

Montreal Weekly Witness.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1905.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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PARLIAMENT OPENS.

In Spite of Inclement Weather Great Crowd Witness the Brilliant Ceremonies.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEALS PARTICULARLY WITH INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION AND AUTONOMY FOR NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The Capital was favored with ideal winter weather, clear, cold and bracing for the assembling of the Houses of Parliament this afternoon. The new House of Commons subscribed to the prescribed oath and signed the roll. At three o'clock the Commons received a call to the Senate Chamber, where they were received by Sir Elzear Taschereau, the late Administrator, now acting in his former capacity of Deputy Governor. When the Lower House arrived, Sir Elzear said: "I have it in command to let you know that His Excellency the Governor-General does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning the present parliament of Canada until the Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen according to law, but to-morrow, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency will declare the causes of his calling this parliament."

The House of Commons then retired to its own chamber to select its Speaker, and, as already announced, the choice is to be made in the person of Mr. Robert F. Sutherland, of North Essex, whose prospective election has met with the cordial approval of Liberal and Conservative members alike.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The weather to-day was distinctly unfavorable for the opening of Parliament, but it would have taken more than rain and sleet to have kept away the crowd that sought admission to the Senate Chamber this afternoon.

Standing room only was the sign in the galleries long before the hour set for the ceremony. This was due in part to its being the inauguration of a new parliament and to its being Earl Grey's first public appearance since his arrival in the Canadian Capital. Leading representatives of church and state, brilliant military and consular uniforms and hundreds of the fair sex were present to do fitting honor to the occasion, and among the guests from outside points were Lieut.-Governor Willard, of Virginia, whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier met during his stay at Hot Springs, in 1903.

The speech from the throne was couched in the following terms:—
Honorable gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I desire on this occasion to assure you how sensible I am of the great honor conferred upon me by the King, in appointing me to the distinguished position of Governor-General.

My pleasure in being called upon to represent His Majesty in the Dominion has been heightened by the cordial welcome I have received on all sides and from all classes.

This favored land, with all its vast resources and improving facilities for transportation, is attracting people in an ever-increasing scale, not only from the United Kingdom but also from the United States and from many other countries.

As the opportunities for settlement under the advantageous conditions which exist are better known, this Dominion will become the home of an increasing number of happy and contented people, whose character and prosperity will add strength to the great Empire of which you are so important a part.

It is gratifying to note that the trade of the Dominion, which in recent years has so steadily increased, is not diminishing, the aggregate trade for the last fiscal year being the largest on record. The revenue for the past six months is also greater than for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

On the invitation of the President of the United States, my government has joined in the formation of an international commission composed of three representatives from each country to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and to make such recommendations for improvements and regulations as shall be to subserve the interest of navigation in said waters.

The rapid growth in the population of the North-West Territories during the past two years justifies the wisdom of conferring on these territories provincial autonomy. A bill for that purpose will be submitted for your consideration.

The surveys necessary for the location of the line of the National Transcontinental Canadian Railway are being vigorously prosecuted and it is confidently believed that tenders for the construction of several sections may be invited during the coming season.

The display of Canadian products made last year at the St. Louis Exhibition proved such a marked success in attracting emigrants to the western prairies that it is proposed to accept the invitation of the Government of Belgium to send samples of our products and manufactures to the exhibition to be shortly held at Liege.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
The accounts of the last year will be laid before you. It will be satisfactory to you to learn that the expenditure has been less than the revenue, leaving a surplus over all charges.

The estimates for the coming year will be submitted at an early date; they have been prepared with a due regard for economy consistent with the development of the resources of the Dominion.
Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
I invite your best attention to the sub-

jects I have mentioned and invoke the Divine blessing on your deliberations.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The following changes in the Canadian customs tariff have been announced by order-in-council dated Jan. 7: Carbons, under six inches in circumference are made free until otherwise provided, when intended for use in certain manufactures. When imported for the manufacture of burial caskets and burial robes in its own factories, casket gimps and fringes, embroidered or embossed chiffon are reduced from thirty-five to ten percent. Silk cloth and satin for the like purposes have been reduced from thirty to ten percent. These are subject to a reduction of one-third on importations under the preferential tariff and a surtax of one-third on importations from Germany.

MR. BORDEN ACCEPTS

Will Retain Leadership of Conservative Party

SEAT PROVIDED BY MR. EDWARD KIDD, OF CARLETON COUNTY.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—At the adjourned caucus to-day of the Conservative party senators and members, Mr. R. L. Borden accepted the invitation to retain the party leadership. A seat was provided for him by the resignation of Mr. Edward Kidd, Conservative member for Carleton, Ont., who is ready to make way for his chief. Mr. Kidd offered in the caucus to retire, and will call a mass meeting of his constituents to endorse his action. He had no doubt that they would gladly provide a seat for Mr. Borden, as they had done on a previous occasion under somewhat similar circumstances for Sir John A. Macdonald.

Mr. Borden, in his speech of acceptance, spoke in favor of the calling of a Dominion convention of the party within a year or so. This was a suggestion, he said, that had been made to him by a leading member of the party from the Province of Quebec.

Other members followed Mr. Borden cordially endorsing the proposal for a Dominion convention, and it is altogether probable that at an early date the suggestion will be carried into effect.

Mr. Borden, in his address to the party, plainly stated that he counted on the active support of his following and their hearty co-operation in all matters of organization. If at any time he found that this was not forthcoming he would take it as an indication that his continuance in the leadership was not desired.

CATTLE EMBARGO

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN PROMISES AID IN ITS REMOVAL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 15.—A deputation convened by Mr. Pattullo, secretary of the Canadian Cattle Importation Association, interviewed Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman as to his attitude on the reopening of ports, which they said would benefit both the agricultural and shipping interests. Replying, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said for himself he was in favor of Canadian cattle being admitted to this country. He had no idea the case for the trade was so strong. He hoped the public would understand the question and would do what he could to get the ports reopened.

CHIEF JUSTICE WEATHERBE

NOVA SCOTIAN SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—At yesterday's meeting of the cabinet Mr. Justice Weatherbe, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, was promoted to the position of Chief Justice of the same court. The vacancy was created by the resignation of Chief Justice the Hon. James McDonald. Chief Justice Weatherbe, who is a descendant of an old Yorkshire family, was born in Prince Edward Island in 1836. He was first appointed to the Bench in 1878.

MADAME LOUBET DEAD.

MOTHER OF THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE PASSES AWAY.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Madame Loubet, mother of the President, died at Marsanne to-day, from congestion of the lungs, aged 92. The President's son, Paul, and other members of the family, were at her bedside when she expired. President Loubet had expected to leave this evening for Marsanne, but the announcement of the death of his mother came before

he was able to depart. Madame Loubet contributed much to the President's prestige, as she was a type of the simple country class.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, and President Loubet will leave Paris to-morrow in order to attend. Many officials and members of the diplomatic corps have called at the Elysee Palace to express sympathy with the President.

GALES

CAUSE HAVOC ALONG THE BRITISH COAST.

London, Jan. 16.—A fierce gale last night caused much havoc along the coasts of the United Kingdom. There were a number of wrecks of small craft, resulting in loss of life. A French ketch was driven ashore on the Isle of Wight and her crew of five men were drowned. All arrivals report terrific weather. The harbors are filled with vessels seeking shelter. No less than fifty steamers have sought shelter at Holyhead. The morning the bitter cold is accompanied by a gale, and the first skating of the winter commenced in Lincolnshire.

McGILL STUDENT'S SUCCESS

DR. JOHN TODD'S IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE TROPICS.

It was announced at McGill this morning that a cablegram, which had taken nine days in transit, had been received from Central Africa stating that Dr. John Todd had discovered the cause of a deadly tropical disease, the name of which has not yet been forwarded. Mr. Todd graduated at McGill in 1900, and was the hurdle runner at that time.

THE LATE MR. J. J. JACKSON.

Richmond, Que., Jan. 14.—Word was received this week of the sudden death of Mr. John J. Jackson at his home in Billing's Bridge, near Ottawa, heart failure being the cause of death. Mr. Jackson will be remembered in this vicinity as the preacher in pastoral charge of the Trenholm Mission from October, 1903, to June, 1904. His pastor, the Rev. A. A. Radley, late of Danville, Que., writes: "He was truly a man of God, and how we shall fill his place here God only knows. He was greatly loved by young and old alike, and was the mainstay of our church here, the pastor's best friend and counsellor, and a power for good."

THE POLICE COMMISSION

QUEBEC 'OFFICIAL GAZETTE' CONTAINS NOTICE OF THE BILL.

In connection with the proposed readjustment of the police department, Messrs. J. B. Lorge and Louis Wisnaiter give notice in the Quebec 'Official Gazette' that they will present a bill at the next session of the legislature to amend the charter so as to provide for the creation of a board of commissioners of police for the city of Montreal, said board composed of the mayor of Montreal, a judge of the Superior Court, and a police magistrate, with power to appoint and control the members of the Montreal police force, and to make regulations of the government of said police force.

CHEQUES WENT ASTRAY

SIGNATURES WERE FORGED AND THE AMOUNT COLLECTED.

Four cheques sent by the city treasurer to holders of city stocks never reached their destination, and to some of them the signatures have been forged and they have been made out in favor of interest in the Diocesan Society of Quebec. One was for \$332, and the other for \$228. The latter had not apparently been cashed, as it had not turned up. The other two were for \$38 and the other for \$23.

The City Treasurer to-day said that the incident of the forged cheques, supposed to have been abstracted from letters at the Post-office, was, so far as the city is concerned, closed. The amount paid over on the forgeries had been refunded to the city by the banks, and it rested with the latter to follow the matter up.

GERMAN COAL STRIKE.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND MINERS NOW IDLE.

Cologne, Germany, Jan. 11.—The strike of coal miners has spread. Part or all of the diggers in seventeen additional mines did not go to work this morning. The number idle is about 35,000, or one-eighth of the total. Divisions exist among the miners, minorities disapproving of a strike and refusing to quit work, so that the proprietors of some of the striking mines continue to work them on part time.

FIRED ON CHIEF OF POLICE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—Despatches to the 'Novoe Vremya', from Ekaterinoslav, say that a nobleman named Ivanitsky fired at the Chief of Police of Ekaterinoslav, on Friday, but missed him, state the motive for his attempt to shoot the official.

A PRIESTLY LEADER.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—The grievances of the St. Petersburg workmen have not yet been settled. It develops that a priest named Agathon is really at the head of the movement.

FRENCH MINISTRY WILL RESIGN.

Violent Altercations Take Place in the Chamber.

IT IS LIKELY THAT NEW MINISTRY WILL BE FORMED BY M. ROUVIER OR M. BRISSON.

Paris, Jan. 15.—M. Combes's cabinet weathered another storm after a session of the Chamber of Deputies lasting until one o'clock this morning, and secured a majority of ten on a motion supporting the declarations of the ministers and approving the policy of the government. The result was reached after a debate in which there were frequent violent altercations, which threatened a free fight, and during the course of which an opposition deputy flourished a saucepan in the face of the premier. The majority, although not large, is considered sufficient to ensure the retention of the ministry.

It was generally expected that the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day would culminate in the overthrow of the ministry of M. Combes, and the floors and galleries were packed by persons who desired to witness the final struggle. The contest against the ministry has been slowly gaining ground. The principal elements of opposition were those combating the policy of M. Combes for separation of Church and State; second, those denouncing the government's collection of secret representations regarding the lives of army officers, and, third, those complaining of the tardiness of the ministry in passing a law creating an income tax.

These various elements sapped the strength of the majority until M. Combes to-day found himself confronted by rebellion in his own ranks. His speeches, in closing the three days' debate on the policy of the government, was a vehement defence of his ministry, and a denunciation of his detractors.

They are the same men who sought to protect Esterhazy, who glorified Colonel Henry, and who now seek to arouse the army to the pitch of attempting a coup d'etat," said M. Combes.

The Premier referred to the calumnies which had not spared his white hairs. He wished time to complete the work against the religious associations, and if the ministry were retained, he said it would proceed to consider the income tax, workmen's pensions and the separation of Church and State, but that the latter would be modified so as to avoid any spirit of intolerance. In closing, M. Combes said: "I hope the majority will be maintained in order to carry out this policy. If there is to be another ministry, it will be one of reaction. The Chamber must choose between marching forward or lending itself to reaction."

The speech was interrupted by noisy demonstrations of applause and disapproval.

MM. Robot and Bos attacked the ministry, the latter declaring that M. Combes's policy was one of falsehood and dissimulation. An indescribable tumult followed. The Socialists endeavored to scale the benches to attack members on the opposite side of the Chamber, and, amid cries of 'Traitor,' 'Coward,' 'Assassin,' the President temporarily suspended the session.

The violent scenes were renewed when the session resumed its sitting, and a preliminary vote showed the government had a majority of 14. The decisive vote was taken on a motion of Bienvenu Martin, approving the declarations and programme of the government, and was adopted by a vote of 289 to 279.

CABINET WILL RESIGN.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The ministry of M. Combes, after emerging successfully from its bitter midnight struggle in the Chamber of Deputies, has decided to abandon the field, while some portion of its prestige still remains, and has signified its intention of resigning. Official announcement of the resignation has not yet been made, but M. Combes has definitely stated the intention of himself and his colleagues, and the termination of the ministry after a tempestuous career of three years only awaits the formal submission of the letters of retirement.

Friends of the ministry maintain that its retirement is voluntary, as M. Combes has succeeded in resisting the effort to compel his fall. The Opposition, however, hails the decision as a victory, claiming that the small majority for the ministry last night left M. Combes shorn of effective strength to carry out his policies.

M. Combes called at the Elysee Palace to-day for the purpose of conferring with President Loubet. The latter was overwhelmed by the critical illness of his mother, who died at three o'clock this afternoon.

The President's affliction prevented any discussion of the cabinet situation, and complicates the time when the resignation will be submitted. A cabinet meeting was to have been held on Tuesday, but has been postponed owing to President Loubet's departure for Montclair to attend the funeral of his mother.

It is conceded that M. Combes's voluntary withdrawal will permit him to exercise a powerful and probably a decisive influence in the choice of his successors.

Who will form the next cabinet is not yet certain. The logic of the situation appears to point to M. Rouvier, and he is acceptable both to M. Combes and those who are rebelling against his authority. However, if M. Combes exercises the authority to name his successor,

he may designate M. Brisson, who, as president of the Chamber of Deputies, assisted in the execution of M. Combes's programme. The names of MM. Millerand, Poincaré, Doumer and Clemenceau also are prominently mentioned. However, the personal influence the President usually exercises is obscured by death within the household, making the outcome of the reorganization of the ministry increasingly doubtful.

The effect of the change upon the government's policies is not considered to be great. The new ministry will have the same majority as that supporting M. Combes, and so there cannot be much radical change. This majority has repeatedly upheld M. Combes's tendency toward separation of church and state. It is, therefore, expected the programme relating to separation will be carried out, although M. Combes's retirement probably will exercise a moderating tendency.

The issue which proved most decisive towards hastening the resignations of the ministers was the popular outcry against secret reports on the lives of army officers.

The change will undoubtedly ensure the abandonment of the last vestige of this system. The enactment of an income tax and other important measures will not be materially affected. M. Combes was waited upon this evening by a number of members of the Chamber of Deputies, who urged that he reconsider his decision to resign, but he positively refused to do so.

Owing to the death of Mme. Loubet, the presentation of the resignations of the ministers has been deferred until Wednesday morning. President Loubet will begin on Wednesday consultations for the formation of a new ministry. M. Rouvier appears to be practically decided upon as the future chief of the ministry, and it is understood that he has asked MM. Barthelemy and Delcasse to retain the foreign and war portfolios.

SATISFACTION AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, Jan. 15.—The French cabinet situation is regarded at the Vatican with satisfaction, and the early resignation of the ministry is considered to be inevitable. It is hoped by the Clericals here that if the next French cabinet is composed of Radicals it will be more like the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry than that of M. Combes.

TO CUT OUT LORD ROSEBERY

LORD SPENCER FOR PREMIER.

New York, Jan. 8.—Mr. I. N. Ford, in his cable to the 'Tribune' from London, says: "The English Radicals are bent upon upsetting the coalition of a Whig ministry before it can be formed. I learn to-day from an authentic source that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and John Morley have agreed to serve under Lord Spencer in the next Liberal ministry, and that the latter expects to become Prime Minister after the general election."

Radicals like Henry Labouchere, John Burns and Lloyd George have secretly favored this course for many months, on the ground that the Liberal majority will not be large enough to enable the new ministry to dispense with the Irish vote and consequently that the prime minister must be a consistent Gladstonian, favorable to home rule.

What is now stated most positively is that Lord Spencer and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman have a secret understanding respecting the leadership of the party and that reversion to the home rule policy will follow the formation of the new government. The subject has taken definite form since Mr. Morley's return from America, and Lord Spencer's intimate friends now expect him to receive the promotion which Mr. Gladstone was prepared to recommend after his own retirement from public life.

Lord Rosebery's partisans assert that neither he nor Mr. Asquith can take office under a government committed to the revival of the home rule cause, and that Sir Edward Grey has this contingency in mind when he took an important commercial post which would prevent his acceptance of any ministerial office.

IMPURE MAPLE SYRUP

MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE AFTER THOSE WHO ARE USING ADULTERANTS.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—The Minister of Inland Revenue having noticed through published reports of a recent departmental analysis that there is hardly such an article on the Canadian market as pure maple syrup, has determined that he will make the maple sugar men live up to the pure food law of Canada. When syrup is offered for sale, accordingly, that contains glucose or other substitutes he will compel the firms to brand the labels with the word 'compound' in conspicuous form, so that purchasers may not be misled into believing that they are getting the pure thing when, as a matter of fact, they are not.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS RESIGNS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—The resignation of Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks as United States senator, has been sent to the legislature. His successor, Congressman James A. Hemenway, will be elected on Jan. 17. Senator Albert J. Beveridge will be re-elected the same day for a second term. Senator Fairbanks's resignation is to take effect at the close of the fifty-eighth Congress.

THE KING NOT COMING

London, Jan. 13.—A report from Montreal that the King and Queen will visit Canada some time this year, is declared to be unfounded.

Lord Knollys, private secretary of the King, authorizes the statement that the story that His Majesty and Queen Alexandra will visit Canada is quite baseless.

FIRE AT ROYAL VICTORIA

ADMINISTRATIVE QUARTERS BADLY DAMAGED.

Fire on Saturday did about \$30,000 damage in the central, or administrative quarter of the Royal Victoria Hospital. The alarm for the fire was rung in the fire alarm department at 6.30 o'clock direct from box No. 537, which is in the hospital. On the arrival of the first lot of firemen a second alarm was sent in, and a little later, when the difficulties met with had been sized up, it was decided to send in the third alarm. There was a quick response on the part of all branches of the service, but the deep snow made the roads heavy, and the hospital grounds were almost inaccessible. The reels which were first on the scene had not much difficulty in reaching the building and starting to work, but the heavy engines and extension ladder trucks did not get into the hospital grounds. The nearest engine, the big Lafrance, was stationed at the corner of Pine avenue and University street, and did good work with its 220-pound pressure after it got started, which, however, was not until nearly eight o'clock. The Clapp & Jones engine was also got to work on University street near the rear of the hospital. Before the engines were started four streams were playing on the fire, with twenty-five pounds' pressure at the top of the building from the upper level system. The fire was never considered by the fire chiefs to be uncontrollable, and assurances were passed around, inside and outside, among patients and friends, that there was no cause for fear.

