8 ch
27 K—B 2	27 R—B 7 ch
28 R—K 2	28 R x R ch
29 Kt x R	29 P—K B 4
30 Kt—Q 4	30 K—B 2
31 P—K Kt 3	31 K—B 3
32 P—K R 4	32 P—K R 3
33 K—K 3	33 P—K Kt 4
34 Kt—K 2	34 K—K 4
35 P—Q Kt 4	35 B—Q 4

DANGEROUS SENSE OF HUMOR.

(Bermuda 'Royal Gazette.')

George G. Morton, a machinist residing on Russell street, has very sore ribs, and all because he laughed too heartily. He was thoroughly enjoying a joke played on a comrade with a garden hose, and as he watched the sport from a window he laughed with great gusto, so much so that he was seized with pains and had to be helped to a seat. A medical man was called and found that he had fractured a rib and had torn away part of the lining about another rib.

HELP THE COWS
Even the best cows can't make big profits for the dairyman who persists in using pans or crocks or a poor skimming separator. Cream is cash, and if yours is just an "average" herd, then how much more necessary to skim out every drop! Why not help the cows boost your profits by skimming their milk with a reliable
U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR



SKIMS OUT ALL THE CREAM
HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD

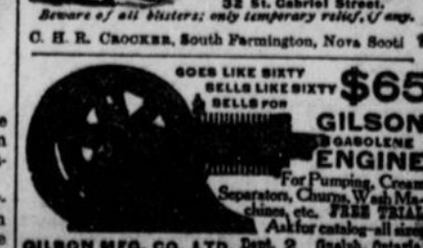
A cream separator is an acknowledged necessity to profitable dairying, but before you buy why not look very carefully into the matter and buy the best one at the start? It's cheapest in the long run. We'll gladly send you, FREE, an illustrated book, telling what a separator can and ought to do. Please write us today "Send your book No. 110."
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. (481)
Bellows Falls, Vermont

Canadian Shipments made from our Warehouses at Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Calgary and Winnipeg, but correspondence should be addressed to our Head Office, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Free Veterinary Book
Infallible guide. Makes every man his own horse doctor. Postage 2c.
Tuttle's Elixir
insures sound horses. Cures splint, curb, spavin, etc. $100 reward for failure where cure is possible.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
76 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr.
32 St. Gabriel Street.
Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.



C. H. R. CROCKER, South Farmington, Nova Scotia



GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. Dept. 2 Guelph, Ontario.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS. HAVE FURNISHED 60,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER PUREST, BEST, GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.
MENEELY & CO. WATERVLIET, N.Y.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

FREE TUITION.

W.G.—I am informed there is a college or university in Chicago, in which a person may take a course in medicine or science, free of charge, under certain conditions. Can you give me the address? Ans.—We do not know of such a college.

IMPORTS AND DUTY.

K.M.—Please say what goods coming into Canada from Great Britain are dutiable, and to what extent. Ans.—The list, including all sorts of articles from antiseptic dressings, at one end of the alphabet, to watch-cases and woollens, at the other, is much too long to be given here. You might perhaps be able to obtain the tariff from the Department of Finance.

EARLY FROST AND SNOW.

Skeptic.—Can you inform me, whether, previous to Sept. 28 of this year, there was frost in Alberta to the extent of 20 degrees, and snow to the depth of two feet? A friend in England, who has a son in Alberta, writes me that such was the case. Now, this seems to me hardly credible, and I will deem it a favor if you can give me information that either confirms or denies the report. Ans. — Your inquiry was sent to Mr. R. J. Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service, Toronto, who replies as follows: —'I find that on Sept. 13 there was 21 degrees of frost at High River, and at Pekisko on the same date there were 19 degrees of frost. The total snowfall recorded up to Sept. 28, in Alberta, was as follows: — Lawrence, 13.5 inches; Lethbridge, 12.7; Cardston, 38.0; Hillsdown, 12.0; Alix, 7.0; High River, 15.8; Pekisko, 20.1; Macleod, 13.0; Didsbury, 16.5.

'LEST WE FORGET.'

M.S., Mount Albert.—Will you please publish Kipling's poem, 'Lest we forget,' relating the circumstances which inspired him to write it? Ans.—The poem is entitled 'The Recessional.' It was written at the time of the Diamond Jubilee (1897) immediately after the Grand Naval Review at Portsmouth when the foreign princes were taking their departure. It was first published in the London 'Times':

God of our fathers known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle-line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
So, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Grenfell.—There has been a difference of opinion here about the practice of newspaper editors, and I wish to get your opinion. A friend of mine sent an article to one of our North-West papers for publication, signing an assumed name, and at the same time giving his own name in full. The article was published, but with the author's own name in full, not the assumed name. Is an editor justified in so doing? Ans.—The editor has no right to use the writer's real name without leave. The probability is that the substitution of the real for the assumed name may have been due to an oversight or a mistake as to the writer's intent, rather than an intentional violation of confidence. The use of the pen name is usually sufficient indication that the writer does not wish his own name to appear; but the name and address sent in confidence should not be placed where a signature is looked for. Some add 'not for publication.'

THE TITLE OF POPE.

C.W.B.—1. Who was the first Pope? What was his name and nationality? When did he begin to reign? 2. When was the confessional introduced into the Church of Rome? Ans.—1. The title 'Pope' (Latin 'papa,' father), was given in the early Church to ecclesiastics, in particular to bishops. In the Western Church, in the sixth century, it began to be restricted to the Bishop of Rome, who, even earlier than this, addressed the other churches in a tone of authority—an authority not always acknowledged. In 1073, the assumption of the title by any other than the Bishop of Rome was forbidden. Gregory VII. (1073-1085), a native of Tuscany, completed the establishment of the supremacy of the papacy within the church. According to Roman Catholic teaching, the Bishop of Rome is the successor to St. Peter. 2. In the early Christian Church public confession was sometimes required of those who were guilty of some public offence; these were sometimes put to open penance. There is little or no mention of the practice of private, or auricular, confession, during the first three centuries of the Church's history. The practice gradually became more common until, in 1215, under Pope Innocent III., it was enjoined upon all members of the Church of Rome once a year.

CABINETS.

Betsy.—1. Will you please tell me if the Cabinet in the United States is as important a part of the Government as the Cabinet in the British Government? 2. How many members constitute a quorum in the United States House of Representatives? Ans.—As Dr. Bryce says in his 'American Commonwealth,' there is no such thing in the United States as a 'Cabinet' in the English sense of the term. The functions of the English Cabinet are not easily defined. The Cabinet, while having a place in the constitution, which is conventional rather than legal, is in reality the inner council of the Empire, and the arbiter of its policy, domestic and foreign. It is in form a committee of the Privy Council, and is the adviser of the King. It is, in fact, for the most part, a committee of parliaments. The ministers by their concerted policy direct the Government, and are responsible for all the acts of the Crown. The Cabinet has the power derived from the Crown, to dissolve the Parliament in which it has originated. In the United States, the President's Cabinet has nothing to do with Congress, not even having a vote in either house. The appointments are made by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and the ministers are accountable only to the President, who is, therefore, responsible for them. The United States 'Cabinet' is not a whole, like the English Cabinet, but is composed of the chief officers or 'secretaries' of departments, with no joint policy, and no collective responsibility. 2. In the House of Representatives it requires half the number of members to form a quorum.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

LIFE OF A MORTGAGE.

Subscriber, Kingston, Ont.—Does a mortgage become outlawed after six years, in Ontario? If so what steps must be taken to have it renewed? Ans.—No; it remains in force, without renewal, for at least ten years.

A DISAPPOINTING WILL.

Shamrock.—A has a daughter B who marries C. A employs B to keep house for him and employs C to assist with farm work. C has to pay all domestic help required by his wife. They work two years, when they go to live by themselves. C still assists A with the farm work. C works on for about 12 years. In the meantime A comes to live with B and C, and promises to pay his board, which he never does, his promise being that everything be willed to B and C, a will being made to that effect. Then A made another will, and willed everything to other people, and has died. 1. Can B collect wages for the time she kept house for A? 2. Can C collect his wages for the time he worked with A? 3. Can B and C collect A's board for the years A lived in their house? 4. Can these be collected out of the estate, there being no written agreements, but proof about the will and other promises? Ans.—1. No. 2 and 3. Probably not on wages or board, but we think that B and C are in a position to successfully attack the will, or, in the alternative, to recover damages for A's breach of agreement. 4. Whatever they may be legally entitled to would, of course come out of A's estate. We assume that the 'proof' mentioned includes independent and satisfactory corroborative evidence to support the testimony of B and C, and would suggest that they see a solicitor at once, personally, and instruct him to attend to their case, and, if necessary, to commence the appropriate legal proceedings to enforce their rights.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

SUNBURN.

X.Y.Z. asks what will completely remove yellow sunburn. Ans.—I would strongly advise you to let it alone until it wears away naturally. There are lotions that could be used, but they are most dangerous and difficult to apply over any extensive surface. Try lemon-juice and glycerine. This whitens the skin to some extent. Or you may sponge the skin with sulphurous acid (5 percent). Keep this out of the eyes. Sponge twice daily, and discontinue if the skin becomes sore.

DRY HAIR.

M.E.C., Subscriber.—Wishes to know what to do for her hair. It is very fine, but so dry that it flies in all directions when she combs it. There are a great many short ends. Her general health is good, and she rides on horseback a good deal. Ans.—You should attend carefully to your hair, or it will get brittle, and perhaps drop out. With regard to the best treatment much depends on whether you have dandruff or not. If not, wash the head only once a month. The best soap to use for washing is the spirits of green soap. If you cannot get this, use pure castile. Be careful always to wash thoroughly afterwards with clean, hot water. Any trace of soap left in the hair is most injurious. Every night massage the scalp, moving it thoroughly over the bone. Do this with the tips and flat of the fingers, being careful not to exert friction, as you will thereby loosen or break the hair. Then about every second night work into the scalp a little lanolin. Do not apply to the hair, but to the scalp, about the roots. If you have much dandruff, the same general directions will be of use, but you will need to wash the head once a fortnight, and use a lotion once daily. The best I know is composed as follows: Tincture of cantharides, two drachms; resorcin, three drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; castor oil, three drachms; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits to make eight ounces.

PAINS IN BACK.

'New Hampshire' suffers from severe pains in the lower left side of the back, which pass through to the front under the breast bone. It burns and throbs dreadfully. Sometimes he gets a little ease from hot applications. This does not give lasting relief, however. He cannot work more than a few weeks at a time. Has been told that it was due to neuralgia of the small muscles of the back. He takes a cold sponge bath almost every night, and exercises before retiring. A stooping position hurts him very much, making the back ache. Is thirty-five years of age, a smoker, but does not use alcohol. Asks if a belt would do any good. Ans.—It is hard to advise you without seeing you. Several causes may produce the symptoms you complain of. Besides neuralgia, disease of the vertebral column, stone in the kidney, aneurism, or tumor in the back, might cause the trouble. I should think, if it were neuralgia, it would be better to discontinue the cold sponges and exercises at night. Electric belts are no use. If you get anything, get an abdominal supporter, about six or seven inches wide, made of woven mesh and elastic. Wear this tightly about the waist. If the trouble continues you had better see your doctor again.

NERVOUSNESS.

M.G.S. is a married woman, thirty-one years of age. She is the mother of two children, aged twelve and nine years, respectively. She has the best of health, with the exception of a nervousness in her limbs, which causes her great distress, as she is unable to sit quietly to read for more than fifteen to thirty minutes, unless she is sewing. It is as nearly as she can describe it a creeping sensation of the muscles. She noticed it first shortly before the birth of her children. She does her own work, but is not out in the open-air much. Her work is not heavy. Ans.—I do not think the trouble is anything serious. Probably if you could get your mind off it it would disappear. You are, no doubt, a little run down. Get out of doors more. Lie down for an hour after dinner every day. Take plenty of strengthening food. If possible go away from home for a trip, where you will be able to see new faces and get some outside interest. Try bathing the limbs at night with hot water, followed by cold.

ARTERIOCLEROSIS.

E. R. is a farmer's wife, aged sixty-six. In July she had an attack of pneumonia which confined her to bed for two weeks. A few days after getting up she caught cold, but seemed to get over this after two weeks more. She did not feel bad or have pain in any way. But soon after her heart began to beat too fast. Has kept out of doors a good part of the time for two months. Her lungs do not bother her, but her heart has not got right yet. When she is lying down her pulse is 70 per minute, but when going about it is from 80 to 90. She is unable to do any work. She does not use tea or coffee but lives on plain food. Has to take medicine for her bowels. Ans.—I think it likely that the attack of pneumonia and the subsequent 'cold' have taxed your heart a little too much. I think you should not attempt to do any work for some weeks. Lie down most of the day, where you can get a bright window. Be careful of draughts or chills. Wear warm clothes and keep the bowels moving daily. A warm bath at night twice weekly would be desirable. Eat plain food; very little butcher meat, but a great deal of milk.

COLORED PERSPIRATION.

J.B.R. has noticed a curious discolored condition of the sleeves of his underwear in the region of the armpits. The skin itself is not discolored, but the wool of the garment is stained red as if blood has oozed from him. The vest is of gray merino and was only worn one day when the condition was noticed. There is no unpleasant odor and his general health is good. Ans.—The condition you suffer from is a peculiar one, known sometimes as chromidrosis. It is not very uncommon. In some cases green sweat, for instance, it is due to one's occupation, working in copper or brass. The red form is considered to be due to a special germ in the skin, the bacillus prodigiosus, or to a form of mould. I should advise you to bathe the armpits twice daily with very hot water. Then apply once daily, preferably at night, a little oleate of mercury ointment, 10 percent, rubbing it well into the skin.

GLOSSITIS.

D.L. is a man, aged forty. He feels a continual stinging sensation in his tongue. On examination there is nothing to be seen, no lump nor swelling. The glands or pores, however, seem to be enlarged or inflamed, so much so that the 'pore' is visible to the naked eye. This extends half way back on the tongue. On the tip there is a little ulcer. Ans.—You are suffering from an inflammation of the tongue, or glossitis. This may be due to several causes. The use of tobacco or alcohol to excess will produce it. Or, the habit of eating too hot or too highly spiced foods. Sometimes, too, indigestion and constipation will cause irritation of the organ. Small ulcers, or aphthae, are commonly associated with indigestion. If the error is in your diet or habits, you should correct these. Use some simple mouth wash twice or thrice daily. Listerine, one part to four of water, makes a useful one.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

PITYRIASIS OR RINGWORM.

T.J.A.—I have a yearling heifer calf, which is troubled with what I think is ringworm. The hair has come off around the eyes and in spots all over the head and body, and the skin in those places is rough and thickened like scabs. The animal is otherwise in excellent condition. 1. What course of treatment will cure her? 2. If she were stabled with other calves would they catch the disease? 3. Can such disease be left in a stable by cattle so afflicted, and if so, what means can I use to thoroughly disinfect the building? Ans.—I don't think the heifer has ringworm, as you mention especially that the hair is off around the eyes, which is not a common seat of the disease, but is very commonly the seat of what is called pityriasis, in which the hair comes off, and the skin is covered with bran-like scales. It is not usually accompanied by much, if any, irritation, and appears around the eyes and head and parts of the body. It is generally considered to be due to mal-nutrition, and change of feed frequently causes its disappearance. It can be distinguished from ringworm by the character of the edges of the denuded skin. In ringworm, the patches are more or less circular, with well defined edges, whilst in pityriasis the areas are irregular in outline and in shape, and the edges not clearly defined. Ringworm is due to a fungus, or vegetable parasite, and is communicable from one animal to another, which is not the case with pityriasis. I would advise rubbing the affected spots with an ointment composed of one part of iodine crystals and sixteen parts of lard, at the same time feed liberally. As ringworm is communicated from one animal to another by contact, the affected animal should be kept so that it cannot come in direct or indirect contact with any other. I would advise you carefully to clean the stable where she has been, and whitewash with fresh lime, adding a cupful of crude carbolic acid to each pail of the wash. The iodine ointment, if persevered in, will cure ringworm as well.

Just a Friendly Introduction.

PASS IT ON.

Those who have taken the "Witness" longest know best that it has never lost sight of its original platform, to be 'a Witness for Truth and Righteousness"; they know that, while lacking none of the features essential to an up-to-date newspaper, it has something more than that—it has character, it has moral force, it has the courage of its convictions, and convictions are costly things to a publisher. "Witness" readers recognize it as a safe paper for every member of the home, and they look upon it with feeling of friendship and affection, that deepens as years go by. There are reasons for this, among them the fact that they know that the publishers of the "Witness" have always placed their subscribers' interests first.

Having so large a proportion of such subscribers in our clientèle, we confidently look to our readers to speak a good word at this subscription season in behalf of the "Witness" to their friends and neighbors who do not know it so well; to tell them of its interesting departments, its comprehensive general reading, its past record, its present place in public esteem, and the untold value of such a paper to the country at large, and the individual home in particular.

Especially do we ask this in connection with those who are making new homes for themselves not only in the West, but throughout the whole Dominion. A few words to such a one, or this page, cut out and slipped in a letter, would accomplish much. The plan outlined on this page, which will appear from time to time, will enable our subscribers to do us this friendly service, and at the same time each subscriber and friend secured would be able to congratulate themselves and each other on getting such a splendid publication at so low a price—exactly half the usual rate.

You should send your own subscription with an ordinary letter bearing this ⊗ sign plainly marked at the top, and so save the blank form printed at the lower right hand corner of this page for the convenience of your friend.

But if you do not care to cut your "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead," you need only show the plan to a friend and tell him that the two important points in sending his subscription are (1) to mention your name and address as the person who introduced the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead," and (2) to mark his letter with a heavy cross inside a circle, so that it may go to the department in our office created to attend to this "Pass on the Introduction" scheme.

At this time of the year when subscriptions are being sent in anyway, our readers may reap the benefit for themselves, and their friends in the reduced rates which would be warranted by these introductions, and consequent increase in the circulation of the paper.

Our calculation is that we will in time be able to make good the loss on the additional new subscriptions taken on this basis by charging advertisers a higher figure. But those who "pass on the introduction," and so extend the circulation are in the meantime entitled to the full benefit of the extended circulation.

Only subscribers in Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), and subscribers in the British Isles and such of the British Dominions and Colonies as do not demand extra postage, are entitled to take advantage of this "Pass on the Introduction" scheme.

THE PLAN

PASS ON THE INTRODUCTION

Everyone who sends fifty cents
for a six months' subscription
to the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead"

will have his subscription extended
for six months more free of charge if he will

INTRODUCE the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead"
WITHIN TWO WEEKS of sending his subscription
TO SOMEONE WHO has not taken it hitherto
AND WHO in his turn, and within the two weeks
shall become a subscriber by
sending fifty cents for a six months' subscription
AND WHO when remitting his subscription
names the person to whom he is indebted
for introducing the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" and this
"Pass on the Introduction" plan.

N. B.—By the above plan you and your friend
and your friend's friend's friend's friend
without limit may enjoy the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead"
at half rates.

A SUGGESTION FOR YOU

A friend of yours
who has not hitherto subscribed for the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" will be glad both to know of it and to take advantage of the following proposition.
Then why not mark the following letter and hand or send this copy to a friend?
The following are submitted simply to save the time of yourself and friend.

Dear.....

If you are not already taking the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" just look through this copy. If you like it, kindly give my name and address to the publishers as the one who introduced it to you and enclose fifty cents to pay for your own trial subscription for six months.

Then if you introduce the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" to some friend of yours who will appreciate it and will, within two weeks of your remittance, send fifty cents to pay for his subscription for six months (also on the same conditions and with the same opportunity of securing a six months' free extension) the publishers will show their appreciation of your kind offices as they did of mine by extending your subscription for an additional six months free of charge. And your friend and your friend's friend will all enjoy the same opportunity of obtaining a six months' extension free of charge, so it is in everybody's interest that each "pass on the introduction."

I am,
Yours faithfully,

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....190....

A SUGGESTION FOR YOUR FRIEND

To the Publishers of

The "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead." ⊗

Dear Sir:

I am indebted to M.....whose

address is.....for having introduced

the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead." I hereby subscribe fifty cents for a six months' subscription on condition that if I also introduce the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" to a friend who subscribes on the same conditions within two weeks of this date my subscription shall be extended for an additional six months free of charge.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....190....

Copyrighted.—All rights reserved.



FROM OUR CATALOG

YOU may at your leisure pick out your selection, write us and we will do the rest, and just as satisfactory to you as if you visited this store in person. This is made possible through our excellent Mail Order Department, coupled with the new edition of our Catalog.

Our Catalog is the representative of a Manufacturing Retail Jewelry House supplying you with goods "direct from workshop." Do you realise what this means to you in price saving? Thousands of other people do — why not join the throng? Note these price examples:

M71 Fine quadruple plate babe dish, size 1¾ in. diameter $6.40
M52 Solid gold stick pin, pearl centre 1.50
M57 Solid 14k safety pin, with pearl bonbnet (photo is reduced size) 3.60
M58 Solid 14k pearl crescent, finest quality pearls (photo is reduced size) 2.80
M74 Fern dish, fine quadruple plate, bright finish, 7½ in. diameter 4.00
M61 Pearl handle butter knife, fine silver plated blade 1.25
M40 Fine quadruple plate, bright finish berry spoon $2.00
M72 Fine quadruple plate fruit dish, bright finish, gold lined, 8 in. diameter 5.80
M68 Fine quadruple plate fern dish, bright finish, 8 in. diameter 2.50
M65 Cold meat fork, quadruple plate 1.25
M69 Fine quadruple plate bread tray, 12 in. long . 3.00
M70 Shaving mug, quadruple plate, bright finish. 2.50
M55 Solid 14k pearl sunburst, finest quality pearls (photo reduced size).... 5.00

The new edition of our 86 page Catalog is free for the asking. It contains exact reproductions with descriptions and prices of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass Novelties, etc. Write for it to-day, asking for Catalog B26 to insure the new edition.

Ambrose Kent & Sons Limited
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS
156 YONGE ST. - - TORONTO

"AWORD TO THE WISE"

LIFE AGENTS:—

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE

Is equal to the best, that's all

Address enquiries for openings to
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 24, 1907.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

Romans xiv., 12-23.

Golden Text.—'Judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way.'—Rom. xiv., 13.

It will be profitable to consider for a time the particular difficulties of the early church. The great general principles on which these were met by St. Paul are the best rules that could have been advanced, and make his letters instructive not for 'a time,' but for 'all time.' The one or two cases in which he approaches a definite ruling (as, for instance, I. Cor. xiv., 34, 35), even serve to cause a little difficulty to-day, since circumstances have altered. No one can mistake his duty where the broad principle is laid down, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' for 'love worketh no ill to his neighbor.' The greater includes the less, and any question where our neighbor's good conflicts with our pleasure is answered by the Divine command to act as love would direct. There is no hesitation about Paul. The Christian's highest liberty is to use his liberty for the good of others, rather than for his own personal pleasure. The word, 'stumbling-block' in the golden text gives a good handle for the teacher. People argue, 'There is nothing intrinsically wrong in the use of liquor. You cannot find a command in the Bible for total abstinence.' Lay argument on that point aside and take them on their own ground. There is nothing intrinsically wrong in the log or stone over which your poor friend stumbled, yet if you have a true sense of humanity you will not leave it in the path for others to fall over, even though you may find a pleasanter exercise of your powers, a certain exhilaration in leaping over the obstruction as it stands in your own way. Others have not your boasted powers, and what abominable selfishness to block the public highway in order to afford yourself a little pleasure. The cry that it is a restriction of your liberty to give up what is at best only a pleasure is unworthy of a Christian. 'It is evil for that man who eateth with offence,' then you cannot escape being in God's eyes accessory before the fact if you do not do your honest best to prevent the sin of which you are well aware.

SELECTIONS.

Nothing grows upon me so much with lengthening life as the sense of the difficulties, or rather the impossibilities, with which we are beset whenever we are tempted to take to ourselves the functions of the Eternal Judge (except in reference to ourselves, where judgment is committed to us). The shades of the rainbow are not so nice, and the sands of the seashore are not such a multitude, as are the subtle, shifting, blending forms of thought and of circumstance that go to determine the character of us and of our acts. But there is One that seeth plainly and judgeth righteously.—William E. Gladstone.

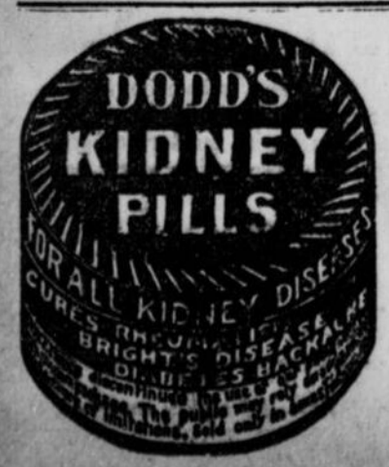
My liberty ends when it begins to involve the possibility of ruin to my neighbor.—John Stewart Mill.

'The French have a proverb, 'When you are right you are more right than you think you are.' The converse of this is equally true, when you are wrong you are more wrong than you imagine.'

Verses 12, 22, 23.—'The fullest freedom must be balanced by the fullest sense of responsibility to God.'—'Expositor's Greek Testament.' 'For we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ' (v. 10). You must use your liberty in such a way that you are willing to present it before God's pure and penetrating eyes. Verse 22.—Hast thou faith? Do you really believe that what you are doing is right and approved by God? Have it to thyself before God. Rejoice in this liberty of yours in the presence of the Father. 'We still keep this joy and strength of liberty even when for love's sake we forego the particular acts from which, if we considered only ourselves and God, we should not be debarred.'—Lyman Abbott. Happy is he that condemneth not himself, who is so convinced that his course is right that his conscience never condemns him, even when he 'sits alone with his conscience' amid the manifestations of God's power. Verse 23.—Whatsoever is not of faith is sin. 'All that a man cannot do remembering that he is Christ's—all that he cannot do with the judgment seat (v. 10) and the cross (v. 15) and all their restraint and inspirations present to his mind—is sin.'—'Peloubet's Notes.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 18.—Rom. xiv., 1-11.
Tuesday, Nov. 19.—Rom. xiv., 12-23.
Wednesday, Nov. 20.—Rom. xv., 1-21.
Thursday, Nov. 21.—I. Cor. vi., 1-20.
Friday, Nov. 22.—I. Cor. x., 1-22.
Saturday, Nov. 23.—I. Cor. x., 23-33.
Sunday, Nov. 24.—Gal. v., 1-26.



A ROYAL DOCTRINE.

There has been a great and largely silent change of opinion in the world as to the purpose of discipline as applied to law-breakers. The King at the recent opening of the New Bailey criminal court, gave voice to the doctrine as it is held to-day. It is that discipline is for the reform and not for the injury of the prisoner. Apart from the more humanitarian feeling that possesses the later world is the fact that the old idea of punishment has been found not to pay. It does not pay, on finding a youth in the wrong tack, to put him to school among the vicious or to make him an enemy of society by cruel usage in injurious solitude. Mr. Raymond Blathwayt, writing in 'Great Thoughts,' compares the notions which prevail among criminologists of to-day with those which existed when his father, as prison chaplain, instituted a series of evening lectures by leading men of the day, including Kingsley, Maurice and Thomas Hughes. These were doing a noble work in humanizng the prisoners when the 'asinine Dogberries' at headquarters ordered that the lectures be put an end to at once, as 'they made prison life too pleasant for the convicts!' He considers the older English prison system, now on its death-bed, a superb factory for crime and in certain respects the most criminal thing in England, criminal in its utter lack of common sense, sympathy and humanity.

Mr. Blathwayt's article consists in the main of an interview with Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brix, the chairman of the prison commission for England and Wales. Sir Evelyn told him that the great problem was with the habitual or professional offender who seemed beyond reform. But he does not seem to despair of even him, as he quoted the report of the Committee on Prison Discipline appointed by the Secretary of State in 1894 as asking 'whether a new form of sentence should not be placed at the disposal of the judges, by which these offenders might be segregated for long periods of detention, during which they would not be treated with the severity of hard labor or penal servitude, but would be forced to work under less onerous conditions. In other words we presume they would be made to work for their living like men and not to toil at hated, and often, to a great extent, meaningless employment for punishment and exhaustion. Sir Evelyn was pleased that an inexpert committee should have arrived at the same conclusion to which his own great experience had led him. Punishment, he said, should be both retaliatory and preventive—retaliatory not in the sense of being vindictive, but in that of requiring compensation for the injury wrought. The purpose of prevention would best be served by long terms of segregation at wholesome work.

