Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1904. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

136 Liberals and 72 Conservatives Returned Thursday.

Leader of the Opposition and Messrs. Casgrain, Pope and Aylesworth Among the Fallen.

The parliamentary elections yesterday resulted in the Laurier government being sustained by a majority which promises to be slightly larger than that which supported it in the last parliament.

By the returns received up to an early hour this morning the results by provinces were as follows:—

	Con.	Lib.	To be held.
Quebec	11	54	1
Ontario	48	38	0
Manitoba	3	6	1
The Territories	1	7	2
New Brunswick	6	7	0
Nova Scotia	0	18	0
P. E. Island	3	1	0
British Columbia	0	5	2
	72	136	7

The following are the members returned and their majorities as shown by the latest returns last night:—

THE HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

LIBERALS ELECTED.

Quebec.

Bagot—Marcil	343
Beauce—Beland	2,000
Bellchase—Talbot	825
Berthier—Archambault	100
Bonaventure—Marcil	large
Brome—Fisher	868
Chambly-Vercheres—Geoffrion	357
Champlain—Rousseau	200
Chateauguay—Brown	...
Chicoutimi-Saguenay—Girard	1,500
Compton—Hunt	105
Drummond-Arthabaska — Lavergne	2,100
Gaspe—Lemieux	acc.
Hochelaga—Rivet	710
Joliette—Dubeau	200
Kamouraska—Lapointe	300

THE HON. WILLIAM PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

Labelle—Bourassa	1,575
Laprairie-Napierville — Lanctot	...
L'Assomption—Laurier, C.	acc.
Levis—Demers	85
Lotbiniere—Fortier	500
Maisonneuve—Prefontaine	2,300

THE HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND,
Minister of Public Works.

Maskinonge—Mayrand	300
Megantic—Savoie	400
Missisquoi—Meiggs	102
Montcalm—Dugas	100
Montmagny—Lavergne	100
Montmorency—Parent	200
Montreal—	
St. Ann's—Gallery	731
St. Lawrence—Bickerdike	639
St. James—Gervais	1,320
St. Mary's—Piche	972
Nicolet—Lemieux	180
Portneuf—Delisle	400
Quebec Centre—Malouin	800
Quebec, East—Laurier	2,040
Quebec West—Power	395
Quebec County—Fitzpatrick	large
Richelieu—Bruneau	...
Richmond-Wolfe—Tobin	1,300
Rimouski—Ross	500
Rouville—Brodeur	675
St. Hyacinthe—Beauparlant	500
St. John-Iberville—Demers	1,806
Shefford—Parmalee	674
Soulanges—Bourbonnais	243
Stanstead—Lovell	200
Temiscouata—Garneau	1,000
Terrebonne—Desjardins	140
Three Rivers—Bureau	518
Two Mountains—Ethier	128
Vaudreuil—Boyer	400
Wright—Laurier	600
Yamaska—Gladu	460

Ontario.

Algonma East—Dyment	...
Brant—Paterson	490
Brockville—Derbyshire	210
Bruce, South—McKenzie	150
Essex, North—Sutherland	361
Essex, South—Clarke	437
Glengarry—Schell	475
Grey, North—Telfer	5
Grey, South—Miller	200
Hamilton, West—Zimmerman	257
Kingston—Harty	525
Kent, East—Gordon	300
Lambton, West—Johnston	400
London—Hyman—	23
Lanark, North—Caldwell	40
Middlesex, North—Ratz	436
Middlesex, West—Calvert	266
Nipissing—McCool	100
Northumberland ,West—McColl	175
Ontario, North—Grant	103
Ottawa—Belcourt	1,471
Ottawa—Stewart	1,050
Oxford, North—Sutherland	1,501
Oxford, South—Schell	447
Parry Sound—Watson	111
Perth, South—McIntyre	100
Peterborough, East—Finley	300
Peterborough, West—Hall	200
Prescott—Proulx	500
Renfrew, South—Wright	200
Russell—Wilson	729
Simcoe, North—McCarthy	42
Thunder Bay-Rainy River—Connell	200
Welland—German	...
Wentworth—Sealey	12
Wellington, North—Martin	383
Wellington, South—Guthrie	410
York, Centre—Campbell	135
York, North—Mulock	1,000

Manitoba.

Brandon—Sifton	350
Lisgar—Greenway	...
Marquette—Head	150
Portage la Prairie—Crawford	297
Selkirk—Jackson	...
Winnipeg—Bole	274

The Territories.

Assiniboia East—Turriff	350
Assiniboia West—Scott	200
Edmonton—Oliver	479
Humboldt—Adamson	....
Qu'Appelle—Thompson	....
Saskatchewan—Lamont	....
Strathcona—Talbot	....
Alberta—Still in doubt	...

NOVA SCOTIA

Annapolis—Pickup	187
Antigonish—McIsaac	800
Cape Breton-Victoria—Mackenzie,	25
Cape Breton South—Johnston	400
Colchester—Lawrence	146

THE HON. R. LEMIEUX,
Solicitor General.
(The election in Gaspe has not yet taken place.)

Cumberland—Logan	842
Digby—Copp	747
Guysboro—Sinclair	465
Halifax—Carney	450
Halifax—Roche	500
Hants—Black	80
Inverness—McLennan	300
King's—Borden, Sir F.	1,200
Lunenburg—Maclean	500
Pictou—McDonald	400
Richmond—Finlayson	400
Shelburne-Queen's—Fielding	650
Yarmouth—Law	800

NEW BRUNSWICK

Carleton—Carvell	300
Gloucester—Turgeon	900

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
From a copyright photograph by E. Lacas, Ottawa.)

Kent—Leblanc	....
Northumberland—Loggie	280
Restigouche—Reid	439
Victoria—Costigan	110
Westmorland—Emmerson	....

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

King's—Hughes	....

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Comox-Atlin—Sloan	acc.
Nanaimo—Smith	....
New Westminster—Kennedy	....
Vancouver—McPherson	500
Victoria—Rielly	455

QUEBEC

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

Argenteuil—Perley	58
Beauharnois—Bergeron	250

THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Charlevoix—Forget	....
Dorchester—Morin	300
Huntingdon—Walsh	270
Jacques Cartier—Monk	491
Laval—Leonard	266
L'Islet—Paquet	140
St. Antoine, Montreal—Ames	593
Pontiac—Brabazon	121
Sherbrooke—Worthington	109

ONTARIO

Algoma West—Boyce	132
Brantford—Cockshutt	16
Bruce North—Bland	75
Carleton—Kidd	900
Dufferin—Barr	1,053
Dundas—Broder	300
Durham—Ward	139
Elgin, East—Ingram	20
Elgin, West—Jackson	423
Frontenac—Avery	300
Grenville—Reid	700
Grey, East—Sproule	650
Haldimand—Lalor	150
Halton—Henderson	202
Hastings, East—Northrup	437
Hastings West—Porter	868
Huron, East—Chisholm	186
Huron, South—Gunn	100
Huron, West—Lewis	60
Hamilton, East—Barker	...
Kent, West—Clements	...
Lambton, East—Armstrong	400
Leeds—Taylor	700
Lennox-Addington—Wilson	412
Lincoln—Lancaster	325
Lanark, South—Haggart	890
Middlesex, East—Elson	233
Muskoka—Wright	320

THE HON. H. R. EMMERSON,
Minister of Railways.

Latest returns give Perley, Con., 207 majority.

BAGOT.

In 1900 J. E. Marcil, Lib., was elected by 156 over the Hon. L. O. Taillon, Con.

Candidates:—F. X. Lajoie, Con., and J. E. Marcil, Lib.

Conplete returns give Marcil, Lib., 343 majority.

BEAUCE.

In 1900 Joseph Godbout, Lib., was elected by 1,257 majority over Charles Bolduc, Con. On Mr. Godbout's appointment to the Senate in 1902 H. S. Beland was elected by acclamation.

Candidates:—Dr. Favard, Con., and H. S. Beland, Lib.

Beland, Liberal, 2,000 majority.

BEAUHARNOIS.

In 1900 George M. Loy, Lib., defeated J. G. H. Bergeron by 277 majority. On Mr. Loy being unseated he was again elected over Mr. Bergeron by 159 majority.

Candidates:—J. G. H. Bergeron, Con., and George M. Loy, Lib.

Full returns give Bigeron, Con., 256 majority over Loy.

BELLECHASSE.

In 1900 A. E. Talbot, Lib., defeated J. E. Gelley, Con., by 470 majority.

Candidates:—J. B. Fradette, Con., and O. E. Talbot, Lib.

Talbot, Lib., elected by 825 majority.

BERTHIER.

In 1900 J. E. Archambault, Lib., defeated F O. Lamarche, Con., by 294 majority.

Candidates:—T. Michaud, Con., and J. E. Archambault, Lib.

Archambault, Lib. elected by about 100 majority.

BONAVENTURE.

In 1900 Charles Marcil Lib., defeated J. B. Belanger, Con., by 149 majority.

Candidates:—T. S. Crockett, Con., and Charles Marcil, Lib.

Marcil, Lib., elected.

BROME.

In 1900 the Hon. Sydney Fisher defeated F. England, Con., by 556 majority.

Candidates:—E. P. Stevens, Con., and the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Lib.

Fisher, Lib., elected by a majority of 868.

CHAMBLY-VERCHERES.

In 1900 Victor Geoffrion, Lib., defeated D. Parizeau, Con., by 432 majority.

Candidates:—J. B. Archambault, Con., and V. Geoffrion, Lib.

CHAMPLAIN.

In 1900 J. A. Rousseau, Lib., defeated F. A. Marcotte, Con., by 331 majority.

Candidates:—F. A. Marcotte, Con., and J. A. Rousseau, Lib.

Rousseau, Lib., elected by 200 majority.

CHARLEVOIX.

In 1900 L. O. A. Angers, Lib., defeated S. Cimon, Con., by 175 majority.

Norfolk—Tisdale	150
Northumberland, East—Cochrane	121
Ontario, South—Christie	96
Peel—Blain	150
Perth North—McLaren	320
Prince Edward—Alcorn	50
Renfrew, North—White	100
Simcoe, East—Bennett	365
Simcoe, South—Lennox	409
Stormont—Pringle	124
Toronto, Centre—Clarke	389
Toronto, East—Kemp	2,132
Toronto, North—Foster	112
Toronto, South—McDonnell	416
Toronto, West—Osler	1,891
Victoria—Hughes	268
Waterloo North—Seagram	291
Waterloo South—Clare	200
York South—Maclean	628

MANITOBA.

Macdonald—Staples	100
Provencher—Lariviere	40
Souris—Schaffner	...

THE TERRITORIES.

Calgarry—McCarthy	250

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charlotte—Ganong	...
Kings-Albert—Fowler	394
St. John City—Daniel	...
St. John City and County—Stockton	300
Sunbury-Queen's—Wilmot	...
York—Crockett	50

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince—Lefurgey	...
Queen's—Martin	...
Queen's—Maclean	...

QUEBEC

ARGENTEUIL.

In 1900 Thomas Christie, Lib., defeated W. J. Simpson, Con., by 329. At Mr. Christie's death in 1902 his son, Thomas Christie defeated George H. Perley, Con., by 191.

Candidates:—Geo. H. Perley, Con., and Thomas Christie.

THE HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior.

Candidates:—R. Forget, Con., and Charles Angers, Lib.

Forget, Con., elected by 70 majority.

CHATEAUGUAY.

In 1900 J. P. Brown, Lib., defeated Wm. Greig, Con., by 429 majority.

Candidates:—George Bryson, Con., and J. P. Brown, Lib.

Brown, Lib., election conceded.

CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.

In 1900 Joseph Girard, Ind., defeated Paul V. Savard, Lib., by 278 majority.

Candidates:—Joseph Girard, Ind., Dr. Savard, Lib.

Girard, Ind. Lib., elected by about 1,500 majority.

COMPTON.

In 1900 R. H. Pope, Con., was elected by 248 majority.

Candidates:—R. H. Pope, Con., and A. B. Hunt, Lib.

Hunt, Lib., elected. The majority will probably be 200.

DORCHESTER.

In 1900 J. B. Morin, Con., defeated J. S. Ouellette, Lib., by 369 majority.

Candidates:—J. B. Morin, Con., and Dr. Vaillincourt, Lib.

Morin, Con., by over 300 majority.

DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.

In 1900 Louis Lavergne, Lib., was elected by acclamation.

Candidates:—M. Montplaisir, Con., and Louis Lavergne, Lib.

Lavergne, Lib., elected by 2100.

GASPE.

In 1900 R. Lemieux, Lib., was elected by 1,362 majority and Auguste Beaudry, Con.

Candidates:—Auguste Beaudry, Con., and the Hon. R. Lemieux, Lib.

Election takes place December 12.

HOCHELAGA.

In 1900 J. A. C. Madore, Lib., was elected by 635 majority over S. Lachapelle, Con. On Mr. Madore's appointment to the bench L. A. Rivet, Lib.,

THE HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK,
Minister of Justice.

was elected by 298 majority over Dr. A. A. Bernard, Con.

Candidates:—A. A. Bernard, Con., and L. A. Rivet, Lib.

L. A. Rivet, Lib., 657 majority.

HUNTINGDON.

In 1900 W. S. McLaren, Lib., was elected by 24 majority over R. N. Walsh, Con.

Candidates:—R. N. Walsh, Con., and W. S. McLaren, Lib.

Walsh, Con., 270 majority, with one poll to hear from.

JACQUES CARTIER.

In 1900 F. D. Monk, Con., defeated J. L. Decarie, Lib., by 292 majority.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK,
Postmaster-General.

Candidates:—F. D. Monk, Con., and L. A. Boyer, Lib.

Monk, Con., by 429 majority.

JOLIETTE.

In 1900 Charles Bazinet, Lib., defeated J. A. Renaud, Con., by 85 majority.

THE HON. WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN,
Minister without portfolio.

(See also Page 17.)

JUDY, AN UGLY DUCKLING.

(By Katharine Tynan, in 'Chambers's Journal.')

Judy O'Sullivan was the one dark child among Rory O'Sulilvan's fair children. She had a beautiful carriage, a small dark head, dark eyes, and somewhat stormy, and an air of breeding and refinement which was derived, no doubt, from some O'Sullivan of the great days long ago. The O'Sullivans had become peasant farmers themselves in these latter days, after generations of marriage with peasant farmers. But the homely blood had somehow given place in Judy to the good old blood. Little Judy from her earliest childhood looked like the child of gentlefolk. Now that she was grown up she was a lady.

She had a way of putting on garments, in no wise different from those of her sisters, that lent them a grace and propriety which were not in the things themselves.

The odd thing was that in the family Judy passed for the ugly one. Her sisters were flaxen-haired, rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, ample-bosomed girls, who were the beauties of the countryside. They were good-natured girls, and Judy provoked no animosites, so they had never told her in so many words that she was ugly; but Judy felt that they thought it all the same.

Sometime in Judy's childhood an old peasant woman, with the cruel outspokenness of her class, had hurled at her the epithet 'yellow.' It remained in her mind with extraordinary persistence. For some odd reason the ideal of beauty in an Irish peasant's mind is a fair, highly colored person. Among themselves the people often wondered how Rory O'Sullivan's Judy came to be 'so yellow and poor-loking' among his handsome family. But, then, of course, the man himself was nothing to look at.

The fact of her ugliness became to Judy something to be accepted as the will of God.

She had a little room in the roof, very poorly furnished, but a solitude she loved. Her sisters prefrred to be together in a large dormitory-like room, where they talked half the night and had quarrels at times over the use of the looking-glass.

It was like that oddity Judy to prefer the old loft above, where the naked thatch showed through the rafters and the eaves of it came so far down over the little window that the place was in a perpetual twilight.

Judy had no desire at all to look in the glass nor for a better light. The bit of looking-glass which hung from a rafter, and which was green and seamed and had lost half the quicksilver, gave Judy such a reflection of herself that she was not at all anxious to see it again. She was a tender, impressionable creature, and she had accepted the standards of the people about her.

She heard her sisters talk of their lovers and arrange arrogantly at what age they would marry, with a detachment from all such things which gave her the lonely sorrow that looked out of her stormy eyes.

Not that she would think of her sister's lovers. The idea of having one of those smart young farmers, with bright-blue neckties to match their eyes, and badly-made black clothes in which they went courting and visiting—clothes in which their honest good looks of every day entirely disappeared—as a lover, turned Judy faint with horror.

But there was something else—something which the others knew nothing at all about—the love Judy had read of in the few books the house contained, which had disappeared unmissed because no one was interested in them, and lay hidden away in holes in the thatch and behind the big rafters. And there were beautiful, gallant, gracious persons, knights and heroes, in the world, the very thought of whom made Judy thrill. Even if she was ugly, and 'yellow as a kite's claw,' as the old woman had said long ago, she was free to dream her dreams; although if one of those fine fellows had come in sight Judy would have run into a mouse-hole to escape his glances.

Rory O'Sullivan was a fairly prosperous farmer; the family had traditions and belongings that had come down to them from better days. The house—a long, low, thatched farmhouse on the hillside—the garden behind full of old-fashioned flowers, and having fancifully shaped box-borders; the summer-house; the sundial; the seats cut in the privet hedge; the kitchen-garden with the fruit trees all mixed up with hollyhocks and sunflowers in the vegetable beds, were more charming than their owner supposed.

The house within was full of good, old-fashioned furniture, and possessed some beautiful china, silver, pewter, and Sheffield plate. When they had company to dinner, the O'Sullivans ate off willow-pattern plates with a little gold in the design, which Sir Murty O'Sullivan at the Castle, if he had been at the Castle, need not have disdained.

Sir Murty was a sort of kinsman of the family at Clogher Farm. Not that they would ever have insisted on it even if Sir Murty was at home, which he had not been for years. The O'Sullivans at the farm, if they had become peasants in the passage of the years, had as much pride, in a manner, as Sir Murty himself.

They all valued the heirlooms which had come down to them. Indeed, it would be safe to say that any one of them would rather have starved than have parted with the china, the candlesticks, the potato-rings, the pewter dishes, which were a warrant of 'great ould respectability.'

Judy took her share with her sisters in polishing and cleaning the house and the things it contained. She liked to handle the beautiful old things and make them look their best. She never minded sweeping or dusting or making the beds. But there were certain things she could not endure to do. One was to wash greasy dishes. And she did such things with an air of melancholy resignation that made her sisters laugh and nod at each other behind her back. However, they were good-natured girls, and gave her the tasks she liked rather than those she loathed.

But there was one person in the house, and that the 'de facto' ruler of it, their grandmother, Rory O'Sullivan's mother, who thought such mortification of the flesh good for Judy.

You had only to look at old Mrs. O'Sullivan, or her son Rory for the matter of that, to see where Judy got her looks.

The yellow hair and rosy cheeks had come into the family with Mary Flavin, the children's mother, upon whom her mother-in-law had looked with silent haughtiness all the days she lived.

Old Mrs. O'Sullivan had the dark skin, the dark eyes, the erect carriage of Judy; in her case Judy's delicate aquiline nose had become a pronounced hook. She had Judy's white, even, small teeth, unspoiled by age.

Her son was the image of her; and they were all three plainly like the picture of Sir Florence O'Sullivan, a far-away chieftain of the family, which hung above the mantel-shelf in the dim little parlor.

Mrs. O'Sullivan had been a cousin of her husband, and also an O'Sullivan. She was an austerely pious, proud, aescetic old woman, from whom Mary Flavin's children, with the only exception of Judy, were worlds removed.

She had never been harsh with the children, as might have been supposed. Indeed, there was something fine and noble about her which made her tolerant of ways so far removed from her own. She fasted all the days of Lent, despite her age and the relaxation of fasting which were permitted, and openly mourned the good old days when none drank even a glass of water before twelve o'clock for all the forty days. But she did not forbid her grandchildren the laxity that was lawful in these latter, less robust days.

Indeed, oddly enough, her austere side was turned to Judy, whom in her secret heart she loved and was proud of for her unlikeness to the others. It was to Judy she preached the doctrines of self-denial and renunciation, knowing the seed would fall on good ground. It was Judy she would have as pious as herself, rousing her in the mornings while the others slept for those long pilgrimages to the daily mass, which, winter or summer, the indomitable old woman never missed. If Judy had the greasy dishes to wash or some other task which was a mortification to the flesh, it was by her grandmother's will.

'Don't turn the child into a nun,' Judy's father said to her one day. He had the same secret, undemonstrative affection for Judy as his mother had. 'Don't make her into a nun.'

The old woman looked at him sharply. 'And why shouldn't I make her into a nun, Rory O'Sullivan?' she asked. 'Where is the man among those she'd be likely to marry fit for a husband for her? If she was in the convent she'd be among ladies like herself. If she married as her sisters will do it would break her heart.'

Be sure old Mrs. O'Sullivan knew nothing of those books hidden away in the thatch and the rafters. The ragged Shakespeare, which was one of Judy's dearest treasures, would have been an abomination in her sight. Judy's library consisted of only half a dozen or so volumes in all; but it included a commonly bound Keats as well as the Shakespeare, and three or four yellow-backed novels which would have seemed to the old lady only fuel for the fire. Anyhow, they helped to feed Judy's passionate heart and stimulate her wondering curiosity about the world outside her own mountain district, even if they were not quite on the same level as the Shakespeare and the Keats. Much more indiscriminate reading would have done Judy no harm. She was of the age and the disposition to suck pure romance out of what she read as the bee sucks honey. There were passages in her beloved Shakespeare which she looked away from with a vague fear; but they were not the things she wanted, and they had no place in her thoughts of him that were all delight.

'Judy will never have a sweetheart,' said her sisters when the young men began coming after themselves.

Judy would never go with them to their dances and merry-making. Once she had gone by her grandmother's desire. She had been a 'wall flower' all the evening, and had suffered tortures between the conviction of her own hideousness, the feeling that every one was looking at her with contemptuous pity for her forlornness, and the fear that any one might ask her to dance.

Nobody did except her host, for her scared shyness did not invite the young men, who looked for something gayer and more encouraging. The host was a stout, bald, elderly man; and he was somewhat puzzled to account for the look of terrified entreaty in her eyes, which meant that she could not bear to dance with him, yet was woefully afraid of giving offence. Being a good-natured man, he had a kind intuition of her miserable shyness, and did the best thing he could for her by taking her away from the dancers and putting her under the wing of his wife, who was happy with her gossips in a room away from the dancers, and who would let her be quiet.

After that awful occasion she took her courage in both hands and pleaded with her grandmother to send her to no more parties.

'I'm so ugly, gran,' she said. 'And no one wants me; I'm not like the other girls.'

'Very well,' the old lady answered. 'You can stay at home. As for being ugly, handsome is as handsome does. Maybe you'll be no worse off than your sisters in the days that are coming.'

Judy hardly noticed the dark saying in her relief at her immunity from future gaieties.

She looked at her grandmother as though she had just granted her her life, and the rapture in her expression made her strikingly beautiful for the moment.

'Oh, dear gran!' she breathed in a sort of ecstasy, 'I'll do anything you like. I'll wash the dishes, or clean out the saucepans, or anything, so long as I needn't dress myself up and go where people will look at me.'

Presently it was borne in on Judy that she, even she, had found an admirer. He was a big young farmer with red hair and bold blue eyes, and a row of large white teeth showing under his heavy moustache.

There was no doubt he was romantically in love with Judy; and romance on the part of the male was rare enough in those parts to be remarkable.

Her sisters looked on with mingled amazement and contempt. His infatuation was obvious to every one, even to old Mrs. O'Sullivan, who watched Judy with a curious anxiety for a little while, and then apparently was reassured.

For Judy detested her unhappy lover, and would have gone anywhere in the world to escape from him.

'Don't let him come,' she said to her grandmother in a panic-stricken way. 'I can't bear the way he looks at me. And'—the blush flamed in her cheek—'he is either an "omadhaun" or he was mocking at me, for he said I was beautiful.'

'The eye makes its own beauty,' said the relentless old grandmother. 'Still, perhaps he was mocking at you.'

'Why can't he go after Bride or Nora or Eily?' cried poor Judy in a paroxysm of tears. 'They'd like him, and he might call them beautiful and not mock at them.'

'Ay; they'd be more in his line. I dare say he'll find that out presently. Boys in these parts don't expect the girls to be unwilling. They expect them to do the big half of the courting.'

However, it took a good deal of persuasion to make Edmond Sheehan believe his suit unwelcome. He haunted Clogher Farm of evenings, and was not unwelcome to Rory O'Sullivan, who did not share all his mother's prejudices, and was inclined to think that Judy might do worse. In his heart he was frightened by his mother's speech about the convent. He did not want Judy to be a nun. She was his favorite child, although he said nothing about it. Perhaps a doctor or a lawyer might be more in Judy's way. Still, they were scarce, and Judy hadn't a taking way with the boys; it would be a pity if the little girl set herself up against one so well-to-do and so fond of her.

In those days Judy clung to her grandmother for support, with an instinctive feeling that her father was if not exactly against her, still not wholly with her. She had a secret knowledge, which had grown with her growth, of her grandmother's great heart of love towards her. Now she flung herself upon it.

'Don't let father make me marry him!' she entreated. There are summary ways of marriage in those regions. 'For as sure as I stood up before the priest with him I'd drop down dead.'

'Tut-tut, child!' said the grandmother, secretly delighted; 'what nonsense have you about dropping down dead? Still, you needn't have him against your will. He'll grow tired in time.'

But although Judy felt her grandmother to be a tower of strength, her shuddering aversion for the unwelcome and ardent lover was none the less. When he came in to smoke a pipe of evenings with her father all her fluttering efforts to escape were balked. 'Sit where you are, Judy,' her father would say with a hand on her arm. She would feel hypnotized by Edmond Sheehan's eyes upon her, and the glitter of his large white teeth under his moustache.

It was a subject for intense amusement with her sisters, while for poor Judy their sport meant something deadly.

She took to being out of the way when he arrived; and when her father had insisted on routing her out of her little room in the roof, and she was no longer safe there, she kept out of doors as long as the light lasted.

It was midsummer now, and the light lasted a long time. She was always near the house—the grandmother made sure of that; and if she did come in draggled by the dews, Judy did not know what it was to take cold.

She would appear at the very last moment. The O'Sullivans kept early hours and were early astir. It fretted Rory O'Sullivan, this perversity of his girl; but he was under the thumb of his old mother, and she would not let him interfere.

'Judy's delicate stuff,' she said—'not like other girls, for whom the old ways are best. I'd take no nonsense from the others. I won't have Judy's match made. She takes him willingly or not at all.'

A short field away from the farmhouse was the old Abbey, in which so many chiefs and heroes and saints of the O'Sullivans were laid to rest. It was only a gable-end now, and a few tall stones; but the last baronet, Sir Tim, had fenced it about so that the cattle should not wander there.

Out of his pride and ancestral piety Rory O'Sullivan had gone a step further. He kept the place clean of the long, encumbering grass and in a decent kind of order.

Bride or Eily or Nora would never have dared go near the old Abbey in twilight unless they had had a stout swain with them; and then the visit would have been an opportunity for coquetries not to be missed.

With Judy, on the contrary, it was a favorite place. She was not at all afraid to sit there on a flat tombstone and think over the glories of the race to which she belonged.

There was a great thorn-tree in the middle of what had been the chancel. Its flowering had been late that year, and the place, that dewy evening of June, was full of its heavy perfume. The sky was green and lemon-yellow, with faint touches of rose. The evening star glittered in a wash of palest green.

Suddenly Judy came out of her dreams to find that she was not alone. She looked up and saw a young man gazing at her. He had a delicate profile, which was outlined against the west, and a closely cropped, dark head. When he spoke it was in a musical voice that made Judy's heart stop for a second and then go on in wild pulsations. So might Romeo, Mercutio, Orlando, Antonio, and all their gallant fellows have spoken. He had swept off his hat as he spoke to her, and stood bareheaded.

'Forgive me,' he said. 'I hope I did not startle you.'

'Oh, no,' she answered. 'I am often here. I am not at all afraid.'

Her large, lustrous eyes looked up at him. She was wearing a pink cotton frock, and her black head was bare.

'I might be like one of those old poets, he thought to himself, 'and have come upon Rosaleen Dhu, the "Little Black Rose," in the twilight.'

'Few young ladies,' he said aloud, would be as brave as you.'

'You are thinking of the ghosts,' she answered. 'But, sure, I'm not afraid of them. Aren't they my own people?'

'Then you must be an O'Sullivan,' he said. 'And they are my people, too.'

'I didn't know we had cousins in this part of the country,' said Judy.

'Neither had you till last night. I came home to the Castle last night, and nearly frightened Mrs. Mahon out of her wits. I ought to have announced my coming; but I came on impulse. I thought I was very well satisfied with my mother's country'—the late Lady O'Sullivan had been a Roman lady—'but the other part of me told, and I got homesick. And so you are my cousin?'

Judy stirred uneasily.

'My father is Rory O'Sullivan of the Clogher Farm. We come from Sir Florence, who was destroyed in the Desmond rebellion.'

'While my ancestor flattered the virgin queen and received his kinsman's estates. You have prouder memories than I, my cousin. Now, I am hungry for relatives. Will you not take me home and introduce me? I suppose I must be your father's landlord, by the way.'

'You are,' said Judy, having an uneasy thought that she ought to say 'sir;' only somehow her lips would not frame the word. However, after a little pause she added 'Sir Murty.'

'Will you not take me home?' he said again, smiling.

'To be sure, Sir Murty,' replied Judy; and she had a cold fear that Edmond Sheehan might be there, and might stare at her before this fine gentleman with his infatuation written in his face.

However, Edmond Sheehan was not there. He had come and gone, offended at last by Judy's repeated absences. When she came over the newly cut meadow, holding her pink skirt from the dew with one hand, carrying her small head like a queen, while the fine new cousin walked beside her and stared at her profile, the unlucky swain was already riding hard up to his farmhouse door with his horse in a lather of sweat from the hard riding.

Rory O'Sullivan was sitting by the kitchen fire smoking his pipe; opposite to him sat the old mother knitting. The walls were snow-white and the tiled floor newly ochred. The good old china and the pewter dishes stood on a dresser black with age and polished till it all shone. The girls sat about the table, their golden heads reflecting the lamplight, talking and making their pretty fal-lals. There was a great coke-fire in the big open grate, and a tangle of friendly dogs lay stretched before it. The half-door was open to the western sky, and the stackyard full of fragrant hay.

The picture pleased the new-comer, who had a fastidious taste of his own. Nothing could be more dignified than the way in which Rory O'Sullivan stood up and took Sir Murty's outstretched hand, and introduced him to his old mother and fluttered girls, and finally gave him a chair beside himself.

He stayed late. They found many things to talk of; and Judy listened like one in a dream, while the other girls were shy and silent, and the old grandmother looked on placidly, proud and pleased.

Sometimes Judy looked up half-expecting to see the face of the peasant lover, with its prominent blue eyes and white teeth, and saw instead the slender, elegant figure, the dark handsome head, bowed towards her father in a gracious deference. Once or twice she caught his eyes fixed on her, where she sat dreaming in the firelight, and thinking how sometimes realities were more beautiful than dreams.

He shared their supper with enjoyment.

'I may come again?' he said, as Rory O'Sullivan went with him to the gate. 'I have so many threads to pick up, so much to learn. I am going to stay at home now.'

'We shall be glad to see you, sir, said Rory; and then he added gravely, 'You'll be getting acquainted with the quality. Your father's son will be welcome to them. He was a great sportsman and a kind landlord, was Sir Tim.

'Oh, yes, I shall pick up the threads in time,' said Sir Murty lightly. 'I think it was a very happy omen to come upon people of my own blood the first day I have been at home.'

Rory coughed. 'Sir Tim, Lord rest him! didn't call us cousins, Sir Murty, although he respected us for the sake of our name. The old ways are good, Sir Murty.'

'The world has gone on since my father's time. I don't mind saying that I envy you, Mr. O'Sullivan. I'd rather have had Sir Florence for my ancestor than Sir Daniel.'

Rory O'Sullivan flushed with gratified pride.

'It's handsome of you to say so, sir, he said. 'And of course you're kindly welcome whenever you come.'

Sir Murty took the permission in its widest sense. He took to dropping in every evening and sitting on till it was time for the family to retire, and going away lingeringly after sharing their supper.

About this time the old grandmother gave up painting the delights of a conventional life to Judy's ears. Yet there were times again when she would suggest that they mustn't be getting too fond of Sir Murty, for of course he'd be marrying in time—there wasn't a lady in the country would say 'No' to him; and it wasn't likely Lady O'Sullivan would sit down in the farmhouse kitchen, although gentlemen could do such things. These remarks, although apparently humble, were uttered in the proudest manner.

A shadow seemed to fall upon Judy's world when they were made. Everything had been different since Sir Murty had come home and had claimed them as his kin. Even her sisters held their heads higher, as though the O'Sullivan blood stirred in them. The ready flirtatious ways with all manner of men which had always offended Judy gave way to something more dignified. Judy had seen her grandmother look at them in a startled way over her glasses, as though their characters were developing unexpectedly.

One late afternoon Judy had gone out to milk Shelia, her own black Kerry cow, who would give the milk to on one but her, and was a wicked little thing with any other milker. She found her in a grassy lane, and having brought the pail and the stool, sat down to the milking. While she milked she sang. Sheila was pleased at the singing, and turned her beautiful eyes gratefully to Judy as the song proceeded.

Presently Judy drew the last drops, set Sheila free, and stood up—to find Sir Murty standing by, watching her with a smile of pleasure on his face.

'Will you give me a drink of milk, Cousin Judy?' he asked. 'It smells so sweet. And your head against Sheila's side was black and sleek as her coat.

'I would give you the milk with pleasure, Sir Murty,' she answered; 'but how are you to drink it? You cannot drink it from the pail.'

'If you lift some in your hands, I will drink from them.'

She looked up and met his glance, then looked down again as though she were afraid. Without a word she just plunged her two hands in the milk, and lifted them while he drank. When he had done he caught the sweet-smelling fingers in his own and lifted them to his lips.

'You are very beautiful, Cousin Judy,' he said.

A wave of color flowed over her face and she raised hurt, indignant eyes to his.

'I never thought that you would make a mock of me, Sir Murty,' she said.

He stared at her in stupefaction. 'Make a mock of you, my b—' he cried. 'Why, good heavens! how should I do that?'

'I have always been the ugly one, said Judy steadily, although the color was ebbing and flowing from her face. 'That was why gran used to think I should be happiest at the convent, because God regards the soul and not the face. No one ever looked at me when my sisters were by; only one, and he was an "omadhaun," and I hated him. He called me beautiful, and I thought at first he mocked me. But it was only that he was an "omadhaun."'

'Poor devil!' said Sir Murty, with a tribute of humorous pity to his rejected rival. 'All the same, confound his cheek! Well then, Judy, I am an "omadhaun" too, or you are beautiful. Look in my eyes and you shall see how beautiful you are.'

'Oh, no, no!' said Judy. 'I know I am ugly; and that is why I never look in a glass or in a pool. I know I am ugly and—and—yellow.'

She brought out the word, that had been like a sore in her memory all these years, with pain and difficulty, almost as though she must make him, in face of his surprising folly, see her as other people did.

Well, then, we shall muffle all the looking-glasses at the Castle,' he said, 'and you shall see yourself only in my eyes and in my heart, where you will always be beautiful.'

And so the two branches of the O'Sullivans again became one; and everybody was pleased except poor Edmond Sheehan and perhaps some swains of Judy's sisters, for there was a sifting, and only the more worthy were left, and they married the worthiest.

But perhaps the happiest person the marriage made, beyond the contracting parties, was old Mrs. O'Sullivan.

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The Boys' Page.

NOW IS THE TIME.

The Jolliest Baby Picture You've Made.

Already the little baby and the big baby and the next oldest are coming smiling in and our only difficulty will be to persuade the judges not to give them all prizes, they are so charming.

Do not forget to send us your happiest child picture, it may win the prize, or, if not, will probably be reproduced in the Boys' Page. If, when you took it you were not twelve years old, mark it, 'Junior Competition.' If older than 12, mark it 'Senior,' and in every case mail it to the Competition Editor before Nov. 12.

Eagle's Long Jump.

Black Feather, a strange Indian, had been loitering about the trading post for several days. Tall and lithe, he seemed the typical Indian runner. He gave the men to understand that he was by far the greatest athlete of his tribe, and that he could outrun and outleap any man, be he red or white. He had waited patiently several days for the return of Eagle, an Indian, who trapped along the river, and who came down with furs, once a week.

'Ugh! You no run; no jump!' were his first words, upon Eagle's arrival.

Now, Eagle was an expert runner, and could leap three feet farther than any other man at the post. Naturally, he took more or less pride in the fact. He looked the stranger over, and his answer was a contemptuous grunt.

'You can outstrip that braggart, Eagle,' said one of the men.

'Ugh! Me no jump!' replied the trapper. 'Go back to-night.'

Black Feather, however, was not satisfied, and waited about the post another week.

Snow had threatened for two days, and the last of the week, finding that he had secured about as many skins as he could easily carry, Eagle started on his return trip to the post, his heavy load of skins strapped to his back. The ice was as smooth as glass, and save for a light snow, which had fallen that morning, and which, in some places, covered the ice to the depth of an inch, nothing marred the icy speedway as far as the eye could reach.

Ten miles down the river was a lumberman's cabin. There Eagle had frequently supped with a cheery woodsman, who lived alone with his boy. Early this afternoon Eagle reached the cabin, and, slipping off his skates, ran up to the door, thinking to stop just long enough for a passing word and a cup of coffee before resuming his journey.

No one responding to his heavy knock, the Indian opened the door and walked in.

Stretched upon the bed was the lifeless form of the woodsman, and resting beside him was the boy, asleep and half frozen.

'Pap said tree fall on him,' said the youngster, rubbing his eyes as Eagle shook him, rousing him from the stupor into which he had fallen.

There was but one thing for Eagle to do—leave his pack of furs behind, and carry the boy to the settlement; and this must be done immediately, for already was the afternoon far spent, and the storm threatened to break at any moment.

'Go long ride,' said Eagle, taking the boy in his arms and leaving the house with hurried steps. Down to the river's edge he passed, and in less time than it takes to tell it he was flying over the ice with long, swift strokes.

Occasionally that winter he had heard the howls of wolves far up in the mountains, and once had he seen one running swiftly along the bank of the river. Of late, however, probably because of the continued cold, their cries were much nearer, and the Indian knew that there was more or less danger of having an unpleasant encounter.

Eagle had covered less than a mile when prolonged howls, answered from the other side of the river, told him that wolves in numbers were nearer the river basin than he had dreamed.

Suddenly a gaunt wolf darted through the underbrush on the bank, and slid along on the ice several yards, sending up a dismal howl, which was answered farther up the river. Glancing behind, Eagle was troubled when he saw that instead of one, a half dozen wolves had joined the chase, and with swift leaps, their tongues hanging from their mouths and foam covering their breasts, they were closing in.

However, they were not gaining very rapidly, for the Indian was exerting himself, and fairly flying before the strong wind, the light snow rising in a cloud as he passed, at times completely hiding his pursuers.

'I's cold, Eag',' whimpered the child, hugging the Indian more tightly.

Eagle did not reply, but somehow the little one's complaint seemed to rouse him to greater effort; the keen skates fairly whistled as they cut the ice.

The foremost wolf was now less than twenty feet behind, snapping and snarling, almost ready to leap upon him. Like lightning the Indian whirled and shot over the smooth ice, facing his pursuers, discharging his revolver in the face of the menacing creature.

Bang! Bang!

There was one less wolf in the chase, and the others, tumbling over their comrade, stopped long enough to tear him to pieces, but came on at full cry a minute later, trying to recover the distance which Eagle had gained by the manœuvre.

It was now beginning to grow dark near the west bank of the river. If the snow would only hold off for half an hour, Eagle felt reasonably confident that he could keep the wolves at a distance, and that the settlement, now more than ten miles away, could be reached. The wolves were now close upon him again, their numbers increased by fresh arrivals, attracted by the loud cries.

Suddenly the Indian whirled again, discharging the contents of his revolver at the pack. This time he gained scarcely ten feet by the operation, only a part of the number stopping to devour those who had been shot, the remainder merely pausing for an instant.

Since Eagle had left the trading post, ice had been cut in the river, and a long stretch of black water marked the spot. This opening in the ice was some twenty rods long and thirty feet wide.

Straight toward this open water Eagle was speeding, covering a mile inside of two minutes. It was not until he was within two rods of this gulf that he noticed the dark waters. It was then too late to turn.

The men at the trading post had heard the rapid shots, and the cries of the wolves, and seizing their rifles, had hurried out to meet the imperilled man.

Out of the curtain of falling snow, which hid every object fifty feet distant, shot Eagle. High into the air he leaped, and carried forward, partly by his own momentum, partly by his powerful spring, he cleared the expanse; the ice broke under him, but springing again, he disappeared as quickly as he came, quite unable to check his tremendous speed at once.

A score of wolves, powerless to stop, slid into the icy waters of the river; some of them gained the ice on the other side, where they were quickly dispatched; others were carried beneath the ice by the powerful current.

Black Feather was among those who had run to the rescue. He saw Eagle come out of the cloud of snow, saw him leap fair across the cut and disappear.

'Ugh!' he exclaimed, his jaw dropping; 'big jump! Me no do that!'

A moment later, when Eagle had returned, and Black Feather saw the boy whom Eagle had carried on his back, his astonishment knew no bounds.

The following day, the storm having ceased, Black Feather returned to his wigwam. As he parted from Eagle he pointed to the river, gravely shaking his head.

'Ugh! Big jump!' he said.—'The Morning Star.'

Some Curious Weapons.

Upon my walls hang a quaint assortment of weapons, writes Reginald Wyon, in 'Chambers's Journal.' It is a hobby of mine, and one I am to a certain extent proud of, because each specimen—be it pistol, knife, or assegai—has been added to my collection on the spot where it was used. When I draw back my chair and contemplate them between the whiffs of my pipe, old, half forgotten scenes come back to my turgid memory, and a longing to exchange my present surroundings of prosaic bricks and mortar for waving palm trees, for blue, cloudless skies, for rugged mountains, steals over me.

There is a pistol, of which I am very fond—it is of wood mounted with quaint brass ornaments—that snaps fire still when I pull the trigger. It calls back memories of its athletic owner, a Montenegrin, who once formed one of my escort when I was travelling on the Albanian borders. The recollections of that day are very vivid, for we saved the life of a fugitive from the pitiless vendetta, and very nearly lost our own. It was touch and go when his pursuers came up, outnumbering us by ten to one, savage looking Albanians, and we refused to yield or give him up. The man, a handsome young fellow, hung panting at my stirrup, and never shall I forget his look of gratitude as the avenging band drew off, afraid of the consequences should they have shot us Europeans. Probably he is killed by now; but at any rate we saved him for a few more months of pleasant life. That night the owner of the pistol drew it from his belt, and gave it to me, telling me its history. It had, to his certain knowledge, slain twenty-eight men, and had been carried by him for years, and by his father before him. Probably the number is far greater, for border warfare is part of the daily life of these frontier men. Then we fired the charge with befitting solemnity—for was it not its own death charge? And now it hangs rusting on a wall, and a modern revolver graces its place in the gay-colored sash of its Montenegrin owner.

Beside it hangs a silver mounted pistol of equal antiquity. A gambling Montenegrin brought to one evening and sold it to me that he might continue playing. 'My father took it from a Turk whom he had slain,' he said, 'in the last war here, before the walls of the town.'

But he insisted on selling it, knowing that I loved such things, and went back hurriedly to his fellow gamblers. To this end had his father risked his life and won a trophy!

A Japanese knife close by was the present of a little Jap. coffee house keeper in sweltering Zanzibar. Why he gave it to me I never knew, yet there it is to remind me of his odd coffee house and his little staff of geishes, as much out of their element in those evil-smelling alleys and reeking heat as I, the Englishman, was. I close my eyes and conjure up that bare room, its bamboo furniture and deft attendant maidens. Half in the door stands a one-armed beggar moaning piteously for charity, and the tiny Jap. drives him away with much cursing. Then the tramp of bare feet and shouts of men take me to the open window, and a chair bearing a veiled woman swings by, borne by gigantic eunuchs, the curtains wave, and a roguish face peers out, veilless, and gives me a ravishing glance. A more sedate friend pulls me back, adjuring me to caution as I value my life, for the enchantress is one of the royal harem, whom to gaze upon is death. That worthy gentleman, the deceased Sultan of Zanzibar, rivalled even Solomon in all his glory in one respect. And then a stately old Arab comes in, with jewelled daggers and pistol butt in his gorgeous sash, and greets me in broken French, for many are the chats that we have had together. It is the famous Tippo Tib, the one time notorious slave merchant, of whom Stanley often wrote.

Above the knives hang an array of bows, poisoned arrows, and spears which a Dutchman gave me on his deathbed. Poor fellow, after a sojourn of many years in the fever-stricken swamps of Southeast Africa, saving money the while with which to return to his beloved Holland, he succumbed to malaria on the very ship that was bearing him homeward. We buried him in the glassy Indian Ocean, and to us, his friends, he distributed many of the gifts that he was taking to his loved ones at home, a few hours before he died.

Yes, some of my weapons have sad stories, too.

There is the solid looking English hunting knife that a merry young Scotchman gave me as he lay rapidly dying from a bite of the black mamba, which means death within the hour. He was fresh from bonny Scotland but a few weeks before.

That is the assegai which a Zulu threw at me, and which cut my finger to the bone as I hastily warded it off with a riding cane. He was stabbed to the heart by our 'friendlies' a moment later. These were lively times in the mounted police, and many were the unofficial brushes that we had, and which we never reported to headquarters.

Another scar on my hand causes me to take down an ugly knife cased in a rude Arabian sheath. Its blade is four inches broad, of thin flexible steel—a nasty width between one's ribs.

That was in Dar-es-Salaam. Three of us (an Englishman, the Dutchman, who died two or three weeks afterward, and myself) had dined not wisely but enthusiastically with the German officers of the garrison. On our way back to the ship an Arab jostled the Dutchman, and he knocked him down. He was a hot-headed man even in his sober moments. In a twinkling a dozen Arabs were round us with such knives as this, and a scuffle ensued. One rascal stabbed at me, and I caught him an undercut and sent him sprawling, but not before he had gashed my hand. A revolver shot scattered them as quickly as they had come; but the knife had been dropped, and I bore it off in triumph.

The knobkerrie I saw thrown by a Kaffir policeman after a fugitive. With beautiful precision it caught the runaway in the bend of the knee and a second later his pursuer was neatly handcuffing him. The policeman was so elated with his capture that he forgot the brass-studded 'kerrie.'

For a modern 'six-shooter' I became the possessor of that pair of Turkish matchlocks. That was in Scutari, and the Albanian who exchanged them plainly intimated that he thought I was a fool—after concluding the bargain, with the revolver safe in his belt.

'What canst thou do with those guns that have not fired a bullet this last generation? With this I can slay six men with careful shooting.' And he shook his head as he proudly walked away, a hand on the butt of his new revolved.

Near them hangs my Mannlicher carbine and trusty companion on my tours in Montenegro and Albania. How it excited the envy of the clansmen armed with old Martinis, and how they shouted when I shot against them in improvised matches, defeating them all with my lighter weapon, but that carried further and straighter. I remember a young chieftain who rode three days to overtake me, on a splendid horse, literally frantic to exchange his steed for the carbine. Broken-hearted he left, not believing my promise to secure him another similar. 'Such rifles are not to be had every day,' he said sorrowfully. 'I, who have lived my life among armed men, have never seen the like.'

Beside it hangs my revolver that custom ordains shall be carried everywhere in the Black Mountains of Montenegro by the sons of that brave race.

'A man without weapons is a man without honor,' they say.

Yet among them it was never drawn in anger or defence, but often have its shots rang out, echoing in their mountain fastnesses, when I have bade farewell to my generous hosts. It is the 'good-by' of the Montenegrin as he turns in his saddle or pauses in his lithe stride to empty his revolver into the air.

Ah! they are pleasant and sad companions, my weapons; but chiefly, I think, the former. They are links with my past life more eloquent than anything I possess, for have they not, many of them, been the keys of the mystery of life and death?

If they could speak, how poor this description would be! But perhaps it is better so. It is not good to know too much, and so I am well content to have them there, silent but so full of eloquence.

READY FOR THE DAY.

When de rain is fallin'
Upon us here below
I hois' my ol' umbralla
An' I's glad it isn' snow.

An' when de snow is fallin'
It's mighty far f'um 'nice,
But I goes along a-singin'
'Cause I'se glad it isn' ice.

An' when de ice is freezin'
I is still a-standin' pat;
I knows I won' git sunstruck,
An' I's mighty glad o' dat.

So come along, Thanksgivin',
You's welcome as kin be;
You'll fin' de cabin ready,
'Cause de weather can't fool me.
—Washington 'Star.'

FORBIDDEN CITY POSTAL SERVICE.

If further evidence were needed to convince the world that the 'Forbidden City' of Thibet has yielded to the aggressiveness of the British, the arrival in London of a letter marked 'Lhasa' would be conclusive. No sooner had the treaty between Thibet and Great Britain been concluded than the British post-office officials instituted a postal system in and out of Lhasa. Some haste in the preparation of the stamp cancelling device is shown by the fact that the officials in Lhasa were not precisely correct in the spelling of the name. A letter mailed in Chicago to-day, addressed to the grand lama of Thibet, would find its way promptly to the 'Forbidden City,' and would be delivered at the palace. However, the grand lama is not yet in quite the proper frame of mind to send his autograph to strangers.—Chicago 'Journal.'

ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.

According to the 'Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage-stamps of the World' (Whitfield, King & Co.), the total number of all known varieties of postage-stamps issued by all the governments of the world up to the present time is 19,242. Of this number 205 have been issued in Great Britain, and 5,711 in the various British colonies and protectorates, leaving 13,326 for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals amongst the continents, Europe issued 4,089, Asia 3,628, Africa 4,005, America, including the West Indies, 6,095, and Oceania 1,425. Salvador has issued more varieties of postage-stamps than any other country, the number being 450. Poland and Wadhwan have each found a solitary specimen suffice for their postal needs.—'Westminster Gazette.'

[For the Boys' Page.

AUTUMN.

The trees are stripped of their summer dress,
The grass is turning brown,
And the rabbit has changed its summer coat
And has donned its snow-white gown.

The squirrels are storing up their nuts,
That fall down off the trees;
The swallows have flown to their winter homes,
And gone are the flowers and bees.

The children come running home from school,
Their cheeks with the cold all aglow,
And rustle the leaves as they run along
That about the pathways blow.

The turtles have gone to their winter homes,
And in waves the sea is tossed,
What causes this change in nature's affairs?
'Tis the winter and little Jack Frost.

CONSTANCE E. R. PINKEY.

Puzzles.

ENDLESS CHAIN.

A mineral. Upon. To sound. Pure. A bit. To neglect. A small particle. A titled Arabian.

BEHEADING.

Behead a large beetle and get something useful in canals.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 12 letters, and spell the names of a very useful book.
My 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 is a wheel.
My 8, 10, 12 is to stuff.
My 10, 11, 2, 1 is to eat.
My 7, 2 is upon.

4. A LADDER.

Left side—The process of development. Right—A pleasant odor. First rung, a fruit; second rung, an ornamental wearing appendage; third rung, a gang; fourth rung, above.

THE BEST CONUNDRUMS.

Why is the letter A the best remedy for a deaf woman? Because it makes her hear.

Why is bread like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

Which was the largest island before Australia was discovered? Australia.

What trade should be recommended to a short person? Grocer (grow, sir).

When is money wet? When it is due (dew) in the morning and missed (mist) in the evening.

What reptile is always welcome in a schoolroom? A good adder.

When does a man belong to the vegetable kingdom? When long experience has made him sage.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

H
HEN
GRAND
HEATHER
ASHES
RED
R

C
THE
SERVE
STRIPES
CHRISTMAS
KITTENS
COMBS
PAT
S

'Nos Nevettes' sent in the correct answer to Buried Poets, but it was received too late to be noticed in Saturday's issue.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

About Snakes.

(By Charles McIlvaine, in the 'Sunday School Times.')

One of the oldest stories, many thousands of years older that the first Christian year, is that of a serpent which tempted Eve and thus brought trouble into the world. It is not strange that wherever this story was told a hearty dislike for snakes was bred. Neither is it strange that this dislike which had been cultivated for so long a time should become a part of our nature. Dislike often keeps people ignorant; it prevents them from learning the good in a person or thing they think is entirely bad. Prejudice is the name for this sore of dislike. And prejudice does more harm than snakes.

There are a few bad snakes and many good ones. Even the bad snakes do much good. The farmer has no better friend than the black snake and many other harmless snakes, which, at sight, he flies at with pitchfork, club, hoe, stone and kills without mercy or discretion.

Snakes live on the field mice, insects, worms, which do so much injury to the farmers' crops. Now and then, as choice morsels, snakes eat young birds, and swallow frogs and toads. Frogs and toads are the farmers' friends; they, too, eat destroying insects, but they do not eat mice. The snake is ahead in usefulness. Besides, frogs are fond of small snakes. The snakes try to get even. By far the greater number of things snakes eat, the farmer and housekeeper are well rid of. The little house snake keeps the cellar clear of roaches, wood-lice, centipedes, bugs, and catches mice when it can. They can harm no one. The garter and pasture snakes are good friends.

There are about one hundred and twenty-five species of snakes in the United States. Of these not over a dozen species are harmful. Not one will willingly attack a human being. If snakes are trodden on or cornered, such as can will protect themselves. Those which have poison fangs use them for this purpose. If our snakes have a chance they will always glide quietly away.

There is no possible harm in a snake's tongue. It is soft, limber, unable to make a wound. No snake stings. No North American snake will chase a man. I had an uncle who was chased a quarter of a mile and scared out of his wits by what he supposed was a black snake. But it was nothing but a leather halter strap dragging from a halter he had in his coat pocket. Of course, it followed him and moved as fast as he did—which was fast. He first saw it when he was getting over a fence.

No snake gnaws. There is an often told story about a snake gnawing into the vitals of an eagle which had caught it; and Aesop, who wrote so many wonderful fables, tells of a viper which gnawed at a file and spoiled its teeth. Maybe it is a pity to spoil such good stories, but the truth must be told—snakes never gnaw; they have no teeth for gnawing. They swallow their food whole. They do not, cannot, chew it. Excepting the fangs of the poisonous snakes, all the teeth are short, hard, and very sharp-pointed. They all point backward—toward the throat—and are used only to hold the food fast while the snake is swallowing it. Even the fangs of poisonous snakes, when not in use, are laid backward in a groove in their jaws. They kill their prey by a blow. They open their mouths, throw forward the fangs, strike. While the fangs are in the wound, a poison is thrown down a furrow in each of them from sacs at the roots. This enters the blood and kills. Harmless snakes catch their prey with their mouths, and hold on to it with their hooked teeth.

Snakes take but one mouthful. They can swallow objects several times the seeming size of their jaws and throats. They have the power of unlocking their lower jaws from their sockets. The jaws spread both back and front, the skin of the throat stretches, and by a series of motions they push their throats over the mouthful. They do not really swallow. Usually, they take their food in head first, because it goes down easier. But I have seen a snake with one leg of a live frog swallowed and partly digested. It began wrong.

Some snakes, called constrictors, because they constrict or squeeze, coil themselves around their prey and crush it. This makes it easier to swallow. The great boas of hot regions do this. If you will—I am not afraid you will not—grasp any snake behind the head, it will coil around your arm. You will be astonished when you feel how strong it is.

Snakes' bodies are covered with a scaly skin. The under scales are large, and extend across from side to side. The snake raises and lowers them from the head backward, and thus has a hold on the ground which pushes it along at a regular pace. It cannot travel on glass. The wavy side motion, also, helps it along. If you will let a snake crawl over your bare hand you wil feel the motion of its scales. There are from two to four hundred joints in the backbone. All but about one-seventh of their joints have pairs of movable ribs attached to them. This accounts for snakes being so limber, and their power to twist themselves. They shed their skins, usually once a year, by beginning at the head and turning them inside out.

They all lay eggs without hard shells. Some bring forth their young alive—the egg hatch in the mother. Some mother snakes swallow their young in times of danger to them. I have seen the young of the common water snake dart down their mother's throat—a convenient way of hiding!

In cold weather snakes become sluggish, and pass gradually into a deep sleep. This lasts all winter. They frequently collect in great numbers in chosen lodging-places. Poisonous and harmless are often found together. They are not particular as to bed-fellows.

Become acquainted with snakes. They are beautiful, useful creatures. You will soon take pleasure in denying nearly all the stories about them. Never kill a house, garter, or black snake.

A CLEVER TRAP DOOR SPIDER.

There is an entertaining bit of natural history in the October Longman's called 'Adaptation of Means to Ends,' by James Buckland. This is an account of the curious contrivances employed by the trapdoor spiders of New Zealand in protecting their slender homes. Some of these webs are placed where the sea washes them at high tide, others are built under the surface of the ground, with the swinging door set, as it were, on a spring. Another species, the Migas sandageri, shows even more ingenuity:

This spider, while constructing a tube with a trap-door in every respect resembling that of species which burrow in the ground, places her domicile on the trunk of a tree. The nest, which consists of a short tube lined thickly throughout with web, is first spun in a hollow or furrow of the bark, and then covered on its exterior side in exact imitation of its surroundings. So faithfully is the faintest variation in color and the minutest wrinkle copied, that though the bark be held in one's hand it is impossible to detect the position of the nest. Moreover, that there may not be the slightest convexity apparent, and suspicion thereby aroused, the door is so hung that when closed it lies in the same plane with the bark. Even when the tube is spun on an even surface, as it occasionally is, there is no suggestion of an abnormal prominence, for the exterior is then made to resemble it in every part and detail, a knot of the tree. It is not difficult to understand how fatally deceptive such examples of mimicry of environment must prove to insects which alight and walk on trees.

FIRST SWIMMING LESSON OF WATER OUSELS.

Just behind our tent was a beautiful little waterfall where the water came down in shining spray, collecting at the bottom and running over a rocky bed. The first morning in camp I heard the bell-like notes of the water ousel blending with the noise of the water. It was a strange, beautiful harmony, and one that lovers of bird music have crossed the continent to hear; for the water ousel, or dipper as it is sometimes called, is found only in the western mountain areas of our country. Soon after I discovered the singer and his mate and found that they had a nest just behind the spray of the fall, and I saw them flying through the water with the greatest unconcern.

The three young ousels had been hopping about behind their water curtain for several days, when one morning I found them teetering up and down on the banks of the stream, just below the fall. They were curiously like their parents, but smaller and a bit lighter on the breasts and with yellow instead of black bills, and with the somewhat fluffy look which is peculiar to young birds. The parents were encouraging them to begin the noble work of self support, but to their inexperienced eyes, I have no doubt, the water looked alarmingly swift and deep.

Father ousel swam about, using his tail and wings to give him just the right direction, and then down he went, coming up with a fine morsel of food from the bottom. The three young ones made a great outcry, begging for the food, but the father ate it himself, very slowly and deliberately it seemed to me, as if he would say to his young family: 'You see how it is done, if you want food, go after it!'

One wee bird, bolder than the rest, jumped into the water, but though he kicked his feet valiantly the current washed him ashore, where he crept to a rock, a very forlorn and rumpled little bird. The mother then went into the stream, and I thought it was surely the part of justice that she should give her catch to the young dipper that had made such a brave attempt to feed himself. She thought differently, for she fed the one that had kept farthest from the water, but the one that undoubtedly made the loudest outcry.

It was a funny sight to see the whole family teetering up and down, the older birds calling to each other in the most anxious notes. They chattered and teetered and the old birds brought food from the bottom of the stream, and I had almost given up seeing anything else, when the smallest of the three suddenly took to the water. The current was swift and the little bird was washed about as though it were a ball and at last sent ashore on a little island in midstream. Then there was great excitement in the family, the father and mother both visiting the island, and the mother actually trying to push the little young one into the water. The father offered it a water beetle that he had taken at the bottom of the stream, and the two deserted young ones on the bank called out their displeasure in no uncertain tones.

After a time the parents returned to them, and they all disappeared among the rocks. The little prisoner on the island hopped about, going to the water's edge, but apparently afraid to venture in. But all at once, it seemed, he made a mighty effort, dived to the bottom, and when the current sent him ashore I saw that he had secured some small creature. He gave his small bobby tail a flirt or two, dipped his body a few times to rid himself of water drops and then went after his family, doubtless to tell the story of his own bravery. —'The Homestead.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW WORLD FAIRY BOOK.

The fairy-tales of the old world as several generations of English children have learned them, are not exactly crude folk-lore. Jack the Giant Killer was, no doubt, 'a gallant Cornishman,' whose deeds, first stretched and then polished by repetition, make an almost perfect folk-tale in their present form. others we plainly see the hand of Madame D'Aulnoy, a lady of the court of Louis Fourteenth, who first put the capable French lady who first put the stories of the people into literary form to amuse and instruct the young. They are strongly tinged with the sentiment of her environment. The height of pleasure is to attend a court ball, and the reward of virtue is to marry a prince. The brutal or irrelevant details that are apt to puzzle the reader of real folk-lore are refined away, and an atmosphere of delicate delight is substituted for the superstitious feelings with which elves are generally regarded by those who think they steal the cream.

Something similar has been done for the traditions of the North American Indian in 'The New World Fairy Book,' by Howard Angus Kennedy, (J. M. Dent & Co., London). The material of the stories is partly that of Indian ideas, but it is worked into forms in which a child can enjoy it. The aim has not been to present true specimens of Indian legend, but to use its picturesque elements for the making of good stories. Canadian local color of other kinds is introduced in a few stories. The pathetic tale of 'Tintelle's mother' stands alone, representing the tender and pious side of the 'habitant's' imagination. A settler's story tells 'how a small Scotch boy went to the great Mac Rabbit's castle,' and learned that each clan of animals has its fairy chief.

'My cousin, the Beaver,' the Rabbit went on, 'has brought us a distinguished visitor, and ——'

'And what we'd like to know,' said the Wolf, 'is — what is it?'

'It is called a Johnnie MacNab,' said the eldest of the beavers.

A fish story from the Maritime Provinces adds a different type to the collection, and will be doubtless one of the chapters most often re-read. In this a little girl, going for a long swim, comes to a hospital under the sea where the doctor fish, attended by electric eels is mending the other fishes. One fish arrived with only a head, asking for a new body. He had mistaken a torpedo for something else, quite as an admiral might.

'I was running up the mouth of a river in China,' the face replied, 'because the big floating-irons were banging away so loud that the mermaids couldn't hear each other gossip; and I met a stiff proud fellow something like one of your worship's body guard, and as soon as I rubbed noses with him a sea-quake happened and he burst in pieces and so did I, but I didn't make anything like so much noise about it.'

The stories are all supposed to be told to a little white boy, some by his father, who taught school in an Indian village, some by his mother, some by casual visitors, white and brown, but most of them by Ossawippi, the chief of the village. Ossawippi knew about the water-wolves and the luck-mouse, and the Thunderers, and the Puck-puck, who is called the Stormy-fool. He had also a legend of the Stonish giants that he heard from a Cree chief, when he went to help a rich white man to hunt in the mountains. They camped one night beside a small lake, 'where the Queen's country ended and the President's country began,' and when Ossawippi had told one of his stories, the white man asked the Cree chief to tell one.

The chief sat still for a minute smoking quietly beside the fire, as if he hadn't heard. That was his way; and we waited, sitting on the other side of the fire and smoking quietly too. Presently he got up and said: 'Let us change places.' So we got up and went and sat on his side of the fire, and he came and sat on ours. After a few minutes he began, 'I will tell you of the lake and of the rock.'

'But why did you ask us to change places?' said the white man.

'It is a story that my grandfather heard from his grandfather, and my grandfather's grandfather heard it from his grandfather; and he who told it first, and each who told it afterwards, said, "No one in all the country must know this, except only your grandson." You are not my grandson, but neither are you in this country.'

'What do you mean?' said the white man.

'Of us three,' he went on, 'I only am in the country of the Queen. All round the lake the woods come down to the water except here where we sit. This clearing was made by the white men who drew the line between the Queen's people and the others. You can see their axe-marks on the edge of the wood. I was with them when they did it. The line runs straight from that big fir, through this fire, and right over the lake, crossing the tall rock in the middle.'

The mountains, it appears, were formerly infested by giants who turned into rocks when they were looked at, but behind one's back would rise great and terrible and cast stones down to kill people. A chief, however, received from the stars an iron arrow to kill the giants. But as he was to die himself after killing them all, he let the last of the giants live a good while, till, when the giant had done much damage, the tribe threatened to kill the chief who would not use his magic arrow. The chief then set out on a long pursuit of the giant who threw stones.

'Ten times he shot, and ten times again, and ten times after that; and the father of my fathers tightened his belt to the last hole, and his strength was almost gone.'

'Hadn't he brought any provisions with him?' asked the white man.

'If he eat he could not kill the giant. Then he shot again but he did not kill: and he shot again but he did not kill.'

'That makes thirty-two,' said the white man. 'I suppose he had to miss once for each of the people the giant had killed.'

The chief did not say anything about that; but he went on with the story: 'The father of my fathers travelled on all night till he came to this place where we are, and then he saw with the side of his eye the giant almost behind him. So he shot over his shoulder, and the arrow struck the giant and came back to the bow, and the giant became a rock. Then the father of my fathers sat with his back against the rock, for he could not stand any more; and he sang the death song and shot the arrow up to the north star, and asked the north star to take it to his daughter's son. . . . The morning star and the north star fought for the arrow, and the north star struck the morning star so hard that she wept, and her tears fell like rain till they made a lake all round the rock.'

Mr. Kennedy, a former Montrealer, is an adept in amusing little folks, and these tales, which have mostly seen service as oral narrative, are thoroughly adapted to the child mind. Some of them have appeared in English periodicals, and they ought to be popular on both sides of the sea. The illustrations by H. R. Millar, are numerous and good.

LITERARY NOTES.

The current 'American Historical Review' is embellished by a delightful 'aside' from Mr. Goldwin Smith, on 'English Poetry and English History.' He rapidly runs his finger down the annals of his country from Chaucer to the present hour, characterizing the poetic output of the several periods, and passing summary judgment here and there on individual writers. Shakespeare's political opinions come in for notice, and his views of 'the mystery of existence and the other world.' And when Giordano Bruno visited England and became 'the centre of an intellectual circle which sat with closed doors, was Shakespeare perchance one of that circle? The Baconians are dismissed in the sentence, 'No person of sense, it may be presumed, doubts that Shakespeare wrote his own plays'; and one strong point in their case being the miracle of the product from such an humble origin and education. Of Pope, Mr. Smith says:—'Nothing in its way excells "The Rape of the Lock," or, indeed, in its way the translation of the "Iliad," little Homeric as the translation is.' 'Unsurpassed in his own line,' too, is Burns, 'one of the foremost in the second class of poetry,' whose character is to much thrust upon our sympathy. Coleridge, 'in his pecuher way, may be said to be about the greatest of Anglican divines. Shelley 'is not the first of poets in mental power, but he is, it seems to me, the most purely and intensely poetic.' Scott's 'Marmion' is 'the most truly epic thing in our language.' Tennyson 'was one of the greatest poets,' and 'has been called a great teacher. But he has nothing definite to teach. Matthew Arnold's poetry is 'simply high art.' Browning's 'characteristic poems do not give me pleasure of that sort which it is supposed to be the special function of poetry to give.' Finally: 'We seem now to have come to a break in the life of poetry in England,' and 'the phenomenon appears to be common to Europe in general. Is science killing poetic feeling?'

Apropos of a discussion in regard to the source of Tennyson's 'Dora,' a correspondent sends this information to the London 'Daily News.' The time goes back to the forties of last century, when the success of 'Chambers's Journal' brought into being a number of cheap wecklies. One of these was edited by Pierce Egan, the younger, and on its staff was the writer of the following letter:—

'At that time there existed—perhaps he still exists—an individual who arrogated to himself a genius for general criticism. He had essayed to correct Landseer as to the proper drawing of his horses' legs. He wrote down Darwin (not to quote Shakespeare) an ape, and published a work to prove that Newton's Principia is all wrong. Therefore, when the publisher and editor of the 'Home Circle' took counsel together, as other editors and publishers have sometimes done, 'how to get copy for nothing,' Miss Mitford's 'Village' presented itself, and the charming story of the 'Rustic Wreath' nicely filled several pages.