Some of the hydrants on the hospital grounds, the firemen stated, were too small to be drawn upon effectively by the engines, and this was given as the principal reason why a greater effort was not made to get the engines up closer to the building. Pine avenue was full of apparatus almost from Park avenue to the hospital, and they were not ordered away until about 8.30 o'clock, when the fire began visibly to subside.

Ambulances from all the other hospitals, as well as private ones, were on the spot about as soon as the firemen, and were ranged in a long row at the rear of the hospital ready to convey the patients to other institutions if necessary.

Everything went on pretty much as usual in the wards, in spite of the excitement outside. Many of the patients were badly frightened but the calm way in which the nurses and doctors went about their duties reassured them and prevented a panic. A few private patients who occupied rooms in the central part of the building were quietly removed to the wings, as both wings are almost completely isolated from the central building and are of fireproof construction, and it was impossible for the fire, confined as it was to a small portion of the central building, to reach the wards in which the patients were lying. In the western wing a large quantity of water flowed over the bridge and flooded the basement and first floor. There are no wards in that section of the building, and no great amount of inconvenience was caused.

The nurses and doctors behaved admirably, moving about among the patients, chatting with them and quieting their fears. The nurses performed their usual duties and the doctors started their daily rounds attired in their white linen coats, as though nothing extraordinary was happening.

The governors of the Royal Victoria Hospital have received messages of sympathy from Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen. The cable from Lord Strathcona is as follows:—

'Greatly regret damage to hospital building, but pleased and thankful there are no personal injuries. Would respectfully, but very earnestly urge that in restoration, which I hope may soon be effected, the entire building will be rendered fireproof as far as possible, additional cost of which will gladly meet.'

'STRATHCONA.'

IS IT A TRAP?

KANG YU WEI, THE CHINESE REFORMER, GRANTED PARDON BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 10.—Kang Yu Wei, the celebrated Chinese reformer, who is now recuperating at North Vancouver, has received direct advices from Peking that the Chinese Government have granted full pardon to himself and Liang Kai Chow. The two reform leaders were excluded from the general amnesty granted the other reformers last July. Kang Yu Wei says he will not be able to avail himself of the pardon for some time, so far as the liberty to return home is concerned, as he has a great deal of work to do on this continent, including a trip to San Francisco, New York and other leading centres.

BAKU WELLS AGAIN AT WORK.

Baku, Jan. 11.—Work has been resumed at some of the naphtha wells at Balakhany and Romany.

'DEBORAH.'

A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

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SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt, court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Timon; Dion, a Greek soldier; Eliah, the Nasi, chief of the Jewish rabbis; his renegade son, Glaucon; his other son, the little child Caleb, his daughter, Deborah, the beautiful and good; Apollonius, the cruel and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Eliah, and the championship of Dion. Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The feast of Apollonius, where little blind Caleb is introduced as the Jewish Captive. Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon. Deborah to become the avenger of the wrongs of Israel.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Caleb lifted himself to the aperture, and crawled into it, where he lay for a moment as still as a board. He suddenly slipped down again to his sister's side.

A sentinel is passing. He is a big, awkward fellow, for I hear his feet roll on the little stones. Now he has gone. The soldiers are afraid to come among the bushes or close to the walls, because the cracks in the stones are full of littleadders. But they never harm me.

'The Psalm reads,' said Deborah, 'Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder.'

'But,' rejoined the lad, 'I don't even tread on them. One day, though, I put my hand on one, and he didn't bite me. Maybe that is what the Lord means, too.'

'Yes,' replied his sister, 'for Esaias says, "The sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand in the cockatrice's den." But that is to be when Jerusalem is redeemed by a new David. God grant that your safety from these reptiles may mean that glorious days are near at hand. The Deliverer must come. He must come. Maybe we shall see him, Caleb.'

So they talked in whispers while the aperture grew dim with approaching night.

Caleb and Deborah did not venture to come out of the old city quarry until darkness had fully fallen, and the ray of a star shot its salutation to them through the crevice. When they emerged they stood for a long time close to the wall, screened by the bushes.

'How large the stars look!' whispered Deborah. 'They hang as in mid-air; the constellations like ear-rings and necklaces on the invisible angels. They seem nearer than the camp-fires and tent-lanterns of the Greeks on the hills yonder. So let us trust Heaven's help is nearer to us than our enemies.'

'Amen!' rejoined Caleb. Deborah glanced upward at the majestic march of what Caleb said were 'God's Helms,' and then along the line of the Greek encampment, as she exclaimed, 'O stars that fought in their courses against Sisera, fight against Apollonius!'

Caleb started, pressing his sister's hand. 'Are the stars moving, sister?'

'No, child; it is but the night winds warring against the high walls of the city. The stars hear no command of the Lord as yet.'

'But, listen!' again interposed the excited child.

'No, that is only the wind among the olives in the old garden of Kedron,' replied Deborah.

'But was there not once the "sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees" that told David the Lord went before him to battle?' quoted the child.

'Oh, if God would be to us as thy faith, my child!' and Deborah stooped to kiss his forehead as they hurried away. It was not difficult to avoid the soldiers, for, with the exception of an occasional sentry posted along the high road, the companies kept within their various camps. The Greeks had learned lessons in caution during their brief occupancy of Palestine such as had not been needed in the other countries they had subjugated. It was quite a common thing in the neighborhood of Jerusalem for sentinels never to return from their beats. Small companies of guards sometimes disappeared mysteriously, as if swallowed by earthquakes which made no rumble and closed their lips in silence. Even close to the camps men dropped in their tracks, while a stone, the size of one's fist, went clattering over the ground, leaving its mark in a broken skull or a mangled face; for the Jewish herdsmen were still as expert with the

slings as they were in the days of David. Rumor attributed many of these daring exploits to a single family, young noble men, the sons of a priest in Modin, chief of whom in this outlawry was Judas, reputed a giant.

Deborah and Caleb were comparatively safe, for they did not attempt the highways, nor even the beaten footpaths, but passed hastily across the stony fields, and glided crouching between the vineyards on cultivated terraces. Now they paused to listen in the deeper shadows by some gnarled olive whose dusky branches made the night darker; again, they hid behind the broad-bottomed cypresses if noise were heard; then, utterly wearied, they rested quietly for a few moments under the fig-trees.

Their course brought the fugitives beneath the frowning palisades of solid rock into which were cut the tombs of the Judges. These had no terrors for Deborah. Indeed, she lingered as if to commune with those departed spirits who might be near to the gates of Sheol listening for tidings from the upper world. Did these heroes of old still live? Were they unconscious of the awful fate that had fallen upon their land? Were there no powers among them which could return to the visible world and avenge the sorrows of those who are still forced to endure existence in the flesh? She remembered that once she had been poisoned by passing a noxious plant. Now she wondered if the other world had no desecrating breath with which to slay the Greeks. Would not the soul of Eliah, the righteous, stir up the abode of the dead by his coming, and by the story of his wrongs? Was Jehovah dead, too?

She condemned such thoughts as blasphemous and pushed on.

Only the stumbling of their feet against the stones broke the night silence. At length dawn began to pour over the mountains of Moab. The jagged peaks far to the east, like prisms, unbound the white light and twisted its thread into robes of purple and orange, and transformed snowy points here and there into diamond and pearl. Deborah felt the inspiration of the scene. Surely the chariots and horses of God must charge from the sky, if Jehovah were indeed the 'Lord of Hosts.'

A noble hill rose before the fugitives; this was Mizpah. Here, as Deborah related, was where Samuel gathered the faithful to smite the Philistines, and down these very slopes God pursued the enemies of Israel with his thunders. Some one of these great stones might be the very stone Samuel had set up and called 'Ebenezer,' to commemorate the Lord's help. Oh, if she knew which it was, that she might kneel beside it, and repeat aloud the vow to serve her country's God!

On the hill gleamed the white, flat roofs of the houses of the little city of Mizpah, just showing themselves above the brown walls. Should she hasten onward? The fatigue of the long, excited tramp, the chill of the night, which the warm glow in the distant east seemed to drive deeper into their aching flesh, the human longing for companionship, and the hope of help urged her forward. She would enter Mizpah. There must be many there who had known Eliah, and would protect his children.

But what was that which the dawning light made suddenly visible against the background of the walls? Alas! Deborah was too familiar with the ubiquitous banner flying from the spear-head. Mizpah, like Jerusalem, was occupied by the enemy. To go nearer was to court the very danger from which they were fleeing. To flee again was too much for exhausted flesh. The shock of this discovery paralyzed her remaining energy. She tried to cling to the side of the rock against which she had been leaning. She fell fainting at its base.

Then the brain, too much excited, and unchecked by will, wrought its usual work. Memory and imagination became confused. The hill of Mizpah appeared to her re-peopled with its ancient inhabitants. Old scenes of which she had read took the place of those she had just witnessed. The Greek tents became those of the ancient Philistines, who should deliver Israel? She thought that the tall form of Saul, son of Kish, strode again along the slope of Mizpah, looking for his father's asses. Where was Samuel with the horn to anoint him king?

A full flash of the sun bursting over the eastern mountains revived her. Did it awaken her, or merely vitalize and make real her dream? She could not tell, for though this was Caleb sleeping by her side, surely yonder was Saul. Her herdsmen's dress could not disguise his kingly bearing. It needed not the prophetic gift of Samuel to distinguish the Lord's anointed. So stalwart was he, a head taller than most men; so majestic of mien; so noble of countenance. The apparition came near. It stood over her, taller than the rock, and seeming stronger. It bent down to her, and then it spoke:

'My children, why are you here?'

The voice aroused Caleb. His movement and the quick grasp of his sister's hand brought Deborah fully back from her dream. She pressed her eyes, it possible to press out any mere illusion; but the figure of Saul was still there.

He repeated his question, 'Why are you here, children?'

Kindly he gave a hand to the startled girl. She grasped it, partly to discover whether it were real or a phantom; partly because she was so weak in flesh and will that she would have grasped any human hand that did not strike her

or wear the mail of the hated Greek. She rose to her feet. The stranger started as if he, too, were uncertain whether this were not an apparition; for Deborah was not a child, as her face asleep had betokened, but now a woman. Into her youthful features the sharp suffering of a few days had put those lines which ordinarily come only of mature years and slow corroding care. Her black eyes had sunken deeper into their sockets. Their gleam seemed to be a reflection from some inner mirror of the soul, rather than a direct outlook,—that resilience of intense introspection which martyrs have in their eyes when they gaze upon those who have come to see them die.

The stranger's manner became that of reverential sympathy.

'My good woman, how came you here? And who are you? Where is your home?'

Deborah's uncertainty as to her own identity was at that moment nearly as great as that of her inquirer. She gazed intently into his face until she could assure herself that she was waking.

'My home, sir, is nowhere and everywhere. When the nest is destroyed the birds' home is on any tree or rock, and God provides for them. Such is our only refuge. I am a daughter of Jerusalem. We are children of Eliah, son of Reuben.'

'Then the news I have heard is true, exclaimed the man excitedly. 'God of Israel, avenge thy murdered saints!'

The face of the stranger underwent a contortion that transformed it. Had Deborah seen this aspect first she had not dared to trust the man; so wrathful, so cruel he looked. But instantly his expression reverted to kindness. There came into it a wonderful benignity. His eye was as clear a fountain of honesty and affection as the sun is of light. Every lineament also spoke of courage that matched the tremendous strength which his stalwart frame and protruding muscles displayed.

Deborah briefly narrated the events of recent hours.

'And you, sir? Who are you that dares speak kindly to one whom even God seems to have forgotten?'

'I am Judas, son of Mattathias, the priest of Modin. But it is enough that I am a son of Israel and your protector, showing a stout sword beneath his herdsman's goatskin shirt. 'A few of us have given ourselves during these dangerous times to the help of the fugitives from the Sacred City, and I thank our Lord that he has directed me to this spot where I may serve the house of Eliah. But here, my children, you cannot remain; nor can you enter the town yonder. You must go with me. I will see you safely among those who revere your father's name, and are brave enough to defend his children as they would their own.'

He took the lad into his strong hands, and placed him astride his shoulder.

Avoiding the open places, and as much as possible keeping the rocks between them and Mizpah, he led the way down the hill, skirting its northern base. At length they struck the bed of a brook, which, though torn by the winter freshets, was now dry. Scarcely had they begun to follow its water-whitened stones when they were challenged. A Greek sentinel strode out before them.

'The password!'

Judas leisurely placed Caleb upon the ground. His bowed attitude was that of a lion when he is about to spring upon his prey, and, swift as the king of beasts, the Jew was upon the sentinel. Bending him backward, his iron grip was about the challenger's throat. In an instant the Greek's skull was shattered against a stone.

Judas stood a moment, grim as a fiend, contemplating his work. Then his lips moved:

'Forgive me, O my God! But was not my frenzy Thine, O Avenger of Israel?'

Gradually his harsh features relaxed. He glanced at his helpless charge, then at the dead body. He sat down and burst into tears.

'Demon or angel, into whose hands have I fallen?' murmured Deborah, for her rescuer seemed either less or more than man.

A moment later the opening between the rocks where they stood was shadowed. A Greek armor blocked the way. Deborah uttered a cry of horror. Surely they were entrapped. But her guide advancing familiarly embraced the intruder. The stranger, removing his broad-brimmed Greek hat, showed a head marvelously like the other's; the same bristling red hair, broad forehead and decidedly aquiline nose. Though not so tall as Judas, the newcomer was equally broad-shouldered and as compactly built; his arms longer in proportion to the body; his calves more knotty. If Judas were a lion, this man was of a panther's build.

'The attempt succeeded, brother Jonathan?' inquired Judas.

'Perfectly,' replied the seeming Greek. 'I spent the night within the walls of Mizpah, and learned that Apollonius has about twenty thousand between Jerusalem and the sea.'

'So many? And we are a brood of partridges before the hawks?'

'But Eliah's God is left, brother Judas.'

'Aye, but there is no Eliah.'

'Say not so. Eliah was not, Eliah until God called him, and made him feel the truth his name signified—Eliah, "whose God is Jehovah." And God can call whom he will, and whom he calls, he will empower. Gideon was hiding his wheat from the Philistines, when the Lord said, "Go, in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel." To whom may he not speak? And who to the man unto whom the Lord speaks, if he shall not obey, though he be a Simon or a Judas. Our father's house is not like Gideon's, least in the tribe; nor are you, Judas, least in our father's house.'

'Enough of this talk, Jonathan,' replied Judas. 'Our swords are only sharp enough to drink the blood of the enemies of the Lord; not bright enough to lead the host. Such words as yours savor of blasphemy. I will have none of them further. But these children of Jerusalem are in need. Take care of them. I must away. You have all the lads of Modin accounted for?'

'Every one at his station.'

'No Greeks on Bethoron.'

'Not out of the town walls, or their souls would flee their lodges as soon as three-houses left the covert.'

'It is well.'

Judas donned the Greek armor which his brother Jonathan had taken off.

'The Lord watch over you, my lady!'

His farewell was spoken with that mixture of humanity and dignity which only men who are conscious of their own exaltation, either of rank or character, can exhibit in rendering service.

'Our father is Mattathias?' asked Deborah of Jonathan, when Judas was gone. 'Is he not very old? Surely he has often been with my father in Jerusalem.'

'Alas, Mattathias is old, or our cause would not lack a leader. But these events are too much for him. His life burns rapidly with the excitement, and the news of good Eliah's death will make it burn the faster; for Mattathias is as old as Eliah was, though less broken. Yet I will know that his life is only a breath of the Lord. Our father has five sons. Simon is the eldest and wisest; but there is that about our Judas which marks him for the leader. To his care is due the fact that these hills are so guarded that not even a little waif of Judaism like that blind child can lose his way. But Judas does not yet believe in himself. The Lord open his eyes, or send us another leader, else the people will perish. But you should rest.'

Jonathan sought for his charge a little nook in the side of a ravine. Even the hard ground was inviting, for Deborah's limbs ached sorely from the unaccustomed strain of the past few hours. The quiet of the dell, and the knowledge that eyes as friendly as they were sharp watched over her, came as a sweet relief from the incessant fright of their journey. Long time she lay endeavoring to catch some of her calm out of the white clouds that floated above her; or listening to the hum of insects and the calls of birds, while she thanked God there were creatures less savage than man. At length nature asserted its claim, and with Caleb in her arms, she fell asleep. Jonathan came and threw over them a coarse outer garment such as the better class of peasants wore; but the fugitives were as unaware of their friend's deeds as of the thoughts which passed through his mind when from time to time he came and stood awhile beside them. Darkness fell. Their guardian let them sleep.

It was past midnight when he roused them, and the journey was resumed. Over hills and across ravines, avoiding the usual footpath, they toiled on, Jonathan carrying Caleb on his shoulder, and Deborah borrowing strength of limb from her indomitable spirit, until the stars faded in the dawning light.

XI.

THE PRIEST'S KNIFE.

Toward noon of the next day the party came near to the little city of Modin. They paused to take in the view from an adjacent hilltop. Far to the west glistened the waters of the Great Sea, bordered by the blazing yellow of the sand-dunes that divide that vast blue waste from the rich plains of Sharon. The brief chill of winter had not despoiled this fertile tract of the beauty in which the other seasons had arrayed it. Yonder glowed the white walls of Lydda, like a pearl in a setting of emerald. Many quiet villages looked out from beneath their brows of dusky olive-trees, and gardens sent their challenge of life to the gray limestone rocks which seemed to bind the hills in sterility.

At length Deborah's gaze was diverted from this fascinating view by a strange sight. A conical knoll rises before Modin. This was crowded with an excited multitude. The gay attire of some of the people proclaimed a festival, while the movements of others upon the outskirts of the crowd were rather suggestive of an angry mob than of a happy concourse. Upon the summit of the knoll stood an altar. It was made of wood, but painted to resemble ivory ornamented with bands of gold. Its graceful shape supported a basin or brazier of burning coals.

The altar was surrounded by a detachment of Greek soldiers mingled with a small group of civilians. These latter were of various races: Phoenicians from the coast, who happened to be detained in Modin by their business as traders; men of Moab and other strolling tribesmen from beyond the land of Judea, who had less contempt for the frivolous rites of the Greek than hatred of the severer worship of the Jews, which they were willing to see supplanted; Samaritans, whose kinsmen at Shechem had already offered heathen sacrifice upon their temple heights of Gerizib; and renegade Jews, only too willing to believe that the new religion was favored of heaven, since its observance on their part brought them immunity from confiscation of goods and bodily harm. In the crowd were a score or more women, the camp-followers of the Greeks, whose tawdry finery afforded a rather pleasing contrast with the polished metal and stiff forms of the soldiers. All were crowned with sprigs of ivy, for the rite now in progress was in honor of Bacchus. Female flute-players led the dance, and were followed about by companies of half-drunk men and youths, who observed so much of the steps as their unsteady legs permitted.