In discussing the question of the beginners at crime he is again disdainful of the plentiful advice of amateurs. Still he seems to agree with the amateurs in the belief that up to a certain age every child is potentially a good citizen. There should be preservation for those who are more unfortunate than guilty, but repression for those who prove stubbornly refractory. As to the question whether children under twelve should be committed to the care of women, he mentions one successful European instance where, at the 'Reformatory of Frasnes-le-Chateau, four hundred little boys were quite admirably controlled for their lasting good by forty Alsatian Sisters of Charity. In agreement with the last International Conference on the subject he considers land cultivation a healthy and moralizing influence on juvenile offenders, but thinks the origin, aptitude and antecedents of each inmate must be taken into consideration in apportioning tasks and training. He speaks with a good deal of admiration of the Reformatory of Elmira, in the United States. Here the discipline is strict and firm, but the whole idea permeating the institution is the reformation of the boys. Its methods include physical development by gymnastic and military exercise, intellectual training from the Grammar School of the illiterates to advanced lectures in political, ethical and economic subjects; manual training from the elementary Sloyd process to engraving, etching and carving; and industrial training in masonry, carpentry etc. He points out that these methods are not the inventions of careless or foolish men, but of perhaps the most thoughtful and intellectual men in the community who have become convinced that for certain offenders these instead of the ordinary punitive or prison methods, are the most useful, as they tend to evoke the potential good of the offenders and to convert it to the benefit of the state.

Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brix agrees with Dr. Baker, of Pentonville Prison, who declared to the Brussels Prison Congress his firm belief that drink more than any other fact in human life conduced to poverty, insanity and crime. It is gratifying to find even England, with her distrust of change, and British officialism at that, moving in this matter. This will encourage those who on this side of the Atlantic are striving for a more humane and a more reasonable system of criminal administration. The discovery of the age is not so much that we must make the punishment fit the crime as that it should fit the offender to be something better than it finds him. The Juvenile Delinquents Bill now before the Minister of Justice is based on methods which have been successfully adopted elsewhere under the impulse of the modern and more Christian notion of setting the young offender on the right track rather than visiting upon him the sins of his parentage and environment. It is to be hoped that in so far as this bill commends itself to legislators as conducive to the end sought, it will receive the speedy confirmation of parliament.

A Woman's Suffering

Consultations with Doctors and Specialists gave but Little Relief.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 31.—Mrs. R. J. Rawlings, of 12 Argyle St., gives the following statement which should be of interest to every reader:—'No one could know what I have suffered with torturing headaches, faint feeling and lassitude. In the mornings I was scarcely able to do my work, and when night came I felt too miserable to sleep. The doctors did me little good, so I decided to buy Dr. Hamilton's Pills, about which I have heard so much good. In a week I improved. My headaches were less severe, my appetite increased, and faintness passed away. Day by day I gained strength, and increased in weight. The trouble I am sure was in my stomach, and Dr. Hamilton's Pills did what was necessary. I used twenty boxes, and in consequence will live twenty years longer.'

Just the prescription for every tired, ailing woman,—try Dr. Hamilton's Pills and see if this isn't so. Sold by all dealers, 25c. per box.

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY OF RAILWAY INVESTMENT.

(From the 'Railroad Gazette.')

As distinguished sharply from 'high' financiers and minor groups of speculators who have their daily flights, high and low, in railway securities, the real investors who buy railway stocks to have and to hold may be roughly divided into two classes, each large. There is the ultra conservative who always writes big the word 'security.' His objective point is almost always the railway bond, of senior place and quality and generally the first mortgage bond, though now and then he may take a shallow dip into, what seems to him semi-speculative, the junior mortgage of a dividend-paying line. But a mortgage security on railway property he craves and must have. The second class of investor has its special affinity for railway stocks, dividend paying or likely to become so. The psychological influence in that class is the little touch of the gambling instinct which, to the assured and regular dividend, adds the uncertainty, tipped with hope, of larger dividends or 'rights' to come. It is interesting to trace in the case of both these large groups of investors some of the changes of mental action and reaction which the remarkable drop in railway values of the last two years has brought about.

Take first the ultra conservative or mortgage seeker in railway investment who was content with his 3.75 percent return two years ago. Since then he has had no diminution of income nor, on the other hand, has he had an increase. His double gilt edged bonds have not defaulted nor are they likely to unless the heavens fall. But he has seen the purchasing power of his well-secured income diminish probably 10 percent in two years; and, what is more puzzling to him, not to say disquieting, he has seen the market appraisal of his solid security shrink 5, 10, 15 percent, sometimes more. What wonder that, under such conditions, the conservative old investor in railways, moving in his narrow fiscal groove, finds his old standards confused, and, if he be not endowed with broad knowledge and instincts, finds also his timidities increased. Nor, safe as he may be in fact, is he exempt from the revelations of official turpitude which seem to him a present fact and liable to be a future one, though in reality they have in nearly all cases been the transactions of the past, the exposure of which now is the prime medicament in the cure. In the secondary causes of the existing stress in railway loans this new psychological condition of fear, sometimes definite, more often vague, may be counted among the first. Nor is the bondholder comforted much or his fears allayed by his opportunity to secure on the senior railway mortgage a three-quarter percent added interest return, if he happens to have funds to reinvest. It rather accentuates his discomfort over the low return on the 'long' bonds which he bought with such placid assurance two years ago.

The investor in conservative railway stocks has also had his mutations, mental and sentimental. Some of his standards likewise seem lost or perverted. His values have contracted, not so much in ratio to be sure as speculative shares, but to an absolute amount much greater and which often signifies greater loss; but meanwhile dividends in the case of some great lines have been increased, non-dividend roads have begun to pay dividends and income has gained. Along with this anomaly have gone others. The new stock which used to be watched for by him with hope is now a thing of dread. It used to 'bull' a stock—now it 'bears' it; and the certainty of its outcoming depresses usually shares below the mathematical point normally fixed by ratios of issue and the original price. He, too, thus falls into mental confusion and uncertainty. The old Latin maxim, 'everything that is unknown is magnified,' applies as much to railway investment as to the general affairs of the world at large. Under the old psychology of railway investment plus force of habit the investor who 'never sold' and always 'held on' and whose conservatism was such that he was even apt to decry the quoted value of his railway securities is generally holding on still. But he is not holding on with quite the old confidence, nor, on the other hand, is he crying down now his investment. His mental attitude is mainly one of perplexity, the results of which in so large an investment class one dislikes to think of should ever dividends as well as principal be reduced.

The 'locality' idea as a mental factor in railway investment is another psychological force which has undergone a change. Up to two years ago there was a proneness on the part of the old-fashioned investor to put his money into the securities of the local line whether it was a small line or part of a great system—this under the theory, not always sustained by facts, that the security could then 'be watched.' It was this 'motif' which has gone so far in building up localized street railways by enabling their owners to place underlying bonds. Those bonds, like all others, have shrunk to near a 5 percent basis. Partly owing to that fact, partly because large issues of 'localized' securities have overloaded local holders, there is now a distinct drift away from the 'local' idea which, incidentally, has been farther warped by the magnetism of Wall street bargains in such forms, for example, as the best railway notes. When the present anomalous condition of financial affairs, with tight capital rather than tight money as its basic cause, comes to an end it will be instructive to see how far that local investment motive resumes its sway. It is but one of the many problems of the new railway investment psychology the solution of which challenges the curiosity of economist and philosopher.

Finally, if we turn to the immediate present and to the existing parlous and convulsive state of the investment market, we find the old-time railway investor the mark of some novel mental forces. He sees yet another shrinkage of his standard railway shares to a 6 percent basis or below, credit depressed while railway traffic is high, and almost imperative railway extension and improvements halted by semi-panic prices of railway loans. But he has also his visions of reassurance. He notes the power of organized capital to resist deadly financial convulsion. the relative strength of the high grade railway security as compared with many other forms of investment; and last but most impressive the way in which low finance is asserting itself against high finance, an old-fashioned conservatism proving its merits over new fashioned speculation. But in that there is nothing new, psychologically or otherwise.

NO PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL.

(Ottawa 'Journal.')

Theodore Parker once wisely said, 'Every man is public property.' His statement contains a truth as vital and important as it is popularly unrecognized. It is a fact of human society whose recognition would mean a veritable transformation of social and individual action. It is a truth which gives to one the clue to social health and progress and prosperity.

We have deluded ourselves with the notion that we were private individuals, living our own lives, doing our own deeds and fulfilling our own destiny. We have supposed that we could cut ourselves off from the mass of mankind, and live in our own little spheres, separate and apart from all the rest. We have been able to look at the low classes in the community, and to feel that their life was not our life, and that our life did not touch theirs.

This is purely a delusion, and the sooner we find it out the better. No man lives his own life. No man lives apart from all other lives. He cannot divorce himself from the bonds that bind him to all others. There is a social interrelation by reason of which he is intimately associated with all mankind. That he may seem to be apart counts not in the least. That he may wish to live apart does not alter the fact of his social unity.

The private individual does not exist, and never did. Thousands of years ago a savage lived in the German forest. He ate roots and berries, clothed himself with skins, and lived a life isolated and apart. If ever in this world there lived a private individual, it was in the person of that savage. But a few years ago, at Dusseldorf, his body was dug up. Its discovery had an immense influence upon public thought and scientific theory. It exploded several cherished fallacies of the past, and revealed a truth before undiscerned. That savage had his part to play in the social life of the world. He had to wait long for his cue, but at last it came.

Equally true is it of every man. By the character and complexity of our social system, every life counts, and every act of every life. There is not a word uttered but finds its lodgment as a seed, to spring into flower or into weed. There is no action performed but makes humanity a little better or a little worse. Every victory won by oneself is won for the race. Every individual step toward the higher level of morality means the progress of humanity. The good of one is the gain of all; the crime of one is the curse of all.

This thought has a vital significance in our civic life. No citizen can be true to his citizenship task unless and until he realizes the intimacy of his relation to all others, and of all others to him. The penalty of his impure word or selfish deed falls not upon himself alone, but upon all his fellow-citizens. He is public property. He lives for the city. The city lives in him, and grows and gains in him. His is the life large and universal. With every forward footstep, he carries the whole city with him.

This is the sense that most needs development in our civic life. When it becomes the universal sense, we shall have the city perfect, the city beautiful, the city of fraternity.

THE ORIGIN OF THE HOLY STONE.

(Dundee 'Advertiser.')

At the Reformation, when the Church of St. Nicholas, at Yarmouth, was despoiled, the carved stones of many of the monuments, both in the church and outside in the graveyard, were shipped off—some to Newcastle, to be turned into grindstones, and some on board the ships of the royal navy of the day, to be used in scouring the decks, whence, it is interesting to know, the seamen's term 'holystoning the deck' takes its origin.

AN ACCEPTABLE PREMIUM.

Subscribers (new or renewal) sending in to this office one dollar for twelve months' subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Houshold,' will UPON REQUEST, be sent as a premium a copyright fine Christmas number of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' containing about 1,500 square inches of exquisite illustrations. Cut this advertisement out and attach to your remittance.

This offer good till Nov. 30, and open to all subscribers in Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, and the British Isles.



Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street West, Montreal.
Montreal Weekly Witness, Nov. 12, 1907.

HAD THIRTY-TWO BOILS ON HIS BACK AT ONE TIME.

TWO BOTTLES OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED HIM.

Boils are simply evidence of the bad blood within coming to the surface.

Just when you think you are cured of one, another seems ready to take its place and prolong your misery.

The only way to rid yourself of boils, pimples, and all skin blotches and blemishes, so that they will never return to bother you again, is to have the blood thoroughly cleansed of all of its impurities.

For this purpose there is no other blood medicine to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

It has been on the market for over thirty years, and in that time we have received thousands of testimonials stating positively that it will cure the worst known cases of boils.

Mr. James Combs, Eden, Ont., writes: "I think Burdock Blood Bitters a great medicine for boils. I had them so bad I could not work. I had thirty-two on my back at one time. I used only two bottles of B.B.B. and they completely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly.

For sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday, Nov. 9.

The province of Quebec is some day to arise like a giant that has been asleep, shake off its sloth, and exercise all its mighty resources. In other words, to quote the recent letter in our columns of Senator Edwards, than whom no one in Canada has a better right to speak, 'The province of Quebec possesses numerous water powers, which, if conserved and well administered, will place the province of Quebec, at no very distant day, in a position as a manufacturing province which will be the envy of all the states and provinces on the continent. The competition will be as between power produced with coal at a cost of $45 to $60 per horse-power per annum, or electrical power produced by water at $15 per horse-power, or possibly less; and as coal is a diminishing quantity, and as the water-powers will go on for ever if not destroyed by denudation of the forests, there can be but one outcome, namely, the supremacy in manufacturing of the country which owns the greater share of water-powers. In this particular, Canada is supreme, and Quebec is by far the most fortunate of our Canadian provinces, being richer in water-powers than any other.' In this connection, the determination of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to stimulate and encourage industries associated with our water-powers, mines and forests, and manufacturing in general, is of the greatest and most welcome importance. Hitherto, the West has had the benefit of the energies and abilities of the company, almost to the exclusion of the east. The West has been advertised and glorified in Europe and America, so greatly and so long—and deservedly so—that the poor east has had little or no show, and the majority of immigrants have only known it as a section of country to pass through and get away from. But now that the Canadian Pacific has determined to exploit the east from Winnipeg to the Maritime Provinces, we may anticipate an early change. We shall be advertised, we shall be known and valued, branch lines will be built as feeders, money and people will come to us in increasing numbers, and—well, altogether our prospects are most alluring. And what the Canadian Pacific proposes to do must, of course, be done, when the time comes, by the Grand Trunk Pacific, otherwise, the 'Transcontinental,' which runs much further north, and largely through the territory of this province.

* * * * * *

The trade of Canada continues to show satisfactory increases. For the month of September imports increased from $27,220,606 for the corresponding month last year to $28,397,478; while the duty collected increased from $4,680,268 to $5,082,731. For the twelve months ending September, the imports in 1905 amounted to $255,257,885, in 1906 to $296,359,543, and in 1907, $362,459,907, while the duty collected amounted respectively to $42,614,512, $48,041,753, and $58,661,696. That is a good sign of our prosperity and purchasing power. The domestic exports for September also showed a satisfactory increase, being $25,703,586, as compared with $21,337,915 for September, 1906; while for the twelve months ending September, 1906, they were $187,315,429; for 1906, $244,796,391, and for this year, $244,180,922, showing so far a slight decline this year, as compared with last year, on account, no doubt, for the most part, of the slower movement of wheat this fall. The exports of manufactures increased appreciably both for the month and the year, and the aggregate over-sea trade of the country has increased from $573,703,517 for the twelve months ending September, 1906, to $644,787,791. That includes exports of foreign produce, and imports and exports of coin and bullion. Our domestic exports to Great Britain amounted to $126,805,985, to other British countries to $12,213,980, and to the United States to $89,981,440 for the twelve months ending September, last year; while the imports from Great Britain amounted to $71,021,550 dutiable, and $25,057,202 free; from other British countries $9,183,442 dutiable, and $6,110,761 free; from the United States, $115,052,085 dutiable, and $102,987,931 free; and from all other countries together, $26,208,643 dutiable, and $10,942,320 free. These figures especially are of interest for comparison and valuable to reflect upon.

* * * * * *

The United Kingdom continues to make a very respectable showing as a mineral-producing country. In a blue book upon the subject, just issued, it is stated that the value of the minerals produced in 1906 amounted to about $530,000,000, an increase of fifty million dollars odd as compared with 1905. The increase is accounted for by increased output of coal and higher price for the same. The total output of coal to the amount of 251,067,628 tons is the highest hitherto recorded. Of this quantity France received nine and a half, Germany and Italy each over seven and a half, Sweden, over three and a half, and Russia, Spain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Egypt and the Argentine Republic each over two million tons. The total quantity of coal and coke and patent fuel which left the country amounted to 76,788,178 tons. This feature of commerce is, however, not altogether agreeable to many Britishers, who cry out that British coal supplies are being exhausted, to the advantage of the foreigner, and that in a hundred years or so Great Britain will need to import her coal, if there is any to be obtained anywhere, if she is to continue in the manufacturing business. Others consider such warnings as unduly pessimistic, and a hundred or a hundred or two years a long way off, when coal, if it really is more or less exhausted, may be superseded by some other power-producing agent. The output of iron ore came to 15,500,406 tons, and 7,823,084 tons were imported, over 76 percent of which came from Spain. These show increases when compared with 1905, and increases are recorded in the amount and value of the copper, lead and tin produced. Altogether it was a busy and a profitable mineral-producing year.

* * * * * *

Ever since the recent memorable financial panic, a remarkable battle has been going on, a veritable fight for gold, but not with guns and pistols, shot and shell. Or, rather, the fight is for capital, of which gold, as between country and country, is the medium of transfer. The weapons have been vast supplies of grain and other fruits of the earth, on the one hand, and higher and higher discount rates on the other. The United States needs the money and sells her goods to get it. England needs it, too, and seeks to make it too dear for the United States to purchase it in such alarming quantities as she has done of late. Considering the many alarms, and the nervousness that is hard to restrain at each successive jolt, the local market has held up remarkably steady. Canadian Pacific has been the worst sufferer. On Wednesday, before the holiday last week, it was offered at 150 with bidders at 146. Yesterday, the closing sale was made at 140. Toronto Rails lost 2 1-8 points and closed at 86; Illinois pref. 1 point to 73; Detroit United, in spite of good increases of earnings, 2 1-4 points to 31,3-4; Iron Common 1 point, to 13 3-4. Scotia and Mackay Common closed strong on the week, and the majority of the remainder of the active list was steady. But all gilt-edged stocks are great bargains nowadays.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURN

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the amount of dividend payable, if any, the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Payb.	1906. High.	1906. Low.	1907. High.	1907. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last sale.	Price per share	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	.3½	H Jan.	201	165¾	196¼	140	150	140	140	$140.00	5.
Power	..1¼	Q Nov.	99¾	86	95½	79	86	82½	84	84.00	7.1
M. S. R.	.2½	Q Nov.	233¾	230½	239	157	170	165	165½	165.50	6.
Twins	..1¼	Q Nov.	122	105¾	107½	70½	74½	70½	72½	72.50	6.9
Tor. Ry.	1½	Q Jan.	126	104½	115½	83	88¾	86	86¼	86.15	6.9
Detroit			122	80	84½	28½	34	31½	32¾	32.37	...
Richelieu	.1¼	Q Dec.	88	79¼	82½	49¾	56	54	55	55.00	9.1
N. S. Steel	1¼	Q Jan.	73½	59½	79	45	56	52¾	53½	53.50	11.3
Dom. Coal	.1	Q Jan.	81¼	58	70¼	37	39	37	40	40.00	10.
Iron bonds	2½	H Jan.	87	79	80	66	68¼	67	68	68.00	7.3
Iron Com.			34¾	20½	25	13¼	14¼	13½	13¾	13.75	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Jan.	77	57¾	75	42	49	47¼	46	49.00	8.0

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2½ Q	Dec.	261	257	225	235	3.4
Merch.	2 Q	Dec.	175½	170	155	155	5.1
Hoche.	2 Q	Dec.	163	159¼	139	139	5.7
E. Te.	2 Q	Jan.	165	162	154	155	5.1
Mols.	2½ Q	Jan.	230	215½	193½	193½	5.1
Toronto	2½ Q	Dec.	250	234	201	208½	4.8
B.N.A.	4 H	Apl.	146½	153½	148¼	152¾	5.2
Royal	2½ Q	Jan.	242¾	242¼	222	222	4.5
Dominion	3 Q	Jan.	283	263½	220	234	5.1
Imperial	2½ Q	Nov.	254½	220	216	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q	Dec.	260¼	246¼	215	215½	5.5
Ottawa	2 H	Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1½ Q	Dec.	145	145	120	130	5.3
Union	2½ H	Dec.	157	152	125	125	5.0
N.S.	3 Q	Jan.	295	293	274	279	4.3
Comm.	2 Q	Dec.	190½	179½	160	161	4.9
Sovereign	1½ Q	Nov.	155¼	134¼	95	114	5.2
POWER							
Coal.	2½ H	Nov.	102½	100	93	93½	5.4
Scotia	3 H	Jan.	169¾	110¼	106¼	106½	5.6
M.S.R.	2¼ H	Nov.	105	104	100¾	101	4.4
Col. Cot.	3 H	Apl.	110	98	95	93¼	6.4
Lke. Wds.	2 H	Dec.	113	107	100	103	5.8
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2 Q	Jan.	122½	120	107	108	7.4
Iron			83½	66¼	36¼	38	..
Coal	3½ H	Nov.	121	112	86	86	8.1
Ogilvie	1¾ Q	Dec.	120	120	110	114	6.1
Switch	1¾ Q	Jan.	115	105	92¼	92¾	7.6

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
PREF CONT.							
Mackay	1 Q	Jan.	75¾	71¾	50	53¼	7.4
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q	Dec.	115	112	100	103	6.8
Illinois	1½ Q	Jan.	101¼	94¼	72	72	8.3
Tri. City	1½ Q	Jan.	95	93¾	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q	Jan.	14¾	110	99½	100	7.0
Magd.	1¾ Q	....	....	71¾	70¾	71¾	9.7
Havana	1½ Q	Jan.	97½	85	68	68	8.8
Textile	1¾ Q	Jan.	109¾	98¼	80	80	8.7
B.C. Pack.	3½ H	....	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q	Jan.	158½	145	118	118	6.7
Mon. Tel.	2 Q	Jan.	171	162	146	146	5.4
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q	Dec.	133	128	117½	118¾	5.8
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q	Jan.	108¼	104½	87¾	89½	6.6
Trinidad	1¼ Q	Jan.	91	78	70½	75¼	6.5
Toledo	..	....	36¼	29½	10	13	..
Switch	7 Y	Nov.	114	94¾	94¾	94¾	7.3
Soo	2 H	Apl.	164	134½	70	75¼	5.3
Lau. Paper	3 H	Jan.	107½	93	87	87	6.8
Magd.	..	....	....	31½	31	31½	..
Havana	..	....	52	45¼	21	21	..
Textile	1¼ Q	Jan.	..	45	42	45	11.0
Lke. of W's	3 H	Feb.	100	107	65	71	8.4
Switch	3 H	....	114	98¼	94¾	94¾	6.3
Mexican	..	....	70	37¼	35½	38¾	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q	Jan.	145¼	138¼	98¾	94¾	8.0
Rio	..	....	48	48	26¾	31¾	..
Ohio	..	....	33½	30¾	20	20	..

ALBERTA IRRIGATION CO. MAY DECLARE DIVIDEND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7.—At the meeting to-day of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the chairman said he hoped that the common shares would be placed on a dividend paying basis in 1908. The position of the company, he said, was satisfactory.

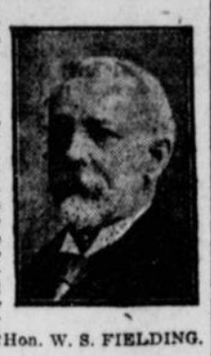
B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY DECLARES A DIVIDEND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7.—The report of the British Columbia Electric Railway shows increasing prosperity. The directors recommend that the deferred and ordinary stock be placed on a dividend basis, the preferred at 8 percent and the ordinary at 6 percent. The net earnings increased by $156,351.

LOWER BANK RATES WILL RELIEVE MONEY SITUATION

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in chatting with a 'Witness' representative, on Saturday afternoon, said that Canada was enjoying just now the most prosperous time time since Confederation.



Hon. W. S. FIELDING.

'I am well aware,' said the minister, 'that there is a tightness of money all over the country, but I personally believe that just as soon as the banks decide to lower their rates of interest, the monetary stringency will largely disappear and we will have sufficient money to carry on our rapidly increasing business.'

'Have you any idea when the banks are likely to reduce their rates?' Mr. Fielding was asked.

'No, I have not.'

'You understand, Mr. Fielding, that the tightness of money which is largely due to the determination of the bankers to keep down their credit account is largely responsible for the complaint on the part of our merchants.'

'That may or may not be so, but I think that there is little ground for complaint, as business evidently seems to be progressing favorably all over the country. However, caution on the part of bankers and business men is advisable at all times, and there is no question but that the financial and commercial outlook of Canada is of the brightest and most assuring.'

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE MAY OPEN IN OTTAWA.

The 'Witness' was informed this morning that there is a movement on foot in Ottawa towards the establishment of a stock exchange at the Capital.

Certain of the leading financiers and business men of that city are said to be in favor of the proposed 'exchange,' and that a determined effort will be made early in the new year to carry out the project.

It is the opinion of those who are quietly looking into the matter that the time has arrived when Ottawa is sufficiently important as a financial centre to have its own stock exchange, and that with the introduction of such an institution considerable business which now goes to Montreal or Toronto would remain in the hands of Ottawa brokers.

Last spring a mining exchange was opened at the Capital, and while it has not been the success anticipated by its promoters, it is nevertheless believed that with the establishment of the proposed stock exchange the mining bureau would then find sufficient scope for success.

DRUMMOND COMPANY MAKES NEW PURCHASE

The Drummond Mining Company, of Montreal, have secured the lease of valuable iron mining areas in the County of Gloucester, N.B., and will immediately undertake the development of the property. The deal was put through at Montreal last week by Mr. T. M. Burns, M.P.P., of Bathurst. Mr. Burns is very enthusiastic in regard to Gloucester's iron deposits, and claims they are the richest in Canada. Recent bits he says have shown depth of 324 feet of solid iron ore close to surface, and can be mined to small cost. The property is located in Nepirigull river, eleven miles from Bathurst, and in order to develop the property it will be necessary to build a branch line railway to Bathurst, and Mr. Burns has arranged to have a delegation discuss the matter with the Minister of railways.

Under the terms of the lease the government is to receive a royalty of five cents per ton on all ore mined. It is said that the Drummond people have agreed to pay $80,000 for the lease, which was held by a syndicate. Mr. T. M. Loggie, the chief draughtsman of the Crown Lands department at Fredericton, claims that the Gloucester iron deposits are the most valuable in the world.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of averages of the New York associated banks shows:

	Nov. 9.	Changes. Increase.
Loans	$1,187,316,400	$38,863,800
Deposits	1,086,878,100	35,091,200
Circulation	52,856,100	1,113,400
Leg. tenders	49,082,900	888,900
Specie	170,712,000	*5,201,300
Reserve	$219,794,900	*4,313,000
Res. required	271,719,535	9,772,800
Deficit	$51,924,625	$13,085,800

*Decrease.

C.P.R. PUBLISHES ESTIMATE OF THE WSSTERN CROPS.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 6.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has prepared the following estimate of the crop of 1907, and a summary of the acreage with comparisons:

Wheat—Acreage, 5,916,332; estimated yield per acre, 14 bushels; estimated crop, 70,-144,928 bushels; No. 3 northern or better, 30,162,418 bushels; average price, Oct. 15, $1.06¾; value at Fort William, $32,198,381.21.

Oats—Acreage, 2,332,110; estimated yield per acre, 26 bushels; estimated crop, 83,-968,960 bushels; estimated crop No. 2 white, 26,500,000 bushels; average price, Oct. 15, 55c; value at Fort William, $14,575,000.

Barley—Acreage, 787,000; estimated yield per acre, 28 bushels; estimated crop, 22,-036,000 bushels; (sold on sample No. 1, Man.); average price, Oct. 15, 68c; value at Fort William, $14,984,480.

The following is a statement of the acreage in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta:

	1907.	1906.	Increase.
MANITOBA.			
Wheat	2,789,553	3,141,537	*351,984
Oats	1,213,306	1,155,961	57,635
Barley	649,570	474,242	175,328
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Wheat	1,965,774	1,730,585	235,486
Oats	764,170	639,875	124,297
Barley	60,995	53,565	7,430
Flax	86,483	76,005	10,478
ALBERTA.			
Wheat (Sp.)	162,643	97,760	64,883
Wheat (Wtr.)	92,382	43,661	48,721
Oats	354,344	323,923	30,421
Barley	76,435	75,678	757

*Decrease.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The reduction of 20c per barrel which was made in the quotations on Manitoba flours last week has ut a prompt and a severe check on business as such a price movement generally does. On the first announcement of a decline in prices buyers withhold their orders in the firm expectation f a further reduction, and there is no demand on the wholesale market till prices start to go up again, or until a shortage of supplies forces buyers on the market. Ontario grades are firm but the inquiry is slow.

There is a steady inquiry for butter on this market and several inquiries have been received from western buyers though trade with the west has not been very brisk during the past few days. Fresh made creamery is held at about 26½c to 27c on this market, but early fall goods are still firm at 28c to 28½c.

There was a reduction of 6d on white cheese, which is now quoted at 60s 6d on the Liverpool market to-day according to the public cable. The situation here is unchanged and quotations are steady at 13c to 13¼c for September grades, 12½c to 12⅝c for Ontarios, current makes, 12¼c for Townships and 12c to 12¼c for Easterns.

Eggs are moving freely on the local market and prices of the several grades are steady, though new laid stock is inclined to advance on account of the lightness of supplies.

Beans are firm on reports of light holdings in the country and a good inquiry is reported by local dealers.

The potato market has gained in strength under the influence of the bad weather conditions, but spot values are unchanged, so far. Jobbers are asking from 75c to 85c per bag for small lots, delivered, and 62c to 64c on track.