Mr. Pierce Egan had reckoned without his host. The opportunity was too good to be lost by the watchful censor alluded to, who immediately wrote to the poet laureate to inform him that some unprincipled person had had the temerity to transpose his charming poem, 'Dora,' into a prose story. Upon which he received a reply from Tennyson to say that he himself was wholly indebted to Miss Mitford's delightful story for the material of 'Dora.'

The 'Geographical Journal' for August contains an account of western Uganda, by the Rev. A. B. Fisher, which throws some light on the origin of the natives of that region and their probable contact with ancient civilization. The war-horns, for instance, of the Bahuku, a forest tribe, are minute ivory tusks shaved down and scooped, family heirlooms, and handed down from ancient times. 'Each had its own peculiar mark: one resembled most clearly the planet Saturn, another the Pleiades, others various hieroglyphic signs. Questioning the folk as to the significant meaning of each, they expressed total ignorance beyond that they were intended for ornamentation by their early fathers.'

The actors, who show little respect to the text of Shakespeare, are determined, says 'Blackwood's Magazine,' to set up a monument to the poet's memory. Shillings are demanded in the public prints, and the warnings of the past are unregarded. No man that ever lived needs the poor honor that a statue can afford so little as Shakespeare. If you would seek his monument, open his book. Moreover, every attempt to celebrate his genius has ignominiously failed. Who thinks of the sad monument in Leicester Square without disgrace? Can any one feel a pride in the vast tea garden which has been arranged, under the very best auspices, at Stratford-on-Avon? There is but one tribute which the actors of England need pay to England's dramatist. Let them recite his works with the same restraint of gesture, intonation and adornment which interpreted his works in his own day. And if this method be not acceptable to them, let them be sincere in their admiration, and set up all the statues they can afford to the carpenters and scene painters, who are the real masters of the modern drama.

'Chambers's Journal' explains the somewhat unenviable duties of an 'equerry-in-waiting' as follows:— To make his royal master's life as smooth and easy as possible; to be discreetly sympathetic with him in sorrow and in joy; to save him, so far as it is humanly possible, from the trouble of thinking for himself; to know and have committed to memory the characteristics and family history of all persons who are worth the notice or friendship of the royal patron; to have ready at finger tips the truth of all scandals and gossip in the elect circle in which he moves; and to be, in a quiet and gentlemanly manner, surprised at nothing. It has been said that an equerry must not look bored, yet a casual scrutiny of the faces of those who have been long in office betrays the fact that nature, after all, asserts her power over artificiality, however hard the striving may be to circumvent her. One of the most surprising facts regarding royal persons is that apparently they never tire of the one particular set who surround them at home, and whom they ask to meet them abroad. Royalties choose whom they will receive, and whom they will meet. Possibly their attendants are of a more unstable mind, and weary of the same old faces which they once knew young. Hence the jaded, weary look so often observable as a settled mask on the countenance of the courtier.

'Old clocks and watches, and their makers,' is a second and enlarged edition of a former volume by F. J. Britten, author of 'The watch and clock makers' handbook.' Many new illustrations and the names of two thousand makers have been added to the present issue. In the text, early time recorders such as sundials, clepsydrae or water-clocks, wick and lamp timekeepers, and sand-glasses, are followed by weight-clocks. 'So many vague and contradictory records exist as to the invention of clocks composed of an assemblage of wheels actuated by a weight, that any attempt to fix the exact date of their introduction would be mere guess-work.' The invention of a portable timekeeper was accomplished by Peter Hanlein or Hele, a clockmaker of Nuremberg, shortly after 1500, although the article was not in general use for a long time afterwards. Specimens of all periods, from the earliest down to the more recent, are described and illustrated, and it is possible to trace the gradual development of the timepiece as we know it, from the crude and cumbersome, though often beautifully wrought and decorated, watches used by our forefathers. 'The grotesque and uneven cases applied to most of the early watches clearly rendered them unsuitable for the pocket.' This caused the introduction, possibly by the Puritans, of the fob, from the German 'Fuppe,' 'a small pocket.' A short 'fob' chain, with a watch of Oliver Cromwell's, is in the British Museum—the first of the kind known.

Among the records of early makers, who were with few exceptions members of the Fellowship of the Arts or Mystery of Clock-making of the City of London,' it is amusing to see that a charter was granted by Charles I. to those of the craft who were dissatisfied with their connection with the ancient guild of Blacksmiths. An account of the Paris guild, and descriptions of 'French clocks and Cases in the French Style, and other Curious Timekeepers,' is followed by a chapter, with numerous illustrations, on 'The Progression of English Domestic Clocks.' At first they were all made with only one hand, and with thirty-hour movements. About 1658 the pendulum was introduced, quickly superseding the balance and leading to the construction of the long-case variety now familiarly termed 'grandfather.' The introduction into England of cheap American clocks was disastrous to the old ones, 'and between 1850 and 1860 thousands of good serviceable long-case timekeepers were sacrificed, the cases being chopped up for firewood and the substantial brass movements consigned to the melting-pot.' A chapter is devoted to the mechanism of clocks and watches, and the remainder of the work is taken up with a list of 'Former Clock and Watchmakers,' most important to those who collect old clocks and watches, or who may be the fortunate possessors of them. Among the early American makers noted are James Harrison, of Waterbury, Conn., 'founder of the wooden-clock industry, 1790-1830.'; Thomas Perry, 1750, and Isaac Heron, 1770 (both freemen of the city of New York, the only ones mentioned); Hiram Hunt, Robinston, Me., 'said to have been the original "Sam Slick" of Haliburton,' and so on. Mr. Britten's work is a perfect mine of information; it is fully illustrated, well printed, and has a fair index.

Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn.
—William Shenstone.

In 'Blackwood's Magazine' Mr. Perceval Gibbon continues his series of 'Vrouw Grobelaar's Leading Cases,' and in the present instalment the old lady tells a weird story of what happened to her step-sister's first husband, and how his farm was devastated by baboons, the attacks of these fearful enemies being led by a monstrous creature who was sometimes a Bushman and sometimes a baboon. (Is this the Africander version of the 'loup garou,' about which uncanny creature French-Canadian folk-lore might be so successfully exploited?) The story of the battle in the cornfields at night, when the hairy warriors descend from the rocks, is very well told, and the superstitious bias in the Vrouw's mind adds weirdness to the tale. The writer has succeeded in creating a living character in this shrewd Boer woman, with her strange mixture of wisdom, cunning, commonsense, and superstition.

Those who enjoyed 'Susan Clegg and Her Friend Mrs. Lathrop,' in the 'Century,' and a great many others who did not meet her there, will be glad to find the four published chapters and a new one in this volume. Susan Clegg is a living creature, quite as amusing and even more plausible than Mrs. Wiggs. Susan's human weaknesses are endearing, and we find ourselves in sympathy with her when, after taking care of a paralytic father for twenty years, she is ready to try the experiment of changing him from a feather bed to a couch in accordance with her friend's suggestion: 'Susan, I ain't sayin' as it's noways true, but I have heard as there's them's can't die on——' Mrs. Lathrop was never allowed to finish the sentence, but Susan finished it for her, and followed the advice. The result was all that she could have wished and more, for when the estate was settled Miss Clegg was the richest woman in the community. Previous to this she had cherished vain matrimonial aspirations, but wealth put a different aspect on the matter. 'After all, the Lord said, "It is not good for man to be alone," but he left a woman free to use her common sense 'n' I sh'll use mine right now,' she concluded. The author is careful to state in a forenote that 'Miss Clegg and her friend Mrs. Lathrop, as well as the other characters in the book, and the scenes in which they figure, are wholly imaginary,' but every one who has lived in a rural community will recognize the minister, the lawyer, the rival storekeepers, and the members of the sewing society as familiar composite types. As for the 'The Minister's Vacation' they are enevents described in the chapter entitlen tirely too good not to be true.

[For the 'Witness.

IN CHILDHOOD'S CLIME.

Thronged are the fields of joy
And hills of hope sublime;
And fair the smiling sky,
In childhood's blissful clime.

Oh, dreamland left behind,
For which our fond hearts sigh;
No backward path we find
To where those joy-fields lie.

But o'er yon barrier sea
Forward a haven beams
For thee, dear friend, and me
More sweet than childhood's dreams.

J. MORTIMER.

Elora, Ont.

ALEXANDERS PALACE.

A PART OF IT STILL STANDS IN MACEDONIA.

The massive fragments of an ancient gateway, known to the natives as the Palace of Alexander the Great, are still to be seen in Macedonia. G. F. Abbott, the traveller, says:—'We alighted at a miserable "khan" kept by a swarthy and lanky individual, whom his shrewd face and flattened skull proclaimed a son of South Albania. The peculiar formation of the skull is not due to nature as a hasty cranologist might surmise, but to the midwife. It is said that when a South Albanian is born into the world the mid-wife slaps him on the back of the head, giving at the same time utterance to the wish that he may live to be "a baker or a brigand," the sale of bread and the spilling of blood being the two most lucrative and honorable professions in that country.

'Within the precincts of this inn stands the begrimed monument of the Roman, C. Vibius, whose titles of achievements can still be deciphered upon the sides of the block—poor memorials of past greatness. A marble slab with a half-effaced inscription serves as a doorstep, and some fragments of columns are built into the inclosure of the "khan." Facing this establishment and a little further down on the plain are the massive remnants of an ancient gateway fringed with weeds, and known to the natives of the district as the palace of Alexander the Great.'

THE DREAD BAMBOO BLOOM.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

In some parts of China the natives are in dread of the bloom of the bamboo, at which season all kinds of dreadful disasters are predicted and confidently looked for. Like some other superstitions, this one has a slight foundation. The fact is that the bamboo only flowers once and then dies, and, as a rule, the whole lot of plants, often covering large areas, bloom together. The reason of this is that the individuals of a species are commonly gregarious, and all are of the same age, having taken simultaneous possession of ground rendered vacant, perhaps, by depopulation. A somewhat analogous case is presented by some of the Strobilanths of tropical Asia. These plants live about seven years, then all burst out into a glorious mass of blue flowers and then die away, leaving, it may be, hundreds of acres of ground destitute of the luxuriant vegetation it previously supported.

Boys Set up in Business,

Johnny had a lot of marbles in his pocket and Frankie had none. So Frankie asked Johnny to give him a 'set up,' which Johnny goodnaturedly did. In just the same way the firm of John Dougall & Son will give to any school boy or girl who asks at once a 'set up' of two dollars and forty cents' worth of 'World Wide's,' which sell at three cents a copy in Montreal, and usually five cents a copy elsewhere. But in this case, whether our young merchants get three cents or five cents, they keep the entire proceeds for themselves, thus getting two dollars and forty cents in perhaps two hours.

The newsboys in Montreal buy copies of 'World Wide' and sell them at three cents a copy, and make a good deal of money in a short time every Saturday.

School boys and girls all over Canada and the United States could do the same thing. But to them we will GIVE TWO DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS' worth of our publications free of charge. They need only fill out the following blank and send it to us. We will immediately send them the latest issue.

It is our hope that we will in this way discover boys and girls all over the country who will act as our permanent agents, and to such we will send free of charge a rubber stamp with their name and address, also a bag and other agents' accessories.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son,
Publishers, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me a 'set up' of 'World Wide' copies, which I will sell at the rate of three cents a copy, on conditon that all I make I keep for my own.

Name_____

Address_____

MONEY FOR THE ASKING.

There are many who for one reason or another wish to add to their income—and if you are not one of these perhaps you know of such an one. If so, it would be a kindness all round to draw his or her attention to our prize and percentage offers in this issue. Money can be had for the asking—the asking of subscriptions to our publications.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

GENTLE PITY.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

Mildred—He came to you with his broken heart, after Gussie had rejected him, and you let him console himself by making love to you?

Millicent—Why not? I considered that I was acting as first aid to the injured.

'Tis a Marvellous Thing.—When the cures effected by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil are considered, the speedy and permanent relief it has brought to the suffering wherever it has been used, it must be regarded as a marvellous thing that so potent a medicine should result from the six simple ingredients which enter into its composition. A trial will convince the most skeotical of its healing virtues.

Tommy—'Ma, I do wish you'd give me some cake.'

Mother—'Tommy! Didn't I tell you that you must not ask for cake?'

Tommy—'Well, I ain't asking; I'm just wishing.'

A Pill for Generous Eaters.—There are many persons of healthy appetite and poor digestion who, after a hearty meal, are subject to much suffering. The food of which they have partaken lies like lead in their stomachs. Headache, depression, a smothering feeling follow. One so afflicted is unfit for business or work of any kind. In this condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will bring relief. They will assist the assimilation of the aliment, and used according to direction will restore healthy digestion.

'You told me this horse had won half-a-dozen matches against some of the best horses in the country. He can't trot a mile in six minutes to save him.'

'It was in ploughing matches that he took the prizes, sir.'

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

Teacher—'Willie, please give me a sentence in which the verbs "to set" and "to sit" are used correctly.

Willie (after a brief deliberation)—'Great Britain is a country on which the sun never sets, and on which no other country ever sits.'

Good Digestion should wait on Appetite.—To have the stomach well is to have the nervous system well. Very delicate are the digestive organs. In some so sensitive are they that atmospheric changes affect them. When they become disarranged no better regulator is procurable than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will assist the digestion so that the hearty eater will suffer no inconvenience, and will derive all the benefits of his food.

Biggs—'I wonder why a dentist calls his office a dental parlor?'

Diggs—'I don't know. Drawing room would be more appropriate.' — Chicago 'News.'

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

FORGOT HIMSELF.

Mrs. Lyon-Hunter—'This is our new piano, count. The tone, I believe, is perfect. Will you not play for us?' Count Peanutti (absent-mindedly)—'Weez plaisure, Signora. Where eesa da handle.'

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

'Is it true that you said Jobson here had stolen your purse?'

'I did not go so far as to say that, your worship. All I said was that if Jobson had not assisted me in looking for the purse I might have found it.'

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

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'They say a carrier pigeon will go further than any other bird,' said the boarder, between bites.

'Well, I'll have to try one,' said the landlady; 'I notice a fowl doesn't go far.'

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

Advertisements.

$3.50 JACKETS

This late style winter jacket has a tight fitting back and loose front. Lined throughout, trimmed with buttons and braid and fancy cut cape. The jacket comes in **All Wool Frieze**, black, grey, navy or black and white mixture goods. Hip length (like cut) $3.50, Knee $4.50, or in **Melton Cloth** (has smooth surface like Beaver) in any color, Hip length $3.95 Knee length $4.95; **Broadcloths** in any color, Hip length $4.00, Knee length $5.00; **Beaver** in any shade, Hip length $5.50, knee length $6.75; **Raincoats** (best cravenette) any shade or length, $4.95. Children's cloaks any color, $2.25. Send bust measure, length of sleeve (under seam,) width across back and length wanted from under arm down. Buy from the manufacturer. Send to-day. Money returned if unsatisfactory.

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

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Shakespeare's Bible is to be sold by auction in London this month.

Mrs. Eustace Hill, daughter of Mr. Justice Phillimore, was killed while cycling in Chelsea recently.

A sturgeon, 11 feet long, 6 feet in circumference, and weighing 40 stone, was captured in the North Sea and landed at Lowestoft.

The Manchester Education Committee has approvel a scheme to provide dinners for poor school children at a penny each per dinner.

Whilst Mr. Brown, of Pole Hole, Spalding, was netting plover on a marsh recently a fine falcon suddenly pounced upon a bird entering the net. Mr. Brown captured both birds.

During the funeral at Bangor of Mr. William Jones, a noted Welsh teetotaller, the publicans of the town expressed their esteem for his character by lowering their blinds and closing their houses.

A young woman in East London, having failed to obey an order from a County Court to give up a diamond engagement ring, an order for her imprisonment was made by the judge, on the application of her late lover.

A lady visitor to West Ham Hospital suggested in the visitors' book that Mr. Carnegie should be enticed to the hospital, locked in a room, and not let out till he had promised £10,000 to the extension fund.

A correspondent of the 'Standard' records his 'meeting with' an apple (a Peasgood Nonsuch) a few days ago, in Essex, which had a circumference of seventeen and a quarter inches, and a weight of two pounds one ounce.

At last a successful effort has been made to establish a fish cannery in England. It is situated on the banks of the Tyne, and, after two years of existence, may be considered to be firmly established.

In the Wiltshire village of Malden Bradley, with a population of about 500, there are five couples who have celebrated their golden weddings and 25 couples who have kept their silver weddings. The latter include the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, whose favorite seat is there.

An electric tram, getting out of control at Millbrook, Stalybridge, dashed down a hill, and, jumping the metals, crashed into a house. The building was wrecked, and the car remained embedded in the ruins. A child was killed and seven persons sustained injuries.

An attempt of fifty men to forcibly evict a colony of gypsies from a piece of waste ground near Birmingham failed. The gipsies have occupied the ground for thirty years, and regard their long occupancy as constituting ownership. The site has recently been sold for the erection of a church, hence the attempted eviction. Since the first attack the gipsies have fortified their position by the erection of a double line of barbed wire.

Hundreds of unemployed seamen at Shields flocked to the discharging wharf at Howdon dock the other day to view the latest innovation. Huge and unshapely iron and timber barges have now been brought into the carrying trade by German shippers in opposition to the sailing vessels. The barge 'Die Woche,' of Hamburg, carrying 1,200 tons, arrived in the Tyne from Riga, having been towed from there by the German tug 'Hercules.'

Two old pictures discovered in a Roman Catholic church at Leeds are pronounced to be by Rubens and Vandyck respectively. They were purchased by a broker for a few shillings, and he has now declined 2,000 guineas offered for them by a London dealer. It is hoped that they will fetch at least £8,000 at an auction sale in London. A painting said to be by Rubens, 'The Meeting of Esau and Jacob,' has been discovered in the house of a widow at Colwyn Bay.

The Hampton Court vine has an offshoot greater than itself, and only ten years younger. The shoot was planted 129 years ago, and bears a crop of some 1,000 bunches. This grand old vine, the 'Gardener's Magazine' says, is growing in the Cumberland Lodge portion of the Royal Gardens at Windsor, and is known as the Cumberland Lodge vine. It has outdistanced its venerable parent in dimensions, in vigor, and in productiveness. Occupying a great glass structure, 120 feet long by 20 feet wide, it spreads its luxuriant branches over a roof area of 2,400 feet, which is fully one-third greater than the area of the house occupied by its parent at Hampton Court.

SCOTCH.

Five hundred pounds was Edinburgh's contribution to the Lifeboat collection. This is considerably under the amount of previous years.

The Scottish lassies, 3,000 strong, arrived at Yarmouth to be engaged in curing the herrings during the present season. They were conveyed from the north of Scotland by special trains.

Cromarty takes a keen and personal interest in the dispute between the churches. One speaker who recently supported the 'Wee Frees' was under the necessity of calling for police protection.

The total bag of the Dundee whaling fleet works out at eight fish, representing among other things, about five and a half tons of bone. With whalebone quoted at £2,200 per ton, and rising, the dividend prospects seem fairly good.

There was brisk bidding when the salmon fishings in the Solway owned by the Burgh of Annan were put up for public roup. The last rental was £340, and as a result of the sale they went out on a five-years' lease at £404 per annum.

Mrs. Broadfoot, who has died in Scotland, aged seventy-two, like her mother and predecessors, had served in the Carlyle family, and was designated by the Chelsea sage as their 'hereditary maid.' She always maintained that the Carlyle home was the abode of peace.

The Church of Scotland is buckling to social work among the slum people. Apparently they are to somewhat follow in the track of the Church of England. They have acquired in Edinburgh and in Glasgow premises which are to be used as harbor homes for destitute men, in which work of a moderately remunrative kind will be given to the men until they are able to obtain more remunerating employment.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur John Maclean, principal of the Scottish Episcopal Theological College at Edinburgh, who has been elected Bishop of Moray and Ross, was educated at Eton and at Cambridge, where he was Ninth Wrangler in 1880. In 1886 he was placed by Archbishop Benson in charge of his Assyrian Mission, in pursuit of which he became an accomplished Syriac scholar. He returned to Scotland in 1891 as Rector of Portree, where he had served an early curacy. In 1892 he became Dean of Argyll and the Isles, and in 1897 Rector of Selkirk.

IRISH.

Two young lions are to be sent by the Dublin Zoo to the New York Zoo, as no specimens of Ireland's successful lion-breeding industry have as yet been seen in the United States.

It is proposed by the lessees of the Liffey ferries to place six motor boats, each costing three hundred pounds, on the river, to run between O'Connell Bridge and the North Wall quays at Dublin.

A new sect, John the Baptist Pilgrims, are making proselytes in the north of Ireland. They wear only the simplest and roughest of clothing and live on plain and scanty food. They delight in being poor and have everything in common.

Mr. R. H. Greenfield, honorary secretary to the Bandon Industrial Development Association, has been successful in organizing a second manufactory for Bandon. The object of the promoters of the new undertaking is to develop the higher branches of the hosiery industry, more especially in the cashmere, lamb's wool, and silk wool branches.

An interesting relic of the old Irish Parliament is now in the possession of the Earl of Ranfurly. This is the Bible, dated 1782, which was used in the Irish House of Commons. It was used at a special service in Dungannon Church, when Lord Ranfurly read the lesson from it. It may be recalled that it was in Dungannon Church that the Irish Volunteers assembled in convention to demand the establishment of a parliament in Dublin.

The inhabitants of Dromore, County Limerick, were entertained at dinner by the Countess of Limerick on the occasion of the tenth birthday of Viscount Glentworth, the Earl of Limerick's heir. He is a great favorite with all classes at Dromore, and as he is about leaving for England the guests presented him with an address expressive of their best wishes as well as their admiration for the Earl and Countess. Accompanying the address was a handsome silver toilet set, bearing the Viscount's monogram and crest. Viscount Glentworth returned thanks, and the Countess of Limerick said she was sure that when her son's college days were over he would be a constant resident at Dromore.

A limelight lecture in Londonderry Guildhall in connection with the Prophet Dowie's Zion Mission became very exciting, necessitating the calling in of the police. About eighteen hundred people filled the hall and hooted or laughed when some pictures appeared on the screen. A caricature of a patient summoning a medical man instead of a Faith healer provoked great hilarity. On the view of the Baptismal immersions in the river appearing the audience sang 'John Brown's Body.' Many statements of the lecturer were bluntly challenged; and at the close, when the lecturer asked for the Doxology to be sung, the audience responded with the National Anthem. The ridicule was good humored throughout, no damage being done.

Except in the case of isolated districts in the north-west of Ireland and generally in Connaught, the Irish harvest of 1904 has been secured, mostly in good condition. In Leinster, wheat, of which not much was grown, turned out remarkably well, one farmer in County Kildare having an extremely large return, and also of oats and barley, but the latter crop has been deficient in yield in most Irish counties, where grown, though in the north it has been highly successful, giving splendid results. The very best accounts are to hand regarding the late potato crop, not a word of disease being heard, except from a few districts in Connaught, in which, however, no great progress was made in the dist-mber.

The Kidneys are Delicate.

EASILY AFFECTED BY CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Not even are the lungs more susceptible to the effect of cold draughts, of overheating, of dampness or cold than the kidneys.

This accounts for workingmen so frequently becoming victims of painful and deadly kidney disease.

Pains in the back are usually the first note of warning. Then there is frequent and painful or smarting urination, headache and derangements of the digestive system and bowels.

IF YOU WOULD PREVENT BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND OTHER DEADLY FORMS OF KIDNEY DISEASE YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY.

To be certain of immediately arresting disease and bringing about thorough cure, you must use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have so many times proven their superiority as a treatment for the most serious diseases of the kidneys.

By acting on the liver and bowels as well as on the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills effect a thorough cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory systems and entirely rid the body of all poisonous waste matter.

MR. ELLIS GALLANT, Paquetville, N.B., writes: 'About four months ago I found my condition so serious that I had to leave work. I could not sleep nights, my appetite was very poor and my kidneys were so affected that I could hardly walk on account of backache.

'I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Backache Plaster. After three weeks' time, I am glad to say, I was able to resume work and now feel as well as I ever did. I therefore say that Dr. Chase's remedies are excellent family medicines.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so thorough and far-reaching in their influence on the kidneys as to thoroughly eradicate the most serious disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

SHE RECOVERED HER FIVE-DOLLAR BILL.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

'Good and bad luck often come along with the same swish of the wind,' said the observant man. 'I was in one of the big department stores when a lady rushed up to one of the counters, evidently for the purpose of making some small purchase. She seemed to be in a great hurry. 'Excuse me, madam,' said one of the clerks, 'your purse is open.' It was, and the woman soon found that a five-dollar bill was missing.

'Just as she was crossing the street she spied the bill in the street. She made a rush for it, but before she could get to it a big, heavy dray came rumbling out the side street toward Canal, and she was forced to jump back in order to let the waggon pass. It had been raining and the wheels of the waggon were well supplied with mud. The woman was horrified when she found that one of the hindmost wheels would pass over the five-dollar bill, for she knew the mud would pick the money up. That is exactly what happened.

'The bill stuck to the wheel, the driver turned sharply into Canal street and was hurrying rapidly out toward the lake. The woman left the sidewalk, took the street and made a desperate dash for the waggon, screaming at the driver all the while. The driver stopped as soon as he found he was being pursued by a woman. The woman rushed up to the wheel, pulled the five off and made for the departmental store again.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

'FAITHFUL CARLO.'

('Australian Spectator.')

(Concluded.)

Tom gave him the pick and he went rapidly to work, and in a few minutes had the earth cleared away from it. Carlo looked intently on from the mouth of the tunnel, with his ears pricked up, and his mouth open, ready to catch the unfortunate little animal the instant it should put in an appearance. 'It will do now,' sang out Jack; 'I think it will shift now.'

They got hold of it, and pulled with all their might, but it would not move. Tom let go and got the pick again, to dig up some more earth.

'It ought to come now,' he said, as he put down the pick. 'I don't know why they want to put a big heavy log like this up here.'

'Nor I either,' answered Jack, as he caught hold of it and started to pull again.

This time it moved easily, and the slab on top of it fell out. At the same moment there was a terrible crash, and before Tom was aware of it, earth and stones were falling in all directions around him. He took a leap back, calling to Jack to do the same. Then a terrible feeling came upon him, for he saw the front of the tunnel had fallen in, and they were entombed.

He stood still for a moment, then remembering Jack, called out to him, but there was no answer. He could not see an inch in front of him it was so dark. He called again, but still there was no answer; all he heard was the echo of his own voice, which sounded terrible. It came back in that awful silence.

A terrible fear crept over him when Jack did not answer. All sorts of ghastly visions came into his young brain, and made him tremble with fright. He dared not let himself think of Jack being buried under the earth: it was too terrible, not till he found out what was really the matter with him was he going to think anything.

He got down on his hands and knees and began crawling around to see if he could find him. There were high stones everywhere, and every step he took he seemed to be bumping into them. He crawled about for fully five minutes, but could not find anything of him. Then he sat against the side of the tunnel and fairly broke down. He cried for a moment, and called his cousin two or three times, but received no answer; then he remembered Carlo, and called him, but he never answered either.

Half an hour must have slipped by while he sat where he was. His active little brain was trying to invent a way to get out, but he could not think of any. He cried again as he thought of his parents and sister at home, and wondered what they would say if they knew where he was.

Suddenly he thought of Jack again, and he determined to try again to find him; but it was so dark that he almost felt inclined to give up the search. He stood up, and thrust his hands into his pockets. As he did so he felt a box of matches in one of them. 'Matches,' he cried joyfully, 'now perhaps I can find him.'

He took one out of the box, and struck a light. As he did so, his quick eye saw a candle sticking in the wall on the other side. It was pretty well black for it must have been there for many a long day. He held the small flame over the dirty wick, scarcely hoping it would burn. At first it would not light, but when he held another match on it, the grease melted, and the wick caught fire. 'Now,' he thought, 'I ought to be able to find Jack.'

He walked over to the pile of earth and looked in amazement at it. Bad and all as he had expected to find it, he did not think it could be as bad as it was, and as he looked at it, his little heart dropped within him. for he knew very well that unless someone dug them out from the outside, there was no chance of them getting out at all.

He was still looking at it by the aid of his candle when he saw Jack lying nearly covered by earth, at the other end. He went quickly to him, and spoke, but there was no answer. 'Surely he is not dead,' cried Tom, as he knelt beside him. There was no sign of life on his face, and he could not hear him breathing. An awful fear came upon him, as he opened his shirt, and placed his hand over his heart to see if it was beating. It was beating slowly and Tom knew he was not dead; but he thought he might as well have been killed, for it was better to die straight out than by starvation and suffocation.

He quickly uncovered him with his hands, and moved him a little way down the tunnel, and made him as comfortable as he could. He tried every way he could think of to bring him back to consciousness, but in vain. At the end of an hour he was just as unconscious as he was at first.

He sat beside him for a long while, then took the candle in his hand and walked along the tunnel to see if he could find a way out. He was away nearly an hour, and when he got back flung himself hopelessly on the ground beside Jack and cried bitterly, for the one remaining hope that there might be an opening at the other end was taken away from him, and he could only see a terrible death staring him in the face.

Minutes passed to hours, and hours passed to days, but still they were in the tunnel. Jack was still unconscious, but Tom could see he was getting weaker every minute. His heart was beating slower and slower, and at times he could not hear him breathing at all.

Tom, too, felt himself getting weak. He had made the remains of his lunch last as long as he could, and when he had eaten the last mouthful felt that it would not be long before he became unconscious too, like Jack. He reckoned that it was two days since they were entombed, and all that time he had not had anything to drink, and the terrible longing for water that came upon him at times nearly drove him mad. The first day he used to pass the time in walking up and down the tunnel, and sometimes singing, but now he could not do that; even the sound of his own voice made him tremble, for it sounded like loud thunder in his ears.

He could scarcely move his tongue, it was so dry and parched; his limbs ached, and his head swam. He sat in this condition for hours, thinking, thinking, thinking, and almost hoping he would die.

At the end of what he took to be the third day he felt terrible, and in his imagination seemed to see all sorts of terrible things. He knew he was getting ill, but felt so depressed that he never tried to fight against it. He had now given up, and had determined to lie down beside Jack and let death come and take him. For the last time he got up, and scrambled a short way down the tunnel and back. Then he sat down, and from his parched mouth feebly came that lovely hymn, 'Rock of Ages, cleft for me.' He sang it right through, then repeated his little prayer, and lay beside Jack. An hour after he was quite unconscious, and free for a time from the terrible agony he had endured.

We can almost imagine the condition of the dear ones over at the homestead. There terrible grief was plainly visible on the face of every member of that family. Tom's mother was the worst; she had ceased to take her food, and her blood-shot eyes looked terrible, as they stared glaringly out of their sockets. Tears were continually flowing down her cheeks, and altogether she looked terrible. Mary, too, was deeply affected, and she cried incessantly, and would have given anything could she have kissed Tom and asked him to forgive her for all the nasty things she had said to him.

It was just growing dark, and Mr. Haudley had just come around from the stable, after putting Topsy up for the night. He had just come back from Drouin, where he had been for a search party. He had got one together, and they had promised to come out at daylight on the following morning. He went inside and kissed his wife, and Mary, and was doing his best to comfort them; but they cried all the more, and he finally gave up, and sat with his head on his hands, staring into the fire, and praying that God would bring the boys home safe and sound after all.

Suddenly there was a loud bark, and before any of them could speak Carlo rushed into the room, whining piteously. He was covered with dirt, and his master hardly knew him, and he gazed upon him.

'Where are the boys, Carlo?' said he, hoarsely.

The dog jumped up at the mention of his own name, and put his paws on the knees of his owner, whining fearfully all the time, as if trying to tell him something. He stroked the dog, and was about to push him down when he saw that his paws were all torn and bleeding. He seemed to think Carlo knew something about it, and stood up as if trying to think.

Instantly the dog caught him by the leg of the trousers, and started tugging and pulling him towards the door. He tried to beat him off, but he would not go, and at last gave in, and let the dog lead him.

When he led him to the door, he forced the dog off, and went back into the house and found his wife. The faithful dog followed him everywhere, and when he stopped to speak to his wife, again caught him by the trousers.

'Jane,' he said, 'I believe Carlo knows where the boys are. He has been pulling and tugging at my trousers for some time, so I tried him, and he led me to the door. I will take Mary with me, and we will follow him, and see where he goes. Perhaps God is going to answer our prayer to-night.'

'All right, John,' answered she, 'and may God bless your effort to find the poor boys.'

A few minutes after, he and Mary were being led by Carlo down the white cliffs, and over the rough, broken ground to the old tunnel. When they got near the little hill, Carlo suddenly gave a bark, and ran forward. He ran, too, to keep up with him, and was surprised to see him run into a big hole, that he had burrowed, and start scratching and throwing the earth in all directions.

Then the awful truth dawned upon him That the two boys were buried in the old tunnel, he was certain. Carlo had told him that as plainly as if he had spoken the words to him. He stood and looked as best he could in the growing darkness at the great heap of earth like a statue. Not a movement was visible about his tall form, and it was not till Carlo came out of the hole and whined again that he made any movement to see what was to be done.

Then he gave a sudden start, and rushed to the hole Carlo had made. Mary had come up by this time, and by the aid of a small lantern he was able to see what he was about.

He got down on his hands and knees, and crawled into the hole, which was quite large enough to admit him. It went into the heap for about two feet. As he looked at it he saw that the faithful dog must have worked incessantly, and with great patience from the very minute they were entombed. No doubt the dog would have succeeded in making a passage had he not been blocked by a huge stone, which had fallen right in the middle of the heap.

He drew himself out in a moment, and with a scared look upon his face confronted Mary. Carlo did not go again to the hole, but sat down, and looked piteously into his master's face. Faithful Carlo, he knew as well as his master that it was no use trying to burrow through that great wall of stone.

'Mary,' said her father, softly, 'the boys are in there,' pointing to the tunnel. 'Every moment is precious, so we must get to work at once and get them out alive if we can. You had better stay here with the lantern while I go back for a pick and shovel.'

He saw the tears start to trickle down her cheeks, and said again hurriedly:

'Are you afraid, Mary?'

'No, father; I'm not afraid. When I thought of dear Tom and Jack being there for three days it made me cry. I expect they are both dead by this time,' answered she, with a sob.

'Don't say dead, Mary; it sounds too awful. God only knows, but we are wasting time. Stay here till I come back, like a good girl.'

As he finished speaking, he turned on his heel, and Mary heard him running down the hill toward the creek. When she could hear him no longer, she buried her head in her arms, and cried. Poor Mary; she seemed to be relieved after she had finished. Carlo sat beside her, looking thin and miserable. He seemed as greatly affected as any of them.

An hour had slowly passed, while she was sitting there. She got up and looked about, for it was about time her father came back. She listened attentively, but all she could hear was the mournful moaning of the wind among the great trees about her. She was just beginning to get anxious for her father's safety when she detected his voice in the slight breeze, and knew he was coming. She walked down the hill to meet him, and when he came up to her, she was surprised to see her mother coming behind, crying bitterly.

'Dear mother,' she said, flinging her arms around her neck, 'don't cry so much; we might get them alive yet.'

She did not answer, and they climbed the hill in silence, Mr. Haudley going in front with the pick and shovels upon his shoulder. He dropped them in front of the heap, and without a word threw off his coat and started to work vigorously. He picked up the earth, and in turns Mary and her mother kept shovelling it away.

All night they toiled on, and none seemed to feel fatigue. Time passed unnoticed, and it was not till they saw the dawn approaching that they ceased working, and then it was only to eat a mouthful of food which they had brought with them to help keep up their strength.

When daylight appeared, Mary was sent to the homestead to await the arrival of the search party, and to direct them in which way to go. Mr. Haudley and his wife stayed behind, still digging and shovelling. They were pretty well worn out, and his strikes with the pick were becoming fewer and fewer, and less powerful.

About two hours after Mary had gone, he looked into his wife's face wistfully and said: 'Jane, dear, I am fatigued. Oh, how I wish the search party would come.'

'So do I, Alic,' she answered, sorrowfully. 'But keep on; they will——'

She stopped and listened, then burst out joyfully: 'Here they are, Alic; Thank God! I can hear their voices.'

He stopped, too, for a moment, and heard them, then went to work with renewed vigor. Mrs. Haudley kept looking in the direction from which she had heard the voices. Presently a little band of men, with a policeman among them, came to the bottom of the hill and looked about them. She called and beckoned, and in another minute they were assembled around the mouth of the tunnel preparing to work.

With the search party's united efforts work went speedily ahead, and when the last shovelful of earth had been removed from the passage they had dug, it was long past midday.

Mrs. Haudley watched the passage growing larger with an anxious look upon her face, which made it look almost terrible. When she saw them break through she uttered a slight scream, and ran towards it, but she was stopped by her husband, who bade her try and compose herself a little before she entered. She took a handkerchief and dried her eyes. He lit the lantern, and with his wife's arm held firmly in his, stepped into the tunnel.

As soon as they were inside they stopped, and he lifted the lantern, so that it would shed its light all around the dismal looking place. They looked closely around, and when her eyes fell upon the two forms lying in the corner, she uttered a terrible scream, which almost chilled the blood in the veins of the little crowd outside. Then she cried bitterly, and flung herself upon the two boys in a dead faint.

The poor father turned from the sickening sight for a moment, then went to the opening and bade the policeman enter. He came forward accompanied by another young man, who proved to be a doctor. The remaining ones did not attempt to enter, but stood awe stricken outside talking in whispers to one another.

Together the three men bent over to the three forms in the corner. The young doctor knelt over them, and first of all ordered the mother to be carried out in the fresh air. The husband and the policeman performed this task, while the doctor turned his attention to the other two.

As he looked at them they appeared to be lifeless. He could detect no breathing, and he thought what he had feared, since he heard how long they had been entombed, had come to pass.

He opened their shirts at the neck, and put a hand over each of their hearts. Then his heart gave a great bound, for he felt them beating faintly. He held his hands a moment or two longer to make sure, then rushed to the opening and gave the news to the sorrowful crowd outside. The poor mother had recovered by this time, and when she heard it she clasped her hands reverently, and lifting her face toward the sky thanked God silently.

An ambulance of coats fastened to saplings was quickly made, and the two helpless forms conveyed to the homestead, where they were put comfortably to bed, and attended by the young doctor. At first there seemed to be no hope; the doctor himself hardly held out a hope of their recovery. It was a terrible struggle between death and life, but eventually life won the battle, and the two young boys were spared, by God's merciful hand, to get back their health and strength, and take their stand again on the great stage of life.

. . . . . .

On Carlo's next birthday he was presented with a beautiful collar mounted with a gold plate, on which was the following inscription:—'Fathful Carlo, loved by all, for being the means of saving the life of Tom and Jack Haudley, who were entombed in a tunnel for three days through the mouth falling in while they were trying to capture a rabbit while on a hunting expedition, March 20th, 1860.'

Advertisements.

CADBURY'S Cocoa

"A Perfect Food."—HEALTH.

CAN WALK AROUND AND DO HIS WORK

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured W. J. Dixon's Rheumatism.

He was so bad he had to use a Stick to Walk and could not Lace his Shoe.

Barwick, Ont., Nov. 4 (Special).—These cold, wet fall days are full of Rheumatism and nothing can be more timely than news of an effectual cure of that cures of the Canadian climate. Such a cure William John Dixon of this place is certain he has discovered in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I had an attack of typhoid fever,' says Mr. Dixon, 'and after I got over it Rheumatism set in. I had pains in my my back and in my right hip so bad I had to use a stick to walk and had no comfort in sleeping. I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months and for three weeks I could not lace my right shoe or put my right leg on my left knee.

'Acting on my brother's advice I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and after taking three boxes I was able to walk around and do my work. Now I am well and I recommend any one who has Rheumatism to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

Home Department.

In the Looking Glass.

This world is like a looking glass,
And if you want to see
People frown at you as you pass
And use you slightingly;
If you want quarrels, snubs and foes,
Put on a fretful face—
Scowl at the world—you'll find it shows
The very same grimace.

The world is like a looking glass,
And if you wish to be
On pleasant terms with all who pass,
Smile on them pleasantly;
Be helpful, generous and true,
And very soon you'll find
Each face reflecting back to you
An image bright and kind.
—Priscilla Leonard, in the 'Churchman.'

The Heart and Hand of a Gentlewoman.

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

'You can always tell a lady by her hand and—'

The group of girls in dainty gowns swept by along the campus path, but the words stayed behind, caught and lodged in the heart of the girl-woman who sat unnoticed in a rustic seat shielded by a clump of tall bushes. Her twenty-seven years of life had made her a woman in face and manners, but her heart was as sensitive as any of the bright girls, among whom she was enrolled as student at Colburn Normal College.

The words she had overheard seemed to wound her cruelly, and the slender form collapsed into a miserable little heap in the corner of the rustic bench.

'Did Maud see me, and say it purposely to hurt me?' she wondered, in dumb misery.

Maud Ellis had not once glanced her way and seemed as unconscious of Katherine Dalton's presence as the others of the gay group certainly were, but—. Well, there had been other careless sentences and other things!

'Anyway, if she didn't see me, and it all just "happened," it isn't any easier to bear!' she thought, keeping back the tears by sheer will power. 'The facts are not changed, and it is the facts that hurt. It is a fact that a lady is known by her hands, for didn't my own lady mother tell me so, over and over again, when I was a romping child, to correct my carelessness in the matters of the toilet? And it's a fact, too, that my hands now look coarse and red and—hideous! They don't even look clean! and mother always said that hands that were immaculately and daintily clean possessed the most essential characteristic of beauty.'

She spread the despised fruit-strained and briar-scratched hands out in her lap and stared at them gloomily.

'Anyway, hands aren't all there is of life!' she announced, suddenly, half aloud, thereby showing rather more good grit than elegance of language. 'I am not going to have stupid brains just because I have horrid hands'; and putting aside resolutely the tormenting thoughts which had interrupted her study, she picked up the book that had fallen from her hand, and 'pitched in' to her lessons, as she expressed it mentally to herself.

'I hate weak people, who fail in their duty just because they are miserable,' she had said to her mother once, and it was this sort of stoical mood that set her to studying with such energy that when the large class bell tapped and she entered the recitation room with the crowd of students, two little red spots glowed in her cheeks and her eyes snapped with conscious power, for she had mastered the lesson perfectly.

To any one who had an eye for the pathos of life, there was something deeply pathetic about this girl-woman, with her slender form, refined face and earnest eyes, as she moved quietly about among the gay girls who crowded the halls and recitations rooms of the Normal College. Her aloofness was a thing inevitable, for all the facts of her life were different from theirs. That she should gayly take one of the laughing girls by the arm and promenade about the campus, indulging in gay nonsense and bright nothings, was a mental and physical impossibility for her. The five lonely years in the little house overlooking the fruit farm on the outskirts of Colbourn, with no companion but the quiet, invalid mother, made it impossible for her to adjust herself easily to the light chattering and careless gayety of this new environment.

And yet there had been a time in her college days when Katherine had made a congenial part of just such gay girl life as this. But this was long ago, and much had happened since then to quiet her pulses, and still her manners. First, there had been the bank failure, followed by her father's moody despair and rapidly failing health, and then his death. After that nothing could seem really hard, for everything must be easier than that. When the beautiful home in Colburn was sold, mother and daughter purchased the little fruit farm with the remnant of fortune they were able to save from the general financial wreck. It was not that either of them had any special fondness or fitness for this kind of life, but their lawyer proposed it, and nothing else offered. The first year it had not been such a bad life. The two skilled gardeners she employed enabled Mrs. Dalton to reap fair returns from the farm. The country fields were wondrously beautiful, and God seemed very near in the still sunset hour when the rosy western light calmed and glorified the earth, and transformed fleecy clouds into gold and ruby and amethyst, which hinted of the glories of the City beyond. And very near He seemed, too, in the morning's stillness, when the dew was on the grass, and only the early calls of waking animals and the rustle of leaves broke the stillness that lay upon the earth.

But the mother's illness followed, and the days and nights of tense anxiety were followed by a recovery that was only partial, and for four years Mrs. Dalton had been an almost helpless invalid. The following year a destructive insect made the fruit crop almost an entire failure, and for the first time debt laid its ugly grip upon the little home.

At this juncture it was that Katherine's courageous spirit asserted itself.

'We will discharge one gardener, mother, and I will do the light parts of the work myself. William and I can manage nicely. You will see!'

And so, in spite of the mother's remonstrances, Katherine went determinedly to work, setting out strawberry plants, pruning vines, and rising at four o'clock to pick luscious berries and pack them in boxes ready for the market. Pricked and scratched and swollen were her hands many a night, but the debt was decreasing and the look of care in the helpless mother's face was disappearing under the encouraging bits of information Katherine gave out from her account book every Saturday night.

'But it is so hard on you, dear, and so uncongenial,' the mother reflected sadly one evening.

'Well, you know, we can't choose our duties in this life, mother. They are made for us, and because we don't happen to like them is no good reason for shirking them, that I see,' was the reply terse and wise enough for a philosopher.

While picking strawberries one June day Katherine heard the cheery voice of a neighbor call to her from the garden gate.

'Don't you want to go with me to the Class Day exercises at the Normal College? Come, get ready in a hurry. It will do you good. You are working too hard these days.'

Pushing her large sunbonnet back from her face, Katherine came slowly toward the speaker.

'I am afraid that I ought not to go,' she said wistfully, glancing down at the half-filled basket of berries.

'Yes, dear, you must go. I insist upon it,' came Mrs. Dalton's voice through the open window, where she had overheard the conversation.

The neighbor and the mother carried the day, and hardly before she realized that it was all really true, Katherine was being driven toward town behind the friendly neighbor's grey horse, leaving the mother behind snugly ensconced in a big chair, with everything she could possibly need, piled around her within reach.

The hour at the college stirred old memories and old ambitions in Katherine. Her cheeks flushed with excitement as the programme proceeded. She clasped and unclasped her rough, swollen hand nervously.

At length the college president spoke.

'We are glad to boast that ten of this year's graduates have already obtained desirable positions as teachers for next year. We are sure that those wishing to undertake educational work cannot do better than to take our normal course and secure the help of this college in obtaining a good position.'

Katherine caught her breath as a daring determination seized her. She would attend this school a year and then teach! They would leave the lonely little farm where the invalid had no companionship, and few comforts.

(To be Continued.)

THE NASTURTIUMS.

I had a home of my own, of which I was very proud. This very pride made my aunt's summer visit somewhat of a worry to me. I could not have things exactly as I should like. My housekeeping took up so much of my time that I had no leisure for the old occupations that I loved. I sighed for my music. 'How it would help me—just a little snatch of Beethoven when I am out of sorts!' I thought.

Easy things went hard, and I often fretted to have them different. I fixed my guest-room for auntie, and gathered some nasturtiums out of my garden for her the day she came.

Her brightness was contagious, and for a few days everything seemed smooth to me. Then I began filling her ears with my troubles, as I too often did my husband's—patient man! I grumbled at the isolation of the place. 'Too awfully lonesome!' I said. 'How I wish I had some of my old friends within reach! Sometimes it seems as though I couldn't stand it, auntie!'

She said nothing, but went into her room and came back with the vase of nasturtiums in her hand, saying, 'Look, Janie, see how they have stretched out!'

'Those are not what I put in water for you, surely? They were just a round compact bouquet. Now those on one side have stalks about six inches long, stretching out almost straight!'

'The very same. You see, the room was darkish for them, and not so pleasant as the open air they are used to. So they kept reaching towards the light. Now, Janie, I want you to try and be like these flowers. Send your heart out after the light—God's light—the light that is in Jesus. He said he was "the Light, to lighten every man that cometh into the world." Just keep asking him to throw gleams of light into your heart, that you may grow content with your lot, and so happy in your daily life!'

Then she went on: 'That's the first thing. Next, help to answer your own prayer. You say that you are not used to being so much alone. What did you marry your husband for?' 'To be with him, I should think,' answering her own question before I had time to reply. 'Then make a point of being with him. There are plenty of things that he does out of doors that you can do, too. Tuck up your skirts, and put on thick shoes. Learn to milk one cow while he milks the other two. Go round with him and hunt up the eggs. And in the hundred and one garden jobs join with him. You'll have plenty of time to get the meals and keep the house clean. You must reach out yourself, the same as the nasturtiums do. It'll be but fair, if you will help Will out of doors, that he should give you a hand inside. Just talk to God about all this, and see if he doesn't throw light upon your path. Believe me, there's nothing too small for us to take to him, and there's nothing too small for him to help us in. Think of the Gospel word about the sparrows! An old minister used to say, "The only proper place for worries is under the knees!"'

I tried the first part of auntie's advice from that moment, and the second when she left me soon after. I was no longer lonesome, for I helped Will and he helped me. We were together the greater part of the time, and are so, still. The fretful spirit has, I hope, left me for good.—Louisa A'hmuty Nash, in 'Zion's Herald.'

TWILIGHT.

A little poem of Paul Laurence Dunbar's in the October 'Lippincott's' has a note of pathos, due in part perhaps to the writer's broken health:

'Twixt a smile and a tear,
'Twixt a groan and a sigh,
'Twixt the day and the dark,
When the night draweth nigh,
Ah, sunshine may fade
From the heavens above;
No twilight have we
To the day of our love.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

'I have finished twenty Christmas presents this summer,' said an industrious maiden, 'and I have fifteen more to do.'

The making of innumerable dainty trifles to be distributed among relatives and friends on Christmas Day is still in some families conscientiously performed with almost religious scrupulousness. No one must be forgotten, no one must feel neglected; so when the list comprises not only the immediate family, but all intimate relations and friends, it will easily be seen that the list may be a very long one, and severely tax the powers of production of the would-be donors, unless they take time by the forelock and begin almost as soon as Christmas is over on their next year's round of gifts. It is a gracious habit, and it would be a pity to give it up, but unless arranged in some systematic way it is apt to become quite a severe task. To finish quietly and leisurely some pretty article, tie it up attractively with tissue paper and ribbon, and put it in a drawer redolent with violet sachet to await the gladdest day of the year, with similar packets all ready for the occasion, gives one certainly a glow of satisfaction, but if time is limited, and the sense of obligation is heavy, it becomes a positive trial.

Children are very apt to overdo themselves in their efforts to provide Christmas gifts for 'every one.' A poor little maid, who had spread out on her bed, a few days before Christmas, all that she had made and bought for gifts to her family and friends, was found by her mother in a violent crying fit. 'They are such horrid little things,' she sobbed. 'I wouldn't want one of them myself, and I have worked so hard.' 'But you won't have them,' said her younger sister, philosophically, 'and you'll get something you do like from everybody that you send a present to,' a view of the case which, albeit somewhat mercenary, was, nevertheless, consoling.

The give and take system of Christmas gifts sometimes produces very funny results. A young woman on bargains bent, bought for her mother a book which she saw advertised for an astonishingly small sum as a 'special' inducement, and which she declared in showing her purchase at home, that 'Tom' would think cost several dollars, as it was what is called an edition de luxe. On Christmas she presented her gift done up in tissue paper, scarlet ribbon and a holly sprig to her brother, with a few loving words, and received in turn a brown paper package from him. They both thanked each other, and proceeded to undo the wrappings, and discovered identically the same book! Tom also having a frugal mind, and an eye to a bargain.—New York 'Tribune.'

Disappointment, ailment, or even weather depresses us; and our look or tone of depression hinders others from maintaining a cheerful and thankful spirit. We say an unkind thing, and another is hindered in learning the holy lesson of charity that thinketh no evil. We say a provoking thing, and our sister or brother is hindered in that day's effort to be meek. How sadly, too, we may hinder without word or act! For wrong feeling is more infectious than wrong doing; especially the various phases of ill-temper—gloominess, touchiness, discontent, irritability. Do we not know how catching these are?—Frances Ridley Havergal.

With the Children.

THE LAST JOURNEY.

The traveller set forth
With one last smile of sweet content,
There are no footprints, south or north,
To show to us the way she went;
No tiny footprints in the snow,
No power for token backward thrown,
'Sweetheart,' we wept, 'why must you go?'
Smiling, she went her way, alone.

The traveller went her way,
And left us all who loved her so,
She journeyed forth at break of day—
A long, long way she had to go,
The stars were paling in the sky—
Their kind eyes must have seen her start.
We could not see; we could but cry,
'Come back to us, dear heart, dear heart!'

The little traveller's tiny feet,
Have found a path that we must find.
She was so little and so sweet!
We cannot linger, left behind.
We stumble, seeking, day by day
O little traveller! Who will send
A guide to point us out the way
To find you at the journey's end?
—Francis Barine in 'Youth's Companion.'

GRANDMA'S GLASSES.

'Wouldn't you hate to wear glasses?' asked a small boy of his little playmate. 'No-o,' answered Donald, reflectively, 'not if I had grandmother's kind. She sees just how to mend broken things; she sees lots of nice things to do on rainy days; she sees when folks are tired or sorry, and what'll make 'em feel better; and she always sees what you meant to do, even if you haven't got things just right. I asked her one day how she could see that way all the time, and she said it was the way she had learned to look at things as she grew older. So it must be the spectacles.'—'Forward.'

A TIMELY WARNING.

The evil attacked in the following article by Georgene H. Wilder, in the October issue of 'Good Housekeeping,' is one which every mother should struggle against. Here in Canada we have not yet sunk to the low level of many of the American cities. A letter from a young Montreal student who had just spent her first Sunday in Boston tells of her surprise at the way in which every inhabitant in the long row of lodging houses bought or had left for them the huge bundle of paper called a Sunday edition. All morning the street, otherwise quiet, echoed to the whistles and calls of newsboys. This in the front, going into the room of a friend at the back of the house she found that across a row of yards was another long bare row of lodging and boarding houses. From the window of the kitchen where the cooks sat rocking and reading up to the attics five stories above not one window in ten lacked an occupant with a Sunday paper. Coming back after church the two friends looked again to find the readers still hard at work, and late on in the afternoon most of them were still wading through the masses of paper.

In New York many even of those who go to the churches will, on their way home, buy papers, and of those who do not go to church a Sunday paper and a Sunday concert fill the day.

In some cases these papers are being brought into Canada, sold on Canadian trains, and mailed to Canadian subscribers, but so far our country has been fairly free from the type of Sunday paper described, and every mother in the land should work to keep them out. Not only this, but every mother should guard her home against papers, magazines or books which will take from the children their rightful heritage of the blessing given to the pure in heart.

The author of the 'Good Housekeeping' article sounds a timely note of warning. Here it is:

The comic supplements distributed with nearly all the large newspapers on Sunday mornings are received with apparent approval in the families of business men, professional men and laboring men. The children of the poor are sent to the store with instructions to buy a paper which has a comic supplement.

Here and there some thoughtful, pure-minded woman protests, but the majority, even of good women, seem utterly blind to the character of the teaching and language used in these 'funny' papers. These mothers conscientiously shield their children from all forms of evil that they have been taught to recognize. The little one, if left with nurses at all, has his attendant carefully selected, that his manners, morals and language may not be corrupted. When he is old enough for playmates, they are selected with care, and a wise supervision is maintained lest bad habits be formed. When he is old enough for school, his mother redoubles her vigilance and her prayers.

But she does not hesitate to place in the hands of her four-year-old a paper which contains many of the evils which she tries to avoid elsewhere, and this week after week, regularly, on the day which above all others should be devoted to the culture of the spiritual life.

In a single four-page comic supplement selected at random, the following words and phrases occur: 'Gee!' 'Holy smokes!' 'coco' (for head), 'Socho,' 'Golly!' 'Gosh' (twice), 'a dem good thing,' 'the dernest freak' and 'B'gosh!' What parent, belonging to refined or even respectable society, would allow his child the companionship weekly of persons using such language? Or would he allow his carefully reared son or daughter a stray book in which such words were found?

But the moral lessons here presented are a still more serious matter. In pictures where animals are performers, the matter is less serious, but who shall blame the boy or girl who tries to copy the tricks of the child characters in these pictures, when all his elders apparently consider the performances of these youngsters clever and amusing? I think any pure-minded mother would find it difficult to explain to her little boy just where the joke lies, when a series of pictures represent a vulgar old man enticing a young woman manicure to come to his home, when his wife is away. The family life is presented in a most common and vulgar light and its most sacred relations violated and held up to ridicule.

Take this aforesaid comic supplement selected at random and let us see what its moral teaching is: The first series of pictures ends with, 'Gosh, I forgot to swear, you can't play golf without you do!' Next, 'Uncle Pike!' Here is an out-and-out lesson in cheating, for the joke lies in said uncle's smuggling his children into the fair without paying. Nearly every week this lesson is presented in one form or another. 'Professor Hypnotizer,' seeing a young girl in a window, insults her by calling out, 'Ah there, My Beauty!' 'A pretty angel!' etc. A fine example for growing boys! A brother bats a ball at his little sister's head and gets a door-knob in return. Is this fun, mothers, because the boy got the worst of it in the end? In other 'funny' series, where children figure, it is the servants, the parents, the teachers, the public or dumb animals that receive the benefit of the youthful prodigy's humor. There is your child's Sunday lesson!

Fortunately many of the little ones do not understand the real meaning of the pictures, or of the words read to them, and the older children have experience enough to realize that for them, at least, such doings are impracticable. Nevertheless, hundreds of children attempt to copy these 'jokes,' as many a mother can testify. The bad pictures and the bad words leave their stamp on their impressionable minds. Do not be surprised if, in an unguarded moment, the vulgar words slip out. Do not be surprised if your boy grows up without respect for teachers, parents or relatives, nor if he is rough and cruel to his sisters and playmates.

On the artistic side alone, do we want our children's taste debauched?

While the mind is plastic the good and the pure and the beautiful should be impressed; the evils that cannot be avoided should be met with all our wisdom and strength when they come, and the stronger the growth in good before that time, the better.

Let the child be protected with God's 'armor of light' before he goes forth into the world to fight the devil. Keep his ideals pure and high, and then, if in late years he meets with evil, he will recognize it, feel the shock of contrast to the good in his heart and mind, and be ready to fight for the good.

Hints for the Sick Room

HOW TO BE WELCOME IN A SICK ROOM.

In a sick room, open the door promptly without rattling the handle.

Walk in quietly, but do not take ostentatious care to glide in absolute silence. Don't pause and murmur inquiries to the nurse, but go straight to the bed and speak in a clearly audible, everyday tone to the patient.

Choose topics of interest that will entertain without being exciting, leaving a few new ideas with your invalid as food for pleasant reflection after your leave-taking, and making only a passing reference to the present malady.

Look as fresh and pretty as the power in you lies, and thereby act as an unconscious tonic to your friend. Avoid any article of dress that jingles or rustles.

Having risen to say good-by, go instantly without lingering over last words or pouring forth exaggerated condolences and hopes.

A growing plant with scentless blossoms is a pretty gift for an invalid.—Chicago 'Journal.'

Household Hints.

See that plenty of fresh air is admitted to the pantry and fruit closet to prevent fermentation, and remember that all cupboards and wardrobes where clothes are kept need frequent airing. Choose a sunny day and leave the doors wide open for several hours.

A wet umbrella should be set to dry, open, with the handle on the floor. If it is not possible to open it as soon as used, stand it with handle down, so the moisture will not rust the wires or rot the cloth at the top. It is not economy to keep a silk umbrella tightly rolled and in a case, as the creases soon cut into holes.

Unless you live in an apartment with all the rooms on one floor, have a 'handy' outfit both upstairs and down, to save steps and patience. Have a work-basket on each floor, with scissors, black and white thread, thimble and buttons; then in another basket or a box have a hammer, screw-driver, screws, nails, tacks and a pair of pliers. Of course, you have a letter pad and a couple of pencils in various parts of the house, as well as the scissors.

TO ECONOMIZE.

Have some good clothes and wear them.
Get the materials as good as possible.
Choose conservative styles.
Don't run after market fashions, because they soon pass away.
Clothes that attract the eye are a mistake.
Choose gloves, shoes and petticoats wisely.
If possible, adopt a certain style of your own and modify it according to the dictates of fashion.

Selected Recipes.

GOOD THINGS TO DRINK.

Many delicious drinks may be prepared for both children and grown-ups. We have given a great deal of favor to the common lemonade, and really it deserves every whit its popularity, but as a change there are many other things which will be received gratefully.

Almond Milk—This is a most delicious beverage. It takes some time to prepare it, and does not go very far, but more can be made in proportion. Blanch two bitter almonds, and pound to a paste three dozen sweet almonds, and also macerate them until smooth. Upon the mashed almonds pour one gill of boiling water, crush and mash again. Strain, and again put the almond meal that is left in strainer into the mortar and crush, adding from time to time a little water until you have used one pint. This should be again strained, and sweetened with about two spoonfuls of sugar, or to taste. You can use a little more water if it seems desirable, and this drink is delicious with just a hint of lemon or orange in it.

Oatmeal Drink—Many children are fond of oatmeal water. It is made by soaking oatmeal in water until the fine floury particles are dissolved. The coarse part is removed, the fine is stirred into the liquid, and makes a milky fluid, which is very good and refreshing. One may use sugar if wanted. A little lemon juice or orange makes it very nice.

Arab Racahout—This is a drink prized very much in the Orient, but it is served hot instead of cold. A pound of rice, a pound of arrowroot, and half a pound of chocolate are ground fine and mixed. They may be kept in a cannister or jar. To use it, take a tablespoonful and mix with milk or water into a paste. Stir the paste into a half pint of boiling milk. Let boil a couple of minutes and serve hot. Sweeten to taste.

Lemon squash is reminiscent of England, where the beverage is highly popular. It must be made a glassful at a time, and is merely soda water lemonade. Allow to each glass the juice of a large, ripe lemon, crushed loaf sugar to taste, and a bottle of club soda. Mix the lemon juice and sugar, and put in the soda, stirring all the time with a long spoon.

[For the 'Witness.'

QU'APPELLE—WHO CALLS?

Weird valley of our golden west,
Whence are thy ghostly echoes flown?
Came they from songs of 'spirits blessed,'
Or eerie winds from wastes unknown?

Snake like thy stream winds eastward down,
Sad, sulky, silent, as of yore,
Southward, great woods thy mountains crown,
Northward, tall grasses clothe thy shore.

Once on a time, as stories tell,
There came a youth from 'sunny France,'
Still westward, over flood and fell,
Stopped here, too weary to advance.

When found, his life was ebbing fast,
She raised his head, she gave him drink,
Oh, joy! the bitter hour has passed,
Her own, snatch'd from death's dizzy brink.

He gave the life that she had saved
To this dark daughter of the land;
And both are now by love enslaved,
And rove, like children, hand in hand.

But one dark day he finds her not,
Nor shall he find her evermore;
He only lives to mourn his lot,
Or seek her over lake and shore.

His love is lost, lost is his mind,
He wanders, thinking some one calls
'Tis but the sighing of the wind,
Or echoes from the waterfalls.

With hollowed hand behind his ear,
He lists the voice that him enthrals,
Is it indeed her accents dear,
And wildly hoping, cries, 'Who calls?'

R. LANIGAN.

Calumet, October, 1904.

Advertisements.

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Supplied in any shade. It's a regular $4.00 waist. Is lined, has a box pleat in centre and a box pleat on each side, small tucks between, tucked back, new sleeve, collar and cuffs. Waist trimmed in fancy buttons. Name waist

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Drunkenness is on the increase in Russia. During the past twelve months the quantity of vodka and other spirituous liquors sold at the state establishments was greater than in the previous year by twenty-five percent, while the quantity sold in hotels and other places showed an increase of sixteen percent.

The young women of a society of Christian Endeavor in a lumber town in the Ozark Mountains, determined to do something to improve the morals of their town. They prayed and worked—gradually leavening the community—until all the young men but one were led to accept Christ in a revival. From four active members the society increased to sixty, and the end is not yet.

Twenty-three Mohammedans, sailors on a vessel, attended a meeting held by the Philadelphia Floating Endeavorers at Point Breeze Oil Works. One of them read the Scriptures in his own language, and the men asked many questions. During the week that the vessel was in port, seventeen men asked for prayers and to be instructed so that they might live the Christian life when they returned home.

Sir Robert Hart, the great British statesman who is an adviser of the Chinese Government, thinks well of foreign missionary work. Recently he sent a cheque to the British and Foreign Bible Society for five hundred dollars, and said in the letter accompanying the remittance: 'It is an honor and a privilege to have even the smallest share in your magnificent work; and I wish your appeal the fullest success.'

The Rev. W. E. Goward, writing from the London Missionary Society Mission in the Gilbert Islands, pleads for an 'Industrial Scheme' for the islands. He says: 'Without this we cannot uplift the people from the abject poverty and filth in which they live. At present they have no chance of living decently, for they are squeezed out of every cent they can possibly produce, and everything is sold to them at the highest possible rate of interest.'

The liquor question is being forced into public attention in Honolulu. It is declared that the Hawaiian people are rapidly dying off, killed by drunkenness and immorality. These people flourished nearly fifty years after the first missionary came, but a retrogressive movement has set in recently which must be checked or the race will become extinct. Not only the natives, but the whites as well, especially young business men, are falling victims to the saloon.

A missionary, moved by the spectacle of Russian wounded cared for by Japanese trained nurses who wear the red cross and do all that they can for their stricken enemies, writes, 'The war has been a marvellous revelation of Japan's capacities and character. The nation loves high ideals and keeps its gaze steadily upon them.' There is sure to be an opportunity for preaching Christ in Japan before long, the like of which has not been seen in any other non-Christian land.

An official caller, whose duty it is to awaken church members in time to attend Sunday morning services, is the latest innovation at a Baptist church in Cincinnati. Members have been in the habit of coming in from ten to fifteen minutes late and disturbing the more punctual worshippers. The pastor tried an original remedy. At 7.30 a.m. he called up all the members having telephones who were in the habit of coming late. The plan worked to perfection. Not one of the members who had been called was tardy.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that the 'Southern Tobacconist' has the courage to warn against the excessive use of tobacco by minors. It cites the fact that 'there are business men of biggest brain and railway presidents and great factory managements, etc., who prohibit cigarette smoking in old or young, based on the fact that cigarette smokers are far less useful and reliable, morally and physically than non-users. We must accept this practical result as a fact,' declares the 'Tobacconist,' and then asks: 'Where is there a parent that advises his son to smoke for his health or for his business good? We are opposed to the youthful smoker, who never knows what excess is or harm till bad health comes.' And this from a paper whose very existence would seem to depend upon the cultivation, manufacture, and use of tobacco!

THE SILVER BAY CONFERENCE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

The purchase of Silver Bay Hotel, on Lake George, by a corporation representing the various conferences which have been meeting there for the last three summers, taks another step in the direction of establishing it as an important rallying place for the Christian forces of the country. With the hotel are procured one thousand acres of forest lands, several cottages and two beautiful mountain lakes, and hereafter this incorporated body, of which Mr. William D. Murray, a prominent Y. M. C. A. man of New York city, is president, and which includes in its membership Messrs. James L. Barton and Harry Wade Hicks, secretaries, and Mr. John Willis Baer, Prof. Edward C. Moore, and other representative men, will have charge of all the business affairs connected with the resort, employing a general secretary who will also be manager of the hotel. Thus several strong, promising Y. M. C. A. and missionary movements gain a permanent summer home under their own control and possessing exceptional advantages in the way of scenic and outdoor attractions. This proposition has been pending for a year, and was finally consummated on Sept. 1, the purchasing price being $70,000, which has all been subscribed, and the hope is that by January, 1905, a fund of $100,000 will be secured, the balance above cost to go toward a fund for maintaining the property. The securing of so valuable a spot on Lake George at so comparatively small an outlay has been made possible only by the generous concession of Mr. Silas H. Paine, the owner, a prominent member of Broadway Tabernacle, of New York city, whose hospitality at Silver Bay has been extended to many persons in recent years.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

THE LATE MRS. ISABELLA BIRD BISHOP.

A distinguished traveller and author, and a sincere and convinced advocate of the cause of foreign missions, has passed away in the person of Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, at Edinburgh, Scotland.