Avoiding this crowd, Jonathan brought Deborah and Caleb near to the gate of the town. Here was a very different scene. The native populace swarmed under the shadow of the wall. It was evident that these people were of a temper utterly hostile to that which swayed the debauches about the altar of Bacchus.

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In the centre of this crowd stood an officer of the king. By his side was the herald, who had just completed reading a proclamation commanding all persons above twelve years of age to make an offering to Bacchus before the sun should set, under penalty of being put to death. The cruel mandate evoked cries of fright and fury from the people. Some shrieked wildly with alarm, well knowing the terrible alternative of apostasy or death, and knowing also that in almost every household there were those who would deliberately choose the latter. Some cursed deeply, and glared upon the officials with eyes not unlike those of wild beasts answering the challenge of their captors. Then uprose that strange lamentation in which Eastern people are accustomed to express their grief—agonized outcries accompanied by tearing the hair, rending garments, and flinging handfuls of dust in the air.

In the throng was an old man. Though many years had whitened his locks, his form was erect and evidenced the strength and vigor of well-kept manhood. His face was strikingly beautiful, its lineaments such as are formed only by the habit of lofty thinking and gentle impulses. Deborah could not but recall the faces of her two guides from Mizpah, which this one resembled.

'Venerable sir,' said the Greek officer, 'you are ruler here, and as their priest high in honor among this people. Your words they obey. Your example they follow. You are their shepherd. Why should you lead them into needless calamity? Come, then, and fulfil the king's demand. It is but a little thing required of you; not to disobey your nation's God, but to recognize the gods of others. Surely, some power beyond our own makes the vine grow, and fills its clusters with wine. Call that power Bacchus, or think of it by the nameless name of your own God—what matters it? Recognize that power by casting a pinch of incense upon the altar. Pray as you please in the depths of your soul; only do this little act. Will you lead the people to slaughter for so simple a thing as a crushed berry of spice, or drop of oil from a pressed olive? The great King Antiochus would delight to favor with riches the noble Mattathias, of whose devotion to Jewry he has heard so much; and he longs to have such faithful servants as you and your stalwart sons to promote his own generous rule over these lands which the gods have given him.'

The King's officer would have proceeded further, but the impatience of the old man prevented him. Raising his voice, he cried out:

'Let Antiochus know, that, though all nations that are now under the King's dominion obey him, and fall away every one from the religion of their fathers, yet will I, and my sons, and my brethren walk in the ancient covenant. We will not hearken to the King's words, to go from our religion, either to the right or to the left.'

The priest is mad with bigotry, and would destroy us. Let us go and sacrifice,' said one, moving from the crowd toward the altar on the knoll.

Mattathias gazed upon the renegade. A look of unutterable pity overspread his features.

'Thou shalt not sin thus against the Lord our God, brother Laban,' said he, as he laid his strong hand upon the other's shoulder.

'Is Mattathias still a priest to kill as if it were sheep for sacrifice? Unhand me, lest I smite thee in spite of thy years,' said Laban.

'Aye, a priest still,' cried the old man, suddenly transported with rage, 'priest still to sacrifice. It is better that the dust of the ground of our Holy Land receive the blood of Laban than that the altar of the heathen receive his offering.'

He drew from his robe a priest's knife and drove it into the heart of the traitor.

As the body fell the venerable man broke out into lamentation. 'Oh, my brother Laban, why didst thou drive me so mad? O my God, forgive me; save me! Save thy people!'

The King's officer sounded an alarm, and soldiers hastened from the adjacent knoll. But these were soon overpowered by the infuriated mob of Jews; and from the middle was dragged forth the dead body of the Greek Commandant himself.

Mattathias stood for a moment and gazed upon the bruised and bleeding form of the officer. Then he raised his hands and, with face uplifted to the white clouds that floated above, he cried:—

'O God of Israel, forgive thy priest! Forgive thy people if they have this day been led into sin. But thou, Lord, knowest our hearts. The zeal of thine house hath eaten us up!'

Then he turned to the people. All fury suddenly died from his features. Instead there came a look of wonderful compassion and solicitude. It was as clear azure following the thunder-storm.

'To your homes, friends! To your closets! Let no one eat this day, but

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with fasting let us spread our woes before the Lord. I know, I know that he will appear for us. For we are his people and the sheep of his pasture. But, alas! who shall be the Avenger?'

XII.

THE FORT OF THE ROCKS.

At the bidding of Mattathias, the people passed hurriedly into the town. The stones of the street were torn up; some of them piled in heavy masses against the city gates; others carried to the walls, ready to be hurled down upon assailants. In vain did those returning from the knoll, where they had taken part in the heathen worship, seek admission. Their rapping and calls to their fellow-townsmen were answered by taunts. Mattathias insisted on their exclusion, lest there should be division in counsel and action, while he foresaw that there was no alternative other than fighting for their lives, or voluntarily surrendering themselves to the atrocities of the foe. A low wail of lamentation could be heard from hundreds of homes; like the murmur of a torrent. Now and then it broke into a sharp cry of defiance from maddened groups on the house-tops, as a torrent leaps and splashes high in air over some sharp obstacle that opposes its course.

The night that followed was one of fearful expectancy in Modin. The news of the assault upon the King's representative might bring the Greek soldiers, who were scattered along Bethoron, in retaliatory vengeance. But the sentinels on the walls made no alarm. The next day the extemporized scouting parties reported no hostile movement. But it was certain that the authorities at Jerusalem would not long delay a blow which would vindicate their power, and the honor of the monarch.

In the little town all was confusion, for the inhabitants made preparations to migrate from their now insecure homes. The excitement increased as from the hills and valleys around their herdsmen hastily gathered the flocks, and drove them close to the city.

On the second night strange sounds floated everywhere through the darkness—the lowing of cattle, bleating of sheep, braying of asses, and the occasional grunt of camels resenting the unseasonable hour of their lading. These moved eastward through the darkness, and later were followed by an exodus of the inhabitants from the town. Deborah noted the women, whose hands had scarcely dried heavier weight than the distaff, now bowed beneath bulky loads of household stuff. Boys carried jars of provisions as big as themselves. Men, armed with swords, javelins, bows, and dudgeons, led the way, or deployed as guards on flank and rear of the unsteady column.

In the confusion little notice was taken of Deborah and Caleb, except as some one peered into their faces in the endeavor to identify them. They trudged along with a group of women and children, old men and cripples, whose slow pace excited impatience and an occasional unkind taunt from the stronger limbs.

In the company with Caleb hobbled a lad some years older than he. The test of this boy were strangely malformed. Both were so twisted that his normal relation to his legs that his toes pointed very nearly backward. This infirmity and the weight of his heavy wooden sandals were, however, largely compensated for by the boy's muscular strength and alertness of faculty. With the aid of a stick, crouched at the upper end, he swung himself along the road and over obstacles in the fields which tangled legs better than his own. Only by the harsh words and cuffs of the men who were leading or guarding the multitude was the boy kept with the weaker folk. Now some sentinel, with hand to ear, pausing and listening for the remotest sound of approaching soldiery, was startled by the rattling of the stones under the boy's feet and crutch. Now, again, he was hobbling along with the rear guard as valiantly as if his stick were the sword of Goliath.

Through the dim night the lame lad noticed that Caleb's gait was different from that of the others. His occasional stumbling and his clinging to his sister's hand excited the curiosity of his observer.

(To be Continued.)

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The Boys' Page.

The Squirrel's Philosophy.

(Ernest Neal Lyon, in the Tribune Magazine.)

Yes, I'm a queer fellow—a curious chap—I chatter and frisk over every mishap; When things seem forbidding, horizons loom gray, I still find the sunshine, just over the way—Here's a nut ready cracked, you may pass it around. You never will yet keep a squirrel on the ground! It is not my nature to grovel, you see, I'm off, with a bound, to the top of the tree! While seemingly dancing and laughing in play, I gather my hoard for the cold winter day.

Remember, my friend, for the lesson is clear, Don't yield to 'the blues' and look solemn and queer; But up with the dawn and the squirrel never stop. And choice nuts of wisdom we'll gather and drop; For the gloomy old world we can brighten with song. Just carol a bit, as you journey along. Keep working and saving to add to your store; But, if you should lose it, why, start in for more! One kernel of truth you can treasure from me: The finest nuts grow in the top of the tree.

[For the Boys' Page.]

Adventure in a Lumber Wood.

(By Herbert F. Radall.)

School was closed for the Christmas holidays, and I was at home enjoying a well-earned vacation. Happily, however, an unthought-of pleasure presented itself to me, which gave the furlough a deeper tint of enjoyment than I had anticipated.

It was Christmas Eve. We were all seated before a glowing wood fire, making as much contrast as was possible to the raging storm of snow and sleet without.

Suddenly the front door opened and our friend, Tom Howard, entered, covered from head to foot with a coating of soft wet snow. Having brushed it off, he drew a chair to the fire and began warming himself.

To our surprise, he told us that Bigelow, the lumberman, had sent to him asking if he would take charge of the lumbering expedition at the Pembroke camps that season. Then, to my delight, he asked father if I could be spared for a week or so.

Of course, I was overjoyed at the idea, and with a little coaxing, soon had father's consent.

"You will need to be ready by Monday," said Tom, "for the men are to be together by then. I shall call for you on Monday morning."

"I think your drive will be rather rough through those woods," said father. "Yes, indeed," answered Tom, "and I think, George, you had better take the warmest clothes and boots you can find, for the snow in the woods will likely be very deep."

Christmas was spent getting my baggage together, and, accordingly, when Monday morning came, I was all ready waiting for Tom to call for me.

Arriving at Boss Biglow's, we found the men assembled, and after Tom had received his instructions, etc., we started through unbroken roads and sled paths to the Pembroke forests, passing the night before at a farmer's cottage, and getting there about four p.m., the following day.

It being too late when we arrived to begin operations for the construction of a log cabin, the men set to work building a rude cover to protect us during the night. Two of the men, Reed and Rogers, strolled off through the woods with their guns, to see what was to be found in the pine line, while I was sent to gather dry twigs and brush to make a fire. My supply, however, was rather slim, everything being covered with snow. Still, I managed to find some, and soon the cook was preparing for supper a few rabbits and woodcock which the men had found.

It was spread very nicely, indeed, under the circumstances, and I was, in a short time, eating my first meal in a lumber camp.

Tea over, we squatted ourselves before the brush fire and after hearing a number of Indian tales and wild frontier stories, we stretched ourselves in our blankets before the fire and were soon fast asleep.

When I awakened next morning I was surprised to find the bed deserted, except for an old dog, belonging to the camp, which sat up on its hind legs watching me very closely.

I arose, and after eating some breakfast which I found placed on an old stool beside me, went out, and, having made a tour around the shanty, I started off through an old forsaken wood path, intending to take a survey of the country.

I suppose I had walked a couple of miles through snow, in some place to my knees, when I came suddenly upon a wigwag which I soon saw belonged to a party of Indians.

I walked up with as bold a stride, as if I owned the whole country, and was met by a giant redskin at the entrance of the hut.

They received me in a very hospitable manner, indeed, and kindly asked me to come in and warm myself.

A very motherly-looking old squaw offered me a plate of porcupine soup, for which I thanked her very kindly, but told her that I could not eat it, as I had just taken my breakfast before I came away.

The Indians were making axe handles,

and I remained in the shack about two hours watching them at work. When I rose to go I was surprised that when one of my redskin friends offered to accompany me home. "It would not be wise for you to go alone," said he, "for the woods are inhabited by many wild animals." I finally consented to allow him to accompany me, although I really did not see any necessity for it. When we had gone about half the distance, the Indian turned off the path to visit a fox snare, which he had set a short distance away. Fancying that I saw some object ahead of me, I turned just in time to see a huge brown bear enter the woods.

A quick shot, or rather report of a shot, told me that the Indian had seen the bear, and the next moment he came out at full speed, with the bear chasing him.

I did not move a muscle, being, in fact, a little nervous; but on seeing the danger the man was in, I fired, the shot hitting the animal on the flank. The enraged brute turned, and, seeing me, started towards me at a slow gait, but growling fearfully and beating his breast with his giant paws. He stopped within ten feet of me, apparently to see what my next move would be. Then he started again for me, all the while beating his great, expansive chest and uttering such unearthly roars that I was almost dazed with the noise.

I plainly saw that he intended giving me a hug, so I drew my hunting knife from my belt (my gun was empty, and I had no time to lose in loading it), and stood waiting my opportunity to act. When he got within four feet of me I thrust the barrel of the empty gun between his open jaws, and then, with all my strength, struck him below his right fore-shoulder with the knife. He staggered and fell with a tremendous thud, and in a short time died.

Now that the bear was disposed of, I next turned my thoughts to the missing redskin, who had not put in an appearance since chased by the bear. Not finding him on the path, I searched the edge of the forest, and at last found him unconscious with a large gash cut in his head.

I had a very serious time bringing him to consciousness, and his very first question was: "Where is the bear?" I helped him up, and led him over to where our friend lay, and after a brief consultation we decided to leave him there and go on to the lumber camp to inform the men.

However, it was so late when we got there they thought we had better wait until morning. They were all quite surprised at my story, and at first would not believe me; but the redskin confirmed it. Then they all voted me a good hunter. After we had bandaged the Indian's head and eaten our supper (for we were very hungry), we went to sleep, being greatly tired and fagged out.

Next morning when I awoke I was again alone; not even the dog was with me. I knew, of course, that they had gone for the carcass, and while I was dressing they came in with it.

It was a very large animal; in fact, most of the men said it was the largest one they had ever seen. It was skinned, the skin and snout were taken to the nearest village, and the bounty given to me, but of course I saw that the redskin received some of it, for which he was very thankful.

The next day, and in fact all the remaining days I was there, I did not get a chance to kill any more bears, as I had to help the men build their wooden hut. This took us four days. The new shelter proved to be very warm and comfortable, and quite a change from the first one.

I soon began to think of getting back home again, and I received a letter from father telling me to come at once, as school would shortly re-open. After getting my clothes in shape, I was driven home by one of the men, and in a few days I was back at school.

I shall never forget my first visit to a lumber wood, nor my first duel with a bear.

"TAMBORIELLO: A NEW GAME. It is from Italy, and Promises to Become Popular.

There is a new pastime in San Francisco, something out of the ordinary, says the San Francisco Chronicle. It is called tabasso, or the tamborello ball game, and is played with a sort of tambourines and a rubber ball. It is tennis on a new and broader scale, and it promises to become very popular. The play, the scoring and most of the rules are almost identical with those of tennis. The game can be played by two, four, six or eight players, even-

a half in diameter. The tambourine looks very much like those used by the Italian musicians, except that they have no castinets in the side. The covering of the tambourines is much heavier than that of the musical instrument and is of calfskin or the udder of a cow, specially prepared, like a drum head. When the batter, or server, sends the ball over the line one of the players on the opposing side must strike it on the first bounce or on the fly and return it.

If the server or the returning side should send it outside the boundary lines the point counts against such side. If the batter sends the ball over and it is not returned properly he scores 15, and he again serves the ball, but if he sends it out of bounds or if his side fails to return it properly the other side scores 15, and he loses the right to bat the ball the second time. When the batter sends the ball over and it is not returned properly the place where the one committing the error stands is marked with a stake with the number one on it. This is the boundary line for the side against the batter, and he is required to serve the next ball beyond the line marked by the stake. If the ball is returned properly by the batter's opponents and his side fails to return it the place where the player is standing when he attempts to make the return is marked like the other side, only the stake is marked No. 2. These two boundary lines wipe out the play over the centre line until the game is finished. With such a big distance to cover it causes a large amount of running, making the game one in which the players must be in good physical condition to be successful.

The points in scoring are as in tennis. If each side should make 40, then two points in succession have to be scored. The side winning the first five games wins the match. In contests where a championship is at stake, such as one city or town playing against another, seven games have to be won before the contest is finished. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a big match in Italy to last two or three days, the play being so even.—Springfield Republican.

NOW IT'S A MOTOR SCOOTER.

The scooter, which has been developed on the Great South Bay within the past few winters at the utility reboat and again showed its capacity in reaching the beach and getting into communication with the life savers at Fire Island during the steamship Drummezier's peril, has almost reached perfection as a sailing craft over both ice and open water. It attains a speed of a mile a minute when there is a good breeze abeam or on the quarter, but with a head wind or calm it is an entirely different proposition. It is simply a case of get out and pull your boat, or propel it by hand with ice pikes.

The other day on the ice, scooters, old time iceboats, skaters with and without sails, were enjoying the ice, when a scooter went chug-chug back and forth through the astonished sailing and skating parties, driven by a gasoline motor. When falling in with a scooter under sail with the wind abeam the motor driven craft would find her match, but when running against the wind the sailing scooter dropped astern much as a pug would drop a greyhound struck the track.

The craft came out on the bay at 9 a.m. and at 2 p.m. she had covered 90 miles, stopping to have a chat and show 'how the thing worked' every time a party was met.

Two brothers of Eastport named Ketcham, with a local machinist to carry out their ideas, were the owners and builders of the craft. She is of the ordinary scow-shaped scooter type, built rather heavy to stand the strain of the motor. In the centre is a trunk, very similar to a centreboard trunk, and in this trunk is a driving wheel with chisel shaped cogs to get a good grip on the ice. The axle, or shaft, of the driving wheel runs in boxes fitting snugly at the bottom and sides, but with a space of two or three inches at the top, which allows the shaft to rise in the slot-shaped boxes when the wheel strikes a hump of ice, so that the weight of the boat will not be brought to bear on the wheel, but will still be on the brass shod runner. Coiled steel springs are fitted in this space at the top of the boxes to press the wheel downward when the strain is relieved. The shaft of the driving wheel is connected with the motor engine by a belt. In the Ketcham craft the motor is of three horse-power.—Sun, N.Y.

Fancy Mice.

(By A. G. Dewey, for the Boys' Page.)

One of the Boys' Page readers has had so much pleasure with his pet mice that he wants all the other boys to know about them, and how they should be cared for. Have any others kept mice? Who has had mice trained to do tricks of any kind?—Ed. Boys' Page.

There are many kinds of fancy mice, the best known being white, black, brown or chocolate, fawn, and of course, mixtures of these colors. Pie-balds, however, are not nearly so common as sells in this city.

The rearing of fancy mice is a most interesting and instructive hobby, it costs very little either for food or for the mice that you start with. A good pair costs, perhaps, fifty cents at the dealer's, but if you buy from another boy you will likely get them much cheaper.

First you have to secure the room to keep them in. An empty loft or shed that is not too cold in winter is perhaps best; but, failing this, an empty lumber-room will do, that is, if the rest of the household do not object. If you choose a shed, be sure that you don't give cats, dogs, rats or wild mice a chance of getting at your pets, or they will make short work of them. For this reason it is best to have cages arranged on shelves along the wall.