The tone of the market for live hogs was slightly easier this morning and $6.25 was about the best price paid for select lots. Packers anticipate a lower range of values before the end of the week.

Fresh killed abatoir dressed hogs are quoted at $9 to $9.25 per hundred pounds.

There is a moderate demand for hams and bacon on the domestic market, and lard is firm and steady.

There is no change in rolled oats and the dullness of the market is exercising a weakening influence on prices, though the market for the raw material holds steady. Jobbers are asking $3.10 to $3.15 per bag.

Dealers report slow deliveries of oats to the local market and values are firm as there is quite an active demand from buyers on spot. The various grades are selling on sample at 56c to 59c per bushel ex-store.

The decline in the quotations on millfeed has not helped the consumer to any great extent because supplies appear to be as scarce as ever and it is rather difficult to account for the action of the millers who, with more orders than they can fill, on hand, have marked down the price of bran and shorts to $1 and $2 per ton respectively.

The bad condition of the country roads has affected the deliveries of baled hay, and the market here is firm in sympathy with the lighter offerings.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $6.10; second patents, $5.50; winter wheat patents, $5.75 to $6.00; straight rollers, $5.50 to $5.75; in bags, $2.60 to $2.70; extra, $2.05 to $2.10.

ROLLED OATS—$3.15 to $3.20 in bags of 90 lbs. (nominal).

OATS—No. 2 Manitoba, 62c (nominal); No. 2 Ontario, new crop, 56c to 59c per bushel.

CORNMEAL—$1.75 to $1.85 per bag; granulated, $1.60.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran, in bags, $24 to $25; shorts, in bags, $24 to $26; Manitoba bran, in bags, $22 to $23; shorts, $24 to $26 (nominal).

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $2.10 to $2.15 per bushel.

POTATOES—75c to 85c per bag of 90 lbs. in jobbing lots.

PEAS—Boiling, in broken lots, $1.20 to $1.30 per bushel.

HAY—No. 1, $16.50 to $17.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $15 to $16 clover, $13.50 to $14, and clover mixed, $14 to $14.50.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22.50 to $23; ½ brls., $11.75 to $12.25; clear fat back, $23.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $21.50; ½ brls., do., $10.50 to $11.25; dry salt long clear bacon, 10¾c to 11½c; brls., plate beef, $13.50 to $15; half barrels do., $7.25 to $7.75; brls., heavy mess beef, $10 to $11; ½ barrels, do., $5.50 to $6; compound lard, 9¾c to 11c; pure lard, 11½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13½c to 14c; hams, 13½c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9; alive, $6.10 to $6.25.

BUTTER—Sept., 28c to 28½c; fresh receipts, 26½c to 27c.

CHEESE—Western, Sept., 13c; late Oct., 12¼c; Townships, 12¼c; and Easterns, 12c to 12 1-8c.

EGGS— No. 1 candled and straight receipts, 24c per dozen; selects, 27c; new laid, 30c to 32c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Nov. 8.

There were less than half the usual numbers of produce-laden vehicles in the vicinity of the Bonsecours market this forenoon, but the basket brigade who come to the city by boat and rail filled both of the market halls to overflowing, and there were some eight or ten tone of dead poultry offered for sale here at lower rates than on any former market day this season. Garden truck of all kinds was in good supply, but there were only three or four loads of oats to be seen, and $1.25 to $1.30 per bag was asked for them. Potatoes are 70c to 80c per bag; carrots, beets and turnips, 55c to 70c per bag; onions, $1 to $1.25 do. parsnips, $1 do.; cabbages, 25c to 40c per dozen; celery, 30c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 40c to $1.50 do.; Brussels sprouts, 50c to 75c do.; dressed hogs, 8½c to 8¾c per lb.; dead turkeys, 12c to 14c do.; geese, 10c to 11c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 14c do; fowls, 8c to 10c do.; tub butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; print butter, 30c to 35c do.; new laid eggs, 45c to 50c per dozen; older eggs, 30c to 40c do.; honey, 12c per lb.; apples, $1.50 to $5 per barrel; Jamaica oranges, $5.50 do.; pears, 60c to 80c per basket; tomatoes, 25c do.; grapes, 20c to 35c per small basket; bananas, $1.25 to $2.50 per bunch; hay, $15 to $16 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $6 to $7 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 11—The bacon market was weaker and irregular and values were officially reduced 1s to 2s for Danish, 2s to 3s for Irish, and 2s for Canadian, the latter selling at 56s to 58s. The market for Canadian cheese is quiet and the tendency of prices is in buyers favor; choicest grades are quoted at 63s to 64s; finest at 61s to 62s.

Liverpool, Nov. 11—John Rogers & Company's cable states that steers are quoted at 11c to 12c; Canadians, 10c to 11c; ranchers, 9c; native cows, 9c; bulls, 9c. Trade is slow but firmer.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Nov. 11.

About 1,200 head of butchers' cattle, 183 calves, 696 sheep and lambs and 729 fat hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The soft snow did not improve the conditions around the yards and trade was slow with no changes in the prices of cattle, but shipping sheep are lower while fat hogs are a little higher. Prime beeves sold at 4c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good cattle 3c to near 4c, and the common stock 1¾c to 2¾c per lb., with the lean canners at about 1c per lb. Calves sold at from $3.50 to $10 each, or 2½c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at 3¼c to 4c per lb., and the lambs at 5¼c to 5¾c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6¼c per lb.

Toronto, Nov. 8.—Receipts of live stock at the City Cattle Market yesterday and to-day amounted to 145 cars, comprising 2,210 cattle, 3,852 sheep and lambs, 1,400 hogs and 122 calves. In the afternoon, arriving a little too late for general trading, 18 cars of western cattle, number about 400 head, were received, bringing the total run of cattle for the two days up to about 120 cars. The run for the two days was heavy, but as it was largely made up of common and inferior stock, values of good butcher cattle held their own, and several buyers reported paying a little more than they did last week, or on Monday and Tuesday. The number of good loads, meaning cattle worth from $4 to $4.25, did not exceed 10 percent of the total.

Export business was limited to three loads of cattle at $4.25 to $4.60, and a load of heavy bulls, weighing up to 1,900 lbs, the best bringing about $3.80.

Butchers were buying freely, and paid on the whole a little higher for good stock. Medium cattle showed very little change, finding purchasers at $3.50 or thereabouts. Choice butcher cattle sold from $4 to $4.40; medium, $3.50 to $4. Common to medium, the most plentiful grade on the market, sold from $3.30 to $3.25. Anything bought below the $2.50 level was intended for canning. Choice cows sold from $3 to $3.50.

Light stocker cattle were plentiful, and prices held fairly steady for anything that showed class. These cattle sold from $2 to $2.60. Feeders of 1,000 lbs. or over sold from $2.75 to $3.50 for steers, and $2 to $2.25 for bulls.

As usual, there was a steady market for nice, heavy milkers at $40 to $45, with common cattle slow and easy in price.

Calves sold unchanged at 2c to 6c per lb., according to quality.

Sheep were slightly easier, owing to a heavy run. Export ewes sold at $4 to $4.25; bucks and culls at $2.50 to $3.50. Lambs held steady to firm at $5.25 to $5.40 for choice and $4 to $4.50 for poorer stuff.

Hogs held fairly steady at $6 for selects and about $4.75 to $5 for light rough stuff. The big discount on poor hogs has accomplished its purpose in keeping them off the market.

East Buffalo, Nov. 11.—Cattle receipts, 5,000 head, slow and 10c to 15c lower; prime steers, $5.75 to $6.25; shipping, $5 to $5.65; butchers, $4.25 to $5.30; heifers, $3.25 to $5; cows, $2.50 to $4.35; bulls, at $2.75 to $4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.25; stock heifers, $2.25 to $2.75; and fresh cows and springers, steady, $20 to $58.

Veals, receipts, 1,400 head, active and 25c higher, $5 to $9.

Hogs, receipts, 18,700 head, active and strong; heavy, $5.65 to $6.75; mixed, $5.50 to $5.65; Yorkers, $5.25 to $5.50; pigs, at $5.15 to $5.20; roughs, $4.75 to $5.10; stags $5.35 to $4.25; dairies, $5 to $5.30.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 16,000 head, active, yearlings strong, lambs 50c higher; lambs, 5 to $7.25; yearlings and wethers, $5.50 to $5.75; ewes, $5 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $5.50; Canada lambs, at $6.75 to $7.10.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Cattle receipts about 2,000 market is lower. Beeves, $3.40 to $6.90; cows, $1.25 to $5; calves, $5.50 to $7.50; Texans, $3.35 to $4.10; westerns, $3 to $5.30; stockers and feeders, $2.30 to $4.45.

Hogs receipts about 19,000, market steady; light, $4.85 to $5.45; mixed, $4.95 to $5.60; heavy, $4.85 to $5.50; rough, $4.85 to $5; pigs, $4 to $5; bulk of sales, $5.10 to 5.25.

Sheep receipts about 35,000, market is weak to 10c lower; natives, $2.40 to $5.20; westerns, $3.50 to $5.20; yearlings, $5 to $5.65; lambs, $4 25 to $7; westerns, $4.25 to $6.95.

CARRIAGE OF GRAIN BY WATER ROUTES.

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 9.—The shipment of the western grain crop from the head of the great lakes to the eastern elevators has this year developed a peculiar condition of affairs. The crop was so late in being harvested that the natural expectation was that there would be a greater rush in the closing weeks of navigation, causing a higher freight rate than usual. Actually the rates are lower than prevailed last year—then the vessel owners were getting two and one-half cents a bushel for transporting the grain and this season they are taking it down the lakes at two cents.

It has also been shown that whatever fears there might have been a few weeks ago that boats would not be available, are not being realized. All the boats needed are obtainable. This is not the result of a scarcity of grain shipments as compared with other years, but from the activity of the navigation companies in adding to their fleets, large and up-to-date vessels to meet the requirements of the trade. Owners recognize the fact that they must keep pace with the progress in the wheat fields.

The grain shipments this year have been much more steady than in past years. Many vessels have been engaged in the trade, all through the season, and not so much in the ore and coal carrying business as formerly. This is a result of the conditions which developed from the cold winter last year. The grain did not come out as fast during the winter months as usual, and when summer opened there was a larger amount ready for lake shipment.

CAR SHORTAGE IS FELT IN SASKATCHEWAN

Bienfant, Sask., Nov. 9.—The grain situation is becoming serious at this point, and unless something is done soon there will be a repetition of last year's performance in transportation. The elevators are all full; and can handle no more wheat unless cars are available. This is particularly hard on farmers in this district, who have hauled their wheat 25 or 30 miles expecteing to sell it and take home coal, but must haul their wheat back and do without the coal.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Being the first good market day of the week, the householders flocked to the market in large numbers, and as a result business was active. Butter was a shade easier, god-looking and good-tasting print being obtainable at 30 cents a pound. Eggs were selling as high as 35 cents for the very fresh. Complaints are being made of the quality of some of the eggs sold as fresh ones. Oats was steady at 57 cents a bushel, while hay was somewhat lower in price. The display of roots and vegetables was good this morning, and the market had an easy tone. Meat receipts were large, with the prices unchanged. The Thanksgiving overflow of poultry was still in evidence, prices being about the same as last day. Veal, fronts, 5c to 6c, hinds, 7c to 10c; beef, cr cwt., hinds, $6 to $6.50; do., carcass, $5 to $6; pork, light, $8.50 to $9; lamb fronts, 8c to 9c; hinds, 10c to 12c; turkeys, fresh killed, 16c; chickens, per pair, 80c to 90c; live fowl, per pair, 90c to 90c; ducks, per pair, $1.25; geese, per lb., 10c to 11c; new laid eggs, 30c to 35c; print butter, 30c; creamery butter, 30c to 32c; tub butter, 28c to 30c; lard, per lb., 16c; oats, bushel, 57c; hay per ton, $22 to $23; straw, $7 to $8; potatoes, per bag, 80c to 90c; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; parsnips, per bag, 75c; turnips, per bag, 40c; onions, per bag, $1 to $1.25; cabbage, per doz., 40c to 50c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Nov. 11.—White wheat, 95c to 97c per bushel; red fall wheat, 95c to 97c; oats, 55c to 58c; corn, 65c to 70c; oatmeal, $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.25 to $3.50; flour, $2.60 to $2.85; bran, $23 to $24 per ton; shorts, $25 to $26; creamery butter, 33c to 35c per lb.; dairy, 30c to 32c; eggs, 25c to 28c per dozen; potatoes, 90c to $1 per bag; live hogs, $6 to $6.25 per cwt.; hay, $18 to $19 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Ontario wheat is being held at 11, but there is very little buying, as it would take a drop of a couple of cents to interest buyers at present. Barley is held at about 82c, with very little being sold, although the grain is coming in freely at receiving points. Manitoba No. 1 Northern was wanted at $1.06, an advance of over two cents. Judging from bids and offers on the call board buyers will have to get closer together if prospects for trade activity are to brighten. Prices are: Ontario wheat, No. 2 white or red, 98c; No. 2 mixed, 97c; goose wheat, 83c to 89c. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.08½ to $1.09; No. 1 Northern, $1.06½ to $1.07; No. 2, $1.04½ to $1.05. Barley, No. 1, 82c to 84c; No. 2, 80c to 82c; No. 3 extra, 78c to 80c. Oats, No. 2 white, 52c to 52¼c outside; mixed, 51c to 51½c outside. Rye, 91c outside. Peas, 86½. Corn, No. 2 yellow, American, 69½c, Toronto freights; No. 3 yellow, 69¼c. Buckwheat, 70c outside. Bran, $21 to $22 in bulk outside; shorts, $23 to $26. Flour, Ontario winter wheat, $3.90; Manitoba patents, special brand, $5.80; second patents, $5.20; strong bakers, $5.10. Butter and eggs firm, and cheese fairly steady.

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for week ending Nov. 9:

CHICAGO.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday,	Dec.	96⅝	93	—3⅝
	May	104½	101¾	—2¾
Tuesday,	Dec.	....	....	....
	May	....	....	....
Wednesday	Dec.	95¼	92¾	—2½
	May	103⅝	101⅝	—2¼
Thursday,	Dec.	93⅝	90½	—3⅛
	May	103½	99¼	—3⅞
Friday,	Dec.	91¼	89⅜	—1⅞
	May	100½	99	....
Saturday	Dec.	91⅜	90	*1⅜
	May	100¾	99¾	* ⅞

WINNIPEG.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change
Monday,	Nov.	101½	98⅞	—2⅝
	Dec.	103	101¼	—1⅞
	May	110¼	108½	—1⅝
Tuesday,	Nov.	99½	98¾	—1¼
	Dec.	101½	99⅞	—1⅝
	May	109⅝	108⅛	—1½
Wednesday,	Nov.	97½	94¼	—3¼
	D

"OLDBURY"

— BY —

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED.)

CHAPTER XXIX.

MRS. LUTRIDGE ACTS FOR THE BEST.

When the next morning came, Mr. Pierrepoint rather repented having made a confidante of Cecil, for her extreme anxiety induced a vigilance on her part that was rather embarrassing to him. If she had been sympathizing fully with his wishes, it would have been all very well; they could have watched the post, and wished the early hours of the day away together in comfort. As it was, it irritated him to know that she was on the alert to hear everything that came to his knowledge, and to feel that, having already spoken so openly to her, he could hardly refuse to gratify the curiosity he had roused.

He heard with some impatience the drawing-room door open softly, just as he was opening the door of the library that he might catch the first sound of the postman's steps approaching; and when the expected knock came, he found it would be most dignified to stand still within the library doorway, so little chance was there of his being beforehand with the light figure that flew down the stairs and laid hands on the letters before the postman had finished slipping them into the box.

'I know I ought not to have done it,' Cecil said apologetically, as she handed him his letters in at the door; 'but I thought there might be a little line for me from Papa or Steenie, and I was in such a hurry to get it. They are all for you to-day.'

Mr. Pierrepoint's habitual graciousness failed him just then. He took the letters in silence, and closed the study door in Cecil's face.

She was too unhappy to be angry. She walked up and down the hall, and sat on the stairs watching the study, in the hope that her uncle would come out and speak to her, or at all events that she should read on his face the character of the news he had received. She wandered into the breakfast-room at last, and looked mechanically out of the window. Presently a tall, imposing figure, cloaked, clogged, and umbrellaed, appeared in the distance of the empty wet street. No mistaking Mrs. Lutridge, or hoping that it was not the Rectory she was bearing down upon. Cecil took her resolution at once.

She walked straight to the library, entered without knocking, and closed the door behind her. Mr. Pierrepoint was seated at his desk, his head resting dejectedly on his hand, and several sheets of paper spread out before him. Cecil went up and put her hand on his shoulder.

'Please don't be angry with me, Uncle,' she said: 'I have not any right to ask; but won't you tell me what they say—what my father says at least?'

'Your father says just what I should have expected him to say,' Mr. Pierrepoint answered, rather sharply; 'what any man of sense and experience must say. He knows the history of the Le Fevre family well. He remembers the trial of this girl's father, and the great public indignation roused against him at the time by the disclosures that came out. He considers that I have every right to refuse my consent to my son's marrying the daughter of such a man—that I ought indeed to set my face against it; since Steenie is too young, and, at present, not in a state of mind to judge what is for his real good. If I can prevent it, he must not be allowed to sacrifice himself.'

Cecil's eyes had become fixed, while her uncle was speaking, on an unopened letter, directed in Stephen's handwriting, which lay on the desk, and she hardly heard the last sentence.

'Oh!' she could not help exclaiming, 'there is a letter! Steenie has written to her.'

'Yes,' said Mr. Pierrepoint discontentedly, 'it seems that her aunt has entreated him not to attempt any communication with her as long as my consent to their engagement is withheld, and he actually wants me to take this letter to her myself, to secure her being allowed to receive and answer it.'

'Then he does not mean quite to give her up?' said Cecil, eagerly.

'What he means just now will prove of very little consequence in the end. He cannot marry her at present, and it appears that her friends have sufficient principle not to allow her to enter into an engagement unsanctioned by me. Whatever promises for the future he may have made in that letter had much better have been left unwritten. Yes, you may read what he says to me if you like; he does not write in an undutiful spirit, but it is an extremely distressing and perplexing letter to me.'

Cecil took the closely written sheets from her uncle's hand, and read rapidly, for her ears told her that the threatened interruption was imminent now. As she devoured the pages her heart beat faster and faster, and tears kept rushing up and inconveniently blinding her eyes. She liked the letter, every word. It was just what she would have expected Steenie to write, from her inmost knowledge of him, and yet it moved her strangely, as earnest words will when they come from a person who usually shows the lighter part of his character only.

In her breathless haste, it was rather the sense than the words she gathered. Stephen did not make light of the objections to his engagement which his father felt so strongly. He even said that if he had known all he now knew at the beginning of his attachment to Elsie, or even before he had spoken to her, he should have felt it his duty to keep out of her way. It might possibly have been better for him if he had known earlier. He would not say that it was not a great misfortune to have given his heart to one whose life was shadowed with so terrible a calamity. But he had done it, and now he could only abide by the consequences of his own act. She was not guilty, though the consequences of guilt rested on her, and he loved her well enough to wish to bear them with her. He did not expect his father to feel with him, or to give him credit for as much resolution and constancy as the course he had determined on called for. He did not venture to ask him to sanction either a marriage or an engagement between them at present, and he knew that Elsie's friends would not permit her to pledge herself to him without such sanction; but he had written to tell her that he should consider himself bound to her as long as she was free, and that she might trust him to claim her again as soon as he was in a position to marry, if her feelings towards him did not change in the meantime. He had also, he said, offered to remain in England, instead of going abroad, if she wished it. Having written this, and meaning to abide by her decision on that point, he thought it right that his father should know what he had done; and he believed that he would not blame him when he came to think it over, however strong his first disapproval might be. There was more that Cecil could only glance at. Something about Margaret Blake's honorable scruples, and his fears lest she should prevent Elsie from writing her wishes freely to him, if his letter came to her in any other way than through his father's hands; and then came a very earnest appeal to his father to be kind to Elsie, and to spare Margaret's pride as much as he could if he were admitted to an interview with them, when he called to deliver the letter.

A peremptory tap at the study door came before Cecil's eyes had quite travelled down to the end of the last page. She laid her hand on the door to keep it shut while she restored the sheets to their envelope and laid the letter within Mr. Pierrepoint's writing-desk. She could not bear the thought of Mrs. Lutridge's eyes resting on it.

Uncle, I think he is right,' she said. 'I call it a noble letter. You will let Elsie have hers? You will do what he asks?'

'He is very inconsiderate towards me,' Mr. Pierrepoint said. 'It is putting me in a most painful position. I had much rather not be brought into personal communication with these people, and my seeing them just now will occasion a great deal of gossip and misconception in the town.'

There was an expression in Cecil's eyes, still fixed on his face, that Mr. Pierrepoint did not at all like. A flash of indignation showing through their tears: 'How can you think so much of how it affects yourself?' the eyes said.

'I think,' he observerd, 'that you had better stand out of the way, and allow the person who has been waiting some time at the door to come in. I really have not any more time to give up to you this morning. There are other things besides our own private concerns to be attended to.'

Cecil escaped the minute the door was opened to admit Mrs. Lutridge, and that lady burst in, too full of what she had to say to notice Miss Russel's hasty departure.

The sympathy expressed in Mrs. Lutridge's face was not altogether ungrateful to Mr. Pierrepoint, irritated as he was by Cecil's unsuspected opposition. She came in holding out both hands for Mr. Pierrepoint to shake.

'Dear friend,' she began, 'you see what a day it is, but I could not allow the rain to keep me away from you an hour longer. How my heart has been bleeding for you and for our dear Stephen during the last two days! All over the town there is nothing talked of but this dreadful disclosure about the Blakes, and the misery which your son's unfortunate attachment to that poor girl must occasion you. Confirmation of Dr. Tomkinson's story appears to rise up on every side, and the whole place is in a most painful state of agitation. How does Stephen bear it?'

'He is away in London at present,' said Mr. Pierrepoint; let us put him out of the question altogether. Cannot you do anything to stop the reports you speak of? True or untrue, it is great cruelty to the Blakes that such rumors should be spread abroad just now, when they have already sufficient trouble upon them.'

'My dear friend, I feel for the Blakes as deeply as you do, but when I consider the peril to which our dear families have been exposed, I cannot but rejoice that we have been undeceived in time. I shudder to think what might have happened. I have had fears—I don't mind confessing it to you now—serious fears on my dear Richard's account; and in looking back I remember a period when you yourself were drawn into a degree of intimacy, which might have led——perhaps I am going too far in asking you to imagine what the result at that time might possibly have been.'

Mr. Pierrepoint made a hasty movement in his chair and muttered some incoherent negatives, which Mrs. Lutridge interpreted into a refusal even to imagine the result she hinted at; and warned from his old subject of speculation, she reverted to the state of public opinion in Oldbury respecting the Blakes, upon which she had called to deliberate.

Mr. Pierrepoint interrupted her now and then to put in a word or two of excuse for the conduct of the Blake family in concealing their antecedents from their Oldbury neighbors, or to recall to her recolelction the various attempts to induce them to take part in the society of the place, which they had strenuously resisted when they first came to the town. Yet even while he was defending them from unjust blame, his vexation and dismay grew stronger and stronger. It was an intense annoyance to him to hear his son's name mixed up in the flood of exaggerated talk and gossip which Mrs. Lutridge poured into his ear. He glanced at the letter on his desk, and disliked the thought of the task Steenie had imposed on him more than ever. At last Mrs. Lutridge rose to go; and just as she was shaking hands, her eyes fell on the letter addressed to Miss Elsie Blake, in Stephen's handwriting, which lay on the desk. Her eyebrows and eyelids elevated themselves to their utmost capacity.

'Oh!' she exclaimed (for there was no impertinence to which intense curiosity, mingled with spite, could not tempt her). 'So he does correspond with the young lady! I am sorry for that. I was in hopes, from what you said, that things had not gone quite so far. I do feel for you, it is a most disastrous business indeed.'

'No, no; there is no correspondence,' said Mr. Pierrepoint hastily, 'and I hope you will contradict any gossip of that kind you may hear as decidedly as possible. I do not deny that there has been a certain degree of attachment, such as will arise when young people are thrown together; but I must do Miss Blake the justice to say that she is far too upright a person to sanction anything between her niece and my son of which I disapprove. Stephen is most probably going abroad with his uncle shortly, and this is a farewell letter which he has requested me to convey.'

'Indeed! and you will actually see her? What a painful task for you, my dear friend; and how liable to be misconstrued. Do you think that you are the best person to do it? Is it not exposing yourself to unnecessary agitation and persuasion? Could I not spare you the painful scene by undertaking the delivery of this letter myself? I shall pass the house on my way home, and I was thinking of calling and insisting on an interview with some member of the family, that I might give them a friendly word of warning about what is now being said against them in the town, and counsel them as to what their conduct ought to be in the present painful crisis of their affairs. I should have no objection to see the young lady too: I would make a point of it. I would speak to her just as I should do if my own precious only son's interests were concerned—affectionately and faithfully, as I hardly think it would be possible for you to speak. Shall it not be as I say?'

Mr. Pierrepoint did not answer immediately, and Mrs. Lutridge stretched her hand over his shoulder, and lifted the letter from the desk.

'Yes,' she said, 'you feel with me that this is best, and I need not say how thankful I am of an opportunity of sparing you. It will not be the first time that I have taken on myself to act as a mother might do in what concerns our dear Stephen.'

Mr. Pierrepoint stood irresolute, with his eyes fixed on the letter, silently watching it on its way to the leather reticule, already stuffed with papers, in which Mrs. Lutridge was prepared to engulf it. Just as the steel mouth opened to snap it up, he put out his hand to stop it. Mrs. Lutridge dropped the letter in, and brought the steel lips together with a sounding snap.

'Yes, my acting for you in this matter will save a great deal of publicity and scandal. You would probably not have been received the first time you called—you would have had to make repeated visits; and it is not as if you were in the habit of going to the house. It is years since you have been within their doors. They have actually sent for the clergyman of the district church to administer the Sacrament to Mrs. Blake since she has been ill. What stronger proof of a guilty conscience towards you could they have given?'

No, no, not that; their conduct towards me is entirely blameless,' said Mr. Pierrepoint quickly. 'But it is true enough that circumstances have occurred which may well make Miss Blake prefer to receive this communication from you rather than from me. I may trust you to make her understand that the letter is sent with my knowledge and consent, and to let her know that I do not blame her or her niece in the smallest degree for anything that has passed.'

'You may depend on me to act with true kindness and discretion. I am not one of those selfish people who, from a cowardly fear of taking responsibility on themselves, refrain from acting in their neighbors' concerns when they can be of service. I wonder what state Oldbury would be in if I were?'

Mr. Pierrepoint did not seem disposed to enter into that question just then. He shook hands almost in silence, and in another moment Mrs. Lutridge found herself outside the house, with her umbrella and her cloak and the soaking rain. She did not immediately turn her face homewards; the rain did not daunt her. She preferred a very rainy day for calling on her friends. She liked coming into their houses with damp face and hair, and dispersing the drippings of her cloak and umbrella over their sanded floors or neat carpets. It carried an impression of self-devotion to their minds, which must, Mrs. Lutridge, considered, greatly add to the edification of her visits.

She was far too wet and uncomfortable looking to-day to think of going home quietly; and there were the Miss Tomkinsons at the other end of the town, who would be quite as grateful to her for coming to them through the rain, and giving them the earliest information of her interview with Mr. Pierrepoint, as her self-love demanded.

Perhaps she might even tell them about Stephen's letter, and edify them with a foretaste of the advice she meant to season it with when she gave it to Elsie—shrinking, timid, dove-eyed Elsie, whom it would no doubt be well to warn against attempting fresh conquests, now that her first prize was slipping away from her. Mrs. Lutridge thought out some very judicious and vigorous sentences as she trudged resolutely along.

There was a narrow little street running by the river-side, the opening of which had to be passed before you came to the bridge, beyond which the Tomkinsons' house was situated. Some of the poorest people in Oldbury lived there, and among the wretchedest of their homes Margaret Blake might be sometimes seen coming in and out. They were the only houses she had ever entered in Oldbury but her own. She chanced to be just returning from one of these visits of mercy when Mrs. Lutridge reached the corner of the street. That vigilant lady's eye fell upon her while she was still distant some paces, and scanned her curiously as she approached. The hood of her grey cloak was drawn over her bonnet, and the struggle with the wind and rain had given a temporary animation and color to her face, which brought back to it, for the moment, a good deal of the peculiar proud beauty of which Mrs. Lutridge had hated the sight when it had first startled Oldbury, and been a topic of remark to everybody. What a firm, light step she had! She was holding her head higher than usual, as if some proud and defiant thought was in her mind. Mrs. Lutridge looked at her with amazement. Was this the way in which she, who was creating so much disturbance in the place, bore the disaffection of all her neighbors? Such an unbecoming spirit deserved to be taken down and humbled.