As a traveller in many an 'unbeaten track' she evinced an enterprise and an energy which few women have rivalled and few men surpassed; as a writer she showed a remarkable literary gift, with a highly-cultivated and interesting mind, united to a winning simplicity of heart and an overflowing philanthropy.

The eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Bird, rector of Tattenhall, Cheshire, she was born on Oct. 15, 1832, at Boroughbridge Hall, in Yorkshire, the old home of her mother, who was one of the Lawsons of Boroughbridge. As a child she was very delicate, and was not sent to school; but her parents, who were cultivated people, took her long, leisurely journeys in their own carriage, and showed her everything of interest in the places they visited, with the result that at quite an early age she had obtained a remarkable knowledge of the history and geography of her own country. In addition, her parents knew a great many clever and distinguished people, and she often stayed as a child at Chester with her kinsman, Bishop Sumner, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. She was only eleven when her father was appointed rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, but after about three years there Mr. Bird was obliged, owing to ill-health, to take the country parish of Wyton, in Huntingdonshire. It was with a Huntingdon bookseller that Isabella Bird, when she was only sixteen, published her first work.

On the death of her husband, in 1858, Mrs. Bird, with two daughters (all her family), made Edinburgh her home. Eight years afterwards Mrs. Bird died, and the two sisters continued to reside in or about Edinburgh till the death of the younger, Henrietta, a woman of great intellectual capacity and varied culture, and much endeared to many friends for her loving and gentle character, and her deep interest in the work of faith and the labor of love. In 1881 Miss Bird married Dr. Bishop, of Edinburgh, a medical gentleman of fine Christian character, highly talented and accomplished, and of good standing in his profession. Unhappily their union did not endure for many years; after a severe illness, which lasted nearly three years, and during which his wife nursed him day and night, Dr. Bishop died at Cannes in 1886.

Mrs. Bishop's achievements as a traveller are the more remarkable because, not only was her bodily frame slight and almost fragile, but her health was far from robust, and, through weakness of the spine, many a day, and even many a month, had to be spent by her on the sofa. But the energy of her spirit seemed to drive off the ailments of the body, and she appeared, as long as the travelling lasted, to enjoy unwonted vigor. Through remarkable tact, joined to a very gentle and kindly manner, she usually managed to conciliate the friendly feelings of all the races, civilized or otherwise, with whom she came into contact; and it is an interesting fact that, though she was twice robbed, she never experienced personal insult or rudeness anywhere. Doing much of her travelling on horseback, she found her interpreter in some native well acquainted with the customs of the country, so that she was able to avoid anything that would have given offence to the people. She usually made many friends, and contrived to leave a sunny impression behind her, just as she carried away pleasant impressions of the people. Having few wants, and those easily satisfied; she counted the Englishman's privilege of 'grumbling' a rule more to be honored in the breach than the observance.

Her many journeyings commenced with sea voyages, undertaken on medical orders, to the Mediterranean, America, Australia, and New Zealand. She returned by way of the Sandwich Islands, where she spent some months, and she also visited the Rocky Mountains, describing her adventures in 'Six Months in the Sandwich Islands,' and in 'A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains.'

Soon afterwards, being still single, she began those Eastern travels in connection with which she will be especially remembered. She seems to have been really the first European woman who made her way into the heart of Japan, and her 'Unbeaten Tracks in Japan' was eagerly welcomed. When left a widow, in 1886, Mrs. Bishop continued her travels. Her 'Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan,' in two volumes, appeared in 1892—the year when the distinguished honor came to her of being elected the first lady Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society—and 'Among the Thibetans' in 1894. The latter is the last of her travel books to appear in the epistolary style, for her sister, for whose entertainment they were written, died about this time. Mrs. Bishop now began to turn her attention more especially to China; and in 1896 she published an interesting collection of photographs which she had herself taken in Western China and Korea. Her travels in Korea, Siberia and China lasted for three years, and their results are shown in 'Korea and her Neighbors.' Since then have appeared from her pen 'The Yangtse Valley and Beyond,' and 'Pictures from China.' In 1901 she rode a thousand miles in Morocco, a journey which included the Atlas Mountains.

An important feature of her 'Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan' was its notices of medical missions; and the sufferings of Christians through Kurdish persecution so moved Mrs. Bishop that she addressed a meeting of members of parliament on the subject, and so brought the matter prominently before the government and the public. Mrs. Bishop accomplished a remarkable work in connection with medical missions. She built no fewer than five hospitals and an orphanage in the East. One of these was a women's hospital, with a dispensary at Srinagar, in Kashimir, erected in memory of her husband, and another was at Bias, in the Punjab, in memory of her sister. For the purposes of her travels she made herself acquainted with minor surgery, and sometimes found this sort of first-aid knowledge invaluable. She was also an enthusiastic botanist, and from her childhood she studied chemistry and the use of the microscope. She often lectured on her travels before the Royal Geographical and other societies, and her interest in missions was naturally strong. She never hesitated to say what she thought about missionaries and their methods, so that, when it was given, praise from her was highly valued. Into all ecclesiastical and social questions she entered 'con amore,' seeking to test their character and their drift, and always showing her sympathy for whatever tended to advance the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The end did not come unexpectedly. Fourteen months ago the malady from which she suffered developed more serious symptoms. Possessing associations with Edinburgh, especially through her period of married life in the city, Mrs. Bishop retired to a nursing home there. For some months her life was despaired of, but at length she rallied and removed to a residence in Melville street. Her strength, however, gradually failed, although her indomitable spirit was manifested in the desire which she exhibited to serve a variety of worthy causes. It is only a month since, in a pathetic note, she expressed the wish that we should inform friends that while her sympathy with Christian work was strong, bodily weakness prevented her from accepting invitations to speak for missions in public. By her death the missionary cause has lost a noble-hearted and gracious champion.—'The London Christian.'

UNREST IN CHINA.

A despatch from Pekin of Sept. 20 says: 'Since May there has been increasing unrest among the natives in the south Chili, north Honan and west Shantung districts. A new anti-foreign society, the Tsaiyuan, has been formed, similar to the Boxers and with many members. The movement is spreading rapidly, even during the present harvesting of good crops. The situation is much the same as in 900, without the famine incentive. The south Chili mission, or Canadian Presbyterian Church, and the mission of the American Board are in the infected region. The principal centres of agitation are Changtofu, in Honan, Shuntofu and Towingfu, in Chili and Tungo, in Shantung. The placards of the new society being circulated are identical with the placards of the Boxers, with the following addition: "If every member will distribute thirty copies we shall become as numerous as the Boxers, and on Oct. 17, the Chungyang festival, all foreigners will be destroyed." The membership of the Tsaiyuan includes clerks, yamen officials, Buddhist priests and rich and influential natives. The fact of yamen subordinates being members of the society renders adverse action of the magistrates difficult. The American, British and French ministers have notified the Waiwupu of the facts, and the Waiwupu has ordered Viceroy Yuen to suppress the society. This same viceroy suppressed the Boxer movement in Shantung in 1900. The foreign ministers have confidence in his ability. The situation is not critical now, but owing to continued Japanese successes, and with pro-Japanese sentiment now preached in all China, the anti-foreign movement easily may become uncontrollable. Fortunately there are eight thousand foreign troops in Chili.'—'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

SEASIDE CONFERENCES.

(London 'Christian World.')

As an experiment in the possibilities of religious conventions in summer time, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., conducted a two days' conference at Scarborough in August, under the auspices of the National and Scarborough Free Church Councils. It required some amount of faith to believe that in a seaside pleasure resort like Scarborough, in the height of the season, there could be found people who would, in a closed-in church, listen to sermons and speeches. 'An hour ago,' said Mr. Meyer, before commencing his sermon, on Monday afternoon, 'this thing was an experiment; now it is an assured success.' Some thousand people had gathered in Bar Church, despite the Italian-like sky and seashore attractions, and 'M.C.C. vs. Yorkshire' on the neighboring cricket ground.

The first of the series of nine meetings was for the purpose of forming an East Yorkshire Federation of Free Church Councils, to embrace the neighboring towns, with Scarborough as a centre. Following this Mr. Meyer preached on 'Prisoners of hope and the condition of emancipation.' He had a bright and cheery message for those in the prisons of deep conviction, of evil habits, of 'some terrible snarl,' or of depression, and showed how they could be set free because of the covenant between them and God. A reception of Mr. Meyer and Mr. Law followed, and Mr. Meyer had some amusing anecdotes to tell of his Orkney holidays, where he had been taking porridge 'morning, noon and night.'

Bar Church was comfortably full on Monday evening at a great Free Church demonstration, presided over by Mr. J. Compton Rickett, M.P. for the borough. The Rev. Thomas Law gave a clear exposition of what the Free Church Council movement stands for, and Mr. Meyer followed with an equally clear, but very distinct utterance of what the Free Churches themselves stood for. Mr. Meyer repeated the statements which caused some comment a little time back, as to dances, etc., in connection with churches. You could always tell a sham Christian, he said, by putting him alone for an hour with five children. If he were sham, at the end of the time he would be at one corner and the children at the other. He believed in a romp and a laugh, but would always draw the line at anything which savored of the theatre and the music-hall.

Tuesday morning found Mr. Meyer, promptly at seven, commencing the 'Sunrise' prayer meeting. After a hymn he called for a score or so of short prayers of thanksgiving. 'You'll all find something to be thankful for,' he said, and the congregation did. Then he called for some 'Sun-rise texts,' and they came from all parts of the building. 'They that seek me early shall find me,' quoted a dear old soul, and the president promptly rejoined, 'You mean early in the morning, of course; that is a new exposition, and a very fine one.' An address and a few more prayers closed a memorable meeting.

Mr. Meyer had a very straight talk to ministers and lay preachers later in the morning. There were many things he had learned during the course of his ministry, and a few of the hints he passed on. His bright sallies often brought out a laugh, but behind the humor were some points which went to the very heart of things and made the occasion memorable to the teachers of men about him.

Mr. Compton Rickett, M.P., who is 'given to hospitality,' entertained the delegates to lunch at the Grand Hotel. Afterwards the Rev. Thomas Waugh preached to a large congregation. Mr. Waugh was quaint, homely and witty, but one at least of his anecdotes brought tears to the eyes of many present. If he was sarcastic about the man who couldn't attend church because his head was bad, and his poor chest was too weak to stand the night air; if he was humorous at the expense of agnostics, who thought it clever to ask questions that could not be answered—which Balaam's ass did, and any child of four would do—he gripped his audience and carried his points. The people were hurried away from the sermon to a tea, at which Mr. Crow explained what 'the Girls' Guild was, and Mr. Meyer gravely told a laughing audience how he promotes match-making amongst Christian young men and women. The meetings concluded with a young people's rally and a consecration meeting.

The Conference was to be repeated at Blackpool, and the intention is expressed of their being held in many seaside resorts next summer.—'Welfare.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

BROTHERHOOD AND FAMILY.

There are two thoughts in Hebrews ii. and iii., brotherhood and family. Brothers are children of one father. Jesus is the first born in God's household. This family consists of spirit-born sons. Jesus in His human nature is in relationship with all spirit-born souls, not with mankind as a whole. The children of God are the believing descendants of Abraham, that is those who possess his faith. (Rom. ix., 8; Gal. iv., 28, 29; v., 1; iii., 7, 26.) Jesus is the first born among very many brethren. (Rom. viii., 29.) They have one father. (Matt. xxiv., 9.) They love Christ. (Jno. viii., 42.) Love to Jesus and faith in Him, the evidence of sonship. Only sons are brethren. They are heirs of God and co-heirs with Christ. (Ro. viii., 17.) The brotherhood of mankind is in Adam. It is the brotherhood of sinners, not of saints. Sonship in a human head, not sonship in a Divine Father. This is limited to those that believe in Jesus. As many as receive Him, and only such, are children of God. (Jno. i., 12.) In Heb. iii., we have the household of God in which are servants and sons. Moses a servant to do a special work, Christ as a son having supreme authority over the household. Compare verses 4-6, 14 and Chap. iv., 1, 2. The family of God consists of those who are born into it. They become living sons of a living God. No amount of goodness can make an Asiatic an Englishman. A man must be born of English parents to be that, so a man must be born of God before he can be a son of God. We become sharers with Christ if we hold fast to Him. (Heb. ii., 14.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

November 20.

ISAIAH'S MESSAGE TO JUDAH.

(Isaiah i., 16-20.)

Golden Text.—Cease to do evil; learn to do well.—Isaiah i., 16, 17.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

Following the times we have just been studying, both Judah and Israel came into a period of great outward prosperity. The conquests of each kingdom were extended until the two covered almost as much territory as the single kingdom under David, before the division.

With conquests and added power came far greater wealth, so that there was great prosperity. But wealth, especially that which came through violence, does not bring real strength, and so the very prosperity of these Jewish nations led to weakness and sin. The people became corrupt and debauched, Judah began to suffer from enemies and Israel was becoming weaker from the same cause.

Then Isaiah appeared on the scene, prophesying chiefly in Jerusalem. He began his work at the close of Uzziah's reign, and Uzziah was the grandson of Joash, who repaired the temple, as we saw last week. The work of Isaiah continued from Uzziah to Hezekiah, over forty years, during which the northern kingdom Israel, passed from history. The work of Isaiah was not in vain, for he lived to see a great revival of religion. The words of this lesson were spoken while the two nations existed in the depths of their wickedness.

ISAIAH'S SUBJECT.

1. 'The vision of Isaiah the son of Amoz, which he saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah.'

A vision does not mean only the power to see into the future. We speak to-day of such a man being a person of broad vision. We mean he has ability to see into situations and things. The vision of a prophet, like Isaiah, might also include a view of the future, but he had also the insight to comprehend the terrible state of affairs about him, and he announces all that he saw, past, present or future, and his message to the people, as his vision.

A SINFUL PEOPLE.

2. 'Hear O heavens, and give ear, O earth: for the Lord hath spoken, I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me.

3. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib: but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider.

4. 'Ah, sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evildoers, children that are corrupters: they have forsaken the Lord, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel unto anger, they have gone away backward.

5. 'Why should ye be stricken any more? ye will revolt more and more, the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint.'

In verse 2 Isaiah calls both heaven and earth to hear what the Lord has said concerning his people. Notice in these verses how the thought of the speaker progresses.

In verse 2 the Lord speaks as a loving but grieved father, whose children, whom he had tenderly cared for, had rebelled. Then, what is their relation to the Father, after their rebellion against him? Utter ingratitude and indifference. (V. 3.) Brutes that serve man and are fed by him show more interest in their master than do these people for the God that has made them and so marvellously led them.

But the result of their rebellion is all included in indifference to God. They have all gone from bad to worse, and are now 'a people laden with iniquity.' They are 'a seed of evildoers, children that are corrupters.' Their children continue in their evil ways, and generation will be followed by generation of debauched and dissolute humanity. They had 'provoked the Holy One of Israel unto anger.' The long suffering God, whom they despised and disobeyed, but whose long suffering had been their salvation, this Holy One, they had angered.

Why do they bring more punishment on themselves? They are only going from bad to worse. They have reached such a hardened state that punishment has no corrective influence. The head and heart, the sources of thought and of feeling, are sick and faint. These sources of motive and action can no longer be appealed to.

THE NATION'S UNHAPPY CONDITION.

6. 'From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores: they have not been closed, neither bound up; neither mollified with ointment.

7. 'Your country is desolate, your cities are burned with fire: your land, strangers devour it in your presence and it is desolate, as overthrown by strangers.

8. 'And the daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers, as a besieged city.

9 'Except the Lord of hosts had left unto us a very small remnant, we should have been as Sodom, and we should have been like unto Gomorrah.'

Has it occurred to you, in reading this lesson, that the prophet's description of a wayward and rebellious people might be taken as the figure of the individual life that has become ruined by sin. What a desperate state the sinner comes to be in, no matter what a bold face he may put upon it outwardly!

Judah was now like a diseased and misused body, that had been left without care. The country was being ravaged by enemies that robbed, slew and carried people captive. Syrians, Philistines and Assyrians were like the lashes of a whip of cords, punishing the disobedient people. 'The daughter of Zion,' that is, Jerusalem, had come to be 'as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers.' These were mere makeshift and temporary structures, without shape or comforts, erected merely for the purpose of the gardeners. Jerusalem had become like one of these cheerless and flimsy huts.

Had it not been for a small but faithful remnant that remembered God, probably at the cost of much abuse and persecution, Jerusalem's case before an angry God would have been hopeless, but for the sake of the faithful mercy might still be extended to his rebellious people.

A CALL TO REPENTANCE.

16. 'Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil;

17. 'Learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow.'

From the passage omitted in our lesson verses 10-15 it would appear that the consciences of the people still led them to preserve the outward form of their religion. They offered sacrifices, and observed feasts as of old, but God said, 'Yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear: your hands are full of blood.' They had the form of godliness, but denied its power, just as many are living to-day.

If there is any hope for them at all, what are they to do? The very first thing is, to cleanse themselves, they must give up their sins, they must cease to do evil.

But all this is negative. Merely refraining from this and that sin is not living a godly life, so the prophet goes a step further. 'Learn to do well.' Then he indicates some particular things to be done. Note that these were acts of justice and mercy. Without doubt, the land was full of the wronged, oppressed and suffering. Let repentance be followed by works of mercy. These do not save us from our sins, only Christ can atone for them, but they show sincerity and they develop the godly life.

FORGIVENESS PROMISED.

18. 'Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.

19. 'If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat of the good of the land.

20. 'But if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.'

One's salvation is not a matter of blind belief, without reason. It gives, in fact, the only reasonable course to be pursued. Notice how verses 18, 19 contrast with the gloomy picture of the opening portion of the lesson. Evil had run riot among the people, and they had heedlessly run after wealth and pleasure, regardless of the claims of God, or the sufferings of their fellows, but now God calls them to a more reasonable course.

The Prodigal Son reminds us of the people of Judah and Israel at this time. In the depths of his degradation and misery, he is in a mood to look at the hard facts in the case. So now, after the people have forsaken God, and from rebellion have gone into deep sin, and from sin great calamity has resulted, they are called upon to reason together with God.

What a gracious promise he makes! It is said that red colors are the hardest to eradicate from cloth; yet though the sins of the people be deep dyed, scarlet or crimson, they shall compare with snow and wool for whiteness, if only the people will hear God and obey him. Instead of a devastated land, they shall eat of its goodness.

But the lesson closes with a warning. 'But if ye refuse and rebel'—yes, if they still would not listen, then the sword should devour them. The seal set upon the whole matter is, 'For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.'

It is as easy for God to do a great thing as a small one. The sinner's long record of evil living and rebellion is not what makes his salvation difficult, from God's side: it is the sinner's hard-hearted refusal to listen, to reason over his case, to yield his will to that of God, that he may repent and be forgiven. On hear God's gracious offer, made through through Christ, and accept it, and God will forgive and welcome you back to himself.

Nov. 27 we have the temperance lesson. Isaiah xxviii., 1-13.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 14.—Is. i., 1-9.
Tuesday, Nov. 15.—Is. i., 10-20.
Wednesday, Nov. 16.—Is. i., 21-31.
Thursday, Nov. 17.—II. Kings xvi., 10-20.
Friday, Nov. 18.—II. Kings xvi., 1-9.
Saturday, Nov. 19.—Is. vii., 17-25.
Sunday, Nov. 20.—II. Chron. xxvii., 1-15.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG JEWS.

ARCHBISHOP BOND PRESIDES OVER MEETING OF CANADIAN BRANCH OF LONDON SOCIETY.

His Grace Archbishop Bond presided over the annual meeting of the Canadian Auxiliary of the London Society for the Promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews. The meeting was held in the Synod Hall, and was opened with devotional exercises.

The Rev. A. F. Burt, secretary, spoke in feeling terms of the late Bishop Baldwin, whose presence had been looked forward to at that meeting. Since the formation of the mission in Montreal the secretary announced that successful results had been achieved. Last year the contributions to the work throughout Canada amounted to $3,400. An annual income of $5,000 was needed for the successful prosecution of the work. It was absolutely necessary that a building should be purchased or erected for their work in the city. The present building on Lagauchetiere street was quite inadequate to provide even standing room for those Jews who attended the meetings. Assistance was also needed for Mr. Neugewirtz, the missionary, whose work was far too great to be carried on successfully without additional help.

Canon Renaud, in the course of his remarks, said that the work as carried on by Mr. Neugewirtz was most successful. He moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Neugewirtz, and unanimously adopted:—

'That this meeting rejoices to know that the London Society has opened a mission in Montreal, and has assigned to the Canadian auxiliary a definite share of its foreign work, and it hereby pledges itself to support the work by every means in its power.'

A vote of thanks moved by Canon Baylis, and seconded by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, was accorded the Archbishop for presiding, and for the continual interest he took in the work of Jewish evangelization.

MISSIONARIES IN HONAN

Toronto, Nov. 3.—It was reported some time ago that the Presbyterian missionaries in Honan were in danger of their lives through an uprising which had been threatened by the secret societies in that province. Some time after that report a despatch announced that there was no danger from any such uprising. The Honan correspondent of the 'Presbyterian,' writing from Hwaiching on Sept. 1, says that very disquieting news had come to him from various quarters. The missionaries at Changtefu had again had to call the attention of the officials to the Tsaiyuan sect, who were showing signs of fresh activity. The missionaries of Taimingfu had to flee from that city owing to their lives having been repeatedly threatened by this same society.

'At Hwaiching,' continues the correspondent, 'there is considerable excitement owing to the magistrate having issued proclamations giving the details of the arrest of a leader of this same society by the Rev. M. Gerrard, a Roman Catholic missionary in Weihui City. This leader, who is a native of Shanai, had the assurance to call on Mr. Gerrard to have a debate on religion. After leaving he was followed by some natives belonging to the mission to the village, where he was residing in semi-official style. They arrested him and handed him over to the Sinhsianghsien magistrate. Amongst his personal effects were found a seal for signing documents issued by the society, a list of the members living in the district, and a yellow flag bearing the device I have mentioned before as the one that Boxers in that region had on their flags in 1900, "Remove the Tartars and destroy the foreigners." It has been said that the magistrate is going to make some more arrests, on the strength of the information contained in the list.'

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

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

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $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 Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

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

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

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

NOVEMBER, 1904

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

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

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

RENEW.

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1904.

Now that the elections are over, there must be no weakening in pushing the cases against persons accused of supplying fraudulent ballot boxes or anyone connected with such alleged fraud, or against those who have been arrested for alleged telegraphing or attempted telegraphing, or anyone who can be proved to be a consenting party to such telegraphing. Sometimes accusations and arrests are made for their effect upon the vote, and are not followed up afterwards, owing to indifference, or, possibly, too much glass in the construction of the house from which the stones have been thrown. Neither the accusing party nor the party accused, however, can allow such charges as these to be left without the utmost investigation and revealing of the facts. There are a lot of other charges against candidates and their supporters which should be followed up till the accusations are proved true or the accusers false.

Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded so far in associating the colonies with his scheme in the minds of the English people that most of the English newspapers have looked on the Canadian elections as having the Chamberlain proposition as their issue. As a fact the Chamberlain proposition had nothing to do with these elections. The Canadian people have not yet got interested in the Chamberlain proposition, for the good reason that they do not know what it is. There is nothing before them upon which to divide or vote. They understand that Mr. Chamberlain wants to tax British food which comes from anywhere but the colonies. It stands to reason that Canadians can have no objection to that, as it would put the money of British bread eaters in their pockets. Whether Canada is expected to make any return or not is not plain, or what that return is expected to be. Sir Howard Vincent says we have done enough already. If we have, it is the Liberal party which has done it against the protests of that party which Mr. Chamberlain's supporters claim as allies. If anything more is done in the same direction, of which we should be very glad, it will be by the Liberal party. The Conservative party, on the contrary, want to increase our duties against Britain, and Mr. Ames has proclaimed all over Britain that they will not make any more reductions. But Mr. Chamberlain and his policy had no part at all in the recent elections.

We should think that one result of the Baltic fleet incident would be the establishment of Marconi connection with every fishing fleet in the North Sea. There is always a hospital ship in attendance belonging to the deep sea mission which might well be charged with this duty. The fishermen might well pay something for the privilege of being in possible connection with their folk, if it were only to have their weather conditions regularly made known on shore. We heard speak to-day of a 'tragic fishing village' in England which almost every week seemed to mourn one dead. This was not on the North Sea coast, but anywhere it would surely be a relief to anxious wives to know by the absence of news that nothing tragic has happened. Apart from this, however, it would surely be of considerable advantage to the government, in the matter of weather observations and in other ways, to have such outpost service regularly maintained. This might be so done as to be a considerable help to the worthy Deep Sea Mission.

The yellow newspaper has been doing all it could to get Great Britain into war, as the yellow newspaper of New York did during the tension over the 'Maine' excitement. The press is of course not in search of war; it is only seeking the sale of more copies of the day's paper. Looking down from Gibraltar rock upon the vast fleet gathered in its shadow, and seeing the movements that are naturally to be looked for when a maritime force is thus assembled, it only required ignorance on the part of the newsmonger to proclaim to Great Britain that the fleet has cleared for action. The fact that the Russian fleet had just left Vigo Bay was all that was necessary to give ignorance its cue and to cause its wild deductions, translated into flaring head lines and proclaimed on bulletins, to pass for facts with the British people. All these statements were duly received at the 'Witness' office and, being weighed, were seen to contain nothing to disturb. If the squadron in Vigo bay had sailed, it must have been under conditions that would not provoke collision with the British fleet which lay directly in its path. And, as for the fleet clearing for action, it would not be a very live fleet if it did not frequently go through all necessary evolutions. We receive so much so-called news that is obviously sensational that we have got into the habit of passing on despatches which have all the appearance of rubbish to our readers without remark.

Lord Avebury, who is even now more popularly known as Sir John Lubbock than by his more recent title, has put his finger upon the weakest place in Mr. Chamberlain's imperial preferential propaganda, when he points out that Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, though giving Great Britain a preference against foreigners, show no disposition to place the Mother Country's manufacturers on an equality with their own. On an equality, indeed! Why, where Canada has given Great Britain a preference, and it has resulted in any advantage whatsoever to British manufacturers, Canadian manufacturers are working overtime to get the preference removed, or the tariff wall on those especial lines built so high that even with a brick or two taken off the top it would still be too high for British goods to surmount. Yet Lord Avebury declares that unless the colonies are prepared to place British manufacturers on an equality with colonial ones (sooner or later) he fears that a conference will be not only useless, but actually injurious. We presume that the injury that the English Liberals unanimously see in such a conference is that it will cause bad blood and weaken the attachment of the colonies. We colonists do not fear so much from so small a cause. We have welcomed the proposed conference, as it could hardly fail to crack a number of empty nutshells. Lord Avebury's opinion carries extraordinary weight with his fellow-countrymen, who have been much bamboozled on this question.

Mr. George E. Foster, in North Toronto, asserted in the course of the electoral campaign, that the Liberals merely stumbled into the adoption of their preferential policy, and were entitled, therefore, to no credit whatever for its enactment. This is hardly precise. In 1892, Sir Louis Davies, then in opposition, introduced a resolution, which received the full approval of the Liberals in the House of Commons, in the following clear-cut terms: 'Resolved, that inasmuch as Great Britain admits the products of Canada into her ports free of duty, this House is of opinion that the present scale of duties exacted on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced.' When this resolution came to the vote, Mr. Foster was in his seat, and was one of the Conservative majority that voted against it and thereby caused its rejection at that time. This was not a proposal of a preferential tariff with two scales of duties, but it distinctly contained the principle of preference, and in the face of it, it is not reasonable to suppose that the Liberals never thought of the British preferential tariff before they came into office. Mr. Foster is accused by report of applying the term 'fakir' to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the course of his recent platform campaign, and of referring to Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding as a pair of cheats and swindlers. Perhaps he is trying to convince the public that he is not the cold-blooded cynic that he has been called. It would be better, however, to be cooler than this.

The re-election of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration means a short session this coming winter with a very light legislative bill of fare. In the words of a cabinet minister, 'Parliament will probably be called together during the first week of February.' As we said before the elections, it is practically certain that whatever revision of the tariff the government has in contemplation will have to wait until 1906. One could probably figure out a number of measures to which the Houses of Parliament might with profit devote their attention in the early future, a bankruptcy bill being one of them, but, so far as known, none of them are likely to come forward at the next session. If the government is as good as its word, one of the most important items in the ministerial programme in this parliament will be legislation to curb the scope of the trusts, to which Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues have already applied themselves partially, in the act which they carrried through this year, with special application to the American Tobacco Company. It was said at the time that, if the attempt to regulate the operations of this monopoly proved successful, ministers would look into the larger question of handling the trusts in general, so as to protect legitimate industries from unfair business competition. One thing that must be put through now or never is a census. We have frequently pointed out the desirableness of a quinquennial instead of a decennial period, especially in a country like ours, whose conditions change so rapidly. One advantage would probably be a considerable reduction in expense, as probably much of the work which is now organized anew every time would be continuous and therefore more expert. If the government sees the wisdom of this it should act at the coming session. It should moreover introduce a less deceptive principle of counting heads than that which has prevailed in the past, even though it should have to go to the expense for a time of counting both ways.

THE WAR.

Though the situation on the Sha khe is as critical as any which has prevailed since the war began, nothing definite has happened for a week back. Both parties are using the time to strengthen their positions, and both armies are suffering from the bitter cold. Though the Sha khe region is only about the latitude of Connecticut or Chicago, it is a mountainous country, and gets pretty cold at this season for those who have to occupy trenches or sleep out-doors. About Port Arthur the efforts of both parties were never more strenuous than they have been during the past week, nor has there been at any time more desperate sacrifice of life. All that is known, however, is that the condition of the Russians is constantly becoming more intolerable, and now that the last hope of succor either from army or navy is gone the resolution of Stoessel not to surrender is simply the sacrifice of the whole garrison. The Japanese are gaining ground by very painful and costly approaches. Among the stories told are that the Japanese have managed by machinery to pump the sea into the Russian trenches, and that their guns have sunk all the ships in the harbor but one. The oft told story of a Russian raid from Vladivostok on Corea is repeated from Che foo. The Baltic fleet left Vigo for Tangier dogged by British men-of-war, and will probably complete its long voyage under like supervision.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY.

The election was a complete victory for the Liberal party, and a great personal triumph of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In the elections of 1901, there were 133 Liberals returned and 80 Conservatives, giving the Liberals a majority of 53. The majority of the Liberals in the present parliament will be between sixty and seventy. The Conservatives have made slight gains in Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, but where their hopes were highest, they lost ground. Their all too sanguine friends proclaimed that Ontario would be nearly wholly theirs, and that the Liberals would capture never a seat west of Lake Superior. The result, however, shows that they only succeeded in holding 48 seats in Ontario, as compared with 55 at the 1901 elections; that they lost every seat in Nova Scotia, and that the west is against them by a decided majority. The causes of their defeat are not hard to seek. For one thing, their leaders do not compare with the Liberal leaders. Their chief, Mr. Borden, whose personal defeat we regret, was an untried man, and not a magnetic one. Sir Wilfrid Laurier towers head and shoulders above him as a leader. And, besides Mr. Borden, there was on the Conservative side no very marked personality. On the Liberal side, there was Mr. Fielding, a man whom the country would apparently be willing to entrust with its destinies. His strength in his own end of the country is shown by the Maritime Province returns. That party has no doubt lost a strong man in Mr. Blair, and with him some constituencies in New Brunswick. Mr. Blair was, however, more of an opportunist than a Liberal, and we are not sure that the party is weakened by his loss.

When we compare measures, not men, we still find the Liberals in the best case. The chief issue before the country was whether the present tariff is on the whole the best compromise between opposing interests, or whether the extreme protectionists should give us a tariff as made in the United States. 'Adequate' protection was the issue worked to death by all the Opposition candidates, in Ontario and this province, at least, and the country has emphatically decided that the present tariff is 'adequate' enough. The verdict will hearten the government in its opposition to the extremists, who have beset it so persistently ever since 1897, and it will be more inclined than ever to give heed to the interests of the 'common people.' After the protection issue, the railway policy of the government was most criticised, and Mr. Borden offered to the country an alternative policy, which included public ownership. Few, however, took the latter seriously, and it is a question if it would carry any appreciable number of votes in any case. It was known that the most influential Conservatives, the men with the money who would have the future 'say' in the party's course of action, were unalterably opposed to any such socialistic venture; and besides that, the contract was already approved and no one seriously proposed repudiation. That the railway was going to cost a lot of money did not frighten the people at all; on the contrary, the government probably gained a good many votes in view of the expectation that expenditures would be huge. So far as the government has made gains in that way it has little to boast about.

This railway policy divides itself naturally into three parts. From North Bay to the Pacific coast, all are agreed that another railway is necessary, and that the government has made a better bargain than former ones. Guaranteeing the company's bonds is better business than giving it land and money grants. The section from Lake Nepigon to Quebec captures the imagination by doubling the breadth of habitable Canada, and creating a country that will no doubt pay for its cost. The only objection to building it at this time is that other parts of the country wanted railways more. There are symptoms, however, that these will provide themselves, but the Intercolonial is left without western connections. As for the section from Quebec to Moncton, it is political, pure and simple, and calculated to injure the Intercolonial. The only thing, however, that can now be insisted on is that the part of the line to be built by the government shall be built free from jobbery. Apart from the good or ill deeds of the government, the abounding prosperity of the country without doubt helped greatly to swell its majority, and the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as he humorously said himself, 'is lucky.' During the elections charges of corruption have been freely bandied about, and some arrests have been made. So far as these concern the Liberals, we trust that no pains will be spared to punish the culprits. It is more necessary that the Liberal party should purge itself of evil than any other party. The Liberals have been returned in sufficient force to enable them to do this without fear. We heartily congratulate Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon this renewed proof of the overwhelming confidence the country places in him, and we know that he has been, and will continue to be, worthy of it.

LORD DUNDONALD.

Lord Dundonald should not have had to defend himself before the Canadian people against statements, wilfully false, made on both sides of politics. The Liberal party made a very wrong use of a confidential draft which passed between the General Officer Commanding and his minister containing suggested amendments to the militia law. A carefully selected scrap of this private document was printed in facsimile by various organs. This was bad enough, but the purpose of so doing was worse. The aim was to leave the impression that Lord Dundonald wanted to militarize the country and introduce conscription, and that the Minister of Militia had nobly protected the country against his fell designs. The scrap seemed to bear this out, but in reality did nothing of the kind, and was therefore dishonorably used. The scrap showed the word 'militia' scored out in several places and the word 'army' inserted. It also showed the word 'compulsory' inserted before 'service.' It is a question of etymology which word, army or militia, best represents the sort of armament we have. We think the change a bad one, and are pleased that it was not adopted. As for the word 'compulsory,' it was added in a clause limiting the length of service. Every citizen in Canada has always been legally liable to a certain amount of compulsory service if needed, though happily this has never had to be resorted to. Lord Dundonald proposed no change in this. He only held that, though it was desirable that compulsory service should have a time limit, it was not desirable that voluntary service should have a like limit. The change simply made the expression of the real facts as they are more precise. Lord Dundonald never advised conscription, to which he is rightly totally opposed, or resort to compulsory service. His movement was all the other way. He did hold that all boys should go through their facings at school, and this we have always recommended. What we understand by militarizing a country is creating a caste of military men who will domineer over it socially, if not otherwise, and a heavy standing army. Such an incubus is ruinous to any country. The best way to avoid this and to reduce standing forces to a minimum is to have the whole population, as far as possible, in such a condition that when defence is needed a citizen army will be easily created. What Lord Dundonald recommended was, therefore, the very reverse of militarism, and the representations sought to be made with regard to him were disingenuous. The bitterly disloyal use made of this conscription charge by Mr. Fradette, the Conservative candidate for Bellechasse, shows that neither party is free from prevarication to gain an end before the country.

PUBLIC DUTY.

We are so accustomed to our voting privileges that we are sometimes tempted almost to despise them and frequently neglect them. Yet they enshrine more than does any other institution the genius of our race with its fine commingling of liberty and law. The freemen of our Saxon and Norse ancestors chose their own leaders in war, and, when chosen, gave them loyal support. After the Norman usurpation the struggle for popular rights as against privileged wrongs never ceased. Its morning star shone over Runnymede. Its dawn glimmered dimly before the eyes of Tyler and Cade. Its sun rose gloriously when Wycliffe gave the people the Bible in their own tongue, and taught that in the sight of heaven the cotter was as noble as his lord. It set free the bondmen, created the solid middle class of farmers and merchants, and played an important part in the formation of English literature. The cause of popular government numbers more saints and martyrs than any other except the cognate one of religious liberty. Cromwell, Hampden, Pym, fought and Lord William Russell, Algernon Sidney and 'a multitude that no man can number' suffered imprisonment, mutilation and death itself that we might rule our national destinies, none daring to make us afraid. It requires no great stretch of imagination to picture the victims of the Star Chamber, of Kirke, of Jeffries and of many another persecuter as 'a great cloud of witnesses' watching the use which their children make of the privilege which they so dearly purchased for them. Well does Whittier pray on 'the eve of election':

'The shadow rend
And o'er us bend,
O martyrs with your crowns and palms,
Breathe through these throngs
Your battle songs,
Your scaffold prayers and dungeon psalms!

'Shame from our hearts
Unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose dark;
And smite away
The hands we lay
Profanely on the sacred ark.'

In our days we are often told that democracy is a failure and are pointed to the 'fool fury' which often drives a nation into war, to the corruption which, especially on this side of the water, so besmirches politics, and to the power of the machine, that, for interests not their own, herds the people to the polls like sheep to the slaughter. The cure, however, will be found not in less democracy, but in more. When Jefferson was explaining his principles to a packed audience, a cry of 'Fire!' was raised. Stepping to the front of the platform he shouted 'Let every man stand firm!' and the panic was averted. This is the secret. The creed of democracy transforms the mutable vox populi into the vox dei, and it dares to live by that hope. By faith it sees what no one can see now, the voice of the people uttering the divine monitions by which it is possessed. The divine voice is sounding clearer and clearer amid the infamies of party strife, and when each man 'recognizes it a part of his religion that his country shall be well governed,' when each voter, under the guidance of an enlightened conscience, casts his ballot in the fear of God

'Then shall our voice
Of sovereign choice
Swell the deep bass of duty done,
And strike the key
Of time to be,
When God and man shall speak as one!'

THE ROYAL PEACEMAKER.

The British-French arbitration treaty has set a good example. It was extended to Italy, which has much the same sort of treaty with both Great Britain and France; and only a little while ago, a treaty was concluded between Germany and Great Britain much to the same effect. Steps are now being taken to conclude such treaties between the United States and Great Britain and between France and the United States, and such treaties are expected to come into effect shortly after the presidential elections. While these treaties are of necessity partial in their terms, and do not cover every case out of which a quarrel might arise between the contracting nations (questions affecting 'honor' being specifically excluded), it is nevertheless a fact that already the Anglo-French treaty, and the entente cordiale, of which the treaty was the most potent outward and visible sign, have even now preserved the peace of Europe. When the Russian privateers were sent through the Dardanelles and captured British merchantmen, it is acknowledged that the French Foreign Office had much to do with her ally, Russia, giving up her prizes, and giving a promise not to transgress in the same way again. Otherwise, it is ninety-nine chances in a hundred that Great Britain would have had to make bellicose demands. The Russian hope has al-

ways appeared to be to drag her ally, France, into war with Britain in terms of the Russo-French treaty. In that case other nations also would likely have been dragged into it. Again, when the Russian Baltic fleet fired on the North Sea trawlers, France assisted Great Britain diplomatically and did much to make Russia consent to refer the matter to an international commission. So that already, as we have said, there is highly satisfactory proof that arbitration treaties, even although they cannot cover everything and however partial they may be, are nothing but beneficent so far as they go.

The two contemplated treaties of the United States with France and Great Britain may be expected to increase the strength of arbitration in international disputes in geometrical ratio, and make it more and more difficult for war to break out between civilized countries. The present war must be salutary in the end, as the blood and treasure already expended, with small gain to any one, especially the aggressor, have appalled the nations. In France, especially, which has waded through so much slaughter in the past, in pursuit of 'glory,' and which was for so many years the chief disturbing force in Europe, a very different ideal now prevails. From the disturber she has changed into the peacemaker, and all the world is grateful to her. In such a mood her public men see how menacing is the present war, they see that other incidents as grave as the privateering, the contraband disputes, and the wanton destruction of poor fishermen may occur, and that another such spark might set the world aflame. The most peaceful powers, as M. Hanotaux, the former French minister of foreign affairs, says, are at the mercy of a surprise, or coup d'etat, and he suggests that a 'roval' move which would bring about true reconciliation between the two belligerents would call for the cordial approval of the whole universe. The 'royal' here clearly points to King Edward, who, M. Hanotaux knows, has already done so much for the world's peace. There is no doubt of the King's alertness in the matter were his initiative to become admissable, as it does not now seem to be. If he could succeed in bringing about a basis of negotiation he would indeed go down through the ages as Edward the Peacemaker, and live in his people's affections forever as we still know and love Alfred the Great through the memories of a thousand years. There is a faint hope that it might be accomplished if all the nations were to act together, and it is a good sign that France and England, allied as they are to opposing sides, should express the most concern to re-establish peace.

THE FREE CHURCH.

We are still receiving letters from all parts of the world with regard to the Free Church controversy, and, singularly, though those who hold with the minority are perhaps not one in forty or fifty, all the letters we have received are from this minority, not one from the majority. We think we have done our full duty by this minority, and if persistent writers on that side, who do us the honor to impugn our righteousness in various terms, do not find all their letters printed they can put it down to the fact that all that they say has been sufficiently said already. We make room to-day for a very lucid letter from Mr. P. M. Macintyre, of Edinburgh. It is a pleasure to give space to such clear expressions of an author's views. We must differ, however, with this writer both as to his facts and his conclusions. We shall try to do so in brief space and only on broad lines. Taking the last statement first, our comparison of the tone of the two bodies was based on their official and semi-official utterances which had reached us, and was amply borne out by these. We can imagine some pretty strong things being said on platforms without going past the truth. We did not reproach the little Free Church for appealing to the courts; so all that part of the letter goes for nothing. On the contrary, we said that this calamity had overtaken the despoiled church because it had carried its pride of spiritual independence into 'Caesar's' legitimate realm by refusing to obtain a parliamentary enabling act authorizing it to do legally what was obviously its moral right to do. Another thing that we did not say is that the Court had decided contrary to law. We have said indeed that the decision, looking at the face of the documents, was no doubt good law, though entirely opposed to equity. Again, we did not say that the majority was right in its attempt to take all the funds. We reproached it for that, and saw a certain rebuke for it in what had befallen it. But we own that we cannot follow Mr. Macintyre's reasoning on this part of the question. It would seem to be that because it was wrong for forty to plunder one by law, therefore it is right for the one to plunder the forty by law.

With regard to the central question whether a church may change its tenets without breaking contracts with its subscribers and benefactors, we can only say, as we have said before, that all living churches have changed their views from generation to generation. Only dead ones have not, and those who give to them give to them under that normal condition of changefulness, for what they are and not for what their formularies declare them to have been or for what they may become in the future. As to endowments given by people long dead, we question their right to determine questions for the living church. It is almost impious for a man to think he can settle things for ages to come with his paltry money, and very absurd for the law to attempt to empower him to do so. What right has a man over his money after he is dead any way. The apostles' creed says, I believe in the holy Catholic Church. He does not believe in it much who cannot trust it with its own creed making. If a mortal man cannot trust God with the keeping of his church we do not think he need hope to keep it right by his money. Every church's constitution provides conservative methods for the changes which are sure to come. If no such provision is made we think parliament should provide reasonable methods of declaring conviction from time to time. To take Mr. Macintyre's extreme case, that of a Presbyterian church which should actually deny the divinity of Christ. This was found to be practically the case with regard to many Presbyterian congregations in England. The attempt was made to take their property from them, but parliament righteously enacted that wherever it was found that Unitarian doctrine had long been taught in a church without legal interference, that congregation could not be disturbed in its property rights. The funds of the Free Church were largely contributed under recent conditions of belief and teaching, and the fact that that belief and teaching have taken tangible form in the declaratory act is no moral reason why that body should be deprived of its funds, though we think that tangible dissentient minorities should always be considered.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

Our correspondent 'Elder' believes that there is a deeper issue between the stalwarts of the Scottish Free Church and those who have seen their way to enter into fellowship with the United Presbyterians than either the question of state interference or the doctrine of predestination. It is not the attitude of the United Church on these points which these stalwarts object to so much, but that they see in these departures, and in the Declaratory Act which condones them, an opening for departure on more vital points, and for tolerating such assaults on holy Scripture as he regards as having been made both from the pulpits and from the professor's chair of this unfaithful Church. We suspect that there is much truth in this, and that a good deal of the real quarrel is against the progress of thought in Scripture research and criticism. 'Elder' says that criticism has done much good in ridding the Church of legend and rubbish, and that assaults on the Book itself will no doubt do good in establishing it more firmly than ever in the reverence of the people. But he says these assaults should not come from the pulpit or the professor's chair. This last proposition needs no argument for its support. It is a pretty serious matter, however, to treat criticism, higher or lower, as synonymous with assault. This notion is, no doubt, a very common one. It is due to two things:—First, many of the higher critics have been, as a fact, very destructive in temper and all others have got the credit, popularly, of being like them; and, second, the word criticism itself conveys a very false meaning to the ordinary ear.

In its common English sense, criticism means fault finding. That, however, is not the real meaning of the word, nor is it at all the sense in which it is scientifically used. Criticism means weighing and judging, and in literature means simply an enquiry into facts. Literary criticism is divided into lower and higher. The lower has to do with enquiry as to what may be the real text of the book and the higher is an enquiry into the authorship of the book. The book of Ecclesiastes, for instance, has been popularly ascribed to Solomon, and possibly there are people who would regard it as an assault upon Scripture to inquire whether there is sufficient reason for this belief, or whether there are reasons for thinking it had some other origin. The higher criticism was brought into full swing in the early part of the last century in the British Society itself, when that society found it necessary to decide whether it would include the Apocrypha in its editions of the Bible or not. In that controversy destructive criticism prevailed, and the Apocrypha was excluded. We have no celestial declaration as to the canonicity or relative importance either of the Scriptures which we have retained or of the Scriptures we have rejected. Scholarship has had to decide it, and it is ever the duty of the scholarship of today to review the scholarship of yesterday. Far from being an assault on the truth, inquiry of this sort is a pursuit of truth, and is a primary duty of the theologian. And this is rightly the task of ministers and professors. Indeed, it is the duty of devout and believing men to take this task out of the hands of those who take pleasure in destruction. It is not the duty of all men to pass judgment on such matters. The book of Job will serve us ordinary people just about as good a turn whether we think of it as written in the time of Moses or in the days of Zerubbabel. But it is right that the Church should have scholars who can inquire into its origin and nature, as well as scholars who will, we hope, be able greatly to clear up the meaning of the text. The former are higher critics and the latter lower critics. When we hear of higher criticism, then, while we deplore the spirit in which a great deal of it has been carried out, and revolt from the conclusions some have reached, let us remember that the higher criticism is a high and sacred task that needs good men. We do not need to assume that we already know everything, but should be anxious to know the truth.

OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP.

In the pre Christian days of Rome, the gladiators appealed to the Emperor when the time came to decide the question of life or death; and, whatever the decision might be, they replied with an Ave Imperator. To-day, the people is emperor, the gladiators are politicians, the ballot boxes are the weapons through which comes victory or defeat and the final sentence. To-day, as of old, the 'good loser' submits to his sentence with a grace, only it is Demos whom he hails now as king. Among those who will take their beating with a good grace, we are certain to find Mr. Borden, although defeat comes to him more poignantly than to any other. He suffers not only party defeat but personal defeat in his hopes of soon being Prime Minister. To be Prime Minister is under our constitution to be the country's ruler, and is the legitimate hope of every leader of a party, and of many of those near to the leadership. If Mr. Borden and his party had been successful, he would have been Prime Minister at an early age, and with comparatively little apprenticeship; but Demos has decided otherwise. Naturally, the question of the future leadership is being much discussed at the moment. Will it be possible to find a safe seat for Mr. Borden? Will the party still want him and the principles which it commissioned him to represent and for which he so wholeheartedly stood and for which he has fallen? Or will he find himself tired of politics for the moment, and also of the prospect of more long years of battle and weary seige to the government fortress? In the event of Mr. Borden dropping out of the leadership, the natural inquiry is, who is there to succeed him? Mr. Foster, whose reentry to parliament we cordially welcome, is acknowledged to be the strongest man, but it is suspected that he will not be persona grata to a majority. The Hon. Peter White is the hope of a good many Conservatives outside of parliament, whatever may be the official decision of the party. Mr. White, however, has passed his sixty-sixth milestone and may not care to take such an onerous position even if it were offered to him. The gallant Colonel Hughes, no doubt aspires, perhaps, also Mr. McLean; but apart from Mr. Foster, not one of the old guard, the Tuppers, etc., is supported by a single voice.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

The Newfoundland elections have taken place, and the Bond Government has been returned to power. We have been so busily engaged with our own more immediate affairs, that few of us have given much attention to this election, although our ears ought to have burnt, according to the old proverb, at the things the Newfoundlanders have been saying about us. The principal issue, indeed, was union or not with Canada. The Bond party accused the Opposition of being favorable to union with Canada, but while the government party, which is Liberal, was to a man against such union, it appears that only some of the Opposition members advocated it. Union has certainly been found to be unpopular with the working classes, who have been given some very highly-spiced food in the way of political literature. The 'Western Star,' for instance, admonished the young men to 'Arise and show to 'the world that they love their honor 'and their country, and that in their 'united strength they are more than a 'match for the political intruders, who 'are now, by scheming and blatant 'falsehood, trying to get charge of the 'reins of the government with the sole 'object of selling the country into confederation with Canada.' And of the members of the late Tory government the same paper fulminated grandly: 'Voters, the very same unregenerate, 'unreliable crowd of heterogeneous atoms, blackened by a record that entitles them to public execration and 'not to public favor, are before the 'country to-day, with others who have 'compromised every principle of honesty, 'and they are now rubbing their noses 'together in a deep laid plot to sell our 'country to Canada.' No wonder that the cause of Confederation with Canada failed after so lofty an appeal as this. The same paper declared that all the farmers would perish of starvation if Confederation were brought about, and as for the children an inspired poet wrote:

'For when death of life deprives us,
'And we are buried in our graves,
'Under the Canadian banner,
'Then the offspring would be slaves.
'They'll be exiles on Dominion soil,
'Bereft of Freedom, Home and Friends;
'Placed as targets before bullets,
'The Canadians to defend.'

There must have been many who regarded this fustian with approval, according to the election returns.

A UNIQUE MANOEUVRE.

When 'Le Journal' advised the provincial Conservative party last week not to take part in the coming elections, the public took little notice of the threat. It was thought to be one of those little splutters which relieve chagrin. The federal elections were just over and had left the Conservatives a very much routed band; and, before they knew where they were, the Liberals of this province challenged them to another contest. That, in their demoralized condition they would be disinclined to enter the lists again so soon, and with such poor prospects, was most natural; but that when the time came they would absolutely refuse to fight was incredible and unprecedented. Yet that is what they have officially decided to do. Like Achilles, the Conservatives have decided to mope in their tent and let the battle proceed without them. The sulking of Achilles was 'to Greece the direful spring of woes unnumbered.' What may the sulking of Mr. Flynn be to the Conservative party? Apart from its humor, however, the situation is full of serious food for thought. The very essence of our parliamentary system of government has been opposition to something or somebody. To the barons, to the Church, to the king, to the protector, Whig to Tory, Conservative to Liberal and Radical and what not. With no opposition to criticise some other way would have to be found to administer the country. However it might serve the interests of the Conservative party it would not serve those of the country to have no opposition. The purpose of the movement would seem to be to let the Liberal party become the victim of schemers within itself; and it does not lack men who sit in the legislature as the paid advocate of money combinations. If such is its aim one need not find it hard to surmise in whose interest the opposition dogs are called off. As a purely tactical move, however, we are not so sure but that it is a clever one. When the House dissolved there were only seven Conservatives to sixty-four Liberals, and however good a battle the Conservatives put up, it is unlikely that they would have found that they had gained any seats on Nov. 25. The chances are all the other way. They might return to Quebec next session with the smallest of corporal's guards, and with precious little effective fighting capacity. But, however small they might be, they would still have been an opposing force, and effective more or less in reminding the overwieldly Liberal party that it must hang to some extent together. If there is no opposition party, however, when parliament meets, the Liberal party may with confidence be expected to split up and provide one, perhaps several. Already, in Montreal, 'dog is trying to eat dog,' which is the pretty way that some politicians have of describing two candidates of the same political stripe running against one another in one constituency. In St. Ann's, St. Lawrence and St. Louis opposing personal interests threaten to clash, and altogether we are promised a unique episode.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

Newfoundland on Wednesday, Canada on Thursday last, and the United States elections to-day. The Island colony, whose whole population is less than that of Montreal, voted for freedom—freedom from Canadian bondage. The appeals were all to their insularity. Canada voted to let well alone. In so far as she voted for any principle it was against higher protection; for that was the one practical measure upon which the election was fought, and on which the Conservative party staked its whole hopes. The leader, who embodied its extreme views, has been rejected by his own city, not for anything the people could have had against him, for he would certainly be a great loss to parliament. The question for whose answer we are now waiting is what the United States will vote for. Judge Parker's attitude is the nobler one and his economic ideas are the truer; but it is not easy to hope that his negative programme will appeal to the country. The great question before the country is free trade or protection. Judge Parker represents the free trade principle, and, if he had fought out his camapign upon it, he would have at least put his country through a course of education that would have produced certain fruit in time to come. Something has no doubt been done in this line. Judge Parker has, however, given a good deal of attention to denouncing militarism and imperialism. He would reduce the army if not the navy, and would put a stop, so far as possible, to bribing the country by fraudulent pension concessions. How far the country is with him in this we do not know. The pension business has always been considered a very winning card. As to imperialism, Judge Parker has shown the people of the United States that their one great principle of national existence, the consent of the governed, has been trampled under foot; that the one great vaunt of their history, that they fought for liberty against the brutal tyrant who thought to govern them against their will, places them to-day in the position of the tyrant and the Filipinos in the place of the freedom-loving people; that therefore they ought to hold out the prospects of independence to that people, and that the refusal to do so comes singularly ill from a party which is still winning traditional votes as the enemy of human bondage. The principle of Washington and Jefferson, no foreign entanglements, bears out Judge Parker's demand. The doctrine of Monroe, America for the Americans, implies that the other hemisphere will be let alone. Indeed, every principle and boast which the United States has ever made is contravened by this forceful acquisition, as Judge Parker makes plain. All this is beautiful, but it is clean against human nature to imagine that such altruistic principles are going to win votes. The nation that has its paw on a given territory means to keep it there if it can; all the more that that acquisition has placed the nation's flag at the ends of the earth, and made it an oriental power, with a sultan, no less, as a vassal. Whatever Judge Parker may win from the Republicans will be in spite of this manner of campaign. Were the times bad he would probably have won a great many votes from a nation tyrannized over by trusts. But the nation is on the whole fairly prosperous. It associates its prosperity with the men of millions, and it will be inclined to tolerate much.

GREATLY TO BE DESIRED.

Secretary Hay's call for a second Hague Conference calls to mind that the first conference took place on May 17, 1899. Delegates from twenty-six nations adopted three conventions, three declarations, and seven resolutions. The declarations prohibited the use of dum dum bullets and projectiles containing asphyxiating gases, and prohibited the throwing of explosives from balloons for a period of five years. The conventions set forth the laws and customs of war on land, and the adaptation to sea warfare of the principles of the Geneva Conference of 1864. But the important act of that conference was to provide for the peaceful adjustment of international differences. The third convention established the Hague Court of Arbitration, to which the difficulty between Venezuela and her European creditors was referred. The seven resolutions adopted were merely desires or 'expressions of wishes' on the part of the members of the conference. 'It is greatly to be desired,' they said, 'for the increase of the material and 'moral welfare of mankind' to limit the 'military charges which so oppress mankind,' and they suggested another conference, at which the Convention of Geneva might be revised, the rights and duties of neutrals regulated, private property be made immune on the high seas, the naval bombardment of ports, cities and villages regulated, and so forth. The conference urged upon all governments the study of questions relating to muskets and marine artillery, and to the limitation of war budgets and of land and naval forces. Mr. Hay's circular note proposing a second Hague Conference goes further than the questions which the first conference specifically mentioned as demanding further attention, and practically endorses the project of a general system of arbitration treaties, and the establishment of an international congress to meet periodically in the interests of peace. It is recalled that the first Hague Conference met before the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was signed, which is held to justify the calling of the second while war is still raging between Russia and Japan. Mr. Hay says: 'While at the present 'moment no armistice between the parties now contending is in sight, the 'fact of an existing war is no reason 'why the nations should relax the efforts they have so successfully made 'heretofore toward the adoption of 'rules of conduct which may make more 'remote the chances of future wars be-'tween them.' Excellent and beneficent reasoning. If it had fructified earlier it would have prevented the Spanish war. We can only hope that the second peace conference will be held, and that notwithstanding the experience of the Czar, it will advance the time when swords shall be turned into ploughshares.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

ALARMIST STORIES REGARDING HIS HEALTH DENIED.

London, Nov. 4.—Alarmist reports circulated concerning the health of the Prince of Wales, are absolutely unconfirmed and discredited. Sir Francis H. Laking, the King's physician, who was seen by a representative of the Associated Press, said the report was not worth noticing.

Sir Arthur Bigge, the private secretary of the Prince, said to the Associated Press: 'So far as I know the Prince is in excellent health. I have not heard anything of his suffering from consumption or of a contemplated sea trip.'

Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, denied the statement that the Prince of Wales is in ill-health, as an unmitigated and mischievous falsehood.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER DEAD.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1.—The Most Rev. William Henry Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati, in his eighty-sixth year, died last night, after suffering four days from la grippe, complicated with extreme weakness.

Archbishop Elder was not only the oldest prelate in years, but also in tenure of office in the country. He had presided over his archdiocese for a quarter of a century and previously had been almost as long Bishop of Natchez, Mass. He will be succeeded by Archbishop Henry Moeller, coadjutor and titular archbishop of Cincinnati.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 4.—After a spirited debate the Vermont House of Representatives, by a close vote of 99 to 97 has refused a third reading to the bill granting municipal suffrage to women who are taxpayers.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Balfour Congratulates all the Nations on Averting War—The New York 'World.'
In Behalf of Peace—Secretary Hay Issues Call for Second Hague Conference—American Papers.
At the Front with Kuroki—The Fighting near Yen-tai—The 'Standard,' London.
Russia's Next Loan—The New York 'Times.'
The Trend of Political Affairs in Canada—By Agnes C. Laut, in the 'American Monthly Review of Reviews.'
Does Mr. Balfour Repudiate Mr. Chamberlain?—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Notable Speech by Mr. Churchill—The Growth of Public Expenditure—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Presidential Elections in the United States—The 'American Monthly Review of Reviews.'
Lippe-Detmold—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Feast of All Souls in Mexico—The New York 'Tribune.'
The Scottish Church Crisis—Negotiations Broken Off—English Papers.
The Opening of the United Free Church Colleges—Address by Principal Rainy—The 'Standard,' London.
Sympathy for the Frees—The 'Standard,' London.
The Warfare Between the Scottish Churches—The 'People's Journal,' Dundee.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

'Modern Musical Drift'—Mr. Henderson's Views on 'Parsifal' and Richard Strauss—The New York 'Times' Saturday Review.'
Sir Edgar Elgar—A Monograph—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Prayer-Perfect—Poem, by James Whitcomb Riley, in the 'Reader Magazine.'
The House Beautiful—Poem, by Robert Louis Stevenson.
The Art of Thanks—The 'Spectator,' London.
Severe Criticism Deserved—Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's New Story—The St. James's 'Gazette,' London.
Marie Corelli's New Book—The 'Onlooker,' London.
The American Tragedy—The Common Lot—Robert Herrick's Latest Story—The 'Outlook,' London.
Ghost Stories Old and New—The 'Standard,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Tasks of the New Education—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Stars in November—The 'Times,' New York.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

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

Advertisements.

"Now I Know the Joy of Health."

I am Brimming Over with Vitality —Appetite is Good—I Sleep Well—I Feel Happy.

FERROZONE

MADE ME FEEL LIKE NEW.

One of the earliest settlers in the town of Turnbull, Man., is Mr. John W. McNichol. Everybody knows him; knows how poor his health was for years.

Thanks to Ferrozone, Mr. McNichol is a hearty, strong man to-day. Here is his statement:

'Last spring I was terribly run down.

'I was so completely fagged out I couldn't do any hard work.

'In the morning I was tired—my limbs ached all over.

'Appetite?—I simply didn't have any.

'Sleepless?—Yes, nervous and unhappy too.

'I braced up at once after taking Ferrozone. It put new life and vitality into my body. My nerves are strong. I eat heartily, I sleep well. Now, I know the joy of health.

JOHN W. McNICHOL.'

Won't you take Ferrozone too? It's really a marvellous tonic, some people say there is almost witchery in the way it builds you up. It's concentrated nourishment—that's what Ferrozone is—just one chocolate coated tablet to take three times a day. No other medicine in the world restores so quickly. Price 50c per box, or six for $2.50, at all dealers, or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

WOOD ALCOHOL.

IS DANGEROUS AS A DRINK AND IN MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

('Medical Record,' New York.)

Up to within a comparatively recent period cases of poisoning by wood alcohol were among the rarities of medical practice, for so long as the substance was manufactured by the old processes its offensive smell and taste were sufficient to deter even the most hardened drinker from using it to satisfy his craving for alcoholic stimulants. Since the time, however, that 'deodorized' wood alcohol has been placed on the market, under various names, the fatalities from its use have gone up by leaps and bounds.

Not only may it be used in place of grain alcohol in the manufacture and adulteration of spirituous liquors, but it is also largely and widely used as a menstruum in many toilet preparations and remedies for internal and external use. The reasons for this practice are twofold. First, and that which appeals most forcibly to human nature, is the comparative cheapness of wood alcohol, it being untaxed and costing but fifty cents a gallon, while grain alcohol, taxed, costs at retail two dollars and sixty cents per gallon. The second reason is the ignorance of many manufacturers as to the deadly nature of methyl alcohol. Indeed, even among members of the medical profession views with regard to the poisonous nature of methyl alcohol are widely divergent, and some who have had no experience in cases of wood alcohol poisoning are openly sceptical concerning its reputed toxic properties. In order, therefore, to decide the question, Dr. Frank Buller, of Montreal, and Dr. Casey Wood, of Chicago, undertook in the beginning of 1901 an investigation of the subject, under the auspices of the section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association. The investigators found that about a hundred and seventy-five cases of blindness and about a hundred deaths during the past seven or eight years could be directly imputed to wood alcohol in the various forms in which it is manufactured. This estimate is a conservative one and only treats of published instances of death and blindness.

Drs. Buller and Wood consider that the investigation undertaken by them confirm the suspicions entertained by many physicians that the fumes of wood alcohol, under certain favorable conditions, are a dangerous menace to eyesight, and they moreover believe that the consensus of opinion is opposed to the statement of the makers of the various forms of 'deodorized' wood alcohol that its external use in liniments, alcohol 'rubs,' in baths, in cosmetics, hair tonics, perfumes, etc., is always devoid of danger to the eyesight.

The practice of substituting wood for grain alcohol in the manufacture of medicinal preparations would appear to be a most insidious and pernicious means of poisoning, and the sale not only of methyl whiskey but also of internal remedies and toilet preparations manufactured or adulterated with wood alcohol should be restricted by law. In fact, there is every reason why the proposition of Drs. Buller and Wood should be adopted that methyl alcohol in any of its forms should be treated as a poison and subject to the laws of the various states restricting and regulating the sale of poisons.

SCHOOLBOYS WHO CAN CLAIM SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

The public school which has the most novel, curious, and valuable privileges is undoubtedly Westminster. This famous foundation commonly called Westminster School, though its official designation is St. Peter's College, Westminster, is so closely bound up in its history with the yet more famous Abbey that it is not always easy to say where one ends and the other begins.

The origin of the Westminster School of to-day has to be looked for in the eleventh century, when the monks of Westminster Abbey certainly maintained one of the best scholastic establishments in the land in connection with their Abbey. Queen Elizabeth, however, placed the school on its present footing, and bestowed on it several valuable privileges peculiar to itself, as she took such interest in it. Later monarchs have added to these, for various reasons, until Eton, first as it is in many things amongst the schools, cannot rival Westminster in these curious but valuable privileges.

There are three big public schools entitled to the prefix of 'Royal'; these are Eton, Winchester, and Westminster. Even Harrow cannot class itself on a level with St. Peter's College in that.

Westminster boys have a right to claim that six seats at least shall each day be devoted to their special use in the Gallery of the House of Commons. However important the debate, however great the crowd of influential folks who cannot get in for want of room in the galleries set apart for visitors, those six seats for the Westminster boys must be kept, if required.

The boys who are clever and fortunate enough to win the very valuable foundation scholarships at Westminster have the right to call themselves—after the reigning monarch—'King's' or 'Queen's' scholars accordingly, and do so. Their scholarships are worth at least £80 a year for five years.

The King's scholars at Westminster have a right to be present in the Abbey at the Coronation of all English Sovereigns. This right has been in vogue since Elizabeth's time. Therefore, there had to be arranged seats in the nave of the Abbey for the boys at King Edward's Coronation.

The Westminster boys have the right to be the first subjects in the Abbey at the Coronation to hail the Sovereign about to be crowned. As he or she passes up the nave the whole of the boys must shout out in Latin the formula arranged, which was, in 1902, 'Long live King Edward and Queen Alexandra!' They, through the captain of the school, have the right to be the first subjects of the monarch to hail him or her after the crown is placed on the head by the Archbishop. As soon as this is done the Westminster captain cries out, in English, 'Long live the King!'—and this was done by Mr. Wilfred Green, the then captain, in 1902—after which all the other King's scholars shout the same, and then the peers of the realm and the rest of the Abbey throng take up the cry.

The Westminster scholars in residence can claim the right—and often do—to promenade on the Terrace of the House of Commons during the Sunday afternoons of school terms. This is a favorite walk of the boys, whose 'bounds' are somewhat restricted owing to the situation of the school.

Nor is it generally known that Westminster School is entitled, alone of all public schools, to have its daily services in Latin, and this is carried out in at least one service each day for the King's scholars. Still less is it known that the school has the right and privilege of holding, on an appointed day each year, a full choral service in the Abbey entirely in Latin, and this service annually takes place.

Our celebrated national Valhalla, too, has to serve, by immemorial custom, as the school chapel of the Westminster scholars, and every morning daily prayers are said at 9.30 in Poets' Corner by the assembled school.

Even more curious, perhaps, is the privilege the boys have once a year of running races round the canons' gardens at Westminster, when the walks and lawns of these charming gardens are thronged by excited runners and their friends.

And, lastly, Westminster is the only public school that has to perform annually what may be termed a 'Royal' play. For the yearly Latin play at Westminster used to be always attended by Royalty, and so became more and more a kind of 'national' affair. Thus arose the famous epilogues to the plays, dealing with all sorts of national events in jocular fashion. The Latin play at Westminster, which has gone on for some three hundred and fifty years in continuity, has to be suspended, however, in any year that sees the death of the reigning monarch or of the immediate heir to the English throne.—London 'Titbits.'

PIGTAILS WORN BY EUROPEANS.

FASHION DATED FROM THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV. OF FRANCE.

(From the London 'Globe.')

The recent statement that the Grand Council of China is in favor of the abandonment of the pigtail by all soldiers and students is significant. John Chinaman without a tail to be pulled is likely to be in course of time a more business-like and formidable opponent than in the past, though he has never been despicable.

But antiquated and absurd as the wearing of the pigtail now seems, its disappearance from England only dates from a time well within the memory of many men still living. It is true that public opinion brought the pigtail into general disfavor in the early years of the nineteenth century; but a contributor to 'Notes and Queries' for 1858 records that he 'saw the other day descending from a small chariot in Cheapside a venerable old gentleman with a small screw of his gray locks tied behind with a short riband.' As this was less than fifty years ago it will be seen that we have less reason for contrasting ourselves favorably in this respect with the Chinese than many people remember or suspect.