The next thing to see about is the cages your mice are to live in. Prepare a box (a Comfort soap box is a convenient size) and divide it into halves by a partition of thin wood. Then cut out two doors, each about four by five inches, in the front, fastening them by hooks and small hinges. Cover

the top of the cage with wire netting, the kind used for screen doors is best. Clean, dry sawdust is needed for the floor of the cage. This should be changed whenever it gets dirty. There are many other kinds of cages, but I think this is the most convenient, being both easy to make, and to keep clean.

Provide each compartment with a nest-box for the mice to sleep in. This is simply a wooden box about three inches square and two or three inches deep. Have the top on hinges so that leaving the nest will be easy, and cut a hole in the top for the mice to go in and out by. Tin nest-boxes may also be used, but don't have any ragged edges for the mice to cut themselves on. Paper cut into small pieces or cotton-wool make the best nests.

Having prepared your place, the next thing is to buy your mice. When buying see that the mouse has a smooth, glossy coat, which is a sign that he is in good health. In sells the color should be pure throughout, with no hairs of another color mixed in. In pie-balds, the two colors should be quite plain at the dividing line, not mixed up together.

Mice do very well if fed twice a day. In the morning give bread and milk. See that the bread is not fresh, or it will probably swell in their stomachs and kill them. Do not give milk that is the least bit sour. At night give them either canary seed or oats. Slight changes in their diet now and then are good, also a pinch of sulphur in their bread and milk once a week. Keep all dishes they are fed from perfectly clean.

Mice should not be bred from till they are from two to three months old. The young are born naked and blind, but in a week their fur is all on. When about two weeks old they will come out to feed, and two or three days later they may be taken away from their mother. Mice sometimes eat their very young litters if they are disturbed, so it is best not to meddle with the youngsters till they are at least three days old.

Mice suffer from very few diseases if kept clean and properly fed. Don't let them catch cold, and don't put them in a room that is too hot. If a mouse gets really sick, the best thing to do is to drown it, for it may infect the rest.

THE MAID OF HONOR'S ORDEAL.

"Clara wants me to be maid of honor," Edith announced.

"Oh, spare us, mother!" groaned Tom. "She'll disgrace the family."

Amy giggled. "You'll be screwing round to see if your dress hangs right just as it's time to take off the glove."

"It will be as good as a circus!" cried Harry. "I'll sit in the gallery, to take it all in!"

Edith Somers' heedless impulses and lack of self-control gave much amusement to her brothers and sisters, but were mortifying to herself and her parents.

On this occasion she knew that her friends would watch for some breach of decorum, and resolved to disappoint them all.

The maid of honor dressed at the bride's home. As she was hindered at the last moment, she hurriedly donned her hat and sped out to the waiting carriage.

The church was only a few doors away, and she was already at the entrance before she became aware of a slight movement on top of her head. As she stepped from the carriage the motion increased, and she instinctively put her hand to her hat. Then she remembered that she must carry herself with dignity, even if—oh, she nearly screamed! She was sure that a great, awful horn-bug was in her hat crown. Then all was quiet. Pshaw, it must have been only a loosened hairpin! She breathed easier, and straightway forgot the incident.

As the moment approached for her manipulation of the glove, there suddenly began a series of gyrations in the crown of her hat that made her start in terror. She was now certain that a bug of some kind had ensconced itself there, and she was seized with a frantic impulse to tear off her head covering. But she clinched her teeth and calmly withdrew the obstinate glove.

Soon the movements in her hat again ceased, and as the bridal party left the church she could almost fancy that her imagination had been playing havoc with her nerves.

But at intervals during the reception the gyrations repeated themselves, and as early as possible Edith slipped away to Tom's side, and drew him into a secluded corner.

"I think a horn-bug is caught in my hair," she said, "and I want you to get him out."

Tom began a teasing retort just as his sister lifted her hat. The sentence was never finished, for right into Tom's face jumped—a mouse!

It was Tom who screamed—"Youth's Companion."

[Tom is not the only boy who has been startled by a mouse. One of the best-known American artists enjoys very much telling how he himself was the only one who jumped when a mouse ran out between the girls whose drawing he was criticising, although there were forty girls in the studio, and some of them sitting on low stools. Not for a long time did he know that the mice were regular pensioners, running in and out after the crumbs which were dropped, as stale bread was used to erase mistakes in drawing, and that it was one of the joys of the class to watch newcomers, whether masters or new pupils, jump as the soft little grey shadows slipped past over their feet or under the chairs.]

PUZZLES.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

CONCEALED WORD SQUARE.

FACE
ALOE
COAL
EELS

BEHEADINGS.

1. Steal-teal.
2. Spine-pine.
3. Grid-dle-riddle.
4. Grill-rill.
5. Price-ricc.
6. Brook-rook.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Some Secrets of Winter.

(C. William Beebe.)

Now that winter is with us, and the earth is like stone, with the trees posts of gray steel, wild life is at its lowest ebb. But because the hosts of insects and summer birds have disappeared, let us not suppose for an instant that we need cease our nature talks until the warmth of returning spring fills the air with the hum and song of active creatures.

To say nothing of the occasional squirrel, the rabbits, and mice which write their every motion on the teltale snow, one passes by many nests whose proximity was unsuspected during the summer. Every walk we take throughout the winter should bring a surprise.

Is it insects for which you seek? Think of the thousands upon thousands of eggs and pupae which are hid in every grove; what catacombs of bug mummies yonder decayed log conceal—mummies whose resurrection shall be brought about only by the alchemy of spring's thawing sunbeams. Or, why not act the part of creator yourself? A handkerchief full of mould or dead wood, placed for a few days in a large white dish, will repay many times the trouble of bringing it to the warmth of our room. Such strange wee creatures awaken to life; a tiny universe evolves—both animal and plant.

Cocoons are another never-ending source of delight. If you think there are no unsolved problems of the commonest insect life about us, say why it is that the moths and millers pass the winter wrapped in swaddling clothes of densest texture, roll upon roll of silken coverlets; while all of our delicate butterflies hang naked, suspended only by a single loop of silk, exposed to the cold of every northern gale? Why do the caterpillars of our giant moths—the mythologically named Cecropia, Polyphemus, Luna, and Prometheus—show such individuality in the position which they choose for their temporary shrubs? Protection and concealment are the watchwords held to in each case, but how differently they are achieved!

Cecropia—that beauty whose wings, full six inches across, will flap gracefully through the summer's twilight—weaves about himself a half oval mound, along some stem or tree trunk, and becomes a mere excrescence—the veriest unedible thing a bird may spy. Polyphemus wraps miles of beautiful silk about his green wormform, on the outside (how, we can only guess), weaving in all the surrounding leaves he can reach. This, of course before the frosts come, but when the leaves at last shrivel, loosen, and their petioles break, it is merely a larger brown nut than usual that falls to the ground, the kernel of which will sprout next June and blossom into the big moth of delicate fawn.

Huberian is a strange phenomenon, but very little understood; so when you come across a stiffened butterfly, a torpid frog, a bat stretched in the death-like sleep, take them home, t'aw them out, and carefully watch the awakening. Then freeze them up again, and place them back in the care of old Nature, and you may have made 'hem yield up their secrets to you, without harm to them—which, indeed, they may remember only as a strange dream which came to them during the long sleep.

Slander On a \$2,000 Collie.

THEY SAID JACK KILLED A SHEEP.

There was a rumor that Jack the \$2,000 collie of Central Park, New York, had killed a sheep—a black sheep, the story said—and a woman went to the sheepfold to ask if it could be true. There were no signs of blood about the sheepfold, and chained at the top of the stairs over the barn where Conway the shepherd lives, Jack looked as handsome as if he had no crime on his conscience.

He greeted the visitor with shrill, quick barks and when she reached the head of the stairway he jumped up on his hind feet and put his forepaws on her shoulders caressingly.

"Jack," she said, "did you kill the sheep last night? And why did you kill him, Jack? Don't you know that is going to ruin your reputation? Daisy, who was here before you, would never have done that."

Just then the door opened and the tall, stooped figure of the shepherd appeared, and the blue Irish eyes, filled half with fun and half with sadness, looked enquiringly into the visitor's.

"I have come to find out about the sheep Jack killed last night, Mr. Conway; which one was it?" the visitor asked.

He looked aghast for a second and then answered:

"Oh, yes, yes—that was the black one." Then the visitor remembered something and put her thought into words.

"That's so," she said. "I thought there was something queer looking about the flock. I have been in the other fold looking around for traces of the disaster, and I remember now I did not see a black one. It is too bad that any of them should have been killed, but if one had to go I suppose, according to authority on those things, Jack chose the right sheep."

"Now, wasn't it smart of him?" Conway said. "And yet as sheep go a black sheep is as good as a white sheep to me, but just in this particular case I am glad he picked out the black one."

Here Jack insisted that more attention should be paid to him and made his wishes known by barking, and jumping on the visitor. Conway silenced him and went on:

"He don't like being tied up. No, I don't tie him up much—just when I bring him up to feed him. But I will punish him a bit to-day on account of the black sheep."

"Daisy would not have done that, would she?" asked the visitor.

"No, Daisy would not have killed a fly. She was dog and shepherd, too, here in the Park—no need for me to have been here at all. You heard about the time she saved the squirrel?"

"Early one morning long before sunrise

tints, feathery horned, with those strange isinglass windows in his hind wings.

Luna—the weird, beautiful moon-moth whose pale green hues and long graceful streamers make us realize how much beauty we miss if we neglect the night life of summer—sometimes falls to the ground, or again the cocoon remains in the tree or bush where it was spun.

But Prometheus, the smallest of the quartet, has a way all his own. The elongated cocoon, looking like a silken finger, is woven about a leaf of some sassafras. Even the long stem of the leaf is silk-girdled, and a strong band is looped about the twig to which the leaf is attached. Here he hangs when all the leaves fall, the plaything of every breeze, attracting the attention of all the hungry birds. But little does Prometheus care. Sparrows may hover about him and peck in vain, chickadees may clutch the dangling finger and pound with all their tiny might. Prometheus is 'bound,' indeed, and merely swings the faster, up and down, from side to side.

These are only four of the many hundreds, from the elm pest in the topmost branches to the jug-necked chrysalis of a sphinx moth—offering us the riddle of a winter's shelter buried in the cold, dark earth.

Is everything frozen tight? Has Nature's frost mortar cemented every stone in its bed? Then cut off the solid cups of the pitcher plants, and see what insects formed the last meal of these strange plants—ants, flies, bugs, encased in ice like the fossil insects caught in the amber sap which flowed so many thousands of years ago.

Or break through the ice of a brook or pond and you will find the unexpected, indeed. When you see hundreds of tiny spheres each surrounded by a row of hooks, do not pass them by unheeded, but watch them at home for a time. To go 'sponging,' you think perhaps that you need a skin, a sponge-grains, and the crystal waters of Key West under you, but you are mistaken. Your little spheres are the winter eggs or buds or spores, as you wish to call them, of the fresh-water sponge—sponge as real in structure and appearance as in name.

Huberian is a strange phenomenon, but very little understood; so when you come across a stiffened butterfly, a torpid frog, a bat stretched in the death-like sleep, take them home, t'aw them out, and carefully watch the awakening. Then freeze them up again, and place them back in the care of old Nature, and you may have made 'hem yield up their secrets to you, without harm to them—which, indeed, they may remember only as a strange dream which came to them during the long sleep.

I heard Daisy barking as though she needed help, for there was something strange about the barks, and it came from far away. Of course I thought my Daisy was hurt, or that the sheep had got out or that a wolf was in the fold—not quite that—but I knew there was something wrong anyway, and I got up quickly and went in the direction of the sound.

"Daisy!" I called at every few steps, and her bark in answer directed my way, and when I found my Daisy she was crouching on the ground over something that was crying a feeble little cry. By the light of my lantern I found it to be a poor little squirrel that she was nursing.

"Most dogs are crazy for them, you know, but the unfortunate, I don't care what it was, had my Daisy's care."

"Do you train your dogs?"

"I try. But it's a hard job here with the women and children to undo all you do in the way of training. I take them out early in the morning, when the perk is all ours, and teach them the meaning of the signs I make with my stick. But the women and children spoil them with petting. Here's Jack just getting completely spoiled."

"I suppose that accounts for his dead last night?"

"No doubt."

"Do you use the whip on them in training them?"

"The first whipping I ever gave a dog in my life—and you must remember this about me—I gave Jack for killing the black sheep."

Jack did not seem to hold the whipping against his master, for as the three went down the stairs into the sunlight towards the sheepfold Jack made spring after spring up to the old man's face to caress him.

Conway went into the fold and drove the lambs out.

"I want to show you our Dorset ram before you go," he said. "Tom is one of the finest rams in the country."

"Poor Tom, are you tired standing here? Spring is not far off now when you can go out on the grass again."

Jack put his forepaws on the rail and Tom came nearer for Jack to rub his nose against his neck.

"Who would believe to see him now," said the visitor, watching these signs of friendship, "that only last night he killed one of the lambs."

"You believed it," the shepherd said and now his face was covered with smiles.

"Then there was no black sheep? Oh, why did you fool me that way?" cried the visitor penitently. "And Jack," she went on patting and stroking the beautiful collie who was jumping about her feet and bounding up to try to lick her cheek, "can you ever forgive me?"

"Good-by," said the old shepherd at the gate; "come back to see us in the spring when the little lambs come—and if there is a black one among them and Jack don't want it—it shall be yours.—N. Y. Sun."

Advertisements.

12 PIANOS.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

By mistake in ordering we have too many Pianos of this style in stock. These must be sold regardless of cost.

DESCRIPTION—Cabinet Grand in walnut case, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals and practice attachment. Full iron frame, superior tone. GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Twelve of these will be offered for sale at \$255, payable in three years, (regular price \$300). Liberal discount for cash.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

MADÉLON.

The freshness of Mary E. Wilkins's early character sketches was their great charm. Without stress of plot, or the usual dependence on one's natural interest in a courtship, these little studies of quiet life were unique at the time. They showed a delicate and humorous appreciation of various types and temperaments produced by village life in New England. The novels this author has produced since, have not had the note of cheerful sympathetic observation that brought her a deserved popularity at first. On the contrary, tragedy seems to attract her, a field that offers more scope to the artist than comedy, but one in which there are no more competitors of the first rank. Her latest book, 'Madelon,' is a powerful if not a cheerful work. A girl stabs on a dark night a swain who waylays and kisses her, thinking it to be the man who had left her for a sweetheart with more worldly possessions. It is, however, not this man, but his cousin, and the one for whom the blow was intended, is accused of the crime. Thereupon, with a natural feminine reaction, the girl becomes determined to save the life of her former lover. She confesses to the crime, but is not believed. Every one tries to shield her, without much regard to truth. The wounded man declares it an attempt at suicide, and after a time, becoming heroic through love, does actually stab and kill himself, to free from suspicion both the girl and her chosen lover. The triumph of unselfish love that leads him to make this ultimate sacrifice, is the culminating interest of the story. A more obvious character study is the strong heart of Madelon, who by virtue of some strain of French and Indian blood can commit a crime and can also make strenuous efforts to bear all its punishment. As a foil to her, Dorothy Fair is introduced, a daintier girl with more limitations. It is made out to be rather a fault in Dorothy that she was so much shocked at the idea of the murder and could not be cordial to the man she was engaged to while any least suspicion clung to him. Yet this horror of crime is not only natural to a carefully nurtured girl, it characterizes a large section of society and is one of society's principal safeguards. In this story, perhaps, not an unwholesome one otherwise, the idea of horror is associated not at all with crime

but with the punishment and disgrace which might follow.

THE CRUSADE OF THE CHILDREN.

A tale of unusual charm and well sustained interest is that under the title of 'The Sign of Triumph,' by Shepard Stevens, author of 'I am the King.' 'In the Eagle's Talons,' etc. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston). The story is woven about one of the most pathetically tragic occurrences set forth in the whole record of mediaeval history—that known to us as 'The Children's Crusade.' The facts occurred in the year 1212, about twenty years after the brilliant campaign for which Richard Coeur de Lion is principally famous. Knights and warriors had failed, said the priests, because of their own sordid and unholy lives, and now a mysterious spirit flew through the land, coming they knew not whence, which seemed to compel obedience to its mandate. The Holy Sepulchre was not to be rescued by squadrons of horsemen and men-at-arms, however valiant, but by armies of little children, whose tender feet alone should carry them on their way, and whose little hands should bear aloft their only weapon—the Cross. Incredible as it may seem, two armies were quickly gathered in Germany and one in France, each consisting of about thirty thousand boys and girls, generally between the ages of six and twelve years, and coming indiscriminately from the homes of peasant and of noble.

A few visionary priests, willing, perchance, but unable to cope with their required duties, convoyed the host—the story concerns the fortunes of the French army,—the nominal head an unlettered herd lad of fourteen—Stephen of Cloyes—who at the outset addressed surging multitudes of the devout in strangely moving language, and afterward bestowed upon them his benediction with the dignity of a pontiff. In this way the infant martyrs set out from Chartres on their long march to Marseilles, treading the hard highways, under the blistering sun, and sleeping on the ground at night; wet with the dew and rain, ragged and foot-sore, often hungry, often sobbing with the heart broken abandon of childhood. 'Is the way much longer?' 'Will we come to Jerusalem to-morrow?' 'Surely the watching moon in all these ages,' says Mrs. Stevens, 'has never looked down upon a stranger sight, as one by one these doughty Crusaders knelt upright on the earth, uttered a sleepy prayer, and tumbling where they were, slept the sleep of tired childhood. As far as the eye could reach, the ground, covered with small sleeping figures, bristled with crosses and oriflammes, whose tongues of fire hung limp and motionless in the still, hot air.'

Interwoven with the pitiful history is the charming romance of Noel Talbot, a poor English gentleman fallen on evil days, who rescues the beautiful boy Raoul, runaway heir of Dreux, and while unwittingly acting a noble part, turns over a new leaf and begins the chapter of his own redemption and lasting happiness. Until the last page is turned the interest never flags, and the feudal spirit of the narration is sustained throughout with rare truthfulness and charm.

POETRY.

It is very seldom that a young poet achieves anything like success in blank verse. It is not only that the meter is difficult to sustain, it is the style, at once dignified and imaginative, required to make blank verse sound poetic, which

laffes so many. In 'Cleopatra with Antony' (Greening & Co., London) Mr. Vernon Nott has produced blank verse that ranks as poetry. The subject lends itself to fine treatment, being the conversation of the famous pair on the night before Octavius arrived as conqueror. They recall the splendors of their reign in Egypt, and many unedifying circumstances, dream of a possible flight and renewed greatness, quarrel and make love, all on the large scale of tragic drama. The style is well sustained, and some passages are remarkably fine.

You windy curtain with its ghostly swelling
Sucks, vampire-like, my courage. Yet it hides
The moon: I marked it coming, bloody-red,
Yielding no ray from out a cloudless dome;
A bodement of the dawn. The dawn—and time
But till the dawn is ours: for Caesar, cautious,
Giving room and wording his captains on,
Learning our sudden flight could bait no trap
Will soon be wanting Antony—and me.
His wolfish heart doth always want, and fear.
Oh, talk, talk, Antony, talk! The loneliness
Of any one voice chills me with dread of death.