Margaret had, in fact undergone a great deal of agitation that morning. During her visits she became aware of the suspicion and ill-will that was being excited in the town against herself and her family, and Mrs. Lutridge's name had been mentioned to her as the author of reports which she feared would sooner or later drive them away from Oldbury.

Her heart was very full of indignation against the person who had wantonly brought this new calamity upon them, and she was in no mood for amicable conversation when she perceived that Mrs. Lutridge was lingering for the purpose of intercepting her at the corner of the road.

She attempted to slip past with a haughty bend of the head, but Mrs. Lutridge stood full in the path and laid a hand on her arm.

'Miss Blake, excuse my stopping you, but I have a question of importance to ask. Are you aware that I have myself called four times at your house within the last two days, and been rudely denied admittance, though I sent in an express message that I was anxious to speak privately with you.'

'I did not know that you had given yourself that trouble so often,' said Margaret quietly. 'Our servant has orders to explain that we do not receive visitors. If she did not make the message clear to you, I am sorry.'

'But, Miss Blake, surely there are exceptional circumstances. I do not look on myself altogether in the light of an ordinary visitor. I called yesterday, and I propose to come to your house again to-day, to speak to you in a friendly spirit on matters which deeply concern yourself and your family; and I must say that I consider that I deserve more courteous treatment than to have the door closed in my face.'

'I will not keep you standing longer in the rain, as it is quite useless for us to discuss the question,' Margaret interrupted, with another haughty bow and an attempt to move forward, which Mrs. Lutridge circumvented by tightening her grasp on the arm she held.

'But, Miss Blake, a moment's patience. I really must insist on your hearing me. I have a very special occasion to see your niece. I am entrusted with a communication to her from Mr. Pierrepoint, whose house I have just left, and who is, as you will easily imagine, much concerned at certain events that have recently transpired. I have promised to deliver it to her myself, and I cannot suppose that you will have any objection to her seeing me. I shall call about an hour hence, and I trust that by that time you will have given your servant orders to admit me, and that I shall not again have the anoyance of being turned away from your door—a thing, Miss Blake, to which, I can assure you, I am wholly unaccustomed in Oldbury.'

Margaret's large eyes flashed. 'I advise you not to trouble yourself to call,' she said. 'You will certainly not be admitted. I deny your right to speak to me on matters which concern myself or my family. I cannot prevent your saying what you please of us out of our house, but you certainly shall not speak to any one within it. I shall carefully guard my niece from receiving any communication from any one through you. Good morning.'

Mrs. Lutridge's detained hand was paralyzed by absolute amazement that any one should have the audacity to speak to her in such a tone, and to look at her with such haughty eyes. Margaret shook her off unceremoniously, and proceeded on her way up the hill. Mrs. Lutridge stared after her for quite a minute before she could believe that she was actually gone and did not mean to come back to apologize, and then she turned round and continued her walk towards the bridge in a very bewildered state of mind. Never had she been so addressed since the day when she married Mr. Lutridge, and became, in virtue of his wealth and her own determination, the leading lady in Oldbury. Could it really be Oldbury where such an insult had been offered to her? She began to wish heartily that she had not eagerly undertaken the delivery of this letter. She did not like the thought of exposing herself to Margaret's rudeness again; and yet it would be very disagreeable, after all she had said, to return it to Mr. Pierrepoint, and confess her failure. By the time she had reached the bridge she was in such a breathless state of agitation that she was obliged to pause for a moment, and lean against the parapet to recover herself. She slipped her hand into her reticule, and took out Steenie's letter. She disliked the look of it now as much as Mr. Pierrepoint had done; and then, after all, who could say what was in it? She put down her umbrella—it was hardly raining at all now—and held up the letter against the light. The envelope was large and thin, and the writing distinct, and her eye deciphered a sentence or two that made it seem by no means the sort of farewell letter Mr. Pierrepoint had implied it was. What a shame if the Blakes and his son were deceiving him!

He was not a very strong-minded man, and Mrs. Lutridge had known him give way before in matters where his son was concerned, and act against her most strenuous advice. Suppose it should be so again. If the Blakes should triumph after all, and Elsie reign at the Rectory, in the position about which Mrs. Lutridge had at one time or another woven so many visions! Oldbury would not be tolerable as a residence if such an event as that came to pass; and yet it might happen if the letter she held reached Elsie Blake unaccompanied with any advice from her. It would be a thousand times better for every one concerned if she never got it—a great deal more what Mr. Pierrepoint really wished. Half unconsciously, as this thought passed through her mind, her fingers relaxed their hold on the envelope; an opportune little gust of wind came. It was all done in a moment. There was a white square of paper fluttering over and over in the air far below the reach of her outstretched hand, which made a desperate clutch to regain it. A white spot on the water beneath, lessening, lessening, lessening, as it rose and fell on successive wavelets, till Mrs. Lutridge's straining eyes could discern it no longer, and then no trace of what had happened anywhere—nothing to be seen by staring down ever so intently at the gurgling, hurrying river, which was not at all likely to bring back anything that had been once entrusted to its keeping! A large drop of rain falling plump on Mrs. Lutridge's nose roused her from her stupified gaze at last. She slowly put up her umbrella, and resumed her walk.

'It was an accident,' she said to herself; 'but even if it had not been, I should consider that, under the circumstances, and after the manner in which Miss Blake treated me, I was quite justified in taking upon myself to act for the best. Oh no, I don't feel the least uneasy. I am quite satisfied that it is the best thing for all parties that could have happened.'

A long course of acting for the best in other people's concerns had brought Mrs. Lutridge's conscience into a very quiescent state, yet she did feel some unaccustomed prickings when in the course of the afternoon she sat down to write the result of her mission to Mr. Pierrepoint. She had so much comfortable obtuseness and self-sufficiency that it did not often happen to her to find it difficult to render to others such an account of her doings as ministered to her own complacency. To-day she was surprised to discover that she could not put the story of the letter into any words that she liked to imagine Mr. Pierrepoint reading. After several attempts, she contented herself with scribbling a few hasty lines:—

'I saw Miss Blake to-day, after I left you. I will tell you all particulars when we meet, if you like to hear them: but if you should prefer not to recur to so painful a subject, I think you may rest in the assurance that I have done the best I could for all parties, and that you have been spared what would certainly have been an embarrassing interview.'

Mr. Pierrepoint received the note when he returned from a round of parochial visiting late in the afternoon. Cecil watched him go out and come in; but in compunction for her overboldness in the morning, she did not venture to ask any questions. He looked very miserable and worried, and ate nothing at dinner. Cecil guessed that this afternoon had been a trying one, and was very sorry for him, though she felt too much in disgrace to venture on any attempt to cheer him. They hardly spoke all the evening. It was not till quite late, long after Lady Selina had retired to her room, that Cecil stole back to the library for her writing-desk, and then took courage to linger an instant by her uncle's chair, and say softly—

'She has had the letter, has she not?'

'Yes,' Mr. Pierrepoint answered shortly; 'and if you are going to write to Steenie you may tell him so. I don't feel equal to writing to-night.'

Cecil's letter to Steenie took some time to compose. She had been in the constant habit of corresponding with him, and had never had any difficulty when he was away before in filling sheet after sheet with merry descriptions of home doings. To write on a grave subject was a different thing; and she felt depressed by the thought that, in spite of all her persistence, she had not been able to learn anything that he would care to know, that would make her poor little letter of consequence to him.

'I am in a horrible state of disgust with myself,' she wrote at last. 'I worried my uncle with my anxiety this morning, and took such liberties that I have almost made him hate me, and yet I have learned nothing of what you will most care to be told. I am afraid I must confess that your father looks very, very unhappy, and that I don't in the least know how to comfort him. I wish I had more sense. I almost forced him to show me the letters this morning, and now I think I did very wrong, and shame for my bad manners has kept me silent to-night. I saw him go out and come in, and I know he took the letter to her as you asked, but I have not dared to ask a single question about how she received it. How angry you will be with me.

'But I think you would have been as silent yourself if you had seen his worried face to-night. He just told me she had the letter, and that was all he said. Do you know, I think that, considering how unhappy he is, it was very good of him to let her have it at once, and that we must not quarrel with him for not talking about it? The letter must have comforted her; I try to satisfy myself with that thought. Miss Berry called at the house late this afternoon, and heard that Mrs. Blake had suddenly become much worse, and is not expected to live many days. She thought she got a glimpse of Elsie's head at the window of one of the upper rooms. That is all I can tell you; and now I must go to bed. I hope, meagre as this is, that you will like it a little better than getting no letter at all. Your father says he cannot write just yet.'

Mrs. Lutridge took a very severe cold in consequence of her wet walk on the day of her interview with Mr. Pierrepoint, and suffered from its effects more severely than was usual with her. For some days she was restless and feverish, and could not with all her efforts banish the thoughts of that walk through the rain from her mind. Whenever she closed her eyes the wavelets of the Idle whirled and swam before them, and in her dreams she was always bending frantically over the parapet of the bridge to catch something that floated out of her grasp. She grew seriously alarmed about her own state of health. 'It was clear,' she observed to Mr. Lutridge, 'that at length her constant exertions for the welfare of her neighbors and the good of Oldbury were beginning to tell upon her.' Dr. Tomkinson, who was called in, prescribed change of scene and complete relaxation from all her ordinary occupations; and, to the intense joy of all her daughters, Mrs. Lutridge consented to believe that it would be possible for her to leave Oldbury to take care of itself for a while. A visit to Boulogne, which they had long been struggling to obtain, was decided on all in a hurry; and on the very next Sunday the National School children exchanged congratulatory glances with each other as they pointed to the Lutridges' great red-lined pew with nothing more formidable than Mr. Lutridge's meek bald head showing over its side.

(To be continued.)



"Black Knight" shines quickly—shines bright—shines by day and shines by night.

No dust—no dirt—no hard rubbing—always ready for instant use.

And it won't burn off, no matter how hot the fire.

To keep Stoves, Grates and Iron work always clean and bright, with the least possible trouble, use

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package

CRESCO FLOUR For DYSPEPTICS
SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR
Unlike all other foods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

LITERARY REVIEW.

CHRISTUS FUTURUS.

An anonymous writer of singular freshness and clearness of thought has flashed upon the world for the second time in a book whose title reveals that its task is to 'ring in the Christ that is to be.' We notice that the United States edition gives the title in Tennyson's own English words. Not that there can be anything new in Christ, but that to the church he must be more and more as the ages roll, and that the age in which we live is rending the veil of traditional misconception and revealing an effulgence that has been hidden. The author's former work, 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia,' was somewhat impressively received by the reviewers, one of whom described himself as a digger among the monotonous root crop of devout literature who had unexpectedly chanced upon a gem, 'a work which must permanently influence the mind of the reader and implant in him higher thoughts of the meaning of Christianity and of the attitude of the religious towards it.' In the present work, though the author, in a modest preface, speaks of it as only a series of efforts to think what the Gospel of Jesus really is, the genius discovered in the former book comes into blossom. It cannot have Mr. Gladstone to sound the herald's trumpet for it, as 'Ecce Homo' had,, but some whom it reaches will remember the thrill that passed through religious thought when that book appeared. They will find here the riper lore of a later era, and, if a revelation, necessarily a deeper one. There the lost humanity of the Saviour was given back to us; here the divinity shines, not in initial and final portents, but in the words and works. There is a studied detachment from all traditional conceptions, including those which obscured the vision of the immediate receivers of the divine message—the wonder being that it survived these. Such is the author's view. We shall not be allowed space to criticise or comment, and must confine ourselves to setting forth as plainly as space will allow what is to be found in the book. Even though we may not be able to accept the standpoint of the author, it is impossible to read the work without finding new and joyous lights playing round almost every page of the indolently accepted and little fathomed records of the words and works of our Lord. The author admits that 'each line of thought is unfinished, and there is very much in what is said that in a mature work would be more carefully guarded from misconstruction.' Such condensed scraps as may be here embodied will give no conception of the captivating style—stately, lucid and suggestive.

'He would not be the Christ of all time if it were possible for any passing generation to understand more than a portion of his ideal.' Jesus proclaimed an ideal far beyond the standards of his time, and a God who demands the fulfilment of that ideal in men. Good men have ever hailed the ideal, but explained that it was of course impossible, and was meant to be. But he who was more tender over human frailty than any other showed no recognition of disciples who refused to follow where he led.' Our Christian civilization, we are told, has so far been little else than the wrecks of houses built upon the sand, the result of hearing the precepts and not doing them. It is vain to plead that obedience is to be reckoned according to the spirit in the closet or the cloister and not to be hoped for in practice in the mart, for the virtues taught are impossible except in full contact with mankind; it is the spontaneous and unthinking word or act in the bustle of life that shows what a man really is. Moreover, what is required of individuals is required of communities and nations. Indeed, a main theme of the book is that the individual cannot be perfect apart from his kind. The power of the corporate mind over the individual is much insisted on—the exaggerated intensification of impulses when a crowd is carried away by them, and, on the other hand, the impossibility of even sane conviction when that is not more or less upheld in the environing community.

The results of scholarship have restored us very much to the condition of the church in its most vital age before theories derived from non-Christian ideals had become inwrought into the Christian tradition. Then men knew of Christ only what they had heard in a scattered way of his own words and deeds apart from the glosses in which these too soon became imbedded. If questions as to the authority of our records have left us groping for the real facts, we are at all events set free from the bondage of authority to judge of our Lord as he wished, by his works. These works he did not offer to men as wonders. He scouted any such conception of them. He kept insisting that they were normal and that they were at all times within the competence of faith. Faith is 'the spontaneous recognition of that which is real.' When this recognition of divine power and goodness is in full possession there is nothing impossible to it. Men cannot rightly reckon their own faith. Jesus always regarded the result as the one test of the absence or the presence of the wonder working faith. What is specially insisted on is that we cannot look for the full exercise of faith in a community where faith is not. A man is not and cannot be independent of his psychological environment. We cannot live to ourselves. If we are to reach perfection ourselves, we must lift the world along with us. We cannot get away from it, and would cease to be normal and human if we ceased to be in solidarity with it. We are made as part of an organic whole, and he who does not live as a man among men does not live.

The belief about prayer almost universal in the religious world, both Jewish and pagan, was that when a man had exercised repentance and obedience and made his humble petition to heaven, it still rested with the divine will to give or to withhold.' Jesus, on the contrary, regarded faith as a cause which had a uniform effect. With him, if a blessing was wrought it was always faith that did it—'thine own faith hath made thee whole.' Where the blessing failed, it was faith that was lacking. 'The popular belief in the uncertainty of prayer was and is eating like a maggot into human faith everywhere.' Jesus, contrary to the popular belief, taught the absolute uniformity of God's action. His doctrine of prayer, as exemplified in his works, declares that certain of man's needs God will supply unfailingly and without delay—the gift of forgiveness, the gift of the Holy Ghost, i.e., God's indwelling support of joy and power, the gift of health, the gift of sanity and self-control. There is another class of benefits, however, which men may ask for long without getting them, namely, those which depend on the co-operation of others who may not choose the divine way. The most sacred thing in God's sight is human freedom. Without absolute freedom a man cannot sin, and cannot be saved—that is, turn from the power of sin. For the sake of human freedom God himself bears with human sin, and he will in no way infringe that freedom even to answer prayer. It is the facing of this opposition and its consequences out of love to men that constitutes taking up the cross—this and this only. It is this which involves the suffering of God, of his Christ, and of his people. But even with regard to the evil of others there is the promise that God will 'avenge his elect,' and that, in view of the greatness of the task, speedily. Forces are at work that will in time bring to pass the answer to such prayers. But as to those good things that are not conditioned by other wills they are ever at the invocation of faith. The great error of the church has been in looking for salvation through suffering and distress, while the Saviour offered it by methods of the deepest joy.

There have been two stages in the religious evolution of man, the first when he propitiated adverse gods by ceremonial; the second when he doubted the efficacy of non-moral methods. These two types have generally existed more or less together, and both survive among us. The first is infantile and irresponsible, and joyous when not frightened. In the second the man serious, anxious, broken-hearted has entered into life, halt, maimed, with one eye. It is life, however, and the soulless must yield to that which has a soul. The reckless dance about the Golden Calf gives way to the ark which may not be touched; and before the tribes which have reached this stage the other sort pass away.

Why must man pass through sin and pain? Sin is not good, neither is pain good. God desires nor decrees the one or the other. Pain the result of broken law may bring us to God; so may sin; for he loves most who is most forgiven. The Church's mistake has been its belief in the virtue of pain. It was a universal belief when the apostles wrote; but Jesus saw in pain only evil. It is admitted that the beatification of pain is found in the epistles; but we must be careful when we set up the authority of disciples to modify the teaching of the Master, whose life and words must needs have more truly held the mirror to the character of God the Father. With irreverent ecclecticism, we fondle such passages as 'Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth,' while passing by as effete contiguous ones, promising all earthly good to those who honor God. Cloister and puritan alike have sought to piece the old to the new, only to make a rent between Man and the Gospel of joy. The untenable theory that the Father afflicts those he loves has needlessly opened a wide door to erratic schools of thought, such for instance as Christian Science, which could not have gained their vogue without a spark of light that had been lacking. There is ample place for pain both to God and man in the heroic task of lifting man out of his chosen evil, without any need for divine love incapacitating the workers and their relatives and friends by bodily suffering. A follower of Jesus must take up the cross, that is, must choose all the self-denial and loss involved in making the kingdom of heaven the first object of his effort. But to the fulness of faith there is no need of accepting bodily infirmity, all of which the Saviour is able and ready to cure. Suffering enough there will be. Sin will always bring suffering—not only to the sinner, but, where it is altogether undeserved, to those who love. This undeserved suffering, shared by the Highest, the punishment of the sinner could only add to. This, Christ bids men fear.

The author does not hold with those who would eliminate Satanic influence from their scheme of things. There certainly is an evil will in the visible world that we know. If we believe in the continuance of life, it is to be presumed that there must be an Evil Will in the life about us that we do not see. If there certainly is a dualism of influence on earth—a good that is of God and an Evil Will that is not of God, is it preposterous to think of the same dualism in the infinite universe of whose peopling we know so little? The mystery of evil as a force in a universe ruled by a holy God is not lessened by discarding this conception. What we do know is that the mind operates the body; how, we do not know; what the mind is we do not know. How other minds may affect the mind we do not know, but we are aware that they do. It is recognized to-day that some existent disorders can only be removed by mental influences. What Jesus taught was that all disease was subject to the exorcism of faith. He taught that such cures were the direct action of the finger of God, but that they were the natural sequence, under a fixed law, of a definite attitude in the mind of the sufferer, or, in the case of the helpless, of those responsible for the sufferer. Even to this high doctrine science is making approaches. We have on the one hand those who hold that every fault is due to morbid action of the brain, and that, therefore, 'health rather than spiritual life is the thing to be sought,' while others take the reverse view that all disease is due to morbid action of the brain, and that whatever will make the thinking entirely wholesome will secure health of body. Is either wrong? 'Who shall tell us the difference between the spiritual and the physical life?' Moral and physical evil are so much one and so much the result of each other, that if one is abhorrent to God so we must believe is the other. If it is our duty to resist sin in the divine strength, we are likewise called on to resist disease in the same almighty power at the call of faith.

That the early church believed in its power to heal and in its duty in that respect is well attested, but it gradually lost its sense of that mission. The faith required was easier in a simple age to which everything abnormal was supernatural than in a sophisticated age like our own. In like manner, as at the first, it is easier to-day with the simple minded than with the 'wise and prudent.' When faith in divine operation in all the affairs of life was universal, cures were many; when a general corporate belief is lacking, individual faith is next to impossible, the faith of the church as a whole, must be restored. The science of to-day approves of the religious life as a means to general soundness, but counsels moderation therein. Professor Seeley spoke more scientifically when he said: 'No heart 'is pure that is not passionate; no virtue is safe that is not enthusiastic.' He who thinks he must make choice between bodily health and hunger and thirst for God would rightly surrender health, but God has made no such opposition. By wilfully choosing for herself out of the revelation of Christ, those things by which she shall abide, the church has forfeited her credentials. Not by battling for creeds will she win. 'She must so rejoice in God her Saviour 'as to communicate his health, physical 'and moral, to the sick and sinful until 'they shall be compelled by experience 'to rise up and call her blessed.'

It must be admitted, however, that this healing power has seemed for the most part to fail. Men do not receive because they do not believe; they fail to believe because they have so much experience of not receiving. Are there any conditions affixed to the promises? None but faith; there are conditions indicated under which that faith can be exercised.

'The individual is to isolate himself for the hour, or to be gathered with those who seek the same end by faith: the eye is to be single,—for a double aim is fatal; the thoughts are not to be taken up with thrifty foresight, nor do the bodily needs even require expression, for the mere need goes to God's heart as a prayer; the conscious aim of him who prays is to be the "kingdom," i.e., the corporate well-being and well-doing. Above all, in prayer, if it be true prayer, there must be no sense of separation from other men; if there is so much as a critical judgment, let alone, a wrong separating brother from brother, neighbor from neighbor, the breach of unity must first be healed; no offence must be given to, or taken from the world, so that even the external antagonism may be minimized in fact, and obliterated in thought. This is the epitome of the requirements demanded in the synoptic gospels of him who would seek from God more abundant life of the kingdom, whose first law and chief traffic is prayer.'

'Take no thought for the needs of your bodily life. God provides. Make the interests of the kingdom your supreme end. Thus and thus only shall you attain to communion with God.' The Church has lived in contradiction of this. She cleaves to the sword and the muck-rake, which are man's earthly means of subsistence. To use the muck-rake is the common virtue; to carry the beggar's wallet is the counsel of perfection. In other words, to toil for a living is the common lot; to be receivers from any surplus men may acquire is the privilege of those who turn to diviner service, and all must be careful and troubled about many things. From all this bondage we are invited to be free and to live on the divine bounty in the fulness of bodily as well as spiritual life. Has suffering, then, no place in the gospel economy? It has the divinest place. He who put the supreme emphasis on the inner life counted no outward suffering or privation too great to rescue men from the spiritual evil. In like manner will he who realizes his brother's spiritual need be ready to suffer to save him. This is where pain becomes a factor in the plan of salvation.

It would be hard to summarize the rich thoughts which occupy the later chapters of the book. They are gems of Gospel study and their conclusions are such as do not present the same difficulties of assent as does the leading theme of the book, which we take to be, that earthly well-being in mind, body and estate is the will of God concerning his children, and that if they are not in the full enjoyment of every good it is because they doubt his willingness to do a father's part. To the question, Why did our Lord teach exclusively in parables? the answer is that it was a protest against the warring of doctrines. All that man could know intellectually about God and right, he knew already. It was not new knowledge that was wanted, but a new man. It is not a perfect organization that will save man, nor yet a perfect creed, but the life of God in him. 'It is not matter that forms life, but life that forms matter; it is not thought that forms life but life that takes the form of thought. Those who cry that without finality in organism or in thought we cannot have life are expecting the effect before the cause. The Master's words were to the end that men might have life. His words were life. His teaching was in a form which could not be argued over.

There is a chapter forecasting not the abolition of war but the gradual elimination of the fighting spirit and of the use of force, or polemics of any sort, either as individual or national method. It is the individual who has to put these principles in force until they become the impulses of nations. The change that has taken place in public and pulpit sentiment in the last fifty years is vividly illustrated. The chapter on the Protestantism of Jesus shows how he avoided raising questions—how he appealed to the spirit of things, ignoring the letter as a skin that would be sloughed off when men grew out of it; how he appealed only to those principles which the consciences of his hearers already responded to. 'The letter killeth' sums up his attitude towards that. His preaching was a vehement assertion of the positive side of truth that the spirit giveth life. Had the reformers followed the same rule and avoided collisions of doctrine, their work would have been more thorough, for when the schism came all the good would have been found on one side, as it was when the Christian Church had at length to sever from the Jewish. Instead of that, the saints were pretty equally divided. The final chapter, which deals with questions of atonement and the failure of it on the part of those who 'need no repentance,' ends thus:—

We cannot yet hear clearly what God says; the Church tries to hear and to interpret, and through the ages we hear her in colloquy with reason:

Reason cries: 'If God were good he could not look upon the sin and misery of man and live.'

The Church points to the Crucifixion and says' 'God's heart did break.'

Reason cries: 'Born and reared in sin and pain as we are, how can we keep from sin? It is the Creator who is responsible, and it is God who deserves to be punished.'

The Church kneels by the Cross, and whispers: 'God did take the responsibility, and bears the punishment.'

Reason cries: 'Who is God? What is God? It is blasphemy to say we know him.'

The Church kisses the feet of the dying Christ and says: 'We must worship the majesty we see.''

ALSO RECEIVED.

'These Three,' by Mrs. Fred, Reynolds. (London. Hodder & Stoughton.) 'The Fate of the Hara Diamond,' by T. W. Speight; 'The Dupe,' by Gerald Bliss. (London: Greening & Co., Limited.) 'Culture by Conversation,' by Robert Waters. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.) 'The Given Proof,' by Mrs. H. H. Penrose. (London: T. Werner Laurie.) 'British Colonial Policy 1754-1765,' by George Louis Beer. 'The Modern Reader's Bible,' edited by Richard G. Moulton, M.A., Ph.D.; 'Specimens of Modern English Literary Criticism,' edited by William T. Brewster; 'Nina's Career,' by Christina Gowans Whyte; 'Comrade John,' by Merwin-Webster; 'Arethusa,' by F. Marion Crawford. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited.) 'Travel Magazine,' 'Chambers's Journal,' 'Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada,' 'The Sunday at Home' (Christmas number); 'The Boy's Own Paper,' 'The Girl's Own Paper.'

THE HANDICAP OF YOUTH

BY DAVID JAMES BURRELL, NEW YORK (DUTCH REFORMED).

Text.—II. Chron. xxxiv., 1, 2: 'Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem one and thirty years. And he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, and walked in the ways of David his father, and declined neither to the right hand nor to the left.'

Josiah was the best beloved of the kings of Judah. He came to the throne at eight years of age, and immediately 'began to seek the Lord.' At twelve he undertook the extirpation of idolatry, 'breaking down the altars and the groves and beating the graven images into powder.' At eighteen he addressed himself to the repairing of the Temple. In one of the storerooms a dust-covered Bible was found, which Shaphan the scribe recognized as the long forgotten 'Book of the Law.' Then followed the most memorable revival in the history of Judah; the covenant was renewed and the passover kept; 'and there was no passover like that from the days of Samuel the prophet.' So reigned Josiah the beloved; who 'did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, and turned not to the right hand nor to the left.' And when he died, at the age of thirty-nine; the singing men and singing women spake his praises; and 'the goodness of Josiah' is a proverb to this day.

All this is the more remarkable by reason of the fact that circumstances were so clearly against him. If ever a man was handicapped it was this man; as we shall see.

I. Heredity was against him.

There was bad blood in his veins, and 'blood tells.' His father was Amon, who 'did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord;' and his grandfather was Manasseh, whose name was a hissing and a byword. Nevertheless, Josiah was a good man.

We are all heirs of our fathers, whether they leave a 'Last Will and Testament' or not. There are those who inherit millions, God help them! For there is no position more difficult to fill wisely than that of a rich man's son. But, however the probate court may adjudicate the will, there are some things which our forbears of necessity leave us.

First—A physical inheritance. You can scarcely meet two friends on the street without one saying, 'He is the very image of his father;' and the other, 'Yes, but he has his mother's eyes.'

Second—A mental inheritance. Our habits of thought are marked out by those who have gone before us. The brood of the skylark sings; so do the children of the poets. It was vain for the father of Blaise Pascal to lock up his mathematical instruments; nature had pointed the lad's eyes toward the stars.

Third—A moral inheritance. All others may fail, this never. Sin is the constant factor in human life. There are some who inherit such vices as inebriety and sensuality; vulgar vices that leave their mark patent in sodden flesh and bloodshot eyes. But it is not the particular phase or quality of sin that matters, but the principle of it. The root is there, the motive, the constant tendency. It is 'true as the needle to the pole.' A sure prophecy may be made of every child in its cradle; to wit, that whatever else may come, it will certainly fall into sin. This is the great handicap. Paul speaks of it in this wise: 'I see a law in my members, warring against the law of my mind and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin, which is in my members. O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?' The figure is that of one sentenced, under the Roman law, to be thrown into the waters with a corpse chained to his neck. O strangling swimmer that I am, who shall deliver me from the frightful burden that drags me down? Then he adds, 'I thank God through Jesus Christ my Lord;' and, lo! the burden drops off!

II. But Josiah was further handicapped by environment.

He passed his childhood in the palace at Jerusalem, where the wraiths of ancient crime stalked through the corridors, and the very walls reeked with shame. Here was a crimson spot on the floor where Amon, his father, had been slain by his servants; and yonder was the secret shrine where his grandfather worshipped the pagan gods. If he walked abroad in Jerusalem he found himself surrounded by carved and molten images; altars blazing on the surrounding hills in honor of the unclean Astarte; priests, wizards and necromancers leading the people to the groves. How natural for this youth to go with the multitude to do evil! Yet he set his face against his environment, and, despite the fashion of his time, pleased God.