In Europe the fashion of tying the natural hair in a queue seems to date from the reign of the 'Grand Monarque,' when the officers of the French army tied their hair in summer, but wore it loose in winter and indoors. Thence the custom spread to Austria, and flourished exceedingly. Indeed, so extravagant did the fashion become that in the eighteenth century some unfortunate Prussian troops wore the queue down to their heels, while Frederick II. appeared on horseback with a pigtail reaching the crupper of his saddle. The French Revolution brought about the disappearance of this, as of many other absurdities; for the soldiers of the republic had no time or money to spare for such barber's work, having sterner business on hand which demanded all their energies. In the British army the pigtail was abolished during or just after the Napoleonic wars, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, as the 'flash' still worn by officers suggests, being the last regiment to discontinue the fashion.

In the navy the pigtail was worn until 1825. The fashion is still recalled by the name of the famous twist tobacco. Hood, in one of his punning ballads, uses the word in a double sense:

His head was turned and so he chewed
His pigtail till he died.

Lovers of Marryat, too, will remember his whimsical description of the old salt whose magnificent pigtail, the pride of his life, was cut off by his amiable consort, with disastrous results to herself.

The custom of wearing the pigtail may be comparatively modern in Europe, but its origin goes back to the dawn of history. Pigtailed Hittites were among the opponents of Rameses II., and from India comes a legendary account of the reason for the grotesque fashion which Darwin might have approved. The Rajahs, we are told, of a certain city of the Gujerat coast are styled longtailed, boasting their descent from the king of the monkeys who helped Ramachundra to conquer India. This lends an air of respectable antiquity to a fashion which has little else to recommend it.

A PROTECTIONIST EXAMPLE.

('Weekly Sun.')

The protected interests in Canada are wisely playing one political party against the other, and thus obtaining partial monopolies through complicated restrictions on commerce. The government has made one surrender after another to the demands for trade obstruction, while the Opposition has endorsed everything done, and urged further concessions. A monstrosity in legislation is the attempt to penalize the Canadian purchasers of cheap foreign goods, as if such purchases were an injury, instead of a benefit. The penalties are incurred if the sale price in the Dominion is less than that in the country of origin, notwithstanding the fact that the foreign price may be artificially inflated by protection.

An American manufacturer, for example, may be able to sell a plough at $15, and make a good profit. If he has a tariff that will enable him to get $18 for it, that is regarded in Canada as the normal price. If a Canadian farmer can buy one of these ploughs for $15, he is penalized and subjected to a special tax, on the grounds that the foreign manufacturer is guilty of dumping. In this instance, the Canadian farmer, under the old law, would have to pay $15 for the plough. He would also have to pay twenty percent duty, which would increase the price to $18. Here the special penalty would begin, for the duty would be levied on the artificially inflated foreign price, $18. At twenty percent that would be $3.60, making the price $18.60. Then the farmer must pay also the special 'dumping' duty equal to the difference between the purchase price and the price abroad. In this case the difference is three dollars, but a clause limits the special penalty to half the actual duty. Half the duty would be $1.80, which, added to the price and duty, would bring the cost of the plough up to $20.40. These impositions are devised by the government, and approved by the Opposiiton, to prevent the Canadian farmers from securing good bargains, thus forcing them to pay protection to the Canadian manufacturers. This is because the manufacturers have no politics, while the armers still contend over the old differences.

OLDEST LIVING THING.

SAID TO BE A HUGE CYPRESS TREE 6260 YEARS OLD.

'The statement recently made that there are yews in England which are the oldest living things on earth,' Thomas C. Ireland said, 'is not correct.'

'These yews are old, very, very old; there is no doubt about that; some of them were stalwart trees even before Caesar landed on these shores. There is one now standing in the churchyard at Fortingal, in Perthshire, which Decandole, nearly a century ago, proved to the satisfaction of botanists to be over 25 centuries old, and another at Hedsor, in Buclas, which is 3240 years old. How Decandole arrived at an apparently correct estimate of the enormous age of these living trees is a simple thing, and the principle is doubtless known to-day to all. The yew, like most trees, adds one line, about the tenth of an inch, to its circumference each year. He proved this after an investigation extending over several years, and we know now, a hundred years later, that his deductions were correct. The old yew at Hedsor has a trunk 27 feet in diameter, proving its great age, and it is in a flourishing, healthy condition now, like its brother at Fortingal.

'Their years are few, though, compared with those of the trees I had in mind when I made my first assertion that the statement printed about them in a scientific journal was incorrect. In one chapter of his writings Humboldt refers to a gigantic baobab tree in Central Africa as the "oldest organic monument" in the world. This tree has a trunk 29 feet in diameter, and Adanson, by a series of careful measurements, demonstrated conclusively that it had lived for not less than 5150 years.

'Still it is not the oldest organic monument in the world, as Humboldt declared, for now Mexican scientists have proved that a huge cypress tree, standing in Chepultepec, with a trunk 118 feet and 10 inches in circumference, is older than it—older, too, by more than a thousand years—for it had been shown as conclusively as these things can be shown, that its age is about 6260 years. To become impressed with wonder over this one has only to dwell on that duration for a little while in thought.

'Yet it is not so remarkable when one stops for a moment to remember that, given favorable conditions for its growth and sustenance, the average tree will never die of old age—its death is merely an accident. Other younger and more vigorous trees may spring up near it, and perhaps rob its roots of their proper nourishment; insects may kill it, floods or winds may sweep it away, or its roots may come in contact with rock and become so gnarled and twisted, because they had not room to expand their growth, that they literally throttle the avenues of its sustenance; but these are accidents. If such things do not happen a tree may live on for century after century, still robust, still flourishing, sheltering, with its widespread branches, the men and women of age after age.'—St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.'

BROTHER'S STRANGE MEETING.

TWO YOUNG NEW YORKERS WHO FOUGHT ON OPPOSITE SIDES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

(Washington 'Post.')

'During the civil war, while the Federals were lined up on one side of the Rappahannock, and the Johnnie Rebs on the other, in an interval of fighting there was some trading of tobacco for newspapers,' said Mr. G. R. Tipton.

'The Yanks and Johnnies would alternately cross for the purpose of such barter, and there was no breach of the understanding that while the trading was going on the fighting should cease. I was in Company G of the Seventy-seventh New York, one that had been recruited from the young men of Saratoga Springs. We had in our company a lad named Tommie Matthews. This lad knew that an older brother of his, John by name, was fighting in the ranks of the Confederacy. John had left Saratoga, his native town, when a child, to go and live with his aunt, down in Macon, Ga., and as he grew up he naturally imbibed Southern ideas and prejudices.

'I effected a trade one day with a good-looking young private on the other side, giving him a copy of a home paper for some tobacco. As soon as he looked at it he said: "Great heavens, this paper is from my old home. I was born in Saratoga and have a brother living there. I am John Matthews, and my brother is named Thomas. Do you happen to know him?" Did I know Tommie Matthews! Well, I guess so! We had enlisted together and were especial chums. After telling all this, and finding out how eager the Confederate was to see the brother from whom he had been separated for ten years, I promised to arrange a meeting between them, if possible, that very night. A lot of the boys were told of the affair, and when Tommie Matthews himself heard of it he was almost crazy with joy at the thought of the reunion.

'That night the brothers were brought together, and a touching meeting it was. A number of the boys who had known John Matthews were witnesses, and they begged him to come back and join his old comrades who were fighting for the Union. "No, boys," he answered, "I have cast my fate with the South, and shall stick by it. I am glad to have seen you, and maybe we shall be friends once more after the war is over." I never knew what his fate was or whether the brothers were ever reunited.'

HOW CODFISH ARE CAUGHT.

('Booklovers' Magazine.')

Codfishing is done with dories and trawls. The dories are flat-bottomed, sloping-sided boats, which fit into one another in the ship's waist, economizing space thereby.

Each dory takes two men, and the whole crew, except the captain and the cook, go off in them every suitable day, and set the trawls in the water outward from the ship, like spokes from the hub of a wheel. Trawls are long lines, each with three thousand hooks attached at intervals of a yard, every hook baited with some smaller fish, either herring, caplin or squid, that the cod affects. The trawls are anchored at each end, baited in the day, left lying over night, and are stripped of their accumulation of fish next morning, being baited again when 'overhauled.'

The fish are taken to the vessels in the dories, eviscerated, washed and salted. This routine continues until the bait is exhausted, and then the vessel returns home, lands the fish, takes more bait and salt and goes out again. At St. Pierre her catch is taken in hand by the graviers and women, who submerge it in crates until the salt has been washed off. Then they scrub each fish with a hard, coarse brush, and pile them in heaps to drain. This done, they are next spread on the beaches to dry in the sunlight and air. The beaches consist of several acres of flat ground, covered with basalt, stones worn round by the motion of the sea for ages.

These stony fields surround St. Pierre, and thousands of cod are displayed there on a fine day. Every evening, or if fog or rain threatens, the fish are gathered up again and covered with tarpaulins. The process is repeated until the fish are quite dry and hard. Dry fish are piled in round stacks, the rest in oblong ones. When a sufficient quantity to load a vessel is obtained it is packed into her hold and shipped to market. The extent of the codfishing of Miquelon and St. Pierre may be indicated by the record of the catch of those islands in 1902, which was 72,500,000 pounds.

HUMANS WHO LIVE IN NESTS.

(From the Chicago 'Journal.')

Travellers who have returned from the heart of Africa and the Australasian continent tell wonderful stories of nest-building people who inhabit the wilds of those countries. The bushmen of Australia are perhaps the lowest order of men known. They are so primitive that they do not know enough to build even the simplest form of hut for shelter. The nearest they can approach to it is to gather a lot of twigs and grass, and, taking them into a thicket or jungle, build a nest for a home. The nest is usually built large enough for the family, and if the latter be very numerous then the nests are of large size. Sometimes the foliage above will form a natural covering, but there is never any attempt at constructing a protection from storms.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prize and commission offers in this issue.

YEAR END OFFERS

To New Subscribers.

To January 1, 1905.

'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger'	only	50cts	value $1.10
'Weekly " " " " " "	only	25cts	" .60
Five Subscriptions to 'Daily Witness'	only	$1.00	" 3.00
Five " " 'Weekly Witness'	only	.50	" 1.25
Five " " 'World Wide'	only	.50	" 1.25
Ten " " 'Northern Messenger'	only	.50	" 1.00

Subscribers are requested to acquaint their friends of these special year end offers.

These offers hold good in the following countries, all postage prepaid: Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries, other than the above, postage extra.

Convenient form, which may be used for this offer.

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Five new subscriptions to the Daily Witness		to 1 Jan. 1905, at 35 cents each; in all $1.75
One " "	" " " "	to 1 Jan. 1906, at three dollars.
Fifteen " "	The Weekly Witness or World Wide,	to 1 Jan 1905, at 15 cents each; in all $2.25
Four " "	The Weekly Witness or World Wide	for 6 months at 50 cents each; in all $2.00
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SCIATICA CURED.

Another Triumph for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Etsell, of Walkerton, Suffered for Months and Got no Relief Until he Began the use of These Pills.

Of the many employees of R. Truax & Co., Walkerton, Ont., none stands higher in the confidence of his employers than does Mr. Thos. J. Etsell. He is an excellent mechanic, and has been in the employ of this firm for upwards of ten years. But although Mr. Etsell now ranks among the few men who are never absent from their post of duty, the time was when he was as often absent as present, all because of physical inability to perform his work. For years Mr. Etsell was a great sufferer from sciatica, and at times the suffering became so intense that for days he was unable to leave the house.

During these years, Mr. Etsell, as may readily be imagined, was continually on the lookout for some remedy that would rid him of the disease, but for a long time without success. Doctors were consulted and although he took the treatment prescribed, it did not help him. Then he tried electric treatment, but this also failed to give relief, and in despair he had about made up his mind that his case was hopeless and that he would be a suffering, helpless cripple to the end of his days. Then one day a neighbor advised him to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. At first he refused, believing they would prove like other medicines, but the neighbor was so insistent, having herself been greatly benefited by these pills, so that at last he consented. The remainder of the story may best be told in his own words.

'When I began taking these pills,' said Mr. Etsell to a reporter of the 'Telescope,' 'I had been off work for three months. The cords of my right leg were all drawn up, and I could only limp about with the aid of my stick. The pain I suffered was terrible. I could not sleep at all during the night, and I was in misery both night and day. At first I thought the pills were doing me no good, but after I had taken six boxes I fancied I was feeling better, and was encouraged to continue the treatment. After that I got better every day, and by the time I had taken fifteen boxes every vestige of pain had disappeared. For over a year,' continued Mr. Etsell, 'I have not had a twinge of pain, and although I am forty years of age I feel as well as when I was twenty. Pink Pills cured me, and I have no hesitation in announcing them the best medicine in the world for sciatica.'

The cure of Mr. Etsell proves that Dr. Williams Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine, and that their power to cure in all troubles of the blood or nerves places them beyond all other medicines. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the full name 'Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People' is printed on the wrapper around every box.

THE 'CARDIFF GIANT.'

STONE FROM GYPSUM QUARRY WAS CARVED INTO THE GIANT IN CHICAGO AND BURIED IN NEW YORK.

A despatch from Fort Dodge, Iowa, says: Surrounded by a happy family of children and grandchildren, Michael Foley, of this city, celebrated his eighty-second birthday anniversary, with good chances for participating in many to come. Mr. Foley has lived a quiet life for many years, but remembers well the time that he was engaged to quarry the rock which was afterward made into the 'Cardiff giant,' one of the most colossal frauds ever perpetrated upon an unsuspecting public.

It was in the month of July, 1868, that two men, one giving his name as Hull, of Syracuse, N.Y., and the other Martin, claiming to be from Cedar Rapids, engaged quarters at the old St. Charles Hotel in this city. They pretended to be studying the geographical conditions about Fort Dodge. They made several enquiries as to where they could find a large ledge of gypsum rock. They even went so far as to buy an acre of ground and quarried it with a view of finding out just what they wanted, but failed. They were finally informed in a casual way that Michael Foley, who was engaged in getting out rock for a railway company, could in all probability get them what they wanted. When pressed for an explanation as to what purpose they intended putting the rock, Hull explained that they were going to ship it to New York to exhibit for the purpose of raising a stock company to manufacture plaster of paris. Martin said they were going to take it to Springfield, Ill., as Iowa's contribution to the Lincoln monument, which was then being built.

When Mr. Foley was interviewed concerning the stone, he informed them that he could fill their order. He had just stripped a ledge of gypsum rock about a hundred feet long. On the top of this he drilled some twelve holes and poured in about fifteen pounds of powder. A long fuse touched it off at once and the rock was broken loose in splendid condition. It was twenty-four feet long, three feet wide and eighteen inches thick.

The stone was shipped to Chicago, where it was given in charge of a sculptor, who carved it into a giant, pricked it with needles, while it was soft, to give it the appearance of human skin, treated it with acids to give it the ancient appearance, and packed it in an iron box, twelve feet long, four feet wide and three feet deep, and in this manner shipped it to George Olds, at Union, N.Y. It arrived at Union on Oct. 13, 1868. On Nov. 4, a man claimed the box, receipted for it, loaded it on a large waggon, hitched four horses on and carted it fifty miles to a place near Cardiff, in Onondaga county, New York, where the giant was buried and remained until Oct. 16, 1869, nearly a year when the resurrection took place while men were pretending to dig for a well. Special trains were run from New York, carrying visitors by the thousands, to see it, and it is estimated that fifty thousand persons visited the spot the first week after it was discovered and paid one dollar each for a sight of the giant made from the stone quarried by Michael Foley.

CASE OF TELEPATHY.

(New York 'World.')

'Telepathy, or the faculty of thought transference, or whatever you've a mind to call it,' said the Average Man the other day, 'seems to be making a good deal of a stir nowadays. Personally, I don't fall for these new-fangled things very often, and the more I read the "wonderful experiences" cited by people to prove their theories, the more I wonder at their gullibility. I believe that in the few thousand years that we have been inhabiting and blessing this mundane sphere by our presence, we have discovered about all the senses that we have. However, comm...

'Something mighty strange happened in my own family yesterday, that, if I were one of these easily convinced people, might make me believe that there is such a thing as telepathy. I look on it merely as a queer coincidence, but you can't convince my wife, who was one of the principal actors in the strange event.

'My wife used to be very intimate with a woman whom we will call Mrs. Jones. They were together on shipping trips, bargain rushes and the like, four times a week. When one was away, or unable to see the other, their correspondence was extremely faithful. This intimacy kept on for some years, and suddenly stopped. There was no reason, except that other interests attracted my wife, and circumstances in general combined to make them see less of each other. For perhaps a year the two women have not seen each other, and the letters, which were frequent at first, dwindled until the correspondence, like the visits, entirely ceased.

'The other woman moved, so did we, and neither family knew the other's address. Yesterday my wife was sitting in the front room, writing letters. Her desk is near a window overlooking the street. After writing a while she looked up and said:

'"It's strange, but I can't help thinking about Mrs. Jones. I haven't seen her for a year, nor have I thought of her for weeks and months, but to-day she is in my mind all the time. I wish I knew where she lives."

'"Wish you did, my dear," said I, and went on with my reading. But in a little while she said again:

'"Don't you suppose you could find the Jones's address in the directory? If you are not too tired to go out to the drug store"—

'"All right," said I, "I will, in a little while. Do you want to write to her?"

'"Yes," said my wife. "I really feel that I must."

'She went on writing a little while longer, and suddenly she gave a shout that made me jump to my feet in fear that something had happened to her. She was standing at the window, gazing fixedly at a window in the apartment house across the street, where another woman, gazing just as fixedly at our windows, stood. That other woman was—Mrs. Jones.

'My wife rushed downstairs and across the street, and the two women met at the doorway of the apartment house. After the imaginable caresses, they each told the same story of having the other constantly in her thoughts, and wishing she knew her address, so as to write a letter. And now they're good friends again.

'Was it telepathy that made the two women think of each other as they were brought into near association? I neglected to state that the Joneses had just moved into their apartment across the way from ours. You can't make Mrs. Jones and my wife think that there wasn't a regular system of brain waves from our window to theirs, but I don't know. Seem's strange, that's all.'

KUROPATKIN'S BAD WORK.

(New York 'Journal of Commerce.')

It is just possible that the world errs in taking Kuropatkin quite seriously. The world seems to have forgotten that when Count Lamsdorff was making his voice heard in favor of a more moderate and peaceful attitude toward China, Japan and Great Britain, the substance of power passed from his hands into those of General Kuropatkin as Minister of War. The latter continued for several years to be the advocate of a forward policy of such an aggressive character that, to use the words of an accepted authority, had it been pursued by any power but Russia it would have long ago culminated in war. According to the same authority, it was Kuropatkin who insisted on the seizure of Port Arthur against the advice of the majority of the ministers whom the Czar consulted, and it was his pleading which was finally successful. In short, for several years General Kuropatkin, as the directing mind of the court party bent on aggression in Asia, sowed the wind, and it now seems as if fate had destined him to reap the whirlwind. General Kuropatkin has even been credited with the fantastic idea that all that was needed during the Boxer troubles to place Russia in supreme control at Pekin was to terminate the Manchu dynasty by the seizure of the Emperor and the Empress. It was only when Russia was baffled in this attempt that she reverted to her traditional policy of friendship for China. It is true that General Kuropatkin discovered shortly after this time that there was danger in carrying the policy of aggression in nothern China too far. His conversion took place shortly after the appearance of M. Bezobrazoff and Admiral Alexeieff on the scene, and Kuropatkin was in favor of evacuating Manchuria about the time that the newer court favorites were trying to promote secret treaties with China, lumber concessions in Corea, and, generally speaking, the doctrine that Russian predominance must be absolute on the Pacific.

Advertisements.

Have You Heartburn?

It's quite common with people whose digestion is poor. Immediate relief follows the use of Nerviline. Stomach is strengthened, digestion made perfect, lasting cure results in every case. Try Polson's Nerviline once, and you'll never be without it because every type of stomach disorder is conquered by a few doses. One 25c bottle of Nerviline always convinces. Sold everywhere.

MR. STEAD AT THE THEATRE.

The effect of bringing a new mind to the critic's stall is very strikingly and even amusingly shown by Mr. Stead's impressions of his first play as they are given to the readers of the 'Review of Reviews' this month. Mr. Stead chose 'The Tempest' as staged at His Majesty's for his earliest visit to the theatre, and although the result is not so startling as it might have been had another selection been made it is sufficiently curious.

First of all Mr. Stead deals with some of the principal characters. Miranda, he says, was fair to look upon but hard to hear. She looked the part, she did not live it. With Prospero, however, he was utterly discontented. There was nothing psychic about him. He would probably feel no compunction in sitting as a police-magistrate and sending to the Sessions some unfortunate who was able to see fitfully in the crystal the mystic world in which Prospero spent his life. He pranced about the stage like a stalking ostrich, and harangued Miranda as Mr. Gladstone used to address the Queen—as if she had been a public meeting.

Miss Tree's Ariel settled for Mr. Stead the question of the sex of that tricksy sprite. She is a woman, every inch of her, although, he says, the truth probably is that, 'like angels, such beings can assume either sex at will.' Her wings, however, jarred upon him; for, in the first place, sprites do not need such mechanical aid, and in the second place, if they did, Ariel's wings were grotesque absurdities.

If she had been a small sprite, no bigger than a crane, her wings might have been of some use. But for this 'lang leggit lassie' they were as preposterous as the fin-like pinions of the penguin, and about as capable for the task as a boy's toy engine is for driving an Atlantic liner.

Mr. Stead's imagination runs riot over the character of Caliban, in whom he sees half a dozen different identities, but most remarkable of all is 'the British democracy, since it went Jingo in 1899.'

The scenes between Caliban and the drunken sailors seemed to Mr. Stead the story of the Jingo fever from its rise in 1899 to the national repentance which he predicts for 1905. Trinculo was, to him, Lord Rosebery, who, finding himself shipwrecked and all alone, takes shelter from the rising storm under the gaberdine of the mooncalf Democracy. Stephano, who talks of long spoons and makes the monster drunk with heavy wine, is obviously Mr. Chamberlain. When the worthy trio—poor Demos between Rosebery and Chamberlain—dance and howl in hiccoughing, Mr. Stead says: 'As the curtain fell amid roars of laughter, I remembered I had seen it all before on a much larger scale. It was Mafeking night over again.' When Caliban-Demos, despite the sneers of Trinculo-Rosebery, licks the shoe of Stephano-Chamberlain, he saw the Khaki Election of 1900.

But the play does not end here. For in the last scene of the last act we have a prophetic forecast of the General Election of 1905, when poor Caliban, after having suffered many things in his drunken delirium, suddenly comes to his senses, and, seeing the majestic presence of his master, exclaims:

I'll be wise hereafter,
And seek for grace. What a thrice-double ass
Was I to take this drunkard for a god,
And worship this dull fool!

That prefigures a three-figure Liberal majority next year, at the very least.

Mr. Stead concludes with a final word of praise to Mr. Tree and his company, and the pronouncement: 'If all plays are like this play, then the prejudice against the theatre is absurd. For anything that is more challenging than "The Tempest," or anything that "gives one more furiously to think," I have not met for many a long day.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

RUSSIAN DISLIKE OF AMERICANS.

'Whatever may be the result of the Russo-Japanese war, one thing is sure, Americans have permanently lost the friendship and good-will which of yore the Russians had for our people,' said Mr. Cyrus J. Finch, of Chicago. 'I found this from personal experience while on a recent stay in the dominions of the Czar. They can tell an American over there from all the other races of the earth, and thus it was that early in the game I found myself getting the chilly shoulder. Without being treated to actual rudeness, I was made to understand in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other places that I was persona non grata. My passports were scrutinized in the most provokingly deliberate way, and once or twice I was made to wait two or three hours because of some alleged defect in them. Next to an Englishman, a Yankee is the most disliked visitor in Russia just now, and unless one of Uncle Sam's citizens has pressing business over there I would advise him to cut out that country in his transatlantic wanderings.'—Washington 'Post.'

Advertisements.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE **K.D.C.** FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc.

FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them. K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U.S., and New Glasgow, Can.

KITCHENER'S NEW SCHEME

A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW OF INDIAN ARMY TRAINING.

The Indian papers contain interesting accounts of a scheme which Lord Kitchener is setting on foot with a view to increasing the efficiency of the British regiments in the three Presidencies. This takes the form of organizing a competition on a large scale between the different battalions all over the country. The main outlines of the project are as follows: On the conclusion of each corps' annual period of field training a practice camp is to be formed. This will be attended by all regiments in the district, and during their presence there the troops will be tested by staff officers from headquarters in the instruction given them under regimental arrangements. The subjects of this examination are to include the practice of the attack and defence formation, route marching, and outpost duty, both by day and night. An allotment of marks up to a grand total of 500 may be earned, and each battalion will thus be able to see not only how it stands relatively, but also in which part of its training it is deficient. The route marching test is to be made under service conditions, the men being required to travel fifteen miles and attack a fortified position. Marks will be deducted on a fixed scale for inefficiency in marching and shooting, etc. The unit in each branch which earns the highest aggregate in the opinion of a specially appointed board of examiners will be presented with a cup by the commander-in-chief. A healthy spirit of inter-regimental rivalry should thus be established.—London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

A VOICE FOR THE DOG.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

A mad dog does not rush!
A mad dog does not attack!
A mad dog does not froth at the mouth!
A mad dog will not fight back even when cornered!

The symptoms usually described as those of rabies are only those of a simple form of epilepsy or nervous disorder and are not contagious.

Hydrophobia is not caused by heat; epilepsy is. Hydrophobia is only communicable by a bite; epilepsy is not communicable at all. Dogs suffering from hydrophobia do not froth at the mouth; epileptics do.

The same author says:—'Discrimination lies between this disease and epilepsy, or fits of various kinds, arising from the heat of the sun as dogs run the streets.' Again he says: 'Fear of water is a pure hypothesis so far as the dog is concerned.'

Let a poor little house dog, unaccustomed to roughing it for himself, become nervously excited by the din of the street, or overheated on a hot summer day, and some fool raises the cry of 'mad dog and shies a brick. The dog runs and that is enough. Men are but savages under restraint, and anything that runs must necessarily be guilty, and soon a howling mob is in pursuit and the dog is lucky indeed that escapes.

Every large city has a dog pound; hundreds of men are employed as dog catchers. They are frequently bitten. Did any one of them ever have hydrophobia?

Hundreds of men in this country keep dog kennels and raise dogs for sale; other hundreds make a business of training dogs for field trials, hunting and performing. They are frequently bitten. Did any one of them ever have hydrophobia?

'Give the dog a chance.'

HAD NEVER SEEN THE FLAG.

(From 'Collier's Weekly.')

A man was discovered in Coosa County, Alabama, last winter, who had never seen the American flag. What is more, he had not the least perception of what it meant, and was much astonished when this was explained to him.

The incident happened in the long-leaf pine country in which the Kaul Lumber Company is operating, near the little backwoods town of Juniata. A party of government foresters, under Franklin W. Reed, was encamped in the woods beside the road. A large flag tied to a sapling pine announced the site as a government camp. One evening a little old man came down the road driving a yoke of steers, and stopped to inquire whether the party would like to buy some pork. He got out of his cart, sat down on a stump, and after a moment's conversation his eye caught sight of the flag on the sapling. He looked at it in a puzzled way, then asked what it was. The men thought at first he was joking, but it was soon apparent the question was in good faith.

'That's the American flag, man. Haven't you ever seen the flag before?'

No, he had never seen a flag of any kind before. He had heard there were such things, and once he had seen a picture of a flag on a poster, but that was a long time ago, and he had almost forgotten about it. He had lived in the woods all his life, and had never been more than thirteen miles from home. He wanted to know what the flag meant, and listened in silence when this was explained to him. He did not know how to read or write, and had never heard that the Fourth of July was any different from any other day.

SIGNED PETITION TO HAVE GOVERNOR HANGED.

(Louisville 'Courier-Journal.')

'Numerous instances have come to my notice of cases where executive clemency exercised on the strength of petitions from the people has been misplaced, but it was never more clearly shown than in a case that happened back in the days of the Know Nothing party, when lawlessness was rife in Baltimore,' said E F. Busard, of that city.

'A young man who was a member of a prominent family shot and killed a neighbor through a window in his house. He was tried and convicted, and sentenced to hang. As the day approached for his execution a petition, numerously signed, was sent to the governor, and one of the influential citizens of Baltimore resolved that a pardon should not be granted if he had the power to prevent it. He went to see the Governor and protested.

'"But," remonstrated that official, "see how strongly the petition reads, and how numerously it is signed."

'"Wait a moment, Governor," said the man. "If you will give me twenty-four hours I will bring a petition here signed by the same men who signed that, and they will petition the Legislature to hang you. Allow me but twenty-four hours."

'The stay of sentence was granted, and in twenty-four hours the man returned. He handed the Governor a petition with this remark:

'"Look at the names, and then read the petition."

'The Governor read the names, and they were identical with the ones in the first petition. The body of the petition was like this:

'"Whereas the Governor of Maryland is notoriously open and defiant in the violation of law, and whereas he has been found to be guilty of treason, we, the undersigned, urge the Legislature of the State of Maryland to condemn the said Governor to be hanged."

'The murderer was hanged.'

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Those who think well of the 'Witness' type of journalism will take a real pleasure in introducing it to their friends. For this purpose sample copies of all our publications will be mailed to any address free of charge, or the remarkably low year-end offers set forth on another page may be availed of.

Advertisements.

THE SPROUTING SEASON

For corns is here. Happily Putnam's Corn Extractor puts a quick stop to the sprouting. It roots out corns in 24 hours. Think of it—cured permanently in one day. Get Putnam's at once.

Dollar values.

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:—

Daily Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months.

Or it will pay for:—

Weekly Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months.

Or it will pay for any one of the following:—

Daily Witness for four months.
Weekly Witness for one year.
World Wide for one year.

These offers are good anywhere in the following countries:—

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, ——— ——— 1904.

Dear Sirs,—

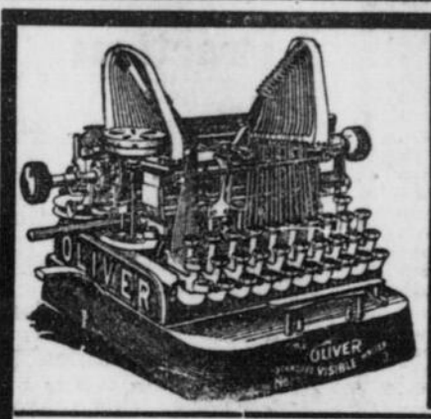
Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for ——months,
The Weekly Witness for ——months,
World Wide for ——months,
The Northern Messenger for ——months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....

and adddress .....



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do.

THE OLIVER is the **Standard Visible** writing machine

The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent.

You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks **FREE OF CHARGE,** in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

RUSSIAN CRUELTY.

STORY OF ESCAPE FROM CONSCRIPTION—HOW THEY STIFLE OPINION IN RUSSIA.

What a story Peter Nikoloff has to tell! He is about forty years of age, and looks sixty; his hair is grey; he has a stoop in his back.

His father, mother and the whole family were exiled to Siberia many years ago. He himself spent his young years in exile. He grew up in a penal settlement. He saw all kinds of horrors. He witnessed people growing slowly mad; he saw murder committed in the prisons of Siberia; he watched, for many years the brutalities of the officials; and at last he escaped.

Nikoloff saw his parents sink into the grave; he devised ways of escape which failed. He was treated with greater severity after his plans were discovered. He was chained; he was beaten; he was starved; and yet to-day he stands upon Canadian soil—a free man.

Attention was directed yesterday to a tall dark man who walked up and down the platform at the Windsor Station, waiting for the train to take him west. He was fairly well dressed, he had a beard streaked with grey; and he smoked incessantly. His hands were long and thin and white; he looked about him furtively.

He was shy at first, but being assured that there were no intentions other than those of a purely friendly nature, he offered the story of his life.

This is not in any essential degree different from thousands of other stories of Russian cruelty, which, nevertheless, have not moved the world to action. His father was a well-to-do merchant in Moscow. He had had the advantage of a college education, though this at last proved his downfall. While at college he had learned something of the thought and hope of the outer world; he had learned that there were countries where a man said the thing which pleased him, and where he was as free as air, so long as he did not hurt his neighbor. He longed to see this state of things introduced in Russia. He corresponded with the revolutionary party; the correspondence was intercepted. That was the beginning. He left the college, but still, apparently, under the surveillance of the police. He married; he settled down to commerce; he did well. Nevertheless, somehow he could not help sympathizing with the reform party. Not that he desired that a single drop of blood should be shed. He hoped to see a peaceful revolution, which would give to the Russian people a glimpse of freedom. He was cautious, and yet the police kept their eye on him. He received certain letters from the revolutionary party; he was arrested; the incriminating letters were found on his person; he, with his wife and young family, without trial, were sent to Siberia. Mr. Peter Nikoloff was born in exile. He passed through all the horrors of Siberia. He said that he had seen sights which would never leave his mind—immorality and drunkenness on the part of the officials; obscenities on the part of the prisoners, who were brutalized by the life they led; murder, too, he had witnessed more than once. When he reached manhood he escaped, and, under another name, joined the army, not that he liked what the army stood for, but in order that he might lead a life of action.

Considering, however, what his family had suffered at the hands of the government, he determined, when the present war broke out, to escape, and this he has done, though not without suffering greatly.

He had some money saved, and with this he bought several suits of civilian clothes. He has walked thousands of miles; he has slept out at night; he has stolen rides on the trains; but at last he arrived at Antwerp, where he took steamer for Canada. He has some distant relatives in the Alberta region, and to these he is going.

Speaking of the feeling in Russia in regard to the war, Mr. Nikoloff said that there was not an atom of desire for it; that the people were so kept down that they did not care what happened; that they were hoping for and expecting any sort of political cataclysm which would offer them the hope of betterment.

'Of course, nobody dare speak out in Russia. If the whole people could act together we would have a constitution to-morrow. But the vast mass of the people are dumb. If they made protest in any way, they would be crushed by the Cossacks, who would be sent to ride them down, in case they made a stir in any district.

'Nobody wants the war, and yet there is no public opinion either for or against it. The Russian people know that their sons are being slain by the thousand for a cause in which they have no interest. There are daring spirits which are hoping and planning for something new and better—daring spirits among Poles, among the Finnish people, among the Jews and the Stundists—all of whom are persecuted with the utmost ruthlessness.'

Co-operation

Did you ever think how much each drop of water in the ocean depended on each other drop to hold it up?

Did you ever stop to look at a factory where every part of the work was different and yet came together at the finish in a complete and harmonious product?

Such an ocean is the Universe; such a factory is the world. We are all part of one another, and no work can be rightly completed unless there is co-operation.

A very beautiful sentiment, you say, but how are we to put it into practice?

And here let us say that **practice** is worth something, where theory is worth just absolutely **nothing**.

How then are we to co-operate? How put our shoulders together in perfect unity so that we can be **one** in aim, **one** in spirit, and **one** in result?

A Practical Plan

To answer this question we must go back a little. The history of the growth and success of the 'Witness' publications is a history of constant co-operation between its editors, its employees, and its readers. Nothing could ever have been done without that co-operation. The object of this column is not to boast that we have co-operated with the people of Canada or with you, but to frankly confess that we are nothing and can do nothing unless **you** co-operate with **us**.

Reader, this means **you**. We have announced a plan which makes it easy for you to join with us in the work. We are giving a bonus of $10 and another of $5.00 each week to those sending us the best lists toward the $200 gold prize. Last week the best list only totalled $6.00. We would send the bonus just the same if the best list was from you and only totalled $1, but **that is not the point**.

The point is that we are very glad to distribute these moneys, very glad if we can work together, very glad even if **you** get $10, though you send us only $1, very glad if **you** get the $200 though you send us only $12.50, which is more than the largest amount sent up to the present.

Hand in hand with you we can succeed in this competition. Without **you** we shall feel that we cannot succeed so well even though some other reader may take your place.

Is there any reason why **you** and **every other reader** should not co-operate with us? Please take the first part of the question to yourself.

You get large commissions, but we do not ask that your work shall be for them. You get generous bonuses, but neither for them nor for the gold prizes do we ask you to spend your endeavors. No, the real object, which will make the work a joy to you, is that you and we may co-operate together even in this matter of supplying all whom you know with the literature which they, in their hearts, wish to have.

That Postcard

Would you like us to send you samples of all the publications with subscription blanks, etc.? Send us a post-card. Would you like us to know that **you** are willing to co-operate? Send us that post-card. You may not think it matters to us whether we hear from **you** or not, but it does. Send us that post-card! Do you appreciate our desire to be united in spirit with all our readers? Then send us that post-card!

Now Boys and Girls!

Your age does not matter. Any boy or girl is old enough to co-operate. Any boy or girl is old enough to send us that post card. A child can help quite as much as any one. **We make it easy.** We do not ask that you should be the only one to co-operate. We also co-operate with you. Ten minutes spent in asking people if they would like you to send them the 'Witness' or 'World Wide,' or the 'Northern Messenger,' may bring you a golden harvest, and will surely place you among the workers in a company of which we are proud to be members.

If you are willing to help but do not know how, send us that post card and we will tell you **just what part you can do**. No one else can do just what you can do. Only send us that postcard and the rest will follow much easier than you may think. Co-operation makes everything easy. Just say on the postcard that you want a suggestion as to how to get subscriptions.

Address that post-card **now** to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'Witness' Office, Montreal.

LORD DUNDONALD.

LATE G. O. C. DENIES IN A LETTER THAT HE EVER FAVORED CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

The following letter has been addressed to the Toronto 'World' by Lord Dundonald:—

(To the Editor of the Toronto 'World.')

Dear Sir,—In answer to your inquiry as to the truth of the statements contained in the cuttings from the Toronto 'Globe,' which you have kindly sent me, I am glad to have the opportunity of placing the following facts before you:

The 'Globe' has accused me of advocating conscription in Canada. I always have been, and am still, opposed to conscription. I will give two public instances only of my opposition to it. Many months ago I wrote to Lord Meath, chairman of the Lads' Drill Association of Great Britain, and stated that in my opinion compulsory service for the Briton should be limited to his school-boy days. I repeated my opposition to conscription in public speeches in Canada, notably at the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Club at Ottawa, when I outlined the scheme for the reorganization of the militia.

The militia acts in force in Canada for the last forty years have always given the government power to compel citizens to serve in the militia. The Minister of Militia in February, 1903, made up his mind to adhere to the principles of the old act in his contemplated bill, and asked me to make any suggestions or improvements in it, taking the old act as a basis. In accordance with his wish I made certain amendments, and returned him the act. But I made no change whatever in the direction of increasing the liability of the Canadian citizen to serve in peace time. I simply carried out Sir Frederick Borden's wishes in taking the old Militia Act as the basis and making it clearer and bringing it up to date.

The only increased power which I desired to give the government was the power of forcing the boys of the country to perform 100 drills of one hour each between the ages of 14 and 18, which would, of course, have been done with their school cadet corps under the new regulations for cadet corps, which I was then in process of drafting.

In my recommendations for the reorganization of the militia, contained in my reports, there is not one word with regard to compulsory service. I proposed a purely voluntary army for Canada in time of peace.

The old Militia Act said: 'The period of service in the active militia in time of peace shall be three years.' If strictly carried out, these words would prevent men from serving more than three years, even if they wished to, and as it is desirable to retain the services of a certain number of men beyond that period as leaders, I inserted the words 'the period of compulsory service shall be three years,' so that voluntary service might be continued in accordance with regulations which would be laid down. My proposed wording has been twisted into a desire on my part to introduce increased severity into the provisions of the Militia Act.

With regard to the suggested power in the bill to increase the permanent corps up to a limit of 5,000 men, I thought it advisable to take power to increase it up to that number if desirable, so as not to have continually to amend the act whenever a small increase was desired; for it must be remembered that Canada is a rapidly growing country, with increasing responsibilities. But I have never recommended in any report I have made to the minister any large increase in the permanent corps.

With regard to the charge that I wished to abolish the schools of instruction because I simplified the wording of the clause under which the permanent corps was to be enlisted, it is hardly worth contradiction. I gave months of my time to improving the schools of instruction and making their working more convenient for the militia, and then formed an essential part of the system of training which I was then pressing the minister to adopt, and which has since been adopted.

DUNDONALD.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

ARBITRATION TREATY SIGNED ON LINE OF ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, and Ambassador Jusserand to-day signed a treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of any possible disputes between the United States and France. It was drawn on the lines of the Anglo-French arbitration treaty.

ONE JUST WAR.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 1.—In his sermon at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday night Bishop McCabe said: 'I do not want wars, and I do not like them, but there is just one war I would like to live to see; I would like to see the United States and the British Government form an alliance and make Turkey stop her Armenian murders.'

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

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THE SUPREME COURT

CITY LOSES EXPROPRIATION APPEAL—AN INSURANCE JUDGMENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—The Supreme Court yesterday gave judment in two Quebec cases, one of interest to Montreal, and one to fire underwriters.

City of Montreal vs. Cantin.—In August, 1902, the city proceeded to levy on the Cantin shipyard taxes amounting to $38,082 made up of $1,475 annual taxes for 1901, $51 for special tax assessed for widening Notre Dame street, and the balance for a special assessment in 1895 for enlarging Notre Dame street west. The proprietors contested the seizure on several grounds, the principal being that the taxes for the enlargement of Notre Dame street, west, in 1895, were barred and prescribed before the date of seizure by the lapse of three years, limited by the statute for the collection of such assessments. The delays occurred on account of legal proceedings taken by the proprietors of property on Notre Dame street in contestation of the assessment roll which continued for over four years, and the city claimed that the time limited for prescription was suspended while the contestation was pending, and that no action could be taken by the city until the courts decided that the assessment roll was valid. Judge Robidoux maintained the opposition to the seizure and the present appeal was from the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, affirming the decision of the trial judge. The appeal was dismissed with costs. Girouard and Nesbitt, J.J., dissenting.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company vs. The Home Insurance Company, of New York. The appellant company, having large risks on properties belonging to the Canadian Pacific and Canada Atlantic Railway companies in Canada, the United States and Mexico, entered into a treaty policy for mutual re-insurance, subject to conditions mentioned in a rider to the policy. On losses being paid by the respondent company on the Hull-Ottawa conflagration in 1900, the respondent claimed reimbursement of one-fifth from the appellant, and, on refusal of payment, a judgment for $3.727 was obtained, which was affirmed by the Court of Review at Montreal, by the judgment now under appeal. The principal contention by the appellant was that under a condition of the policies to the railway companies, reiterated in the policy of reinsurance, the right of action had lapsed by limitation on account of the writs having issued after the expiration of twelve months, after the losses occurred. The appeal was allowed with costs, Girouard and Nesbitt, J.J., dissenting.

The argument was continued in the cases of the Manitoba and North-West Territories municipalities against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in respect to the collection of taxes, and was still incomplete when the court adjourned at four o'clock, until Wednesday next.

MR. MORLEY.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY MAKES HIM D.C.L.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 1.—The University of Toronto yesterday conferred upon Mr. Morley the degree of doctor of civil law. The ceremony took place in the presence of a brilliant assembly, including the members of the faculty and other educationists, many ladies and a large number of students. In his address, Mr. Morley confined himself to educational questions, advancing the proposition that one of the main objects of education was character. Vice-chancellor Moss presided, and Mr. Morley was presented to him by Mr. Goldwin Smith.

Mr. Morley was later the guest of the Canadian Club at what was undoubtedly the most largely attended luncheon it has ever had. The distinguished statesman was accorded a hearty and sincere welcome, and spoke his views clearly and without reserve, winning the approval of his hearers. Mr. George A. Howell, the president, had Mr. Morley on his right, and Mr. Goldwin Smith on his left. A letter of regret from the Hon. Edward Blake, who could not be present, was read. The president spoke of the pride which the Anglo-Saxon justly felt in the Empire, his own part of it, and the great men who have made it what it is, such as Mr. Morley and his host, Mr. Goldwin Smith. Mr. Morley, introduced by the president, said: 'I thank you very warmly for the extraordinary welcome that you have now extended to me. After all, you are only repeating the kindness that has been extended to me since I set foot in Canada by all sorts of persons of all degrees of importance, and make me regret the more that my visit is, as the chairman indicates, a short visit. But though it is a short and fugitive visit, I think even already I perceive the advantage which even that visit has been to me. It has brought names and scenes that before were only words into their place as being realities.'

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—Herr Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, replying to a telegraphic enquiry from the Associated Press as to the report that the Atlantic passenger rate war was ended by an agreement between the Cunard and the German lines, says: 'The announcement is not quite correct. Negotiations are still pending.'

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

'CALIFORNIA ARROW' MAKES ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1.—After circling in every direction at a height of three thousand feet above the cascades, in sight of thousands of cheering enthusiastic spectators on the World's Fair grounds, Mr. A. Roy Knabenshue, of Toledo, in command of Mr. Thomas S. Baldwin's airship, 'California Arrow,' yesterday returned to the place from which he started, covering three and a half miles, part way against an eight-mile wind.

Knabenshue started from the Aeronautice Concourse at 3.37 p.m. and returned at 4.05 p.m. On the return trip the airship sailed slowly over the exact spot from which it had risen twenty-eight minutes previously, and glided about a hundred feet further west, where it settled gracefully to the ground.

The descent of the 'Arrow' was the signal for a great demonstration. Dozens of eager hands were upstretched to grasp the frame of the flying machine, which, with its navigator, was carried around the concourse on the shoulders of shouting men.

Advertisements.

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

Advertisements

The New Flour
Royal Household
Purified By Electricity
The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited Montreal & Winnipeg.

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.'

Amid the rustling of leaves there floats over the garden the ever-pleasing sound of a contralto voice, singing a hymn, and the slow measured music recalls a story that has been told in the newspapers of an old gentleman whose cynical speeches were always tinged with good humor, and who was asked his opinion of modern church music.

'It's all very fine,' he said, dryly, 'and I like to have it; but there's one thing I've noticed. It may be just chance, but it often occurs to my mind: When I was a boy, and went to church, we had two services every Sunday, and sometimes three, and we sat on hard seats, with straight backs, and sometimes no backs at all. But the people sang with all their hearts: "My God, the spring of all my joys." Nowadays, the congregation lean back comfortably in softly cushioned pews, and listen to a picked choir singing: "Art thou weary; art thou languid." I may be mistaken, but it comes home to me every now and then that hymnology is changing to suit the times.'

I thought it was likely that the difference was partly in the age of the speaker; the lively tunes of boyhood's music, and the weary, slow steps of age, but the little story told in characteric fashion has a touch of humorous experience.

There is, however, good congregational singing in many of our churches, and the blending of voices in the beautiful words of psalm or hymn is a helpful and uplifting part of the service.

I remember once being in Henry Ward Beecher's church, when he stopped at the end of the first verse and requested that it be repeated because half the people were not singing.

Although a cosmopolitan as regards musical endeavor, I have always felt a reverence for the simple and sincere rendering of the Psalms in spite of metre that jars on a rhyming sense of hearing, for those divinely inspired words are full of consolation, and fit life's varied moods.

Whether it be 'beside still waters' in the valley, or where 'I to the hills will lift mine eyes,' there is always inspiration in the rememberance that: 'From whence doth come mine aid,' and the melody usually set to the words is plaintive and sweet, with a penetrating cadence no other music possesses. Restful and soothing indeed to the weary heart and brain are the songs of Zion.

THE SNOWBALL.

Several enquiries have come in regard to the advisability of planting the snowball as an ornamental shrub, the doubt being expressed that its straggling habit and tendency to having a crop of insects, makes it undesirable.

But the Viburnums have been garden favorites for many years, and in the old-fashioned gardens, when they grow in symmetry and beauty, there were no black aphides to destroy them.

The pruning must be done soon after flowering, if any is needed, for the blossoms come from the new twigs of last season's wood. Some of the old branches that have borne flowers can be cut away to give a chance for the younger growth. By paying attention, and nipping off here and there a shoot, the shape can be improved. Even if let alone it will with age round up into a well shaped bush. The newer variety Viburnum Plicatum, commonly called Japanese Snowball, is a week or two later in blooming than Opulus. It has become a general favorite; is hardy; highly ornamental when in blossom, and able to live without coaxing. All these qualities are necessary to make any plant a desirable out-door favorite.

FALL TRANSPLANTING OF PEAR TREE

John McV. has a pear tree that he wishes to transplant, and does not know whether to remove it now or leave until spring. If the wood is well ripened it is as good a time as any to transplant in early autumn, for it allows some action of growth to take place before winter comes on. Pear trees ripen their wood early, and if the soil is not too wet, and the land is well drained, it is safe to plant in October. But by the time you read this advice it may be so late as to be best to let well enough alone. Much depends on the season.

PLANT FOR NAME.

J.K.—The plant enclosed in your letter is Shepherdia Canadensis. The genus was named after John Shepherd, curator of the Botanic Gardens at Liverpool.

They are shrubs, or low growing trees, that bloom very early in spring, and make a fine appearance in autumn when their branches are thickly set with the crimson berries that somewhat resemble the common red currant. They are called by many names in the West, sometimes Buffalo Berry, Rabbit Berry, Soap Berry, and Beef Suet trees, though for what reason is not known. The berries are bitter, and are supposed to be a tonic.

They are very highly appreciated by the Indians in British Columbia, and they call them Soap Berry in allusion to the excessive frothing which comes from beating up with sugar and water, a mixture which they highly esteem.

But where small fruits will grow these berries are of no great value, though the scarlet or orange berries are ornamental.

ORCHID SUITABLE FOR WINDOW.

N.S.—The Lycasti Skinneri is best suited for a window, as it is one of the cool house orchids. It needs plenty of drainage, and abundance of water, and must not dry at the roots, even when resting. This plant does best potted in tufty peat, with some sphagnum moss on top, and in summer may be kept under a tree, or on a shaded verandah.

Even in a small pot, it will give some very interesting blossoms, if the proper treatment is given, and generally comes into flower in early sprig or late winter.

MUSHROOM PROPAGATION.

Miss M. asks how mushrooms are propagated, and if it is from seed, if so, where it can be procured. Mushrooms never produce seed, in the general acceptance of the term, but are propagated from spawn, which is the root, stem and branches of the plant.

This spawn is produced from spores, which correspond to the seeds of other plants, and which are borne on the gills found on the underside of the cap of the mushroom.

We have to go to France to see mushrooms cultivated by the mile, in caves under the earth, and they are sold there by the million.

They are not so particular as other vegetables as to where they grow, and if they cannot have any daylight will grow equally well in the dark. But there is a difference in results, for when they are grown in open light the spawn does not come to the surface of the ground, but when the beds are in dark cellars or covered with hay to exclude the light we find the spawn running along the surface. In the former case the beds are not so productive, but retain their power of producing for a greater length of time. But if you go to the seedsman to purchase be sure to ask for a brick of mushroom spawn and not for the seed.

KEEPING FRUIT IN WINTER.

Housewife.—You need not expect to keep a barrel of apples in the furnace cellar, and have them remain crisp and good, for it is directly opposite conditions to what they require. Fruit should be kept as near freezing as possible, without being frozen, and your barrel will be safer out on the landing or shed than in the cellar.

Of course a great deal depends on the fruit and its packing, for if there is a symptom of decay it does not matter how good the conditions the fruit will deteriorate in quality. But it is safe advice to tell you to keep all fruit that is to be stored, at an even low temperature.

GRAPE VINE TRELLIS.

Wm. McD.—Get ready good cedar posts by early spring and then set them ten to twelve feet apart, bracing the end posts which should be about six feet high and three inches or more in diameter. Have wire No. 8 and coated with coal tar which is as good as galvanizing and much cheaper. This process must be repeated every two years. The posts can be kept from decay by charring the end that goes into the earth, or by dipping into coal tar. The lower wire may be eighteen or twenty inches from the ground, and the others the same distance apart, though if they are placed closer the vines will train themselves without assistance. The arm system of training is preferable to the fan, and it must always be remembered that the vines need plenty of room if of the strong growing kind.

Crude petroleum is valuable as a preservative for the posts, and if everything is in readiness the work of making the trellis can be done as soon as the frost goes out of the ground in the spring.

PLUM POCKET.

R.H.—There is no remedy for the disease you describe but to cut down the affected tree. This may seem a radical cure, but the trouble is perennial for the mycelium lives in the tissues of the tree.

It attacks the foliage and fruit, making it hollow and spreads with certainty, being infectious. There is no further danger this year, but to cut down the tree and burn it at once may save trouble later for yourself and your neighbors.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

Miss A. McC.—The dried specimen sent is the cardinal flower, properly named as above. It is a wild flower that grows where there is shade and moisture, and well repays cultivation. While not perhaps to be classed as hardy it is a true perennial, but kills out during a dry season or in a border if soil is unsuitable. In rich soil and a shaded situation, if well supplied with moisture it will often grow to four feet in height, and flower profusely. The flower of your specimen has lost color and the tints are difficult to retain when pressed.

MULCHING.

Planter—Young trees in garden or orchard need mulching, and we should no more think of planting such without it than we should think of planting the tops in the ground and the roots in the air. It is valuable in spring for excluding the sun and letting in the air which is the true principle of mulching and in transplanting trees in autumn they may be mulched heavily with leaves, on top of which stones can be placed to keep the trees steady, and the whole allowed to remain till decayed. The result of this treatment is generally satisfactory.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Ellery C.—The sulphate of ammonia, is a very good fertilizer, but plants must be in full vigor to benefit by it. Half an ounce in two gallons of water is strong enough for house plants, and it is better to be weaker than stronger. It must be kept in mind that concentrated fertilizers require great caution in using; and if a plant is delicate there is a wisdom in weakening the application. Apply once a week, and be sure the roots are not dry at the time of making the application.

BEETS.

Mrs. M. T. asks if there is any special reason why beets are so much nicer for table use when freshly taken from the ground. It is not difficult to answer this question, because as the season advances and the beets grow old the cellular tissue containing the sugar diminishes and the fibrous increases. This is especially the case when the roots have been exposed to the air, and for this reason they should be covered with dry sand as soon as dug.

The beet is a native of Southern Europe where it grows wild on the seashore, and was at one time only cultivated for its leaves. The sugar is contained chiefly in the young beets, and the best is the underground growth.

McGILL REPORT.

PAST YEAR MARKED BY ADVANCES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

The annual report of the governors, principal, and fellows of McGill University for the year 1903-1904, which is the seventy-fifth year of the teaching work of the university, has just been published, and shows that the past year was marked by advances in every way. The student attendance in most of the faculties was greater than any previous year in the history of the university, while the record of original research and investigation undertaken as well as the output of published work, continued to add to the reputation and prestige of the professorial body. Even in the department of finance there was ground for encouragement and satisfaction. In an institution with constantly increasing needs as must necessarily characterize the work of a modern and progressive university it speaks well to have to report that the deficit for the year amounted to little over five hundred dollars.

The most important thing in the history of the session had been the gift to the university by Sir William Macdonald, chairman of the board of governors, of the sum of $125,000, along with a site on which was to be erected a building to be called the McGill Students' Union, 'for the purpose of relaxation, amusement and social intercourse among the undergraduates of the university.' Regret had often been expressed that many of the students who came up year after year to the city should have no better social basis than what was to be found in the boarding house and the restaurant. Moreover, the cost of living had increased by nearly twenty-five percent during the past ten or twelve years. Thus there was need for doing something to render Montreal from this point of view a more attractive centre, and this union was expected to expedite matters.

It was a fortunate coincidence, also, that some much-needed residential accommodation was at the same time being provided by the committee in charge of the Y. M. C. A. The new building, which the liberality of the Chancellor, Lord Strathcona, and other friends, had enabled them to erect, did not become the property of the university, but it might be welcomed as the first of what may grow to be many dormitories or halls of residence. The Y. M. C. A. building now being erected on the south-east corner of Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue will contain rooms for the housing of about sixty students.

The financial circumstances of the university had never permitted of such expenditure on the college gymnasium, but it was hoped that the Chancellor's offer of $25,000, as a first subscription, towards the expense of constructing a new gymnasium for McGill would be followed by other donations.

Regret was expressed at the departure of Dr. Tait McKenzie, who had done so much for gymnasium work.

Among the salient features of educational progress during the past session were mentioned the continuance of the closest possible connection between the faculty of arts and the McGill Normal School. In order to encourage teachers-in-training to go forward to the university three bursaries had been instituted, tenable by the best students of the Normal School. It was fortunate that concurrently with this step something was being done by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal to increase the salaries of their teachers.

In regard to the summer session at McGill last summer, a new feature was added to the course, namely, the French Summer School, which had an attendance of thirty-five. This school was under the auspices of the Modern Languages Teachers' Association. Another indication of the academic appreciation of the importance of a sound knowledge of French was the new regulation providing for a special examination in that subject for all candidates for entrance into the faculty of law domiciled in the Province of Quebec. This provision would take effect in session 1906-07.

Reference was also made to the success which attended the summer library school, held last summer at McGill, for the first time in Canada.

New ground in connection with the study of Music was also broken during the year in the establishment of the McGill Conservatorium of Music through the generosity of Lord Strathcona.

In connection with the Faculty of Applied Science the great increase in student attendance and the expansion of the course made accommodation space in that faculty the main problem, and the board of governors had undertaken to mature plans for such extension as might be necessary.

The subject of the institution of a new department of railway engineering and general transportation was receiving prominent attention of the board, and as a result students were now being received for the first year of the course, while additonal branches would be provided in each succeeding session, until at the end of four years from now the first graduates go forth to take up the work which the great railway corporations had called for in this way.

In the faculty of medicine the outstanding event of the year had been the institution of a dental department.

In the faculty of law Sir William Macdonald had generously continued the provision for instituting travelling scholarships to enable graduates to spend a year in France for the special purpose of acquiring greater familiarity with French as a spoken language.

The valuable connections formed by McGill University in the mother land were seen in two Arts graduates, Messrs. J. G. Archibald and H. J. Rose being awarded Rhodes scholarships; and also in the compliment paid to McGill by the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, establishing through the liberality of two friends of education of a Canadian scholarship to be awarded a McGill student.

Among other gifts to the university during the year are $2,000, given by Sir William Macdonald, for purposes of experimental work in the Physics Building; $250 for experimental psychology, and $50 annually for philosophical literature, all from the same generous donor.

During the year several colleges have been received into affiliation by McGill. In addition to connection for some time past formed with British Columbia through affiliated colleges at Vancouver and Victoria, the University of Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B.; Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S.; the University of New Brunswick, and King's College, Windsor, N.S., have been affiliated with special privileges pertinent to each.

While connection had thus been effected with other parts of Canada, educational interests in this province had not been overlooked. Besides the work done by the McGill Normal School, the provincial and city schools had enjoyed for the last four years the advantages of a well-organized and thoroughly efficient scheme of school examinations conducted by the Matriculation Board of McGill, at the request of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

THE STOLEN COPE.

MR. J. P. MORGAN'S GRACEFUL ACT.

New York, Nov. 4.—The ancient ritualistic cope which was stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli, Italy, and later purchased by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, has been presented to the Italian Government by Mr. Morgan, through Baron Edmondo Des Planches, the Italian ambassador, who called by appointment on Mr. Morgan here to-day. The cope is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, at South Kensington, London.

Baron Desplanches said that 'The delicacy of the situation which followed the purchase of the cope by Mr. Morgan was fully realized, and his voluntary offer to present the relic to the Italian Government was gladly accepted. It was a most gracious act upon Mr. Morgan's part, and will win for him the gratitude of the whole Italian People.

Baron Desplanches said that he had called to his assistance General Di Cesnola, director of the Metropolitan Museum of this city, and that Mr. Morgan intimated that if only he could be sure that the relic had been stolen, he would not hesitate in returning it. Finally, the meeting between the ambassador and Mr. Morgan was arranged for to-day. Mr. Morgan then announced his decision. He said that he felt justified in making the purchase at the time he did. He had no reason to question the right of possession to the relic from the person from whom he made the purchase, and it was received by him, and loaned to the Victoria and Albert Museum in good faith. He valued the possession highly, but in view of the discussion and question of rightful possession which had arisen he had determined to settle the entire matter by presenting it to the Italian Government. Some time may elapse before the relic actually comes into possession of the Government, said the Baron, as it must be released from the South Kensington in the usual manner.

The cope was presented by Pope Nicholas IV., to Ascoli his native place. It is a French work of the 13th century, and is one of the finest specimens of fetial art of that period that has been preserved. It was in 1902 that the cope was stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli, while repairs were being made on the building. Every effort to trace it or discover the thieves failed, until last July, when a letter appeared in the 'Giorniale d'Italia,' from Signor Ricci, the director of the galleries of Florence, saying that the cope was on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, where it appeared as the property of 'a well-known American collector.'

A month later a sensation was caused at Ascoli, when Mgr. San Larelli, the rector, and several priests, were summoned to appear before the court which was investigating the theft of the cope. Two days later there was still another sensation, when it became known that Rocchioggiani, a photographer who had been arrested in connection with the case, had committed suicide by hanging in his cell. Rocchioggiani left a note, stating that he was innocent, and intimating that the real thief was one high in Italian circles. The search for the culprit or culprits has since been conducted with considerable care, but without success.

Some time ago a movement to raise a sufficient sum of money to purchase the cope was begun in Italy, but in view of to-day's announcement nothing more was done in this connection.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

MR. MORLEY CHIEF SPEAKER AT ANNUAL FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 4.—Not since the opening of Carnegie Institute, ten years ago, has greater variety been inducted into the exercises of the annual founder's day than yesterday, when Mr. John Morley, Great Britain's famous historian and parliamentary leader, made the principal address. In his address Mr. Morley predicted that before the end of the century English-speaking peoples will compose four-fifths of the human race. He touched upon the growth of liberalism, which is considered in many parts of the world synonomous with progress, and spoke of the number of the political and social revolutions due to it. He said toleration in religion was the best fruit of the past four centuries, and much of this was due to America.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

SHEEP FOR THE ORCHARD.

Answering a number of inquiries, in the 'Rural New Yorker,' regarding the pasturing of an orchard with sheep, J. S. Woodward says:—

'The orchard must have plenty of food, particularly potash and phosphoric acid, to grow fruit successfuly. No other food that can be used on the ground will furnish these in such abundance and in such an available form as wheat bran. If we buy a ton of wheat bran and feed it to the sheep in the orchard under the proper conditions, the maintenance of the sheep will fully pay for the cost of the bran. The sheep really take none of the potash or phosphoric acid from the bran, but scatter it all over the orchard.

'Most of the inquirers seem to get the idea that the sheep, by eating the grass, in some way add to its fertilizing value, which is not true in the least. The sheep live from what they take from their food, and in no way add an iota. On the other hand, if full grown sheep are used, they practically do not take any of the potash or phosphoric acid from the food. So it follows that no matter how many sheep are put into the orchard, they can add nothing in the way of fertility unless we use the right kind of supplemental food. It follows further, that to sheep the orchard for the benefit of the orchard, we overstock, so as to be compelled to give food in addition to what they get from the herbage.

'As to the number of sheep to be put in the orchard for best results, all depends upon the amount of supplemental food the owner is willing to feed. We do not hesitate to put as many as 100 sheep in an ordinary barnyard for a whole winter. So we do not need to fear bad results if we put as many as 20 sheep upon an acre of orchard; with the proper and sufficient food they will be healthy and thrive. But 10 or 15 will do very well, depending upon how close the trees stand and how luxurious the grass, how well they are supplied with fresh water. Put them in early in the spring, provide an abundant supply of feed troughs, scattered all about the orchard, plenty of salt boxes under cover, and plenty of good clean drinking water, and feed regularly every day enough wheat bran to keep them thriving. This will be from three-fourths to a pound and a half per head, depending upon the size and breed of the sheep used. Of course all the smaller trees must be protected, or the sheep may injure them, but this can be very easily and cheaply done by use of wire netting fastened about the trees, or by common laths, set up and fastened to wire like ordinary lath and wire fence. The man who puts sheep in his orchard and properly feeds them will be surprised to see how quickly the trees will show it, and how rapidly the land will increase in growth of grass and ability to carry more sheep.'

COTTAGE CHEESE.

In thousands of homes throughout the country, cottage cheese is a familiar table dainty. Yet, as is stated by Dr. L. L. Van Slyke and E. B. Hart, in a bulletin recently issued by the New York experiment station, it is doubtful if many of the producers could give more than a superficial account of what takes place in the process of making this form of cheese. It is, however, one of the simplest of our cheeses and consists mainly of two substances, water and casein dilactate. The latter is one of the two chemical compounds, or salts, resulting from the union of casein in the milk with lactic acid formed by bacterial fermentation of milk sugar. Good cottage cheese should have a soft, smooth texture, being neither mushy, dry nor sawdust-like. Such a texture will accompany a moisture content of 70 to 75 percent.

The flavor should be that of a mildly soured milk or well-ripened cream, with an entire absence of bitter taste, flavor of stable, or other objectionable qualities. Such flavor may usually be secured by the use of a good starter, but if too much whey is retained, the cheese may be sour. Flavor and texture are quite closely connected, at this point, for a slow draining curd is liable to result in poor textured and poor flavored cheese.

The various steps in making cottage cheese may be summarized as follows:—be added about eight hours after the to avoid loss of fat. To secure proper flavor and speedy souring, add a small amount of a good starter. This starter should be prepared from clean, fresh milk, separated from the cream and placed in a carefully cleaned receptacle, well covered and brought to a temperature of ninety degrees, and then allowed to stand from twenty to twenty-four hours at a temperature of from sixty-five to seventy degrees. The upper portion of this should be discarded and the amount needed strained through a fine strainer or hair sieve and thoroughly mixed with the milk, from which cheese is to be made the next day. A portion may also be used in preparing a starter for the next day, but as soon as any unfavorable effect is noticed, a new starter should be prepared. Several good and convenient commercial starters are on the market for use, of which directions accompany each package. If it is thought best to hasten the curdling, rennet extract may be adde about eight hours after the starter has been introduced, using one ounce of rennet extract for a thousand pounds of milk.

The milk should be kept at a temperature of from seventy to seventy-five degrees until well curdled, often in 24 hours, sometimes not until 48 hours. The curdled mass is broken up by hand or by a curd knife, raised gradually to ninety degrees, taking thirty to forty minutes in the process. The whey should then separate clear in fifteen to twenty minutes, after which it is run from the curd, and the latter placed in muslin bags or on racks to drain. When whey ceases to come from the curd, salt is added to taste, or at the rate of about a pound for a hundred pounds of cheese. The curd is then formed into balls and wrapped in oiled paper, which may be obtained from any dairy supply house. For the finest quality of cheese, thick cream, preferably ripened cream, should be aded at the rate of about an ounce for one pound of cheese, before the cheese is made into balls.

WEANING FOALS.