Must we be lonely, Antony, in Dis
Or in Amenthes?—Ah, I hate loneliness.
A fair effort in blank verse is 'The Dawn of Freedom,' by Charles Henry St. John (Richard Badger, The Gorham Press, Boston), which tells a tale of the days of chivalry. Other verses are included in the same volume. (\$1.50.) The same author and publisher issue a New England idyll in rhymed verse, called 'Corporal Day.' (\$1.00.)

SIX INCURSIONS.

A little book written in an intelligent tone, though some of its positions are unusual, is called 'Six Incursions (by a Predatory Pew) Into Some Theologic Fastnesses.' (Robert Grier Cooke, New York.) The author's view of sin as a negation, and his objection to public prayer reminds us somewhat of Mrs. Eddy's teachings, but on the other hand he seems to be very strong on some points where the 'scientists' are weak. A brightly written essay is that on church union.

Weak and cold and moribund churches are the acrid but legitimate fruit of sectarianism, and the civilized world is full of them. When those dead and unsightly limbs are lopped off, then two or three stark church buildings in an impetuous village where only one is necessary, will no longer chill to the very marrow the observant Christian traveller, and hasten his feet to a more genial clime; hundreds of Christian ministers will be relieved of comparatively useless husbandry, and can be sent to fields white for the harvest;

while home missionary societies will no longer be compelled to dump their precious dollars into the quicksands and quagmires of dense and dead sectarianism.

THE INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY

To produce anything worth while, either in the fine or the industrial arts, it is necessary that the worker should not be hurried, and should have some freedom to do his work in his own way, according to his own delight and fancy. The modern workmen, on the contrary, is a slave to his conditions; he can only earn his bread by working with a maximum of speed, and a minimum of conscientiousness.

This view of factory work is given incidentally in an essay on 'The purpose of poetry,' by Bliss Carman, which appears in 'The International Quarterly' for January. This periodical, (Fox, Duffield & Co., New York), presents some important studies, one of the most interesting in the current number being the introductory paper of a series on 'Earth and man,' by N. S. Shaler. The series promises to be an intelligent exposition of the earth's resources as far as known, and the most practical methods of conserving them.

Here and there students of the mineral deposits of certain countries, especially those of Great Britain, have computed the amounts of coal and iron within limited fields, and estimated the probable time when those stores would be exhausted, but a general account of the tax that civilization makes on the fields it occupies, and a forecast as to their endurance of the present and prospective demand on them, is lacking. It is evident that such a fore-looking should be one of the first results of high culture. We may be sure that those who look back upon us and our deeds from the centuries to come, will remark upon the way in which we use our heritage and theirs, as we are now doing, in the spendthrift way, with no care for those to come. They will date the end of barbarism from the time when the generations began to feel that they rightfully had no more than a life estate in this sphere, with no right to squander the inheritance of their kind.

The prospect of having no coal two centuries hence seems grievous to Mr. Shaler, and iron is being used up in manufactures at a rate that might in some lights be regarded as appalling. The conditions of food supply touch a deeper chord of interest, for while our all too scientific descendants may have several substitutes for coal in the twenty-second century, we can hardly hope that they will find a substitute for food. As land immediately available for cultivation, Mr. Shaler hardly takes the northern regions of Canada into account.

There is as yet doubt whether this district, owing to the limited range of the crops which can be grown in the very short summer and the tax of the long continued winters, will prove well fitted for the continuous use of civilized man. Should they be found thus serviceable we may add enough to the store of immediately

available land to subsist from twenty to fifty million people.

But if all land easily available for agriculture were taken up, there would still be on all continents except that of Europe, much land reclaimable by draining on the one hand, and irrigation on the other.

Taking the continent of North America as a whole, it seems probable that the existing capacity of its soils for feeding men may be doubled by the work of the engineer, through his skill in watering and unwatering its deserts and morasses.

An historical sketch by August Fournier, deals with the 'Vienna Congress' of 1814-15. Joseph Johnson, jr., writes in defence of the 'Subway Tavern.' The publicity given to this experiment by Bishop Potter's connection with it was a disadvantage at first, as novelty seekers crowded out the class for whose benefit the new inn was planned. Some letters of the dramatist Ibsen, written to personal friends, are published as showing the more social side of his character. Recounting the circumstances attending the composition and publication of his earlier works, he says of 'The Comedy of Love':—

This book gave occasion for much talk in Norway; people mixed up my personal affairs in the discussion, and I lost much in public opinion. The only one at that time who approved of the book was my wife. She is just the kind of personality I am in need of,—illogical, but possessed of a strong poetic instinct; of a broad and liberal mind, with an almost violent hatred of all that is petty. All this my countrymen did not understand, and I did not care to make any explanation for such chaps. Then I was placed under the ban; all were against me.

BURLESQUE RECEIVED.

'The Burlington Magazine,' an art monthly for connoisseurs, giving descriptions and prints of many fine paintings and antiquities. (Robert Grier Cooke, New York, 75 cents per copy.)

'How Ought One to Study Piano Technique?' by Heinrich Germer. A practical manual. (Breitkopf & Hartel, New York.)

From Chappell & Co., four songs, 'Love is meant to make us glad,' words by Basil Hood, music by Edward German; 'Violet Eyes,' words by James Johnson, music by G. Villa; 'Love's Echo,' words by Edward Teschemacher, music by Ernest Newton; 'Look Down, Dear Eyes,' words by W. E. Henley, music by Frank Lambert; two shillings each.

LITERARY NOTES.

Theorists on history differ as widely among themselves as historians, but most are agreed that the perfect history must combine something of the interest of story with the significance of science. But since human nature is partisan, one gives us a fascinating but unauthoritative

tale, says the 'Spectator,' and another arid monograph where the actors are of less account than the figures in a mathematical proposition. We have no living writer of history of the first class but Mr. George Trevelyan, in his 'England under the Stuarts,' seems to us more likely than any of the younger men to attain some day the rank of a great historian. No part of the book is better than the chapter describing the social life of the people. From contemporary dramas and memoirs the author has constructed a brilliant panorama of an old, strange world, with curiously modern touches at intervals to reveal the continuity of national life. He has shown how readily one class merged in another, and how English commerce at its start drew as good blood to it as the learned professions. The townsman was not yet cut off finally from the country, and in all classes still survived that affection for the soil and that intimacy with nature which go to the making of the stalwart citizen.

The meaning of the Stuart epoch in our national development, as Mr. Trevelyan points out, lies in the fact that, while on the Continent national power and unity could only be purchased through a military despotism, the English people unconsciously developed a solution of the same problem by means of a free constitution. The curse of the Stuart kings was that they were never able to read the signs of the times. Their problem was difficult, insoluble indeed, given their circumstances and traditions. It is perhaps too much to demand foresight from them and compromise, when such compromise meant in their eyes the surrender of all that gave virtue to kingship. Their history is tragedy sandwiched between comedy—the perverse nobility of Charles I. flanked by the impracticable cleverness of James I. and the mischievous and conscienceless adroitness of Charles II. Their careers have some of the interest of antique tragedy, for great as were their own contributory faults, we may truly say that their ruin was decreed in spite of themselves. The old world and the new could not settle their dispute without a sacrifice.

In 'Famous Fighters of the Fleet,' the 'Spectator' informs us that Mr. Fraser has put together the story of six famous fighting ships. He begins with the 'Monmouth' at Chatham (when the Dutch were on the Medway), and he ends with the 'Condor' at Alexandria. There have been many 'Monmouths' in the navy. The particular ship which is the subject of the first narrative is 'Monmouth III,' and the action described is her gallant fight with the 'Foudroyant,' a sixty-four to an eighty-four. The Frenchman was the best ship in King Louis's navy, and had for its captain one of the best of French sailors. The

One-third the Deaths Due to Pneumonia

La Grippe and Kindred Diseases of the Respiratory Organs—Alarming Report of the New York Board of Health—Dreadful Results of Neglected Colds.

The report of the New York Board of Health for the first six months of 1904 places the number of deaths from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, such as la grippe and severe chest colds, at 14,091, or one-third the total number of deaths during that time.

Scientists and physicians are appalled at the enormous increase in deaths from this source, and the people are becoming aroused to the danger of allowing the system to become run down and neglecting to cure colds.

By the timely use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine coughs and colds are readily cured and danger from more serious developments entirely avoided.

Most people know about the exceptional merits of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough and asthma, but there is a tendency to neglect a cold or cough until it is beyond control.

CURES

- Croup.
- Whooping Cough.
- Severe Chest Colds.
- Bronchitis.
- Asthma.
- Pneumonia.
- La Grippe.
- Throat Irritation.
- Tickling in the Throat.
- Soreness and Dryness in the Throat.
- Irritation and Inflammation of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs.

Another danger is found in allowing the vitality to run low, for pneumonia is almost invariably caused by taking cold when the system is in a run-down condition.

As a means of building up the system to prevent disease, and as a convalescent food to restore strength to the body after such wasting diseases as pneumonia and la grippe, there is no treatment comparable to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

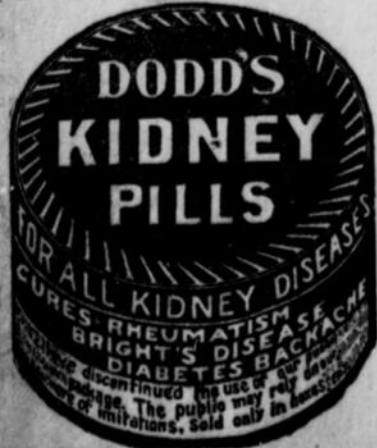
With Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to enrich the blood and increase the vitality of the system, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough, allay the inflammation and heal and soothe the ulcerated linings of the throat and bronchial tubes, you have the strongest combined treatment known to the medical profession.

In the great majority of homes Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is kept constantly at hand as a cure for coughs and colds and preventive of such serious diseases as pneumonia and consumption.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Advertisements.



1904

CARICATURED



A large number of Cartoons by the brightest wits and truest pens have been collected from the leading publications of both hemispheres, and is issued by the publishers of 'World Wide' in their mid-December issue. These Cartoons give a most humorous and effective review of the interesting world-events of this most interesting year.

Suitable to send to distant friends for New Year's Presents For Sale by all booksellers and newsdealers at Ten Cents a copy. Or sent to any address the world over on receipt of price to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

chase began at four, the close engagement at half-past eight. Five hours afterwards the 'Foudroyant' ceased firing, though she did not surrender until the 'Swiftsure' arrived on the scene. The Frenchman could not bring himself to surrender except to superior force. The second story is practically an account of Rodney's great fight with De Grasse, and admirably forcible and clear. Here the 'Formidable' was the centre of the action. Even more interesting is the story of the 'Fighting Temeraire.' The great day of this ship was at Trafalgar. Her last shotted guns were fired at a French battery at Hyeres, while her last salute was fired on the Coronation Day of Queen Victoria. Six weeks afterwards an economical government sold her for £5,530. It was as she was going on this last voyage that Turner, who was in company with Clarkson Stansfield, saw her, and painted her in what has been well called 'the most pathetic of all pictures not involving human pain.'

The 'Speaker' has some more or less caustic words to say on 'The Gums of the East,' Mr. Henry Savage Landon's new book in two big volumes on the Philippine Islands. As it is the first published description of those islands since the American conquest, one naturally turns to the book with great interest. What has been the effect of substituting American for Spanish rule? Has it made the people any happier or less barbarous? What compensation is there for the long and bloody struggle through which America passed before she subdued them?

Unhappily, we cannot say that Mr. Savage Landon gives any clear general impression of the condition of the Philippines. He has undoubtedly travelled them from end to end and spent infinite labor in visiting the most remote islands—very often many times over. He has compiled an immense mass of notes as to the habits and customs, the measurements and the dresses—or the want of dresses—of the various inhabitants of the islands, aboriginal, imported, and otherwise. He has given us some idea of the grades of native humanity, mounting up from utter barbarism to comparative civilization. But he has failed entirely to give us a definite, tangible picture of the effects produced by this new wedding of the West and East, whose 'bridal dawn of thunder peals' we have heard resounding through the first years of this century. The effect of the American proceedings in those is-

lands seems to have been far from soothing. In numbers of cases the whole of the inhabitants took to the woods on Mr. Savage Landon's approach. The reason seems to have been that he came in an American gunboat. The author says much about the 'tact and patience' of the Americans. Here is a conversation between General Sumner and the Sultan of one of these islands, which he gives as an instance of American 'patience':

'General Sumner—If anybody molest the American navy they will kill themselves; they will not wait for anybody else.'

'Sultan—If you kill the people, that will be all right.'

'General Sumner—That's it. We cannot tell where we shall shoot when we get started. But I have asked the navy to wait till I could talk with the Sultan.'

'Sultan—Please do not punish the innocent for the wrongs of the bad people.'

'General Sumner—The innocent must get out of the way. The Sultan must learn to obey American customs or somebody is going to get hurt. When people fight they cannot tell who is innocent. Again I warn them to stop this juramentado business. We cannot stand having soldiers and other peaceful people killed. The Sultan and Dattos must be held responsible if permission is given to these fellows to go juramentado.'

This is the 'white man's burden' in its most primitive form. American customs, it seems, are to be enforced at the gun's mouth. This may be straight speaking, but it is hard to see where 'patience and tact' come in.

The Spaniards, after all, had been trying this sort of thing in the Philippines for many centuries before the Americans came there. Except that the Spaniards sent missionaries rather than gunboats, 'We teach them Castilian,' said the Spanish curé, 'and the veneration of the Virgin. What more need they know?' Their new master teaches them American and insists on their adoption of American customs.

The publication of a new volume of poems by Mr. Alfred Noyes is, on the authority of the 'Speaker,' an event of very considerable interest. Mr. Noyes has already, in 'The Loom of Years' and 'The Flower of Old Japan,' given proof of his possession of a very rare poetic faculty. The first was a small collection of pieces of singular eloquence, musical charm, and technical skill; the second was a sustained dream-fancy, splendidly colored and almost dazzling in the brilliancy of its light. The present volume will make broader and stronger the impression caused by the other two. It contains some very noble pieces of genu-

ine poetry. Let us quote two stanzas, as an example of light and color, from the poem that opens the book:

'Apes and ivory, skulls and roses, in junks of old Hongkong. Gliding over a sea of dreams to a haunted shore of song, Masts of gold and sails of satin, shimmering out of the East, Oh, Love has little need of you now to make his heart a feast.'

The leaves outburst on the hazel-bough, and the hawthorn's heaped wif flower, And God has hidden the crisp clouds build my love a lordlier tower, Taller than Lebanon, whiter than snow, in the fresh blue skies above; And the wild rose wakes in the winding lanes of the radiant land I love.'

The same patriotic note of love for his native land is heard, but in a different measure, in the fascinating poem called 'Sherwood':

'Sherwood in the twilight, is Robin Hood awake? Grey and ghostly shadows are gliding through the brake; Shadows of the dappled deer dreaming of the morn, Dreaming of a shadowy man that winds a shadowy horn.'

Robin Hood is here again: all his merry thieves Hear a ghostly bugle-note shivering through the leaves, Calling as he used to call, faint and far away, In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Merry, merry England is waking as of old, With eyes of blither hazel and hair of brighter gold; For Robin Hood is here again beneath the bursting spray, In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.'

'Elizabethan Sonnets,' with an introduction by Sidney Lee. This book contains a number of the chief series of Elizabethan sonnets by Sidney, Spenser, Drayton, Daniell, and others. Mr. Lee's introduction is mainly written to prove the reckless manner in which the Elizabethans borrowed and translated from the French and Italians. The introduction shows that his researches have been prosecuted with immense industry, and he gives many examples of what would be now considered mere plagiarism. Sonnetting in the sixteenth century was a most favorite literary game, and it is probable that Shakespeare began writing sonnets, as he began so many of his great plays, merely to be in the fashion.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the Christmas examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College on the work of the fall term are as follows, arranged in the order of general proficiency:—

- First year:—1. Rose, D. M.; Working, Sarrey, England; 2. Arkell, R. Arkell, Wellington, Ont.; 3. Frier, G. M., Sheppard, N. B.; 4. Austin, H. S., Lynn Valley, Norfolk, Ont.; 5. Carpenter, J. F., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 6. Smith, J. E., Shallow Lake, Grey, Ont.; 7. Knight, A. A., Brackebrig, Muskoka; 8. Salkeld, G. D., Goderich, Huron, Ont.; 9. Davidson, G. N., Ashburn, Ontario, Ont.; 10. Wolverton, H. A., Brandon, Man.; 11. Kerr, W. A., Ashburn, Ontario, Ont., and Row, C. A., Langhorn, Pa.; 13. Landon, M., Simcoe, Norfolk, Ont.; 14. Gilmour, J. D., Doe Lake, Parry Sound, Ont.; 15. Curran, G. B., Orillia, Simcoe, Ont.; 16. Garnet, W. A., Living Springs, Wellington, Ont.; 17. Cameron, D., Summerston Station, Glengarry, Ont.; 18. Graham, W. L., Mosgrove, Carleton, Ont.; 19. Murray, C., Avening, Simcoe, Ont.; 20. Hayes, J. A., Sheffing, Halton, Ont.; 21. Peer, W. M., Freeman, Carleton, Ont.; 22. Hodson, R., Ottawa, Carleton, Ont.; 23. Johnson, D. M., Toronto, Ont.; 24. Walker, W. E., Carluke, Wentworth, Ont.; 25. Taylor, W. R., Smithville, Lincoln, Ont.; 26. Patch, A. M., Torquay, England; 27. Shepherd, H. W., Montreal, Que., (*3 and 11), and Weaver, J. B., Westfield, N.Y., U.S.A.; 29. McKenzie, D.A., Queen Hill, Bruce, Ont.; 30. Hare, J. H., Cobourg, Northumberland, Ont.; 31. Ballantyne, N. M., Stratford, Perth, Ont.; 32. Wright, L. W.; Toronto, Ont., (*12); 33. Dunkin, A. L., Norwich, Oxford, Ont.; 34. Hebert, G., St. Constant, Que.; 35. Steckley, J. C., Bethesda, York, Ont.; 36. Leach, J. D., Duntroon, Simcoe, Ont.; 37. Slater, A. C., Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland; 38. Foster, N., Toronto, Ont.; 39. Evans, N., Randolph, Simcoe, Ont.; 40. Wheaton, R. R., Thorndale, Middlesex, Ont.; 41. Langley, R., Chatham, England; 42. Sirett, A. W., Roseau, Parry Sound, Ont.; 43. Owen, W. C., Thornton, Simcoe, Ont.; 44. Brown, W. A., Menford, Grey, Ont., (*12); 45. Gregory, C. G., Port Dalhousie, Lincoln, Ont., (*8); 46. Winslow, W. E., O'Connor, Algoma, Ont.; 47. Lawson, E. V., Dunlop, Huron, Ont.; 48. Glidden, E. K., Compton, Quebec; 49. Goulding, G., Toronto, Ont., (*3); 50. Harvey, J., Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 51. Young, W. H., Thornton, Simcoe, Ont.; 52. Treichler, M. W., Sanborn, N.Y., U.S.A., (*3 and 8); 53. Williams, A. L., Dundalk, Dufferin, Ont., (*12); 54. Ryley, A. L., Toronto, Ont.; 55. McDonald, E. C., Ayr, Waterloo, Ont.; 56. Bengough, W. L., Toronto, Ont., (*12); 57. Jewson, J. E., Stone Quarry, Welland, Ont., (*4 and 12); 58. Brooks, J. L., Fairport, N.Y., U.S.A., (*3 and 8); 59. Hamilton, W. D., Dundela, Dundas, Ont., (*4 and 8); 60. Boves, L. A., Strathairn, Grey, Ont.; 61. Jenkins, R., Todmorden, York, Ont., (*3 and 8); 62. Nagtany, B., Toronto, Ont., (*6 and 10).