It is a common saying that 'we are creatures of circumstance.' This is true only so far as we are willing to have it so. 'The mark of greatness,' said Macaulay, 'is to rise above one's environment and conquer circumstance.' But if we are left to ourselves, the probabilities are greatly against it.

It thus appears that we are alike handicapped; and doubly so, by heredity and environment. But there is something to be said on the other side. If these things are against us, there are two things that are for us.

1. We have a mighty ally in our better self.

Josiah had a conscience. It spoke to him when he was only eight years old, saying, 'Seek the Lord!' and straightway he began to seek the Lord.

And there is that in every man which enables him to discern 'betwixt the worse and better reason.' We are made in the divine likeness, though marred by sin.

II. And our other ally, mightier than an army with banners, is God; for it is a true saying, 'God helps those who help themselves.' Josiah sought the Lord until he found him. There are times in our lives when circumstances are too much for us. We are at our wit's end. What then? Omnipotence is at our command, if we will have it. God stands ready; but we must send for him. To your knees! 'God is our refuge and our strength; he is an ever present help in time of trouble'; 'a refuge from the storm and and a shadow from the heat when the blast of the terrible one is a storm against the wall.' And from that moment the conflict is on. Heredity and environment are against us. But the end is to be seen from the beginning, if only we can count upon our better selves and God.

If the life of Robert Burns was a failure, it was not because he did not know the secret of success; for out of the melancholy story of his compromise with sinful pleasure, comes this word:

'But when in life we're tempest tossed,
And conscience but a canker.
A correspondence fixed wi' heaven
Is sure a noble anchor.

This is what we need: 'A correspondence fixed wi' heaven.' But how shall we have it? Ah, this is why Christ came into the world; to bring us into 'correspondence' with God. He makes us acquainted with him. By his atoning grace he reconciles us with him. He who in Christ enters thus into 'correspondence with heaven' finds that two things are done for him.

First: His handicap is removed. Our only handicap, whether from heredity or environment, is sin. Sin is the one thing in the world that God hates; the one thing that separates us from him. He 'loves the man, but hates his sin.' This is the ball and chain on the foot of the escaped prisoner; and Christ strikes it off! He forgives sin. The mislived past vanishes like a troubled dream. The sin that filled us with sad memories and weird forebodings is blotted out. The blood of the atonement has purged us from it. O wonderful deliverance! O blessed uplift into 'the glorious liberty of the children of God!'

And the second thing that Christ does is to offer a Helping Hand. He proposes now and henceforth to stand by us; and, in token of fidelity, he proffers his hand. The hand of Christ! The hand of Omnipotence that holds the sceptre of the universe! The hand once pierced for us!

It is reported that, when he healed the demoniac youth at the Mount of Transfiguration, 'he took him by the hand and lifted him up.' That hand of Christ's has helped many a struggling and discouraged soul over the rough places of life, has opened the gate of heaven to a great multitude which no man can number. That hand is stretched out still. It is proffered to you. Will you have it?

HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU HAVE NOT KIDNEY DISEASE?

EVERY YEAR THOUSANDS DIE OF NEGLECTED KIDNEYS.

Put Yourself to the Test.

If there are dull aches in the back, or sharp shooting pains through the hips—you have Kidney Disease.

If you are uneasy at night, and sleep is broken and fitful—you have Kidney Disease.

If the stomach is upset, tongue coated with white fur, and no appetite—you have Kidney Disease.

If there are headaches, that eye-glasses and 'headache powders' fail to relieve—you have Kidney Disease.

If the hands, feet or ankles are puffy or swollen—you certainly have Kidney Disease.

Know yourself. If you have any of these signs of serious kidney trouble, cure yourself. Take 'Fruit-a-tives.' These tablets—a wonderful combination of fruit juices and antiseptics—instantly relieve congestion of the kidneys, take away the strain of overwork, regulate the bowels, strengthen the liver, tone up stomach and digestion, and put the whole system in its strongest, best condition.

Get 'Fruit-a-tives'—take them regularly—and cure yourself of every trace of Kidney Disease.

Your druggist will supply you—or sent postpaid on receipt of price—50c a box; 6 for $2.50.

Fruit-a-tives Limited, - - Ottawa, Ont.

The Boys' Page.

The Prize Offer.

(By Frank H. Sweet, in the 'Ram's Horn.')

They were standing about the post-office, the minister and doctor, three or four farmers, whose horses were hitched to a long horizontal bar, raised on posts and furnished with rings, the village storekeeper and barber, and a dozen or more noisy, pushing boys, who were evidently just from school. The minister and doctor were discussing some need of the village; the farmers exchanged crop experiences, and the boys, for the most part, peeped through the boxes at the busy man behind and made audible remarks about the slowness of the mail.

It was a very small post-office, with not more than forty or fifty boxes, and with scarce room for those who were waiting to stand. But the boys wriggled in and out, back and forth, always with one eye on the boxes.

'There goes your papa, Tom,' one of them called suddenly; 'he's done up the letters now and is on the papers. The window'll soon be open.'

'Huh!' I got our paper over to the printing office last night,' spoke up another boy, loftily, 'I read the news all up before I started to school this morning.'

'Oh, well, I guess the news wasn't anything particular,' said a third indifferently.

'You just wait and see. It's got the most particular news I've read in it for a long time. And say, I'm going to try and win it myself.'

'Win what,' asked a dozen voices.

'Wait and see,' mysteriously. 'I'll show you the place soon's the mail opens up.'

Quickly the village papers were distributed, until every box contained one—indeed, the majority of the boxes contained no other mail. Then the window was thrown open with a sharp click and the boy who was going to win something wiggled in front of the doctor and began to open and shut his fingers in front of the aperture.

'Tom Williams's mail,' he called, shrilly, 'and Ed Brown's mail, and Bill Sam's—no, I mean Bill Potter's mail and Sam—'

'One at a time,' from outside the window.

'Well, Tom Williams's mail,' defiantly. A paper was handed out.

'Now Ed Brown's.'

'Look here, I can get my own mail,' from a boy who had wiggled in just behind him.

'H'sh,' over his shoulder, 'I can get it quicker, and I want to show you the place. Now Bill Sam's—Huh! I mean Bill Potter's and Sam Clark's. And say! you might as well hand out Tony's—Tony Smith, you know—I go right by there. That's all. Now, fellows!'

A few unceremonious pushes and adroit turns, and he was outside the door, where the boys quickly crowded around him.

'There you are,' he cried, opening a paper with a flourish that tore one of its two small sheets half way down, 'just you read that,' tapping a certain place triumphantly.

Three or four faces crowded in front of his, and three or four voices began to read aloud:

'Having been very much interested in the school essays, I wish to offer a vacation prize of some outdoor books for the best essay on any subject of natural history, based upon personal observation. The papers may be sent to my address, and as I am almost a stranger here, my decision will be unbiased. The offer is not made to the school children alone, but to any young lovers of nature who care to compete, and it is open for four weeks.

'The prize will be ten of the best recent works on natural history, selected by me. Send the essays to me unsigned, I will announce the winning one through this paper four weeks from to-day.

'JOHN WITHROW, Box 29.'

'Say, fellows, you can come over to my house four weeks and four hours from now, and I'll show you them books,' said the holder of the paper, as he thrust it unceremoniously and unfolded toward its owner. 'No use for any of you to compete.'

'You say so,' retorted another, 'but you're always bragging like that. I guess we can write essays, too.'

'Maybe,' witheringly, 'but didn't I win the composition prize last year and the year before that, and haven't I got all sorts of pets, pigeons and rabbits and mice, and books to tell how to feed and take care of them?'

'That's so,' conceded several of the boys, their faces falling. 'There won't be much chance for us.'

Like the post-office, the village was small, with a few scattering houses on the two sides of a country road, and a little cotton factory down in the hollow by a stream and outside of these, a half-dozen farm houses at irregular intervals in the distance.

The boys talked eagerly, in a tumultuously eddying knot, which broke as they began to separate for their respective homes. Half-way down the street the boy who had called for the papers stopped in front of a house, at the end of which a woman could be seen washing.

'Oh, Mis' Smith,' he called, 'here's your paper. How's Tony?'

The woman wiped her hands and approached the fence.

'Tony ain't very well this mornin',' she said. 'He's in consider'ble pain. He won't git up to-day. I do hope if he goes to that city place he'll be helped.'

'Dr. Payne said he'd be cured, didn't he?'

'Said he thought so. He said the great doctors there could do things a country doctor wouldn't dare to try, and that Tony ought to go just as quick's he could. We're savin' up for it, an' Tony's earned three dollars himself,' proudly. 'I believe the boy'd suffer anything to git his hip cured.'

'Oh, he'll git cured all right,' confidently. 'Tony's too fine a boy to go lame all his life. How's his spider?'

'Just about the same, only the web's gettin' bigger'n' heavier every day. I feel so ashamed when visitors come. But it's company for Tony, so I let it stay. The first mornin' Tony wanted me to leave it so he could watch the spider, and he's been wantin' to watch it ever since. It's been there a month if it has a day, an' I do believe that Tony knows more about the spider than the spider does itself. Sometimes he tells me a long mess about the spider and his family, an' how they git along, till I have to laugh fit to kill. Tony's real funny when he sets out to be. I'm ever so much obliged to you for bringing the paper.

'Oh, that's all right. But I guess I won't go in and see Tony, if he's achin', and say,' as an after thought, 'there's a prize offer in the paper that he might like to try. Of course he couldn't get it, for he don't run around through the woods, nor have pigeons and rabbits and things, like some of us boys; but it might keep him busy and help the spider to keep him from thinking about his aches. John Withrow, Box 29, is the man who's boarding up to the Jenkins's farm. He's all right. He gave Tom Williams ten cents the other day for just going to the mail. Well, good-by.'

During the next four weeks there was an increasing excitement among the boys and girls, which gradually spread to the older people. Essays were written in secret and talked about in public, and added to and gloated over. Never, perhaps, had dogs and cats and pigeons and rabbits been fed more lavishly, or watched more closely. And when the four weeks were up, there was scarcely one among all the boys and girls interested who did not go to the printing office for his or her paper, instead of waiting for it to be delivered through the mail the next morning.

Mrs. Smith's was in the mail, however, and it was not delivered until a boy called for it sometime in the afternoon. When he stopped with it at her fence, she was washing, for that was her business, and she usually washed under the apple tree.

Again she wiped her hands and came to the fence, opening the paper and glancing through it carelessly before taking it to Tony. One line, however, escaped her notice, it was "'Home Life in a Web' takes the prize. Call for it. John Withrow." But that was the first thing Tony saw.

Twenty minutes later Mrs. Smith was hurriedly arranging herself in her best dress, and twenty minutes after that she was at the Jenkins' farm house, and being ushered into the presence of a nice looking, gray-haired gentleman by one of the girls. He was seated at a table, writing, with a number of books and papers scattered upon the table in front of him. He rose and bowed inquiringly.

'I've come about the books, sir—the prize, you know,' Mrs. Smith began diffidently.

'Ah, yes, I understand.' Mr. Withrow took up one of the books and came toward her, but with plainly written disappointment on his face. 'I was hoping to see the writer of the essay, and have a long talk. This book is about spiders and other insects, and I have been looking forward to an interesting conversation with him, or her—which is it, a boy or girl?'

'A boy, sir, but he's in bed an' can't come.'

'In bed—ill! Too bad! Too bad! Here, tell me all about it,' and he drew a chair in front of her and sat down.

In a few words Mrs. Smith told him the story of Tony's life and hopes. He listened attentively.

'How old is Tony?' he asked.

'Fifteen, sir.'

'Fifteen, and most of the time in bed, and write an article like that!'

'Tony's read an' studied a good deal,' said his mother, apologetically, "an' he watches things. Why, sir," a sudden flush coming to her face, "he writ a mess about birds for a boy's paper last month, and got three dollars for it—three dollars in money, sir. He's put it with the rest toward gettin' cured."

'He expects to get cured then?'

'He hopes to, sir. Our doctor here thinks he can if he don't wait too long.'

An odd look had been coming to Mr. Withrow's face. He rose suddenly.

'Get my hat and cane, please,' he said to the girl. Then, to Mrs. Smith, "Get cured, of course he will. I'll go right down and examine him now. You see, I'm a surgeon, and know something about hip troubles. I came out here into the country for a little rest, but shall return to the city next week. I'll take Tony back with me. Only fifteen, and with an article like that. Of course we'll cure him."

And they did.

HIS DUTY.

A while ago there appeared in the papers a short cablegram announcing that a certain regular regiment had lost fifteen men and two officers killed in a fight in Mindanao. There is a story of that event which is not often told, because to those who know it seems commonplace, yet as I heard it by the club fire, months afterward, it appeared as an affair worth repeating.

A small party was marching through a swamp in the Rio Grande Valley. The mud and water in the trail were knee deep. On each side rose the cogon grass, fifteen feet high, and so coarse and strong that a man could hardly break through it without a bolo. The head of the column struck an ambush of hostile Moros. A storm of bullets killed or wounded the men in front. Others were rushed forward to fill their places. These in turn went down. Advance was impossible. A retreat was ordered.

One of the wounded, shot in the head, fell back up a blind trail. Before he found out his mistake the opening by which he had entered was surrounded by the Moros. He could not push through the cogon to the column which was falling back farther and farther from him, as he knew by the receding calls and shots. About him rose the cries of the savages—horrible in the joy of the newly found dead. He knew that all he could expect when they discovered him was merciless murder. A faintness overcame him. He sank down, worn with exertion and loss of blood. He believed he was dying—alone, where no friendly eye should ever see his bones, and none should know whether he went out as a man. Yet his last clear-minded action was to destroy his only chance of self-defence. With trembling fingers he twisted the bolt from his rifle and threw it over the high grass to sink in the mud, lest the Moros when they found him should use the weapon against his old comrades. Then he fainted away.

A miracle saved his life. But to my mind that does not lessen the honor of this private soldier, who, for his simple duty, forgot himself in the very Valley of the Shadow.—From 'The Outing Magazine' for November.

PRESENCE OF MIND AND HEALTH.

A diplomatist once declared that among all the remarkable men with whom he had been acquainted, he never knew more than one or two who had presence of mind. We would not question this assertion if we realized the essential qualities which 'presence of mind' implies. Panic is the temporary suspension or paralysis of the reasoning faculties, and the judgment. Pan, being once in command of an army, according to Greek mythology, and encompassed by a superior force, ordered his men to raise a general shout in the night, which so surprised the enemy that they fled from camp, 'whence it came that all sudden fears impressed upon men's spirits without any just reason were called by the 'Greeks "Panick terrours."' Presence of mind is the maintenance of judgment under circumstances of emergency which call for immediate action. That the faculty of doing the right thing at the right moment may be called constitutional courage, and is shown by its occasional manifestation by those in whom the latter quality is largely tempered with discretion. The truest courage is always mixed with circumspection, the courage which grows simply from constitution often forsakes us just at the moment when we have occasion for it. Napoleon refers to this distinction when he says: 'I have very rarely met with the two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage; I mean unprepared courage, that which is necessary on an unexpected occasion, and which in spite of the most unforeseen events, leaves full freedom of judgment and decision.'

Presence of mind illuminates a catastrophe or a panic. The phrases, having your wits about you' and 'not losing your head,' are the ordinary vernacular equivalents for presence of mind. There is an old tradition which recounts how when William the Conqueror landed for the first time on English soil, he slipped and fell on his face. Divining by some swift intuition that his followers might regard this as an ill omen, he rose with each hand full of earth and exclaimed, 'Thus do I take possession of England! I grasp it with both hands.' To this readiness the quality of wit can hardly be denied; and it may also be regarded as one of the typical instances of presence of mind.

As a final word it may be said that presence of mind depends on training for emergencies, on acquired courage, on a good circulation of the blood in the brain and on good health. It sometimes happens that an invalid has great presence of mind in a moment of danger. It probably comes from an uprush of the subliminal self which may have greater power than the self we know. It probably knows no fear and how to act on most occasions. Some forms of invalidism bring the subliminal self to the front and then we have exhibitions of power of a remarkable kind. —'The Journal of Hygiene.'

THINGS TO BE INTERESTED IN.

At probably no other time within a generation has it been so important as it is now that the young men who are to rule the future should inform themselves about contemporary events. The whole world has felt a quickening impulse in this new century, and in another generation young men will be wishing that they had been alive now, to take advantage of the opportunities that offered.

The president of a technical school warned the freshmen class not long ago against indifference to the events of the present. He urged them to follow the debates in Congress on those bills which, if passed, would affect their ability to make a living, and he called their attention to the great economic awakening of China.

He might have gone further, and referred to the political and industrial evolution of Russia now in progress; to the development of Africa by the French, Germans, British and Belgians; and to the Panama Canal, which is intended to increase the commercial and political intimacy between the nations bordering on the great oceans.

In Europe, Asia, Africa and both Americas men are utilizing the natural resources of the earth for their greater comfort, and are calling into use all the trades and professions, as well as inventing new trades through the discovery of new forces to be harnessed for human service.

It is the merest commonplace to say that those who confine their interest in contemporary events to baseball and football reports, and to the results of other sporting contests, will not be so well equipped for service to their fellows or for enjoying their share of the rewards waiting those who earn them, as will those who are alert to the great events happening in the world all the time.—'Youth's Companion.'

Self-mastery is the essence of heroism. Emerson.

NO BUTTER FOR BREAKFAST.

'When I was a boy,' said General Grant, 'my mother one morning found herself without butter for breakfast and sent me to borrow some from a neighbor. Going into the house without knocking, I overheard a letter read from the son of a neighbor who was then at West Point, stating that he had failed in examination and was coming home. I got the butter, took it home, and without waiting for breakfast, ran to the office of the congressman for our district.

'"Mr. Hammer," I said, "will you appoint me to West Point?"

'"No; Davis is there, and has three years to serve."

'"But suppose he should fail—will you send me?"

'Mr. Hammer laughed. "If he does not go through, it is no use for you to try, Ully."

'"Promise me you will give me the chance, Mr. Hammer, anyhow."

'Mr. Hammer promised. The next day the defeated lad came home, and the congressman, laughing at my sharpness, gave me the appointment.'

'Now,' said Grant, 'it was my mother's being without butter that made me general and president.'

But he was mistaken. It was his own shrewdness to see the chance, and the promptness to seize it, that urged him upward.

He was resolute and unafraid always; a boy to be trusted and counted upon—sturdy and capable of hard knocks. If he said, 'I can do that,' he not merely meant that he would try to do it, but that he had thought his way to the successful end of the undertaking. He was an unusually determined boy, and as a man he did not begin on anything until he understood it, and when he began he stuck to it till it was accomplished.—Marden.

FIRE, WATER AND HONOR.

Fire, Water, and Honor, we are told, once made a league. Now as Fire never stays in one place, and Water, also, is always on the move, they persuaded Honor to travel with them.

Before starting, they agreed that it was necessary to fix upon some sign by which they might be able to find each other, supposing they got separated.

Said Fire: 'If you chance to lose me, remember wherever you see smoke there I shall be. That is my sign.'

'As to me,' said Water, 'should I disappear, do not look for me where the ground is parched and dry. Search for me where you behold tall willows and alders, green reeds and fresh grass. There I shall always be.'

'As to me,' cried Honor, 'mind that you keep me always in sight, and never take your eyes off me. For know, if you once lose me, you will never, as long as the world stands, find me again.'—Selected.

PUZZLES.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. Transpose to roam and get a preposition meaning above.
2. Transpose to jump and get loud and continued sound, as bells or thunder.
3. Transpose some musical instruments of great antiquity and get a musical sign that indicates a raising of pitch.
4. Transpose an adjective meaning of great size and get one meaning royal.
5. Transpose a measure of length and get a part of the face.
6. Transpose a weapon and get the articulate sounds of which language is made.
7. Transpose to care for and get an indentation made by a blow or by the pressure of something hard.
8. Transpose a title of English nobility and get genuine.
9. Transpose a weapon and get to purify.—New York 'Tribune.'

RIDDLE.

I have a trunk which never will be packed;
I have a bark which no man ever heard;
Of leaves I have more yet than any book,
But if you try to read them 'tis absurd.
—'Youth's Companion.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Addition of Fractions.—1. Violet. 2. Joy. 3. Dream, 4. Wreath, 5. Spring. 6. Shower.

Riddle—Eagle, gale.

Answers to puzzles of Oct. 26 (Potpourri of Musical Terms, etc.) were sent by Lila S. Trenholm, but arrived too late to be noted last week. There were some mistakes in the music puzzle. Isabel M. Grant had only two wrong in the same one. Minnie B. Alward failed in three.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from Clara A. Wilton, Edith Carmichael, Hazel MacKercher, Margaret Fleck (Your answers came all right, we will be pleased to hear from you every week); Fred. Hayden, R. Lajonitz, Victor C. McFall, Montreal; Lila S. Trenholm, Blue Bonnets; Minnie B. Alward, Butternut Ridge, N.B.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Hunters in Many Lands.

III.—IN NYASSALAND.

The methods adopted by the natives of Nyassaland for the snaring and killing of game are all of the most primitive, and there can be little doubt that the art of the hunter is slowly, but surely dying out. Although there remain a few old flint and percussion guns, brought in by the slave-raiding Arabs of other days, the tribes have been largely disarmed, and no native is allowed to possess a gun except under a license, which it is more or less difficult for him to obtain, and the general killing or snaring of game has been made illegal under the game preservation laws. After all, perhaps least mischief is done by the negro who is the proud possessor of a gun, for though, like the rest of them, he looks for the easiest prey, and kills females and young for choice, yet his old gas-pipe barrel is so erratic in its shooting that he can only hope to bag his beast at very close ranges, and so clumsy is he in most cases at stalking that it is seldom enough that he comes to quarters. And natives are equally unsuccessful in hunting with the bow; their iron-tipped reed arrows are ill-made and ill-balanced, their heavy bows are calculated for men of far greater strength than they possess, and even at close ranges their lack of skill is remarkable in a people whom the direst struggle for existence should have trained to no small skill in the use of weapons of self-defence.

The great excitement of the year outside everyday life comes in the middle of the dry season, when some months of sun have dried up the country and parched the grass and leaves to tinder. Then a huge organized party, drawn from several villages, will go out one morning, with clubs, spears, axes, bows, and cur dogs in dozens, to surround a piece of open bush or grass country, perhaps a couple of miles square. It is fired in several places at once round the outer edge, and the sportsmen stand by to await the escaping animals, which, as the natives are huddled in a dense ring on every side, seldom escape without at least a wound. Occasionally lengths of coarse bark rope netting are pegged down, and should a beast come blundering into them there is little hope for him, as he is at once assailed with a dozen spear thrusts and axe blows while entangled. I was once invited by natives to attend one of these 'mchiri' hunts, as they call them, and was promised great sport at a 'hot corner.'

But the whole thing was a failure. We saw nothing but a pig and a couple of duiker, which escaped, and the head man, apologizing to me afterwards for the fiasco, said: 'I am surprised at our failure. This is an excellent place, and we always kill much game. Last year we killed two leopards and a lion, and they killed two of us. It was the sport of men.' Immense damage was done by these 'mchiris.' The males and the more powerful animals break through the nets or the men and escape, but the females and young are slaughtered wholesale, as they fall an easier prey.

A very common way of taking game without trouble is by that most general and most ancient of traps, the pit-fall. It is usually about twelve feet deep, and may or may not have sharpened stakes or spears set in the V-shaped bottom of it to impale any animal which may fall in. I have seen a series of these pits dug at intervals of twenty yards, and extending over a line half a mile long, with a rough, strong fence of boughs built between, so that animals must pass over the falls on their way down to the water, and one of the finest kudu I ever saw was killed there.

Among natives who live beside a lake or stream great damage is done to the crops during the night by hippo, and it is usual to dig pitfalls in the track of the beasts between the water and the maize garden or rice field. As these tracks are often the only way through the dense undergrowth, such falls make an excellent 'booby-trap' for the unsuspecting white man, and one whom I know was only saved from being impaled on several spears at the bottom by his rifle jamming across the hole.

No systematic efforts are made to kill out the carnivora, even near the settlements. Fatalism is too deeply engrained in them for that, and it is only when they are driven to desperation by the repeated raids of a lion on a village—when they do not know whose turn it may be next—that they will turn out and try to account for the beast. Some tribes will rather desert a pestered village than track down a man-eating lion to its lair. Occasionally, however, one meets with foolhardy courage, as in the case of an old head man I know, who, angered at the loss of a brother overnight, went off alone and unnoticed the next morning to spoor up the lion, which he shot dead with an arrow as it slept over the half-eaten corpse. He deserved a better fate for his bravery, but that same night the lion's mate broke into his hut and mauled him so terribly that he died, after inflicting some fatal blows with an axe on his assailant. Leopards are more often killed if they persistently steal the village goats, and the young bloods of an Angoni village will sometimes turn out in force to hunt one. On such occasions it is a point of honor not to use a spear, but to beat the animal to death with knob-kerries. Few casualties happen. The beast is kept from attacking any particular man by being struck on every side at once, and with blows raining on him thick all round, he is soon finished. One which I skinned was heavily bruised all over his body, and had the skull pounded to a jelly—London 'Field.'

BACK TRACK.

On one occasion I figured in a peculiar case of getting lost. A man desired a day's ruffed grouse shooting, and borrowed my gun, which he promised to return in the evening, as I had arranged to go shooting the following day. Evening came, but no gun; so later I went to the man's shack, only to find his wife in great distress over his non-appearance. There was tracking snow, so I took the trail. The lost man's track was as plain as display type. For about a mile it ran straight into the woods, till the sign showed where he had killed one grouse. Then the trail bore off to the left, where he had slain a second grouse.

After that he became confused. Presumably in pursuit of other birds he lost his bearings, and soon afterward his powder flask, which I found. The track completed first a great circle, the man working to the left and passing almost within sight of his own house. Then followed a second smaller circle, then another and another, each smaller than the previous one, until finally I found my man seated upon a log with his back against a tree. That trail must have looked like a clock spring to a bird's-eye view.

He was stiff, cold, and hungry. I gave him some nourishment, and presently he was fit to tramp. He explained that he had not fired signals because he had lost the powder flask; that he had made no fire owing to lack of matches; and that he had sat down because he could not take another step.

'But why the mischief didn't you back track yourself out when you learned you were lost?' I inquired rather savagely.

'Never thought of that,' he calmly replied. And then there was a huge joke on me; for in following his clock spring course I had managed to get pretty well wound up myself. There was no suitable tree to climb for any extended view; so after all we had to back track. I reached home mad all through, for it had been an exasperating task, while my unfortunate salvage had just enough strength left to eat a few morsels and fall upon his bed.—Edwyn Sandys, in the 'Tribune Magazine.'

HOW SHARKS DETECT CARRION.

It is a curious thing, and, so far as present knowledge goes, quite inexplicable, how a shark seems to have an unerring perception of the presence of carrion. By virtue of what sense does he know that at a distance of perhaps a couple of miles there is food to be had for the picking up? It can hardly be sight, and to say that it is the sense of smell presupposes an olfactory apparatus of such marvellous delicacy that one good whiff from an average 'harness-cask' would surely burst the machinery for good and all; and yet our shark will bolt a goodly lump of the gamiest salt pork without so much as a wink. No, it cannot be his nose which leads him.

Now, a theory has been put forward by naturalists that the shark possesses, in common with the Andes condor, a special sense, or instinct, which is denied to cleaner-feeding animals. The naturalist cannot explain this sense; confesses, in fact, that he knows nothing about it; but he can give it a name. He calls it the 'carrion sense,' and with that name, which, of course, explains nothing at all, expects us to be satisfied.—'Pearson's Magazine.'

Every Boy Wants A WATCH and CHAIN. FREE



For selling 25 copies of that popular illustrated monthly, the "Canadian Pictorial" at 10 cents each. Send us the $2.50 and you get at once a guaranteed Ingersoll Watch, stem wind, stem set, and a neat, serviceable Chain. Watch alone for selling 20. Other premiums—all good. Everyone likes the "Pictorial." It "sells at sight." Beautiful glossy paper. Over 1,000 square inches of exquisite pictures in each issue. Many worth framing. Orders for current issue rushing in. Don't be among the last. Orders promptly filled. Send no money, but drop us a postcard, and we will forward supply of "Pictorials" also premium list and full instructions. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for the "Canadian Pictorial," "Witness" Block, Montreal.

N.B.—Besides earning premiums, your sales will all count in our splendid prize competition. Write for particulars.

A SPLENDID PRIZE.

OPEN TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAGE.

We are giving away every month large numbers of fine premiums, watches and chains, pens, knives, stamps and pads, etc., for sale of 'Canadian Pictorial' at ten cents an issue.

We also allow those who prefer it, to sell the 'Canadian Pictorial' on cash commission. But we have a new

SPECIAL PRIZE OFFER

in addition to these.