The age at which colts are weaned depends considerably on circumstances. If the mare is needed to work, I think it is wise to commence to wean the foal at about four months old, but if the mare is not required for such purposes, and is in good condition, it is better to allow the foal to reach five months before commencing. In some cases, the foal is allowed to suckle until six or seven months, or even older, and where the mare is not worked, nor bred again, it probably does her no harm, and is all the better for the foal, but when the mare has been bred again we should consider the welfare of the future as well as the present progeny, and if we do, I think we must conclude that it is better for both dam and prospective foal to wean the present foal at, at most, five months, in order to give the dam reasonable time to recuperate and to give proper nourishment to the foetus in utero. Of course, the foal should be prepared for weaning, by being taught to eat grain, before the operation commences. Chopped oats, with a little linseed meal occasionally, or regularly, especially the oats, are certainly the better grains for the purpose. My idea of the proper method of weaning is somewhat as follows: Place the foal in a comfortable box stall, without boxes or mangers into which he can rear and hurt himself, have all doors and windows so high that he cannot get his fore feet over or in them, feed him off the ground, give him all the good hay, clover preferred, and chopped oats he will eat. It is well to pour boiling water over a feed of chop in a vessel, cover it up, and allow it to stand a few hours before feeding. Give a feed of this night and morning, and it is good practice to mix a handful of linseed meal with it three or four times weekly. He may have whole oats at noon, or the chop three times daily. Teach him to eat carrots, and give him one or two at noon each day. Allow him all the water he will drink at least three times daily. If practicable, it is good practice to have water before him all the time. The hay should be fed off the floor, and the grain either in a movable box, that will be removed each time after eating, or in a small box nailed up in a corner of the stall, at the proper height. If the stall be of considerable size, he will take sufficient exercise the first few days, after which he should be turned out in a paddock for a few hours every few days. The mare should be either tied in a stall or turned in a box. Some think she should be removed out of hearing of the colt, but I do not think so. She, of course, should be well fed, and, if necessary, put to work. She should be taken to the colt at least three times daily for a week, then twice daily for the second week, and once daily for the third. If the secretion of milk has nearly ceased now, she and the foal should not be allowed together any more, but if the gland be still quite active, the daily visits should be continued for some time longer. In this way, the change for both dam and foal is gradual, the foal is not suddenly deprived of its nourishment, but the change is gradual, hence he is not so liable to lose flesh and condition, and, not being suddenly deprived of the company of his dam, he does not fret so much. The dam does not suffer from congestion and inflammation of the mammae, and the milk that is secreted, instead of being wasted, continues to nourish the colt. At the same time, the regular and gradually decreasing number of times in which the milk is drawn daily gradually lessens the activity of the gland, and, eventually, secretion of milk ceases. This method, of course, entails more time and attention than the ordinary method of weaning, but we think the benefit gained more than pays for the trouble.

The Value of Feed Advances

In sympathy with other lines, the price of oil cake and other meals is on the advance. Unless a corresponding increase takes place in the price of the feeder's produce, this advance will make it more difficult to show a profit in feeding. The remedy is to use more roughage and to depend less on the more expensive foods. The regular use of Herbageum enables the feeder to do this. The roughage contains much nutriment, but it is unavailable to stock, because it lacks all aromatic parts, and is therefore indigestible. Herbageum overcomes this difficulty entirely simply by supplying the parts that are lacking in the very rough feed. Herbageum is not expensive. It is not a food in itself, nor is it a medicine. It is a pure aromatic preparation without drugs. It is economical, and therefore there is profit in its regular use. Practical men who have tested it for profit are satisfied with the results. From among many of them we quote the following:—

Mr. Henry Belard, of Alexandria, Ont., says: 'As an economizer of food, Herbageum is first-class, as I find that straw with Herbageum is just as good as hay without it.'

Mr. Ildege Fodion, of St. Urbain de Chateauguay, Que., says:—'Herbageum will save ten percent, and keep the animals in good health when on coarse food.'

Mr. P. A. Kearney, of Young's Point, Ont., says: 'Herbageum saves more than three times its cost in other feed. It can, to good advantage, be used with coarse foods, so that they can be used in larger quantities, thus replacing a portion of the more expensive foods—meals, flaxseed, grains, etc.—and without lowering the condition of the animal.'

THE FINISHING PERIOD

It is useless for any one to think they can fatten poultry properly by letting them run about the yard, as has been commonly done for the local markets. They must be confined in close quarters if you want to get the best results, as by letting them run at large their muscle becomes hard, which toughens the whole bird. Crating is by far the best method to fatten. Crates made 6 or 12 feet long by 20 inches square, with partitions every two feet, will hold four, five or six birds, according to size, in each division. With a slatted bottom the droppings fall through, which saves a lot of trouble in keeping clean. Another advantage of the crate is that your birds have no room to fight one another; they are always there to take their feed. If it happens to be a little late you can hang up a lantern, and they will eat just as well, where if they were in a pen on roosts they would miss a meal now and then, for you have to feed quite early at night in the late fall, or it soon gets too dark, and they won't come down to feed. If you have no crates your next best method is to coop in close quarters in a trough so the birds can put their heads through and eat and not get on the feed with their feet. The trough I use is 12 feet long, made V-shaped, of two boards, each five inches wide. Over it stands a bottomless box one foot high, with slatted sides, through which they put their heads when feeding. Pullets will do fairly well fed in this manner, as they are not as quarrelsome as cockerels. Before putting them in the coops see that they are free from lice; they will not thrive or fatten if infested with lice. Dust well with insect powder—once does. If their legs are rough or scaly, it is caused by a parasite; this gives the bird an old an unhealthy appearance, and a little coal oil or grease will stop this trouble.

The proper and best feed for fattening is one-third finely ground oats (with hulls out if possible), one-third corn chop, one-third buckwheat, mixed with skim milk to a porridge—not too stiff; one-third shorts may be added in place of corn or buckwheat with good results. It is essential to have the skim milk, as this gives the flesh a creamy-white appearance; it also keeps their blood cool. You must be careful on the start not to stall your birds, or they will go off their feed; give sparingly three times a day for two or three days. Never at any time give them more than they will eat up clean. After three weeks, twice a day will do to feed; for the fourth and fifth weeks, a little tallow should be added—one pound to 60 or 70 birds twice a week. The tallow makes the lean flesh much more juicy. If you are scarce of skim milk, potatoes pulped and boiled and mixed with grain will give good results; the birds relish potatoes, and it makes a cheaper food. If you feed grain alone, their blood soon becomes heated, and they soon start feather-pulling. It is a great mistake to feed whole grain to fatten poultry; you can afford to grind it much cheaper than they can; they will not thrive at all if confined to whole grain.

WEANING LAMBS.

On being parted, the lambs and ewes should be placed in fields as widely separated as possible, out of hearing of each other. The lamb pasture needs to be somewhat better than that to which they have been accustomed, but it should not be too luxuriant. Preferably the lambs and ewes should be turned into it a week before they are separated, for then, when the ewes are taken away, the lambs will not fret so much as they would in a totally strange field; and that the milk secretion may take place the sooner, the ewes should be kept on a short pasture, or stubble, for a week or two. It may be found necessary, also, for the prevention of caked udder and inflammation, to milk some of them a few times by hand. As soon as they are dried up, however, they should be put on good grass and got into the highest condition possible, barring fatness, before coupling time. It is advisable to take the ewes from the lambs in the evening rather than during the day, and if they are yarded every night for a week following the separation, it will greatly facilitate their being properly examined to ascertain which of them requires milking to prevent after trouble. As soon as the lambs are thoroughly weaned, the small ones should be separated from the others, and if these are to be disposed of the same fall, given an extra pasture, with an allowance of some grain, such as crushed oats or barley. When this is done they must be closely watched to see that they do not over gorge themselves, for they are liable to become afflicted with an inflammatory fever called staggers, which carries them off very rapidly unless timely checked by a dose of epsom salts.

CULL POTATOES.

Taking potato crops and potato prices just as they come, year after year, a shrewd and discriminating seller can get fully as much for the good tubers after sorting out the poor ones as he would get for all if unsorted. On an average, one may thus have the culls to feed, for the work of separating them, perhaps a little extra cash besides if he is especially good at getting best price for best goods.

They are desirable as stock food not only on account of the actual nutritive elements which they contain, but also for their beneficial effects upon the digestive apparatus of animals when fed at a time of year when the very quality of succulence has value. They are excellent for cattle—especially milch cows—hogs, horses and poultry.

For cattle they are better fed raw than cooked. For milch cows on short and dry or flush and unsubstantial fall pasture, they may be used in place of a grain ration, and the results will be good. The potatoes will increase the quantity of milk given, and add very materially to its richness. In fact, when judiciously fed under such conditions, they will prove superior to an equal bulk of bran, if rich milk and amount of butter is the object. Some judgment and caution must be exercised in feeding them to dairy cows which are subject to garget, or are highly fed on grain, whether subject to garget or not. Too liberally used in such cases they have a tendency to aggravate the trouble if it exists, and to cause it where it does not. Therefore they should not be given to a cow that is subject to udder troubles and is highly fed on grain. One and a half or at most two gallons in one feed per day is as much as it would be wise to feed a cow which gets no grain, but has very fair pasture or roughage. With a good grain ration one-half gallon per head once a day would be about right. It is best to feed them in the evening, after milking.

FARM CLEANINGS.

The output from the Chautauqua grape belt this year will probably amount to upward of 6,000 cars, and should bring growers the enormous sum of $2,000,000.

Prof. Goff made selections from the best and poorest plants of potatoes for fourteen consecutive years and the results obtained show that the yield can be doubled by judicious selection, apart from any increase obtained by better tillage and fertilization.

Bush fruits should be heavily fertilized in early fall. The growing season is practically over at that time, but the food, instead of starting the plants into new growth, is used in ripening up the new wood properly before frost. Otherwise much of it would be killed.

A simple but effective ice house should be constructed during these autumn months, and at small cost, too. In contemplating the farm crop of ice for another season, do not forget the immeasurable satisfaction a supply of this commodity affords to the housewife.

Several of the experiment stations, notably Illinois and Iowa, have begun a large number of co-operative tests with the leading farmers throughout the state, to determine whether fall ploughing produces the biggest yield. It will take a series of years to get any data on this subject, but the stations are working along the right line, and farmers may secure some exceptionally valuable information after a few years.

By ploughing in the fall, the farmer not only advances his work preparatory to the next season's crop, but he does what is perhaps of greater importance—he exposes the ploughed land to the action of the winter's frost. He thus enlists in his service one of the most powerful and beneficent of nature's agencies. Thus the work of preparing the land for the reception of seed is done more thoroughly and completely than can be done by mere artificial means with a large expenditure of labor and muscular force.

The use of the road grader has greatly improved country highways, and just before the ground freezes the roads should be levelled so there will be no depressions for holding surface water. Levelling the surface now and keeping this up next spring will go a long way towards settling the earth road problem. This, with the best drainage available, and grading where necessary, will give excellent roads most of the year. Can you afford to neglect it?

Any farmer who is equipped with a cider mill for rasping the beets, a cider press for expressing the juice, and an evaporator suitable for making sorghum molasses, can produce a crude beet sugar. As a rule, this sugar will not be very palatable, because it is not refined and contains the salts and bitter principles which make raw beet sugar and beet molasses, as a rule, unfit for table use. It will be, however, an interesting object lesson to our farmers to demonstrate the fact that the sugar beet itself contains sugar, and that the latter can be made in the crude way mentioned.

Those that travel widest see most, and it needs not long for the practical farmer to read the state of agriculture as an open book in passing to and fro across the land. Broken-down fences, thistle-bristling fields, nondescripts, ill-thrifty stock, careworn masters, with heavy-headed servants and broken-down implements, worked by miserably weak teams, tell the truth unvarnished and unmistakably. All these signs, I say, show the way of things, and the sooner mending of the way begins, the sooner the paths will lead to a capability of paying rents and making a livelihood.

When you put away a tool or implement now be sure that it is put in good repair, ready for use next season when wanted. See that the ploughs and cultivators are all sharpened, broken parts made new, and a little paint won't be a bad investment for them. This you can put on yourself at odd times when out-door work can't be done. Much valuable time is lost in the busy season by not doing this repair work now, when you have time to spare and know just what kind of repairs are needed.

Graduates of agricultural colleges do not have to wait long for positions. Last week the Massachusetts agricultural college graduated a class of 25, of whom 19 had already accepted positions, three had decided to take further study and the other three were undecided as to what they would do. One young man had barely time to get his sheepskin before he started for a position in Texas. Three-fourths of the class took positions, and most of them were in agricultural lines of work. Thus six were to become farm superintendents, three landscape gardeners, three go into agricultural experiment station work, four civil engineering, and three teaching. Classical schools can show no such record as this. Not only has a very large proportion of the class entered at once upon employment, but they have taken positions which from the start pay good salaries.

Most root crops, excepting perhaps, potatoes and onions, should not only be kept in a dry cellar, but they will keep better if packed in bins or barrels and covered with dry sand. Turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips and like vegetables will in this way retain their plumpness and juiciness. As a rule in mid-winter under ordinary conditions these vegetables are so shrivelled up that they are almost useless. Cabbages in particular need to be packed away in dry sand or earth immediately after pulling so that they will retain their freshness. They should be kept where the temperature will not vary a degree till ready for use. Onions are often shrunken in winter due to being kept in a warm place where they dry out and even begin to sprout. They should be stored where they will stay almost at the freezing point till ready for use.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

If stock buyers would absolutely refuse to buy stunted calves at any price and compel the stunter to stunt his own pocketbook by feeding them himself, they would work a reform in calf feeding such as has never been wrought since the creameries tempted man to stunt calves by giving them skim milk, and sour at that.

In some tests conducted by the North Dakota station it was clearly demonstrated that millet hay, when used entirely as a coarse food, is injurious to horses: First, in producing an increased action of the kidneys; second, in causing lameness and swelling of the joints; third, in producing infusion of blood into the joints; fourth, in destroying the texture of the bone, rendering it softer and less tenacious, so that traction caused the ligaments and muscles to be torn loose.

It is a well-established fact that the good cow, well cared for, will give more milk during the year by coming fresh in the autumn than she will when freshening in the spring. The autumn fresh cow goes dry in fly time, and at a time when field work is rushing, and her calf is reared during the winter, and is ready for pasture, and to take care of herself when grass comes; while the spring calf is ready for grass when snow comes, and must thus be hand fed for the first year of her life.

There seems to be an idea prevalent in many parts of the country that it does not pay to feed up a horse for market, so he is sold in whatever condition the summer's work has left him. While not needing the flesh for the same reason that is required in the steer or the hog, it is nevertheless just as necessary a factor in obtaining top prices. A good covering of flesh adds very greatly to the appearance of any horse. In fact, it adds very materially to his value in point of service to the purchaser. We will venture the assertion that there is no class of live stock whose proper fitting will return a greater profit on the food consumed than the horse.

RAISING GEESE.

It is easy to raise geese. Geese feathers, too, are just as good as in feather bed days. There is always a market for them, as there is never a surplus. A good goose may live forty years regularly producing her pound of feathers every year. Many geese live fifteen or twenty years, retaining unimpaired their laying and feather producing powers. It is not advisable, however, to allow the gander to live so long as that; he is most active and fertile when not over three years of age. After that his worth as a breeder decreases and he is likely to grow increasingly quarrelsome. The gander disposition is never sweet; he always carries a chip on his shoulder. While this trait, accompanied with great garrulity, gives him a somewhat disagreeable personality, it increases his worth as an attentive parent, an excellency he shares with anxious mother goose.

Geese require little care. They will forage for themselves in summer and require the simplest kind of houses in winter. Any field that has a stream or its branches or springs makes a good goose pasture. They need free range and water. Low, marshy land is best suited to their needs. They will require little attention if they can have the grasses, insects and other animal and vegetable foods that brooks and fields will furnish. They will make their nests as when wild and hatch a large percentage of eggs. A goose will lay a larger number of eggs if they are taken away from her, therefore, hens and incubators are most frequently used for hatching goose eggs. When extensive raising is to be undertaken the African goose is especially recommended as the variety to purchase, as the individuals of this variety are quickest to mature, most prolific and easiest to handle.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Hens to be profitable as layers must be comfortable, have room for exercise and kept busy. It is the busy hen that is the happy, contented and healthy hen and the good layer.

English geese farmers select geese in good condition and shut them in a quiet place, shaded from light, where they cannot see other geese, and keep them there from twenty to twenty-five days. They are let out from fifteen to thirty minutes early in the morning and again before dusk. They are fed on barley meal, wheat meal, a little corn meal and boiled potatoes given warm twice a day. The last ten days a little finely chopped fat is mixed with the feed. This has the effect of plumping them up and rendering their flesh much more palatable. A trough of clean water should be supplied after the evening meal.

While farmers have always made clover hay a specialty in feeding adults, yet it is more valuable for young stock than may be supposed. If cut up very fine and then scalded it makes one of the best rations in winter for poultry and will promote laying. For ducks and geese it can not be excelled. If cut very fine and mixed with cooked turnips or carrots clover hay will be relished by young pigs and it will promote rapid growth. In some sections clover hay is ground into what is termed clover meal and it is then sold in bags. Corn meal is too fattening for certain animals, but in winter it may be used more freely, and is an excellent ration when used in connection with clover.

The professional poultryman knows the age at which his hens will be most profitable and when that age is past the fowls are disposed of. On many farms the age is limited by death. The Utah Experiment Station has furnished us with some valuable figures in Bulletin No. 67. Two pens of Leghorns containing five fowls each averaged 175 eggs per fowl the first, a hundred and thirty-two and a half the second and a hundred and sixteen and a half the third year. The percent profit on food for the first year was a hundred and eighty-eight percent, for the second a hundred and eighteen percent and for the third ninety-seven and a half percent. Then we see that the last year gave but little over half the percent profit that the first year gave. This is the best argument we can produce for substituting pullets for two-year-olds each year and disposing of the latter as soon as they can be put in marketable shape.

THATCHER'S ISLAND.

THE TRAGEDY WHICH GAVE THE ISLAND ITS NAME.

(Boston 'Transcript.')

The twin lights of Thatcher's Island are familiar to many who go down to the sea in ships, and to many more who spend the summer months on the rocky headland of Cape Ann, but probably comparatively few are familiar with the details of the tragedy which gave the island its name. It was on a long ago August—two hundred and sixty-nine years ago, to be exact—that the Rev. Anthony Thatcher, his wife, his four children and several other persons left Ipswich in a vessel for Marblehead, where Mr. Thatcher was to take charge of the church. They set sail on the 12th, a fair summer day, but 'with a head wind and very little of it.' They had a tedious time beating out of Ipswich Bay, and at night on the 14th had not yet succeeded in doubling the cape. A sudden, furious August storm came on in the night, and the luckless craft was driven on the rocks, where she soon went to pieces. Mr. Thatcher, after being buffeted about by the sea for a long time, was able to cling fast to a rock and climb on shore. Drenched and shivering, he walked about, vainly trying to see or hear something of his late companions. How dreary must have been that lonely vigil in the storm and darkness, while the insatiate sea thundered on the rocks about him, and, like Paul under similar circumstances, he 'wished for the day.' In the early dawn he saw his wife 'getting herself forth from amongst the timber of the broken barque.' He went to her assistance, and she was soon safe beside him. All the others, twenty-one in number, perished. Among them were the Rev. John Avery, his wife and six children. The name of this unfortunate family is commemorated in 'Avery's Rock,' a hidden reef shunned by mariners, not far from Thatcher's Island. At the time of this melancholy shipwreck there were not more than two or three families in Cape Ann, and no help came for Mr. Thatcher and his wife on the first day or the second. Fortunately, some provisions washed on shore from the vessel and the weather cleared, so they could make themselves comfortable during the time of their enforced stay. They were finally taken off by a fishing vessel and carried to Marblehead. Some years later Mr. Thatcher went from Marblehead to Yarmouth, where he lived to a good old age. Other children were born to him and his wife, by whom the name is perpetuated in various places to this day. It was more than a century later that the twin lighthouses were built. They were first lighted on Dec. 21, 1771.

SOLDIERS' LEGS.

'There appears to be some indignation among the men of Minneapolis,' said an army officer on recruiting duty, the army officer on recruiting duty, the barred from the United States army. This indignation is probably due to the fact that some of the men in that vicinity, who desired to enlist in the army, have legs which are not in plumb. All sorts of unfavorable comments have been made on the army requirements for straight limbs, and several prominent citizens have registered a protest against what they regard as an unjust discrimination. One man wanted to know why a man whose legs resembled a parabola was not as competent to lead an army to victory as the one with perfectly straight legs. Another thought that a man with curved legs would be specially desirable in the cavalry. But the comments on the subject are not likely to cause the officials to change the regulations requiring soldiers to have straight legs.'—Washington 'Star.'

INTRODUCTIONS WANTED.

Any friend of the 'Witness' will find that his friends would be glad to know of the year-end offers set forth on another page, and especially if the aforesaid friend of the 'Witness' would be so good as to undertake to forward the trifling year-end subscriptions from several of his or her friends. This little attention will be received by the publisher as a real compliment on the part of subscribers, and will help greatly to extend both circulation and the sphere of usefulness.

Advertisements.

$4.50 Fall Suits

We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, dark grey, dark red, fawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is **wool**. It is a $15 tailored suit. We, the manufacturers, offer it to you at the factory price $4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest style. The jacket has a tight-fitting back, with half tight-fitting front. It is lined in mercerised sateen. The skirt is 7 gored, tailor stitched in silk, faced with canvas and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with tabs of the goods, as pictured. The suit is trimmed with buttons and braid. A tucked skirt may be had if preferred. Skirt or coat alone $2.50. Any suit may be returned if not **entirely** satisfactory and money refunded. Sizes 30 to 44 bust. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Waists, fall styles, any color, China silk, $2.25. Best taffeta, $2.95. Luster, $1.50. Velvet $1.95.

Jackets, fall styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color **wool** frieze, hip length $5.50. Knee length $4.95. **Rain Coats** (cravenette) same style and price as jackets.

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

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.

PORT SIMPSON.

Reader.—1. What is the population of Port Simpson, B.C., other than Indian? 2. How can Port Simpson be reached at the present time? Ans.—1. Seventy-nine. 2. By C.P.R. steamer from Vancouver and Victoria.

POEMS WANTED.

W.H.R. asks if any reader of the 'Witness' can give her the words of the song she once heard a soldier sing, 'If kings alone were allowed to fight, there'd soon be an end to war.'

Gwilyan asks for a hymn, one verse of which is:

'As when the weary traveller gains,
The height of some o'erlooking hill,
His heart revives if 'cross the plain
He sees his home, tho' distant still.'

P.E.I. wants to know who is the author of a poem containing the lines:

'It is not what we would, but what we must
Makes up the sum of living.'

POEM RECEIVED.

Miss M. Meyers, Labelle County, and another correspondent, have kindly sent the poem, 'A British Soldier's Grave,' asked for by T.G.

THE PUMPKIN.

Hodge.—Kindly give me the poem on 'The Pumpkin,' in which is the line: 'What calls back the past like the rich pumpkin pie'? Ans.—The following is Whittier's poem:

Oh, greenly and fair in the lands of the sun,
The vines of the gourd and the rich melon run
And the rock and the tree and the cottage enfold
With broad leaves all greenness and blossoms all gold,
Like that which o'er Nineveh's prophet once grew,
While he waited to know that his warning was true,
And longed for the storm-cloud—and listened in vain
For the rush of the whirlwind and red fire rain.

On the banks of the Xenil the dark Spanish maiden
Comes up with the fruit of the tangled vine laden;
And the Creole of Cuba laughs out to behold
Through orange leaves shining the broad spheres of gold;
Yet with dearer delight from his home in the north,
On the fields of his harvest the Yankee looks forth,
Where crook-necks are coiling and yellow fruit shines,
And the sun of September melts down on his vines.

Ah, on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West,
From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,
When the grey-haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored,
When the care-wearied man seeks his mother once more
And the worn-matron smiles where the girl smiled before,
What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye?
What calls back the past like the rich pumpkin pie?

Oh,—fruit loved of boyhood!—the old days recalling,
When wood-grapes were purpling and brown nuts were falling!
When wild, ugly faces we carved in its skin,
Glaring out through the dark with a candle within!
When we laughed round the corn-heap, with hearts all in tune,
Our chair a broad pumpkin, our lantern the moon,
Telling tales of the fairy who travelled like steam,
In a pumpkin-shell coach, with two rats for her team.

Then thanks for thy present!—none sweeter or better
E'er smoked from an oven or circled a platter!
Fairer hands never wrought at a pastry more fine,
Brighter eyes never watched o'er its baking, than thine,
And the prayer, which my mouth is too full to express,
Swells my heart that thy shadow may never be less.
That the days of thy lot may be lengthened below
And the fame of thy worth like a pumpkin-vine grow,
And thy life be as sweet, and its last sunset sky
Golden tinted and fair as thy own pumpkin pie!

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

A Kingston Reader.—Please give information regarding the Knights Templar of the Middle Ages, especially in Spain in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Name some books, fiction or others, that will throw light on the subject. Ans.—The Order of the Knights Templar was suppressed in 1312, before the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. There are many books on the subject, among them Addison's 'History of the Knights Templar, the Temple Church and the Temple'; Hayes's 'Persecution of the Knights Templar'; Henry C. Lea's 'History of the Inquisition.'

OUT-DOOR PURSUITS.

Old Subscriber.—A youth, in his twentieth year, has a decided dislike to office work, also hates to be shut in. Likes open air pursuits. On the other hand, he has a decided talent for seeing into machinery. Could always regulate intricate wheels, cogs, bands, etc., so as to make them work right. What pursuit would you recommend? Ans.—Without knowing more of the circumstances and the boy's talents, we could not recommend anything very definitely. We should, however, strongly advise putting him at something in which he can follow his natural bent, as the chances for his success will be much greater. If he could take a course in applied science, to fit him for some of the branches of engineering, it might open up a career for which he would be fitted. There is an admirably equipped faculty of applied science in McGill University.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

IN CHANCERY.

M.E.—There is in England in Chancery a few thousand dollars left by an uncle of mine who died without a will; as I am among the direct heirs will you kindly tell me where I can get any information of same, and how to go about it? Ans.—Write to an English solicitor, for instance, Messrs. Irgle, Holmes & Sons, Broad street House, Old Broadstreet, London.

SLOT GAS METERS.

Have slot meter for the cooking gas. When collector came he said that we had used more gas than we had paid for; that meter was out of order, and that we owed the gas company three dollars and twenty cents, for which a bill was afterwards sent. Am I obliged to pay, or should the company not stand the loss, if it does not keep the meter in proper order? Ans.—We think that if the company could prove that owing to a defect in the meter you had really used more gas than indicated, that they could recover for it. They would, however, have to prove the quantity, which might be somewhat difficult for them to do.

TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

Anxious Enquirer.—1. Can executors of a will transfer a mortgage, which deceased held against a certain piece of land, before his death, the heirs having all been paid off according to his will, and no mention of the mortgage being made in his will, and as the executors do not want to go to the expense of legal proceedings to obtain it, have agreed to transfer to another person and give the amount of mortgage to him, if he can get it? 2. Has the person to whom it is given a legal right to take action to get it, and have the executors a right lawfully to transfer it? The transfer was lawfully made by a notary in the presence of witnesses, who are still living, and the executors are also living. Ans.—1. If no mention was made of the mortgage in the will it would belong to the residuary legatess, or if none are named to the nearest heirs. The executors would have no power to transfer the mortgage unless authorized by the will to dispose of the real estate of the succession. 2. The right would necessarily depend upon the validity of the transfer.

ONTARIO.

CONVEYANCE BY WIFE.

Puzzled Wife.—Can a woman legally give or deed away her own property, which consists of mortgage or real estate, while her husband is living? 2. If this cannot be done, can it be done in any other way which will deprive him of all control of his wife's property now and for all time? Ans.—1 and 2. The wife can, generally speaking, do what is proposed in your first question.

WILL-MAKING.

Clergyman, Ont.—1. Give a legal form of will and last testament for the disposal of personal effects and money. 2. How many witnesses are required to make it valid? 3. Is it obligatory to employ a lawyer? If possible give such a form as will need no legal adviser. Ans.—1. The formal parts of an ordinary will may be written as follows:

I, A B, of etc., hereby revoke all wills and testamentary dispositions heretofore made by me, and declare this to be my last will.

I give, devise and bequeath, etc ——
And I appoint C D, of etc., the executor thereof.

In witness whereof, I, the said A B, have to this my will set my hand this —— day of —— 190—.

A B.

Signed and acknowledged by the above-named A B, as his will in the presence of us, present at the same time, who in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses,

E F.
G H.

2. Two. 3. Strictly speaking it is not. But it is certainly advisable to do so in order that there may be some reasonable assurance that the document will be properly prepared and really express in appropriate legal phraseology the wishes of the testator in regard to the disposition of his property, and also that the matter of execution by him and attestation by the witnesses and the various other things concerning the testamentary act be regularly and efficiently attended to.

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.]

GOITRE.

'Anxious One' has two daughters who have quite a swelling at the front of the throat. This has come on during the past year. Asks if the trouble is more difficult to cure when inherited, and if stainless iodine is as good as any other kind. Ans.—Goitre is not inherited, but always acquired. The causes are, however, obscure. Enlarged neck is not uncommon in girls who are just developing into womanhood. In such cases the enlargement will go away in time. Other cases are due to the formation of growths or cysts, but this form would be unlikely in girls of their age. The common form of goitre seems to be in some way connected with the drinking water. In some country those drinking well water coming from a limestone stream are more liable than those who drink soft river water. Perhaps you had better tell them not to use any water from the well unless it has been previously boiled. Keep the bowels open also. One form of iodine would be quite as effective as the other. As a matter of fact iodine is not likely to do much good. I would not dose them with patent medicines.

BLADDER TROUBLE.

'Reader' is a woman of forty, of a delicate constitution. Has been suffering for the last year with an inflammatory condition about the neck of the bladder. Has a sore, uncomfortable feeling, and has to urinate very often. Does not pass much water at one time. When the water stands it has a pinkish sediment. Ans.—The trouble you complain of may arise from a variety of causes. Probably in your case the urine is too acid, and irritates the bladder. Live plainly. Take very little meat and pastry. Use milk, butter, eggs, fish, bread, oatmeal porridge, and light puddings chiefly. Keep the bowels free every day. Between meals take a tumbler of plain, aerated or alkaline water. If you do this I think the difficulty will likely pass off.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

GROWTH ON BACK.

A Jamaican Subscriber.—Horse has a growth on back, result of side-saddle gall. What will reduce it? Ans.—The growth you refer to may be either a serious abscess, or, if of long standing, may be now a fibrous tumor. If the former, foment well with a three percent solution of carbolic acid. Open the abscess freely at the lowest point. Keep open for several days, and apply a pad of absorbent cotton over enlargement wet with the above lotion. If there is no fluid in the swelling, continued hot fomentations may reduce it, but if it is a distinct tumor, you had better have it dissected out, and treat the resulting wound with the following lotion: — Sulphate of zinc, one ounce; carbolic acid, six drachms; water, one quart. Apply two or three times a day. If you cannot get it dissected out you might try rubbing in every second day a little binoidide of mercury ointment, made one to sixteen. If the skin gets sore, stop using the ointments for a few days. Remove all pressure from the growth.

CHESS

Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 900.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. A. Decker.

Black—2 pieces.

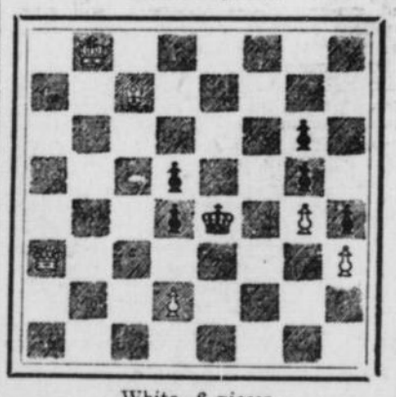
White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 901.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. A. Decker.

Black—6 pieces.



White—6 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions Nov. 26, must reach editor Nov. 19.

SOLUTIONS.

Correct solutions to 894 from George Patterson (also 890—893), and Tyro. No. 895 from George Patterson.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. James Mason is preparing a new edition of the 'Art of Chess.' About 13,000 copies of his 'Principles' have been sold.

We learn from 'Bohemia' that about Christmas time, Messrs. Veit & Co., of Leipzig, intend publishing a book, 'Dr. Tarrasch's chess games in year 1894,' which is to be the continuation of the same author's '300 Chess Games.' The volume will contain careful annotations by Dr. Tarrasch on the games played in his match with Walbrodt, and in the Leipzig Tournament. Doubtless, it will be very interesting, but we must say that the appearance of the volume is rather belated.

Games 925, 6, 7, printed to-day are among the brightest we have seen. No. 928 is from the P.Q.C.A. tourney, now in progress, and has a lot of thoughtful play in it. We are indebted to Mr. Jacobs for the score and notes.

GAME NO. 925.

(Played by Correspondence in Hungary.)

White	Milhaly.	Black	Gyorgy.
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	B—B 4	2	Kt—K B 3
3	Kt—K B 3 (a)	3	Kt x P
4	P—Q 3 (b)	4	Kt—K B 3
5	Kt x P	5	P—Q 4
6	B—Kt 3 (c)	6	B—Q 3
7	P—Q 4	7	Castles
8	Castles	8	P—Q B 4
9	P—B 3	9	Kt—B 3
10	Kt x Kt	10	P x Kt
11	P x P	11	B x B P
12	B—Kt 5	12	Q—Q 3
13	B x Kt	13	Q x B
14	B—B 2 (d)	14	KR—K (e)
15	Q—Q 3	15	B—K Kt 5 (b)
16	B—Q (g)	16	R— K 8 (h)
17	B—B 3 (i)	17	B x B
18	R x R (j)	18	B x P sk
19	K—B	19	B x P ck
20	K x B	20	B x R
21	Q—K 3	21	B—R 5
22	Kt—R 3	22	Q—K 2
23	Q x Q	23	B x Q
24	Kt—B 2	24	B—B 4
25	Resigns.		

Notes by Maroczy.

(a) More to be recommended is P—Q3, or Q Kt—B 3.

(b) 4 Kt—Q B 3 was the move played of old ;thus, 4 Kt—Q B 3, Kt x Kt; 5 Q P x Kt, P—K B 3.

(c) One sees now that the opening is not good for white.

(d) There is no better defence against the threatened B—Q R 3.

(e) Better than B—R 3.

(f) This move initiates a beautiful and deep combination. White has no defence. The game will interest the student.

(g) The check at K R 7 is not good; for example: 16, Q x R P ck, K—B; 17, B—Q 3 (17.... Q x K B P ck being threatened) K—K 2; 18, B—B 2 (to make room for the queen) R—K R; 19, Q—Q 3, R x R P; 20 Q—Kt 3, B—Q 2! and wins.

Or, 16, Q x R P ck, K—B; 17, Q—R 8 ck, K—K 2; 18, R—K ck, K—Q 2, etc., and wins.

(h) Black plays the whole beautiful combination in masterly style.

(i) A very disagreeable climax might have happened on 17, Kt—Q 2; 17.... Q x K B P ck; 18, K—R, Q—Kt 8 ck; 19, R x Q, R x R, mate ! !

(j) Upon 18, Q x B, Black would have won in this fashion: 18, Q x Q; 19, P x Q, Q R—K; 20, Kt—Q K 3, R x R; 21, R x R, R—K 7, etc.

GAME NO. 926.

(Centre Gambit.)

White	Charousek.	Black	Lehner.
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	P—Q 4	2	P x P
3	Kt—K B 3	3	Q—K 2
4	Kt x P	4	Q x P ch
5	B—K3	5	Kt—K B 3
6	B—K 2	6	B—K 2
7	Castles	7	Castles
8	Kt—Q B 3	8	Q—K 4
9	Q—Q 2	9	Kt—B 3
10	Q R—K 1	10	Kt—K 5
11	Kt x K Kt	11	Q x Kt
12	B—Q 3	12	Q—R 5
13	Kt—B 5	13	Q—B 3
14	P—K R 4	14	Q x Kt F
15	Kt x B ch	15	Kt x Kt
16	B—Q 4	16	Q—R 6
17	Q—Kt 5	17	Kt—Kt 3
18	P—R 5	18	P—K B 3
19	B—B 4 ch	19	K—R 1
20	P—R 6	20	P—Kt 3
21	R—K 8	21	B—Kt 2
22	Q x P	22	Resigns.

Notes from Leeds 'Mercury.'

3.. Q to K 2 is inferior; 3.. Kt to Q B 3 would create the Scotch game. Black ventured his queen for the sake of a pawn, and white developed rapidly in consequence. The final attack begins with 14, P to K R 4. Suppose 14.. P to K R 3, then 15, B to K Kt 5, P takes B; 16, P takes P, and black could not reply 16.. Q takes K Kt P, because of 17, Kt takes B, ch, winning the Q. 16.. Q to R 6 is the onl ymove to defend the Kt, and with 18.. P to R 3 he hopes to save the Kt at Kt 3; but then the beautiful 20, P to R 6, leaving the Q en prise is in store, and to this black has no defence. A perfect gem.

GAME NO. 927.

White	Charousek.	Black	Schuffer.
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	2	PQ 3
3	P—Q4	3	B—Kt 5
4	P x P	4	B x Kt
5	Q x B	5	P x P
6	B—Q B 4	6	Q—B 3
7	Q—Q Kt 4	7	P Q—Kt 3
8	Castles	8	B—B 4
9	Kt—B 3	9	Kt—K 2
10	B—K 3	10	B—Q 3
11	Kt—Kt 5	11	Castles
12	Kt x B	12	P x Kt
13	P—B 4	13	Q—Kt 3
14	P—B 5	14	Q—Kt 5
15	P—B 6	15	K Kt—B 3
16	B—Q 5	16	Q—Q 2
17	B—R 6	17	Kt—Q 5
18	P x P	18	Q Kt—B 3
19	P x R (Q ch)	19	R x Q
20	Q—Kt 3 ch	20	Resigns.

GAME NO. 928.

Queen's Opening.

White.	Dr. McArthur.	Black.	Mr. C. S. Jacobs.
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4
2	Kt—K B 3	2	Kt—K B 3
3	P—K 3	3	P—Q B 4
4	B—Kt 5 ch (a)	4	B—Q 2
5	B x B ch	5	Q Kt x B
6	O—O	6	P—K 3
7	P x P (b)	7	B x P
8	P—Q R 3	8	O—O
9	P—Q Kt 4	9	B—Q 3
10	B—Kt 2	10	Q—B 2
11	P—K R 3	11	Q R—B 1
12	Kt—Q 4	12	P—Q R 3
13	Q—K 2	13	Kt—Kt 3 (c)
14	R—R 2	14	K R—Q 1 (d)
15	B—R 1	15	Kt—B 5
16	Kt—Q 2	c16	P—Q Kt 4 (e)
17	Kt x Kt	17	Q x Kt
18	Q x Q	18	R x Q
19	P—K B 3	19	K R—Q B 1
20	P—Q B 3	20	P—K Kt 3
21	P—Q R 4 (f)	21	P—K 4
22	Kt—K 2	22	B—B 2
23	P x P	23	P x P
24	R—Q 1	24	B—Kt 3
25	K—B 2	25	P—Q 5 (g)
26	K P x P	26	P x P
27	Kt x P	27	Kt—Q 4 1
28	R—R 6 !	28	B x Kt ch
29	R x B	29	R x R
30	P x R	c 30	K—K B 1 (h)
31	R—R 5	31	R—Kt 1
32	B—Kt 2	32	K—K 1
33	B—R 3	33	K—Q 2
34	R—R 7 ch	34	K—K 3
35	P—K Kt 3 ?	35	R—Q B 1
36	P—Kt 4 ?	36	R—B 7 ch
37	K—Kt 3	37	P—K Kt 4
38	P—K R 4	38	Kt—K 6 (i)
39	R—R 6 ch	39	K—K 2
40	P x P	40	R—R 7
41	R—R 5	41	Kt—B 5
42	R x P	42	R x B
43	P—Q 5	43	Kt—Q 3
44	R—R 5	44	R—Kt 6
45	R—R 7 ch	45	K—B 1
46	R—R 8 ch	46	K—Kt 2
47	R—Kt 8	47	R—Q 6
48	R—Q 8	48	R x P (j)
49	K—B 4	49	R—Q 7 !
50	P—Kt 5 !	50	P—K B 3 !
51	P x P ch	51	K x P
52	R—Q Kt 8 (k)	52	R—Q 4 (l)

Notes by Mr. C. S. Jacobs.

(a) Fail to seen any value in this. Black's Q B is, as a rule, difficult to develope, and this only helps him.

(b) Questionable. Furthers black's development. In fact, after black's 11th move, we much prefer his game.

(c) Black here considered P—K 4 which, we believe, gives him a superiority. For instance, 13.., P—K 4; 14, Kt—B 5, Q x B P; 15, Q x Q, R x Q; 16, Kt x B, R. x B; 17, Kt x Kt P, Kt—K 5, and what can white do to relieve a severe attack of the camps.

(d) This could be improved upon. Kt—K 5 is much to be preferred, and allows Kt—B 5 later, without the exchange, which comes as now played.

(e) Prefer now Kt x Kt, and bringing the K Kt into the same position via Q 2 and Kt 3.

(f) Excellent. The positions henceforth are full of play. White rather takes the bit in his teeth now.

(g) Was unlooked for, and produces good results.

(h) Probably Kt x Kt P at once is simpler.

(i) White's 36th was his sealed move at adjournment. Now comes the question: 'What is best?' Does P—K B 3, instead of the text move, yield best results. We think not, strong as it appears. If 38.., P—K B 3; 39, P x P, P x P; 40, R x R P, Kt—B 5; 41, R—R 2, Kt—K 6 ch; 42, R x Kt, and draws; and any other course would probably lose—for the B is in dire danger. This variation was actually played after the game, and white, not seeing the necessity of R x Kt, played K—R 3 and lost. The variations about here are many and worthy attention among end-game students. However, if black had played P x P ch and then continued, as in the actual game, to get the B by Kt—K 6, we think he should have won.

(j) Look dangerous. Kt—Kt 4 might have been better. Opinions invited, and demonstration.

(k) P—Kt 6 is very tempting, but in reply R—Q 5 ch wins the R and the game.

(l) The game was continued to the 80th move, and given up as drawn. Black's weakness is his K R P, which must fall, or his K is exposed to perpetual check after the following position is reached, as in the actual game. 53, P—Kt 6, R—Q Kt 4; 54, P—Kt 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 55, K—Kt 4, etc., etc.

MR. DAVISON'S MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

Mr. D.—'If you judge Toronto chess players by our Mr. Saunders it shows still grosser ignorance on your part. We did not expect Saunders to do very well as he never was a strong player. We have four or five players far stronger than him.'

The fact is that, of the Toronto players who have taken part in all the open tournaments, A.T.D. excepted, Saunders has always come out on top. We shall be very glad to hear the names of the four or five players in Toronto who are 'far stronger than Saunders.'

Mr. D.—'At Winnipeg Smith had nothing but fourth and fifth rate players to meet.'

We presume Mr. Davidson considers himself to be a first-class player. The odds given by the first-class to the fourth and fifth classes vary in different clubs from a Kt to a Q. The Montreal players who took part in the Winnipeg tourney are willing to play Mr. D. at these odds for any stake from a peanut to $5,000, and give him a thorough beating.

Another point. Many encounters have shown that there is very little to choose between Sawyer and the Montreal players at Winnipeg. Yet the former was, up to the end of the ninth round, picked to win, by the Americans, in the minor tournament at St. Louis, and lost only one game against the prize-winners.

Mr. D.—'When I won the championship of Canada in 1892 and 1895 I had to meet the strongest players at Montreal and elsewhere, including Marshall also.'

All chess players in Canada know that it has never yet been possible, on account of the size of the country, to get anything like a representative entry for a Dominion tournament. Those in which Mr. Davidson competed were, if anything, less representative than the others.

In 1892 Marshall was still in the third class of the Montreal Club, and in that year won the handicap tournament, tying for first place with the narrow margin of one half point over the third player and winning by the odd game in the play off for first. In the Canadian championship tournament referred to by Mr. D., Marshall decisively defeated that gentleman. In 1895 Mr. Davison generously invited the Montreal Club to send him as its representative to the Hastings international tournament, and to pay his expenses. The Montreal Club, not seeing any great fun in throwing money in the gutter, respectfully declined. Hastings, mind! where W. H. K. Pollock, then a member of the Montreal Club, represented Canada and did not get a prize, where Geza Maroczy had to be content to play in the minor tournament. Oh, Mr. D., you're a real humorist.

Mr. D.—'Canada has at the present time three champion chess players. Toronto has one, who is myself; Ottawa has one in Mr. Narraway, and Winnipeg has one in Smith. Montreal has none.'

Mr. G. Barry and Mr. R. Short, both members of the Montreal Chess Club for over twenty years, and still very active players, have been recognized holders of the title of chess champion of Canada, winning the title in open tournaments held, as were those in which Mr. D. took part, under the auspices of the Canadian Chess Association. We are unable to imagine what can have been Mr. Davison's object in giving tongue as above. Either he is grossly ignorant of the history of chess in Canada or he has maliciously made an utterly false statement. We hope for his sake, that he wrote as above in forgetfulness or even in mere childish irritation.

Mr. D.—'It will be of little use for any of you Montreal players to go to St. Louis. You can do nothing there.'

Mr. Sawyer's play and score in the minor tournament, and the fact that he was pressed by the committee to remain and take part in the major event, are sufficient comment on this silly gibe.

Mr. D.—'A Montreal chess champion would be a marvellous wonder.'

Marshall hasn't done so badly. When he joined the Montreal Club he knew little little more than the moves and was placed in the fourth class. He earned his promotion steadily (twice winning handicap tournament, from the third and second classes, though never the championship), and was on the point of promotion to the first class when he removed to the States, where he won, within a year, th championship of the Manaattan Club. He may not win the championship of Canada, but, perhaps he will win the championship of America and the world.

Now, Mr. Davison, don't foam at the mouth, and don't have hysterics, but just go and sit down, way way back, and be as good as you can.

BOULANGER'S HORSE.

(From the London 'Daily Telegraph.')

While drawing a vegetable cart across the Place de la Concorde, in the blazing sun, an old black horse fell down, rolled over, and died. 'Sic transit gloria mundi' must have been his supreme reflection. Perhaps he remembered another July day, not so many years ago, when across that same Place de la Concorde he stepped majestically, carrying on his back a short, thick-set man with a pointed, blond beard, in general's uniform—not a particularly imposing man in himself, but one whom a great crowd welcomed as a hero as he rode back at the head of the Paris garrison from Longchamps to the War Office, 'revenant de la revue.' For the poor old black horse was 'Tunis,' General Boulanger's charger. What would Boulanger have been in the popular mind without his 'cheval noir'? The 'brave general' did not long survive [illegible] but poor 'Tunis' went

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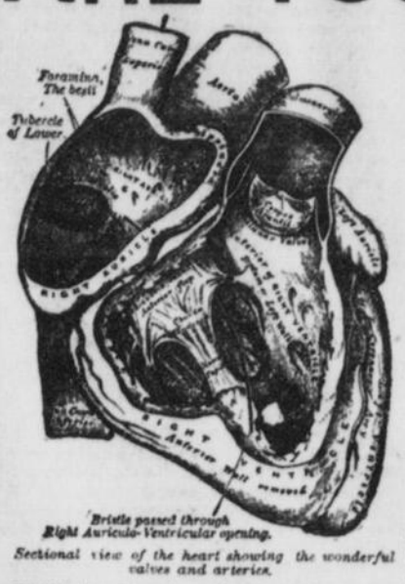
ARE YOUR FEET And Hands Cold?



Sectional view of the heart showing the wonderful valves and arteries.

If they are, look after your heart at once! Cold feet and hands mean a weak heart—a heart that's not strong enough to pump the blood into the extremities. It means a dangerous heart—a heart that's going to give out all of a sudden. Not a day passes but you read of someone dropping dead, perhaps in the street—maybe even in sight of home, yet without a bit of warning. At least—so his family says. But he did have warnings, many little warnings—unmistakable ones—just as you may have had. The trouble was, he didn't heed them.

Your turn may come next. It's not a pleasant matter to think about—but you ought to be thinking about it, just the same. Medical statistics show that one person in every four has a weak heart. Not all of them are fortunate enough to die with merciful suddenness. The greater proportion suffer frequent attacks of awful agony—torturing stabs of pain,—terrible spasms of suffocation—horrible to bear, heart-rending to behold. All the joy and gladness of life is swallowed up in the fear that any day—any hour—these frightful torments will return. And they do—again and again.

Yet this need not be. Taken in time and properly treated, heart trouble can be cured. If you have only the slightest cause for thinking anything's wrong with your heart, attend to it at once. Take warning from the little signals—the cold feet and hands—the "allgone" feeling—the shortness of breath—the sudden starting in your sleep. It's no doubt a weak heart now, but it can easily be strengthened and restored to health. If you neglect it—there's danger ahead.

Remember this, however—heart trouble must be treated intelligently and sympathetically. No one is better fitted to do this than Health Specialist Sproule. Moreover, he will give you

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

in regard to it. His success in cases of heart trouble has been marvellous. This is due in a large measure to the fact that he combines with his deep learning and remarkable skill as a physician, the tenderness and compassion of a humane and benevolent man. If you fear there is some trouble with your heart—perhaps you have not even spoken of it to your family—write to him at once and he will study your case carefully, without any charge whatever, and give you valuable counsel. The very fact that you are troubled in any way, gives you a claim on him. Do not hesitate. Write to-day.

NAME .. ..

ADDRESS .. ..

.. ..

Following are some Common Symptoms that Point to Heart Disease.

Is your blood sluggish?
Are you growing weaker?
Does your heart flutter?
Do you get tired easily?
Do you have weak spells?
Are you easily startled?
Are you getting nervous?
Do you have dizzy spells?
Do you get short of breath?
Do you feel tired mornings?
Are you easily discouraged?
Are your hands or feet cold?
Are you growing low-spirited?
Do you have smothering feelings?
Does it take longer to rest you?
Do your arms and legs feel heavy?
Does it tire you to go up-stairs?
Does your heart sometimes palpitate?
Does it sometimes beat too slowly?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Health Specialist Sproule (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), Trade Building, Boston. He will give you, absolutely free, reliable advice in regard to the cure of your trouble.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Though I am loth to return to the discussion of a subject which can scarcely be adequately dealt with in so brief a space, I feel that the statements made in your last Saturday's issue with regard to the Gothenburg system by one of your correspondents should not be allowed to go forth unchallenged. He writes, for instance, 'God forbid that we should ever multiply the drunkards of our Dominion up to the same ratio that the Bolag system has done in Gothenburg,' an implication which is, I submit, totally unwarranted by the facts of the case. Those facts are as follows: The per capita reduction in the sale of spirits under the Bolag system since 1875 was up to 1902 (the last year of which I have the statistics) more than forty-six percent. In other words the sale had dropped from 27.45 in the year 1875 to 14.62 in the year 1902, which is surely a remarkable and noteworthy reduction.

But while there has been this remarkable reduction in the sale of spirits by the Bolag, there has unfortunately at the same time been practically free trade in the sale of beer; the exclusive sale of which has not been entrusted to the Bolag. To blame the Gothenburg system for the drunkenness caused by an unfettered sale of beer is neither logical nor just, the obvious fact being not that the Gothenburg system at Gothenburg has been misapplied, but that it has not been applied sufficiently. Its application to spirits alone has reduced their consumption by nearly fifty percent; were it also applied to beer, there is every reason for believing that it would reduce the consumption of beer to at least the same extent.

In conclusion I may quote the words of Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell upon this very point: 'It is difficult to understand the argument sometimes used that the increase of drunkenness in Gothenburg is due to the company system. The question may be asked: What part of the company system is thus responsible? Is it the fewness of the public-houses (one to every 2,798 of the population), or the severe limitation of the hours of sale, or the refusal to supply young persons under eighteen, or the non-giving of credit, or is it the reduction of fifty-four percent in the bar sales of spirits between 1875 and 1899? If, as seems probable, more than five million litres of beer are sold annually in Gothenburg, and if the sale is rapidly growing, and is carried on with few of the wise restrictions that attach to the company sale of spirits, there seems no occasion to seek further for an explanation, or to resort to a hypothesis so extravagant as that under consideration. The elimination of private profit from the sale of drink is the principle which underlies the entire company system in Scandinavia, and it is instructive to note that the success or otherwise of the company system, whether in Gothenburg or elsewhere in Sweden and Norway, appears to be almost exactly proportionate to the completeness with which this principle is carried out. The uncontrolled sale of beer in Gothenburg and the sub-letting of retail spirit licenses to the twenty-three wine merchants are obvious departures from the essential principle of the Gothenburg system. If the argument under consideration merely implies that through these departures the company system fails of its full result, an unqualified assent may be given to the proposition.' (Rowntree and Sherwell, 'The temperance problem and social reform,' p. 113 in note).

R. E. MACNAGHTEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just a few words to say re the value of personal observation in the case of habits of the people of a city or town.

I have been a certain amount of my life in Montreal, and have in some cases arrived on midnight trains in the city, and have, in order to see just what the streets I had to travel to reach my destination were like, walked to the home of my friends. I have never witnessed aught in the slightest degree offensive or suggestive of convivial habits on any occasion. But the records of the police courts are a much surer test than the casual observations of even a native of the city, who does not come in contact with these specimens of humanity who have had their brains stolen away. Had Shakespeare lived now he would probably have substituted 'paralyzing' for 'stealing.'

Beside Rountree and Sherwell's authority on the benefits derived from the philanthropic Bolag system, we need to place W. E. Johnson's testimony, and compare the two.

W. E. Johnson is endorsed by the Prohibition party in the United States, and is the author of a very important and interesting pamphlet called 'Light on the South Carolina dispensary,' which proves very educative and helpful.

Lady Henry Somerset, in 1902, when speaking of the highly respectable character of the houses proposed by Lord Grey, thus expresses her experience and its results:

'Now, it is most important to note that the special indeed supreme danger of the public houses or the drinking club is not that the customer should now and then get drunk, but that it should become a place of habitual resort, where steady drinking short of drunkenness, will be carried on, and where the diseased appetite for alcohol will be acquired, for when this is accomplished the man, as a customer, at least, is on the road to ruin. Gradually and imperceptibly he will become a slave to this imperious appetite, although his respectability may, for a time, hardly be held in question.'

. . . . . .

There are grave errors in the public mind as to what constitutes the chief evil of our drinking customs. It is not such drunkenness as that of which the police courts take cognizance; it is the enormous amount of drinking short of absolute drunkenness which is usually talked of as harmless, or as a matter of jest—drinking which the police would never think of dealing with, and, indeed, are not entitled to deal with, but the drunkenness in which a large proportion of the people habitually indulge, and which in time develops the diseased appetite for alcoholic liquor, causes the perversion of brain function, and is now recognized as the chief agent in the production of physical and mental decadence and the premature death rate of most countries.

The saloon combine scheme, as proposed by Earl Grey, has undoubtedly done very much harm in England. I hope that every worker who really wishes to further the cause of sobriety in the United States will try his utmost to defeat it there. . . . .

Lady H. Somerset also says: 'It is not necessary that we should blindly accept whatever is offered us as a solution for reform of the licensing system. We should not accept a stone as a substitute for bread, or a serpent instead of a fish.'

We are told that 'prohibition does not prohibit.' Granted. We know that the ten commandments are frequently violated. But, I ask, what would be the state of society if we had no knowledge of the same ten commandments?

The function of all law is preventive, educative and punitive; and, therefore, the law is good for us, even if some do break it. And to have a standard of conduct and living is beneficial and necessary. Even Paul found the law very helpful. He says, 'I had not known lust, if the law had not said, "Thou shalt not covet."'

The first to tempt to break a prohibitory law was Satan, and we know the result of yielding to temptation. Not that the law was evil, but the refusal to obey was evil, and the result was consequently disastrous.

These prohibitions, contained in the ten commandments, given by God to his own people, were given for our learning, that we might know and realize the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and for the same reason are all our prohibitory laws on our statute books, that we may realize what is sin, and avoid it. Thus is law educative.

SARA F. TRACY.

Press Superintendent W. C. T. U.

Minesing, Ont.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The observance of the Sabbath is the only form of worship or ritualistic observance enjoined in the ten commandments. In the version in Exodus, it is founded on the fact that we ought to follow God's example, and rest from our daily labor on the seventh day which is called the Sabbath, or rest day, in Deuteronomy it is based on the fact that their servants ought to rest on the seventh day, for they were servants in Egypt.

Worshippers of God have different days appointed for their Sabbath. Christians have their Sabbath on Sunday; the Jews, on Saturday; Moslems on Friday. Man's body needs a seventh day rest after six days toil, and man's spirit no less needs a seventh day on which it may be stimulated by communion with God and his worship. The Old Testament law recognized the proneness of man to forget when it began the command to observe the Sabbath, with the word 'Remember.' The only one of the ten commandments which has that caution in it is the fourth. It was as if God had said, 'Keep this in mind always; for many will try to confuse your minds concerning this command. Christ, who was the fulfiller and interpreter of the Old Testament law, when found fault with for working on the Sabbath, said, 'It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath.' Therefore the command, 'Thou shalt not do any work' is not to be interpreted literally. Christ came to teach men to love their neighbors as themselves. The Sabbath day, then, should be devoted to the service of God and his creatures, especially mankind.

R. SCHOLEFIELD.

Beech Ridge.

IS THIS A TRUE REPORT?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am credibly informed that New Liskeard, on the Temiscamingue Railway, will easily lead any place in Ontario in the consumption of intoxicating drink. It is stated that the bottle of whiskey sold in cities at seventy-five to eighty cents, brings up there one dollar and a half to two dollars. My informant stated that one vendor is making money so fast he declared he would be satisfied with six months more of it. There is no machine for regulating this business that I could now point to. But there is a power ever available to those who would use it—the power of the Gospel. Will not the Church of Christ send missionaries to the New Ontario to 'reprove, rebuke and exhort' against the the wild license and drunkenness prevalent in these new settlements, from which so much is expected?

THEOPHILUS.

Kingston, Nov. 1, 1904.

DO WILD DUCKS COMMIT SUICIDE?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I noticed in the 'Witness' of Oct. 22 that somebody asks, 'Do wild ducks commit suicide?' I do not think they do. They have too many tricks to resort to, to think of anything of the kind. There is one circumstance which comes to my mind which goes to show the shrewd cunning of these birds. I was shooting on a small creek last fall, and wing broke a black duck as he rose some distance from me. He dropped in the creek, which was not more than twenty feet across, and as I went around through the brush to where he fell, he got his eye on me before I had time to shoot, and dived. The water was perfectly still, and the creek shallow, and I could see by the ripple his exact course. He swam about three rods, then rose for breath, with just his bill out of water, and you can guess that he did not remain up more than a second. I was not accustomed to this kind of performance, and, as soon as I found that this was all I was likely to see of him, moved along and commenced to shoot at the little black bill as it came up, and it was quick work too. I fired four or five shots at it, and presently heard a little rustle in the cripple brush which closely fringes the creek, and thought that, after all, he was going to get away from me. I went along to where I heard the rustle to try to head him off, but all was still. I then waded out as far as possible, and looked up and down the creek, but nothing was to be seen of him. He was gone; and where? Why, with downcast expression and downcast eyes, there he was dead at my feet!

I can easily imagine how the gentleman who shot the duck in the lake and waited half an hour for him to rise after he had dived, missed seeing him, especially if there was a little ripple on the water; and if there was not, one would not as likely see the little bill come up for a fraction of a second with so much water all around him, as I had in a small amount, and of course every time he came up he was farther away. Indeed, he might have been where the duck was which I heard about a few days ago. A man was chasing one which he had wounded. The duck dived a few times, and then disappeared, and, said he, 'Where do you supopse that duck was? Under my boat, with only his bill out of water!'

MYRON P. EDY.

Clarenceville, Que., October, 1904.

THE LIBERAL PARTY'S SAD NEGLECT OF ITS OWN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A recent issue of the government organ at Ottawa had an editorial under the startling heading 'Patronage is for a party's friends.' What further proof do we need that 'the world do move,' when we see in that heading that the Liberals are at last beginning to learn the lesson that the Tories have been teaching them ever since Confederation? Possibly the editor got a suspicion that the government's treatment of its friends, so far, is not working well, and so gives them a hint that they had better take in a reef in the matter of trading off their friends for their enemies. With creditable courage, he tells his ministers that 'the party in power must first be good to its own.' Now, this is certainly heroic treatment, and we would advise the Ottawa editor to break such news more gently to his party leaders, who have evidently been living under the impression that their first duty was to be good to some one else's own. The editor pays a doubtful compliment to his ministers by saying in effect that Liberals will find in the Fisher-Dundonald scrap a gleam of hope for the beginning of a policy of fair play as between the two political parties. Had our Minister of Militia fulfilled his brave promise in parliament years ago, that he would see to it that Liberals would thereafter get at least an even show in the army, the recent shameful and unnecessary quarrel would not have occurred, and Canada might not have lost the advantage of having one of the greatest soldiers in the empire to build up her army. Reference is made to a principle somewhere laid down that the purchase of supplies, etc., should always be from supporters of the administration. Possibly the minister in charge forgot at the time just where he had laid that principle, and so went on without it when the iniquitous Cornwall canal lighting job was enlarged from twenty-one to eighty-four years, and many other little jobs of that kind which show just how eager our present government has been so far to be 'good to its own.' There is, however, a crumb of comfort for Liberals in finding one little lone Liberal paper that has at last discovered that those who were faithful to their party through long years of adversity are, after all, really entitled to a share in the distribution of public patronage. And so we would say to those who, in the face of much discouragement, still persist in supporting the Liberal cause, 'Cheer up!' for if the awakening of one of their party papers is cause for gratitude, what will it be when the whole Liberal party wake up out of their seven years' sleep to find that while their party leaders have all along been all alive to the ravenous greed of their enemies, they have, to the requests and just rights of those who gave them their political life, been as deaf and dead as Egyptian mummies.

OBSERVER.

[The above writer evidently does not know the danger of sarcasm. Even in spite of this note, we shall be sure to receive letters denouncing him and us for seeking rewards at the hands of the Liberal party.]

THE FREE CHURCH QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am writing at a considerable distance from Montreal, and my subject may read like ancient history by the time this reaches you, but I have been a subscriber to the 'Witness' for many years, and feel interested in following its opinions even when I may differ from them. I am now writing with reference to an editorial in your issue of Oct. 4, in which you deal with some points of our Scottish Church case in reply to comments by another correspondent 'Presbyterian.' This editorial, following on others in a similar strain, suggests that your emotions are allowed to run away with fair logic, or to blind you to plain facts. The general tenor of your argument may be summed up as a protest against the interference by the courts of law with what you describe as 'the God-given necessity of development and change.' This claim for freedom of growth and change sounds very attractive in the abstract, but has it occurred to you to work it out to its logical consequences, or have you noted the admission as to these logical consequences made by the counsel for the majority before the House of Lords? If unrestricted freedom of growth and change is once admitted as a principle, you cannot step in and draw an arbitrary line as to the extent of that change, and it was practically conceded in the House of Lords that if an organization calling itself a Protestant Presbyterian Church is to have unrestricted freedom of change in standards and doctrines and to carry property by a mere question of majorities, there would be no obstacle to a church which secured funds as principles of Presbyterianism and Protestantism, carrying over those funds to Episcopalism or Roman Catholicism. On this principle, I ask you, if the 'Witness' would allow, without protest, such a transference of Protestant funds in Canada to the funds of the Church of Rome? The illustration is intentionally extreme, but it is an important application of the principle of confiscation to which you have been lending your advocacy.

In the second place, have you ever attempted to work out to its logical consequences this principle of growth and change in its application to the creed of the Church? If growth and change is to be in future the operating principle, what is to be the standard of truth to which clergy, office-bearers, and general members are to adhere, or by what test is heterodoxy to be tested and condemned in the future? If a particular set of doctrines is called the creed of a church in 1904, but with nothing to hinder a mere majority of voters in a church assembly from making fundamental changes in those doctrines in 1905, on what ground can any convincing appeal be made 'to believe' for the future, or with what weapons are doubters or open controverters to be combated? Take an extreme illustration again: The doctrine of the Divinity of our Lord. That is at present an article in the creed of the United Free Church, but if growth is to be permissible, on what ground would an assembly be entitled to depose a minister in 1905 for denying that doctrine, turn him out of church, manse and livelihood, and then claim the right to save all these for themselves by a resolution in 1906 to alter their creeds, and preach ehe non-divinity of our Lord. The logical result of this claim for unrestricted growth, free from all civil consequences, is either a creedless church or absolute congregationalism.

Then as to the general question of justice to individuals or to an organization. If you object to the idea of a section of a community carrying off the entire funds of a corporation, and appropriating these for their own behoof or their own purposes, you should remember who first adopted that procedure in the present case. It was the Rainyite majority, and for the last four years the minority were forcibly excluded from all participation in funds to which they had themselves been regular contributors. This minority was so utterly deprived of even the means of subsistence that the only recourse left to them was an appeal to the civil courts. In connection with this question of appeal to civil courts, and the necessary interference with 'spiritual independence' arising therefrom, it should also be noted that the first party to make use of the civil court was the majority, who used the courts of law for the purpose of forcibly ejecting the minority from churches and manses. Do you propose to maintain that 'spiritual independence' is a monopoly of the uniting section of the Free Church, and that there ceases to be any interference with spiritual indepdence if the legal procedure is enforced only against a minority? If you are not prepared to adopt this questionable argument, then I submit that both as regards unjust appropriation of property, and as regards appeal to the civil courts the Rainyite majority were the first offenders, and are entitled to no sympathy when the procedure first set in operation by themselves recoils with crushing effect on their own heads.

I can only take up time and space with reference to one other point. While the bulk of your editorial was startling in its lines of argument, the closing portion was absolutely amusing. Your reference to 'the chastened modesty and the restraint of the utterances' of the Rainyite section is vastly funny to any one who has been in close touch with the flood of ecclesiastical oratory with which the country has been deluged for the last two months. If modesty consists in claiming a monopoly of a right to high-handed procedure, or in posing as the sole repositors of the divine will, or if restrained utterance consists in wild carpings against the supreme judges and the supreme judgments of the country, or in the inculcation of methods of opposition to final judgments of a fully qualified court of law, then it will be necessary for us all to set about revising our dictionaries as well as our creeds.

In conclusion, let me remind you that the 'Free Church of Scotland' as constituted in 1843, was based on a clearly distinguishable principle and on a specific testimony of which it could justifiably feel proud. It seceded from what it considered a vitiated establishment, but its very existence was a standing proof that it was something distinct from the voluntaryism of the United Presbyterian Church. It was this distinctive position that made its members so proud of their church, and so enthusiastic in its behalf, and it is for continuing to feel that justifiable pride, and for desiring to preserve those distinctive principles of 'the church of 1843' that the loyal Free Church minority were driven from the assembly hall in 1900, and forcibly deprived of all participation in church funds from then till now. It is also for taking the means available to them for righting that wrong, and doing so successfully that the 'Witness' and other equally misinformed or uninformed journals presume to characterize the erstwhile downtrodden and despised minority as despoilers, and in wasting sympathy upon an arrogant majority who are merely experiencing the truth of the divine warning: 'With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure of mete, it shall be measured to you again.'

P. M. MACINTYRE.

Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 17, 1904.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to allow me a few words in your columns about the Declaratory Act about which so much is heard just now in connection with the confusion caused in the Scottish Church by the recent judgment of the Lords. Two objections are taken to the Act: First, the object of passing the Act. Those who have united with the United Presbyterian Church claim that it was to remove misconceptions and misunderstandings about the doctrine of the Church regarding election and predestination, and they say that now those who did not enter the union have no right to preach a free gospel. The Frees, on the other hand, declare that they have as good a right as formerly to do so, as it is contained in the Confession, and that it is the latter clauses of the Act that they are most opposed to. They say that the object of passing the Act was to screen those who from the pulpit and the professor's chair, are advancing the views of the higher critics, and are giving to the people a mutilated Bible, and that now they cannot be dealt with so easily.

Second, the Frees are opposed to the manner of passing the Act. The Church is composed of the ministers and elders who teach and rule, and the great body of the membership who receive their instruction, are ruled by them, and for whose support they provide. They say that there should be no change in the doctrine of the Church, or of the formulae for admission to office, except with the consent of the great body of the membership and that the whole body of the eldership, through the sessions, who more directly are in touch with the membership, should at least have been consulted, before making any change. The Assembly is not the Church. The Presbyteries, controlled by ministers, are not the Church, and it cannot be said that the Church has changed its doctrine or views until the members who are taught, as well as the ministers who teach, change their views. Of course, the United Frees say there was no change, only an explanation, but Mr. Haldane, their counsel before the Lords, admitted that there was change, but that the Church had a right to change. The Lords have maintained the Frees in their contentions, when they say that the donors (or contributors) should be consulted, and in other points as well, and in doing so they are maintaining the liberties of the people and should be supported.