- Starred in:— 3. Arithmetic. 4. Physics. 6. Botany. 8. Animal husbandry. 10. Poultry. 11. Apiculture. 12. Veterinary Anatomy.

- Second Year.—1. Winslow, R. M., London, Middlesex, Ont.; 2. Kennedy, J. W., Apple Hill, Glengarry, Ont.; 3. Hamer, R. S., Toronto, Ont.; 4. Diaz, P., Ferrol, Spain; 5. Mills, R. W., Toronto, Ont.; 6. Wheeler, H. C., Hubbard, Ohio, U.S.A.; 7. Culhan, H. A., Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.; 8. Hartman, W. J., Woodbridge, York, Ont.; 9. Harkness, J. C., Annan, Grey, Ont.; 10. Thompson, W. J., Carleton Place, Lanark, Ont.; 11. Bunting, T. G., St. Catharines, Lincoln, Ont.; 12. Baker, J. S., Solina, Durham, Ont.; 13. Jacobs, W. S., Barrie, Simcoe, Ont.; 14. Willows, H. J., Phillipville, Leeds, Ont.; 15. Sanders, G. E., Brown Hill, N.S.; 16. Stewart, W. F., Strath Gartney, P.E.I.; 17. Clowes, F. A., Toronto, Ont.; 18. Whetter, W. E., Lorneville, Victoria, Ont.; 19. Twigg, C. B., O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.; 20. McVicar, G. D., Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 21. Montgomery, J. G., New Richmond, Que.; 22. Bell, G. R., Glenford Station, Wentworth, Ont.; Hudson, H. F., Forest Gate, England; and Lewes, H. S., Melbourne, Australia; 25. Browne, M. C., McDonald's Corners, Lanark, Ont.; 26. Broderick, A. D., St. Catharines, Lincoln, Ont., (*1); 27. Jull, M. A., Burford, Brant, Ont.; 28. Dennis, F. H., Ealing, Middlesex, Ont.; 29. Ballantyne, P. M., Arbroath, Scotland; 30. Hosmer, S. A., Batavia, N.Y., U.S.A.; 31. Byers, W. E., Stepey, Prescott, Ont.; 32. McBeath, R. J., St. Francois Xavier, Man., (*1); and Reeves Palmer, T., Bow, Eng.; 34. Clark, C. P., Allison, Simcoe, Ont.; 35. Hinman, W. P., Grafton, Northumberland, Ont., (*1); 36. Porter, E. H., Port Maitland, N.S.; 37. Binnie, T. H., Bunnassan, Grey, Ont., (*1); 38. Cutting, M. C., Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 39. Knight, G. E., Sardis, B. C., (*1 and 3); 40. How, L. M., Annapolis, N.S.; 41. Chisholm, T. B., Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont., (*1); 42. Miller, H. H., Brome Centre, Que., (*1 and 4); 43. Moyer, E. R., Medway, Bruce, Ont., (*1 and 2); 44. Jordan, H. A., Windsor, Essex, Ont., (*1); 45. Fairbairn, J. B., Toronto, Ont., (*1); 46. McKinnon G., Guelph, Wellington, Ont., (*1); 47. Fernandez, H. B., Lujan, Argentine Republic (*1 and 2).

- Starred in:— 1. Chemistry. 2. Botany. 3. English. 4. Physics.

- Third Year.—1. Stratton, D., Toronto, Ont.; 2. Dickson, J. R., Seaforth, Huron, Ont.; 3. Bracklen, J., Seeley's Bay, Leeds, Ont.; 4. Jones, D. H., Bedford, Park, York, Ont.; 5. Baker, M. R., Swarthmore, Pa., U.S.A.; 6. Evans, W. G., Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 7. White, G. G., Perth, Lanark, Ont.; 8. McKay, K. G., Heath Bell, N.S.; 9. McMillan, H. R., Aurora, York, Ont.; 10. Craig, H. A., North Gower, Carleton, Ont.; 11. Colwell, H. H., Toronto, Ont.; 12. Klinck, H. R., Victoria Square, York, Ont.; 13. Hart, F. C., Wallace Bay, N.S.; 14. Smith, H. B., Wanstead, Lambton, Ont.; 15. Mulloy, G. A., Aurora, York, Ont.; 16. Weir, D., Montreal, Que.; 17. Duncan, R. S., Huntsville, Muskoka; 18. Monroe, J. F., South End, Welland, Ont.;

- 19. McCredie, A. L., Lyons, Elgin, Ont.; (*1 Entomology); 20. H. W. Scott, Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., (*English); 21. Zubiara, A., Buenos Ayres, A. R.; 22. Breckon, W. D., Waterdown, Wentworth, Ont.; 25. McVannel, A. P., St. Mary's, Perth, Ont.

HONOR LIST—FIRST YEAR.

- English.—Class I.—1. Frier, 2. Arkell; 3. Smith, J. E.; 4. Curran, Hodson and Rose; 7. Salkeld and Davidson; 9. Carpenter; 10. Ballantyne and Cameron; 12. Austin and Johnson; 14. McKenzie, Murray and Kerr; 17. Row; 18. Wolverton; 19. Graham; 20. Gilmour and Knight. Class II.—1. Glidden; 2. Landon and Taylor; 3. Foster; 4. Weaver; 5. Ryley; 6. Langley; 7. Harvey; 8. Slater; 9. Shepherd and Barnett; 11. Bengough, Brown, Dunkin and McDonald; 15. Goulding, Hayes and Patch; 18. Wright; 19. Walker; 20. Peer and Wheaton; 22. Leach and Winslow.

- Arithmetic, Physics and Chemistry.—Class I.—1. Carpenter and Rose; 3. Austin; 4. Frier; 5. Wolverton; 6. Peer; 7. Landon; 8. Gilmour and Hayes; 10. Knight; 11. Salkeld; 12. Weaver. Class II.—1. Smith, J. E.; 2. Row; 3. Barnett and Kerr; 5. Curran; 6. Arkell; 7. Hebert, G.; 8. Cameron; 9. Murray; 10. Davidson; 11. Hare; 12. Johnson; 13. Walker; 14. Taylor; 15. Wright; 16. Nagtany; 17. Langley. Botany.—Class I.—1. Rose; 2. Arkell; 3. Graham. Class II.—1. Goulding; 2. Carpenter, Davidson, Patch and Smith, J. E.; 6. Austin, Barnett, Row and Young; 10. Bengough, Landon, Knight, Winslow and Wright; 15. Curran, Frier, Sirett and Walker.

- Agriculture (including field husbandry, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, apiculture and veterinary anatomy).—Class II.—1. Rose; 2. Arkell; 3. Smith, J. E.; 4. Austin; 5. Frier; 6. Kerr; 7. Knight; 8. Davidson; 9. Salkeld; 10. Barnett and Gilmour; 12. Row; 13. Graham; 14. Cameron; 15. Carpenter; 16. Hudson; 17. Curran.

HONOR LIST—SECOND YEAR.

- English.—Class I.—1. Kennedy; 2. Hamer. Class II.—1. Hartman; 2. Sanders; 3. Thompson; 4. Jacobs, Stewart and Winslow; 7. Ballantyne and Culham; 9. Baker; 10. Diaz; 11. Lewes and Wheeler; 13. Cutting.

- Chemistry.—Class I.—1. Winslow; 2. Mills; 3. Kennedy. Class II.—1. Bunting; 2. Hamer; 3. Diaz; 4. Hartman; 5. Sanders; 6. Wheeler; 7. Culham; 8. Dennis.

- Biology (including botany and entomology).—Class I., 1. Winslow; 2. Mills; 3. Kennedy; 4. Hauner; 5. Bunting; 6. Diaz; 7. Wheeler; 8. Hartman; 9. Culham. Class II., 1. Harkness; 2. Jull; 3. Willows; 4. Broderick; 5. Whetter; 6. McVicar; 7. Twigg; 8. Bell; 9. Browne; 10. Clowes; 11. Baker; 12. Lewes; 13. Montgomery; 14. Hudson; 15. Thompson; 16. Myers; 17. Jacobs; 18. Knight and Sanders; 20. Dennis; 21. McBeath; 22. Cutting.

- Agriculture (including field husbandry, animal husbandry, dairying and veterinary pathology).—Class I., 1. Winslow; 2. Mills. Class II., 1. Kennedy; 2. Harkness; 3. Jacobs; 4. Thompson; 5. Hamer; 6. Wheeler; 7. Willows; 8. Diaz; 9. Baker; 10. Twigg; 11. Culham; 12. Whetter; 13. Hudson; 14. Ballantine and Browne; 16. Stewart; 17. Binnie and McVicar; 19. Montgomery; 20. Hamman; 21. Dennis and Hosmer; 23. Sanders; 24. Clowes.

HONOR LIST—THIRD YEAR.

- English.—Class I., 1. Thompson. Class II., 1. McMillan; 2. Colwell; 3. Dickson; 4. Stratton; 5. Hart, Jones and Mulloy.

- Chemistry and Physics.—Class I., 1. Dickson; 2. Stratton; 3. Bracken; 4. McKay, K. G.; 5. White; 6. Smith. Class II., 1. Baker; 2. Jones; 3. Craig; 4. Scott; 5. Klinck; 6. McCredie; 7. Duncan; 8. Evans; 9. Colwell; 10. Weir; 11. Hart; 12. Monroe; 13. Mulloy; 14. McMillan; 15. McVannel.

- Geology.—Class I., 1. Dickson; 2. Jones; 3. McMillan and Bracken; 5. Klinck; 6. Evans; 7. Stratton. Class II., 1. Hart and White; 3. McKay, K. G., and McCredie; 5. Baker; 6. Colwell; 7. Smith; 8. Duncan.

- Botany and Entomology.—Class I., 1. Stratton; 2. Baker; 3. Jones; 4. Evans; 5. Dickson. Class II., 1. McMillan; 2. White; 3. Bracken and Craig; 5. Mulloy; 6. Weir; 7. Klinck; 8. Colwell and Hart; 10. Zubiara; 11. Smith; 12. McKay, K. G.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE CRUISE OF THE MAD-DOG FLEET.

Sailed a mad-dog Admiral From the Baltic Sea, Scarcely weighed the anchors When alarmed, cried he:—

What, ha! there, before us? Japanese, I swear! Said the watch, there's nothing But a fog-bank there.

Fog be blown, he answered, 'Pour a broadside in! How in thunder do I know What may lurk therein?

Passed the fog, and slowly Cooled his heated brain, Soon another spectre Made him shout again:—

Submarine to starboard, Fire the biggest gun, Sir, 'tis but a porpoise Dancing in the sun.

Disappeared the porpoise, Sighed the man of rank, Bid them steer at nightfall For the Dogger Bank.

What, ho! a Jap flotilla, Gnners, now's your chance, Sir, I think they're fishing boats, Take a second gance.

Fishing boats I know them: Still they carry shell; Only, sir, the harmless sort, Wherein the fish do dwell.

Harmless! Nothing's harmless, Cease your stupid puns; What care I for fishermen? As long as they're no guns.

Passed the mad-dog's signal, 'Murder whom you may,' The unarm'd fleet, vanquished The Admiral steamed away. JOHN R. MARSH, London, England, October, 1904.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NO NONSENSE ABOUT EITHER. 'What did Saline say when you proposed?' Dick—She asked me if I felt sure she was the brightest, prettiest, sweetest girl in all the world.

Harry—And of course you said yes? Dick—On the contrary, I told her I thought she was a very ordinary creature. Harry—And of course that settled it? Dick—It did. She said it was evident we were a perfect match.—Boston Transcript.

A Good Name is to be Prized.—There have been imitations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil which may have been injurious to its good name, but if so, the injury was only being temporary. Goodness must always come to the front and throw into the shadow that which is worthless. So it has been with Electric Oil, no imitation can maintain itself against the genuine article.

WHEN PAINTED.

'That's my last canvas,' said D'Auber; 'I started that six months ago. You see, some days I paint away feverishly, forcefully, absorbedly, while on other days I can't paint at all.' 'I see,' said Crittick; 'you painted this on one of the other days.'

They Cleanse the System Thoroughly.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

EGGED!

'It was my ambition that egged me on, said the would-be actor. 'Yes,' rejoined the hard-headed critic; 'but I understand it was the audience that egged you off.'

They Advertise Themselves.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

'Are you not afraid you will unduly alarm people concerning microbes?' asked one scientist.

'No,' answered the other. 'There was some little scare, but since we told the public that money is full of microbes they lost all their terrors.'—Washington Star.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Geraldine—'Why doesn't Cholly get to work and do something?' Wendoline—'Oh, let him alone—he'd be sure to do it wrong if he did. It's better as it is.'—Cleveland Leader.

Parents buy Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effective expeller of worms.

The Post—'My mail contains nothing but rejected manuscripts!' His Wife—'And mine nothing but invitations to millinery openings!'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

'And this,' said the foreign visitor in the Senate chamber, 'is where your statesmen assemble?'

'Oh, no,' replied the native, 'only the senators meet here.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

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

'Do you believe in the survival of the fittest?' asked the student. 'Only in the event of my own success,' answered Senator Sorghum.—Washington Star.

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

Home Department.

Her Mission.

She was only a little woman, 'tis true,
And hers was a common story;
She never had dreamed of a thing to do
That would lead to fame or glory.

She could not paint, and she could not
sing,
And she could not write a sonnet;
She had not a face that could lend a grace
To a stylish love of a bonnet.

She had not wealth and she knew not ease;
She never had travelled for pleasure;
She knew not the art to charm and please
In the realm of social leisure.

And yet she deemed that her life was blest
In its humble sphere of duty,
Though only those who knew her best
Gessed half of its hidden beauty.

For hers was a genius for little things,

The realm of home to brighten;
And she scorned not the humblest work
That brings,
Some force to cheer and enlighten.

For comfort and order were hers to com-
mand,
And the joys of life seemed longer,
While childhood clung to her loving hand,
And manhood through her grew stronger.

And those who loved her were half afraid
That her sphere was far too small;
But, oh, the happy home she made,
Was a great thing, after all!

And when her beautiful spirit shall see,
From its realms of loving and giving,
Her stainless monument shall be
The lives that were blessed by her liv-
ing.

—'Woman's Life.'

Out of Her Bondage.

(By Susan Hubbard Martin, in 'Wellspring'.)

(Concluded.)
The girl stared. 'You make it?' she
questioned, surprised.
Miss Caroline smiled. 'Yes, why not?'
she answered. 'I would like to help you,
my dear.'

'You're the first person that ever offered
to help me!' the girl cried. 'I've been in
lots of places but I never had any kind-
ness shown me before. It was all work,
with never a good word.'

'That was unfortunate,' said Miss Caro-
line, gently; 'but you must not let it hard-
en you, my dear. There are a great
many good, kind people in the world,
God's people, who seek to serve and to
do only his good pleasure.'

'I never saw any before,' the girl an-
swered, rebelliously. 'If I had, I'd 'a' been
a better girl. If you had been treated the
way I have, I guess it would have made
you bitter, too.' The silver bracelets
tinkled unmusically.

Miss Caroline hesitated a little, and then
began again.

'I wonder if you would please me in
one thing, Lorraine,' she said. 'I'm an old
woman and I have my own ideas about
things. It's about your rings and brace-
lets. It doesn't look well to wear so many,
my dear. I wish you wouldn't. Will you
take some of them off, if only to humor
me?'

Lorraine's small face flushed. 'I'll take
them all off if you want me to,' she
answered. 'I've been thinking ever since
I've been here how nice you always look,
and you don't wear any. I ain't a-going
to refuse anything to the only person that's
been good to me,' she answered huskily.

'Thank you,' answered Miss Caroline,
quietly; 'and I hope there'll be a great
many people kind to you from now on,
and I believe there will be.'

From that day there was a perceptible
change in the girl. She grew happier,
less moody, and more cheerful. She left
off her tawdry clothes and adopted the
clean substantial ones with which Miss
Caroline had provided her. One by one
she fell into her gentle mistress's ways.
She worked better, took more interest, and
grew more quiet. Before long she kept the
house as neat and shining as Miss Caroline
had done in her best and younger days.
Once in a while Miss Caroline would hear
her singing the words of her favorite song.
The girl had caught the melody from her.
'Jerusalem, Jerusalem, lift up your gates
and sing,
Hosanna to the Highest, Hosanna to our
King.'

Hosanna to the Highest, Hosanna to our
King.
Miss Caroline would smile over her croch-
eting, well pleased. 'The child's happier,'
she would tell herself, 'and better. I'm
glad I had patience with her. I want to
do all I can for the dear Master's sake.
I never was a hand to speak in prayer
meeting or give in my experience like
other people. The words always stick in
my throat some way, but if I can save
one of his little ones, perhaps the Lord
will forgive me for my backwardness here
below, and I shall have done something
after all.'

One morning Miss Caroline found Lorraine
sitting quietly in the kitchen. The
work was done, and the sun came in, mak-
ing a bright square on the white, scrubbed
floor. There was a new expression on
Lorraine's face; something unlike any look
that had ever before marked it.

'My dear,' said Miss Caroline, in her
sweet way, 'what is it?'

For answer the girl threw her apron
over her head. 'I'm so wicked, Miss Caro-
line,' she sobbed. 'I've been such a dis-
obedient girl; I've said and done things
I'm sorry for, now. I've blamed it all
on other people when it was partly my
own sinful heart. Maybe if I'd have been
better to them, they would have been bet-
ter to me. Since I've been here, I see things
in a different light, and it's come to this,
Miss Caroline: I want to be a Christian,
like you. What must I do?'

Miss Caroline laid a gentle hand on the
curly head. The curls were tidy now. Her
motherly heart was thrilled.

'Not any great thing, Lorraine,' she an-
swered. 'Just take Christ into your heart,
and love him and believe in him. We may
find it hard, Lorraine, most of us do, but
if we keep our lives pure, our hearts free
from all evil, some day we shall see him.
You don't know how happy you have made
me. I'm an old woman now, and I haven't
very many years left, and it's sweet to me
to know I've helped some one.'