To the boy (or girl) throughout Canada who sells the largest number of copies of November and December taken together, we will, in addition to all premiums or commissions earned, award a FINE HUNTING FLAG, 3 ft x 1½ ft., of the same design and excellent quality as the large four and six yard flags we have imported for the schools.

Now is the time to 'bend to the oar.' A brisk November trade gives you a good lift for this Flag Competition, and makes the best sort of foundation for December business. Even if you have never sold a 'Pictorial' before, you can begin right now, and have as good a chance as anyone.

Remember, we trust you with a package of November issue to start on, and send letter of instructions, premium list, etc. Then when you sell all the required number, and remit us in full for them, we send you the premium you have earned, and still count all these sales TOWARDS THE FLAG.

Flag award made Jan. 15. Lose no time in sending the order for your first dozen.

Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

P.S.—Other Perseverance Prizes in view. GET BUSY.



Oxydonor

Treats Life.

Plenty of Oxygen in the system, with oxygenated blood, means life. OXYDONOR causes the whole system to drink freely of oxygen from the air. OXYDONOR thus causes disease to disappear, by bracing the vital process. By the proper use of OXYDONOR at any reasonable hour, anyone can maintain maximum vigor and make disease a mere inconvenience of short duration.

Thousands of men and women are today enjoying independence from medication and disease, by having in their own hands the means of curing themselves of all ills.

MRS. CLARK, 28 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of your Oxydonor No. 2. Through the advice of a friend I purchased one: After undergoing an operation for a cancerous growth on the uterus, it has strengthened me wonderfully. It has also scattered varicose veins which I have had very bad for many years; my legs are better now at the age of fifty-four than they have been for twenty years."

OXYDONOR may be carried in the pocket and used at any time without delay, but is usually applied while you sleep. Write for our descriptive books, mailed you without cost.

Beware of fraudulent imitations. There is but one *genuine OXYDONOR*, and that has the name of the *originator* and *inventor* —*Dr. H. Sanche*—engraved in the metal.

Dr. H. Sanche & Co.
368 St. Catherine St. West, MONTREAL. 17
61 Fifth Ave. Detroit, Mich.

MAKING POSTAGE STAMPS

(Frank H. Sweet, in the New York 'Tribune Magazine.')

Of late years, the United States has dropped into the fashion of changing the designs of its mailing franks more frequently than almost any other nation, and gradually the first Republic of the New World has come to the proud position of possessing postage stamps that are more artistic than those sent out from any other country.

It is not easy to understand what an immense amount of work is required by the advent of new styles in this postal currency. What with the men who manufacture the paper, the two or three thousand men and women who assist in printing and gumming the stamps, the toilers who help in transporting the new products to the printing presses, and the eighty thousand postmasters and clerks who sell the stamps to the public, it is estimated that fully one hundred thousand persons have a hand in preparing for a postage stamp 'opening.'

For upwards of a decade the national government has been printing its own postage stamps; that is, the work has been done at the big institution at Washington, known as the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which is a branch of the Treasury Department, and designed primarily for the printing of national currency; but the gigantic task may at any time revert to private individuals or a corporation, if a disposition is shown to do the work cheaper than the government can do it.

Every year the Post-Office Department advertises for bids for furnishing the postage stamps, and the Treasury Department submits a proposition in exactly the same manner as the other bidders; but the plant of the big money factory at the national capital is so perfectly equipped that the manufacture of stamps can be carried on at a cost of less than five cents a thousand, and apparently the bank note companies which formerly supplied stamps have concluded that there would be no profit in the transaction at such a price.

Engraving the plates which are used in the production of postage stamps is a delicate operation. Perhaps a dozen different engravers, each an expert in his particular line, contributes to a design for a stamp that is not an inch square. One supplies the vignette, a second cuts the delicate scroll work, a third furnishes the artistic lettering, and so on.

The original plate bearing a stamp design, although baked until it is almost as hard as a diamond, is never employed in the actual printing. It is much too precious for that, since, were it destroyed, it would, in all probability, be impossible to engrave a new plate that would be an exact duplicate in every delicate detail. Accordingly, the original plate constitutes a steel die, with which impressions are made on soft steel, and these latter, termed replicas, are used, after hardening, for the actual printing.

Postage stamps are printed in sheets of four hundred, and all the printing is done in an immense room known as the beehive, containing over three hundred hand presses, each requiring for its manipulation the services of two operators, one, an expert plate printer, and the other his woman assistant, whose duty it is to feed to the press the blank sheets of paper and remove them after they receive the impression. The ink is applied by means of a hand roller, and inasmuch as the varied hues inevitably tinge the hands and faces and clothing of the workers, the immense press room presents a picturesque spectacle of kaleidoscopic color.

Gumming the stamps is an important process and those persons who never moisten a postage stamp without momentary uneasiness regarding the possible presence of germs or other evils, would doubtless be reassured could they realize the many precautions surrounding the preparation and application of the sticky stuff most familiar to the American tongue. The gumming is done by an electrical machine, and each sheet of stamps, after receiving the baptism of mucilage, is carried by an endless chain, operating like a miniature moving sidewalk, through a wooden tunnel, where the temperature is one hundred and thirty degrees Fahrenheit, and from which the sheets emerge with the mucilage perfectly dry.

To meet the different conditions of the seasons of the year, the quality of gum is changed quarterly. In winter soft gum is used, while in summer a harder grade is applied to the postage stamps; and it is highly important always to keep a sharp watch on the mucilage to insure a quality least likely to cause the sheets to stick together by reason of the dampness in the atmosphere.

The mucilage is prepared in accordance with a time honored formula, and for boiling the strange concoction there are installed in the basement of the Bureau of Engraving three giant kettles, each of which will hold fully one hundred gallons.

If placed end to end, the stamps printed for the use of the American people each year would girdle the globe nearly four times. Under normal conditions between ten million and twenty million stamps are printed at the building during an ordinary working day of eight hours, but under the stress of unusual conditions, when the great print shop has been in operation night and day, an average of over forty million stamps has been produced every twenty-four hours.

Inasmuch as the average consumption of stamps at the present time is about sixteen million a day, the bureau can usually more than keep pace with the transient demand; but the law requires that there shall be kept on hand in the storage vaults at the Bureau one hundred million one-cent stamps and twice as many of the two-cent denomination, and some care is required to see to it that this measure is not depleted.

The same manifold precautions surround the manufacture of postage stamps that characterize the printing of currency. Each sheet of stamps is counted dozens of times during the process of manufacture, and if a single sheet is missing when the hour arrives for ceasing work, every employee of the division where it has disappeared is compelled to remain in the building until the misplaced bit of paper is found. At night the plates from which the stamps are printed are carefully checked off and locked up in great vaults fitted with time locks, the doors of which cannot be opened the next morning unless all three of the men in charge are present, it being necessary for each to manipulate a lock of which he alone knows the combination.

When an old issue of postage stamps is retired and a new series comes to take its place, there is a great conflagration in a specially prepared furnace in the basement of the general post-office at Washington; for here all the left-over stamps are cremated. Many preliminaries are gone through with before the burning can take place. The chief task is, of course, the accounting.

Uncle Sam maintains a bookkeeping account with every postmaster in his service, and when an issue of stamps is called in for retirement, every bit of paper received at the postal headquarters must be counted and credited to the postmaster who returned it. Occasionally the government finds itself with a heavy stock of superannuated stamps on hand and no chance to get rid of them. Thus, after the close of the Pan-American exposition the condemned stamps which had been issued in commemoration of that show, but remained unsold and were fed to the flames, had a face value of over a million dollars.

SHEEP OR DOGS?

(Pittsburg, Pa., 'Despatch.')

The rural press of Maine is stating a question that may well spread to the expanse of an issue for the farmers of nearly all the Central States. It is whether the laws of Maine shall be shaped to make it raise sheep or simply raise dogs. In previous Legislatures the farmers of that state tried to get laws enacted that would adequately protect their sheep against ravages from dogs. Owing, it is asserted, to the opposition of representatives from the cities whose population takes joy in fighting dogs the proposed measures were either emasculated or defeated altogether. Now the Maine agriculturists declare that they intend to have the issue clearly drawn whether the dogs shall go or the sheep be ruled out.

The same question might easily be made a vital one in this section and throughout the Central States. We venture the assertion that a trip through any rural section within two hundred miles of Pittsburg will show large amounts of unused or half-tilled land on which sheep could be fed with little addition to the total of farm labor. At the present prices of meat, and with wool as a by-product, the sheep would be highly profitable farm stock. Yet in districts where every farmer used to own a flock of sheep they are now the exception. Why is this? Farmers say that it is because they cannot keep their sheep from being killed by marauding dogs. The profit that might be derived from a flock is woefully decreased if a quarter or a half of it is lost in this way. So one great source of food supply is cut off merely by this carelessness of a long-standing waste.

Itching Eczema's Cause and Cure

Teething, improper food, indigestion, vaccination, poisoning by clothing or from ivy, etc., are named among the causes of eczema.

There is inflammation, redness, heat, swelling, discharge, formation of crust and all the time annoying, troublesome itching and burning, which often becomes so torturing as to be almost unendurable.

This ever present itching is what makes eczema so dreaded, and it is this feature to which Dr. Chase's Ointment gives relief from almost the first application.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is not only delightfully soothing, but is a wonder as a means of healing the skin. It is not long before the raw, itching sores are thoroughly cleansed, the itching subdued and the process of healing begun. Persistent treatment will then bring about a thorough cure.

Mothers use Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing and skin troubles of their babies in preference to unsanitary pore-clogging powders; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SEARCH FOR LONG FELLOWS

'RECRUITING' A TALL SHEPHERD—GIANT IN A BOX OF HIS OWN MAKE.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

The standard of height for West Point cadets has been raised one inch. At present the minimum number of inches demanded is sixty-four for a candidate of seventeen, sixty-five for one of eighteen and over. That soldiership is not a matter of measurement is shown in the case of General Sheridan, whose height, five feet four and a half inches, would under the present conditions barely admit him to the army. Whether the tall regiment of King Frederick William I. of Prussia possessed valor in proportion to their extra inches is not recorded. Probably not, as their presence in the army was for the most part forced and spectacular. Everybody has heard of the King's giant regiment, the famous Potsdam Grenadier Guards, my 'blue children' and 'my long fellows,' the old monarch called them. His words are more fatherly than were his actions, for these beloved 'boys' were often kidnapped in the most brutal manner. Officers were despatched all over the country to look for tall men. Height was a dangerous attribute to possess. Travellers were held up and fields, hills and villages scoured for recruits, who if they would not enlist voluntarily were taken by force. Crown Prince Frederick, writing to his father in 1732, says:

'I know of a shepherd six feet four inches. He is not to be had by fair means, but he is out alone with sheep in the summer, day and night, for six weeks together. With a couple of officers and a couple of non-commissioned men he could be taken.'

His Majesty issued orders that this man should be lured to the frontier, where he may be taken quietly and without fuss.'

A gentleman kidnapped a joiner in a box of his own make, intending to present him to the giant guards, but on opening the case the victim was found dead from suffocation. As some one wrote: 'The time when giants were the terror of other men has gone by and instead of mankind being their victims they become the victims of mankind.'

The King's mania for his huge soldiers lasted all his life. For one Irish soldier of seven feet nine thousand dollars was paid. The monarch spent much time in painting the soldiers' portraits. When the result was not like the original he changed the original to resemble the portrait.

'THE LAND O' THE LEAL.'

(By William Wye Smith.)

This song, attributed for fifty years to Burns, and more recently to Lady Nairne—is perhaps more than any other song, one that every Scotchman and Scotchwoman delights in, and claims as a 'native!'

The claim for Lady Nairne (née Carolina Oliphant) is this: In 1869, the late Dr. Charles Rogers published Lady Nairne's life and works. For the first time, the public were made certainly aware who was the author of 'The Laird o' Cockpen,' and 'Wha'll be king but Charlie,' and other songs. Dr. Rogers also put in the same list 'The Land o' the Leal.'

In reference to the latter song he says Lady Nairne wrote it and sent it to a married couple, intimate friends of hers, who had lost an infant child by death. And to another person she said, 'I liked the air, and wrote the words,' or something exactly to that effect—I quote from memory. But Dr. Rogers does not give the whole letter referred to above; nor has it appeared in its entirety. This is the 'case' for Lady Nairne. Unfortunately, she was dead and gone before the dispute arose, and so could not be appealed to for further particulars.

Then, the case for Burns: and first, the destructive criticism. Nobody ever saw the third stanza, beginning 'Sae dear that joy was bought, John,' before Lady Nairne's time. And no one now denies that she wrote the verse. But it never was in the song in its first and original state. A couple of years ago, a rather sweet little thing of mine, extending to twelve lines was published in the 'Witness' and a man in Montreal, who had lost a child, had it printed as a memorial card, and sent me a copy, saying he 'hoped I would not be offended at the liberty he had taken.' Something of this kind, most probably, with Lady Nairne! She found the song floating around—sometimes in the 'John' from and sometimes 'Jean'—and as her friend's husband was 'John' Colquhoun, she inserted a verse in it (and with a beautiful moral) and sent it to them for consolation; albeit it did not exactly suit the case—for the mother there speaking to her husband 'John,' was not dying, but in excellent health; and lived for many years after! Lady Nairne then, might very properly say, 'she wrote the words,' referring to the third stanza, which no one doubts is hers. It is not altogether free from suspicion, that the whole of the letter is not given—when it touches so important a matter as the settling the authorship of this important song. Dr. Rogers was impulsive—I have corresponded with him—and inclined to jump at conclusions, and was not disinclined to think he had given the world the results of a great discovery.

Then as to the positive side. Burns had a baby-daughter, who died two or three years before himself; greatly loved, and greatly lamented. Many of his friends had left him; sick and dispirited; a family to provide for, threatened with jail for a small debt; asking his cousin, the lawyer in Montrose, 'for heaven's sake,' to send him £10; and the only 'leal' friend he seemed to have left was Jessie Lewars, the daughter of a neighbor, who came in to 'make all his bed in his sickness,' and to help Jean, who was not in a condition to do much active work—in point of fact was brought to bed on the very day of the poet's funeral.

The word 'leal' is allied to the English word 'loyal'; and means true-hearted, loving. We get it more directly from the old French 'leall.' And we may imagine Burns, looking through that upper window in that poor and (then) scualid street in Dumfries; and thinking bitterly of friends having deserted him—and of the Better Land beyond, where everyone is loving and 'leal!'

It came out shortly after Burns's death. And was 'John,' not 'Jean.' Why? We can only conjecture; but we have some good and probable grounds. Here was the little scrap of unrevised manuscript in the hands of Jean, or perhaps Jessie Lewars. It sadly needed correction; (we will speak of that after.) It was (impliedly) an accusation of the world for falsity; and friends would take it seriously as a reflection on themselves. And Jean did not give it to Dr. Currie, the Scotch doctor, living in Liverpool, who was the first makeshift literary executor of the poet.

Burns, in writing to Geo. Thomson, says: Speaking of the air 'Tuttie Tatie,' (which is that of this song.) I showed the air to Urbani (a noted vocalist of the day), who was highly delighted with it, and begged me to make sott verses for it.' Urbani published 'The Land o' the Leal' in the second volume of his musical work, which ran over a number of years, in 1804. He knew nothing of Lady Nairne. But prints in large type, 'Written by a Gentleman.' Not a lady. If we assume for a moment that Burns wrote it, then we must conjecture that it was Jean who made it 'John,' and gave it to the world; unwilling to wound those who deserted Burns when living, but now, when he had become famous, were anxious to befriend her.

About one-half of the best editors of Burns (and they run up into the scores now) give the song among the rest of the 250. In 1819 an excellent edition was published at Montrose, with the song in the 'Jean form.' Now, Burns's much-attached lawyer-cousin, James Burness, lived there, and is it not reasonable to conjecture that he had something to do with the publication? And that he knew from Jean the true history of the song, and the true reading? As far as known to me, this is the first publication in the 'Jean' form. Of course, Lady Nairne's third stanza (which was of a later date) was not there.

I have only space left to speak of the internal evidence. Burns always spelled 'bonnie' as in this song. No other modern Scottish author does so. He also has 'sell' instead of 'sel' (for self). He also wrote (ungrammatically): 'The joys that's aye to last,' just as he elsewhere did, in 'Here's a health to them that's awa,' and 'Shouts o' war that's heard afar.' The Montrose publication is likely the true, original, and 'unrevised' copy. As for instance, 'Your task is near done now, Jean,' and 'This warld's care is a' vain, Jean.' The little rearrangement of the vocables which we now have, would all have suggested themselves to the poet, had he lived to give it the last revision. I desire to say, in conclusion, that I have had many of these particulars from Mr. Alex. Crichton, of Burrelton, Coupar Angus, Scotland, who has made a specialty of this investigation. A long letter of his received this month lies before me.

Many readers would like to see this famous song, and perhaps you would print it—I daresay for the twentieth time:

THE LAND O' THE LEAL.

I'm wearin awa', Jean,
Little snaw when it's thaw, Jean;
I'm wearin' awa',
To the Land o' the Leal.
There's nae sorrow there, Jean,
There's neither cauld nor care, Jean,
The day's aye fair
In the Land o' the Leal.

Our bonnie bairn's there, Jean,
She was baith guid and fair, Jean,
And oh! we grudged her sair
To the Land o' the Leal.
But sorrow's sel' wears past, Jean,
And joys comin' fast, Jean,
The joys that's aye to last
In the Land o' the Leal.

O dry your glistenin' ee, Jean,
My soul langs to be free, Jean,
And angels wait on me,
To the Land o' the Leal.
Ye've aye been leal and true, Jean,
Your day is wearin' through, Jean,
And I'll welcome you
To the Land o' the Leal.

Now fare ye weel my ain Jean,
This warld's cares are vain, Jean,
We'll meet, and aye be fain
In the Land o' the Leal.
There's nae sorrow there, Jean,
There's neither cauld nor care, Jean,
The day's aye fair
In the Land o' the Leal.

SCHOOLBOY SMOKERS.

(The Hague correspondence of the Chicago 'News.')

The Amsterdam section of the Netherlands Teachers' Federation has taken the initiative of making an inquiry into the influence which smoking and tobacco chewing have on the mental capacity of the young. The Amsterdam municipality has given its sanction to the inquiry, so that it could be prosecuted in all the public schools of Holland's capital. It appears that cigarettes are mostly smoked, but cigars are also used. Tobacco chewing is very general. The social status of the parents seems to have but a slight effect on the tobacco habit of the boys, although the most inveterate smokers are certainly found among the lowest classes of the people, where the parents have the least time to look after the well-being of their children.

'The more neglected children are the more proficient smokers,' is the invariable answer. 'The smokers are also the worst of the street arabs. They are generally nervous, pale, ill-humored, stupid, and have a tendency to consumption. The smokers can further be recognized by their trembling, uneven writing. The greatest smokers are also given to tobacco chewing and are the most stupid of the whole class. Boys of six years and even younger must be counted habitual and proficient smokers.'

It is always the oldest boys in a class that are found to be the greatest smokers. The explanation is that these boys are too stupid to be moved into a higher class. On the contrary, the non-smokers are always characterized as the healthiest, brightest and quickest boys of the class.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE IN OUR PARISH.

Bobbie (who has been to Harvest Festival, but is considered too young to stay for the sermon—fortissimo).—'Boo—hoo—I—want—to—stop—to—dessert!'
—'Punch.'

THE MAN WHO BEAT NAPOLEON.

Did the Duke of Wellington really utter that oft repeated sentence concerning Napoleon, 'The fellow is not a gentleman.' Oscar Browning is trying to trace the thing in the interest of historical research and has not yet hit upon any positive authoritative evidence.

There was humor of a dry kind in the conqueror of Waterloo, and it came out in the story told by a lady whose French poodle once ran into the grounds of Walmer Castle. 'Blucher, Blucher!' called the fair owner of the poodle to the disobedient animal. The old Duke looked over the wall. 'Madam,' said he, 'time was when I, too, should have been extremely glad to see Blucher.'

The number of people who have personal reminiscences of the great Duke is growing small. Among them is the wife of Spencer Walpole, who remembers playing as a child in the gardens of Apsley House. Th old Duke came out and the children stood in a row while he passed. He stopped and said to one of them: 'You are a very nice little fellow; when you are old enough, I will give you a commission in the Guards.' 'But I am a girl, Mr. Dook,' said the child.

To Those of Sedentary Occupation.—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active, outdoor lives. The former will find in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills a restorative without question the most efficacious on the market. They are easily procurable, easily taken, act expeditiously, and they are surprisingly cheap, considering their excellence.

FRENCH EXCLUSION.

The real estate firm of Solomon & O'Sullivan had lots for sale in a new suburban addition. O'Sullivan—young, enthusiastic and Irish—was writing the advertisement, the national eloquence flowing from his pen. He urged impending purchasers to seize the passing moment.

'Napoleon not only met opportunity, he created it!'

Mr. Solomon read this line in the advertisement slowly and carefully. 'This fellow Napoleon,' he said,—'what's the use of advertising him with our money?' —November 'Lippincott's.'

A Sure Cure for Headache—Bilious headache, to which women are more subject than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utterly prostrated. The stomach refuses food, and there is a constant and distressing effort to free the stomach from bile which has become unduly secreted there. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a speedy alterative, and in neutralizing the effects of the intruding bile relieves the pressure on the nerves which cause the headache. Try them.

A STINGING RETORT.

A gentleman purchased at a post-office a large quantity of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and other postal requisites.

Finding them somewhat difficult to carry, he asked one of the counter clerks if he could supply him with a small quantity of string.

'We are not permitted by the department to supply string,' was the reply.

'Then give me a bit of red tape,' was the sarcastic retort.

The string was supplied.—'Sketch.'

TROUBLES OF AN AMATEUR.

'I thought you had gone to raising bees,' said the man from the city. 'I don't see any sign of them around here.'

'I had half a dozen colonies of the finest bees I could get,' answered the suburbanite, 'and a whole library of literature on bee raising; but they swarmed one day, and while I was looking through my books to find out what was the proper thing to do when bees swarmed the blamed things flew away, and I've never seen 'em since.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Pains, Like the Poor, are always With Us.—That portion of Man's Life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

CONFUSING ENGLISH.

'I see one of our battleships reported fast in the mud.'

'Well?'

'I was just thinking that a ship fast in the mud ought to be a record breaker on the open sea.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

A DISCUSSION.

Two Irishmen were discussing the various books they had read.

'Have you read the "Eternal City?"'

'I have.'

'Have you read Marie Corelli's works?'

'I have that.'

'Have you read 'Looking Backward?"'

'How on earth could I do that?'—London 'Tatler.'

The merits of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup as a sure remedy for coughs and colds are attested by scores who know its power in giving almost instant relief when the throat is sore with coughing, and the whole pulmonary region disordered in consequence. A bottle of this world-famed Syrup will save doctor's bills, and a great deal of suffering. Price 25 cents, at all dealers.

VERY TRUE, BUT—.

'Oh, dear,' exclaimed the society woman, 'I feel so wretched, and this is my receiving day, too. I do hope no one will call, for I'll be in misery all the time.'

Well,' remarked her husband, facetiously, 'I always understood that "misery loves company."'

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

'Needn't shave my upper lip this time, said Archie, as he took his seat in the barber's chair. 'You may start a moustache for me.' 'I can't do that, sir,' said the barber. 'I'll let your upper lipe alone but you'll have to start the moustache yourself, sir.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

'She's really too young to go shopping alone.' 'Yes, she is rather impressionable.' 'Impressionable? How do you mean?' 'I mean, she's liable to get excited and buy something.' — Philadelphia 'Press.'

Church—'I never saw a man who ran an automobile have any patience.'

Gotham—'Well, I know a doctor who owns a car, and he's got several right in my house that I know of.'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

Home Department.

Hour by Hour.

God broke our years to hours and days that
Hour by hour
And day by day,
Just going on a little way,
We might be able all along
To keep quite strong.
Should all the weight of life
Be laid across our shoulders, and the future, rife
With woe and struggle, meet us face to face
At just one place,
We could not go;
Our feet would stop, and so
God lays a little on us every day,
And never, I believe, on all the way
Will burdens bear so deep
Or pathways lie so steep
But we can go, if, by God's power,
We only bear the burden of the hour.
—Selected.

Frances Harvey's Substitute.

(Hilda Richmond, in the 'American Messenger.')

'Margaret, will you do a great big favor for me?' asked Frances Harvey, coming suddenly into her cousin's room with an open letter in her hand.

'Yes, if it is in my power, and I don't suppose it is, judging from your expression. Out with it. I can't stand the suspense of waiting.'

Mrs. Blake has just written to ask me to assist in the dining room at her reception next Saturday and wants an immediate reply. Such a day for a reception anyway, but her friend only stays two days, so she can't help it, I suppose. I'd like so much to help, for her receptions are such brilliant affairs. Oh, dear, things always go crossways with me. I've half a notion to telephone Mr. Hosmer and tell him I won't be on the committee any more. All the other girls are resigning, so I don't see why——'

'What in the world are you talking about?' interrupted Margaret Spencer. 'Do be a little more lucid or I shall think you are losing your mind. Where do I come in with the big favor? I'm anxious to see if my task is to be impossible.'

'I thought you knew that our church has a Working Girls' Club that meets every other Saturday in Avery Hall, and that the young ladies in the pastor's class take turns at entertaining the members of the club. It happens to be my turn next Saturday, which is the day of Mrs. Blake's party. Now do you see where you come in?'

'May I have charge of the reception in Avery Hall?' asked Margaret with glowing cheeks. 'I've always thought I'd like to do that sort of work but never had a chance. What do you do to entertain them, and what do you serve in the way of refreshments?'

'Do you really mean that you want to take my place?' said her cousin incredulously. 'You'll find it very prosaic, but I'm delighted to think you'll "sub" for me. Most of the girls are tired of the scheme, though we only began in the winter, and they hire substitutes to take their places when their turns come. I tried to find some one before I thought of asking you, but the teachers we usually get are out of town. I'll give you the money to buy the sandwiches and cakes at the market or exchange whichever you prefer. They are twenty-five members, but they don't all come every time.'

'Do you only serve sandwiches and cakes?'

'Yes, and lemonade or coffee. You'll find the lemonade less trouble, for there is a little bakery in the neighborhood where the proprietor has so little trade that he is willing to make a big jar of the stuff and deliver it, to. The lunch is the smallest part of the business though. Some of the girls have lots of music to fill up the time, and others have sewing, but I usually talk to the girls and give them good advice about their clothes and how to behave on the street and all such things.'

'I thought you said most of the girls sent substitutes. What do they do to entertain the club?'

'Oh, I don't know. I never asked. The girls are the most ungrateful creatures on earth, for they never profit by all the things we advise them to do. It really seems to me sometimes that they only come because of the refreshments and the chance to meet their friends.'

'Then I may do anything I please next Saturday?' inquired Margaret.

'Anything under the sun, and I'm a thousand times obliged to you for taking the task off my hands. 'I'll give you the money we're allowed for refreshments and the list we all use to order from. If you go down at one o'clock, you will have time to get the lunch unpacked before the girls come at two. They usually go home at four, so you will have only three hours to put in down in that forsaken part of town.'

'Is there a table or anything at the place? I want to know all about it. How do you serve the lunch?'

'Yes, there are tables and chairs and common dishes enough. The owner of the hall rents it out to people for parties and socials and everything. I never use the dishes, but just give each girl a piece of newspaper and then pass the things around. It saves trouble, for the only things you have to wash are the glasses.'

'Is there a piano?' continued the interested girl.

'For a wonder there is a good instrument in the place. The man who owns it wouldn't know a tin pan from an expensive piano by the sound, but he accidentally bought a good one a few months ago. The girls seem to like music, but of course they can't appreciate any of the works of the great composers.'

'I think I have an idea of what you want me to do,' observed Margaret. 'Let me see. This is Tuesday, so I won't have to begin till Friday to get ready.' Her active mind had been busy with plans while Frances explained, but she wisely determined to keep them to herself. She reflected that her cousin would probably be occupied with the coming reception to the exclusion of everything else, so there would be nothing to keep her from at least trying to carry out her schemes at Avery Hall.

She was right, for Frances, distracted over dressmakers and all the troubles incident to elaborate frocks, paid scant attention to her guest, who was not sorry to be let alone. 'When this week is past, we'll have good times together,' said Frances, with a worried look, as she hunted for a list of names of the girls in the club. 'I can't find a thing in this disorder. It don't make any difference what you call them anyway. We never get the names right and we've seen them plenty of times. Jane or Mollie or Katherine will answer for half of them, for those are the commonest ones.'

All the rest of the week Margaret worked and planned till on Friday night she dropped to sleep at eight o'clock with a satisfied smile on her lips to dream of ice cream, pansies, dish washing and all the othe rthirgs that had engrossed her attention since Tuesday. She had figured and worked to make her money reach with the skill of a financier, and had been rewarded by the sight of a lone quarter in her pocket book as she came home from the hall that evening.