We all know about the declaration of indulgence of James II. We all enjoy such toleration as it provided for now, but the object of passing it was not to relieve the Scottish Presbyterians, but his own friends, the Roman Catholics; and it should not have been published by the arbitrary will of James without the consent of parliament. The two Acts are similar. The declaration of indulgence cost James his crown, and the Declaratory Act caused the Church the loss of her property. Criticism has done good work for the Church in the past, when it swept away the legends of the saints, which the mediæval Church put in the place of Scripture, and brought men back to the written word. If it has now attacked the Book itself there is little doubt but it will stand firm as a rock. At the same time, the attacks upon the Book should not come from either the pulpit or the professor's chair, and if the present confusion helps to bring men back to defend the Bible, which defends both their liberties and rights as well as the liberties of the people, it will do good. The judgment of the Lords has not deprived the United Frees of their property. It has only placed the disposal of it where it ought to be—in the hands of the contributors. It may be, unless both parties can otherwise agree, that parliament may have to be called to settle it, but whatever the settlement be, if there are those in the Church who are working to give the people a mutilated Bible they should be purged out first. A great deal is made of the small minority who won the case. When the Erskines left the Church, protesting against patronage, I think they were only four, and the Relief Church somewhere about the same number, yet they grew and by their union became the United Presbyterian Church, which lately united with the majority of the Frees. Should the 'Wee Frees' be now less thought of because they refused to enter the union protesting against clerical patronage, and the conveying of property without the consent of the contributors? It is to be hoped that both parties will so act as to at least not put in confusion the work of the Church in the mission fields, and cease recriminations, but proceed in the spirit of love.

ELDER.

Johnson, Oct. 21, 1904.

KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD.

(From the 'Metropolitan Magazine.')

Looking very much like a prosperous Hebraic Wall Street banker, the King of England went by with a remarkably spry gait for a man of three-score.

You look after him with the rest, and if you are very curious you join in the thronging crowd that dogs his movements. The King is very popular. The poor Polish Jews fairly worship him, for he is said to be sympathetic. As if the earth comtained no bomb-throwing assassins, the King of Great Britain and Emperor of the Indies comes down every morning of his two weeks' sojourn at 7 o'clock precisely.

His valet hands him a glass, glass tube and a red napkin. He starts to drink, to walk, to talk and if the day is fine, to laugh. Such a hearty, unaffected laugh, you do not hear often from the lungs of a young man. Everything amuses him. He has forgotten affairs of state, forgotten, too, tedious ceremonial. He wears a loose-fitting flannel or tweed and sports an Alpine stalker upon his imperial brow. When he stops several thousand people stop; when he pauses to pay a pretty shop girl in the Colonnade a compliment, a gratified murmur is heard in the vast mob. He has done a popular thing and that girl is marked for life.

MEN AND MANNERS.

(The 'St. James's Gazette.')

Manners in parliament do not appear to take a more mellow tone as this young century advances. The exchanges between the ministerial and opposition benches this week have not been at all complimentary, and Americans suggest that we are losing our old courtliness. But we need not be discomfited by criticism from that quarter. There are some things in this old island which our hustling cousins cannot better. Parliamentary procedure is one. One does not include for comparison the little scenes in which members throw themselves on the floor and invite the aid of the policeman. But taking a normal day in the House, the old folks at home in their Witenagemot compare more than favorably with the lords at Washington, when the latter are quite at their best. Sir Carne Rasch would have an agonizing time if there listening to speeches columns in length, all printed beforehand, ready for circulation among members' constituencies.

What would happen if, during a debate at Westminster, Lord Spencer, say, came into the House of Commons, espied Mr. Balfour upon his feet, popped into the Premier's seat and began to blackguard him. Well, that would only accord with the traditions of Washington. Members of the two chambers may go into either house, and, if a seat be vacan, take it. Sir Stafford Northcote, taken in to see the glory of the American legislative machine in full operation, was staggered to see a member of one house come in and slip into the seat of a member who was speaking. Peering up into the face of the orator, who happened to be making a rousing attack on the North, the newcomer exclaimed: 'How dare you try to browbeat me?' A regular verbal set-to ensued, and physical violence would have followed had not pacific senators interposed. As it was, nothing worse than the declaration of each combatant that the other was 'a d——d scoundrel' resulted. But that little scene with St. Sephens for a background would be rather weird, let the Americans say what they may as to the decadence of our parliamentary manners.

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DOMINION ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Candidates:—J. A. Renaud, Con., and A. Dubeau, Lib.
Dubeau, Lib., 200 majority, with four places out.

KAMOURASKA.
In 1900 H. G. Carroll, Lib., was elected by 181 majority over L. Taschereau, Con. On Mr. Carroll's appointment as solicitor-general he was re-elected by acclamation, and on his appointment to the Bench in 1904, Lapointe, Lib, was elected by acclamation.
Candidates:—M. Langlois, Ind., and E. Lapointe, Lib.
Lapointe, Lib., elected by about 300 majority.

LABELLE.
In 1900 H. Bourassa, Lib., was elected by 479 majority over S. R. Poulin, Con.
Candidates:—G. A. Dugal, Con., H. Bourassa, Lib., and A. D. Cameron, Ind. Lib.
Bourassa, Lib., is elected by a majority of 116.

LAPRAIRIE AND NAPIERVILLE.
In 1900 D. Monet, Lib., was elected by 96 majority over M. Coupal, Con.
Candidates:—M. Coupal, Con., and R. Lanctot, Lib.
Lanctot, Lib., elected.

L'ASSOMPTION.
In 1900 R. C. Laurier, Lib., was elected by 348 majority over H. H. Ethier, Con.
R. C. Laurier elected by acclamation.

LAVAL.
In 1900 Fortin, Lib., defeated J. E. Leonard, Con., by 319. On Mr. Fortin's appointment to the Bench J. E. Leonard, Con., defeated C. A. Wilson, Lib., by 8 majority.
Candidates:—J. E. Leonard, Con., and Camille Paquette, Lib.
Leonard, Con., elected by 266 majority.

LEVIS.
In 1900 L. J. Demers, Lib., was elected by 825 majority over J. A. Dumontier, Con.
Candidates:—J. I. Lavery, Con., and L. J. Demers, Lib.
Demers, Lib., 85 majority; incomplete.

L'ISLET.
In 1900 A. M. Dechene, Lib., defeated J. E. Caron, Con., by 100 majority. In a bye-election in 1902 O. Charbonneau, Lib., was elected by 21 majority over J. E. Caron, Ind.
Candidates:—E. Paquet, Con., and O. Charbonneau, Lib.
Paquet, Con., elected by 140 majority.

LOTBINIERE.
In 1900 Ed. Fortier, Lib., was elected by a plurality of 571 over F. Boisvert, Lib., and of 681 over L. Stafford, Con.
Candidates:—M. Bergeron, Ind., and Ed. Fortier, Lib.
Fortier, Lib., elected by over 500 majority.

MAISONNEUVE.
In 1900 R. Prefontaine, Liberal, was elected by 1,774 majority over L. Ouimet, Con. On appointment to office, the Hon. R. Prefontaine, Lib., defeated A. Labelle, Con., by 1,880.
Candidates:—The Hon. R. Prefontaine, Lib., and Ald. Vallieres, Con.
The Hon. R. Prefontaine, Liberal, 2,062 majority.

MASKINONGE.
In 1900 J. H. Legris, Lib., defeated Sir A. P. Caron, by 499 majority. In 1903 H. Mayrand, Lib., was elected by acclamation.
Candidates:—G. A. Comeau, Con., H. Mayrand, Lib., and Tisdale, Ind. Lib.
Mayrand, Lib., is elected by about 300 majority.

MEGANTIC.
In 1900 George Turcot, Lib., defeated L. J. Frechette, Con., by 409 majority.
Candidates:—L. J. Frechette, Con., and F. T. Savoie, Lib.
Savoie, Lib., elected by 400 majority.

MISSISQUOI.
In 1900 D. B. Meigs, Liberal, defeated Dr. Comeau, Conservative, by 28 majority.
Candidates—Dr. Comeau, Conservative, and D. B. Meigs, Liberal.
Meigs, Liberal, elected by a majority of 102.

MONTCALM.
In 1900 F. O. Dugas, Liberal, was elected by 188 majority over L. E. Dugas, Conservative.
Candidates—M. Miron, Conservative, and F. O. Dugas, Liberal.
Dugas, Liberal, elected by over 100 majority.

MONTMAGNY.
In 1900 P. L. R. Martineau, Liberal, was elected by 214 majority over A. Bernier, Conservative.
Candidates—H. Price, Conservative, and A. Lavergne, Liberal.
Lavergne, Liberal, has a majority of 100.

MONTMORENCY.
In 1900 T. C. Casgrain, Conservative, was elected by 53 majority over P. Corriveau, Liberal.
Candidates—T. Chase-Casgrain, Conservative, and George Parent, Liberal.
Parent, Liberal, is elected by about 200.

MONTREAL, ST. LAWRENCE.
In 1900 R. Bickerdike, Liberal, defeated H. A. Ekers, Conservative, by 982 majority.
Candidates — Campbell Lane, Conservative, and R. Bickerdike, Liberal.
R. Bickerdike, Liberal, has 674 majority.

MONTREAL, ST. JAMES.
In 1900 A. Desmarais, Lib., was elected by 1,441 majority over T. Pagnuelo, Con. On his appointment to the Bench in 1902, Brunet, Lib., defeated J. G. H. Bergeron, Con., by 647. On Brunet's being unseated, H. Gervais, Lib., defeated J. G. H. Bergeron by 678 majority.
Candidates—J. T. Cardinal, Con., and H. Gervais, Lib.
H. Gervais, Lib., 1,339 majority.

MONTREAL, ST. ANN'S.
In 1900, D. Gallery, Lib., defeated M. J. F. Quinn, Con., by 201 majority.
Candidates—M. J. Morrison, Con., and D. Gallery, Lab.
D. Gallery, Lib., 731 majority.

MONTREAL, ST. ANTOINE.
In 1900, Dr. Roddick, Con., defeated Robert Mackay, Lib., by 87 majority.
Candidates—H. B. Ames, Con., and Peter Lyall, Lib.
H. B. Ames, Con., 593 majority.

MONTREAL, ST. MARY'S.
In 1900, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Liberal, defeated T. Charpentier, Conservative, by 1,256 majority.
Candidates—L. T. Marechal, Conservative, and J. C. Piché, Liberal.
J. C. Piché, Liberal, 972 majority.

NICOLET.
In 1900, Ball, Conservative, was elected by 141 majority over Charles Milot, Liberal.
Candidates—George Ball, Conservative, and Hon. R. Lemieux, Liberal.
Lemieux, Liberal, elected by 180.

PONTIAC.
In 1900 Thos. Murray, Liberal, defeated G. H. Brabazon, Conservative, by 181 majority.
Candidates—G. Brabazon, Conservative, and G. F. Hodgins, Liberal.
Brabazon, Conservative, 100 ahead, with five places out.

PORTNEUF.
In 1900 M. S. Delisle, Liberal, defeated G. A. Larue, Conservative, by 339 majority.
Candidates—Dr. Voisard, Conservative, M. S. Delisle, Liberal, and C. N. Arcand, Independent Liberal.
Delisle, Liberal, is elected by a majority of 400.

QUEBEC CENTRE.
In 1900 A. Malouin, Liberal, defeated V. Chateauvert, Conservatitve, by 515 majority.
Candidates—Dr. Verge, Con., and A. Malouin, Lib.
Malouin, Lib., elected by over 800.

QUEBEC EAST.
In 1900 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Liberal, was elected over Joseph E. Chapleau, Conservative, by 2,772 majority.
Candidates—Dr. Fiset, Conservative, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Liberal.
The majority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is 2,040, with three polls out.

QUEBEC WEST.
In 1900 R. R. Dobell, Liberal, was elected by 369 majority over Pat. Kirwin, Conservative. On the death of Mr. Dobell, William Power, Liberal, was elected by acclamation.
Candidates—L. Stafford, Conservative, and William Power, Liberal.
Power, Liberal, elected by 395.

QUEBEC COUNTY.
In 1900 Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Liberal, defeated L. A. Beaubien, Conservative, by 1,290 majority.
Candidates—U. Pageau, Conservative, and Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Liberal.
Fitzpatrick, Liberal, elected by a large majority.

RICHELIEU.
In 1900, J. A. Bruneau, Liberal, defeated J. B. Vanasse, Conservative, by 270 majority.
Candidates—Bruno Leclaire, Independent, and J. A. Bruneau, Liberal.
Bruneau, Liberal, elected by a majority of 318.

RICHMOND AND WOLFE.
In 1900 E. W. Tobin, Liberal, defeated J. H. Coté-Crepeau, Conservative, by 983 majority.
Candidates — M. O'Bready, Conservative, and E. W. Tobin, Liberal.
Tobin's (Liberal) majority is over 1,300.

RIMOUSKI.
In 1900 J. A. Ross, Liberal, defeated Louis Taché, Conservative, by 169 majority.
Candidates—William Price, Conservative, and J. A. Ross, Liberal.
Ross, Liberal, elected by 500 majority.

ROUVILLE.
In 1900 Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Liberal, defeated J. A. David, Conservative, by 1,085 majority.
Candidates—J. A. Nadeau, Conservative, and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Liberal.
Complete returns give Brodeur, Liberal, 675 majority.

ST. HYACINTHE.
In 1900 the Hon. M. E. Pernier, Liberal, was elected by 1,111 majority over A. P. Cartier, Conservative. On Mr. Bernier's appointment to the Railway Commission Blanchet, Liberal, defeated Taché, Conservative, by 196 majority.
Beauparlant, Liberal, elected over Mr. Taché by 500.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE.
In 1900 L. P. Demers, Liberal, defeated J. A. Nadeau, Conservative, by 1,005 majority.
Candidates: Joseph Lavoie, Conservative, and L. P. Demers, Liberal.
Demers, Liberal, elected by about 1,800 majority. Lavoie may lose his deposit.

SHEFFORD.
In 1900 C. H. Parmalee, Liberal, defeated A. C. Savage, Conservative, by 430 majority.
Candidates: P. M. Hayes, Conservative, and C. H. Parmalee, Liberal.
Parmalee, Liberal, 674 majority. Two places out.

SHERBROOKE.
In 1900 John McIntosh, Conservative, defeated G. A. LeBaron, Liberal, by 31 majority.
Candidates: Dr. A. N. Worthington, Conservative, and C. C. Knight, Liberal.
Worthington, Conservative, elected by 109 majority.

SOULANGES.
In 1900 A. Pourbonnais, Liberal, defeated A. M. Bissonnette, Conservative, by 244 majority.
Candidates: Dr. Seguin, Conservative, and A. Bourbonais, Liberal.
Bourbonais, Liberal, 243 majority.

STANSTEAD.
In 1900 Henry Lovell, Lib., defeated A. H. Moore, Con., by 165 majority.
Candidates—M. F. Hackett, Con., and Henry Lovell.
Lovell, Lib., elected by over 200 majority.

TEMISCOUATA.
In 1900 C. A. Gauvreau, Lib., defeated P. E. Grandbois, Con., by 512 majority.
Candidates—P. E. Grandbois, Con., and C. A. Gauvreau, Lib.
Gauvreau, Lib., elected by 1,000 majority.

TERREBONNE.
In 1900 J. R. F. Prefontaine, Lib., defeated J. A. Chauvin, Con., by 267 majority. In a by-election Sam. Desjardins, Lib., defeated A. H. Masson, Lib., by 296 majority.
Desjardins, Lib., elected by over 140 majority.

THREE RIVERS AND ST. MAURICE.
In 1900 Jacques Bureau, Lib., defeated P. E. Panneton, Con., by 305 majority.
Candidates—N. L. Duplessis, Con., and Jacques Bureau, Lib.
Bureau, Lib., majority, 518.

TWO MOUNTAINS.
In 1902 J. A. C. Ethier, Lib., defeated Jos. Girouard, Con., by 132 majority. In a by-election in 1903 J. A. C. Ethier defeated Benj. Beauchamp by 124.
Candidates—G. N. Fauteux, Con., and J. A. C. Ethier, Lib.
Ethier, Lib., elected by 128 majority.

VAUDREUIL.
In 1900 H. S. Harwood, Lib., defeated Alfred Lapointe, Con., by 475 majority.
Candidates—F. de S. Bastien, Con., and G. Boyer, M.D., Liberal.
Boyer, Lib., elected by over 400.

WRIGHT.
In 1900 L. N. Champagne, Lib., defeated J. N. Macdougall, Con., by 879 majority.
Candidates—F. A. Labelle, Con., and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Laurier leading by 1,064.

YAMASKA.
In 1900 R. M. S. Mignault, Lib., defeated A. A. Mondou, Con., by 104 majority.
Candidates—Ernest Pellissier, Con., and O. Gladu, Liberal.
Gladu, Lib., elected by 460 majority.

ONTARIO

ALGOMA, EAST.
This constituency and that of Algoma West were formerly comprised in Algoma, which in 1900 returned Dyment, Liberal, by a majority of 359 over Boyce, Conservative.
Candidates—B. H. Turner, Conservative, and A. E. Dyment, Liberal.
Manitoulin Island gives Dyment, Lib., 250 majority.
Both sides claim seat.

ALGOMA, WEST.
Candidates—A. C. Boyce, Conservative, and J. J. Kehoe, Liberal.
The result is close. Boyce, Conservative, has 100 majority, though some outlying polls to come will probably give Kehoe, Liberal, a slight majority.

BRANT.
A redistributed constituency made up of portions of South Brant and Wentworth, and Brant and South Oxford. In 1900 William Paterson, Lib., was elected by 1,098 over S. A. Jones, Con.
Candidates—A. G. Ludlow, Con., and the Hon. William Paterson, Lib.
Paterson, Lib., 470 majority.

BRANTFORD.
A redistributed constituency, made up of the city of Brantford and township taken from the South Brant of 1900. In 1900 Charles B. Heyd, Lib., was elected by 206 majority over Robert Henry, Con.
Candidates—W. F. Cockshutt, Con., and C. B. Heyd, Lib.
Cockshutt, Con., by 16 majority.

BROCKVILLE.
In 1900 John Culbert, Con., defeated D. Derbyshire, Lib., by 221 majority.
Candidates—John Culbert, Con., and D. Derbyshire, Lib.
Derbyshire, Lib., by 210 majority, with several places out.

BRUCE, NORTH.
In 1900 Bruce county was divided into three ridings. North Bruce elected Alex. McNeil, Con., over J. E. Campbell, Lib., by a majority of 3; on Mr. McNeill being unseated James Haliday, Con., was elected over Campbell, Lib., by 11 majority. In West Bruce John Tolmie, Lib., was elected over John George, Con., by 634 majority. In East Bruce, Henry Cargill was elected over John Coumans, Lib., by 43 majority. On Mr. Cargill's death, in 1904, Donnelly, Con., was elected over Robb, Lib., by 171. The redistribution, therefore, represents a Conservative loss of one seat.
Candidates—L. L. Bland, Con., and J. E. Campbell, Lib.
Bland, Con., elected by a majority of 75.

BRUCE, SOUTH.
Candidates—J. J. Donnelly, Conservative, and P. H. Mackenzie, Liberal.
Mackenzie, Liberal, elected by 150 majority.

CARLETON.
In 1900, Edward Kidd, Con., was elected over John McKellar, Lib., by a mjority of 727.
Candidates—Edward Kidd, Con., and John Caldwell, Lib.
Kidd, Con., is elected by 900.

DUFFERIN.
A new constituency made up of Cardwell and portions of surrounding constituencies, and following the lines of Dufferin county. In 1900, Cardwell elected Robert Johnston, Con., by 191, over Wm. Stubbs, Independent.
Candidates—John Barr, M.D., Con., and John Bark, Lib.
Returns from 18 divisions out of 37, give Barr, Con., 738 majority.

DUNDAS.
In 1900, Dundas elected Andrew Broder, Con., by 258 majority over Adam Johnston, Lib.
Candidates—Andrew Broder, Con., and T. E. Chamberlain, M.D., Lib.
Broder, Con., is elected by over 300.

DURHAM.
In 1900, there were two Durhams, East Durham elected H. A. Ward, Con., by 211 majority over L. B. Powers, Lib., and West Durham, C. J. Thornton, Con., by 40 majority over Robert Beith, Lib. On the election being declared void, Beith was elected by 12 majority over Thornton. The redistribution, therefore, left the two parties fighting for a seat formerly represented by both.
Candidates—H. A. Ward, Con., and Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Lib.
Ward, Con., elected by 139 majority.

ELGIN, EAST.
In 1900, A. B. Ingram, Con., was elected by 151 over John H. Wilson, Lib.
Candidates—A. B. Ingram, Con., and W. E. Hepburn, Lib.
Ingram, Con., 32 majority.

ELGIN, WEST.
In 1900, Jabel Robinson, Independent, was elected over Angus D. McGugan, Lib., by 40 plurality, and over G. E. Casey, Ind. Lib., by 625.
Candidates—Wm. Jackson, Con., and Peter Stewart, Lib.
Jackson, Con., elected by 426 majority, with two divisions out.

ESSEX, NORTH.
In 1900, Robert F. Sutherland, Lib., was elected over Solomon White, Con., by 660 majority.
Candidates—J. W. Hanna, Con., and R. F. Sutherland, Lib.
Complete returns give Sutherland, Lib., a majority of 361.

ESSEX, SOUTH.
In 1900, M. K. Cowan, Lib., was elected over Louis Wigle, Con., by 83.
Candidates—Louis Wigle, Con., and A. B. Clarke, K.C.
Clarke, Lib., elected by 437 majority.

FRONTENAC.
Practically a new constituency. In 1900, the former Frontenac elected H. A. Calvin, Con., over D. D. Rogers, Independent.
Candidates—M. Avery, Con., and W. J. Shibley, Lib.
The election of Avery, Con., is conceded by a small majority.

GLENGARRY.
In 1900 J. T. Schell, Lib., was elected over R. R. McLennan, Con., 620 majority.
Candidates—D. R. McDonald, Con., and J. T. Schell, Lib.
Schell, Lib., has 475 majority.

GRENVILLE.
In 1900 the constituency of Grenville South elected J. D. Reid, M.D., Con., over J. Carruthers, Lib., by a majority of 124.
Candidates—J. D. Reid, Con., and John Edwards, Lib.
Reid, Con., elected by over 500, incomplete.

GREY, EAST.
In 1900 Dr. Sproule, Con., was elected over C. W. Hartman, Lib., by 365.
Candidates—Dr. Sproule, Con., and C. W. Hartman, Lib.
Sproule, Con., had a majority of over 650, with more polls to hear from.

GREY, NORTH.
In 1900 E. H. Horsey, Lib., was elected over Chas. Gordon, Con., by 31.
Candidates—W. P. Telford, Lib., and T. I. Thompson, Con.
Telford, Lib., had a majority of 5.

GREY, SOUTH.
In 1900 M. Richardson, Con., was elected over Geo. Landerkin, Lib., by 144.
Candidates—H. H. Miller, Lib., and C. McKinnon, Con.
Miller, Lib., elected by over 200 majority.

HALDIMAND.
Formerly Haldimand and Monck. In 1900 elected A. T. Thompson, Lib., by 137 over Dr. Montague, Con.
Candidates—F. R. Lalor, Con., and A. T. Thompson, Lib.
Lalor, Con., 237 majority.

HALTON.
In 1900 elected D. Henderson, Con., by 146 majority over S. F. MacKinnon, Lib.
Candidates—D Henderson, Con., and J. S. Deacon, Lib.
Henderson, Con., elected by 202 majority.

HAMILTON EAST.
Hamilton city formerly elected two members. By the redistribution the city was divided into two ridings and the electors instead of voting for two candidates voted yesterday for only one according to the district in which they reside. In 1900 Samuel Barker, Con., and F. C. Bruce, Con., were elected over J. V. Teetzel, Lib., and A. T. Wood, Lib., by majorities of about 800 each.
Candidates—Samuel Barker, Con., and J. M. Eastwood, Lib.
Barker, Con., elected.

HAMILTON WEST.
Candidates—Frank C. Bruce, Con., and Adam Zimmerman, Lib.
Complete returns give Zimmerman, Lib., 257 majority.

HASTINGS EAST.
Hastings was formerly divided into three ridings. By the redistribution it was reduced to two. In 1900 East Hastings elected W. B. Northrup, Con., by 71 majority over J. M. Hurley, Lib., Hastings North elected A. W. Carscallen by 665 over S. Harvett, Lib., and Hastings West elected Harry Corby, Con., by 732 over S. J. Young, Lib. On Mr. Corby resigning in 1902, E. Gus Porter, Con., was elected over J. G. Frost, Lib., by 501. The redistribution, therefore, deprived the Conservatives of a seat.
Candidates—W. B. Northrup, Con., and G. E. Deroche, Lib.
Northrup, Con., has 437 majority, election conceded.

HASTINGS WEST.
See above.
Candidates—E. Gus Porter, Con., and B. O. Lott, Lib.
Porter, Con., has over 600 majority, with many polls to hear from. His election is conceded.

HURON, EAST.
In 1900 Peter Macdonald, Lib., was elected over E. L. Dickenson, Con., by 140 majority.
Candidates: — T. Chisholm, M. D., Con., and Peter Macdonald, M.D., Lib.
Chisholm, Con., elected by 186 majority.

HURON, SOUTH.
In 1900 George McEwen, Lib., was elected over John McMillan, Lib., by 221.
Candidates:—B. B. Gunn, Con., and E. Fraser, Lib.
Gunn, Con., is elected by over 100 majority.

HURON, WEST.
In 1900 Robert Holmes, Lib., was elected by 93 majority over Robert McLean, Con.
Candidates:— N. Lewis, Con., and Robert Holmes, Lib.
Lewis, Con., elected by about sixty majority.

KENT, EAST.
In 1900 there was only one riding in Kent. In the redistribution the lines of the county of Kent are followed, Bothwell, represented by a Conservative, being wiped out, and the county has two members. In 1900 Kent elected George Stephens, Lib., by a majority of 277 over T. A. Smith, Con.
Candidates:—B. Willson, Con., and D. A. Gordon, Lib.
Gordon, Liberal, elected by probably 300 majority.

KENT, WEST.
See above.
Candidates:—H. S. Clements, Con., and George Stephen, Lib.
Clements, Con., probably elected by a small majority.

KINGSTON.
In 1900 B. M. Britton, Lib., was elected by 192 majority over D. M. McIntyre, Con. On Mr. Britton's appointment to the Bench in 1902, the Hon Mr. Harty, Lib., was elected over J. H. Metcalfe, Con., by 752.
Candidates:— Captain Gazkin, Con., and the Hon. Wm. Harty, Lib., and C. F. Graham, Independent.
Harty, Lib., is elected by 526.

LAMBTON, EAST.
In 1900 O. Simmons, Con., was elected by 227 over J. Fraser, Lib. On the death of Mr. Simmons, J. E. Armstrong, Con., was elected by 529 over Jenkins, Lib.
Candidates.—J. E. Armstrong, Con., and John Cowan, K.C., Lib.
Armstrong, Con., is elected by 400 majority, with two polls out.

LAMBTON, WEST.
In 1900 T. G. Johnston, Lib., was elected over W. J. Hanna, Con., by 189.
Candidates:—T. W. Johnston, M.D., Lib., and James Clancy, Con.
Johnston, Liberal, elected by about 400 majority.

LANARK, NORTH.
In 1900 T. Rosamond, Con., was elected over T. B. Caldwell, Lib., by 6.
Candidates:—Dr. Preston, Con., and T. B. Caldwell, Lib.
Caldwell, Lib., is elected by 40 majority.

LANARK, SOUTH.
In 1900 the Hon. J. C. Haggart, Con., was elected by 344 majority over R. F. Preston, Lib.
Candidates:—The Hon. J. G. Haggart, Con., and R. F. Preston, Lib.
Haggart, Con., elected by 890 majority.

LEEDS.
In 1900 J .R. Lavell, Con., was elected by 323 over F. T. Frost, Lib., The riding has been changed by the redistribution.
Candidates:— George Taylor, Con., and W. J. Gibson, Lib.
Taylor, Con., elected by about 700 majority.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.
In Addington, J. W. Bell, Con., was elected by 529 over W. A. Martin, Lib. On Mr. Bell's death in 1902, M. Avery, Con., was elected by 384 majority over F. S. Wartman, Lib. In Lennox, in 1900, U. Wilson, Con., was elected by 129 over R. A. Leonard, Lib. The Conservatives here lost another seat through the redistribution.
Candidates—U. Wilson, Con., and H. Keech, Lib.
Wilson, Con., majority is 412, with two places out.

LINCOLN.
In 1900 E. A. Lancaster, Con., was elected by 129 over W. Gibson, Lib.
Candidates—E. A. Lancaster, Con., and E. J. Lovelace, Lib.
Lancaster, Con., elected by about 150 majority.

LONDON.
In 1900 C. S. Hyman, Lib., was elected by 534 over Thomas Beattie, Con.
Candidates—The Hon. C. S. Hyman, Lib., and William Gray, Con.
Hyman, Lib., elected by 20 majority.

MIDDLESEX, EAST.
In 1900 Middlesex county had four members; under the redistribution this is reduced to three. In 1900 East Middlesex elected James Gilmour, Con., by 720 over John Gillson, Lib.; West Middlesex elected W. S. Calvert, Lib., by 176 over R. Dunlop; North Middlesex elected John Sherritt, Con., by 213 over V. Ratz, Lib., and South Middlesex, Malcolm McGuigan, Lib., by 756 over J. C. Judd, Lib.
Candidates—Peter Elson, Con., and J. M. McEvoy, Lib.
Elson, Con., by 233 majority, complete.

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.
See above.
Candidates—V. Ratz, Independent, and Robert Boston, Lib.
Ratz, Ind., has 436 majority, with three polls to hear from, which will not change result.

MIDDLESEX, WEST.
Candidates—George Stewart, Con., and W. S. Calvert, Lib.
Calvert, Lib., is elected by 286 majority, with one poll missing.

MUSKOKA.
In 1900 George McCormick, Con., was elected over R. J. Watson, Lib., by 122 majority. The constituency was changed by the redistribution.
Candidates—William Wright, Con., and D. Marshall, Lib.
Wright's (Con.) present majority is 329, with 27 places to hear from.

NIPISSING.
In 1900 C. A. McCool, Lib., was elected by acclamation.
Candidates—George Gordon, Con., and C. A. McCool, Lib.
McCool, Lib., has now about 100 majority, with 30 polls to hear from. His election is conceded.

NORFOLK.
In 1900 Norfolk had two members. In North Norfolk John Charlton, Lib., was elected by acclamation, and in South Norfolk, D. Tisdale, Con., by 272 over T. R. Atkinson, Lib.
Candidates—D. Tisdale, Con., and H. B. Donly, Lib.
Tisdale's (Con.) election is conceded by about 150.

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.
In 1900 E. Cochrane, Con., was elected by 366 over B. R. Denike, Lib.
Candidates—E. Cochrane, Con., and J. H. Douglas, Lib.
Complete returns give Cochrane, Con., 121 majority.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.
In 1900 J. B. McColl, Lib., was elected by 135 over George Guillet, Con.
Candidates—E. R. Armour, Con., and J. B. McColl, Lib.
McColl, Lib., elected by about 175 majority.

ONTARIO, NORTH.
In 1900 Angus McLeod, Con., was elected by 518 over Duncan Graham, Lib. On the death of Mr. McLeod in 1903, George D. Grant, Lib., was elected over the Hon. George E. Foster, Con., by 200 majority.
Candidates—George A. Proctor, Con., and George D. Grant, Lib.
Grant, Lib., is elected by 103 majority, with one poll missing.

ONTARIO, SOUTH.
In 1900 William Ross, Lib., was elected by 94 majority over William Smith, Con.
Candidates—Peter Christie, Con., and William Ross, Lib.
Christie, Con., elected by 96 majority.

OTTAWA.
In 1900 Thomas Birkett, Con., received 4,897 votes; Belcourt, Lib., 4,556; Champagne, Con., 4,530, and Stewart, Lib., 4,419; Birkett, Con., and Belcourt, Lib., being elected.
Candidates—Joseph Birkett and Nap. Champagne, Con., and N. A. Belcourt and Robert Stewart, Lib.
Belcourt, Lib., elected by 1,471, and Stewart, Lib., by 1,050. The official vote is:—

Belcourt, Lib.	6,275
Stewart, Lib.	5,861
Birkett, Con.	4,816
Champagne, Con.	4,547

OXFORD, NORTH.
In 1900, James Sutherland, Lib., defeated J. G. Wallace, Con., by 602.
Candidates—Hon. James Sutherland, Lib., and J. G. Wallace, Con.
Sutherland, Lib., has a majority of 1,501, with two places out, which will increase it.

OXFORD, SOUTH.
In 1900, Sir Richard Cartwright, Lib., was elected by 816 over S. King, Con.
Candidates—J. C. Henderson, Con., and M. S. Schell, Lib.
Schell, Lib., elected by 447 majority. A new constituency.
Candidates—Dr. Freeborn, Con., and R. J. Watson, Lib.
Twenty-four polls out of 67 give Watson, Lib., 111 majority.

PEEL.
In 1900, R. Blain, Con., defeated J. Featherstone, Lib., by 113.
Candidates—R. Blain, Con., and W. E. Miller, Lib.
Blain, Con., probably elected by 150 majority.

PERTH, NORTH.
In 1900, A. F. McLaren, Con., was elected by 280 majority over George Goetz, Lib.
Candidates—A. F. McLaren, Con., and J. P. Mabee, K.C., Lib.
McLaren, Con, elected by 260 maj.

PERTH, SOUTH.
In 1900, D. K. Erb, Liberal, was elected by 10 majority over Wm. Pridham, Conservative.
Candidates—Dr. Steele, Con., and G. H. McIntyre, Lib.
McIntyre, Lib., elected by about 100 majority.

PETERBOROUGH, EAST.
In 1900, John Lang, Lib., was elected over J. A. Sexsmith, Con., by 174 majority.
Candidates—J. A. Sexsmith, Con., and S. J. Finley, Lib.
Finley, Lib., elected by between 300 and 400.

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.
In 1900, James Kendry, Con., was elected by 351 over J. H. McClellan.
Candidates—James Kendry, Con., and R. R. Hall, Lib.
Hall, Lib., probably elected by 150 majority.

PRESCOTT.
In 1900, Isidore Proulx, Lib., was elected by 419 plurality over H. J. Cloran, Ind. Lib., and by 574 over D. Sabourin, Con.
Candidates—L. Charbonneau, Con., and Ed. Proulx, Lib.
Proulx, Lib., has 500 majority, with six polls missing.

PRINCE EDWARD.
In 1900, Alcorn, Con., defeated Fetet, Lib., by 68 majority.

Candidates—Alcorn, Con., and Rose, Liberal.
Alcorn, Con., has 69 majority.

RENFREW, NORTH.
In 1900, Thos. Mackie, Lib., defeated Hon. Peter White, Lib., by 132.
Candidates—Hon. Peter White, Con., and Thos. Mackie, Lib.
White, Con., elected by 227 majority.

RENFREW, SOUTH.
In 1900, A. A. Wright, Lib., defeated John Ferguson, Con., by 353.
Candidates—John Mackay, Con., and A. A. Wright, Lib.
Wright, Lib., has a majority of 148, with several polls missing.

RUSSELL.
In 1900, W. C. Edwards, Lib., was elected by 566 majority. On the appointment of Mr. Edwards to the Senate, in 1903, Dr. Wallace was elected by acclamation.
Candidates—John Askwith, Con., and Norman Wilson, Lib., and M. Shaver Ind.
Wilson, Lib., has 759 majority, with 11 polls missing.

SIMCOE, EAST.
In 1900, W. J. Bennett, Con., was elected by 9 majority over Geo. Chew, Liberal.
Candidates—W. H. Bennett, Con., and R. D. Gunn, Lib.
Bennett, Con., elected by 365.

SIMCOE, NORTH.
In 1900, L. G. McCarthy, Ind., defeated Charles Cameron, Con., by 588.
Candidates—J. A. Currie, Con., and L. G. McCarthy, Ind.
McCarthy, Ind., has a majority of 42, with one poll out, which will not change the result.

SIMCOE SOUTH.
In 1900 H. Lennox, Conservative, defeated J. Whiteside, Liberal, by 922.
Candidates—Lennox, Conservative, and W. C. Henry, Conservative.
Lennox, Conservative, by 469 majority.

STORMONT.
A redistributed constituency.
Candidates—R. A. Pringle, Conservative, and Robert Smith, Liberal.
Pringle, Conservative, elected by 124 majority.

THUNDER BAY AND RAINY RIVER.
A new constituency.
Candidates: G. T. Marks, Conservative, and James Conmee, Liberal.
Conmee, Liberal, has nearly 300 majority.

TORONTO.
In 1900 Toronto had four seats, increased by the redistribution to five. They were all held by the Conservatives. In Toronto East, A. E. Kemp was elected by 1,244 plurality; in Centre Toronto, W. R. Brock, by 214 plurality; in Toronto West, E. F. Clarke and E. Osler were elected by pluralities of 2,311 and 1,817 respectively.

TORONTO CENTRE.
Candidates—E. F. Clarke, Conservative, and T. C. Robinette, Liberal.
Official returns give Clarke 36 majority.

TORONTO EAST.
Candidates—A. E. Kemp, Conservative, and J. Knox Leslie, Liberal.
Kemp, Conservative, majority 2,132. Leslie lost his deposit.

TORONTO NORTH.
Candidates—Hon. George E. Foster, Conservative, and Thos. Urquhart, Liberal.
Official returns give Foster, Conservative, 114 majority.

TORONTO SOUTH.
Candidates—A. Claude MacDonnell, Conservative, and H. H. Dewart, K.C., Liberal.
Official figures give MacDonnell, Conservative, a majority of 416.

TORONTO WEST.
Candidate—E. B. Osler Conservative, and A. T. Hunter, Liberal.
Official figures give Osler, Conservative, a majority of 1,883.

VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON.
A redistribution of North and South Victoria. In 1900 North Victoria elected Sam Hughes, Conservative, by 129 majority over John Mackay, Liberal, South Victoria, elected A. E. Vrooman, Conservative, by 216 majority over Geo. McHugh, Liberal.
Candidates—Sam Hughes, Conservative, and R. J. McLaughlin, Liberal.
Incomplete returns show Hughes, Conservative, is elected by 250 or more.

WATERLOO NORTH.
In 1900 J. E. Seagram, Conservative, was elected by acclamation.
Candidates—J. E. Seagram, Conservative, and E. P. Clement, Liberal.
Seagram won by 291 majority.

WATERLOO SOUTH.
In 1900 A. E. Clare, Conservative, defeated P. E. Shantz, Liberal, by 218.
Candidates—George A. Clare and Geo. Laird, Liberal
Clare, Co., elected by 200.

WELLAND.
In 1900 W. M. German, Liberal, was elected by 220 over William McCleary, Conservative.
Candidates—W. Upper, Independent, and W. M. German, Liberal.
German, Liberal, elected.

WELLINGTON NORTH.
In 1900 Wellington had three members, reduced by the redistribution to two. In Centre Wellington John McGowan, Conservative, was elected by 285 over Andrew Semple, Liberal. In Wellington North, Edwin Tolton was elected by 32 majority over James McMullen in Wellington South, Hugh Guthrie, Liberal, was elected by 106 over C. Kloepfer, Conservative.
Candidates—John McGowan, Conservative, and Thos. Martin, Liberal.
Martin, Liberal, 383, with four polls out.

WELLINGTON SOUTH.
Candidates—C. Kloepfer, Conservative, and Hugh Guthrie, Liberal.
Guthrie, Liberal, is elected by 410 majority.

WENTWORTH.
Formerly Wentworth South. In 1900 E. D. Smith, Conservative, was elected by 156 over W. O. Sealey, Liberal.
Candidates—E. D. Smith, Conservative, and W. O. Sealey, Liberal.
Sealey, Liberal, is elected by twelve majority.

YORK SOUTH.
The redistribution divided York County anew so that comparison with returns of other years is impossible. In 1900 the Conservatives won in East and West York and the Liberals in North York.
Candidates—W. F. McLean, Conservative, and A. J. Anderson, Liberal.
Complete returns give McLean, Conservative, 600 majority.

NORTH YORK.
Candidates—J. F. Roche, Conservative, and Sir William Mulock, Liberal.
Sir William Mulock elected by over twelve hundred majority, incomplete.

YORK CENTRE.
Candidates—William Pugsley, Conservative, and Arch. Campbell, Liberal.
Campbell, Liberal, has 215 majority.

NOVA SCOTIA

ANNAPOLIS.
In 1900 F. B. Wade, Lib., defeated John B. Mills, Con., by 150 majority.
Candidates:—L. D. Shaffner, Con., and S. W. W. Pickup, Lib.
Pickup, Lib., elected by 187 majority.

ANTIGONISH.
In 1900 C. F. McIsaac, Lib., defeated E. L. Girroir, Con., by 266 majority.
Candidates:—C. F. McLsaac, Lib., and H. Cameron, Con.
McIsaac, Lib., elected by 800.

CAPE BRETON.
In 1900 Cape Breton elected two members. The redistribution divided it into two constituencies, North and South Cape Breton. In 1900, Cape Breton elected two Liberals by majorities of about 1,200.

NORTH CAPE BRETON.
Candidates:—John McCormick, Con., and D. D. Mackenzie, Lib.
Mackenzie, Lib., elected by 25 majority.

CAPE BRETON, SOUTH.
Candidates:—Dr. Mackay, Con.; Alex. Johnston, Lib., and S. R. McNeil, Labor.
Johnston, Lib., elected by 800 majority.

CUMBERLAND.
In 1900 Hance J. Logan, Lib., defeated Charles H. Cahan, Con., by 397 majority.
Candidates:—T. S. Rogers, Con., and H. J. Logan, Lib.
Logan, Lib., elected by 842.

COLCHESTER.
In 1900 S. E. Gourley, Con., defeated F. McClure, Lib., by 279 majority.
Candidates:—S. Gourley, Con., and F. A. Lawrence, Lib.
Lawrence, Lib., elected by 146 majority.

DIGBY.
In 1900 A. J. S. Copp, Lib., defeated J. E. Jones, Con., by 505 majority.
Candidates:—J. A. Grierson, Con.; A. J. S. Copp, Lib., and N. C. Comeau, Ind. Lib.
Copp, Lib., elected by 747 majority.

GUYSBORO.
In 1900 Duncan C. Fraser, Lib., defeated C. E. Gregory, Con., by 339 majority. In a bye-election in 1904, Sinclair, Lib., defeated Griffin, Con., by 361.
Candidates:—John S. Wells, Con., and J. H. Sinclair, Lib.
Sinclair, Lib., elected by 465.

HALIFAX.
In 1900 Halifax elected R. L. Borden by 143 majority, and Wm. Roche, Lib., by 138 majority.
Candidates:—R. L. Borden and J. C. O'Mullin, Con., and Wm. Roche and Michael Carney, Lib.
Roche, Lib., majority 500, and Carney, Lib., majority 450, were elected.

HANTS.
In 1900 Benj. Russell, Lib., defeated A. Putnam, Con., by 16 majority.
Candidates:—T. W. Hanright, Con., and J. B. Black, Lib.
Black, Lib., elected by 80 majority.

INVERNESS.
In 1900 Angus McLennan, Lib., defeated Hugh Cameron, Con., by 1058 majority.
Candidates:—J. H. Jamieson, Con., Dr. McLennan, Lib., and Dr. Chisholm, Ind.
McLennan, Lib., elected by 300 majority.

KINGS.
In 1900 Sir F. W. Borden defeated H. Webster, Con., by 1,343 majority.
Candidates:—J. W. Ryan, Con., and Sir F. W. Borden, Lib.
Borden, Lib., elected by 1,200 majority.

LUNENBURG.
In 1900 C. E. Kaulbach, Con., defeated A. K. McLean, Lib., by 322 majority.
Candidates:—C. E. Kaulbach, Con., and C. E. McLean, Lib.
McLean, Lib., elected by 500 majority.

PICTOU.
In 1900 Pictou elected two Conservatives by a majority of about 100; under the redistribution it lost one member.
Candidates—A. C. Bell, Con., and E. L. McDonald, Lib.
McDonald, Lib., elected by about 40 majority.

RICHMBOND.
In 1900 Joseph Matheson, Lib., defeated J. A. Gillies, Con., by 262 majority.
Candidates—J. A. Gillies, Con., Duncan Finlayson, Lib., and H. N. Paint, Ind.
Finlayson, Lib., elected by 400 majority.

SHELBURNE—QUEEN'S.
In 1900 W. S. Fielding, Lib., defeated J. J. Ritchie, Con., by 393 majority.
Candidates—J. J. Ritchie, Con., and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Lib.
Fielding, Lib., elected by 650 majority.

YARMOUTH.
In 1900 J. B. Flint, Lib., defeated T. E. Corning, Con., by 231 majority. On Mr. Flint's appointment as clerk of the House of Commons, in 1902, B. B. Law, Lib., defeated T. E. Corning by 868.
Candidates—T. E. Corning, Con., and B. B. Law, Lib.
Law, Lib., elected by 800 majority.

NEW BRUNSWICK

CARLETON.
In 1900 Hale, Con., elected by 255 majority over Carvell, Lib.
Candidates—F. H. Hale, Con., and F. B. Carvell, Lib.
Carvell, Lib., elected by 300 majority.

CHARLOTTE.
In 1900 G. W. Ganong, Con., defeated R. E. Armstrong, Lib., by 580 majority.
Candidates—G. W. Ganong, Con., and Dan. Gillmor, Lib.
Ganong, Con., elected by 299 majority.

GLOUCESTER.
In 1900 O. Turgeon, Lib., defeated F. Blanchard, Con., by 996.
Candidates—Theo. Blanchard, Con., and O. Turgeon, Lib.
Turgeon, Lib., elected by 900 majority.

KENT.
In 1900 O. J. Leblanc, Lib., defeated G. V. McInerney, Con., by 631 majority.
Candidates—G. V. McInerney, Con., O. J. Leblanc, Lib., and Herbert, Independent.
Leblanc, Lib., 92 majority.

KING'S—ALBERT.
A consolidation of the former constituencies of Albert and King's. In Albert in 1900 William J. Lewis, Ind., defeated R. C. Weldon by 116 majority. In King's G. W. Fowler, Con., was elected by 183 majority over James Domville, Lib.
Candidates—G. W. Fowler, Con., and A. S. White, Lib.
Complete figures give Fowler, Con., 401 majority.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
In 1900 James Robinson, Con., defeated John Morrissy, Lib., by 499 majority.
Candidates—James Robinson, Con., and W. S. Loggie, Lib.
Loggie, Lib., elected by 280 majority.

RESTIGOUCHE.
In 1900 James Reid, Liberal, defeated John McAllister, Con., by 477 majority.
Candidates—W. A. Mott, Conservative, and James Reid, Lib.
Complete returns give Reid, Lib., 439 majority.

ST. JOHN CITY.
In 1900 the Hon. A. G. Blair, defeated the Hon. George E. Foster by 997 majority. On Mr. Blair's resignation, in 1904, Dr. Daniels, Con., defeated McKeown, Lib., by 269 majority.
Candidates—Dr. Daniel, Con., and Richard O'Brien, Lib.
Daniel, Con., elected by 900.

ST. JOHN CITY AND COUNTY.
In 1900 J. J. Tucker, Lib., defeated A. A. Stockton, Con., by 77 majority.
Candidates—A. A. Stockton, Con., and H. A. McKeown, Lib.
Stockton, Con., elected by 600.

SUNBURY—QUEEN'S.
In 1900 R. D. Wilmot, Con., defeated A. S. White, Lib., by 275 majority.
Candidates—R. D. Wilmot, Con., and H. B. Hay, Lib.
Wilmot, Con., has a majority of 192.

VICTORIA.
In 1900 John Costigan, Liberal, was elected by acclamation.
Candidates—The Hon. John Costigan, Lib., and J. Mauser, Con.
Costigan, Lib., elected by 110 majority.

WESTMORELAND.
In 1900 the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Lib., was elected by 486 majority over H. A. Powell, Con.
Candidates—H. A. Powell, Con., and the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Lib.
H. R. Emmerson, Lib., elected by a majority of 741.

YORK.
In 1900 Alex. Gibson, jr., Lib., defeated James McLeod, Ind. Con., by 76 majority.
Candidates—O. Crockett, Con., and A. Gibson, Lib.
Crockett, Con., 235 majority.

MANITOBA.

BRANDON.
In 1900 the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Lib., defated H. J. Macdonald, Con., by 669.
Candidates—R. L. Richardson, Ind., and the Hon. C. Sifton, Lib.
Sifton, with 48 polls to hear from, has 635 majority.

DAUPHIN.
A new constituency.
Candidates—Glen Campbell, Con., and T. A. Burrows, Lib.
Election on Nov. 7.

LISGAR.
In 1900 R. L. Richardson, Ind., defeated Winkler, Lib., by 249. On Mr. Richardson being unseated in 1902, Stewart, Lib., defeated Richardson, Ind., by 1,016.
Candidates—W. H. Sharpe, Con., and the Hon. Thomas Greenway, Lib.
Greenway, Lib., election conceded by small majority.

MACDONALD.
In 1900 N. Boyd, Con., defeated J. G. Rutherford, Lib., by 156.
Candidates:—W. D. Staples, Con., and James Riddel, Lib.
Staples, Con., leading by 100.

MARQUETTE.
In 1900 W. J. Roche, Con., defeated J. W. Thompson, Liberal, by 422.
Candidates—Dr. Roche, Con., and S. L. Head, Lib.
In doubt. Head, Lib., leading by 75.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
New constituency.
Candidates—Nat. Boyd, Con., and John Crawford, Lib.
Crawford, Lib., elected by 300 majority.

PROVENCHER.
In 1900 A. C. Lariviere, Con., defeated J. E. Cyr, Lib., by 44.

MR. J. G. H. BERGERON,
(Con.) Elected in Beauharnois.

Candidates—A. C. Lariviere, Con., and J. E. Cyr, Lib.
Election of Lariviere, Con., conceded.

SELKIRK.
In 1900 W. F. McCreary, Lib., defeated J. H. Haslem, Con., by 1.
Candidates—W. W. Coleman, Con., and S. J. Jackson, Lib.
Jackson, Lib., leading by 25.

SOURIS.
New constituency.
Candidates—F. L. Schaffner, Con., and Geo. Patterson, Lib.
Schaffner, Con., elected.

WINNIPEG.
In 1900 A. W. Puttee, Labor, defeated E. D. Martin, Ind., by 1,183.
Candidates — W. S. Evans, Con., D. W. Bole, Lib., and A. W. Puttee, Labor.
Complete returns show :—Bole, Lib., 4,020; Evans, Con., 3,746; Puttee, Labor, 1,217. Bole's majority, 274.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

ALBERTA.
In 1900, Frank Oliver, Liberal, defeated R. R. Bennett, Conservative, by 1,-174.
Candidates—J. A. Herron, Conservative, and Norman Mackenzie, Liberal.
Returns so far received are incomplete.

ASSINIBOIA EAST.
In 1900 J. M. Douglas, Liberal, defeated R. Shake, Conservative, by 159.

MR. RUDOLPH FORGET,
(Con.) Elected in Charlevoix.

Candidates—J. R. Brigham, Conservative, and J. G. Turriff, Liberal.
Turriff, Liberal, leading by 350.

ASSINIBOIA WEST.
In 1900 Walter Scott, Liberal, defeated N. F. Davin, Conservative, by 232.
Candidates—G. N. Annable, Conservative, and Walter Scott, Liberal.
Scott, Liberal, leading by 200.

CALGARY.
New constituency.
Candidates—M. S. McCarthy, Conservative, and Dr. Stewart, Liberal.
McCarthy, Conservative, elected by 250 majority.

EDMONTON.
New constituency.
Candidates—R. Secord, Conservative, and Frank Oliver, Liberal.
Oliver, Liberal, probably elected.

HUMBOLDT.
New constituency.
Candidates—Charles Craig, Conservative, and A. J. Adamson, Liberal.
Adamson, Liberal, probably elected.

MACKENZIE
New constituency.
Candidates—Dr. Patrick, Conservative, and Dr. Cash, Liberal.
Election takes place later.

QU'APPELLE.
New constituency.
Candidates—R. S. Lake, Conservative, and Levi Thompson, Liberal.
Returns incomplete.

SASKATCHEWAN.
In 1900 T. O. Davis, Liberal, defeated T. C. Spence, Conservative, by 741.
Candidates—T. McKay and J. H. Lamont.
Lamont, Liberal, leading.

STRATHCONA.
New constituency.
Candidates—O. Bush, Conservative, and A. Talbot, Liberal.
Probably Liberal.

YUKON.
In 1902, J. H. Ross, Liberal, defeated J. A. Clark, Conservative, by 892.
Candidates—Dr. Thompson, Conservative, and F. H. Congdon, Liberal.
Election takes place Dec. 18.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

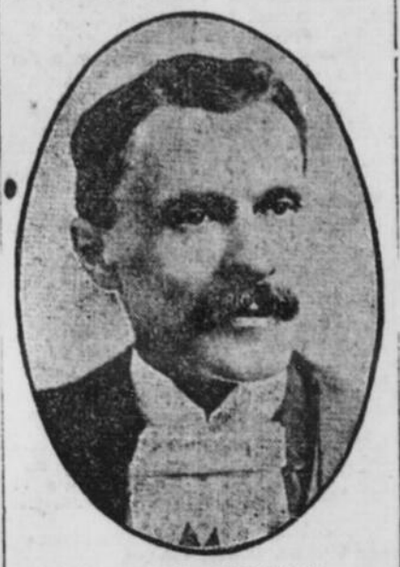
COMOX—ATLIN.
New constituency.
Candidates—Watson, Con., and William Sloan, Lib. Election takes place later.

KOOTENAY.
New constituency.
Candidates—C. H. Mackintosh, Con., and William Galliher, Lib. Election takes place later.

NANIAMO.
New constituency.
Candidates — Clive Phillips-Wooley, Con.; R. Smith, Labor, and — Fenton, Socialist.
Smith, Lib., leading by 216.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
In 1900, A. Morrison, Lib., defeated Hon. G. Dewdney, Con., by 145.
Candidates—J. D. Taylor, Con. ,and J. B. Kennedy, Lib.
Kennedy, Lib., elected by about 100 majority.

VANCOUVER CITY.
In 1900, R. Smith, Labor, defeated C. P. Wooley and William Sloan.



MR. VICTOR GEOFFRION,
(Lib.) Elected in Chambly-Vercheres.

Candidates—R. B. Ellis, Con.; R. G. Macpherson, Lib.; J. McGeer, Ind. Lib., and S. G. Mortimer, Socialist.
Macpherson, Lib., elected by about 900 majority.

VICTORIA CITY.
In 1900, E. G. Prior and Thos. Earle, Con., were elected. On Mr. Prior being unseated, Geo. Rielly, Lib., defeated F. S. Barnard, Con., by 419.
Candidates—E. G. Prior, Con.; G. Rielly, Lib., and — Walters, Socialist.
Rielly, Lib., elected by 562.

YALE-CARIBOU.
In 1900, W. A. Galliher, Lib., defeated T. McKane, Con., and C. Foley, Labor, by a plurality of 600.
Candidates—Martin, Burrill, Con., and Duncan Ross, Lib. Election takes place later.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KING'S.
In 1900, J. J. Hughes, Lib., defeated A. C. Macdonald, Con., by 240 majority.
Candidates—A. A. McLean, Con., and J. J. Hughes, Lib.
Hughes elected.

PRINCE.
In 1900, Prince had two members, Prince East electing A. A. Lefurgey, Con., by a majority of 225 over J. H. Bell, Lib., and Prince West electing Edward Hackett, Con., by three majority

MR. F. D. MONK,
(Con.) Jacques Cartier.

over D. B. McLellan, Lib. By the redistribution it lost one seat.
Candidates—A. A. Lefurgey, Con., and J. W. Richards, Lib.
Lefurgey, Con., elected.

QUEEN'S.
In 1900, Queen's East elected A. Martin, Con., and Sir Louis Davis, Lib. On Sir Louis Davies's appointment to the Supreme Court, Donald Farquharson, Lib., was elected by a majority of 475 over A. A. McLean. At a by-election in 1904, Hazzard, Lib., was elected by a majority of 311 over McLean.
Candidates—A. A. McLean and Alec Martin, Conservatives, and A. B. Warburton and C. E. Browse, Liberals.
Martin, Con., and McLean, Con., were elected.

MONTREAL RESULTS.

St Antoine Remains Conservative, Mr. Ames Elected.

THE OTHER DIVISIONS RETURNED LIBERALS WITH LARGE MAJORITIES.

Yesterday's elections resulted in the Montreal divisions as follows :—

ST. ANTOINE.
AMES, Con. 3,314
LYALL, Lib. 2,721
Maj. for Ames.. 593

ST. ANN'S.
GALLERY, Lib... 2,896
MORRISON, Con. 2,165
Maj. for Gallery 731

ST. LAWRENCE.
BICKERDIKE, Lib. 3,304
LANE, Con. 2,630
Maj. for Bickerdike.. 674

ST. MARY'S.
PICHE, Lib. 3,142
MARECHAL, Con. 2,168
Maj. for Piché.. 974

ST. JAMES.
GERVAIS, Lib.. 3,639
CARDINAL, Con... 2,300
Maj. for Gervais 1,339

HOCHELAGA.
RIVET, Lib. 5,019
BERNARD, Con... 4,362
Maj. for Rivet.. 657

MAISONNEUVE.
PREFONTAINE 5,516
VALLIERES.... 3,454
Maj. for Prefontaine.. 2,062

THE PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

The figures for these constituencies at the general elections of 1900 were as follows :—

St. Ann's—
D. Gallery, Liberal.... 2,670
M. J. F. Quinn, Conservative .. 2,369
St. Antoine—
Dr. T. G. Roddick, Con.. 2,883
Robert Mackay, Lib. 2,826
St. James—
O. Desmarais, Lib.. 3,256
T. Pagnuelo, Con. 1,615
J. H. Migneron, Lib.. 74
St. Lawrence.
R. Bickerdike, Lib... 3,439
H. A. Ekers, Con. 2,457
St. Mary's—
J. I. Tarte, Lib.. 3,178
T. Charpentier, Con. 1,922
F. Roberge.. 182
Hochelaga—
J. A. C. Madore, Lib.. 4,093
S. Lachapelle, Con. 3,458
Maisonneuve—
R. Prefontaine, Lib. 4,844
L. Ouimet, Con..... 3,070
Jacques Cartier—
F. D. Monk, Con. 2,682
J. L. Decarie, Lib. 2,390

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Winnipeg, Nov. 1.—Interviewed yesterday on the route of the Transcontinental Railway, Mr. Wade, chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, said: 'It is about decided that the surveys made by the Grand Trunk Pacific will be taken over from Winnipeg east by the commission, in which case the location of surveys will begin at once, and they will be pushed ahead with all possible speed. Major Hodgins has been appointed district engineer for the district of Winnipeg, which will cover about two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles east from the city. He is here and will secure offices and organize a staff at once. One of our chief objects in coming to Winnipeg is to look over the terminal facilities in order that we may be in a position to decide on the same. It is the determination of the commission to commence construction eastward from Winnipeg as soon as we can, and to press the construction with the utmost vigor in order to keep pace with the proposed work of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company west, and also to meet their lake branch. This work will also be rushed with a view to giving the earliest relief to the output of the west by way of the great lakes, pending the completion of the through line. At the same time, as required by statute, the work from Moncton west and from Quebec east and west will be prosecuted with equal vigor.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 1.—A contract of special importance to Hamilton has just been closed between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Westinghouse Air Brake Company of this city. The agreement between the Dominion Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific requires an expenditure of twenty million dollars upon the equipment of the railway. The contract between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Westinghouse Company is for the air brakes. Every car on the road must be equipped with air brakes and all of these will be made in Hamilton. To fulfill the contract it will require fifty percent of the entire output of the air brake department of the Westinghouse Company for the next four years. The Westinghouse works are being enlarged to twice the old capacity and, together with the big contract, will give employment to a small army of men.

LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED.

Mr. Parent Decides to Appeal to the Province.

NOMINATIONS TAKE PLACE TWO WEEKS FROM YESTERDAY AND VOTING A WEEK LATER.

Quebec, Nov. 4.—The Quebec Legislature was dissolved this morning. Nominations will take place on Nov. 18 and voting Nov. 25.

LIBERAL GAINS.

ONTARIO.

Brockville.
Grey, North.
Grey, South.
Hamilton, West.
Lanark, North.
Middlesex, North.
Ottawa (one seat)
Peterborough, West.
Wellington, North.

QUEBEC.

Compton.
Nicolet.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Colchester.
Halifax (one seat)
Lunenburg.
Pictou.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carleton.
Northumberland.

MANITOBA.

Marquette.

LIBERAL LOSSES.

ONTARIO.

Brantford.
Haldimand.
Huron, East.
Huron, South.
Huron, West.
Kent, West.
Ontario, South.
Renfrew, North.

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil.
Beauharnois.
Charlevoix.
Huntingdon.
L'Islet.
Pontiac.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John city and county.
York, N.B.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Queen's (two seats.)

THE TORONTO PRESS.

THE 'MAIL AND EMPIRE.'

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The 'Mail and Empire' says of the result: 'The election strengthens the Laurier Government in parliament, and authorizes it to proceed with the system of exploitation. The Auditor-General may now go. The policy of plunder may be continued. The huge steals to be effected through contracts on the Grand Trunk Pacific may be commenced. The country has consented to be robbed, and has agreed to the creation of another batch of Siftons. The judgment of yesterday, under whatever influence it was elicited, is, we believe, a calamity for Canada. It permits the great scheme of public plunder to proceed, and it declares that the politician who will exploit the treasury and rob the people is the man who ought to rule. We shal pay dearly for this verdict. But the decision ought not to deaden public opinion. On the contrary, it should be a new incentive to work for the country. The situation is worse than it was, and it calls for more earnest service.'

THE 'GLOBE.'

The 'Globe' says: 'The Liberal Government has been sustained at the polls. The people of Canada have marked their emphatic approval of the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The majority is entirely adequate, both in strength and representativeness, to all the requirements of strong leadership and all the purposes of good government. The return of the Liberals is significant of the temper and trend of public opinion throughout Canada, and is fraught with so much that is of capital importance to both national and imperial affairs, that, despite party preferences and prejudices, the result of the election will be welcomed not in Canada alone, but in all parts of the empire. There will be no break or halting in the steady and rapid and enduring progress which has marked recent years in Canada. For this all who understand and appreciate the forces making for national strength and greatness will be thankful.'

THE LONDON PRESS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 4.—The 'St. James's Gazette' commenting on the result of the elections in Canada yesterday, says: 'Happily it makes no very great difference to us which party rules in Canada. To either side we can safely trust for close cordial support of imperial interests, and we can congratulate the victor with full confidence in the maintenance of such a policy in the future.'

The 'Westminster Gazette' says it has the authority of the London 'Times' correspondent for saying that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were not an issue in the Canadian elections, the result of which English Liberals, without offence, can look upon with satisfaction.

London, Nov. 4.—Mr. P. B. Ball, Canadian commercial agent, addressing the Junion Liberal Unionist Asociation at Birmingham last night, said if Sir Wilfrid Laurier was again returned to power there would be a maximum and minimum tariff.

IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

In railway circles, especially among Grand Trunk officials, it was felt that the result of the election guaranteed the policy which the Liberals had outlined, and that the Grand Trunk Pacific, both in its eastern and western sections, would forthwith be commenced.

C. P. R. officials were reticent. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has always resolutely refused to commit himself in any way in regard to politicsfi his constant attitude being that the C. P. R., being purely a commercial enterprise, whatever the beginnings of it may have been, the business of the executive is to conduct it on business principles. If that be done it is held that there can be neither time nor inclination for politics.

THE 'PRESSE'S' VERDICT.

The 'Presse' says: 'Yesterday's elections constitute a splendid compliment to the personal popularity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is presently, as he has been during the past seven years, the hero, not only of French-Canadians, but also, in an equal measure, of a large portion of the English people.

'To the popularity of Sir Wilfrid was added the people's desire to see the Grand Trunk Pacific enterprise carried through. Those two causes, accompanied by general prosperity in the country, are sufficient to explain the brilliant victory of the Liberal party. It goes without saying that the French-Canadians feel happy over the tribute paid to Sir Wilfrid by the whole of Canada, from the Pacific to the Atlantic; but yesterday's vote in the other provinces goes to show that the resultis quite as agreeable to the English-speaking districts.

'The avalanche in Nova Scotia and in the North-West Territories, the gains in New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, all stand as proof of the esteem in which the Prime Minister is held by the electors of the other provinces who do not belong to his race.

WHAT THE 'CANADA' SAYS.

The 'Canada,' the Montreal French government organ, says that Thursday's verdict is a striking proof of the people's gratitude for the leader who, for the last eight years, has filled the high position of head of the administration of the country. The article then adds that the figures of the polls will show how false was the impression spread broadcast by the Conservatives that the support given the Liberal Government was based only on a question of race and nationality.

Further on, the local Liberal organ declares that Ontario is now Liberal, and that alone the pre-eminently fanatical city remains on all fours in the soup before Foster, Borden, and the general tumble.

A FRENCH CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

The 'Journal' stoically faces the defeat, but declares that the policy and patriotic character of the Conservative party entitled it to better support. 'We have,' it says, 'the same confidence in our principles, but we no longer have such a good opinion of Canadian public spirit.'

Continuing, the article says that since they want it, the people will have the free trade dreamed of by Mr. Fielding and Mr. Sifton, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway prepared by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it is to be hoped that ruin and bankruptcy may not show the people their folly too soon. When Canadian industries are completely dead, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway makes its weight felt on Canadian finances, people will understand that the Conservatives were right. The victory of the Liberal party is a national calamity. The Province of Quebec was the only one where the Conservatives gained some ground, and on that province alone the Conservative party must rely for its rehabilitation.

BOGUS BALLOT BOXES.

SENSATION SPRUNG IN WEST HASTINGS.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 3.—A sensation was sprung in political circles in West Hastings this morning. Mr. E. Gus Porter, the Conservative candidate, drove to the police station this morning with five ballot boxes which were ingeniously arranged so that the ballot could be switched by the mere turning of the handle of the box. The boxes were taken in the country districts and are now in the hands of the police. Mr. John Williams, the returning officer, asked Mr. Porter for the names of the parties from whom the boxes were taken, and promised that he would prosecute the offenders. Mr. Porter said he had laid an information against them. Mr. Lott, the Liberal candidate, was not in the city to-day, so could not be seen. The Liberals here are highly indignant over the affair and indignantly disclaim any knowledge of it. Later Mr. Porter and Mr. H. Corby, ex-M.P., made the statement from the City Hall steps that the boxes had been found at Rawdon, Poll No. 5, where P. A. Lott, brother of the Liberal candidate, was a deputy returning officer.

There were no ballots in the boxes.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. '4.—There are no new developments in the West Hastings ballot box case. Mr. Porter will not talk and Mr. Lott is in the northern part of the county. He telephoned Mr. Williams, the returning officer, yesterday denying any knowledge of the affair. His brother, Mr. P. A. Lott, did the same. Mr. Poirter claims that similar boxes were sent to Bancroft, and hopes to secure them. The Liberal party here look on the whole affair as an attempt to discredit the Liberals at the coming election for the Ontario House and at the past federal elections. County Crown Attorney Anderson says no complaints have been made to him.

VACANT CHAIRS.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE MONTREAL PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

The Rev. Dr. Ramsay and the Rev. Mr. Falconer, of Fort Massey Church, Halifax, will be nominated by the Presbytery of Ottawa district for professorship in the Presbyterian College at Montreal, the former for the chair of Old Testament literature and exegesis, and the latter for the chair of apologetics and Church history. It was also decided to nominate the Rev Dr. Armstrong as moderator for the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

RAILWAY RUMOR.

Père Marquette Railway officials in London, Ont., admit there is some truth in a rumor that the Erie Railway is negotiating for the purchase of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and the Père Marquette's system lately consolidated. They say, however, the rumor that (if the deal goes through) the Erie will build a new line from Sarnia to the Falls, via London, is news to them, and they place no faith in it, as the Père Marquette now has running powers over the Michigan Central to the Falls and has its own line down through Blenheim to make connections with the Vanderbilt line from Sarnia.

THE HULL INQUEST.