She went into her room and closed the
door. Then she knelt down. In the
kitchen Lorraine was singing tremulously
the chorus of 'The Holy City.' Somehow,
the words of the song seemed to float into
her prayer, and become a part of it. For
the thought of her heart was in the words.
'Jerusalem, Jerusalem, life up your gates
and sing,
Hosanna to the Highest, Hosanna to our
King.'

The Wickedness of Worry.

(By W. J. Dawson.)

Worry is one of the worst curses of
modern life. I say of modern life, not
because people a thousand years ago did
not worry, because as civilization advances
men become more highly strung, more sen-
sitive, and less capable of detachment.
Thus, we often say, in a very expressive
phrase, that a thing 'gets upon our nerves.'
Something distressing happens to us, and
we cannot shake it off. Some one treats
us rudely, harshly or unkindly, and the
word or deed rankles in our minds. We
think it over till it is magnified into a
grievous and intentional insult. We take
it to bed with us, and no sooner is the
light put out than we begin to recall it,
and turn over in our minds all the circum-
stances that occasioned it. We sleep fever-
ishly, haunted all the time with the sense
of something disagreeable. We wake, and
the accused thing is still ranking in our
minds. This is one form of worry, which
is very common among people of sensitive
minds.

Another form of worry is the tendency
to brood over past errors. The business
man, or the public man, is suddenly over-
whelmed with the conviction that he has
made an awful mess of things. The worst
of all calamities is the lack of energy to
grapple with calamity, and in most cases
it is worry that breaks down a man's
energy.

A third, and perhaps more common form
of worry, is the gloomy anticipation of
future calamities. There are some men
who, however happy they may be to-day,
are perpetually frightening themselves with
the possibilities of a disastrous to-morrow.

They live in terror. When actual sorrow
comes upon us, most of us discover unex-
pected resources of fortitude in ourselves.
But nothing sickens the heart so much as
imagined sorrow. Of this form of worry
we may well say, 'It is wicked!'

I have no doubt that most of my read-
ers know by experience what some of these
things mean. No doubt also many of them
have many real causes for anxious thought,
and they will ask me how I propose to
deal with it. One of the best ways is to
be content to live a day at a time. Sydney
Smith counsels us with rich wisdom to take
short views of life. Each day is an entity
in itself. It is rounded off by the gulf of
sleep; it has its own hours which will
never return; it stands separate, with its
own opportunities and pleasures. Make the
most of them.

Another good and simple rule is never
to take our griefs to bed with us. 'Easy
to say, but how difficult to do,' will be
replied. But it is largely a matter of will
and habit.

John Wesley once said that he would as
soon steal as worry, for each was equally
a sin. To worry is wasteful and foolish;
we have also to recollect that it is wicked.
—'World.'

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS IN KOREA.
The caterer for all the Emperor of Korea's
banquets is a certain Miss Sontag, a
Franco-German lady from Alsace, who, by
the hap or mishaps of an adventurous
life, has been thrown, via Russia, into the
Far East, and who now manages, incidentally,
the formal entertainments given by
His Majesty to foreign guests. If one may
judge from the luncheon prepared for us
in the pavilion of the Palace of Prosperity
and Virtue, Miss Sontag is the right wo-
man in the right place. The quality, the
cooking, and the garnishing of the fish,
the ham, the fillet of beef, the cold lamb,

and the accompanying vegetables of the
season, the compounding of the salad, the
flavoring and freezing of the ice-cream,
the baking of the cake, and the re-
lection of Korean fruit, left ab-
solutely nothing to be desired. The
Emperor of Korea may have made mis-
takes in government, but he has shown
extraordinary discernment in the choice of
a caterer; and one can only wish that his
Treasury Department were as well man-
aged as his kitchen. It might be, per-
haps, if Miss Sontag had it in charge, in-
asmuch as she is a lady of versatile ac-
complishment and incorruptible integrity.
—George Kennan, in the 'Outlook.'

Hints for the Sick Room

THINGS THE AMATEUR NURSE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND.

If possible before the patient is put into
the room clean out of it every superfluous
article of furniture. If it is a contagious
case of fever of any sort take out rugs or
carpet, send away the portieres and wool
window curtains and table spreads, and in
case of severely contagious diseases such
as smallpox or scarlet fever even the books
should be removed.

This sounds very cheerless, but the next
step changes all that.

Put up snow white lawn curtains, frilly
and dainty, that can be looped back for
plenty of sunshine, and are easily washed.
Have a white cotton bedspread. The
white dimity spread used at hospitals is
both the best and prettiest, washes as
easily as a sheet and does not have to be
ironed.

Find dainty, pure white washable linen
for bureau and the many convenient little
tables. Reserve one table entirely for the
doctor's use, for glasses, medicine bottles,
a tray and a teaspoon.

Keep this table always exquisitely fresh
if pretty linen spreads don't hold out,
cover it with a fresh towel every day or
two, and never leave a soiled plate or
tumbler in sight of the patient, or give
medicine or milk in a glass once used.

If there is hot running water in the room
the nurse should rinse dishes as soon as
used. Otherwise they should be put out-
side the door, where a small table stands
ready to save steps.

If the carpet is gone a strip of matting
should be run from door to bed and win-
dow to soften the sound, or a nurse may
wear noiseless slippers.

Bring up from the dining-room or sitting-
room one or two growing plants and put
them near the window on a white covered
stand, where the patient can watch them
without effort. Do not have many scented
flowers in a sick room and none at night,
when the patient is weakest and needs
the freshest air.

The best plan is to put a rose in a tall
vase or a few carnations near the window
prettily arranged. These give pleasure
without the bad results of heavy odors.

There should be a book or two about so
that the patient may feel that the weary
hours could be lessened if he wished. Most
sick people do not like being read to—a
point for every nurse and kind friend to
bury deep in her inner consciousness; they
submit to it sometimes but are usually
restless afterward.

With the room white, cheerful and ex-
quisitely clean, next prepare the bed with
all easily washable coverings, cotton, not
linen, sheets and pillow cases and woolen
blankets that can be washed with anti-
septics.

Plan to have two sets of sheets and pil-
low cases always in use, so that every
morning the bed can be entirely changed,
the sheets removed and put out to air for
a couple of hours and then warmed and
folded away ready for the next morning,
with two fresh from the laundry well
warmed at least twice a week.

Dissolved in warm water it may be used
to clean woodwork, furniture, bedding and
dishes. A pinch of it in the morning bath
is not only healthful but invigorating to
the patient, and it is an admirable mouth
wash. It is the amateur nurse's best friend.

The question of talking with a patient
must be regulated by the good sense of the
nurse, as must her own cheerfulness and
patience and self-sacrifice. She must con-
sider her own powers of endurance and she
must eat regularly most nourishing food,
out of the sick room if possible.

It is an important fact that all the sug-
gestions made here will lessen, not increase
the work and worry of the nurse, and in
the end lessen the expenditure of money as
well, not to mention the more important
consideration that they all count for the
patient's quick recovery and subsequent
good health.

Poor nursing is followed by slow con-
valescing, and economy of care by an af-
termath of minor illnesses.—'The Sun.'

With the Children.

OUR SON.

Our son has been a grocer.
With tea and spice to sell,
He's been a scissors-grinder,
With tinkling-klanking bell.
For weeks he was a milkman,
A-calling 'Milk, milk, oh!'
Then he became a farmer,
With many seeds to sow.

And next he was a butcher,
With beef and mutton-chops,
And next he kept a toy-shop,
With balls and humming-tops.
He's been a stage-coach driver,
With prancing coal-black steeds,
He's been a travelling pedler,
With pocket-combs and beads.

He's been a gallant soldier,
In battles not a few,
He's been a ship's commander,
And sailed the ocean blue.
Just now he is a doctor,
And I says he likes it best.
The cause of all his changes
Perhaps you may have guessed.

His father thinks he'll settle
Before it is too late,
For this busy little son of ours
As yet is not quite eight.

A FATHER'S DUTY.

One who cannot win the love of his fel-
lows does not love either God or man as
he ought to. A father has a duty, not
only to love his every child, but to win
that child's love. If he fails in this, he
is so far a failure in life. So it is with
a husband, a pastor, a teacher, an employ-
er. In every sphere of life it is a man's
duty to be loved. Without the love of
others, won by him—through his loving
spirit and ways, any man lacks in his most
important element of power.

THE UNDISCIPLINED CHILD.

A statistician who has been engaged in
the net very pleasant work of collecting
figures concerning crime and suicide among
children, says that 'there might be more
hope for the decrease of crime of all kinds
if so many homes were not sending out so
many boys and girls unwarmed, undisci-
plined, unstructured and unprotected.'

A judge in the juvenile court in one of our
large cities asserts the same thing from an-
other point of view, when he says that the
moral training of a child begins at home,
and that the failures of the parents come
to the children's court for treatment. 'This
is a strong charge to make against parents,
but probably it is only too true. Certain
it is that, undisciplined children are very
bad material with which to build society.'
—New York 'Tribune.'

For the Housekeeper.

REFURNISHING.

If a very high room needs the effect of a
lower ceiling, and one does not care to
use the drop ceiling, a deep border to use
with an ingrain paper can be figured or
flowered with good results. In case the
frieze occupies one-third of the side walls
a pretty finish is to put up a plate shelf
instead of a molding.

Often when a woman is refurnishing and
redecorating a house she must use some
furniture which she happens to have. In
such a case this is another point to be
taken into consideration when choosing
paper—that there will not be too much
congruity between the new and the old.

The fad of the moment is to decorate
the entire house in different tones of one
color, and the effect is delightful. This
is especially advisable in a small city
apartment, where one room is so essential-
ly a part of another that there is very lit-
tle privacy or possibility of individuality.

Every woman has been in homes where
the color would actually antagonize another
in the adjoining room. By following such a
plan this difficulty can be avoided.

With a very flowery paper long draperies
of a plain, or, at least, very simple, de-
sign, should be selected. One should not
have too much confusion of pattern and
coloring in one's resting apartment, else
the comfort which one naturally expects to
derive from such a room vanishes entirely.

Not only wallpaper and furnishings must
harmonize, but this same harmony should
extend to the floors and woodwork. Oak is
now being stained a soft, dull green to
correspond with the so often used green
paper; pitch pine with turquoise, and so
on down the scale.—Chicago 'Journal.'

TO WASH A WHITE SILK BLOUSE.
It is disastrous to entrust a dainty white
silk blouse to the tender mercies of a

scientific laundry, and extravagant to have
it dry cleaned. Those of soft silk and lace
may be very easily and successfully be
cleaned at home with the ordinary soap and
water. Make suds of good clean soap
powder and warm water, or with pure Castile
soap, and let it get lukewarm. Wash the
blouse in it by swishing it about, lightly
squeezing out the water with the hands.
Then dip into another basin of suds of the
same kind, and squeeze out once more.
Now rinse in cold clear water, and roll
it up for a while in a dry towel. Iron un-
der a fine white cloth while still damp
with a moderately warm iron. If a clear
tone of white is desired, put a little blue
in the rinsing water, but if an ivory shade
is preferred, use clear water. Iron the lace
or lace insertions on a blouse on the wrong
side. Never wash white silk in hot water,
it yellows it.

No buckwheat cake is perfect that is not
made by the yeast raising process.

Dissolve a small cake, or half a large
cake of compressed yeast in a half pint of
lukewarm water, and stand it in a warm
place until ready to mix with the other in-
gredients.

Sift one quart of buckwheat flour, half
a pint of Indian meal, and two table-
spoonfuls of wheat flour into a large bowl
or a stone crock.

After sifting these flours into the bowl
stir them thoroughly until they are well
mixed, then gradually stir in enough luke-
warm water to make a rather stiff batter;
add a teaspoonful of salt, and beat the
batter briskly with a heavy enameled or
a wooden spoon for ten minutes; then add
the dissolved yeast and beat the whole for
fifteen minutes. Cover the bowl with a
napkin, set it in a moderately warm place
to rise over night.

In the morning dissolve a half teaspoon-
ful of baking soda in a couple of table-
spoonfuls of hot water; add it to the bat-
ter, and beat the whole briskly; then
when ready to bake the cakes have some
of the batter in a pitcher, as it will be
easier to turn the batter from the pitcher
to the griddle than to dip it out. Put the
pancake griddle on the stove, let it heat
to the proper degree, then grease it all
over the surface with a piece of fat lard-
ing pork, stuck on a fork. Then pour the bat-
ter on the griddle in small cakes. When
done on one side, turn them quickly with
a pancake turner; then lift off, put on hot
plates and serve at once.

If you find the batter is too thin, stir
in a little wheat flour. You can tell by
baking the first cakes if more flour is re-
quired.—'Commercial Advertiser.'

USEFUL HINTS.

Have the silver drawer in the sideboard
divided into compartments lined with vel-
veteen or corduroy with a neatly fitted pad
for the bottom that can be removed for
dusting. The silver should be laid in
orderly fashion, spoons of various sizes
kept separate from knives and forks for
convenience as well as to prevent scratch-
ing.

If you are covering an entire floor with
matting, sew the breadths together as you
would carpet, only let the stitch of double
thread be much looser than for carpet.

Ink stains can be more quickly removed
with white goods by salt if vinegar is used
with it. Put a fresh supply on until the
stain disappears, then rinse in clear wa-
ter.

One does not get so tired using the sewing
machine if only the right foot is placed
entirely on the treadle, allowing but the
top of the left to touch the front edge.

A new lamp wick should be soaked in
vinegar. If this is done there will be
neither small nor smoke, and a much
brighter light will be given.

Do not scrape a frying pan, as it is lia-
ble afterward to burn. Instead rub well
with a hard crust of bread and wash in
hot water.

Do not throw old incandescent mantles
away. They make a splendid polish for
silver. Put a little on a soft duster, and
rub on the article to be cleaned. It will
polish beautifully without scratching, or
marking the silver.

Toilet Hints.

FOR THE HOME MANICURE.

Provide yourself with a fine nail file,
orangewood stick, a cuticle knife or push-
er, some emery boards, a small pair of
curved scissors, a nail brush and a pol-
isher. Have a finger bowl of warm soapy
water.

First, file the nails in a semi-circle to
correspond with the half-moon at the
base. Fashion may decree sharp points,
but they are never in good taste.

After the filing, soak the fingers for five
minutes in warm water, partly dry and
with the orange stick, dipped in the warm
water, gently loosen the cuticle at the
base of the nails. This should be done
very carefully by working the stick with
a short, quick motion, backward and for-
ward from side to side all around the
nail.

Never push the cuticle back so vigorously
as to make a heavy ridge of flesh at
the base of the nail. If the cuticle is
uneven or too long, it may be carefully
trimmed by placing the scissors under-
neath, with the points turned out toward
the end of the finger, to avoid cutting the
top of the cuticle.

When this is done rub in cold cream.
When all the fingers have been gone over
in this way polish the nail with powder
and a polisher. Then scrub the hands
with the nail brush.

Always scrub the top of the nails up and
down, never across, as the latter motion
will roughen the cuticle. Dry and polish

Advertisements.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

This medicine comes as a message of
hope to all worried mothers. It is the
best thing in the world for stomach,
bowel and teething troubles, which make
little ones weak, sickly and peevish. It
will make your baby well, and keep it
well, and you have a positive guarantee
that it contains no opiate or harmful
drug. Mrs. James Hopkins, Tobemary,
Ont., says: 'I have used Baby's Own
Tablets and would not be without them.
Mothers who have sickly, cross and fret-
ful children will find these Tablets a
great blessing.' These are strong, hope-
ful words from a mother who has pro-
ved the value of Baby's Own Tablets. This
medicine is sold by all druggists or sent
by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing
The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brock-
ville, Ont.

again with the palm of the hand, and the
work is finished.—Globe and Commercial
Advertiser.

Selected Recipes.

Boiling sausages for five minutes ren-
ders them far more digestible and delicate
than the usual method of frying. At the
end of five minutes lift the sausages gen-
tly, being careful not to break them; drain,
break the skins in several places with a
fork in order to keep the sausage in shape,
roll in flour and place in the frying-pan or
to bake in the oven in a covered pan until
thoroughly done.

A very good and an unusual sandwich
is made with a filling of cream cheese and
minced ripe olives. Stone and chop the
olives, which, remember, are much richer
in oil than the green ones, and mix with
the cheese, using the back of a dessert-
spoon. Use white or brown bread and cut
round or diamond shape.

Beef tea frozen to a snowlike consist-
ency can sometimes be taken by fever pa-
tients to whom the hot tea is disagreeable
beyond endurance.

For tomato fritters stew a quart of to-
matoes until reduced to a pint. When
quite cold season with salt, pepper and
celery salt, and add the beaten yolk of an
egg and sufficient breadcrumbs to make a
mixture thick enough to hold together.
Drop from a spoon into hot fat.

One of the best sauces for fish is made
by chopping a tablespoon of capers very
fine and then rubbing them through a
sieve with a wooden spoon. Mix this with
an ounce of cold butter and season with
salt and pepper.

If the beans for baked beans are par-
boiled in water in which a little soda has
been added, before they are baked, per-
sons who have formerly found them hurtful
can often eat them with impunity.
They should, of course, first be soaked
over night.

Cold chicken may be utilized in an egg
salad. Cut hard boiled egg in half and
remove the yolks without breaking the
whites. Mash the yolks, moisten them
with melted butter and chopped chicken,
season with a few drops of onion, salt and
paprika and a trace of lemon juice or
chopped pickles. Form the mixture into
balls and fill in the whites. Place on
lettuce leaves with a teaspoon of mayon-
naise on each boiled egg.

To make maitre d'hot sauce for broiled
fish or meat, cream four tablespoons of
cold butter until it is as light as possible,
blend with a tablespoon of lemon juice,
a tablespoon of minced parsley and salt
and pepper.—'Illustrated News.'

LONGEST SPAN BRIDGE.

(From the 'Scientific American'.)

There is now under construction across
the St. Lawrence at Quebec a cantilever
bridge which, when completed, will con-
tain the longest span of any bridge yet
erected, not even excluding the great
cantilevers of the Forth bridge in Scot-
land. The structure consists of two
approach spans of 210 feet each, two
shore arms, each 500 feet in length, and
a great central span, 1,300 feet in length.
The total length of the bridge is 4,220
feet, and although in extreme dimensions
it does not compare with the Forth
bridge, which is about one mile in
total length, it has the distinction of
having the longest span in the world by
90 feet, the two cantilevers of the Forth
bridge being each 1,710 feet in length.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A collier at a Welsh revival service is reported to have prayed:—'We ask thee to close all the public-houses, and to make us better men and women, neighbors and friends.'

In spite of the stirring war spirit there has been an increase of eleven Christian Endeavor societies in Japan within a year, making 126 in all. The recent National Christian Endeavor Convention in that country is said to have been the most spiritual and successful ever held.

Switzerland, Spain and France have recently passed Sunday observance laws. That in Spain prohibits all Sunday work from midnight to midnight. In France, labor in mines and shops and transportation is limited to six days. That ought to be a stiffener for American legislators this winter.