'You ought to be thankful you can wear a shirt waist and short skirt,' was Miss Frances's comment, as Margaret inspected the elaborate party frock. 'I never dressed up a bit to go to the hall, for there was no one but the girls to see me. But in spite of envying you your informal costume this warm afternoon, I wish you were going with me instead of poking off down there.'

'Don't worry about me,' said Margaret, running lightly away to put on, not the shirt waist and skirt her cousin suggested, but a cool, dainty lawn with tiny knots of pansies scattered over it.

'They've got a new girl up at the hall to-day,' observed Mary Hogan to her friend, Kate Reed. 'Are you going?'

'Maybe I will, if you're sure it's not that Harvey girl. I'm tired of her lectures on how to behave and such subjects. I know how to behave as well as she does, and she might know it. They don't keep girls long at Snyder's, who are found on the street or chew gum, but Miss Harvey never seems to think of that.'

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

WORTH MORE THAN OUR 'RIGHTS.'

No material possession can ever compensate for the loss of love. We all realize this after the barter has been made, and love has been destroyed. It is often hard to realize it beforehand, when our 'rights' are being grossly betrayed, and a loved one is plainly and wholly in the wrong. The insistent temptation, then, is to secure our rights at any cost, or, if it is too late to secure them, at least to let everything go in outspoken and unsparing denunciation of the injustice. Many a once loving family has been disrupted in just that way. Other families have resolutely put love higher than rights, and have gained much, and lost nothing, by so doing. For the securing of justice at the cost of destroyed relationships never brings anything but misery. It usually means simply the addition of unnecessary misery to that which the wrong-doing has already caused. On the other hand, those who put love higher than rights sometimes unexpectedly find their rights returning to them; and whether they do or not, they have held on to a treasure that grows bigger and dearer with every passing year.—'S. S. Times.'

Where love abides, the home lacks naught besides:
I care not if the house be small and plain,
And if the roof at times admit the rain;
The home lacks naught besides where love abides.
—Silas X. Floyd, in 'Lippincott's.'

LITTLE THINGS.

The little things are important things. If you get an almost imperceptible particle of dust in your eye, you suffer exquisite pain, and sight, for the time being at least, is impaired. A minute thorn or a splinter is extremely annoying. A drop of poison may destroy a life. An act of deceit may cause suspicion never to be effaced. A thoughtless word may embitter a man's existence. Beware of little wrongs. They approach unperceived. Be ever on the watch concerning little things. —Henry Taylor Gray.

With the Children.

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM.

(By Rena Hurd Ingham.)

A little child walked by my side,
I had lost faith in God and man,
He prattled of his joys and hopes
As only little children can.
I did not try to blast his hopes,
I did not tell him of my pain,
And, somehow, when our walk was done,
My shattered faith was whole again.
—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

(Eleanor A. Hunter.)

It was a rainy morning when I arrived at the home of my old friend Emily Dayton for a visit of some weeks, but all was so warm and cozy within that I soon forgot fatigue and discomfort, while the cordial welcome which I received made me feel thoroughly at home.

Emily and I had a delightfully snug and comfortable day together talking over old times. We had not met in many years, and now she was the mother of four sons, the elder of whom was in business, while the three younger were still in school. Her husband, she said frankly, had but a small income, so that economy was necessary, and indeed the house showed it. The carpets were rather shabby, and the furniture covering was faded. There was but one servant in the kitchen, and Emily herself looked rather thin and worn. She had never been a pretty woman at the best, and care and delicate health had both left their marks upon her, though her voice and smile were as sweet as ever.

It came to be about three o'clock in the afternoon, and the rain still pelted dreamily against the pane. She glanced at the clock.

'Nearly three,' said she; 'I must kindle a fire in the sitting-room, the boys will soon be coming in.'

She excused herself for a half-hour. 'Now,' said she, smiling as she returned, 'I must make haste and put on my rainy-day gown.'

I expected to see something rather dim and dingy, in keeping with the day, for many women make a practice of wearing their poorest gowns on rainy days when there is no danger of being seen by strangers; but Emily's gown was nothing of that sort. It was a soft woollen material of a rich, dark, wine color, and it had pretty silk trimmings here and there. It gave a needed tinge of color to her pale cheeks, and became her wonderfully well, while her eyes were growing brighter, and her lips more smiling every minute.

'Come,' said she, taking up her sewing, 'let us go downstairs now.'

We descended to the siting-room, where the fire was glowing cheerfully, flowers were blooming in the window, and a big gray pussy was purring on the hearth-rug. Presently the front door banged.

'Mother!' shouted an eager voice.

'Son!' she called back merrily. There was a sound as of a mackintosh dropping hastily, and two separate slaps as a pair of rubber boots came off, and in a minute more a rosy, ten-year-old boy came bounding in, and had his arms around his mother's neck.

'I'm all right, mother,' he cried, 'Missed one in spelling, and one in geography, but I was square in conduct all day.'

'That is my good boy,' said his mother.

'Now go and speak to Miss B——.' So the boy came over and shook hands rather shyly when he discovered that a stranger was present in the room.

'And where are your brothers?' inquired his mother.

'O, Tom has walked home with Mabel Collins to carry her umbrella, and Jack had an errand to do for his father.'

Soon the front door opened again, and we heard a boyish voice troll gaily:

'Mother, dear, your boy is dying,
He is dying—almost dead,
With his head upon the pillow,
And the pillow on the bed.'

Nothing but ginger cake will revive —— I beg your pardon!' said Tom, as entering the room he discerned me.

His mother laughed and introduced me. Tom shook hands pleasantly, and then turned to his mother.

'Can I do anything for you, mother?' said he. 'Have you all that you need from outside?' and he bent and kissed her.

Next came Jack, and we heard his 'Where is mother?' the instant he entered the door; presently he also appeared, and he had a small bunch of carnations in his hand. 'Mother,' said he, 'how pretty you look! Wear these, won't you?'

By and by the father's latchkey was heard in the door, and we heard him call 'Emily.' She arose and went to greet him; and in a few minutes more the family circle was made complete by the entrance of the eldest son, tall and handsome, and 'Good evening mother,' was the first sentence he spoke.

We went in to dinner, and what a cheerful meal it was! Though the dishes were well cooked, and well served, they were very simple. There was nothing rare or elaborate about them, but no feast could have been more enjoyed, and the one: attraction was the mother. She laughed and joked with her sons as if she were only a girl herself, yet with all she never laid aside a certain sweet dignity which always controlled them, and kept them from going too far.

As time went on during my visit I saw that my friend's sons were home-loving boys to a remarkable degree. It required a special inducement to get them to go out of an evening, and when they did go their mother always knew just where they were, and all about it. I noticed, too, that on Saturday nights when there were no lessons, there was apt to be some special little treat in store. Mrs. Dayton had a story ready to read aloud, or new music, or some game. There was corn to pop, and a dish of red apples was set out on the table. The boys' were apt to drop in then, and they were always given a cordial welcome.

I noticed, too, that no matter how tired or perplexed my friend might be (and she had plenty to perplex and fatigue her), no trace of irritability ever came into her look or her tone when she spoke to her sons. She might reprove them, but she never scolded them.

I spoke to her once about this. 'No wonder,' said I, 'that your boys love you, you are always so good-tempered with them.'

She smiled. 'There is one thing that I resolved upon years ago,' said she; 'and that is that I would be a pleasant mother. When I die I do not want my children to be obliged to make excuses for any fretfulness or irritability of mine. I want them to remember me pleasantly; I want my home to be a cheerful place, and I try to make it so.'

And just there, I think, lies the secret of my friend's great success with her sons. Other mothers may be just as conscientious, just as self-denying as she, but if they are not pleasant in their ways, their children will instinctively seek some more cheerful place than a gloomy home where the natural gaiety of youth is crushed by fault-finding or gloomy depression. And though, in these days there are plenty of wholesome entertainment provided for the young, and plenty of societies to help them on in the right way, yet the very best of them all can never take the place of home and mother to any boy or girl. And that mother makes a great mistake if she relies upon any outside influence to take the place of home training, while she has life and a home to make her children happy in.—From 'Children and the Home.'

Our Correspondents.

UNDER THE GROUND.

(In loving memory of little Eldred Gordon Johnston, July 2, 1907.)

Dear little hands, I loved them so.
And now they are lying under the ground
Under the ground so cold and dark
I cannot see them or touch them to-night,
They are quiet and still at last. Ah, me,
How busy and restless they used to be,
But now they can never reach up through the ground,
Dear little hands, I loved them so!

Dear little hands, I miss them so!
All through the day wherever I go—
All through the night, how lonely it seems
For no little hands wake me out of my dreams.
I miss them all through the weary hours,
I miss them as others miss sunshine and flowers.
Day-time or night-time, wherever I go,
Dear little hands, I miss them so.

Dear little hands, they are gone from me now,
Never again will they rest on my brow;
Never again smooth my sorrowful face
Never clasp me close in a childish embrace.
And now my forehead grows wrinkled with care
Thinking of little hands once resting there:
And I know in a happier, heavenlier clime,
Dear little hands, I will clasp you some time.

Dear little hands, when the Master shall call,
I'll welcome the summons that comes to us all;
When my feet touch the waters so dark and so cold,
And I catch my first glimpse of the city of gold;
If I keep my eyes fixed on the heavenly gate,
Over the tide where the white-robed ones wait—
Shall I know you, I wonder, among the bright band,
Will they beckon me over, Oh! dear little hands.

AUNT S——.

Health Hints.

WHEN SLEEP IS MOST NEEDED.

Perfect health demands not only a fixed amount of sleep, but the observance of regular habits, says Dr. John D. Quackenbos in 'Good Housekeeping.' And perfect sleep for man can be obtained only at night, as suggested by the rhythmical succession of light and darkness. There is point to the old proverb: 'An hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after.' Those who are in the habit of turning night into day realize this to their cost. The hour before midnight that is worth two after is from 11 to 12. And inasmuch as the human system is more below par at 3 a.m. than at any other period in the twenty-four hours sleep should cover at least two hours on each side of this time. When life is at stake in the crisis of acute disease, nurses are instructed to begin special stimulation at midnight and to continue it until six in the morning, in the hope that flagging energies may be sustained through this period of supreme depression.

For the Housekeeper.

BREAD-MAKING TROUBLES.

An English lady who, in the Old Country, always baked her own bread, for her family of growing boys, wishes to continue the same practice here, but cannot get proper results from any of the yeasts she has tried; at least, she never feels quite certain of the results. Bread that is all full of holes and that runs over the side of the pan does not seem to her to be wholesome, yet that is what she gets. Does the trouble arise from the management of the yeast? I think it must, for though I do not bake my own bread very often in this country, I have found the difficulty myself, whenever I tried it, having been used for years to bake only from my own home-made yeast. I think some hints along this line would be most gratefully received by many housekeepers struggling with new materials in a new country. I always find something good in the 'Home Department,' and told my friends you could surely help her out.

A Life-Long Reader of the 'Witness.'

The bread and cake made by our English friends we have always found delicious in flavor and very pleasant to eat, but of a noticeably solid quality when compared with Canadian cooking. Why in this case there is a failure to get the same fine close grained quality we do not know as we have many times enjoyed it in this country in the homes of those who had learned the art of housekeeping in the Mother Land.

It may be the trouble is due to the use of a pastry flour instead of strong bread flour or it may be that the yeast used is of a new make the management of which is not understood, and we would be glad to publish letters from those of our readers who make their own bread, and especially those who have experienced and overcome the same difficulties.

ART IN MAKING GOOD BREAD.

When making bread grease the pan you put it into to raise. In the morning it will come out smooth and nice. You won't have to scrape for half an hour to get the dough from the dish before washing it.

Use the best flour. It is the cheapest. Always sift it, and in cold weather warm it slightly.

When mixing try making a thin batter at first, like cake dough; then beat it thoroughly the same as you would cake; then add the usual quantity of flour; knead until as elastic as rubber; do not stop while kneading; dough that has rested will not make good bread; after kneading try sprinkling a little sugar over the top to prevent forming a crust while rising. It will require scarcely any moulding in the morning; just shape into loaves; make small loaves and bake well.

Bread is proved sufficiently risen for the oven when the dent made by the finger on the loaf will remain.

When ready to bake spread the top of the loaf with a little lard.

When baked turn out on clean board or table and let remain until cool, changing the position of the loaves occasionally that all sides may be properly ventilated or cooled.

Don't make the mistake of placing wet towels around loaves as so many do—this is not at all necessary and may tend to make the bread mould. Even though the crust may seem hard when taking from the oven it will become soft and tender as the heat leaves the loaves.

The only fit receptacle for keeping bread is tin or granite. Drawers and stone jars are not suitable for bread, as it will mould quickly in either. A large tin box such as is used for cake or a large granite kettle with a cover. The cover for either should be left slightly ajar part of the time in warm weather; this prevents moulding, and good sweet bread a little dry is much more tasty than bread savoring of closeness or mustiness.

Very finely mashed potato adde to dough is a good thing and helps to keep bread moist.

If milk is used in mixing it should be scalded first and then allowed to cool to blood heat.

In making your bread over night use cold water in summer and quite warm in winter. A stone jar with cover is fine for mixing in winter, as it retains the heat. —Buffalo 'Courier.'

WHY BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE?

In times of scarcity a man could subsist upon two pounds of bread a day without lack of energy, is the statement made by Dr. Robert Hutchinson, of the London Hospital, who supplied evidence regarding food supply to a royal commission; also, that bread is the most important of all the common foods of the people. Man would begin to suffer from lack of energy if he got less, but could go considerably below the two pounds for a bare subsistence in times of great urgency, such as garrisons undergo in time of siege. Under these conditions it is disease that carries men off rather than starvation. One interesting point on which Dr. Hutchinson insists is the value of ordinary white bread. Rye, he states, is lower in nutritive value than wheat. The next most important article of diet as a source of energy is sugar. In commenting on this Dr. Hutchinson makes an interesting statement on the duties of food.

'The unfortunate thing about sugar is that it contains no nitrogenous matter at all,' says the expert. Bread does contain some. Without nitrogenous matter one cannot get on at all. It is absolutely necessary. There are two sorts of food. The two things that food does are, first, it keeps the body in repair; and, second, it supplies it with energy. Some foods can supply it with energy, but cannot do anything to keep it in repair. Bread can do both, but it is better as a source of energy than as a repairer.'

Among nitrogenous foods instanced as good adjuncts in supplying the defects of bread are beans, cheese and fish. The white of an egg is stated to be a very essential element of food. If no meat is available at any time, bread, sugar and eggs are all that it wanted for 'a very respectable support for the body.' Under conditions of comparative scarcity if a child is given its slice of bread with molasses, 'we are doing as well as we can for the child.'

Another illustration of the marvellous value of bread as a food is given as follows: 'One pound of beef is only about half as valuable as a source of energy as an equal quantity of cheese, while a given weight of bread yields a third more energy than its equivalent in beef.'

The amount of food required by an ordinary person is somewhat remarkable when comparison is made with an engine. A man requires to be supplied with about 4,000 foot tons of energy a day. That is to say, his food, if consumed in an engine would raise 4,600 tons weight one foot high every day.—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

Advertisements.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

There are unscrupulous dealers who for the sake of trifling gain are willing to sacrifice the health—perhaps the lives—of little ones. This is proved by the fact that there are a number of imitations of Baby's Own Tablets offered. The mother can protect her child by seeing that the full name Baby's Own Tablets and the four-leaf clover with child's head on each leaf, is found on the outside wrapper around every box. Do not take anything else, as you may endanger your child's life. If you cannot get the genuine Tablets from your dealer, send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get a box by mail post paid.



NOS. 5223 AND 5584—HOME-MADE PETS.

(Fifteen cents each set. The two for twenty-five cents.)

With the approach of the holiday season, the thoughts of the children naturally turn to Christmas, and what Santa Claus has in store for them. An acceptable gift that all the little folks will appreciate can easily be made at home after the above designs. The little ones soon tire of the most expensive playthings, but these home-made toys will be a source of endless delight. They are indestructible, and so cunning and life-like that 'Grandma' and 'Auntie' will feel well repaid for the time spent in their making. There is nothing that will please the baby more than these animals, the monkey especially can be made to assume the most natural attitudes, and the rabbit is just as cute as the real live 'bunny.' The expense is very slight, just a yard or so of canton flannel, a bit of bright red cloth for the elephant's blanket, and some bright colored stuff for the monkey's jacket and cap. A small remnant of Turkish towelling makes a very realistic looking sheep, or eiderdown will do equally as well. The dog and the pig are easily made from pieces of canton flannel. A piece of wire wound with cotton is used for the monkey's tail. Sticks inserted in the legs of the elephant give extra firmness. The outlining of the features is a very simple matter, the mouth is indicated by black thread, and shoe buttons are used for eyes. A white celluloid hairpin or bone crochet needle will serve admirably for the elephant's tusks.

The two animal sets here illustrated, each consisting of three complete patterns, with full directions for making, and buying of material, will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of FIFTEEN CENTS for each set, or both sets for twenty-five cents.

SET NO. 5223 contains an elephant, a monkey and a rabbit.

SET NO. 5584 consists of a sheep, a dog and a pig.

LITERARY NOTES.

TWO NOVELS.

A pretty piece of fiction and a decidedly new departure for its author is Maurice Hewlett's latest novel 'The Stooping Lady' (Macmillan). The time is the early nineteenth century, the heroine a lady of high degree, and the hero so far below her in point of worldly station, that she is justly given the title that heads the story, for David Vernour is a butcher's assistant and the son of a butcher, while the lady Hermia Mary Chambre is surrounded by all the battlements of Family with a right to the capital F. There are lords and ladies a plenty in the pages of this book, but among them all Hermia sees no one finer than her hero, for he is a man indeed, and from her Irish father she had learned strange lessons of the rights of all men. There is pride in the apology she feels called upon to offer this butcher's son, and no little wilfulness in her manner of compensating him for the injury her family had done him. It was a forcible exemplification of the spirit of reform in her heart, but playing with edged tools nevertheless. Just how the story concludes and why Hermia did not become a butcher's wife the author can best tell. It is a distinctly good tale, although a departure from Mr. Hewlett's earlier style was considered with misgiving.

Rather a grown-up fairy tale, with all the fascinations of quaint characters, and good fairy assistance expanded to please the grown-up mind may describe 'Major Vigoureux,' by A. T. Quiller-Couch (Scribner's). The poor Major and his salary, his two attendants and their salaries were left high and dry, the only remains, barring the memories of past service, when the tide of naval affairs deserted the little island port off the English coast. Sorely were the Major's conscience and full heart tried as he continued to draw the salary so strangely overlooked in the otherwise dismantling of the island post, but then he was not the only one to be considered. Authority gone, conscious rectitude dwindling, the poor fellow was in sad case when the good fairy appeared. She too had called the little island, home until the great world had called her, and now with its lavish rewards in her hand and her splendid voice unspoiled she returned to the little island to work out a satisfactory solution to the poor Major's problem. Pretty, but in how much possible?

ON BIBLE CRITICISM.

The swing of the pendulum in critical Bible study shows in recent publications a decided trend to return to conservative estimates. In Germany such a scholar as Prof. H. Lietzmann, of Jena, in a study of New Testament scources, entitled 'Wie Wurden die Bucher des Neuen Testaments heilige Schritten?' (Tubingen: Mohr) supports the assailed assignment of John's Gospel to a date even possibly as early as 80 A.D. Another German publication of a conservative trend is 'Das Neue Testament in religioesere Betrachtungen fur das moderne Bedurfnis' (Gutersloh: C. Bertelsmann), a new popular commentary on the New Testament, edited by Dr. Gottlob Mayer. The series will consist of fifty volumes, and is devised to confute the various objections against the Scriptures in modern criticism.

The third volume in an important series of Old Testament studies by Prof. John F. Genung, of Amherst College, is 'The Hebrew Literature of Wisdom in the Light of To-day.' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) This is a consideration not only of the canonical books but also of the apochryphral Ecclesiasticus and Wisdom of Solomon, and the study is carefully conducted to show the fragmentary truths completed and illustrated in the words of Christ.

A posthumous book of Ian Maclaren's (Dr. John Watson) is issued by the Revell Company in 'God's Message to the Human Soul.' It is the treatment of the Bible as a message in the fullest sense and with all authority. While rejecting the attacks of the unbelieving critics Dr. Watson does not deny to true scholarship its great share in helping man to a deeper understanding of the Bible.

TWO MAGAZINES.

The first issue of a new monthly, a movement deserving of all encouragement, is the November number of 'Courage,' a magazine devoted to the interests of the deaf. One of the articles, 'A Study in Infirmities,' by Grace Ellery Channing, touches the subject on a singularly painful and undoubtedly true point. Hard as this affliction makes the problem of life, yet it is met with in no way commensurate sympathy, being well nigh the only infirmity 'which instead of pathos wears the aspect of ridicule. The mistakes of the deaf are laughable—no one knows better than the deaf who furnishes the laugh; and there is no admitted dignity in the badge of his affliction.' All good wishes to the little magazine that has set out to smooth somewhat these troubled ways. All editorial work is freely given for the cause, and the publishers, the Surdus Publishing Company, New York, will be glad to send sample copies where desired.

In 'Night and Day' for October, the quarterly issue of the official organ of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the facts and statistics of the past year's work are striking and eloquent. It is clear that the Homes have a great work still to do, seeing that in one year they reclaimed 2,928 boys and girls at their Open Doors, and that they are admitting nine new cases every day. They have eight thousand children under their care, of whom eleven hundred are babies and eleven hundred and fifty crippled or incurable or defective. 'A Record of Christian Philanthropy' this little quarterly is called, and it is such a record as to compel the deepest sympathy and admiration.

NOTICES.

An enterprise that deserves the greatest encouragement is the publication by the Franciscan Fathers, at St. Michaels, Arizona, of a Dictionary of the Navajo Language. Only a limited edition, two hundred copies in all, is proposed, a hundred and eighty of these being for sale, but the work, which has occupied the last ten years in compilation, will include important articles on Navajo religion, ceremonies, arts, etc., and the book should command a ready sale.

A new edition of a little book always high in favor, is published by Moffat, Yard & Co., in 'Helen's Babies.' John Habberton's merry little chronicle has the touch of nature that gives it a wide and ready welcome. The two small heroes are so real and wholesome.

Fiction to be published by The Macmillan Company this fall includes Mr. Marion Crawford's story of Constantinople in the Middle Ages, 'Arethusa'; 'My Merry Rockhurst,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle; 'The Crucible,' a dramatic story of a girl's ordeal, by Mark Lee Luther; 'Comrade John,' a novel in which the leading character is said to have a remote resemblance to the late Dowie, by Samuel Merwin and Henry K. Webster; 'Tales of the Months,' a series of stories of country people, by the author of 'The Garden of a Commuter's Wife'; 'Nina's Career,' a story for girls, by Christina Gowans Whyte; and 'In God's Way' and 'The Heritage of the Kurts,' two new translations from the Norwegian of Bjornson.

Mrs. Edith Wharton is the author especially studied in the November issue of 'The Book News Monthly.' The articles are by Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer, Professor Arthur Hobson Quinn, and 'Pendennis,' the well-known journalist, who writes direct from a personal interview with the author of 'The House of Mirth.' Another illustrated article on 'Photography and the Poets' completes the series by Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, whose photographs have been so beautiful and so full of interest.

All the recent books have representation in 'The New Books of the Month,' with many illustrations of a delightful kind, and beginning with December, 'The Book News Monthly' will print, in each number a programme for the use of literary societies. This number marks an increase of the price for separate copies to ten cents, the increase of subscription price to $1.00 yearly will take effect in January.

COLORS HAVE A LANGUAGE.

Talking of colors, a famous English artist says:—

'Red is a warm color, and is indicative of jubilation, victory, and ardent love. By the law of opposites, it is the emblem also of bloodshed and revenge.

'Blue stands for loyalty, and good repute. This color was used in draperies by the old masters to typify modesty.

'Love, constancy, and wisdom are the attributes of yellow. In China yellow is emblematic of faith. On the other hand, yellow stands for treason and jealousy.

'In Spain the garb of the public executioner is red and yellow, and symbolizes the vengeance of the law and the infamy of the criminal. In France in the olden time it was the custom to daub the lintels of a traitor's house with yellow paint.

'Brown, ever since the most remote period, has been the sign of woe. The dun robes of certain religious orders are eloquent of renunciation and penitence.

'Green, among all nations, is considered emblematic of the joy of spring and the promise of harvest.'

A FREE GIFT.

Subscribers (new or renewal) sending in to this office one dollar for twelve months' subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' will UPON REQUEST, be sent as a premium a copyright fine Christmas number of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' containing about 1,500 square inches of exquisite illustrations Cut this advertisement out and attach to your remittance.

This offer good till Nov. 30, and open to all subscribers in Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, and the British Isles.

RINGING IN THE EARS.

This is an unfailing sign of catarrh, and if not checked will ultimately result in deafness. The simplest remedy is Catarrhozone, which, if inhaled a few times daily, prevents the catarrhal condition from spreading. Catarrhozone quickly stops the ringing in the ears, head noises, gives permanent relief to catarrhal deafness. For Catarrh in any part of the system, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung or Throat Troubles, Catarrhozone is a specific, and is guaranteed to permanently cure or your money back. Large size, $1.00; trial size, 25c, all druggists.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S TREASURES

The various pieces of real lace that any lady possesses, whether for personal adornment or for her home decorations, are looked upon as among her most cherished possessions; and their charm is much enhanced if they happen to be the possessor's own handwork or that of some dear friend.

Various styles of embroidery and fancy needlework come and go in popular fancy, but a really good piece of Battenberg is always in style, and has a grace and beauty all its own. But to give lasting satisfaction, the material must be of the best. It is such a pity to put time and patience in working out a graceful design in cotton braid, thread, and rings, which, while they may look well at first, lose their charm after one or two launderings, and never look well again. For this reason in arranging for the materials for the designs we are showing just now for the holiday demand, we thought it best to secure for our subscribers the best quality imported linen materials, even though it would be necessary to charge more for them than for cheaper cotton goods. But they are more than worth the difference in price when durability and lasting pleasure is considered. A full-size pattern of each design is supplied, stamped in black on blue cambric, and illustrated working directions are given with each pattern. Patterns may be used over and over again. Prices vary with size and design. Read directions carefully, and send required amount to Art Needlework Department, 'Witness' office, Montreal. Stamps (one or two cents) accepted for small sums. Send larger sums in money order or registered letter.



Design No. 52.

ROUND CENTREPIECE, WITH DOYLEY AND SCARF TO MATCH.

When beautiful machine-made braids and rings are skilfully combined with handwork, the whole result is, as a general thing, more easily and more quickly done than elaborate solid embroidery, every stitch of which is done by hand. This is the great charm of the Battenberg lace designs, which, when done in first quality linen material, are unsurpassed for richness and beauty. To-day's design is by no means difficult, and with the aid of the illustrated working directions supplied with each pattern, should be within the compass of almost anyone able to do plain sewing.

No. 1.—Doyley, size, 7 inches across; price 8 cents; material, 12 cents, or material for three for only 30 cents if ordered along with pattern. (Quantity needed for one doyley, 4 yards braid, 1 thread.)

No. 2.—Centrepiece, size 21 inches across; price 20 cents; materials to work, 45 cents. (Twelve yards braid, 2 thread, 32 rings.)

No. 3.—Centrepiece, size, 31 inches across; price 30 cents; material, 60 cents. (Thirty-two yards braid, 2 thread, 4 rings.)

No. 4.—Table Scarf, 20 by 70 inches; price 35 cents; material, 65 cents. (Thirty-two yards braid, 2 thread, 18 rings.)

Art Needlework Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.



Design No. 27.

FINE LINEN CENTREPIECE IN BATTENBERG REAL LACE.

Sizes of Centrepiece, 13, 15, 18 and 21 inches.

Each season it seems as if we were being offered more and more exquisite creations of fine linen. Articles of finer lace and embroideries are used in greater varieties and in more expensive qualities and more and better handwork is being lavished upon them. In spite of the costliness of such fine work in the shops the ambitious housekeeper realizes that these dainty things may be enjoyed at less than half their cost, if she works them herself. The work is not at all difficult to accomplish. With the aid of our full size cambric pattern (each pattern accompanied by illustrated working directions) which we offer for the above design as follows:—

No. 1—Thirteen inches, pattern, 15 cents; material, in best imported linen, 35 cents, or material for two for only 60 cents, if sent along with pattern order. Material needed, 14 yards No. 2 braid, 12 rings, 1 skein thread.

No 2.—Fifteen inches; pattern, 18 cents; material, 45 cents. (Seventeen yards No. 2 linen braid, 12 rings, 1 skein thread).

No. 3.—Eighteen inches; pattern, 20 cents; material to work, 50 cents. (Twenty-one yards linen braid, No. 2, 20 rings, 1 skein thread.)