Jury Finds That Shots Were Fired by Russians Without Provocation.

OWING TO DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS A VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER WAS AVOIDED.

Hull, England, Nov. 2.—'That George Henry Smith and Wm. Leggett were, at about 12.30 a.m., on Oct. 28, while fishing with trawls aboard the British steam trawler 'Crane,' with Board of Trade marks exhibited and regulation lights burning, killed by shots, fired without warning or provocation, from certain Russian war vessels, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile.'

This is the text of the jury's verdict at the coroner's inquest on the fishermen victims of the North Sea tragedy. At the request of the British government, represented by the Earl of Desart, Public Prosecutor, this conservative award was rendered by the first court of enquiry, preceding the sessions of the international tribunal. The government asked the jury not to find a verdict of wilful murder or manslaughter, because 'delicate questions are going on which should not be made more difficult; and they ought not to let anyone think they had prejudiced the case before having heard both sides.'

In consequence the jury simply set forth the facts proven by the evidence of persons, experts on explosives and the trawlers themselves.

To the verdict the jury added the following rider: 'On this occasion, probably the most momentous in the annals of the British Empire, the jury would record their appreciation of the efforts made by the government interested to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the matter, which, we feel, has no parallel in the history of the world.'

St. George's Hall, a large auditorium, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion, was inadequate to accommodate the crowds that wished to hear the evidence.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

The interest was intense, and there was some excitement, but no demonstration occurred. A great number of persons gathered in the vicinity of the building to await the verdict. The British government, the Board of Trade, the owners of the 'Gamecock' fleet, and the relatives of the deceased and wounded fishermen were represented by counsel; but the Russian government did not participate. The proceedings occupied only about three hours.

The testimony consisted of medical evidence, by which it was proven that the death of Smith and Leggett was the result of shell and machine gun wounds, then an expert identified fragments of shells by private marks, which he said were undoubtedly Russian; and the stories of captains and mates of the trawlers. These latter related that while they were engaged in their regular work the ships of the second Pacific fleet in two squadrons emerged suddenly from the haze, and throwing the glare of their searchlights on the 'Gamecock' fleet, without warning and disregarding flare green lights, the fisherman's signal, and though within actual speaking distance of one vessel, commenced a cannonade, which the fishermen at first not realizing the danger, enjoyed, thinking it was a sham fight. The firing lasted half an hour.

NO FOREIGN VESSEL SEEN.

To each of these witnesses was put the vital question regarding the presence of a foreign vessel or torpedo boat. Each with equal positiveness denied that at any time preceding or during the firing was a Japanese, British or any foreign vessel seen by them or the accompanying fishing fleet. It was also stated that there were no Japanese among the crews, and that none of the trawlers carried arms of any description. One of the skippers, replying to a question by the coroner, said that during the five weeks he was in the North Sea, he had not seen any warships until that night.

This closed the evidence. Counsel for the Treasury then made the suggestion with regard to the nature of the verdict, to which the coroner agreed, and without delay it was so returned, with an added expression of sympathy for the relatives and friends of the dead and injured and of appreciation of the 'calm and courageous manner in which the fishing fleet remained at its duties after this terrible experience.'

THE DELINQUENT FOUR.

AUTHORS OF THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE EXPECTED IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—The four officers detached from the second Pacific squadron to testify regarding the North Sea affair are expected to reach here in two days.

The news of the departure of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky and his ships from Vigo has considerably relieved the tension here, though fears are expressed in some quarters that there may be further complications before the fleet gets through the Suez canal or around the Cape of Good Hope.

It is reliably stated that the circumstances of the firing, as detailed by Russian officers, closely resemble the facts reported by the admiral of the fishing fleet. When abreast of the trawlers the Russian squadron was formed in two divisions, of which the cruisers steamed east and the battleships west, the latter getting among the fishing fleet and opening fire. When nearly clear of the fishing craft, which were heading toward the battleships, some Russian shells flew over the trawlers and struck the cruisers, one of which, the 'Aurora,' was hit several times, and some of her men were wounded, including a priest, who died. The transport 'Anatol' apparently became tangled among the trawlers, which she mistook for torpedo boats, and signalled for aid, thereby leading the officers of the battleships to believe the trawlers were attacking the 'Anatol.' This, coupled with the appearance of two mysterious torpedo-boats steaming towards the flagship, resulted in the fatal cannonade.

CONSIDERABLE DISSATISFACTION.

London, Nov. 2.—According to the 'Daily News,' the Russian officers who were landed at Vigo as scapegoats are Captains Klado and Otta and Lieutenants Ellis and Shramtchenko. Captain Klado is one of the best-known officers in the Russian navy and is a recognized authority on naval matters, on which he frequently writes. Lieut. Ellis is a member of a Russianized English family. The officers are now journeying to St. Petersburg to await the enquiry. The departure of the Baltic fleet, leaving only four officers and taking many who must be valuable witnesses, causes considerable dissatisfaction.

COMPENSATION.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE PAID.

London, Nov. 1.—A despatch to the 'Express' from St. Petersburg says it is stated in official circles that Russia is prepared to pay $500,000 as compensation to those who suffered through the Baltic fleet firing on the Hull trawlers. It is added that the Czar fully believes the story told by Admiral Rojestvensky that the fleet was attacked by torpedo boats. Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, at his audience with His Majesty yesterday, vainly tried to convince him that the admiral's story was not true.

OFFICERS ARRIVE.

RUSSIAN WITNESSES FOR THE HAGUE COMMISSION.

Paris, Nov. 2.—6 p.m.—Three officers of the Russian squadron, Capt. Clado and Lieutenants Otto and Ellis, who are the principal Russian witnesses in the North Sea incident, arrived here this morning from Vigo and held a conference at the Russian Embassy. The report of the North Sea occurrence is being conveyed to St. Petersburg by Captain Clado. He was on board the flagship 'Kniaz Gouvaroff,' with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who entrusted Clado with the task of drafting the official account. After the conference the officers left for St. Petersburg.

There continues to be an understanding in Russian diplomatic quarters that two reports will be sent separately, one from Hull and the other from St. Petersburg, to The Hague for the final hearing.

THE USUAL PROCRASTINATION.

London, Nov. 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' ascribes to Professor De Martens, Russia's legal representative on the international commission, a statement that the commission will have to examine the scene of the attack on the Hull trawlers and may have to undertake a series of works necessitating diving. Besides hearing witnesses and experts, a written interrogatory will be forwarded to Admiral Rojestvensky, who cannot appear personally, owing to lack of time, and the commission will have to await his replies.

A VIRTUAL ADMISSION OF GUILT

London, Nov. 3.—Some of the morning newspapers consider the fact that Russia was not represented at the coroner's inquest at Hull yesterday as a virtual admission of her inability to controvert the fishermen's plain, unvarnished story of the North Sea affair.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Gibraltar, Nov. 2.—Admiral Rojestvensky, commanding the Russian Baltic fleet, is expected to arrive at Tangier early to-morrow mornign. The British battleship 'Illustrious' will go to Moroccan waters to-morrow for a week's gun practice.

BOUND SOUTH.

Lisbon, Nov. 2.—Four Russian battleships and a transport, and four British cruisers passed Mitavos this morning bound south.

TO SHADOW ROJESTVENSKY.

London, Nov. 3.—The 'Morning Post' says that arrangements have been made to shadow Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet throughout its voyage to the Far East. The paper believes that the shadowing wil lbe performed successively by the Channel Mediterranean and East Indies squadrons, the latter, if necessary, coming westward from its ordinary stations for this purpose. The Admiralty's instructions on the subject are based on the assumption that the Baltic fleet will go through the Red Sea, but if it goes by way of Cape of Good Hope, it probably will be similarly escorted.

RUSSIAN INDEMNITY.

GERMAN SHIPPERS PAID FOR DAMAGE DONE BY THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—The 'Novce Vremya' says that the Russian Government has indemnified the German fishermen on the schooner 'Sonneta,' on which the Baltic fleet fired on Oct. 21, in the North Sea. The indemnity covers the damages to the fishing gear and loss of time. The 'Novoe Vremya' adds that the incident is closed.

PORT ARTHUR.

A TREMENDOUS ATTACK IS OFFICIALLY REPORTED AS CONTINUING.

Tokio, Nov. 1.—Imperial headquarters to-night published a series of reports covering the operations against Port Arthur during the months of August, September and October. The chief interest centres in the tremendous attack which was begun on Oct. 26, and is still continuing.

Hundreds of Japanese guns began battering against the northerly and easterly forts on Oct. 26, the infantry moving forward with desperate rushes, where the artillery had prepared the way, while the pioneers and sappers were running mines against the Russian forts.

The reports record a series of desperate encounters at close range, and tell a dramatic story.

FORTS DAMAGED.

The reports, beginning with the attack of Oct. 26, follow:

'From 8.30 a.m. the forts on Sung shu and Rih lung mountains, the eastern forts on Kee kwan mountain, and a fort lying north of the latter, were bombarded. The parapet of Rih lung mountain fort was demolished and openings were made in the fort.

'Two of the most important covers on Sung shu mountain fort were destroyed. One fifteen centimetre gun was dismounted and another damaged. One gun on the northern fort of east Kee kwan mountain was destroyed.

From 2 p.m. other siege guns were directed against the trenches on Sung shu and Rih lung mountains, and against the trenches on the south side of Poh sian mountain. All were heavily damaged.

'A portion of our right wing charged against the trenches on Sung shu mountain, and a portion of our centre against those on Rih lung mountain and on Poh sian mountain, and took them without heavy loss.

'The enemy in the near-by forts, together with those in the forts on west Si tai, Yang kow, Man tao mountain, Golden Hill, Pai yua mountain, and Lao lui chiu, concentrated an ineffectual fire against the points where our assaults were progressing.

A MINE EXPLODES.

'A large mine exploded on the slope of Rih lung mountain, without fatalities.

'That night, to prevent the Russians making repairs, we shelled the forts of Rih lung mountain, together with the warships and machinery buildings.

'The enemy holding Sung shu and Rih lung mountains, under the protection of a shell fire, undertook several unsuccessful night attacks.

On Oct. 27 our bombardment was continued, and much execution was done. Our engineer corps that night was sent against the northern part of East Kee kwan mountain, and destroyed the outer casemate of a projected point.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

'The enemy tried every means to obstruct our work, assaulting and using bombs, at the same time working energetically in effecting repairs.

'On Oct. 28 the bombardment was continued, with good results.

'A conflagration occurred in the old city, and a second conflagration was observed near Golden Hill.

'During the night and on Oct. 29 a machinery building near the harbor was bombarded.

'At dawn one hundred of the enemy assaulted our line extending toward Rih lung fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

'Simultaneously a similar force of the enemy assaulted our mine projected against Sung shu mountain. Our men bravely withstood the attack, but were forced to lose a portion of the mine, which, however, was regained later.

'A mine directed against Rih lung mountain fort reached the outer limit of the fort last night. A portion of the outer limit of the fort was blown up. Against the outer casemate of the eastern point of the fort lying north of the East Kee kwan mountain, dynamite was applied twice last night, causing widespread openings and killing several of the enemy inside the casemate. Our bombardment is proving increasingly effective.

'Of five Russian ships which were bombarded, three were heavily damaged and the other two were set on fire.'

JAPANESE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

London, Nov. 4.—The Che foo correspondent of the 'Telegraph,' in a despatch filed last evening, says he learns that the assault on Port Arthur has been repulsed. The Japanese carried many trenches in front of the forts but were unable to capture the forts. The Japanese losses were heavier than in any previous attack. Japanese at Che foo admit that they received authentic bad news on Wednesday, but they declare that the fighting will be continued.

Another correspondent of the 'Telegraph,' dating his despatch Tien tsin, says that he crossed from Che foo to Ching wan tao on Wednesday morning. He saw immense columns of white smoke at Port Arthur, which was the result of explosions, and surmises that the Russians were blowing up houses in the new town. The Japanese fleet was far at sea to the eastward. A few cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boat destroyers, were encircling Liao ti shan. The correspondent adds that his steamer could have entered Port Arthur if it had wished, as the coast was clear. He noticed that the immense Russian works have been mightily increased in strength since December. The whole bluff of the peninsula is still unmistakably in Russian hands. The Japanese do not seem to have advanced far beyond them. Probably General Stoessel's high fortifications dominate the approaches. Several Russians appeared to be watching the correspondent's steamer from the southern works.

There was a smoky haze over Dalny, coming from the steamers in the harbor, and the camps ashore, but the hills gleamed in the sunshine. There was no sound of cannon or musketry. All was peaceful as a dreamy summer day. Reverting to Port Arthur the correspondent says he noted great Japanese camps and works on Wolf Hill and other hills north-east of the lighthouse, but he reports Liao ti shan from Pigeon Bay to Golden Hill, still intact in Russian hands. About noon a few Japanese shells fell over the harbor. Two Russian torpedo boats came out and hurried along under the bluffs of Liao ti shan towards the steamer, but they did not fire. Later, the steamer was chased by a Japanese cruiser and some gunboats, which were standing far out from the Russian batteries. One fired a blank shot, and the cruiser 'Takasago' signalled peremptorily for the steamer to stop, which she did. A torpedo boat destroyer, two of the funnels of which were canvas dummies, came alongside, and sent an officer on board. The 'Takasago' also sent boarders. The steamer was detained half an hour. Those aboard of her were told that they had been too near Port Arthur, and their movements were suspicious. They were instructed to keep twenty miles from the port. The Japanese said that Port Arthur would fall in a few days. After the examination the steamer was allowed to proceed.

ALARMIST STATEMENTS.

London, Nov. 4.—A despatch to the 'Express' from Tokio states that the last fort on the eastern side of Port Arthur was in Japanese hands on Thursday morning. It is stated that five Russian vessels have been sunk in the harbor.

A GUNBOAT SUNK.

London, Nov. 3.—There is no official statement concerning the position of affairs at Port Arthur, but numerous reports have been received that are exciting the highest expectations. It is stated that the principal forts have fallen, that the city is in great confusion, and that the inhabitants are preparing to flee. The Russian warships in the harbor have been repeatedly struck by shells, and a gunboat was sunk to-day.

STOESSEL REPORTED WOUNDED.

London, Nov. 3.—A despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says Lieut.-General Stoessel, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, is reported to be wounded in the leg.

A FEELING OF RELIEF IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—There is a scarcely veiled feeling of relief throughout St. Petersburg that the day has passed without bringing news of the fall of Port Arthur. It is now felt that there may come another period of respite. The authorities state that they are without direct news from Port Arthur, and every one is depending on foreign sources for tidings of the devoted garrison.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

BENCKENDORFF HAS CORDIAL INTERVIEW WITH THE KING.

London, Nov. 1.—Count Benckendorff had a most cordial interview with the King, who, it is understood, expressed for transmission to St. Petersburg his satisfaction at the present method of settling the dispute.

Up to the time he saw the King, Count Benckendorff had received no notification that a detachment of officers from the Russian squadron at Vigo would attend the sessions of the international commission, nor had he heard of the sailing of the squadron from Vigo. The Ambassador hoped, however, to receive without delay information concerning the officers detached.

The Ambassador informed the Associated Press that the departure of the squadron would naturally follow the detachment of these officers, in accordance with the understanding reached between himself and Lord Lansdowne last week.

Nothing definite has yet been decided regarding the details of the International Commission.

Another Cabinet meeting has been summoned for Wednesday to consider the Anglo-Russian convention concerning the inquiry into the North Sea incident.

The government here received a notification from the British consul at Vigo that the Russian squadron had sailed to-day and some irritation was felt at the fact that the Russian Government had failed to previously notify the government regarding the detachment of officers. Count Benckendorff is hourly expecting official advices and while the Foreign Office obviously is annoyed at not knowing officially that Russia had carried out her part of the bargain no serious consequences are anticipated. It was officially stated to the Associated

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Can Eat Anything Now.

How many Dyspeptics can say that?

Or perhaps you are dyspeptic and don't know it.

Have you any of these symptoms?

Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,

Nature's specific for Dyspepsia.

Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que., says of its wonderful curative powers:—"Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine, and am now feeling strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

Press that with the exception of the foregoing omission to notify the government, no hitch has occurred.

ROYAL SOLICITUDE.

KING SENDS SIR F. TREVES TO FISHERMAN.

London, Nov. 1.—King Edward, who is taking a warm interest in the victims of the North Sea affair, has sent Sir Frederick Treves, the Royal surgeon-in-ordinary, to superintend an operation that is to be performed on Boatswain Hoggart, of the steam trawler 'Crane.'

THE FAR EAST.

JAPANESE REPLY TO RUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT.

General Kuroki's headquarters, Oct. 31, via Fusan, Nov. 1.—The Russians took advantage of the bright moonlight last night to cannonade the Japanese from positions on the left wing of the central army, but were repulsed after an action which lasted several hours, during which both infantry and artillery fire was brisk and continuous until daylight. The Japanese to-day for the first time replied to the Russian bombardment, which has been frequent for several days past.

A LARGE RUSSIAN LOAN.

London, Nov. 1.—A Brussels despatch says that a Russian loan of $270,000,000 was signed on Saturday. The Rothschilds guarantee the success of the whole loan.

THE CREW OF THE 'RYESHITELNI.'

Che foo, Nov. 1, 10 p.m.—The officers and crew of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer 'Ryeshitelni,' cut out of this harbor on Aug. 12, by the Japanese, departed to-night for Shanghai, where they will join the crew of the Russian cruiser 'Askold.'

THE ARMIES.

RECONNAISSANCES, ATTACKS AND COUNTER ATTACKS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—General Sakharoff reports that reconnaissances were made on Oct. 30, on the Russian left flank, in a south-westerly direction to a chain of mountains south of the village of San dzye tsy, where volunteer sharpshooters and half a squadron of Cossacks drove a company of Japanese infantry and a squadron of cavalry out of the mountain range. The Russians advanced three miles south-west. The same day the Russian cavalry made a strong reconnaissance on the left bank of the Hun river towards the fortified village of Futeyanduadzy. The Japanese were driven out. The Japanese retired to a fortified position a mile and a half south and opened a cross fire on two Russian batteries. A squadron of Cossacks attacked a Japanese battery and the Russian scouts advanced, but retired. The Cossacks lost forty men killed or wounded.

ENORMOUS JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—The Mukden correspondent of the 'Russ' estimates that the Japanese have received reinforcements to the number of 50,000 men. He says that unless the Russians shall be reinforced speedily they will be compelled to remain on the defensive. Even then, General Kuropatkin's work will be terribly difficult.

The Japanese have constructed formidable fortifications, and a frontal attack upon them is out of the question. Turning movements would be the only possible tactics.

RUSSIA HAS NO OPEN PORT NOW IN THE FAR EAST.

London, Nov. 1.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' correspondent at Tien tsin says: 'The Chinese Government has formally declared itself against any further infringements of neutrality in the despatch of supplies to belligerents, and in this connection has sent troops to Shan hai kwan. This leaves Russia without open ports in the East.'

JAPANESE ACTIVITY.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS SCURRY ABOUT IN MOTOR CARS.

Mukden, Nov. 1.—The situation is rather puzzling. Neither side apparently is willing to assume a genuine offensive, although the Japanese are showing greater activity. They are fortifying themselves, however, as if they intended to winter in their present positions. Two Russian cavalry detachments on Friday night carried out a reconnaissance along both sides of the Hun river, in the direction of Na chan tun and San dia pu and on Saturday night some volunteers reconnoitred the Japanese trenches in front of Lone Tree Hill. Firing from three signal posts created great excitement in the Japanese lines. The weather is fine and crisp. The curling smoke of camp fires is everywhere to be seen. Some of the Russian officers scurry about in automobiles. Yesterday there was a splendid spectacle when Major-General Kondratovitch distributed 418 crosses of St. George to his Siberian division for services covering the fighting from Va fan gow to the retreat from Liao yang. The division has been constantly in the thick of the fighting. Many of the heroes designated for decoration have since been killed or scattered in the various hospitals between here and Harbin.

RUMORED CAPTURES.

RIH LUNG MOUNTAIN SAID TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE.

Che foo, Nov. 3.—Noon.—Japanese arriving from Dalny to-day report that the Japanese have captured Rih lung mountain and Sung shu mountain, which lies between the railway and Rih lung mountain.

CONSTANT SKIRMISHES ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT.

Mukden, Nov. 3.—There have been a number of skirmishes along the whole front during the last few days, but none of importance since the Japanese forced the crossing of the Sha khe river on the extreme Russian left. At daylight today there was a heavy cannonading, lasting an hour, during a reconnaissance.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

ARRIVES AT TANGIER.

Tangier Nov. 3.—The Russian warships which sailed from Vigo in company with 'Kniaz Suvaroff,' Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, have arrived here. It is expected that they will stay two or three days. The British warships shadowing the Russians were five miles behind them throughout the voyage. Rear-Admiral Foelkersham's division of the Baltic fleet has sailed for Suda Bay.

TORPEDO BOATS WILL REMAIN.

Algiers, Nov. 3.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyers, which were to remain here 48 hours only, have been instructed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to remain until further orders.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

LANSDOWNE SAYS REPRESENTATIONS WILL BE INTERPRETED IN A LIBERAL SPIRIT.

London, Nov. 3.—Further correspondence regarding the question of contraband of war has been issued in the form of a letter from Lord Lansdowne, dated Nov. 2, in which he says:—

'The Russian Government met all the representations made by His Majesty's Government and the United States in a conciliatory spirit, and it is understood that the Russian royal commanders have been recently furnished with supplementary instructions which His Majesty's Government has every reason to believe will be interpreted in a liberal spirit and result in their exercising their belligerent rights for the future in a less rigorous and vexatious manner.'

Lord Lansdowne adds that so far as the government has been able to ascertain, Russia has not extended more favored treatment to German vessels than was accorded to British ships, though German firms have benefited owing to the unwillingness of British owners to carry on trade with Japan under the existing uncertainty as to the Russians' interpretation of their previous declaration regarding contraband. Lord Lansdowne refers to the sinking of the 'Knight Commander,' and the condemnation of the cargoes of other vessels, and says these are forming the subject of an appeal to the supreme Admiralty Court at St. Petersburg, and that both His Majesty's Government and that of the United States 'has every reason to hope that the findings will be reversed.'

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMISSION

WILL BE HELD IN PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 4.—M. Delcassé, Foreign Minister, announced to the council of ministers to-day the details of the approaching session of the Anglo-Russian Commission in the North Sea incident. The sessions of the Commission will be held in Paris beginning about Nov. 16, or as soon after that time as a full attendance can be secured. The Commission will be composed of British, Russian, French and American admirals, one from each country, these four to select a fifth admiral. The sessions will be held at the Foreign Office, probably in the Hall of the Ambassadors.

It is understood that the Commission will hear oral testimony, chiefly that of the Russian officers, who were detached from their ships at Vigo, and the principal witnesses who testified at the Hull inquest. The desire of the authorities here is to expedite the inquiry as it is understood to be the wish of all concerned to reach an early decision.

M. Delcassé's statement to the ministers was based upon official advices showing the present status of the negotiations, which continue to be open to modification pending the formal adhesion of both parties to the convention.

THE RUSSIAN INDEMNITY.

London, Nov. 4.—The 'Central News' says that Russia will be asked to pay more than $500,000 for indemnity.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE

A LETTER DEALS WITH PAST EVENTS.

London, Nov. 5.—The 'Daily Mail's' Che foo corresopndent cables a long letter received from a Russian at Port Arthur, from which place it was despatched on Oct. 27. It deals mainly with past events and likens the position of the besieged to being in the depths of hell. The writer says that the principal forts are uninjured, but most of the town is in ruins. The harbor works are in a sad plight. Some of the ships have been injured by falling shells, and it is impossible with the scant resources to repair them. The hospitals are crowded with men suffering with sickening wounds. There is not a single bottle of anaesthetic in the place, and the wounded endure agonies. Food is of the coarsest description, and is beginning to be scarce. There is much disease. Continuing, the writer says:—'But we are all animated by the resolve to hold out. Our trials, hardships and terrors have made us something more than human. We have left behind us the memories of civilization and live in bomb proof shelters like prehistoric men lived in caves. These shelters are ever and anon penetrated by shells. Our soldiers are gladiators and great hearted heroes. Disasters on land worse than disasters at sea do not affect them except for the moment. Their numbers are thinned, but they believe relief will come.

Day and night we expect to hear the boom of the guns of the relieving host from the northward, or sight the vanguard of the fleet from home. In that belief, and the confidence of our own strength, we fight for the flag, but there will be a time when there will be no bearing the inconveniences of the siege, due to sickness, scarcity of food and camp quarters, and no enduring the unceasing hell of the bursting shells, which are scattering houses, killing friends and tearing huge holes in the ground, to say nothing of the miasma arising from the corpses rotting in the hills and in the ravines around the forts. The stench breeds flies, with red heads, the bite of which is poisonous, and they are increasing in number.

The bombardments have lately increased in fury. Fifty messengers of hate and destruction greet us every minute. A few days ago our whole garrison sallied out. It was evident that the Japanese were making another fanatical attempt to capture the fortress, but they cannot succeed. They only add to the terrible number of their dead.

The uncanny part of all this is that these met death in utter silence. One sees the fiercest fights, but hears no sound. One moonlight night at Etse shan we watched an assault by a ghostly mass of moving figures, through which continual lanes were made by our guns, admitting glimpses of the scenes behind. These gaps were closed up as if by magic, and the masses surged onward, while our men, forsaking their trenches, sought shelter in the forts. On they came until close up. Then mines exploded, the earth opened and bodies were hurled high in the air and then sank to the earth. The dead hands clutched rifles and in the moonlight the bayonets looked like fireworks shooting upwards and descending point downwards into the bodies of their men. I believe that all the inventions of military genius would be unable to daunt these heroes, who are incapable of recognizing that so long as we have ammunition the fortress is impregnable.

JAPAN WILL HOLD PORT ARTHUR

London, Nov. 4.—In an interview today, Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese minister, said he was of the opinion that Japan would hold Port Arthur permanently. 'Once we have it, he added, we shall not care to part with it again. We shall have captured it twice, and there is a strong sentiment in Japan, which inclines us to hold it. Perhaps it will be fortified again, for, as with England in the case of Wei hai wei, we think its strongest defence in the future will be a powerful navy.

JAPANESE ASSAULT HAS FAILED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—Great relief is felt here in view of reports indicating that the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur have been unsuccessful. A direct report from the Russian consul at Che foo says he has received information from Chinese sources that the Japanese finally relinquished the attempt on Nov. 3, the Mikado's birthday, after losing enormously. The consul says the carnage was awful. The bombardment continued six days without intermission. The Japanese breached and took fort number 3, but, according to the Chinese, were forced to abandon it, owing to the concentrated fire from the supporting fortifications.

Among high officers at the War Office, where the true conditions inside the fortress of Port Arthur are known, General Stoessel's ability to hold out against the efforts the Japanese concentrated upon it, during the last ten days, is regarded as marvellous, but no confidence in the ultimate result is entertained. Officials have been quite prepared to hear that the fortress had fallen.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

New York, Nov. 1.—More than five thousand passengers arrived here to-day on three German liners, the 'Moltke,' from Hamburg, and the 'Kaiser Wilhelm II.' and the 'Frederich der Grosse' from Bremen. Of this number 1,684 came in first cabin, while 3,488 were in the steerage.

COOKE-BLACKLEY CASE.

THE HON. MR. LEMIEUX MAKES SOME STARTLING STATEMENTS.

The proceedings in the Cooke-Blackley case were continued Friday.

The Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Solicitor-General, was called up to give evidence. He mentioned two or three cases in which he had accepted fees from the private prosecution for attending to the preliminary enquete before the magistrate, but explained it was always outside the term in which he acted for the Crown, and he always asked permission from the Attorney-General. His position was different from that of Mr. Cooke, who acted for the Crown all the year round, in the English cases.

Mr. Lemieux added that it had always been the custom for crown prosecutors to accept fees from private prosecutors for services rendered at preliminary enquetes.

He then proceeded to volunteer the information that he had always found Mr. Cooke most diligent in his work.

Mr. Oughtred, having made the remark 'He was well paid for it,' Mr. Lemieux continued and said that, in the Kert case, a year ago, many attempts had been made to try to let the case drop. The Crown prosecutors were even threatened, and he regretted to say that star witnesses in the case had been tampered with. From that time, Mr. Cooke had been bitterly assailed.

Mr. Lyon here remarked that, although the Hon. Mr. Lemieux's last remarks could easily be contradicted, he did not think they were relevant to the issues raised.

Their Lordships upheld Mr. Lyon's objection, and the Hon. Mr. Lemieux's evidence was closed.

Mr. Sicotte, Clerk of the Crown, testified as to the custom for crown prosecutors to appear at preliminary enquetes on behalf of private prosecutors, and the commission was then declared closed.

IS THIS TRUE?

STORY OF ILLTREATMENT OF 'HOME' CHILDREN.

London, Nov. 4.—Mr. H. B. Willing, of the 'Keystone,' a newspaper in Whitby, Ont., writing to the Manchester 'Guardian,' implores the people of Manchester not to send their children to Canada until they are able to look after themselves, as, in travelling through Ontario, Mr. Willing says he was greatly struck with the miserable manner in which these poor, homeless ones were treated. They are neglected, have not a proper education, and were made slaves from sunrise to sunset, and thrashed for the least offence. Mr. Willing does not wish to say that this is always the case, but in nearly every instance followed up he found ill-usage and neglect.

A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

WENT DOWN WITH FRENCH STEAMER OFF THE COAST OF ALGERIA.

Bona, Algeria, Nov. 4.—A hundred persons were drowned last night by the sinking of the French steamer 'Gironde,' after having been in collision with the French steamer 'Schiaffino' near Herbitton, twenty-three miles from Bona. The 'Gironde' left Bona with 110 passengers, of whom a hundred were Algerian natives.

SUCCEEDS MISS BOOTH.

COMMISSIONER COOMBS RETURNS TO TAKE CHARGE OF CANADA.

Thomas Bales Coombs, commissioner of the Salvation Army in England, has been appointed by General Booth to the command of the Canadian forces in succession to Miss Evangeline Booth, who has been in charge of the Dominion for the last six years. A telegram conveying this intimation was received by Brigadier Turner, provincial officer at Montreal, on Wednesday. The announcement was a great surprise and will be such to the Canadian field, for Commissioner Coombs was the first territorial officer in command of the Dominion, after it became an independent charge and commissioners very seldom are sent twice to take charge of the same territory. But the appointment will be hailed with delight by the soldiers of the Dominion everywhere, for no leader that Canada has ever had, except, possibly, Miss Booth, the present commissioner, has been so beloved and revered as Commissioner Coombs.

Commissioner Coombs was only about thirty years of age when, in 1884, he was commissioned by General Booth to take charge of Canada. It was his first territorial command and the work was new. There were less than a score of corps in the whole of the Dominion and those that had been organized were under the jurisdiction of the New York commissioner and were officered by captains sent over from the United States. Montreal I. Corps was not formed until some time after Commissioner Coombs took charge. When he left, five years after, every city, town and village of importance had been invaded and corps or outposts had been established in them.

From Canada, Commissioner Coombs was sent to Australia, where great success accompanied his ministrations. After about five years in the Antipodes he was transferred to England, where he has been ever since, succeeding Miss Booth as commissioner for the English field. There are few if any more spiritual leaders or more capable administrators in the Salvation Army than Commissioner Coombs. His welcome meetings are expected to follow immediately after the farewell of Miss Booth.

CALLED TO BEECHRIDGE.

At a meeting on Tuesday of the Presbyterian congregation of Beechridge, Que., a unanimous call was given to the Rev. A. Stevenson, of Danville, Que.

SKIT SKETCHES.

GOOD FOR ANOTHER TERM.

WEATHERLETS.

The summer and the winter here,
Midway a truce are holding,
A soft consenting atmosphere
Their tents of peace enfolding.
—Whittier—'St. Martin's Summer.'

What, ho, November!
Autumn crowns the glowing sphere,
Winter's grasp is full of cheer,
You between them sad and drear
Bind your brows with leafage sere,
Saying, 'I remember
When the year was not a bier——'
Ah, woe, November!

If so, November,
Months like varying moods are sent—
May is rapture, June content,
Strength is with October blent,
But when pale Discouragement
Tends a dying ember,
Weakly bent and sorely spent,
Then, lo, November!

Yet, O November,
Red and gold before you glow,
Dazzling near you shines the snow;
Grief like yours is brief, and so
Think not that with you I'll go
Sighing 'I remember!'
Weeping low and wailing—no,
No, no, November!
—Ethelwyn Wetherald.

By the purple haze that lies
On the distant rocky height,
By the deep blue of the skies,
By the smoky, amber light
Through the forest-arches streaming
Where Nature on her throne sits dreaming,
And the sun is scarcely gleaming,
Through the cloudlets, snowy white,—
Winter's lovely herald greets us,
Ere the ice-crowned tyrant meets us!
—Susanna Strickland Moodie.

IN AUTUMN.

Now that the birds are gone
That sang the summer through,
And now, that one by one,
The leaves are going too,
Is all their beauty but a show,
To fade forever when they go?

Nay; what is heard and seen,
In time, must pass away,
But beauty, born within—
The blossom of a day—
Unto its hiding-place again
Retires, forever to remain.
—John B. Tabb.

Whither away, bluebird?
Whither away?
The blast is chill, yet in the upper sky
Thou still canst find the color of thy wing,
The hue of May.
Warbler, why speed thy Southern flight?
Ah, why,
Thou, too, whose song first told us of the spring?
Whither away?
—Edmund Clarence Stedman.

The yellow light lies on the wide wastes gray,
More bitter and cold than the winds that race
From the skirts of the autumn, tearing away.
This way and that way the woodlands lace.
In the autumn's cheek is a hectic trace;
Behind her the ghost of the winter stands;
Sweet summer will moan in her soft grey place;
Mantle her head with your glowing hands.
—Archibald Lampman, 'Ballad of Summer's Sleep.'

ELECTRIC SMELTING.

DR. HAANEL THINKS IRON AND STEEL CAN BE MADE BY THAT PROCESS IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—The commission sent to Europe last year by the Canadian Government to investigate electric smelting processes has made its report, which is on the whole favorable.

Mr. F. W. Harbord, the eminent English metallurgist, who was associated with the party, came to the conclusion that steel equal in all respects to the best Sheffield crucible steel can be produced either by the Kjellin Heroult or Keller processes, at a cost considerably less than the cost of producing a high class crucible steel, but that at present structural steel cannot be produced to compete with Bessemer or Siemens steel That pig iron can be produced on a considerable scale to compete with the blast furnace only when the electric energy is very cheap and the fuel very dear. On the basis of ten dollars per E. H. P. year, and coke at seven dollars per ton, the cost of production is about the same as the cost of producing pig iron in a modern furnace. Mr. Harbord further concludes that 'under ordinary conditions, where blast furnaces are an established industry, electric smelting cannot compete, but in special cases where ample water is available and blast furnace coke is not readily obtainable electric smelting may be commercially successful.'

Dr. Haanel, Dominion inspector of mines, and head of the commission, however, thinks that in some parts of Canada, where electricity can be produced for four dollars a horse power per year, and coke for four dollars a ton the electric process of making pig iron would pay, especially with refractory ores, which require very high temperatures.

THE CZAR.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ACCESSION TO THE THRONE PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—There was little attempt to-day to celebrate, except in a perfunctory way, the tenth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Nicholas. The imperial family attended a Te Deum at the Kazan Cathedral, and there were services in all the churches. Later the troops were paraded, the theatres gave free exhibitions to the school children, and there was music and other holiday displays in the parks; but, on account of the war and the anxiety regarding the situation at Port Arthur, everything was on a small scale.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

Among the recent judgments of the Court of Appeal was one in the important case of the New York Life Insurance Co. and Deserres, and the counter case of Deserres and the New York Life Insurance Co. The company appealed from a judgment condemning it to pay Deserres as the tranferee of ten policies of insurance on the life of the ex-manager of the Banque du Peuple, Mr. Bourguet, for $1,000 each, the sum of $10,000, and $318.16, amount of profits accrued on said policies. By his appeal, Deserres claimed that the profits on the ten policies should be $3,186.10. The result of both appeals is that Deserres is declared lawful holder of the policies, and the profits are fixed at $3,186.10, but the parties reserve their rights as to how such profits should be applied.

MARKING THE BOUNDARY:

DR. R. A. DALY TELLS OF THE WORK.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 1.—Dr. R. A. Daly, of the Geological Survey, returned to his office yesterday after a summer spent in the field in the region of the international boundary between British Columbia and the State of Washington. Dr. Daly is engaged in working out a structural section along the line of the boundary and in doing so has to survey a belt from five to ten miles in width and extending on both sides of the border. The location of the boundary is being carried on by Messrs. J. J. McArthur and C. Biggar under the superintendence of Mr. King, chief astronomer. Dr. Daly states that the Americans, who are doing a share of the work, have begun to put up their monuments. They are of alumina-bronze and are established chiefly on summits, so as to be interviable. The metal is eight feet high and is set in a cubic bed of concere two feet each way. The parties this summer were severely handicapped by the heavy smoke from forest fires, the summer in the Rocky Mountains having been unusually dry. For days at a time the transit men had to lay off and wait for the atmosphere to clear. During the summer Dr. Daly has been working over a territory forty-two miles east of the Cascade Mountains and sixty-five miles between the two crossings of the Kootenay River east of the Southern Selkirks.

Advertisements.

Suffered Intense Pain Around The Heart For Four Years.

Was Very Dizzy

Four Boxes of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effected a Complete Cure.

They are a specific for all troubles arising from a weak condition of the heart or from the nervous system. For troubles such as Palpitation of the Heart, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Faint or Dizzy Spells, Shortness of Breath, Starting in the Sleep; Cold, Clammy Hands or Feet, Brain Fag, etc., we would strongly advise the early use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as this remedy, taken in time, has been the means of saving many a life, and restoring strength to those who were weak, nervous, health-shattered invalids.

Mrs. E. Kilmer, Humberstone, Ont., writes:—"Allow me to tell you of the great results I have derived from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. For four years I suffered intense pain around the heart, and was very dizzy. After using four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I was completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25.

All dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 19.)

STANDING OF THE PARTIES.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—The 'Globe' this morning figures the standing of the parties as follows:—

	Govt.	Opp.
Ontario..	39	47
Quebec..	54	11
Nova Scotia..	18	—
New Brunswick	7	6
Prince Edward Island.. ..	1	3
Manitoba..	6	3
North-West Territories ..	6	2
British Columbia..	5	—
Totals..	136	72

Government majority, 64; in doubt, Alberta; to be held. Kootenay, Yale-Cariboo, Yukon, Dauphin, Mackenzie. Two elections by acclamation, those of Mr. Sloan, Liberal, in Comox-Atlin, and of Mr. Lemieux, Solicitor-General, in Gaspé, took place on Saturday, and the government majority is now 64, with five elections to be held, and one seat, Alberta, still in doubt.

PREMIER BACK IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—With all the acclaim accorded a hero, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was welcomed home from Quebec on Saturday night. Thousands turned out to greet the first citizen and his wife. The city let itself loose in one mighty cheer, and this added to the noise of fire rockets, and the music of five bands, tended to a mighty enthusiasm. Men, women and children were out, and it was one continuous cheer along the three miles of procession. Sir Wilfrid arrived on the Montreal train at seven o'clock, at the Central station, where an immense concourse had assembled. He was greeted by the Hon. N. A. Belcourt and Mr. Robert Stewart, the members elect, and leading workers in the recent contest. A procession was formed, headed by the Pipers' Band, and proceeded along Wellington to Lyon, to Sparks, Rideau and Friel streets, to the Premier's home on Laurier ave. There was a lengthy procession of carriages, automobiles, 'busses and waggons of all kinds.

A big waggon load from Russell county was largely composed of boys who had a motto strung along the 'buss, with the words, 'Young Canada, keep both hands on Laurier.'

Wright county was largely represented. Many Conservatives joined in the demonstration, it being a citizens' welcome home. Col. W. G. Hurdman, a leading Conservative, who supported Messrs. Birkett and Champagne, was one of the marshals.

The Premier's home was gaily decorated with electric lights, a big maple leaf design over the main entrance being particularly effective. On arrival at his home, Sir Wilfrid stood up in his carriage, which was drawn by a four-in-hand of greys, and spoke briefly. He said: 'Fellow citizens of Ottawa, I wish to convey to you my sincere expression of gratitude for your kind welcome home. After the arduous campaign I do not feel equal to a long speech, but I wish to thank the city of Ottawa for endorsing the policy of the government. I also wish to thank the electors of the county of Wright for returning me as their member with such a handsome majority.'

The Premier and Lady Laurier's progress from the carriage to the house was accompanied by one continued ovation. They had to pass under a canopy of red held by four sturdy young Liberals. Reaching the steps, the Premier turned and repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments, as did Lady Laurier, who was given as many cheers as her distinguished husband. The bands in line were, the Pipers, in Highland costume; G. G. F. G., 43rd Regimental Brass and Bugle Bands, Hull Brass Band, Stannes, and the Band of the Guard Champlain.

THE HON. MR. AYLESWORTH.

In a brief conversation with your correspondent, the Premier remarked that the defeat of his colleague, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, in Durham, is not going to result in the loss of that gentleman's services to parliament and to the Cabinet board. Two constituencies have already been offered him in the province of Quebec, and there is no reason in the world why Mr. Aylesworth should not accept the representation of one of them in the House. Mr. Aylesworth, he added, could no doubt be elected by acclamation for Gaspe, as the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was on Saturday last. In answer to a query whether he intended sitting for Quebec East or for Wright, both of which returned him as their member last week, Sir Wilfrid smiled, and observed: 'I cannot say just yet.'

The leader of the government will take a deserved holiday at an early date. Even the rest over Sunday has wrought a wonderful change in his appearance. When he reached Ottawa on Saturday night the Premier looked tired and thin in the face. Already the drawn lines about his cheeks are less noticeable, and in a few days, when he has got rid of the cold he contracted during the campaign he will be quite himself again.

Sir Wilfrid intimated that if Mr. Aylesworth's election is not opposed, the government will probably reciprocate the courtesy by permitting Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, to be returned without the necessity of a contest for a Conservative constituency if one is provided him. In this connection your correspondent understands that a petition is in circulation among the electors of Carleton county asking Mr. Edward Kidd, the Opposition member for the constituency, to resign for his party chief.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. Mr Fitzpatrick, the Hon. Mr. Hyman and the Hon. Mr. Paterson have already returned to the capital.

A full cabinet has been called for Wednesday, by which time most of the ministers will be here.

Major Talbot, M.P. for Bellechasse, and Mr. Jacques Bureau, M.P. for Three Rivers, were among the callers on the Prime Minister to-day.

A SEAT FOR MR. BORDEN.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 7.—Mr. Samuel Baker, Conservative organizer, said to-day that Mr. R. L. Borden would be retained as leader of the Opposition, and that a safe seat would be found for him in Ontario. Mr. Baker returned to the city late on Saturday night from Toronto, after holding a conference in the office of Mr. A. E. Kemp, M.P., with some of the prominent Conservative members of the province. He said it was too early yet to discuss the plans and prospects of the party, but he promised an important announcement in the future. He says that there will be no difficulty about finding a seat for Mr. Borden in Ontario if he wants one.

LATER RETURNS.

London, Ont., Nov. 7.—According to the recount made on Saturday, the official majority for the Hon. C. S. Hyman is 23.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 7.—The majority for Porter, Conservative, in West Hastings, is now placed at 868.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 7.—Later returns give Mr. Lancaster, Conservative, 325 majority in Lincoln county.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 7.—Complete returns from West Algoma elect Boyce, Con., by 132 majority.

Stratford, Ont., Nov. 7.—The official count in the North Perth election shows a majority of 320 in favor of Mr. A. F. MacLaren, Con., but an evident transposition of figures by the deputy returning officer at Milverton, makes the actual majority 278.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—The official declaration of the result of the poll in North Toronto showed that 4,422 votes were cast for the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and 4,310 for Mr. Thomas Urquhart, leaving a majority of 112 for the Conservative candidate.

TWO MORE LIBERALS.

Gaspé, Nov. 7.—Mr. Beaudry, the Conservative candidate for Gaspé, has withdrawn. Mr. Lemieux will be declared by acclamation.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 5.—Mr. William Sloan, Liberal, was to-day elected for Comox-Atlin by acclamation, the Opposition candidate retiring.

THE CAPE BRETON RESULT.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 7.—The correct returns for North Cape Breton, give Mr. D. D. MacKenzie, Liberal, a majority of 51 over Mr. J. McCormack, Tory. This seat was in dispute, both sides claiming a majority.

ANOTHER LIBERAL ELECTED.

Word has been received in Ottawa of another acclamation for the Liberals, Dauphin, Manitoba, where the member is Mr. T. Burrows, a brother-in-law of the Hon. Clifford Sifton.

A HUMOROUS INCIDENT.

Sarnia, Ont., Nov. 7.—Sarnia citizens witnessed a very amusing parade on Saturday, when Mr. John Bohanan, an old and respected resident of Sarnia, was treated to a wheelbarrow ride down Main street, followed by Dunn's Band. Some time ago Mr. Bohanan agreed to this arrangement if Dr. Johnston, Liberal candidate for West Lambton, should be elected by over 400 majority.

THE LONDON PRESS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 5—In a speech at Edinburgh yesterday Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said that little light was thrown from the other side of the Atlantic by the results of the Canadian elections. There was a party there more committed to what might be called Chamberlain's policy than the other. It was not Chamberlain's friends who had had the best of the contest.

Referring to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech, the 'Morning Post' says it is hardly necessary to say that there is not even the scintilla of justification for the inference that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's victory is an evidence of anti-Chamberlain sentiment. 'We have had,' it says, 'repeated assurances in the most clear and precise form, and the Canadian Premier is eager to strengthen the bonds of commercial union with the Mother Country. Canada has her own questions to deal with.' Contrasting the two speeches, the 'Morning Post' concludes: 'Bannerman advocates the narrowest and most insular view, but the nobler sentiment of Lord Ranfurly will be embodied in the ultimate policy of the country.'

The 'Daily Graphic' says Sir Wilfrid Laurier has scored a great triumph. Imperial tariff reform caused no division of opinion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's views are well known in England, whilst Mr. R. L. Borden, notwithstanding Lord Rosebery's extraordinary assertion, pledged himself and his party to the principal of mutual preference two years ago. After speaking of the G. T. P. being the main party question, the 'Graphic' says Canadians, however, are too prosperous to feel greatly inclined to go 'against the government.'

The 'News' says the questions before the electorate of Canada were reduced to one question, the G. T. P. contract. The tariff question was absolutely quiescent during the campaign. The attempt to beat the Chamberlain drum was a terrifying failure, which will probably keep that instrument from Canadian politics for some time to come.

The 'Chronicle' says from an Imperial point of view Sir Wilfrid Laurier's victory is a good omen. Mr. Chamberlain's policy has involved the Empire in much danger and misunderstanding, and in the possibility even of ill-will between the component parts. As far as Canada is concerned the principles enunciated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier will reduce these dangers to a minimum. After saying that Canadian loyalty cannot be bought by the expectation of commercial privileges, the 'Chronicle' says only an attempt to restrict the legislative independence of Canada will endanger it. Freedom was the atmosphere in which it sprang to life, in freedom alone can it continue to grow and have its being.

The 'Standard' says Mr. Borden's misfortune is regretted even by his opponents. His disappearance, though it may be only temporary, leaves a distinct gap. A feeling of gratification, however, at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's success ought to be shared by all impartial observers. The Opposition introduced extraneous arguments into the G. T. P. question, which, had they been well received, would have had a mischievous influence on the national unity of Canada. The only embarrassment Sir Wilfrid Laurier met with is the multitude of Liberal candidates seeking to share his triumph.

THE 'TIMES.'

The 'Times' says Sir Wilfrid Laurier's victory illustrates the difference between political conditions in Canada and Great Britain. In the Dominion, success breeds fresh success, victorious ministries seem to enjoy means of postponing, indefinitely their downfall or decline. After commenting on the present prosperity of the Dominion, the 'Times' says Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personality may have had some bearing on the result. The one recent episode, the Dundonald affair, which may have led Englishmen at home to regard the government with misgivings, has probably strengthened his hold on the French-Canadians. It is only fair to say that the Militia bill, introduced after Lord Dundonald's dismissal, is a promising move in the direction of military efficiency. The result of the contest, the 'Times' adds, shows that the people do not share Mr. Borden's apprehensions regarding the G. T. P. scheme. Quoting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks on the preference question, the 'Times' does not think that it will bear out the ideas of some American writers that his success constitutes a rebuke to Chamberlainism. It questions whether, in view of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's latest pronouncements regarding a maximum and minimum tariff, the forecasts of those Americans, thinking reciprocity with the United States is in the near future are likely to be justified by the facts.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY.

The Earl of Ranfurly entertained at Belfast, after seven years of the governorship of New Zealand, said the real bond of the empire was of blood, sentiment and tradition. That bond, through much discouragement, still lived. It was the Mother Country's bounden duty to foster and encourage it in every way in their power. Absolute free trade throughout the Empire might be an impossibility, owing to revenue requirements, but when the colonies had passed preferential tariffs regarding British-made goods, carried in British ships, it was more than time for the home country to try to deal with her family in a liberal spirit. In conclusion, he referred to New Zealand's largely increased contributions to the British navy, a measure passed by parliament without dissent, an undoubted proof of the sentiments of the colony.

OTHER PAPERS.

The Birmingham 'Post' says the one rallying cry of the Dundonald incident was available for the Conservative party, but Canadian opinion generally was against Lord Dundonald, and the success of the Liberals even amongst the English-speaking settlers of Ontario show that the incident had no adverse influence on the prospects of the ministerial candidates. The Conservatives in the new parliament will be weaker than before dissolution, and their influence on legislation will be diminished proportionately. They will have to extract as much comfort as they can from reflection in the past when the party had its full share of the sweets of office.

The Liverpool 'Daily Post' says the significance of the victory can scarcely be misunderstood. It is a very emphatic expression of confidence in the Laurier administration and an encouragement to the government to continue the policy hitherto pursued.

The Liverpool 'Daily Mercury' says Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received a most signal and flattering vote of confidence. Sir Wilfrid, in Canada, is what Gladstone was for a long period in England, an immense individual force in the political field.

The Manchester 'Guardian' says it is a very severe defeat for more then the imperialistic-Canadian party and for the party hopelessly wedded to protection. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may have said some ambiguous things amid the difficulties of an election, but no one can forget that of all colonial statesmen none except perhaps the Australian premier said plainer things about the folly Englishmen would commit if they took up a scheme of customs union with the colonies.

London, Nov. 7.—The Yorkshire 'Herald' says it is not surprising, yet it is a matter of congratulation, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's decisive victory is welcomed in the United States, partly because it is believed that trade relations are more likely to be extended under him, and largely because it is known that relations even more important than those of trade relations, of friendship, will be fostered, and, therefore, it is hoped that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will resume the interrupted negotiations for the settlement of questions still at issue with the United States.

The London 'Globe' says Sir Wilfrid Laurier might well consider the possibility of paying a short visit to this country to personally lay before the government and people of Great Britain his present position. He could tell them with perfect truth that the Canadian offer cannot remain open for an indefinite period, as already the press of the United States makes haste to claim that Sir Wilfrid Laurier in office is regarded as a step towards commercial arrangements with the United States based upon reciprocal concessions, and what Great Britain refuses or declines to respond to within a reasonable period the Americans may close with to our lasting detriment. The Canadian election appears to have been considerably influenced by the transcontinental railway question, on which the Conservative leaders of the Dominion do not appear to have been in touch with the people at large. Mr. Borden had to make more or less of a revoke on this subject, and his hostility to the Grand Trunk Pacific was absolutely not shared by Canadians. As a whole we can predict for Sir Wilfrid Laurier so long as he adheres to his declared loyalty and good will to the empire a long and successful term of office.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says that as Sir Wilfrid Laurier will gladly enter into a 'treaty of commerce' with the Mother Country and the rest of the empire, his renewed lease of office should work admirably with the great imperialistic movement of the time.

ONTARIO POLITICS

Toronto, Nov. 7.—It has leaked out that a secret session of the Ontario Cabinet was held on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Ross, at which all the members were present but the Hon. F. R. Latchford and the Hon. J. R. Stratton. It is understood that the slates of the Departments of Public Works and Crown Lands have been practically cleaned of all business. Mr. George P. Graham, M.P.P., will succeed Mr. Stratton, and the Hon. W. A. Charlton will be Commissioner of Crown Lands. Who will take the Public Works Department has not yet been decided, but it is a choice between Mr. Peter Ryan, of Toronto, and the Hon. A. Evanturel, ex-Speaker. If the former accepts the position, the latter will go into the Cabinet without portfolio. Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General, wants to get out of the Cabinet before dissolution, but this is against the wishes of Mr. Ross. The statement of Mr. Ross concerning elections, which was expected to-day, will be delayed for a couple of days, and is expected to appear about Wednesday.

This is the standing of the parties in the Ontario Legislature, which is about to be dissolved:

Conservative members, 45; Liberal members, 45; Speaker, 1.

MR. FOSTER'S ADVICE.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—At the annual meeting of Ward Four Conservative Association on Saturday night, at which Mr. Edmund Bristol was elected president, the newly elected representatives urged that preparation be made immediately for the provincial campaign. The Hon. G. E. Foster said, the next duty was to clean out the Conservative government, which had been in power too long. He urged this because it would be greatly to the advantage of the Conservative party. He had hitherto been diffident about any part in provincial politics, but he would be so no longer. Henceforth, he would take an active part in Ontario politics, and do all in his power to turn out the Ross government.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS

Rome, Nov. 7.—The general election for members of the Chamber of Deputies took place yesterday, and up to midnight no serious incident had been reported. Results from three-fifths of the constituencies show that the power of the extreme parties has been diminished without, however, materially augmenting the number of ministerial followers, as most of the new recruits are Conservatives, who may be expected to soon abandon Signor Giolitti, who is a Liberal. The constitutional Opposition has lost some strength, owing to the fact that Milan, which formerly was entirely represented by extremists, has elected two Conservatives, one Clerical and two Socialist-Reformists, one of them Turati, who, though a leader of the Socialist-Reformists, condemned the general strike. His action is regarded as a reply to that strike.

Genoa, where the strike was most violent, overthrew the extremists. Further returns and second ballotings next Sunday may considerably change the situation.

11.55 a.m.—Definite returns show that all the members of the cabinet have been re-elected. Former Premier Rudini, Baron Sonnino, leader of the constitutional opposition, and Signori Prinetti, the former Foreign Minister, and Ferri, the Socialist leader, have also been re-elected.

The government has been victorious over the extremists, who lost twenty seats. Turin, Naples, Palermo and almost all the large towns joined Milan and Genoa in defeating the extremists, as a manifestation against the general strike. This was the predominant note in the elections.

Signor Nasi, former minister of public instruction, and a fugitive from justice, accused of peculation, was re-elected unanimously by his fellow townsmen at Trapani.

Signor Palizzolo, who is considered to be the head of the Mafia secret society, was defeated at Palermo.

Giving Money Away.

Two weeks ago we gave $15 in cash prizes for $22.85 of subscription money.

Last week we gave $15 for only $8.35 of subscription money.

This week we give $15 for only $15.90 of subscription money.

The six people who have won the three $10 and three $5 prizes for sending in most subscription money for the 'Witness', 'World Wide', and 'Northern Messenger' in the last three weeks have also received about $25.00 in commissions, between them.

That looks like an easy way of making money, doesn't it?

Why don't you try?

We are giving these cash prizes, one of $10 and one of $5, every week until Christmas, in addition to our very liberal commissions, which alone are enough to make canvassing for the 'Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' a very profitable occupation for your spare time.

Besides, there is that prize of $200 coming on June 1, 1905, to the one sending the largest amount of subscription money (except Sunday-School clubs for 'Northern Messenger') before that date. Everything you send in now counts towards that prize, besides giving you the chance of one of the weekly prizes.

So far, Mr. Newcomb, who sent us $12.25 and got $18.23 in prizes and commissions for himself, heads the list for the $200 prize. You can beat that record.

Try your neighbors. Why shouldn't they appreciate our publications as much as you do?

The following are the successful competitors in the gold competition for the week ending November 5th:

First Prize—$10 to Archie A. McNaughton, Ontario, who sends $10.15 worth of subsciptions, on which Mr. McNaughton is entitled to $3.60 commission, making a total of $13.60 cash secured for his list.

Second Prize—$5.00 to A. L. Harvey, Ontario, who sends $5.75, mostly renewals.

The fourth weekly competition will close Saturday, November 12th. There is ample time to have a list secured before that date.

The lists must be marked "Gold Competition."

These Prizes were despatched on Monday.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Provincial Conservatives Agree to Allow the Liberals a Walk Over.

THEY PROTEST AGAINST THE HASTE EXHIBITED BY MR. PARENT.

The following manifesto has been issued to the electors of the Province of Quebec by the Hon. E. J. Flynn, leader of the Conservative Opposition in the legislature:—

'On Nov. 3 the Federal Government obtained a signal triumph at the polls, carrying the country by an overwhelming majority, the Province of Quebec alone electing 54 members out of its total representation of 65 to support the Laurier Government. On the following day our provincial government, convoked in council, decided upon a dissolution of the legislature, fixing Nov. 18 as the date of nomination, and Nov. 25 as the day of polling. This decision, in fact, was brought to the knowledge of the elections on Nov. 5, or only thirteen days before nomination. This means that the Parent Government seeks to stifle discussion, to prevent the people of the province from obtaining an intelligent knowledge of the provincial situation, and at the same time from making the necessary distinction between provincial and Dominion politics. This means also that the provincial administration seeks to identify its cause with that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and to force, under false pretexts, the electors of the province to the polls in order to secure a verdict reflecting the vote given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Before this exercise of the royal prerogative, which is not justified by any constitutional reason, nor in the public interest, but which is dictated by party interest alone—before this attempt on the electoral liberty of the province—before this audacious attempt to unify the politics of Ottawa with those of Quebec, to transform the legislature of the province into a mere adjunct of the parliament at Ottawa, a veritable menace to our provincial autonomy—before this abuse of power, this exercise of absolute force, this clearly defined determination to falsify the popular will—in a word, before the material impossibility in which the Opposition finds itself to defeat this culpable manoeuvre, what is our constitution and political duty?

'The Opposition cannot lend itself to the Parent Government's game; neither can we render ourselves its accomplice in accepting to be the victim of this attempt by participating in the contest. The Opposition believes, therefore, that the interests of the province will be best served, and the dignity of our institutions more successfully safeguarded by protesting against this act of administration, and in abstaining from taking part in the fight. The provincial government has created the situation, this abnormal, this extraordinary, this perilous situation; consequently let it alone bear the responsibility. Once before, in 1900, it committed a similar outrage, and the Opposition at that time wrongly countenanced it. In 1904 Mr. Parent repeats the abuse under still more unfair conditions, and his manoeuvre of to-day is clothed in a character still graver, still more disloyal and still more unconstitutional. After having consulted a number of the most important men in the Conservative party, after convoking an urgent reunion, which was held in Montreal, I have come to the conclusion that my duty is to protest in the name of the party against this latest act of the provincial cabinet, and to proclaim that the Opposition refuses to descend to the level to which it is invited by the Parent administration. Our fathers fought strenuously in order to obtain responsible government, and our public men have time and again fought to assure us the precious boon of provincial autonomy. Are we, therefore, to lay down the fruits of their efforts, their self-sacrifice?

'The Conservative party is convinced that its protests under the present circumstances are absolutely necessary in the public interest. The Parent Government is working with the evident desire to suppress the opposition which is so essential to the proper working of constitutional government. It wishes to stifle the free voices which have up to the present time censured its measures and its acts of maladministration, and prevent by a hitherto unheard of precipitation their being brought to the knowlerge of the people. And the government has taken this means to obtain its object. Very well. Let it be done. Let the provincial cabinet govern as it sees fit.

'The Conseravtive party will continue to watch from without with all possible diligence, and will be in a position at the proper time to place the government in accusation before the electorate if its future policy should be so unfortunately inspired as has that of the past. The Conservative party in the Province of Quebec abstains at the present time, but it does not abdicate its functions. We will wait with our arms in our hands a favorable moment to recommence the battle in the interests of our province and its institutions.

'Let our friends remain firm in their conviction, and faithful to the old flag. Let all good citizens, irrespective of their party affiliations, support our protest. The hour of our vindication will come, and perhaps sooner than the victors of to-day realize.

'E. J. FLYNN,
'Leader of the Conservative Opposition.
'Montreal, Nov. 6, 1904.'

SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Individual subscribers may, of course, take advantage of any of the offers announced in our Prizes and Profits Competition, even though they do not go into the competitions themselves. The result of the third week's competition is published this week.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Two Japanese students have just entered this term at Wycliffe College, Toronto.

A portion of the railway approach to the King cleaning elevators, Port Arthur, collapsed, precipitating sixteen cars loaded with wheat in the lake.

George Brethour was killed in the Parry Sound Lumber Company's mill by a blow from a splinter which shattered both jaws.

Fire, due to an overheated furnace, damaged Simpson Avenue Methodist Church, Toronto, to the extent of $1,200. The loss was covered by insurance.

A sensation has been created in Puce, Maidstone township, by the supposed discovery of gold by a farmer named Patrick Major.

Pearl Spearman, the eight-year-old daughter of H. A. Spearman, of Bosanqui township, was run over by a waggon and killed.

J. B. Babcock, Grand Trunk yard foreman at Fort Erie, was instantly killed on Monday night by being run over while cutting off a locomotive from a train.

John Lummis, of Weybridge, a man 72 years of age, was thrown from his buggy while driving home, and had his head crushed and three ribs fractured.

Wilber Davis, of Belmont township, near Havelock, twelve years of age, accidentally shot himself on Tuesday while hunting with his father and brother. He was dead when found.

The commission sent to Europe last year by the Canadian Government to investigate electric smelting processes has made its report, which is on the whole favorable.

Mr. Justice MacMahon, in his address to the grand jury at the opening of the criminal assizes, expressed himself in favor of sentences of whipping for robbery and house-breaking.

A deposit of corundum of more than ordinary richness has been discovered in Peterborough county by J. T. Vosper, Campbellford, who owns a farm in the township of Methuen.

Ex-Constable Thomas Merritt, who was charged with shopbreaking at Hamilton, was found guilty by Judge Snider in the criminal court, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Mr. William Ball, a farmer of Cumberland township, Russell county, left his home on Oct. 14 for Ottawa. He had a roll of $200 in his pocket, and has not been seen since.

Wilber Davis, of Belmont Township, near Havelock, twelve years of age, accidentally shot himself on Tuesday while hunting with his father and brother. He was dead when found.

The Toronto Labor Council has passed resolutions pointing out the insecurity of some of the scaffolding on a number of buildings now being erected in the city, and requested the City Council to have this peril to human life remedied.

The Rev. Canon McCarthy, for many years priest of St. Bridget's parish, Ottawa, died from the result of stomach troubles last week. He was buried on Saturday with full church honors. He was born in New Ross, Ireland, in 1851.

At a meeting of the South African Memorial Association, a design by Mr. W. S. Allward, sculptor, of Toronto, was accepted. Fourteen artists from every quarter of the globe took part in the competition, and thirty-six designs were submitted.

Gen. J. G. C. Lee, of the United States army, has been visiting friends in Toronto. General Lee is a Canadian by birth, but he has been in the United States army for many years. He served in the civil war, several of the Indian wars, and the Spanish war.

Thomas and Joseph Godson, father and son; Mrs. Hamilton Bateman, daughter of the elder Godson, and Hamilton Bateman, were arrested in King township, York county, charged with being responsible for six fires which have happened in King township since July 10, 1903.

The death is reported from Kitley township, of Mr. Leycock, who had reached the ripe age of ninety years. Mr. Leycock was born in Ireland, and when very young came to Canada, settling in Kitley township. In 1837 he was actively engaged at the battle of the Windmill.

At the Woodstock fall assizes High Constable William Tisdale was tried on the charge of feloniously shooting William Swartz, of Embro, for whom he had a warrant on the charge of assault. The jury found him not guilty, but recommended that constables exercise greater care in the handling of firearms.

Policeman McLaughlin witnessed the fall of a meteor in London early on Saturday morning, the meteor falling a few yards from the policeman's feet, while he was on duty on St. George street, London. The meteor weighed over three pounds when picked up.

Fire destroyed the Foresters' Hall, Messrs. Fullerton & Roe's offices and A. Morrison's implement store at Atwood. Mr. R. M. Ballantyne's house was damaged. Most of the plate glass windows in the stores opposite were broken by the heat.

A horse driven by John T. Evans, groom for Dr. Guest, St. Thomas, became frightened at the noise made by a number of young people celebrating Hallowe'en, and ran away, colliding with a telephone pole and throwing Evans out on the pavement. He was picked up unconscious, and died soon after.

The township of Montague can boast of having for a resident the oldest woman in eastern Ontario, in Mrs. Darby Morrison. She was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1803. She came to this country in 1837, passing Ottawa, which at that time consisted of a few houses on the bank of the canal.

QUEBEC.

Lieut. Col. Turnbull laid the corner stone for the Mackenzie wing of the Jeffery Hale Hospital, Que.

Arch. Millar, of Cap Blanc, while coupling cars on the Lake St. John Railway line at Chambord, had his legs and arms fearfully crushed.

At a meeting of the milkmen of Quebec it has been decided that the price of milk will be advanced to eight cents a quart.

An Intercolonial Railway engine ran off the track near the station at Levis, causing only damage to the permanent way.

Burglars last week visited Fulford. They missed a good haul at the house of Mr. Phelps, having probably been alarmed.

A boy of twelve years, son of Mr. Jos. Laberge, of St. Agnes parish, County of Charlevoix, fell from a horse a day or two ago. In his descent he was kicked in the head by the animal and sustained a fracture of the skull. The doctors despair of his recovery.

Chief of Police Trudel received a message from Champlain station, on the C. P. R., to the effect that robbers had broken into the cheese factory there and had stolen the sum of $840.

Coroner Jolicoeur was notified last week of the finding by a G. T. P. surveying party the skeleton of a man in the woods at Pointe aux Trembles, Portneuf County.

Wilfrid Parent and Oliver Lapointe, aged 17 and 19 years respectively, were painfully burned as the result of the explosion of a lamp in St. Roch's on Saturday.

There seems to be a plentitude of bears in the woods. Mr. John Hall, of Leeds, Megantic, while hunting, came across three and shot one. He then went for assistance, but on his return the other two had decamped.

Returning home late from a political committee meeting held at St. Romuald on Saturday night week, Odilon Filion, in some unaccountable way, fell from Garneau's bridge into the Chaudiere, and lost his life.

Deer is plentiful along the line of the I. C. R. from Laurier station, in Lotbiniere County, to Drummond. While a freight train stopped at Mitchell's Station yesterday to cross the express, one of the brakesmen captured alive a young deer which got between the train and the wire fence.

Word has reached Marlow of the drowning of Thomas Wilson on the Chaudiere, near the falls above Jersey Point, Beauce. Mr. Wilson, with his three brothers, Ernest, Walter and William, was breaking a jam of logs, when, in attempting to land, their boat struck a rock and was smashed to pieces.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

A head-on collision occurred between an I. C. R. westbound passenger and a special train, at Oxford Junction. One of the engineers was probably fatally hurt. No other persons were injured.

Mr. H. O. Barnaby, a member of the firm of Munchester, Robertson & Allison, St. John, N.B., fell twenty-seven feet to the foot of the elevator shaft. He escaped with slight injuries.

Joseph Inglis made his fourth escape from the Halifax, N.S., prison last week. He had chains on his legs, but he suddenly sprang on the keeper, locked him in the cell, and successfully scaled the walls of the prison.

Jacob Mercer, of Bay Roberts, Nfld., aged nine, had a marvelous escape from death. He fell from 'Big Head' to the beach, 200 feet, and was scarcely hurt. A man who fell at the same place a year ago, was dashed to pieces.

The Allan Liner 'Buenos Ayrean' from Liverpool and St. John's, Nfld., brought 229 rank and file of the Royal Garrison Arthillery and Royal Engineers to Halifax, N.S.. A hundred of these men left for Esquimalt, B.C.

There was launched last week from the shipbuilding yard of Napier & Miller, Ltd., Yoker, the twin-screw icebreaker, 'Montcalm,' built for the Canadian Government for the work on the St. Lawrence, to the order of Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley, who supply the machinery.

The failure of E. F. Smith, the stockbroker, is the greatest financial crash that has occurred in Halifax for many years. It is stated that his total liabilities will reach nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount about a hundred and fifty thousand dollars is unsecured.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Trueman, of St. John, N.B., was burned to death last week. The little fellow was alone in the kitchen for a brief time, Mrs. Trueman having gone upstairs. Evidently he began playing round the kitchen stove, when in some unaccountable manner his clothes caught fire.

WESTERN CANADA.

Henry Gurney Rutland, ex-manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Winkler, Man., pleaded guilty to stealing a sum of money in the neighborhood of four thousand dollars.

The steamer 'Mainlander,' of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has been sunk in Puget Sound during a fog, in collision with the powerful tug 'Sea Lion.' No lives were lost.

Joseph Fike, of Didsbury, Alberta, is wanted at Olds for the manslaughter of a man named Leonard Newsome, whom he professed to be able to cure by magnetism.

Roy Jenkins, a freshman of Manitoba College, was the victim of Hallowe'en bouncing pranks. Falling from the arms of the bouncers he broke one of his legs.

Walter Buchanan, of Winnipeg, who was the recipient of honors during the Boer war, went to Kearney to claim his cousin as his bride. The girl would not agree to marriage, and in despair he drank poison.

Mr. A. V. Reid was shot and killed at Leduc on Monday night by a man named Hardy. Reid and others were passing a blacksmith's shop, when fired upon by Hardy. The reason for the shooting is unknown.

The Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W., for Manitoba and North-West Territories, meets in special session in Winnipeg, on Thursday, Nov. 24, to consider the strained relations existing between it and the Supreme Grand Lodge.

The mail bags in the post-office at Minto have been set on fire. They had been placed in the office on the previous night on the arrival of the train and the doors locked. When the door was opened the bags were found smouldering. Letters and registered mail had been stolen.

The dwelling of S. Hinds, on Portage Plains, was destroyed by fire Saturday week. Mr. and Mrs. Hinds escaped only in their night robes. The building was the finest residence in the district. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

While hunting near Blairmore, N.W.T., Ned. McLaren, a nephew of Mr. McLaren, the lumber king, met with a serious shooting accident. While sitting on a log he drew the rifle towards him. The gun discharged and the bullet entered his body over the heart. He is in a critical condition at Frank Hospital.

Major Cates, of Napinka, was drowned in Maple Creek, near Pipestone, Man., while out shooting. He was a municipal auditor and served with the 91st Battalion in the Riel rebellion. He was also a member of the Wimbledon team.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Crown Princess of Corea is dead.

The Pope is suffering from an attack of gout.

Demonstrations of German against Italian students have resulted in serious riots in Innsbruck, Austria.

The Hon. E. J. Flynn has issued a manifesto advising Conservatives not to contest the coming provincial elections.

Mr. John H. Fesler, United States consul at Amoy, China, announces the destruction of the United States consulate there, together with valuable papers.

Ten miners were dropped down the mouth of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western mine at Nanticoke, Pa., with the cage and were all killed.

The Dominion Parliament will next session take measures to bring wireless telegraphy under government control in time of war.

Britain has arranged for a chain of ships to keep in touch with Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet by means of wireless telegraphy.

After two years and a half of exploration of Greenland, Mylius Ericksen's expedition has returned with valuable ethnographical and scientific records.

An organized gang of horse thieves, believed to have come from Buffalo, are reported at work in Western Ontario.

Twenty thousand citizens of Ottawa and Hull greeted Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier on their return to the Capital on Saturday.

The Presidential campaign across the line wound up on Saturday with a dramatic exchange of charges and replies between the candidates. Each side is confident of success.

The Winston reservoir at Salem, North Carolina, collapsed on Wednesday, devastating over a mile and a half of territory. Thirteen residences were destroyed and several lives were lost.

MONTREAL NEWS.

All Saints Church, St. Denis street, celebrated its sixteenth anniversary last week.

Mr. Moise Brossard, a well known citizen of Montreal, for many years engaged in the flour business, died on Saturday at the age of 75 years after a long illness.

William Bydwell, of 47 Logan street, shot himself in Manton's store, on Craig street, one day last week, dying almost immediately. He was a brakeman on the C. P. R., and leaves a wife and several children.

Chief Legault, at the request of the chairman of the Police Committee, has resigned his post, and Sub-Chief Campeau has been placed in charge until a new chief has been appointed.

Twelve valuable horses, including a thoroughbred stallion, 'Romancer,' alone worth $3,000, were burned to death early on Saturday evening, in a fire in the stables of the Salvador Brewery, St. Paul street.

Mr. F. W. Russel, of Quebec, general sales agent for the Laurentide Pulp Company, is in the Montreal General Hospital with a broken leg, received while travelling on a hand car, which came into collision with a freight train.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE

MR. A. H. SIMS HAS NOT BEEN SEEN SINCE SATURDAY FORENOON.

Mr. Allison H. Sims, of Messrs. A. H Sims Company, Limited, 54 Latour street, left his home, 30 Lorne avenue, shortly after nine o'clock on Saturday morning, and has not returned. He has been suffering from nervous prostration, and had been advised by his physician to keep in the open air, and it was supposed that he had started for one of his usual walks. His absence is causing great anxiety, and any information concerning his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his family. When he left his home he wore a dark suit under an olive green waterproof coat and a black Derby hat. He wore a blue striped shirt with gold sleeve links with the initials A. H. S. on them. Mr. Sims is dark of complexion and wears small side whiskers and moutache. He is fifty-two years of age and 5 ft. 8 inches in height.

SUICIDE OF UNKNOWN MAN.

An unknown man is reported to have committed suicide in the river opposite Dunn's farm, Lachine, on Friday last. According to the statement of some women and children who were close by, the man, who was well dressed, after walking up and down the bank for a few minutes, threw away his hat and umbrella, and, rushing into the water, swam towards the centre of the river, where he was soon carried out of sight by the swift current. The initials 'L. M.' were found on the band of his hat. The body has not yet been found.

THE PARKS INQUEST.

The inquest over the body of William Parks, the man who was killed by an electric car in Notre Dame street, on Sunday night, which was opened on Monday afternoon, was continued at the morgue on Friday. The jury could not arrive at a unanimous verdict, but the majority decided that the accident was due to the fact that there was not sufficient light in the street at the point where the accident occurred, and that the railway employees were not criminally responsible. Two members of the jury wished to fix the blame in the railway employees.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

MR. STRACHAN BETHUNE ENTERS ON HIS EIGHTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The entry on the eighty-fourth year of his age by Mr. Strachan Bethune, K.C., was quietly celebrated yesterday at 169 University street by a family gathering, while the receipt of many cards and letters of congratulation marked the interest in the event that was widely felt outside the family circle. Among near relatives who were present were his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. S. H. Bethune and Mrs. Bethune, Mountain street, and their

MR. STRACHAN BETHUNE, K.C.

son, Mr. Strachan Bethune, jr.; Mr. Meredith Bethune, a son, and Miss Bethune and Miss G. C. Bethune, daughters; the Dean of Montreal, son-in-law; Mr. H. B. Evans, Trevor Evans, Miss Evans and Miss Ruby Evans, grandchildren; his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. D. Phillips, and her daughter and son, Miss Phillips and Mr. Edward Phillips; his nieces, the Misses Abbott, and his nephew, Mr. Charles Abbott, of Cornwall, and a cousin, Mr. Donald Stewart.

Mr. Strahan Bethune is a native of Montreal, and was born on Nov. 6, 1821. His father was the late Very Rev. Dean Bethune, of Montreal, and his mother was a daughter of the late William Halloweli, merchant, of Montreal. He was educated at a private school, and studied law with the late Dr. Adam Thom, and with Messrs. Mondelete and Meredith. He was called to the bar in 1843, quickly became one of the leaders, and was made a Q.C. in 1864 by Viscount Monck. Besides, he served as chairman of the board of examiners, and twice held the office of batonnier. His first partner was the late Sir W. C. Meredith, who became Chief Justice, and he afterwards took his son, Mr. M. B. Bethune, into partnership. In 1864-65 he was one of the counsel in the prosecution of the St. Alban's raiders, and he was frequently spoken of as likely to be raised to the Bench. He has been for many years Chancellor of the Diocese of Montreal, and in recognition of his valuable services in that office, he was in 1886 presented with a silver service by the Bishop of Montreal on behalf of both clergy and laity. In 1885 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

EMBARGO ON CATTLE

London, Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the branch of the Lancashire Farmers' Association on Saturday it was decided to petition the Board of Agriculture against opening ports to Canadian store stock, as desired by the Scotch and Norfolk grazers, because of the danger of importing disease, and the disastrous effect it would have upon the rearing of young stock.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. DA COSTA.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Da Costa, the Episcopal clergyman who several years ago became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, is dead, in St. Vincent's Hospital, where his life had been slowly ebbing away for six months. He was 74 years of age.

Before entering the Roman Catholic Church Dr. Da Costa was for thirty-eight years pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, holding a prominent place in the religious life of this city. He took an active part in the controversy over the admission of Dr. Briggs to the Episcopal ministry, and soon afterwards he withdrew from the Episcopal Church and became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Last fall while in Rome he was ordained a deacon ,and on Nov. 29 last was ordained a priest. He returned to this city to engage in parish work, but his health failed, and he has been in the hospital for several months. Dr. Da Costa was the author of more than thirty religious and historical works.

Whitby, Ont., Nov. 7.—Mrs. John Newport, one of the pioneers of the town, died suddenly here yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph White, town clerk. The deceased was 86 years of age. Besides Mrs. White her family consists of two sons, William and J. T. Newport, and Mrs. David Vickers. Her husband died about a years ago, aged over ninety years.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 7.—The death is recorded of Mrs. William Massie, aged 89 years, of which 64 were spent in Kingston. Her husband survives, to whom she was married 66 years ago. The sons are John, Owen Sound; Robert, Ottawa; William and Dr. James Massie, veterinary surgeon, of this city. Mrs. John Cooper, Toronto, wife of the president of the Ontario Press Association, is a granddaughter.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Voting Taking Place To-day.

SIX TICKETS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE.

New York, Nov. 8.—Nine national political conventions were held this year and nine candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States were nominated, but only six electoral tickets will be generally voted for. Besides the two great political parties, seven others made nominations. People's, Prohibition, Socialist, Socialist-Labor, Continental (labor), National Liberty (negro), and Lincoln (negro). The two negro parties, however, apparently ended their work when the national conventions adjourned, as no electors have been selected, or, at least, none will appear on any official ballot; and the Continental party seems to be confined to Illinois, and perhaps to Chicago, the place of its origin.

The terms of thirty United States senators expire on March 4 next. Seven of the vacancies have already been filled, and the legislatures of twenty-three states to be elected on Nov. 8, will fill the other twenty-three. Members of the House of Representatives are to be voted for in all except three states, Maine, Vermont and Oregon, which have already elected their congressmen.

In twenty-seven states a governor, and all, or nearly all, the elective state officers, are to be chosen; in five states minor state officers are to be selected, and in thirteen electors are to be voted for.

South Carolina enjoys the distinction of having only one ticket in the field. All the other states have from four to six, Illinois leading with seven. There are three Republican tickets in Delaware, but only one variation in the names of the candidates, the nominee for governor of the 'regulars' refusing to abide by the decision of the factional conference, which resulted in the withdrawal of the 'union' candidate, and an agreement upon a compromise ticket. The Republicans in Wisconsin will have a choice between two tickets for state officers, the 'stalwarts' having decided to keep up their fight against Lafollette. The electors on both tickets, however, are identical.

The Democrats and Peoples' party, or Populists, fused on the state ticket in Kansas and Nebraska, but in both states the peoples' party named separate presidential electors. In Nevada the Democrats and one wing of the Silver party divided the minor state officers to be voted for, but the 'Stalwart Silver' men put up their own electors.

The People's party, which endorsed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, has an active organization in thirty-two of the forty-five states, the nominees for state officers and electors being on the official ballot in twelve states, and for electors in twenty. Efforts to this end were made in a number of other states, but the requisite number of signatures to petitions were not obtained.

The prohibitionists have electoral and state tickets in twenty-seven states, and electoral tickets in twelve others, one less than in 1900.

The Socialists (called in some states Social-Democrats) have electoral and state tickets in thirty-two states, and electoral tickets in eleven others—seven more than in 1900.

The Socialist Labor party have whole or part electoral and state tickets in twelve states and electoral tickets in others—six less than in 1900.

The following are the tickets nominated by the different parties. Where a ticket is incomplete, no nominations were made:—

Republican.
President—Theodore Roosevelt, New York.
Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

Democratic.
President — Alton B. Parker, New York.
Vice-President—Henry G. Davis, West Virgina.

Prohibition.
President—Silas D. Swallow, Pennsylvania.
Vice-President—George W. Carroll, Texas.

People's.
President—Thomas E. Watson, Georgia.
Vice-President—Thomas H. Tibbles, Nebraska.

Socialist.
President—Eugene V. Debs, Indiana.
Vice-President — Benjamin Hanford, New York.

Socialist-Labor.
President—Chas. H. Corregan, New York.
Vice-President—Wm. W. Cox, Illinois.

Continental (Labor).
President—Austin Holcomb, Georgia.
Vice-President—A. King, Missouri.

National Liberty (Negro).
President—Geo. E. Taylor, Iowa.
Vice-President—Wm. C. Payne, Virginia.

Lincoln party (Negro).
President—E. P. Penn, West Virginia.
Vice-President—John J. Jones, Illinois.

HALLOWE'EN CONCERTS.

The forty-ninth Hallowe'en concert given by the Caledonian Society, was one of the most successful with which that well-known organization has delighted the public. Windsor Hall was crowded long before the strains of the bagpipes were heard. The hall was elaborately decorated with the Scottish colors and sprigs of heather were given to all. For three hours the great audience sat interested, and, though the hour of closing was late, many regrets were expressed that the music and eloquence and canny humor of Scotia did not continue longer.

The Y. W. C. A. had a most enjoyable evening in their rooms which was well attended. Games of divination, popularly associated with the day were played.

CASE OF PAUL CHAILLY.

It is stated that Paul Chailly, the Parisian, arrested for stealing overcoats and valises, from the Windsor, Bonaventure and Place Viger stations, and from the trains of the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. Railways, and who pleaded guilty to the charges last Wednesday, will be returned to Paris, where, it is alleged, he is wanted by the police. The C.P.R. has withdrawn the charges preferred against him, and as soon as the Grand Trunk does likewise, he will be placed on a steamer and hurried back to the French Capital. Chailly's father, it is said, is a member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Seine et Oise. The unfortunate young man is considered irresponsible, though to all appearance he is perfectly rational. A prominent French-Canadian of this city has offered to defray the expenses of the young man's return journey.

THE HAMEL CASE.

The Supreme Court of Cuba has declared constitutional the extradition of D. A. Hamel, the former civic paymaster of Montreal. The information was received on Friday by cable from Mr. Carpenter, chief detective, of this city, who is now in Havana in charge of the absconding ex-official.

Sergt.-Detective Charpentier, who is in charge of the detective bureau in the chief's absence, said he expected the chief to be back in Montreol with his prisoner in the course of a few days. He has been away now nearly two months, during which extradition proceedings have been going on. It is said that his health has been seriously affected by the trying southern climate.

Hamel fled to Cuba last March, after, it is alleged, forging the signatures of Mr. Robb, the city treasurer, and other city officials to a cheque for ten thousand dollars, which he cashed at the Bank of Montreal.

THE LATE MR. D. J. DECARIE.

The funeral of the late Mr. D. Jérémie Decarie, M.P.P. for Hochelaga, took place on Wednesday last, and was attended by a vast concourse of citizens. The pall-bearers were the Hon. Mr. Justice Robidoux, the Hon. Mr. Justice Madore, the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, the Hon. Dr. Guerin, the Hon. Dr. Lanctot and Mr. L. Prud'homme, Mayor of St. Luke. Among others in the large cortege were the Hon. Lomer Gouin, the Hon. J. K. Ward, the Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Messrs. F. D. Monk, Honore Gervais, Alph. Boyer, L. A. Rivet, Maurice Perrault, M.P.P., Achille Bergevin, M.P.P., L. P. P. Cardin, M.P.P. The councils of all the surrounding municipalities were represented.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The November term of the Court of King's Bench opened last Wednesday morning. His Lordship Judge Hall presided.

Following are the criminal cases to be disposed of: Antonio Giacconi, murder; Augustine Gauthier, infanticide; Patrick Henry, attempt to commit murder; Leon Lecaillon, attempt to commit murder; Noe Boyer, wounding; Louis Bastien, false pretences, two counts; Khali Boulad, extortion; J. X. Pauze, theft; Francis Leblanc, theft; Joseph O. R. Frappier, theft; Leon Duchesne, false pretences; Leon Duchesne, conspiracy; Espere Malouf, George Houssan, Elias Tanous, Antoine Bouhanna and Shikri Abousamra, obstructing justice; Sheldon T. Bent, theft as a servant; Emery Langlois, indecent assault; Arelard Paquette and Joseph Page, theft; Alphonse Haynes, theft; Joseph Lambert, aggravated assault; Luigi Verdome, shooting with intent to kill.

In addressing the Grand Jury, His Lordship alluded to the growth of the habit of carrying dangerous weapons. He said the knife, the stiletto or the revolver in the possession of an excitable man was too convenient for use on slight provocation, and often produced a tragedy where otherwise only a simple case of assault would have resulted. The knowledge that carrying such weapons was contrary to the law should be impressed upon immigrants on their arrival in this country. His Lordship fixed the hearing of the Cooke-Blackley case for Nov. 10.

THE GOMEL RIOTS.

The trial of the persons charged with being responsible for the anti-Jewish riots here in September, 1903, is proceeding slowly and with open doors, and is attracting immense interest. There are eleven defendants, and sixty-nine other persons who are under the same charges are being held under bail. Nine hundred and seventy-five of the 1,101 witnesses are present. The government's witnesses are attempting to prove that the disorders of Sept. 11, 1903, were in the nature of anti-Christian riots, and not of an anti-Jewish character. It is claimed that the first riot was organized by Jews to take vengeance for the Kishineff affair, while the rioting two days after was a retaliation upon Jews. The government produced evidence to prove that the Jews were thoroughly organized and armed, and had prearranged signals, regular leaders, adopted a provocative attitude towards the Christians, and acted overbearingly, insulting peasants in the streets and jostling them off the sidewalks. The 'Novosti,' the Jewish organ, expresses gratification at the enquiry being conducted with open doors as marking a new era in the Jewish question.

THE SAURIOL SUICIDE.

Mrs. Sauriol, a widow, residing at 294 Lagauchetiere street, took a dose of Paris green on Tuesday last, and died in the General Hospital soon after reaching that institution. She appeared to have suffered lately from mental depression.

CASE OF PARKER THOMPSON.

Parker Thompson appeared before Judge Choquet last week to answer a charge of false pretences made by Mr. Weldon of the Windsor Hotel. He is not yet 22 years of age, and had arrived from England with a young woman. They were married the day after their arrival and took up their residence in luxurious apartments. The bill soon reached $109.90, which the young man was unable to pay and application by cable to his father received no reply. Mr. J. A. St. Julien is counsel for the defendant.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

UNITED STATES WHEAT CONDITIONS —ARGUMENTS FOR RISE AND FALL.

There is a lot of good natured badinage passing between the two well known trade papers of the United States, the 'Commercial West' and the 'North-Western Miller.' These two expert grain mediums are, and have been for some time, taking diametrically opposite views of the wheat situation; the former, as being the mouth-piece of the great and only Jones, prophet and crop killer extraordinary, is a 'bull' of bulls, and can see nothing but high prices and famine in the land of otherwise plenty. The other journal is equally confident that the whole fabric will crumble and fade away in the night. In the meantime the kindly day, kindly to those who have staked their all on the high price issue, has been prolonged, and has given the laugh, so to speak, to the cautious adviser. The bearish arguments advanced by the 'North-Western Miller' would undoubtedly have some effect on markets controlled by more normal conditions. The fact that large shipments of pacific coast wheat went into the Central States, was used as a bear argument, indicating that the price of wheat naturally attributed to this section was inflated and abnormal. These shipments have since been discontinued owing to the inability of the trunk lines to handle the increasing traffic. The fact that wheat from the Pacific coast was being sold in Chicago territory at far less than that of the soft wheat millers, would also indicate that the price of wheat had gone too high. Large importations of Canadian wheat by millers demonstrating that, owing to the inflated home markets flour millers could actually afford to import wheat and pay the duty, and all the expenses incident to bonding their mills than to buy home grown wheat at the ruling prices, should also, as the 'Miller' suggests, be an indication of inflated prices. This estimable milling journal laments that every fact which logically shows the utter craziness of the present boom has really contributed to its strength by a method of adverse reasoning, peculiar to the times and the class of gamblers who have been in control of the market.

The purchase of Canadian wheat by United States millers was not, as the 'North-West Miller' stated, due to inflated prices in that country, but rather to the scarcity of really choice home-grown wheat to mix with ordinary native grain so that the standard brands could be maintained.

'Commercial West' has, of course, an answer for each of these arguments and succeeds very well in rending each and every one into thousands of minute fragments, but it is the 'blackboard' and the loss of export business upon which this 'bull's' eye is focused, and there is no doubt the two factors greatly help each other in keeping prices at the present level. But it is a question whether either should be followed so blindly by the confiding public as is now the case.

Last year there was a crop of 637,000,000 bushels, out of which 120,700,000 bushels were exported, leaving for home consumption and seeding purposes 516,300,000 bushels, which is about 30,000,000 bushels less than the entire crop for this year. So that, if there is to be no wheat exported this year the supply for home consumption will still exceed that of last year by half the amount of wheat grown in our own North-West. Then again the higher prices millers will be perforced to ask for their product will greatly decrease consumption, and lessen the amount of wheat per capita throughout the United States. It seems to us, given sufficient wheat to meet home demands, the United States wheat markets have been inflated to a level where a pin-brick would prove highly dangerous to the speculative public.

CHEESE PRICES ADVANCE.

The cheese market has at last taken a turn for the better, no doubt impelled towards better prices by the quality of fall goods, which has, in turn, helped the market for lesser grades. The public cable quotes this morning 44s 6d for white, and 46s 6d for colored cheese, and there is now an altogether more hopeful view of the situation. At Belleville over 2,000 boxes changed hands at 10c and 10 1-16c, while at London, Ont., the highest price bid was 9⅝c, but there were no sales at that price. A Liverpool mail advice dated Oct. 28, says the cheese market continues in steady consumptive demand, especially for the grade just below finest, which is now getting into small compass. The market shows signs of hardening on the fall made goods. Finest Canadian Septembers, white and colored, are quoted at 45s 6d to 46s 6d per cwt.; Augusts at 43s 6d to 45s; earlier made cold stored June and July cheese, ripe and ready at 42s to 43s, and medium grades nominally 39s to 40s. Receipts to the city to-day were 8,936 boxes.

BETTER FEELING IN BUTTER FOR FINEST GRADES.

The butter market is reported to be in fairly good shape as regards very finest goods, and dealers are confident of the immediate future of these stocks, which they contend will be taken up at current prices owing mainly to the fact that United States butter is selling at from 1c to 1½c higher than English importers will pay. This increase in the price of United States butter is due to a more than usual heavy domestic consumption. It is felt that a deficiency in United States receipts to the English market will cause importers to look towards Canada for this popular grade of butter. There is a decidedly better undertone to the market, and shippers holding finest goods are not in the slightest degree uneasy in regard to the future of the trade. The feeling is decidely optimistic, and it is expected that the shipments for this week will be greatly in excess of those of last week.

STEADY DEMAND FOR MEATS.

There is a steady export demand for meatss, with no change in prices. The English demand is nicely equalled by receipts.

FAIR BUSINESS IN FLOUR—HAND TO MOUTH BUYING.

There is a fairly average trade reported in Ontario and Manitoba grades of flour, mostly in a jobbing way, as dealers have not altogether settled down to the prices that are now being asked by millers. A hand to mouth policy seems to meet the case with the average buyers, and heavy stocks are the exception rather than the rule.

MILL FEED STEADY.

The demand for bran has fallen off somewhat, but millers still find the greatest difficulty in filling orders for shorts, the trade for which is reported to be very active. The market is firm at our quotations.

The market for baled hay is steady, with no change in price to record.

GRAIN — Oats, 38c to 38½c for No. 2 in store here. No. 3, 37c to 37½c; American yellow, No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 59c; white, No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 59½c.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.80, and strong bakers, $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.85, in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25c to 30c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.32½ per bag, $4.9 in barrels.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk, at $17 to $18, shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel; $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat backs,$20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; heavy fat hogs, $4.50; mixed lots, $5; select, $5.25, off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario fall white, 10c to 10¼c; colored, 10¼c to 10½c; Quebec, 9¼c to 9⅝c.

BUTTER — Finest grades, 19¾c to 20¼c; ordinary finest, 19c to 19½c; medium grades, 18c to 19c, and western dairy, 15c to 15½c.

EGGS — Select new laid, 24c; straight gathered candled, 20c; No. 2, 14c to 15c.

ASHES — Firsts $5.90 to $6; seconds, $5.60; and pearl, $7.50 to $7.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover comb, 10c to 10½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 8 cents.

HAY — No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50; clover, $6 to $6.50; clover mixed, $7 per ton in car lots; Quebec, 9c to 9 1-8c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Nov. 4.

Comparatively few farmers from any distance brought loads of produce to the markets this forenoon, but the market gardeners were out in full force. Evidently the results of yesterday's elections had something to do with the absence of the farmers from the market, some were holding a jollification at home, while others were mourning the results of distorted journalism. The householders were out in large crowds, causing a nactive demand with firm prices in nearly all kinds of produce, excepting the potatoes which are of doubtful quality and sell at 50c to 60c per 80 lb. bag; turnips, 40c to 60c do.; beets, 40c to 50c do.; carrots, 50c to 60c do.; parsnips, 75c to $1 do.; onions, $1.25 to $1.40 do.; oats, 90c to 95c do.; buckwheat, $1.15 do.; cabbages, 15c to 30c per dozen; celery, 10c to 25c do.; cauliflowers, 25c to $1 do.; dead turkeys, 13c to 15c per lb.; geese, 9c to 10c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 15c do.; black ducks, 90c to $1 per pair; wild geese, $1 to $1.25 each; tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; prints, 22c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 45c to 50c per dozen; older eggs, 22c to 35c do.; Fameuse apples of poor quality are very plentiful, selling at $1 to $1.50 per barrel; cranberries, $8 do.; pears, $4 to $6 do.; the grapes are mostly of poor quality and sell at 12c to 20c per basket; bananas are scarce, selling at about $1.50 for ordinary eight hands and $2.25 for jumbos; hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

APPLE EXPORTS.

Shipments of apples from the port of Montreal, New York, Boston and Portland, for week ending Nov. 5, 1904, compiled by Taylor, King & Company:

	Barrels.	Boxes.
From Montreal to Liverpool	10,695	67
From Montreal to Glasgow	11,555	3,232
From Montreal to London	4,366	27
From Montreal to Leith	291	366
Total	32,907	3,692
	Barrels.	
From New York to Liverpool	4,156	
From New York to London	15,593	
From New York to Glasgow	7,638	
From New York to Hamburg	8,751	
	36,138	
From Portland to Liverpool	17,471	
From Boston to London	5,903	
	37,994	
From Portland to Liverpool	17,471	

Total, 124,510 barrels and 3,692 boxes.

CHEESE BOARDS.

CHEESE SALES.

The following table shows the sales of butter and cheese on the cheese boards for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 5, with the number of offerings and price paid:

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Nov.				
1.	Campbellford	1,549	1,549	9 3-16
2.	Picton	698	698	9⅜
2.	Madoc	555	240	9⅜
2.	Brockville	1,273	3,000	9⅛
4.	Napanee	1,065	915	9⅛
4.	Brantford	1,715	1,315	9⅜—9 9-16
4.	Perth	1,540	1,540	9⅜
4.	Ottawa	992	992	9⅛—9⅜
4.	Kemptville			9¾
5.	Belleville	2,018	2,018	10—10 1-16
5.	London	2,099		9½—9⅝
5.	Cowansville	429	399	9⅝—9 15-16

BUTTER SALES.

Oct				
31—Sherbrooke	418	418	19—19 1-8	
Nov.				
5. Cowansville	447	300	20⅛—20⅜	

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORT

HEAVY DECREASE IN CHEESE AND BUTTER SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of cheese from the port of Montreal for the week ending Oct. 30, dropped off to the very low figure of 47,262 boxes, as against 96,822 boxes last week; there is an increase over the corresponding period of last year of about 5,000 boxes, which fact has helped to slightly raise the average of the season's shipments, and place the figures within a few thousand boxes of the 1902 shipments. There is, of course, still a heavy decrease on last year's exports for the season, the difference being nearly 340,000 boxes short. The present conditions of the cheese market must be very unsatisfactory to the trade, as it has been thought all along that business would become extremely active a few weeks before navigation closed, so as to partially clear the heavy stocks.

Butter shipments have fallen off in a like degree to those of cheese, the figures for week ending Oct. 30, being only 11,150 packages, which while about 1,500 short of the previous week, still maintain a much better average than the figures for the same period of 1902 and 1903. The shipments for the season amount to 458,957 packages, an improvement on last year of about 135,000 packages, but still a matter of 14,000 packages short of the 1902 shipments.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Nov. 7.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 25 milch cows and springers, 40 calves, 1,500 sheep and lambs, and 150 fat hogs, were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong,and trade was brisk, with firm prices paid for pretty good cattle. Prime beeves sold at 4¾c to 4¼c per lb.; pretty good animals at 3⅝c to 4¼c, and the common stock at 2¼c to 3¼c, and the canners, 1¾c to 2¼c per lb. There were no good veal calves on the market; grassers sold at 2¼c to 3¼c, and 'bobs' at $2.50 to $3 each. Shipping sheep are $3.40 per 100 lbs., and the others 3c to 3½c per lb. Lambs are dearer. Three double-decked carloads of good lambs from below Quebec were sold at 4¾c per lb. Fat hogs sold at 4½c to 5¼c per lb. There were only about half a dozen milch cows, which sold at from $25 to $60 each; strippers sold at $25 to $50 each.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Cattle, receipts, 21,000, including 5,000 westerns; market, 10c to 15c higher; good to prime steers, at $6.10 to $7.00; poor to medium, $3.95 to $5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.00 to $4.15; cows, $1.40 to $4.30; heifers, $1.75 to $5.00; canners, $1.25 to $2.25; bulls, $2.00 to $4.00; calves, 3.00 to $7.00; Texas fed steers, at $3.25 to $5.00; western steers, $2.90 to $5.40.

Hogs, receipts, 30,000; market, 5c to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $4.80 to $5.15; good to choice heavy, $5.00 to $5.15; rough heavy, $4.65 to $4.85; light, $4.80 to $5.05; bulk of sales, $4.85 to $5.05.

Sheep ,receipts, 32,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4.25 to $4.65; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.10; native lambs, $4 to $5.65.

East Buffalo, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,250 head; prime steady; medium, 10c to 15c higher; prime steers, $5.60 to $6; shipping, $5 to $5.50; butchers, $3.85 to $5; heifers, $2.75 to $4.35; cows, $2.50 to $3.85; bulls, $2.25 to $4; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $3.60; stock heifers, $1.80 to $2.25; fresh cows and springers, barely steady; good to choice $42 to $52; medium to good, $33 to $40; common, $20 to $28.

Veals— Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $4.50 to $7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,500 head; active, 10c lower; heavy, $5.25 to $5.35, mixed, $5.25 to $5.30; yorkers, $5 to $5.25; pigs, $4.90 to $5; roughs, $4.40 to $4.60; stags, $3.50 to $4; dairies and grassers, $5 to $5.20.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 25,000 head; sheep slow; lambs, active, 10c to 15c higher; native lambs, $4.50 to $6; yearlings, $4.50 to $4.75; wethers, $4.25 to $4.50; ewes, $3.75 to $4; Canada lambs, $5 to $5.80; sheep mixed, $2 to $4.25.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—There was very little doing at the Western Cattle market to-day. Receipts were light, and the only cattle selling were a few rough lots left over from yesterday. The run amounted to three cars, and included 11 cattle, 41 sheep and lambs, 200 hogs and 2 calves.

Export Cattle—The market is quoted unchanged and nominal. Extra choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.75, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—The few rough cattle offering were slow of sale and prices obtained for them were easy in tone. Quotations are unchanged. Good to choice are quoted at $4 to $4.50; fair to good at $3.25 to $3.75; mixed lots, medium, $2.75 to $3.25; do., common, $1.75 to $2; cows, $2 to $3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Some cattle had been left over and they sold about steady with quotations of yesterday. The market is quoted about steady. Stockers are quoted at $2 to $3.25, bulls are quoted at $1.75 to $2.50. Feeders are uncanged at $2 to $4 per cwt.

Milch Cows—There were none in the market. The range of prices offering is quoted unchanged at $30 to $60 each.

Calves are quoted about steady at 3c to 5¼c per pound and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was quiet. The market is quoted unchanged. Export ewes are quoted at $3.40 to $3.50 per cwt., bucks at $2.50 to $2.75, culls at $2 to $3. Lambs are steady at $4 to $4.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Oct. 24.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 280. For fat beasts trade extremely slow, at fall in value of fully 2d per 8 lbs. Enquiry for fat butchering cows and bulls were limited, and salesmen were obliged to accept 1d to 2d per 8 lbs. less money. Irish unchanged. Top value, per 8 lbs.- 80 to 90 stone Devons, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; 90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 4d; exceptional, 4s 6d; 95 stone Runts, 4s 4d to 4s 5d; 10 stone shorthorns, 3s 10d to 4s; 95 stone Irish, 4s to 4s 2d. Arrivals—138 Irish, 48 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 1,074 midland, home and western counties, 25 Devon. Decrease of 1,160 in sheep market. For both wedders and ewes trade slow, nevertheless most sales were governed by late rates, with the exception of ewes and Scotch, the former being 2d per 8 lbs. lower, and the latter 4d. Irish fully maintains late values. Few lambs offered quoted at late rates. Calf trade slow. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 6d; sheep, 3s 8d to 6s; calves, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; lambs, 5s 10d. Total supply—Beasts, 1,250; sheep and lambs, 5,650; calves, 10.

London, Oct. 24.—Fair supplies and the trade slow. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; shorts, 4s 4d to 4s 10d, Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters,best, 3c 8d to 4s; do., seconds, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; do., forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; mutton, Scotch wedders,4s 8d to 5s; do., very small choice, 5s to 5s 4d; do., ewes, 3s to 3s 4d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; do., ewes, 3s to 3s 4d; foreign 3s 4d to 4s; English lambs, 3s 4d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s to 4s 4d; English pork, 3s to 3s 6d; foreign, do., 2s 4d to 3s 2d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.—Cattle, 1,387; sheep, 4,553. Best beasts, 5¾d to 6¼d; second, 5d to 5¼d; third, 4½d to 4¾d. Best Scotch sheep, 7½d to 8d; other sorts, 6d to 7d. A decrease of 61 cattle, and of 1,181 sheep. Demand slow for cattle; depressed trade for sheep at about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Business ruled brisk on Byward market from an early hour this morning as buyers and sellers were out in large numbers and quickly got down to terms that permitted trade. There was a scarcity of oats, the demand being greatr than the supply. Prices remained firm and high, some extra good stock selling in bag lots at 42c per bushel. Down on the hay market there was considerable doing in the hay line, best timothy selling at $9 to $10 and poorer stock at $8 to $9 per ton. Potatoes sold in bag lots at 70c to 75c per bushel. Turnips sold at 30c per bag; carrots at 35c; beets at 35c ,and mangolds at 30c. Dressed hogs constituted a large part of the offerings, nearly wvery farmer having a number for sale. The tone of the market was easy and selects sold at $7.25, medium at $7, and heaviest and fats at $6.50 to $6.75 per cwt. Several light hogs sold to householders at about $7 per cwt. Beef was also plentiful and in fair demand. Hinds sold at 5c to 5½c and fronts at 4c to 5c per lb. Considerable lamb was offered and sold at steady prices. As high as 10c per lb was paid for some choice hinds but 9c was about the ruling figure. Fronts sold at 8c per lb. Butter was fairly plentiful and found new owners at 22c to 23c for prints, 18c to 20c for good tub and pail butter. Cooking butter was offered at 16c to 17c per lb. Eggs were held firmly at 25c to 26c per dozen for guaranteed fresh stock, and 24c for storage stock, while cases sold at 23c per dozen. Dressed chickens were very plentiful. Prices ranged from 50c per pair for inferior stock to 70c per pair for well-fattened birds. Geese sold at 70c to 80c apiece; ducks at 60c, and turkeys $1 to $1.20 each, according to size and quality. Live chickens sold at 40c to 60c per pair.

Toronto, Nov. 7. — Wheat continues quiet. Ontario grades are steady; red and white are quoted at $1.04; No. 2 goose, at 89c to 90c, and spring at 98c, east and outside. Manitoba is easier. No. 1 northern, $1.02 to $1.03; No. 2, $1.00; No. 3, 95c, Georgian Bay ports; 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Fairly active and unchanged; cars of 90 percent patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.46, buyers sacks, west. Choice brands, 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba, at $5.70 for Hungarian patents and $5.40 for second patents.

Mill Feed—Steady. Bran is quoted at $14.00 to $15.00 in bulk, and shorts at $17.50 west. Manitoba mill feed is unchanged at $20.00 to $21.00 for shorts, and $19.00 for bran export.

Barley—Fairly active and steady at 45c to 46c for No. 2; 43c to 44c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 malting outside; 1c less for sacks included, Toronto freights.

Rye—Steady to firm at 74c to 75c for No. 2 west.

Corn—The market is firm at 64½c for No. 2 American yellow; 63½c for No. 3, and 62c for No. 3 mixed on track, Toronto Canadian nominal at 53c to 55c west.

Oats steady; No. 1 new white at 32c to 32½c; No. 2 new white at 31½c, low freights, and 31c to 31¼c north and west.

Rolled Oats—Quiet at $4.50 for cars of bags, and $4.75 for barrels on the track, Toronto. Twenty-five cents for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas firm in tone at 64c to 65c for No. 2 west.

Buckwheat quoted at 53c to 54c west.

Butter steady to easy; choice grades in good demand. Receipts fairly large.

Cheese higher at 9¾c to 10c for large, and 10c to 10¼c gor twins.

Hogs—Live easier at $4.80 for selects, and $4.60 for lights and fats. Dressed unchanged at $6.25 to $6.75.

Ingersoll, Ont., Nov. 7.—White wheat, 95c to $1.02 per bushel; red fall do., 95c to $1.02; spring do., 95c to $1.02; corn, at 58c to 60c; oats, 29c to 30c; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 56c to 58c; oatmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.55 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $16.00 to $17.00 per ton; shorts, $17.00 to $18.00 per ton; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 21c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 16c to 18c per doz. potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel; live hogs, $5.75 to $6.25 per cwt.; hay, $8.00 to $9.00 per ton; hides, $5.00 to $6.00 per cwt.

MANITOBA GRAIN.

MANITOBA WHEAT HELD BY FARMERS FOR ADVANCE.

The ups and downs of wheat quotations make no material difference to the condition of the flour markets. The prices of Manitoba wheat are very well maintained, and although there is some export business reported, the English and Canadian markets are out of touch. One of the chief reasons of Manitoba prices being held at a higher rate than English ideas is the fact that North-West farmers are satiated with the high price mania, and in many cases intend holding their wheat for a further advance. Home demand has helped to gain better prices for the farmer in the early purchases of wheat, a demand which has become much heavier than last year, owing to the part failure of the Ontario crops, and also owing greatly to the enormously increased population of the Dominion. The high returns the United States farmer is receiving for his wheat has no doubt given our North-Western farmer an inclination to have more money also, but it should be remembered that the higher values in the former country have been the result of natural, not to say lamentable, consequences—that of a greatly reduced crop, which is in some quarters expected to be too small even to fill the wants of home consumption. United States wheat having lost its grip on the English markets, owing, of course, to the very heavy receipts from other European sources, cannot, therefore, affect the price of Canadian wheat through the medium of the English market. It is therefore not good policy to be led into the trap of choking off European demand by trying to realize the higher prices received in the United States. A factor that would cause Canadian wheat to advance in price, in fact to advance to the same level as that of Chicago and Duluth, having due consideration for freight differences, would be the removal of the tariff against Canadian flour. This is very improbable as however beneficial such removal would be to the United States this year, it might not be so in other years to come, and it is more than likely that they prefer, during their temporary embarrassment, to pay 20c per bushel duty rather than leave an open door to the Canadian in future years.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

Rail and canal receipts for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 5:

	Week ending Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.
Wheat, bush	488,080	415,895
Corn, bush	104,999	40,000
Peas, bush	5,661	6,303
Barley, bush	22,285	24,000
Oats, bush	61,356	49,493
Meal, brls	2,012	413
Flour, brls	29,212	24,902
Buckwheat, bush	14,371	13,092
Eggs, cases	2,310	2,958
Butter, pkgs	9,044	10,874
Cheese, boxes	60,726	50,884
Lard, pkgs	6,016	7,576
Hams and Bacon	729	1,325
Leath, rolls	834	2,103
Raw Hides	693	1,268
Tallow, brls	14,717	13
Apples, brls	36,014	32,063
Pork, brls	565	204
Dressed Hogs	79	62
Beef	4	.....
Potash	7	.....
Meats	9,303	3,382

GRAIN STANDARD.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 2.—The new grain standards have been fixed as follows: 1, 2 and 3, red wheat; 1, 2 and 3 white wheat; 2 and 3 spring wheat; 1 and 2 goose wheat; 1, 2 and 3 rye; 1, 2 and 3 peas; 1 and 2 buckwheat; 1 and 2 white eye peas; 1 and 2 black eye peas; 1, 2, 3 and 4 barley; 1, 2 and 3 oats.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

'Witness' Office,

Monday Morning, Nov. 7.

More new high levels were reached last week on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and this, notwithstanding European disquietude. The sensational press cables from Gibraltar and the accompanying flare-headlines of 'yellowism' had, indeed, some affect on local stocks, but the want of confirmation from official circles soon dispelled the idea of serious trouble between the two great countries most interested. The market, therefore, continued on its buoyant career, and with very few exceptions upheld the good values that the public has seen fit to maintain for so long. Canadian Pacific, which was perhaps the most sensitive during the war scare, was the first to recover, making an improvement of 1⅝ from the lowest price of the previous day. Montreal Power was exceedingly strong during the week, and again made a high level for 1904, at the 84½ mark, one point better than the highest of last week. It is stated in many quarters that this stock is good for par at an early date, chiefly on account of the trust being able to work its will and pleasure on the citizens of Montreal for another five years. The time has now gone by when the city might have revised the conditions of the entire lighting scheme, and now the Montreal Light, Heat and Power will continue to reign supreme. In the meantime the effect of this news has been to cause a very strong feeling in the stock of the company. The present return on the 4 percent basis is about 4.8.

Another new high level is that of Twin City, which advanced from 104½, the highest of the previous week, to 107⅝, but this price was not maintained for any length of time, the stock subsequently falling to 105½ and 106¼. The earnings of the company since January to date have been highly satisfactory when compared with the two previous years. The figures showing an increase of $182,341 over the 1903 period, and $551,001 over the same period of 1902. The stock at the present price will give a return of 4.7 percent. Toronto Railway made a new high level by touching 107 during the week, but trading in this stock was not of a very brisk nature. The general feeling on 'Change is one of optimism, which is not surprising, when the undoubted era of prosperity that exists from sea to sea is considered.

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

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1904	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	5	H. Dec. 1	280½	254	243	255	3.9
Merch.	3½	H. Dec. 1	172	162	150½	140½	4.3
Roche.	3½	H. Dec. 1	135	139½	131	135	5.2
E. T.	4½	H. Dec. 1	163¼	161¼	156½	160	5.6
Mola.	4½	H. Dec. 1	216	219¼	198	218¼	4.1
Toronto	5	H. Dec. 1	257½	253½	223	230	4.3
Quebec	3½	H. Dec. 1	125	130	119	126	5.5
Union	3½	H. Dec. 1	140	138	120	138	5.0
N. S.	5	H. Feb. 1	280	266	262½	262½	3.2
Comm.	3½	H. Dec. 1	170¼	162	150	162	4.3
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan. 15	135	11	100	108	7.5
Iron	.....	.....	.....	97½	43¼	22	43¼	...
Coal	4	H. Jan. 2	118½	117	106	110	7.3
Ogilvie	3½	H. Mch. 1	136	124½	119	121	5.8
Switch.	1½	Q. Dec. 31	99¼	92	85	95	7.3
Mackay	4	Y.	.....	75¼	66¼	73¼	5.4
BONDS							
Coal	3	H. Mch. 2	110	110	107	110	5.4
Scotia	3	H. Jan. 2	113	110	109¼	106	5.6
Ogilvie	3	H. Dec. 1	118	116	112	114½	5.3
M. S. R.	2¼	H. Jan. 2	106¼	104¼	102¼	102¼	4.4
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl. 3	100	98	85	90	6.6
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan. 15	180	162	134½	162	4.9
Mon. Tel	2	Q. Jan. 15	168	163	154	160	5.0
Mon. Cot	2½	Q. Dec. 15	130¼	110	98	100	9.0
Halfx Ry	1½	Q. Jan. 2	106	95½	85	95	5.2
Trinidad	1½	Q. Jan. 2	77½	77¾	73	77¾	7.6
Dom Cot.	.....	.....	54¾	25	25	25	...
Toledo	.....	.....	27¾	27¼	14	25¾	...

	Div	Pay'bl.	1903. High.	1903. Low.	1904. High	This week. Low.	This week. High.	Clos. ing.	Price per share	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Jan. 2	138⅝	116¾	136	109¾	130¾	128¼	129	$129.00	4.6
Power	1Q	Jan. 2	99¾	63¾	84½	80¾	84½	83	83	83.00	4.8
M. S. R.	2½Q	Nov. 1	280	195	217	199	216	214½	213¼	106.63	4.6
Twins	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107⅜	87¼	107⅜	104¼	106¼	106.25	4.7
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107	85½	107	105	106⅜	106.38	4.7
Detroit	1Q	Jan. 2	90½	53	76¼	69¾	76¼	74	75¾	75.63	5.3
Richelieu	...	...	101½	65	82½	53¾	60	59	59	59.00	...
N. S. Steel	3H	Jan. 2	114¼	68	82½	50	61	60¼	61	61.00	9.8
Dom. Coal	.....	.....	132½	59¾	71¾	41	57½	56½	56½	56.50	...
Iron bonds	2½H	Jan. 2	89½	49	77¼	49	76	75	75½	755.00	6.6
Iron Com.	...	...	61¾	6¾	15¼	7	15¼	13	15¼	15.25	...
Iron Com.	...	...	61¾	6¾	15¼	21½	34¾	34¼	34¼	34.25	...

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Dec.	113⅝	112⅝	111⅛	112⅜
May	111⅜	112⅛	111¼	111⅝
Corn, Dec.	.48⅜	48⅞	48½	45⅝
May	.45⅞	46	45⅝	45⅝b
Oats, Dec.	.28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅛
May	.31⅛	31⅝	31¼	31¼
Pork, Jan.	12.52	12.67	12.50	12.67
May	12.50	12.65	12.50	12.65
Lard, Jan.	7.07	7.12	7.05	7.12
May	7.19	7.25	7.20	7.23
Short ribs, Jan.	6.47	6.55	6.47	6.55
July	6.62	6.67	6.65	6.67b

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The following table shows the amount of wheat in sight on Nov. 7, in thousands of bushels,

	Nov. 7, 1904.	Oct. 31, 1904.	Nov. 9, 1903.
Vis. Sup. U.S. and Can.	28,362	26,495	25,155
On pass to U.K.	22,720	21,760	14,880
On pass. to Cont.	13,360	13,040	12,640
	64,442	61,295	52,675

DOMINION COAL OUTPUT.

The output of the Dominion Coal Company for the first ten months of 1904 compares as follows:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	201,721	270,120	205,000
February	183,500	258,798	197,943
March	236,290	289,669	263,362
April	242,625	200,878	242,552
May	310,555	251,812	259,995
June	331,930	283,000	276,000
July	259,355	275,850	311,390
August	293,909	244,238	306,178
September	275,734	260,000	313,947
October	294,038	297,266	311,400

Dominion Coal Company shipments for October were 294,615, against 276,454 tons in September, and 307,084 tons in August.

SAPHIRE CORUNDUM

RICHEST CORUNDUM MINE IN THE WORLD WILL REOPEN.

Peterborough, Ont., Nov. 5.—The Saphire Corundum Mine in Peterborough County, which has been closed owing to the alleged frauds of Ernest Terah Hooley, who sank thousands of dollars of English capital in the mine, will be reopened and operated again. The company will be composed largely of local capitalists. Mr. L. A. Morrison, formerly of Peterborough, is at the head of the organization. This mine is the richest corundum mine in the world. Mr. Morrison was former manager, but resigned at the time of the discovery of the frauds. He practically forced the company into liquidation and exposed Hooley.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

CANADIAN BULLOCKS AND COWS PRACTICALLY FREE—MAN OR NATURE KILLS INFECTED STOCK.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 2.—Patrick Gray, secretary of the Edinburgh branch of the Canadian Store

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Advertisements.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE.

A 45 h. p. Laurie High Speed Engine in very good condition. will be sold at a bargain, as she is being displaced by a larger engine.

Cylinder, 9 inches diameter.
Stroke, 15 inches.
Revolutions, 250 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter.
Driving Wheel, 3 ft. diameter, 13 in. face.

Apply to
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

BUSY BURGLARS.

ORGANIZED GANG OPERATING IN THE NORTHERN PART OF ONTARIO.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 7.—The numerous reports of horse stealing and burglaries along the border leads to the conclusion that a regularly organized gang of criminals are operating in the district. Many horses have been stolen of late, and the farmers are buying safety locks for their barns and cleaning up the old shot gun ready for use. It is believed the thieves come from Buffalo.

Port Elgin, Ont., Nov. 7.—This town was visited by burglars about one o'clock this morning. The large safe in Stevens, Hepner & Co.'s brush factory was blown to pieces and about $40 secured. The explosion woke Mr. Hepner, who lives a short distance from the factory, and on rushing to the scene he was held up by one of the burglars, who ordered Mr. Hepner back. The Grand Trunk station was also entered, and the safe blown to pieces, but only about two dollars were taken. The alarm being given, a general search was made by several citizens, but no clue was discovered.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prize in last week's issue. The result of the third week's competition is published this week. The weekly competition continues to Dec. 24.

MR. CRUCHON ORDAINED

HE BECOMES PASTOR OF THE DITCHFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Lake Megantic, Nov. 5.—Knox Church was honored—as indeed was the town—last week, when it entertained the Quebec Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in executive session. The 'Kinnears Mills' case was so far finally disposed of that a very numerously signed call from that church to the Rev. Dr. Kellock, of Richmond, was sustained by the presbytery.

An ordination service was held in the church at 8 p.m. when Mr. W. F. Cruchon, of Ditchfield, was set apart to the full office of the ministry. The moderator, the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Winslow, presided and there was a large and representative congregation. This was the first service of the kind ever held in Lake Megantic and attracted much attention. The candidate, Mr. Cruchon, has many friends in the vicinity, and this fact also added to the interest.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Three Rivers, preached to the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Tanner, of Windsor Mills, delivered the charge to the candidate. A representative number of the Presbytery of Quebec took part in the ordination. The ordination prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, in an invocation by which the large congragtion was deeply impressed. After the prescribed laying on of hands, the Rev. Charles Frederic Cruchon arose, possessed of all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of a minister of God, set apart wholly to this sacred calling.

From this short review of his past lift and from a knowledge of his present usefulness in the cause to which his life is devoted; a promising future is indicated, and it is confidently hoped that in the Rev. Mr. Cruchon, French evangelization will have a power, mighty in the hands of God.

Mr. Cruchon was born in Burgundy, in France, and many incidents of his youth would seem to indicate that Providence had him in special care. The day of his baptism was also the day of his father's burial, and the same Protestant minister conducted both services. The widowed mother of the fatherless boy was a devout Roman Catholic, and all the other members of his family were of that faith. Mr. Cruchon's father had been protestant and had died after receiving his wife's promise that their boy should be brought up in his father's faith. Still the youth's entire environment was a Roman Catholic one, and his surroundings and habit of life tended naturally to attract him to that church. Up to the age of eleven he had had no Bible or Protestant training. Loyal to her dead husband's memory, the brave mother refused an offer to have him educated free of cost for the priest for which she was cut off from all the sacraments of the Church. Nor was she restored till years after, when her son had definitely avowed himself a Protestant, and had left his home and his people. After this proposal, the young man set out to find the minister who had baptized him, and from this time on his lot was cast amongst Protestant influences entirely. Three years he spent under the religious tutelage of the Rev. P. Pasquel. He received his diploma from the Protestant Normal School at Mens. One year he taught at Ferney-Voltaire, whence he proceeded to Pointe aux Trembles, Quebec, upon the invitation of Principal Bourgoin. For three years he continued on the staff of the Presbyterian College at that place. In 1897 he entered the Presbyterian College, Montreal, where the full term was reduced in his favor by reason of the grade of his diploma from France.

Mr. Cruchon has spent nearly all of the past two years in charge of the French Protestant mission in Ditchfield, Que., where his eloquence—in both languages—is attracting much attention. His congregations are constantly growing.

CANADIAN CABLES.

MR. MORLEY DISPLEASES THE LONDON 'GLOBE.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 1.—The 'Globe' says it is a little difficult to understand what Mr. John Morley means by his advise to Canada not to 'allow herself to be caught in the military entanglements of the Old World.' 'Canada,' the 'Globe' says, 'is an integral part of the British Empire and is bound as such to take her share in the protection of that splendid heritage. It is an obligation which Canadians, despite Mr. Morley and his like, are proud to discharge, and the advice and views are so contrary to both their duty and sentiment as not likely to be received with favor in the Dominion. The fact, however, does not make the advice less unpatriotic when given at a time like this.'

PRIVY COUNCIL CASES.

London, Nov. 1.—The following cases have been set for hearing before the Privy Council:—United States vs. Gaynor; McArthur vs. Dominion Cartridge Company; Attorney-General Prince Edward Island vs. Attorney-General of the Dominion; Attorney-General of New Brunswick vs. Attorney-General of the Dominion; Corporation of Toronto vs. the Bell Telephone Company; Canadian Pacific Railway vs. the Corporation of Toronto.

London, Nov. 1.—Mr. E. T. Seton, naturalist for the Government of Manitoba, who will be the chief guest of the Canadian Society at luncheon on Thursday, lectured in Birmingham to-day on animals and their personality.

London, Nov. 1.—Mr. Arthur Hawles has gone to Canada with plenary powers to make contracts with the Canadian Government for pneumatic tubes for use in the Postal Department.

London, Nov. 1.—The London agent-general of colonial products, speaking of the Postmaster-General's proposed C. O. D. system between the Mother Country and the colonies, says it is not unlikely that the English agents of colonial products may object to the proposal, claiming that the operation of the system will interfere with their business.

London, Nov. 2.—The Birmingham 'Post' says the mazes of Canadian politics are too devious and thorny to be readily followed by English people, therefore the general election in the Dominion has attracted little attention on this side of the Atlantic. Referring to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the 'Post' says the refusal of the Liberal Government to work the gigantic railway and the popular support of that refusal have a significance which ought not to be overlooked.

London, Nov. 2.—Bandmaster Regan, of the Coldstream Guards, has been made an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Music.

London, Nov. 2.—At the Colonial India Exhibition, Crystal Palace, in 1905, the Canadian exhibits will occupy 25,000 square feet of space. Everything promises at the exhibition to be thoroughly representative of the colonies.

London, Nov. 2.—Mr. Spencer Phillips, in the course of his presidential address at the Institute of Bankers, referring to the fiscal controversy, said it was a matter only of an hour to cut down a fine oak, but it takes the best part of a hundred years to grow its equal. He hoped, therefore, that nothing will be done to upset our existing system without being assured that an alteration is a change for the better, and for the better of the community at large.

London, Nov. 3.—Dr. Parkin reads a paper on the Rhodes scholarships at the Royal Colonial Institute on Nov. 8. Mr. Stanley Spark, of the Agricultural Department, Ottawa, speaks on the wealth of Canada as an agricultural country on Nov. 24, and Mr. Wyatt on the navy and the empire on Dec. 6.

London, Nov. 6.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, criticising the military expenditure in a speech at Edinburgh, said the standing army should not be raised. If any country, colony, or dependency required additional force for their own purposes let it be done as their own affair at their own charge. He said protection went like a malefactor under an assumed name, such as retaliation or fiscal freedom. Whilst others resorted to jugglery and evasion, Mr. Chaplin honestly proved that colonial preference involves the taxation of food.

The Admiralty Court found the Dominion liner 'Kensington' solely to blame for the collision with the barquentine 'Kodan,' off St. Pierre bank, Newfoundland, July 4. The 'Kodan,' waterlogged, became a menace to shipping and was set on fire.

In consequence of the disappearance of foot and mouth disease, the Argentine Republic has addressed pressing demands to Great Britain with a view to reopening ports to Argentine cattle.

London, Nov. 7.—The 'Yorkshire Herald' says West Monmouth, in electing the labor candidate against Sir John Cockburn, returned a decidedly negative answer to the Canadian invitation for a conference.

London, Nov. 7.—The Kilties Band has received a command to appear at Sandringham on the King's birthday.

London, Nov. 7.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that owing to Sir William Mulock being unable to attend at the time arranged, the Pacific cable conference has been indefinitely postponed.

London, Nov. 7.—The secretary of the Boys and Girls' Refuge, Strangeways, Manchester, writing to the Manchester 'Guardian' regarding child emigration, says: 'We cannot but feel that Mr. Willing's knowledge is very superficial and hope, in the interest of the children referred to, he will furnish the names and addresses. The charges he makes is a serious reflection on the humanity of the Canadian people.' The secretary adds: 'Our knowledge of the whole of our subjects leads us to declare most emphatically that children are not neglected, ill-treated and turned into into slaves.'

THE LATE W. G. LE ROY.

In the death of Mr. William G. LeRoy, which occurred at Bryson, Ont., on Oct. 19, his family lost a tender, affectionate husband and father, the village of Bryson an esteemed citizen, and the County of Pontiac an efficient and conscientious public official. Mr. LeRoy settled in Bryson while still a young man, and lived there continuously till his death at the age of 71 years. At different times he was postmaster and mayor of the village. He engaged in storekeeping for many years, but latterly acted as secretary-treasurer of the school board, and of the municipal council, all of which positions he filled with great ability until failing health forced him to resign them. By his genial disposition, courteous demeanor and straightforward course in business he won the esteem and good-will of all his associate, and many persons outside of his immediate family, from one end of Pontiac to the other, will regret to learns of his demise. Mr. LeRoy was twice married, his second wife and the four children by his first wife surviving him. His sons are: Lindsay, of Lac de Bonnett, Man., and Louis, jr., of Ottawa; and his daughters are Mrs. E. S. Church, of Depot Harbor, Ont., and Miss E. L. LeRoy, of Bryson. The pallbearers at the funeral, which was plain and unostentatious, in conformity with the deceased's own wishes, were:—Sheriff McNally, John J. McVeigh, Michael Dowie, Norman McCuaig, William Clake and James Ostrom. The service of the Church of England was conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Naylor, of Shawville, and the Rev. Seth Mills, of Portage du Fort. Among the many beautiful floral tributes of sympathy was an anchor from the Rev. Rural Dean and Mrs. Sanders, of Montreal.

Advertisements.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BROWN — At Ayer's Cliff, on Oct. 30, 1904, a son to Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Brown.

MITCHELL.—At 40 St. Matthew street, Montreal, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mitchell.

MURPHY.—On Nov. 2, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. David A. Murphy, 116 Belmont Place, Westmount.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER — VOLUME — In Winnipeg, on Oct. 31, 1904, by the the Rev. D. A. Volume, brother of the bride, George Alexander, of Rorebank, Manitoba, to Jessie A. Volume, of Kingston, Ont.

CLEMENT — CURRIE — At the Presbyterian Church, Orillia, Ont., on Oct 26, 1904, by the Rev. R. N. Grant, D.D., and the Rev. John Gray, D.D., William Alexander Clement, C.E., of Toronto, to Louise Bertram, only daughter of the late Francis Thomson Currie, of Orillia, and Linthill, near Melrose, Scotland, and granddaughter of the late Captain Thomson, R.N.

DUVALL — BARKLEY — At the Methodist parsonage, Winchester, on Nov. 2, 1904, by the Rev. D. Winter, president of the Montreal Conference, Jesse Orland Duvall, of Williamsburg, to Maggie, youngest daughter of Henry Barkley, Esq., of Mountain.

FRANKLIN — PRESLEY — At Plantagenet, Ont., on Monday, Oct. 31, 1904, by the Rev. Allan Stewart Reid, Mr. Robert M. Franklin to Olive Lydia, daughter of Mr. George Presley, all of Plantagenet.

GOLDIE — MACKENZIE — In Christ Church, Petrolea, Ont., on Nov. 1, 1904, by the Rev. Canon Craig, B.D., Herbert Goldie, of Galt, to Katherine Jane, second daughter of Mr. Christopher Mackenzie, of Petrolea.

HENDERSON—WYLIE.—At 329 Charron street, Montreal, on Oct. 26, 1904, James Lewis Henderson to Dorcas Hazel, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wylie. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie.

HOBSON — MAVIS — On Oct. 25, 1904, at St. George's Church, Langley, B.C., by the Rev. H. W. Laffere, G. H. Laurence Hobson, of Vancouver, (formerly of Sherbrooke, Que.), to Laura, youngest daughter of Alexander Mavis, Esq., of the Fort House, Langley.

McARTHUR — ERSKINE — At the residence of the bride's father, Cumberland, Ont., on Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. A. W. MacIntyre, Andrew William Boyd McArthur, of North Bay, Ont., to Margaret Violet Erskine.

M'BRAYNE—GRANT. — At all Saints' Church, Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 29, 1904, by the Rev. Canon Forneret, Lilian Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Peter Grant, of Hamilton, to Walter Scott McBrayne, barrister.

PHONEUF — ALIX — In the Congregational parsonage, Fitch Bay, Stanstead County, Que., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, 1904, Morris Phoneuf to Nellie May Alix, both of Fitch Bay.

TAYLOR—BEATT.—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, 261 Dolorimier avenue, on Nov. 2, 1904, by the Rev. J. H. Beatt, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Reid, Andrew Taylor to Jean Beatt.

DIED.

ANGUS.—At Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S., on Oct. 19, 1904, Robert Harold, only son of Mr. Rob. Angus, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

ARNOLD — On Oct. 31, 1904, at Weston Supermere, England, Mrs. Richard Arnold, late of Toronto, and mother of Mrs. Wm. Wainwright, of this city. Toronto papers please copy.

BRAITHWAITE.—At Henrysburg, on Nov. 5, 1904, Edward Braithwaite, in his 80th year.

CLARK — On Oct. 29, 1904, at Allandale, Ont., the Rev. George Clark, in his 73rd year.

CAVERHILL—At 262 Bishop street, on Nov. 1, 1904, in her 77th year, Elizabeth Spiers Buchanan, relict of the late Thomas Caverhill.

CASEY.—In this city, on Nov. 6, 1904, Anne Kenny, beloved wife of Felix Casey.

DUNCAN — On Oct. 31, 1904, at Niagara Falls, Ont., the beloved wife of William Duncan, aged 72 years. Aberdeenshire papers please copy.

EDMONDSON.—On Oct. 31, 1904, at his late residence, 163 Augusta street, Ottawa, James H. Edmondson, aged 72 years.

FARRELL.—On Oct. 27, 1904, at her father's residence, Kingston, Ont., Leonora Eliza, beloved wife of James M. Farrell, Esq., barrister, and eldest daughter of the Rev. M. McGillivray, D.D.

GILMOUR—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Oct. 31, 1904, James Gilmour, aged 54 years.

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HAMILTON — At 222 St. Martin street, Montreal, on Oct. 31, 1904, Margaret Annie, dearly beloved daughter of George and Agnes Hamilton, aged six days.

HAMILTON — On Oct. 29, 1904, at 659 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, Alex. Hamilton, aged 68 years, late of the C.P.R., a native of Peebles, Scotland.

HAY.—At the manse, Renfrew, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1904, Robert Hay, senior, native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, aged 87 years and 7 months.

HOWLAND — On Oct. 28, 1904, at Passadena, Cal., Frank Howland, youngest son of the late H. S. Howland, Toronto.

JACKSON — At his residence, North Main street, Welland, Ont., on Oct. 30, 1904, James Jackson, eldest son of the late Lieut. James Jackson, of the Royal Navy.

LAMB—At his home near Newdale, Manitoba, on Oct. 29, 1904, William R. Lamb, aged 72 years, two months and 11 days.

LESTER — Suddenly, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Watts, Esq., No. 1 Beaumont road, Toronto, on Nov. 3, 1904, John W. Lester, formerly of London, Ont.

MITCHELL — On Nov. 3, 1904, at 53 Alexander street, Toronto, Mrs. Wm. Mitchell, sen., of Ringwood, Ont., in her 74th year.

PALLISTER — At Compton, Que., Richard Pallister, on Oct. 31, 1904, aged 80 years.

PROUDFOOT — At Dr. Byrnes's private hospital, St. John's avenue, Winnipeg, on Oct. 31, 1904, Frederick Proudfoot, barrister.

ROSENTHAL — Edgar H. Rosenthal, a young surveyor, died near Roseman, Man., on Oct. 31, 1904, of appendicitis, after a short illness, aged 20 years. He was formerly from Montreal, and besides a bereaved wife and mother, he leaves many friends to mourn his loss.

STEWART.—At Toronto, on Oct. 31, 1904, Jessie Blacklock, widow of the late Alfred Stewart, late of Montreal, aged 76 years.

STRYDE.—On Nov. 1, 1904, Albert Edward, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Stryde, of 1092 St. James street, aged 2 years and 10 months. For such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

WATSON — At her late residence, Newtonbrooke, Ont., on Oct. 29, 1904, Janet Murray, relict of the late John Watson, in her 77th year.

WATSON.—Suddenly, at Toronto, on Nov. 6, 1904, David Watson, jr., eldest son of David Watson, Montreal.

WINSLOW — At Eaton Corner, Que., of pneumonia, on Oct. 24, 1904, Mr. John Winslow, in the 51st year of his age.

Farm and Other Lands.

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Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under The Companies Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of August, 1904, incorporating The Honorable William Mitchell, senator, of the Town of Drummondville, in the Province of Quebec, James William Woods, manufacturer, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; George Arthur Gatehouse, merchant; Milton Lewis Hersey, analyst and assayer; George Bothamley, manufacturer, and Frederick William Hibbard, advocate, the last four of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, aforesaid, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) The manufacture, importation, bleaching, sale and exploitation of cotton, cotton goods and products of any and every kind and description; (b) The acquisition of such property and proprietary rights and the erection of such buildings and other immoveables as may be required for the above purposes; (c) The acquisition by purchase, development or otherwise of electric, water, steam or other power and privileges, whether for motive, lighting or heating purposes, and the disposition of the same; (d) To carry on a general mercantile and manufacturing business; (e) To acquire from the said George A. Gatehouse and George Bothamley by purchase or otherwise all rights and obligations appertaining to them in virtue of a certain by-law passed by the municipality of the Town of Drummondville, and generally to make and enter into all such contracts, arrangements and adjustments as may be required for the full, free and perfect use of the powers herein specifically sought, in such manner and with such persons and corporations as will best secure the same; subject always to the provision of the Companies Act 1902, the whole of the said rights powers and privileges to be exercised generally throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of 'Drummond Cotton and Bleaching Company'' (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into one thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of August, 1904.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

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."'