No. 4.—Twenty-one inches; pattern, 20 cents; material, 70 cents. (Thirty yards linen braid No. 2, 24 rings, 2 skeins thread).

Address: Art Needlework Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns, will know that it was a very handy addition to the home work-room. We can now supply a very attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8, Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth more than that small sum.

Over three hundred charming designs are given for ladies' and children's garments, besides illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, House hold and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

To obtain this catalogue fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 5,953.—LADIES' BATHROBE.

The model here illustrated is just such a garment as every woman needs. It is built upon the most graceful lines, and is not only comfortable, but becoming as well. It would also serve as a lounging robe. The fronts lap broadly, and the wide collar that outlines the neck lends style to the garment. If preferred, the fulness may be held in place by a cord tied around the waist. As represented, eiderdown was used for the making, the edges bound with satin ribbon, but several materials are adaptable, such as Turkish towelling, flannel and cashmere. For 36 inches bust measure 8 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.



CHILD'S SLEEPING GARMENT.—NO. 5761.

In the making of clothes for the little ones, comfort is the first thing to be considered. This style of sleeping garment is a popular one with all mothers, as they feel assured that the child is well protected even if the feet peep from under the covers, as they sometimes do, however carefully they may be tucked in. The pattern is well cut and fitted, with full directions for making. Outing or Canton flannel are the materials most in use for the making of garments of this kind. The three-year size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material. Sizes for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.



NO. 5871—LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.

The simple shirtwaist here illustrated is an ideal one for general wear and suited to many fabrics. Three wide tucks are laid in each side of the front, stitched to yoke depth. The closing is in the back under a simulated box-pleat. The tab extension on the lower edge of the three-quarter sleeves, is a pretty feature of the model. Buttons form the only decoration. Velvet, French flannel, silk and mohair are suitable for reproduction. For 36 inches bust measure two and three-eighth yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



NO. 5911.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

The pretty little dress here pictured is ideal for school wear, and though simple and practical for home making, it yet has a style of its own. Wide tucks over the shoulders give the broad effect so becoming to children. A pretty and unusual feature is the yoke that extends down the front in panel effect. It is piped on the edges with velvet a shade or two darker than the dress, which was made of tan cashmere. The mode is also adapted to the washable fabrics as well as mohair, serge and albatross. For a girl of 8 years 3 1-2 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



NO. 5564—LADIES' OR MISSES' CAPE.

A cape is always a convenient garment. This design was developed in dark grey zibeline, lined with bright red plaid. Choice is given of long, three-quarter, or medium hip length, and the back may be plain or arranged in an inverted box-plait. Two styles of neck finish are provided, a high Medici or storm collar, and a rolling collar. Venetian cloth, melton, kersey and broadcloth are all suitable for the making, and silk or woollen material may be used for lining. The medium size requires four and a quarter yards of 44-inch material. In long, three-quarter, or medium hip length. Sizes for 30, 34, 38, and 42-inch bust measure.



NO. 5924.—LADIES' CORSET COVER.

The new designs in underwear show the same change in style to be noted in the outside garments. A close fitting corset cover will be found essential to many of the new modes. The one shown is fitted by darts, under-arm and side-back seams, giving smooth adjustment to the figure. Many of the imported corset covers are made very plain, just a dainty ruffle of narrow lace finishing the edge of the neck and the short puff sleeve; or if the sleeve is not used, the lace is sewed to the armhole. The neck can be cut either round or square. Cambric, long-cloth and linen are used for the making. For 36 inch bust 1 3-8 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week or ten days from date of order. Price 10 cents, in postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

FALL and WINTER FASHIONS

Catalogue Coupon.

Pattern Dept., 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.'

'Witness' office, Montreal.

Enclosed please find ten cents for which kindly send to my address your Fall and Winter Pattern Catalogue for 1907-8, with illustrated supplement as advertised above.

Name.. .. .. .

NOVEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

Should not forget to take advantage of the following clubbing offer:

'Witness and Homestead,' one year $1.00
'Canadian Pictorial'..... 1.00

$2.00

Both for only **$1.35.**

Our other clubs are as follows:—

	Regular rate per annum	
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'	$2.50	for on y $2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger.'	$2.90	for only $2.20

N. B.—'THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL' may be added to any of the above clubs for only fifty cents more where extra postage is not required. For United States and foreign countries requiring extra postage add 50 cents each for 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger.' For 'Canadian Pictorial' add 25 cents.

AGENTS WANTED

in every district, and particularly

IN YOUR DISTRICT,

to increase the circulation of the 'Witness.'

Salary and Commission

allowed to suitable persone.

Splendid Premiums to Help

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

Drop us a postcard at once, addressed to

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

A RIOTOUS MEETING

STRUGGLE FOR PRESIDENCY OF WARD TWO CONSERVATIVES IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The liveliest political 'scrap' seen in Toronto for some time was pulled off in Victoria Hall to-night, when there was a struggle for the presidency of Ward Two Liberal-Conservative Association. The contestants were Fire-Captain W. W. Crawford and Alderman Thomas Foster. Police guarded the doors and only those who had properly signed tickets could pass, as it was charged by the Foster people that the Crawford supporters were endeavoring to pack the meeting. When it came to the balloting, however, it was found impossible to properly check the seven hundred people in the hall, and as a consequence a ballot was given to everyone who paid over half a dollar.

While some of the speakers were endeavoring to obtain a hearing there were hoots, yells, cat-calls, cheers and hisses, and some one in the audience told the Hon. Geo. E Foster to 'shut up,' when he tried to speak. When the ballots were counted it was announced that Captain Crawford had a majority of 247 over Ald. Foster, on a total vote of 613. A possé of twenty policemen was kept near at hand to put down any serious disturbance had it occurred.

FOOL WITH A GUN

WILL PROBABLY BE CAUSE OF COMPANION BECOMING TOTALLY BLIND.

Welland, Ont., Nov. 7.—Mr. Murray Hibbert, postmaster, and a prominent merchant of Ridgeway, was the victim of a serious accident on Tuesday, while quail shooting on the Wainfleet Marsh. His companion, John Halivan, was walking with his gun cocked when he fell. The weapon was discharged, the shot striking Mr. Hibbert in the face and shoulder. He was brought home in a precarious condition but will recover. One grain of shot pierced an eyeball and the doctors fear he will lose the sight of it. This will mean total blindness, since the other eye has been sightless for some time.

PRESS PAPER DUTY

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TELLS PUBLISHERS THAT HE WILL RECOMMEND ITS ABOLITION.

Washington, Nov. 7.—President Roosevelt to-day indicated to members of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association that he will recommend to Congress the abolition of the tariff on press paper, wood pulp and the wood that goes into the manufacture of pulp; also that he will make a recommendation to the Department of Justice that it take immediate steps to ascertain whether the anti-trust laws are being disobeyed by the manufacturers of paper.

RECTOR OF DESERONTO.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 8.—Rural Dean Dibb has accepted the rectorship of Deseronto, and will remove to the parish after the New Year. He is now living in Napanee. The rectorship of Kemptville will likely go to the Rev. W. P.

NOTORIOUS BANK SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Robert C. Crosby, Who Left a Trail of Forged Cheques From Nova Scotia to the Pacific, Sent to Walla Walla.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 6.—Robert C. Crosby, 65 years of age, a notorious bank swindler, who, while operating as Oscar Will, William Hood and under fifteen other aliases during the last quarter of a century, left a trail of forged cheques and school bonds in every state and province extending from Nova Scotia to the Pacific coast, and for years frustrated the combined efforts of the cleverest detectives and the police of the continent to apprehend him, pleaded guilty to defrauding the Washington Trust Company of Spokane, of $275, and was sentenced by Judge E. H. Sullivan, in the Spokane County Superior Court, to serve five years in the penitentiary at Walla Walla. As he was sentenced on a legal holiday, proclaimed by Governor Albert E Mead, it is likely he will have to be brought back to Spokane for resentence.

Crosby was a dairy rancher and fruit farmer near Dundee, Yamhill County, Ore., where he was arrested on Oct. 20, and during his imprisonment in the county jail, where he was held in bonds of $5,000, he wore an air of injured innocence and has stoutly maintained that in his arrest there was a case of mistaken identity.

Crosby, or Oscar Will, as he was known to bankers, was arrested in his orchard, after leading the Pinkerton detectives and police officials a merry chase for more than five years, and it was only when confronted with the evidence that he had operated in practically every state in the Union and the provinces in Canada that he consented to change his plea to guilty of the specific charge preferred by the Washington Trust Company.

The method adopted by Crosby in his swindling operations was to ask bankers to advance $275 to him as a temporary loan. He pretended to be buying timber lands. He presented a well-worded letter of indorsement by W. W. Brown, cashier of the Missouri Bank of Camp Crook, S.D. In addition to this letter he furnished forged school bonds on the school district in which Camp Crook is supposed to be located. In this manner he defrauded the banks on the continent of thousands of dollars a year. Among other exploits he cleaned up thirty thousand dollars in Iowa and Missouri, where he obtained cash on a hundred and fifty forged school bonds.

Detectives in the employ of the American Bankers' Association, who had been trailing for years, found that Crosby had sixteen hundred dollars on deposit in the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Fredericton, N.B., placed in such a manner that he did not dare to come from under cover and draw it out. When confronted with this evidence of his guilt, Crosby decided it would be useless to fight the Spokane case.

Crosby was arrested at Walla Walla last June, on a charge of swindling a bank of $1,660 by means of bogus bonds, backed by his promissory note for that amount. He succeeded, however, in persuading the officers that he was not the guilty man and he was released. To cover his tracks, which had so nearly led to his discovery, he went to Boston, and from there expressed to the bank the amount of money to take up the bonds which he had disposed of on his Washington trip. With the payment of the notes and the return of the collateral bonds, the evidence of guilt would be removed.

With the money Crosby sent a letter to the bank, notifying the institution that the notes would be presented for payment. The letter was typewritten and the signature of Oscar Will was written with typewriting machine, which was found in his room, following the arrest. He also notified the banks in Washington holding his notes that if the same were forwarded to the Bank of Nova Scotia they would be paid, explaining that he had decided not to buy timber land or locate in the North-West.

In accordance with the direction, the notes were forwarded, but payment could not be made. The bank notified the owners of the notes that money had been deposited for the payment of certain notes, but since they did not have the signature of Oscar Will to compare with the signature on the notes, payment was withheld. Crosby evidently would not risk coming from under cover to declare that he was Oscar Will, or the party signing the notes, and therefore was never able to draw the money he had deposited.

Crosby's decision to lead an upright life on his Oregon ranch proved his undoing. In seeking to run him down, the detectives attached significance to the fact that this was the only state in which he had failed to operate. They concluded that no tricks were turned in Oregon because Will did not care to operate too close to home.

The fact that Crosby was wealthy, and buying prize-winning cattle and live stock for his ranch, while other prune-growers did little better than make a good living, first aroused suspicion and gradually laid a long list of crimes at his door. He was able to command fifty to sixty thousand dollars in cash at a moment's notice. But Crosby stood so well in his community that no one there suspected him of evil doing. With his young wife, having married the second time, and his grown son and daughter, no man stood higher in the respect of his neighbors.

Crosby rallied at the hearing, and pleaded in a clear, strong voice. He boarded the train for Walla Walla, handcuffed to a deputy sheriff, with tears streaming down his cheeks. Neither his wife, nor his son nor daughter were at the station when the aged prisoner started for the penitentiary.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Nov. 1.

The King last Saturday did one of those happy acts which no one can possibly object to his doing, and which no one but he could do. He assembled the Lords Lieutenant of England, Scotland and Wales at Buckingham Palace that he might personally explain to them their new duties and responsibilities under the army scheme introduced by Mr. Haldane. His speech is proof—if proof were needed—of the interest that the King takes in the army. To him, as to Queen Victoria, it is 'my' army, not merely in the constitutional sense, but in sentiment. As success must depend largely on the degree in which the new territorial army becomes 'fashionable' among rich and influential people, the King was doing unique service in thus calling together the Lords Lieutenant, his immediate representatives in every shire of the land. After the speech and a dutiful reply from the Duke of Norfolk, His Majesty entertained his guests at luncheon—a very pretty and imposing scene, the papers say.

Englishmen have been filled with surprise to see the German libel case—which involved some of the highest in the land—tried before a judge only twenty-five years old, who compounds for his inexperience by taking the advice of a butcher and a milkman as assessors. It is not, of course, a fair specimen of German judicial procedure, and for a very curious reason. Libels that really matter among public men in Germany rarely come into court at all because they are settled by duels. Hence it comes about that the case just settled went before a Bench comparable to that of a small English police court.

The Pope is probably acting as moderately as was possible to him in depriving Father Tyrrell of the sacraments of the church, as a consequence of his letters to the 'Times,' which I lately referred to. There seems to be a reservation in the papal order implying that further judgment may be given later. Meanwhile, Father Tyrrell made it clear in his letters that he was prepared for the punishment that has fallen. The question is whether he will be the only English victim. It is certain there exists a circle of English Roman Catholics, earnest in the faith, who have accepted the modern philosophical position, and believe its acceptance will do much to restore faith. These are naturally disquieted now the blow has fallen on Father Tyrrell. What the actual strength or influence of this 'liberal' section is I have no means of knowing.

The amenities of English public life were happily illustrated on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh to the Prime Minister. As all the world knows, Lord Rosebery, though a Liberal prime minister himself for a short time, and designated to that office by Mr. Gladstone, has been lately rather a thorn in the side of the present ministry. At the present moment he is stoutly condemning the Scottish Land Bill they brought in last session, and justifying the House of Lords for mutilating it. On the occasion of which I write, however, he was present, and in response to the cries of the audience on the conclusion of the formal ceremony, made an impromptu speech—graceful, discriminating and hearty. He spoke of Sir Henry's 'Scottish qualities of humor, geniality, courtesy and most Scottish quality of all—pawkiness.' 'It is only people of little faith and thin convictions who never differ from each other on public policy,' went on Lord Rosebery; 'but we have always cherished in our life this guiding principle, that those differences of opinion where they do not touch personal honor should never in the slightest degree affect personal friendship.'

A crowded meeting was held in the great Albert Hall, London, yesterday, organized by all the great Protestant missionary societies and the Bible Society, to celebrate the centenary of Protestant missions in China. The Marquis of Northampton, president of the Bible Society, was in the chair. The chief object of the meeting was to rouse the churches at home to make the most of the opportunity afforded by the remarkable awakening in China and the increased readiness to give Christianity a hearing, which coincides with this centenary year.

WHY PEARY WILL NOT REACH THE POLE

CAPTAIN BERNIER TALKS OF THE VALUE OF ABSTINENCE.

Captain J. E. Bernier, the Canadian Arctic explorer, who is now in Ottawa, stayed for a day or two this week at the Russell House, in Montreal, along with his well-known Indian guide, Joseph Lane.

The explorer was reticent on the subject of his future plans, but confident that the North Pole will yet be discovered. His own idea is that it would be best to go through Behring Straits, and drift across from west to east.

Captain Bernier is a great believer of abstinence, for men who have to 'rough it.' He eats very sparingly, and neither smokes nor drinks, yet he is a man of fine physique.

When the expeditions undertaken by Peary, the United States explorer, were mentioned, Bernier smilingly replied: 'Peary will never reach the Pole. He eats too heavily.'

SOLD LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY

ROCHESTER SALOONKEEPER SENT TO PENITENTIARY FOR SIX MONTHS.

Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 7.—Stevens, an attorney and saloonkeeper, pleaded guilty in the Police Court this morning to having his saloon open within a quarter of a mile of a polling place, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

GAS MACHINE EXPLODED.

Kinmount, Ont., Nov. 6.—The acetylene gas generator in the basement of the Northern Hotel, owned by J. Simpson, blew up last night, the explosion tearing a large hole in the floor of the hall and bar-room immediately over the machine, shattering several lights of glass in the windows, and breaking some of the dishes in the dining-room. No one was seriously injured, though the proprietor, Mr. J. Simpson, and Messrs. W. Watson and R. Allen received severe burns on the face and hands, and a number of guests had narrow escapes. The accident was apparently due to the employees filling the machine with carbide while it was working, using a lantern near the machine.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

WEBBER.—On Oct. 25, 1907, at Uplands, Springvale, Isle of Wight, England, the wife of Norman W. Webber, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIED.

BROWNE — RENNIE — On Nov. 6, 1907, at the home of the groom's brother, 100 Strathcona avenue, Ottawa, Margaret Oliva Rennie, daughter of Mr. Alex. Rennie, Truro, N.S., to Mr. W. J. Browne, South Gloucester.

CARRE — LAZIER — At the home of the bride's parents, Belleville, Ont., on Oct. 31, 1907, by the Rev. R. S. Laidlaw, Norah Lazier to Henry Carre, jun., both of Belleville.

DENNE—SHERIFF.—On Nov. 6, 1907, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, by the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Reginald Daryl Lake Denne, eldest son of the late David Denne, Esq., of Montreal, to Katharine Crawford Macduff, only child of the late Allan Gilmour Sheriff, of Glasgow, Scotland.

DRAKE—LUCAS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Beaverton, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1907, by the Rev. D. W. Best, Jessie Drake to Lou H. Lucas, of Mistatini, Sask., formerly of Toronto.

HALL — NOTMAN — On Nov. 6, 1907, in the Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Wallace, John Isaac Hall, of Chicago, Ill., eldest son of the late Capt. Wm. Hall, to Clara Etta Notman, daughter of the late J. C. Notman, ex-Queen's Printer and accountant to the Ontario Legislature.

HUNTER — GODFREY — In St. Paul's Church, Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 30, 1907, by the Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, Frances Myrtle, only daughter of Mrs. Coleman Godfrey, 103 Queen street, to Edwin Hunter, of Cushendall.

SHANNON—M'KEOUGH. — At Chatham, Ont., on Nov. 2, 1907, by the Rev. Geo. Daniels, D.D., Alice Maud, only daughter of Mrs. William McKeough, to William T. Shannon, manager of the Standard Bank of Canada, Chatham.

STRONG—BOLSTER.—On Oct. 31, 1907, at St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Spragge, assisted by the Rev. E. C. Earp, Geo. V. C. Strong, Port Hope, to Bertha Beatrice Bolster, Cobourg.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Allan's Corners, on Friday, Nov. 1, 1907, James Adams, aged 87 years. Interred at Ormestown on Nov. 3.

BACHLAW.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, 1907, Phoebe Emily Beech, widow of the late Henry William Bachlaw, master baker, of this city, aged 77 years.

BARNARD.—At Stakes Hill, Hants, England, William Barnard, aged 67 years, formerly of St. Margarets, Middlesex, beloved father of Miss Barnard and Mrs. J. T. Summerfield, of this city.

BARNES.—On Nov. 5, 1907, at her son-in-law's residence, Gilbert Heron, Billings' Bridge, Ont., Mary Uichols, widow of the late Philip Barnes, in her 89th year.

BEAUDRY.—On Nov. 3, 1907, at the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, Auguste Beaudry, advocate, of Perce, Gaspe.

BLAKLEY — In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1907, Traver Blakley, aged 68 years.

BUSTARD — On Wolfe Island, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1907, Adam Bustard, aged 83 years.

CHOWN — At her late residence, No. 45 Clergy street, Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1907, Elizabeth Gardiner, relict of the late Arthur Chown, aged 85 years.

COOPER — On Thursday, Nov. 7, 1907, Wm. Cooper, in his 80th year.

CREIGHTON.—At Quebec, on Nov. 3, 1907, Margaret Colotон, widow of the late John Creighton.

DARLING — At her father's residence, Church street, Lambton Mills, Ont., on Nov. 5, 1907, Isabella Eccles (Bella), eldest daughter of William and Mary Jane Darling, late teacher in St. George's Church Sunday school.

DEACON — On Nov. 6, 1907, at Lindsay, Ont., Catherine Elliott, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel James Deacon, in her 78th year.

DENTON — At Coleraine, Vaughan, Ont., on Nov. 8, 1907, Ann Denton, relict of the late George Julian.

DEVENISH-MEARES.—On Oct. 5, 1907, at Calcutta, after a long and painful illness, Basil Devenish-Meares, B.E., T.C.D., second son of J. L. Devenish-Meares, of Meares Court.

FREELAND.—In Bowmanville, Ontario, on Thursday, Nov. 7, 1907, Robert Freeland, aged 75 years.

FUHRER.— On Nov. 5, 1907, Charlotta Fuhrer, beloved wife of F. A. Fuhrer, in her 74th year.

FYFE — Accidentally killed, at Little Rock, Ark., on Nov. 8, 1907, Frederick William, aged 23 years, eldest son of F. Fyfe.
Buried at Little Rock, Ark.

GOODERHAM.—At 224 St. George street, Toronto, on Nov. 7, 1907 Harriet Dean, widow of the late George Gooderham.

GRANT — On Nov. 5, 1907, at 45 Artillery street, Quebec, Minnie McKendry, beloved wife of James Grant, aged 32 years.

GROUT — At Grimsby, Ont., on Nov. 8, 1907, Jane E. Nelles, relict of the late John H. Grout, in her 67th year.

GUTHEIL.—In this city, on Nov. 4, 1907, Theodore A. Gutheil, eldest son of Louis Gutheil, aged 18 years and 6 months.
Toronto and Newark, N.J., papers please copy.

HADLEY — At Hallerton, on Oct. 31, 1907, Henry Hadley, aged 70 years and three months.

HARRIS — At Niagara Falls, South, Ont., on Nov. 6, 1907, Dr. Arthur H. Harris, son of the late Rev. Henry Harris, aged 42 years.

HOWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1907, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Norman McLeod, 354 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, Emma J. Howell, aged 73 years.

INGRAHAM.—On Nov. 3, 1907, at Uniontown, Pa., Addie, fifth daughter of the late John Traver Van Vliet, and wife of Dr. E. Russell Ingraham, of Uniontown, Pa.

JEKILL — At Morin Flats, County of Argenteuil, on Nov. 7, 1907, after a lingering illness, Matilda Stapleton, widow of the late Major Isaac Jekill, and mother of the Rev. H. Jekill, rector of St. Mary's Church, Hochelaga, Montreal, age 77 years.

LLOYD.—At St. Lin, Que., on Nov. 4, 1907, Annie Patterson, widow of the late Mr. Louis Lloyd, passed away peacefully, at the age of 88.

LYMAN — At Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Nov. 9, 1907, E. Stiles Lyman, second son of the late William Lyman.

MacCALLUM — In Kingston, on Nov. 7, 1907, Herbert Edward MacCallum, B.A., B.Sc., youngest and beloved son of the Rev. D. MacCallum, 335 Brock street.

MANSON.—At Taylorville, on Nov. 4, 1907, William Hector Manson, aged 60 years.

McDOWELL — On Nov. 3, 1907, Mrs. McDowell (Nellie), wife of John McDowell, Windsor, Ont., daughter of the Rev. A. Wilson, Lisle, Ont., suddenly, of pneumonia, at General Hospital, Toronto.

MURPHY.—At Quebec, on Nov. 3, 1907, Bridget Murphy, aged 49, daughter of Mr. James Murphy.

O'DONELL.—At Quebec, on Nov. 2, 1907, Mary O'Donell, aged 26 years, daughter of Mr. John O'Donell, Ottawa.

PARK.—At the residence of his son, Dr. P. P. Park, Chesley, Ont., on Oct. 23, 1907, Michael M. Park, in his 81st year.

PAUL.—In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 6, 1907, Captain John Paul, aged seventy-seven years.

PAXTON — At Whitby, Ont., on Nov. 8, 1907, Eliza Huckins, widow of the late Thomas Paxton, M.P.P., aged 82 years and 21 days.

ROGERS — Accidentally killed, at Lakefield, Que., on Nov. 6, 1907, Samuel Rogers, in his 75th year.

RUTHERFORD.—In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 3, 1907, Robert Rutherford, aged eighty-five years.

SCOTT.—At Prescott, Ont., on Nov. 5, 1907, Edward Hamilton Scott, only surviving brother of the Hon. R. W. Scott.

SLEIGHTHOLM.—At Toronto, on Nov. 5, 1907, Sarah Allison, relict of the late Francis Sleightholm, in her 82nd year.

STANLEY.—At Orillia, Ont., on Nov. 3, 1907, William Byron Stanley, in his 74th year.

SPAUL—At his residence, 43 Second Street, Ottawa, on Nov. 2, 1907, William Soame Spaul, in his 75th year.

WARE — In London, England, on Oct. 14, 1907, Edward Ware, C.E., aged 70 years, a native of Quebec, Canada, which place he visited last July.

WHITTON.—At his late residence, 104 Wellington street, on Nov. 6, 1907, Thomas Whitton.
Portland (Maine) papers please copy.

WHITE.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Joe J. Inglis, 131 Market street, Brantford, Ont., Edward White, a native of Weymouth, Dorsetshire, Eng., aged 90 years.

WILLIAMS—In this city, on Nov. 9, 1907, Charles T. Williams, aged 62 years.

R & O NAV. CO. — **LOW RATES EAST AND WEST**

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST. OPP. POST OFFICE.

STATEROOMS WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

QUEBEC $4.25 - Return $6.50
Saturday to Monday Excursions, $4.25

NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS.

QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m.
Toronto, $8.00. Return $14.00. Hamilton, $8.50. Return $15.00
Including Meals and Berth.
MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Fall Excursions to the Saguenay only $15, including Meals and Berth.
SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m

DIVIDEND No. 14.

Notice is hereby given that the DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF ONE PERCENT on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, PAYABLE on 25th NOVEMBER, 1907, to Shareholders of the Company of record on the 9th NOVEMBER, 1907.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th NOVEMBER till 25th NOVEMBER, 1907, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 2nd November, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for an act to amend the charter of The Alexandra Hospital by increasing the number of governors of the said Hospital. Nov. 5, 1907. FLEET, FALCONER, WILLIAMS, BOVEY, Attorneys for Applicants.

NOW READY, COMPANY ACCOUNTING

Revised Edition, by D. Hoskins, F.C.A. Every Accountant and Bookkeeper should have a copy. Sent postpaid on receipt of Two Dollars. Address Shaw Correspondence School, 393 Yonge st., Toronto. C. W. Chant, Sec. Treas.

Reford Agencies.

SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL.

DONALDSON LINE.
Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service.
SS. CASSANDRA (cold storage) ..Nov. 14
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) .... Nov. 21

ST. JOHN, N.B.
Glasgow Weekly Service.
SS. TRITONIA .. ..Nov. 30
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).. ..Dec. 14
SS. SALACIA .. ..Dec. 28
Passenger Rates — Cabin, $35.00 single; $68.75 return. Prepaid:—Cabin, $37.50; 3rd class, $27.50.

THOMSON LINE.
London Weekly Service.
SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air) .. .. Nov. 16
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) .. .. .Nov. 23

PORTLAND, ME.
London Weekly Service.
SS. LATONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..Dec. 7
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) .. .. Dec. 14

LEITH SERVICE.
SS. JACONA about .. ..Nov. 20

ABERDEEN SERVICE.
SS. JACONA about .. ..Nov. 20
TELEPHONES—Office Main 5650 and 5651; Donaldson Wharf, Main 5638; Thomson Wharf, 5656.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO, Limited.
MONTREAL,
TORONTO, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B.

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that University Club of Montreal will at the next session of the Provincial Legislature apply for a private act of Parliament amending its charter, giving it power, among other things, to acquire and hold real estate, and the same to hypothecate, sell or transfer, to issue bonds secured on its real estate, and to do all such things as are requisite for the carrying on of a club.
FLEET, FALCONER, WILLIAMS & BOVEY, Attorneys for Applicants.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Belleville, Ont.,
40th Year,
(Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants),
continues to be the most prosperous and influential Business College in Canada, and the most widely attended in America. Send for catalogue. Address the Principal,
J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.,
O.B.C., Belleville, Ont.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
is an old established incorporated College of Business Training that has a world-wide reputation for thoroughness. Thousands of successful and distinguished graduates bear testimony to the benefits they have received from taking a Course at this institution. For free Catalogue, address
BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited,
Belleville, Ont

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
of Toronto has started thousands of young Men and Women on the easy way to independence and success. Let us give you the right start. Write for Catalogue and plan to spend the next six months with us. Enter any time. Address, H. Shaw, Principal. Yonge & Gerrard, Sts., Toronto.

FARM. — $12,000 CASH WILL BUY 480 acres of good land, 175 under plough, all fenced. Good brick house. Barn, stables, granaries, good water, 6 miles town. Address W. E. CORAM, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED JERSEY Bull, out of Pedro 17th. Head Farm at a bargain; also, three registered Leicester Ram Lambs, out of prize-winning stock. R. W. FRANK, Kingsbury, Que.

FOR SALE — THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA Britannica, ninth edition, 24 vols., and index; also oak revolving case for same; good condition; cost new $160; state offer ERIC R. McCUTCHEON, Black Hawk Oats.

HONEY FOR SALE. FIRST CLASS Buckwheat Extracted Honey. Address FOSTER & HOLTERMANN, Brantford Ontario.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'