Six missionaries, representing the Christian and Missionary Alliance, sailed from New York for India, on Dec. 6. They will proceed to Bombay, where they will be assigned to duty at the various stations in the interior. A considerable part of the first two years will be devoted to learning the language, after which the new workers will be able to take up their full share of teaching, visiting and evangelistic labor.

Two young men from the northern part of the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, walked more than a thousand miles between their home and Guadalupe, in order to join the Mission Training School. One of these is a full-blooded Indian of the Mayo tribe, and is now in preparation for Christian work among his own people. Ten other students have come from the State of Sonora, most of them walking over the mountains for several hundred miles to reach the railway.

Alterations to an old house in Silver street, Bideford, have disclosed an interesting Wesley relic in the shape of a slate slab imbedded in a wall, and bearing the inscription, 'This spot was inaugurated by the Rev. John Wesley; on his way to Cornwall. The property was purchased by John Lee, and rebuilt by his son, Frederick Lee.' This discovery fixes the position of the Methodist meeting house established by John Wesley in the town, whose whereabouts has been entirely forgotten.

The China Inland Mission recently sent out thirty-six recruits to its dangerous fields, removed as many of them are, from the protection of the ports. This undenominational enterprise has 783 Europeans at work in 199 fields scattered through fifteen of the eighteen provinces of China. Some of the missionaries who saw its first stages are still in the work, and they bear witness to the great changes which have come over the relations between themselves and the people of the land. Formerly they addressed a hostile audience everywhere, whereas, now they often find a sympathetic hearing.

A new help to the evangelizing of Central Africa is a line of English Government steamers on the Nile, running once a month from Khartoum to Gondokoro, the frontier town of Uganda. The schedule allows fifteen days for the round trip. In 1891 the Moravians opened a mission in German East Africa at the northern end of Lake Nyassa. It was years before one convert was baptized. After seven years' work there were four Moravian stations, 36 pupils in school, and fifty-two baptized Christians. At the end of 1903, after twelve years' work, that mission had 120 stations and sub-stations, and 1,087 souls under religious instruction, of whom 340 were baptized.

A recent special article in the 'Times' shows what can really be done with young criminals in the way of preventing further crime. At the Borstal prison a scheme of reform has been tried with very satisfactory results. It differs from ordinary prison treatment in that there is an ascending scale by means of which a boy may rise, even in the prison, to be a workman fit to go forth and take up honest employment. The punishment thus becomes educational instead of merely corrective. Its success may be judged of by the fact that not far from fifty percent of the boys thus trained have been really reclaimed. Surely this is infinitely better than sending out boys, punished for one crime, to embark on others! Probably the fifty percent of failures might have been diminished if the boys' environment had been changed upon their discharge. That is a question to which little attention is given by the authorities, but it is, for many, the vital question.

THE GOSPEL FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

(By Grace A. Hughes, of Osaka, Japan.) Imagine if you can the Osaka exhibition grounds of a year and a half ago, now covered with row upon row of new unpainted hospitals, where thousands of the former sightseers who surged in and out among the white buildings, viewing the latest products and inventions of Japan's new civilization, are now lying helpless and wounded. The Fine Arts building is filled with wounded officers alone; the large Foreign Samples' building is one vast undivided ward with eight hundred patients. Numbers of those very men who, in the days of the exhibition, when tired of sightseeing in every other direction, used to drop in to hear the 'New Teaching' which the missionaries and Christians of Japan were setting forth at the gospel hall opposite the main gate, now wounded and dying, are stretching out trembling hands for the Bible portions which we

have to offer, for their souls long for the gospel of peace.

When we returned from vacation in September we found the hospitals filled to overflowing. There were said to be over twenty thousand wounded in Osaka alone. One lady who had recently returned from furlough, remained in Osaka during the heat and gained permission to visit the hospitals on the exhibition grounds for the distribution of books whenever she wished, and even personal work was not prevented or hindered. After ascertaining that like permission would be granted to any of the foreign ladies in Osaka, ten of them met and agreed to see that certain rows of hospitals were visited weekly, or more often if possible. So it has come about that Mrs. J. H. Scott and the writer are responsible for the visitation of one long row of fifty rooms with from a thousand to fifteen hundred patients.

Our plan is to put the gospel of Luke and a tract explaining about the true God and salvation through Christ in the hands of each soldier during his stay in these hospitals. We take with us a capable Bible woman, who explains the contents of the little book and answers many questions. In this way by working hard we reach about four hundred in one afternoon. On our second round we give a Christian newspaper with a Bible lesson explained and a booklet entitled 'Principles of Our Faith.' Some of the men work with their evangelists on certain days. If we could do this work daily we might be able to carry out our plans; but, as all the other avenues of mission work are as pressing as ever, we can only give two afternoons a week to this. So before we can finish one round hundreds of soldiers have gone out to fight again the battles of their country, and hundreds more have taken their places on the cot. An endless task, measured only by the length of the war! It is the greatest opportunity for putting the printed gospel directly into the hands of the people that we have ever known. The officers and patients are very polite to us and seem so glad to get something to read. Some of the men are so afraid that we will not reach their rooms before they are dismissed that they come to us in other rooms asking for the gospel portions.

Each round requires from five to ten dollars' worth of printed matter. The men are from all parts of the country, and most of those we have visited have never heard a sermon or seen even a portion of God's word. As we stopped before one cot where lay a man with an unusually intelligent face, his countenance lighted up as he said: 'Thank you so much for bringing this gospel. I came from a place so far back in the country that you would not know the name if I mentioned it. We never heard anything of Christ there. Yesterday I borrowed from a soldier one of those white papers you gave the men in another room, when you were here before. I read about the true God and that he has made a way of salvation for men. Why, that is good news! It made my heart glad and comfort came to my soul. I decided to find out about the teaching as soon as I could. Now this little book is surely about the same Christ? "Oh, yes," I said, "there is but one Christ!"

One man had been given a tiny copy of the Gospel of John. He said he had read it many times, especially the verse marked, John iii., 16. Another possessed a Gospel of Matthew which a missionary had given him on his way to the front. He had kept it in his knapsack, and brought it back to the hospital, and read it often. He thought Christ was the true Saviour, but wanted to be taught.

As we could not foresee that we would be granted such privileges by the hospital officials, we have no appropriations for this work. Thus far we have purchased the Bibles and papers with private funds or the gifts of a friend. This will soon be exhausted and if we carry on this work during the winter we must appeal to the Christians in America for help. Would they not like to have a part in this great work which God has opened before us? We want to do our duty, at least, by that portion allotted to us. The one thousand or fifteen hundred men will be changed entirely about once a month.—'The Baptist Standard.'

A NOTABLE COMING OF AGE.

THE STORY OF THE BOYS' BRIGADE AND ITS FOUNDER.

Twenty-one years ago the Boys' Brigade was founded by a Sunday-school teacher, Mr. William A. Smith, of Glasgow. He entered boldly upon the study of the great problem—how to manage and influence boys at the difficult age from fourteen to seventeen.

His idea was to utilize a form of military discipline for the promotion of moral and religious influence. Therefore he formed a company, consisting of thirty-five boys and three officers, with himself as captain.

One of the earliest supporters of the movement was that prince of young men, Henry Drummond, and among his many services to the brigade was the writing of his booklet, 'Baxter's Second Lanings,' a sort of allegory, but so true to life that it was difficult to believe that it was not a reality.

The little publication had a large circulation among brigade boys, and this led Drummond to invite the boys of the brigade to write letters to 'Baxter,' narrating their chief temptations, and their experience of the best way to meet them. The invitation was put in the form of a Christmas gift-book competition, with prizes.

The competition was largely taken up. Drummond himself acted as judge, and of these letters he afterwards made a gathering of a mothers' association. The letters were genuine productions, fresh from the virgin mine of boys' minds. The boys thought they were writing to another boy, and unburdened themselves freely. Among other things, they were to state in these letters what influences chiefly kept them from going

to the bad. About a dozen of the boys referred to the influence of their master in business; a number of them referred to the influence of their captain in the brigade; almost none alluded to their fathers; multitudes of them referred to the influence of their mothers.

Another booklet of his, written for the Boys' Brigade, had an interesting sequel, for the proceeds of the story were devoted to the setting up of the Drummond Memorial Drinking Fountain at Glasgow.

The movement thus launched more than two decades ago has borne good fruit. At the present time in Great Britain and Ireland the Boys' Brigade is multiplied one thousand one hundred times, for there are that number of brigades or companies; the officers number four thousand eight hundred, and the boys fifty-one thousand. And, of course, the movement has gone beyond the seas, and to-day there are brigades in Canada, the West Indies, the United States, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India and Ceylon.

But what does it do? the reader asks, and it is a perfectly legitimate question. To begin with, there is the company Bible class on Sunday, for the Boys' Brigade is deeply religious in its purpose and character. Take the following sentences from the 'Brigade Boy,' which help to explain how the leaders of the Boys' Brigade go to work:

'Boys are sometimes hard to manage, but they are the only material out of which we can make men.

'My boy, you are not in the brigade for what you can get out of it, but for what you can put into it.

'Captain, are you reaching that bad boy of yours?

'Don't worry about doing great things for Christ—just do the next little thing he asks you to do, and that will be a very great thing in his sight.

'Don't be discouraged, captain, if you have only been able to reach thirty boys. Most men cannot helpfully know fifty boys. Friendship means knowledge. No man can know fifty hundred boys, even in a boys' club. Most of the very best boys' workers find it hard to know ten boys well.'

Then there is the ambulance instruction, in which work boys generally take great pride. Many thousands of them under the auspices of the Boys' Brigade have become entitled to wear the Red Cross badge. All of us know how often lives can be saved by the exercise of a little intelligence, combined with sympathy, and the sympathy is not of much use without the intelligence. The Boys' Brigade, insisting always upon the value of life-saving, makes a special feature of instruction of this kind, and the boys are taught what is best to do in temporarily fixing a broken limb, or in resuscitating a person who has been near drowning. The summer camp occupies a considerable place in the imagination of a Boys' Brigade boy. Under the auspices of the Brigade ten thousand city boys enjoy the privilege of a week by the sea or in the country every year.

The usual method is to open a 'camp fund,' into which the boys pay a small sum each drill night during the winter until the required sum is made up. Thus an excellent lesson in thrift is combined with the attainment of the object in view.

A well-conducted brigade camp makes an ideal holiday for a boy, as he has his heart's content of fresh air and enjoyment, while the strict and wholesome military discipline, which insures the smooth working of all the details of camp life, makes the camp a moral as well as a physical benefit to every boy who takes part in it.

Of course, many people object to the military drill, the use of discipline, and the uniform and accoutrements of a soldier which distinguish a Boys' Brigade boy.

But military discipline does not mean warfare, a drill is not the same thing as a fight. One meets with the quasi-military drill among firemen and police, and those whose work it is rather to save and protect life than to kill. At any rate, the outcome seems to be a high type of Christian manliness.

An amusing story is told in connection with the military discipline of the Boys' Brigade. It is usual for the various battalions to be inspected annually, often by some military officer of high standing.

On the occasion of a parade at Glasgow, Lord Roberts had promised to inspect the battalion, but at the last moment was prevented by illness. A local officer was secured to fill his place, and in selling tickets for the inspection, it was thought only fair to let purchasers know that the distinguished field-marshal would not be present.

One small brigade boy came up and asked for two tickets for his father and mother.

The clerk said, 'Do your father and mother know that Lord Roberts is not to be present?' to which the boy replied, with a look of self-confidence. 'It's no Lord Roberts they're comin' to see: it's me.'—'The Christian Age,' London.

GIRL OFFICIALS IN CHINA.

That two young women are in charge of the international correspondence of the Chinese Department of Foreign Affairs, is a very interesting bit of news lately published in the 'Mail' in Shanghai. The girls are the Misses King, daughters of the former Chinese Minister to France, Yu King. They were educated in Paris, and when they went back to Shanghai were immediately taken into the graces of the Empress, and now have her confidence to such an extent that the official correspondence and cablegrams are delivered to them, and the Empress receives their translations of the messages before her ministers see them. This is a big stride, indeed, in the advancement of China. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and his entire staff do not look upon the innovation with pleasure, it is said, and this is easy to believe. It seems that the appointment came about largely through an accident. The diplomatic correspondence of foreign nations is carried on in French. While the Misses King were one day in audience with the Dowager Empress, some diplomatic correspondence with the Chinese Department's translation was

brought to the throne. The Dowager ordered the girls to translate the letter also. Their translation was entirely different to the one submitted by the officials, and at variance with their suggestions and ideas. The Dowager Empress then ordered a mass of recent cablegrams and correspondence sent her, and it was found that the ministers were translating to suit themselves and their own policy.—'The Morning Star.'

ACROSS AFRICA.

The Canadian 'Congregationalist' gives the following account of Mr. Currie's trip through Central Africa, written by Kumbe, one of the Christian boys at Chisamba:—

'We set out to visit other countries. On the way from here to Kazomba (Zambezi river) there is no missionary, but there we found some. Travelling from that place on to Garanganze we saw no mission station. At Mr. Crawford's station we stayed two days.

In the Garanganze country we had some difficulty. The Belgians thought we were taking in goods to the missionaries there. However they did us no harm. God took care of us. If any one collects carriers there he must pay a tax to the fort, but as all our carriers were Belgians and (Lova) men, there was no complaint (because they were not Belgian subjects).

Their custom house is at Lake Muero. When we arrived there they looked at our loads. The same day we crossed into British territory and came to the Stores (African Lakes Co.) at Chiyenje, and then to the fort at Kalunguisi, where we parted with some of our carriers. We who went on with Mr. Currie were twelve in number.

Near Tanganyika we came to some mission stations. But still we had not seen anything from which we could take example. We said to Mr. Currie that it would be better to return.

He replied 'No, let us press on. Even though you have not seen anything that you would like to copy, still you can learn to avoid setting bad examples to your fellows.' For some of the things done there were not good.

There are several missionaries on the road from Tanganyika to Nyasa. They have built four days or a week apart from each other, and between their stations are schools. These stations are the Livingstonia Mission. We saw a great many people who have become Christians there. On Sunday (at Karonga head of the Lake) they began services at six o'clock in the morning, which kept on until four in the afternoon.

Leaving these stations we came to Livingstonia (the Institution) where we saw many things to gladden our hearts. We had never seen such things before even at the coast. They can hew stone beautifully. They have electric machinery, and we saw very many other machines. They have a very fine school there. All the missionaries (at other stations) can send boys there to be trained, and those who wish to be evangelists can be licensed to baptise and perform marriages.

Everywhere we went they received us with much kindness as brothers in Jesus our Lord; our relationship is numerous. We were very happy among them.

But it makes pity that so very many countries have no teachers. Let us pray God to send teachers among them.'

OPIUM SMOKING AMONG THE ABORIGINES OF QUEEN'S LAND.

A statement was recently made to the Commonwealth Minister for Customs, (says the 'Revue,' Sydney), that opium is used illegally to a great extent in Queensland by the aborigines, and is causing a great deal of immorality and deterioration to the aboriginal inhabitants especially in the North. There are local State Acts in force in Queensland dealing with the sale of opium, but it is asserted that these are not properly administered, and that, consequently, the natives are enabled to obtain opium in a manner which should not be allowed.

Mr. Lockyer, New South Wales collector of customs, was requested to report on the subject. He states that information was given him that natives of the Port Darwin district were supplied with spirits and an impure form of opium. He further gives it as his opinion, and from general evidence the fact seems to be established. Formerly, the blacks smoked in the Chinese quarters, and used Chinese pipes, but the visits of the police have led them to construct their own pipes and take the opium into the bush, where they smoke it. Mr. Lockyer adds:—'I found that the Chinese merchants were very ready to give every information, and in every case expressed a wish that the importation of opium might be prohibited.'

A RUSSIAN'S GIFT TO A JAPANESE

The 'Church Missionary Gleaner' for December contains a charming incident of the war: 'Soon after the declaration of war between Russia and Japan, a young Japanese who had been baptized by a Canadian missionary in Ueda received an appointment as hospital attached to the Imperial Guards Division, and went to the front. After the battle of the Yalu, which culminated in the capture of Chulien cheng by the Japanese forces, he was called upon to nurse a Russian—engineer who was severely wounded. The Russian was deeply touched by the kindness of his Japanese nurse, and one day said to him, "You are a Christian, aren't you?" On receiving a reply in the affirmative he said, "I felt sure you were a Christian, for no one but a Christian would be so kind to an enemy as you are to me," and then, detaching a small silver cross which was hanging round his neck, he gave it, as a memento of the occasion, to Mr. Handa, who sent it home to his mother, with instructions that it was to be taken great care of, as he valued it very highly, and this little cross in the silk-lined box that the loving mother prepared for it has attracted no small amount of attention in the town of Ueda. Many are the people who come to see it, and, in reply to their questions, "What is it?" "What does it mean?" have heard for the first time of the Gospel.'

SIR R. ANDERSON'S ADVICE.

The following was given by Sir Robert Anderson recently: 'A lady of my acquaintance, well known in the higher ranks of London society, called upon me one day to ask for police help to relieve her from certain annoyances. Her evident distress at my inability to give her the protection she sought, led me to remark that the peace of God in the heart was a great antidote to trouble. "Ah," said she, "if only I was like you!" "If it depended on merit," I replied, with real sincerity, "it is you who would have the peace, not I." Presently her manner changed, and with tears in her eyes she told me something of her spiritual struggles. If she could be more earnest, more devout, more prayerful, she was sure that God would accept her. "I was greatly interested," I remarked, in the newspaper notices of the supper you gave the tramps last week. Did they offer you anything for it? Of course, they had no money, but they might have brought you some of their coats or shirts." "If you had only seen their coats and shirts!" she exclaimed with a smile. "Filthy rags they were, I'm sure," said I; "and what you don't believe is that in God's sight "our righteousnesses are as filthy rags!"'—'Christian Herald.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Jan. 29. JESUS AND NICODEMUS. (John iii., 1-15.)

Golden Text.—For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John iii., 16.

INTRODUCTION.

To-day we take up the first recorded discourse of Jesus, in point of time. He is now fairly launched upon his work, and is engaged in that portion of it known as the Judean ministry. The period of labor, from his baptism till his crucifixion, is divided as follows:

- 1. The Judean ministry.
2. The Galilean ministry.
3. The Perean ministry.
4. Passion Week.

Following the first miracle in Cana of Galilee, Jesus was for a time in Capernaum with his disciples, his mother and brethren. Then he went to Jerusalem for the Passover, and drove from the temple the money changers, and those that sold oxen, sheep and doves. He also performed miracles there, so that great interest was aroused concerning him. Out of this visit and this attention attracted to him came the incident of our present lesson.

NICODEMUS, A TYPE.

- 1. There was a man of the Pharisees, named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews:
2. The same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him.

Nicodemus is mentioned three times, in this lesson, in John vii., 50, and in John xix., 39. Reading these three passages we infer that he became in reality a true disciple. But his conversation with Christ, recorded in this lesson, shows us an uncertain admirer of Christ, of a type only too common to-day.

Nicodemus was a Pharisee, and the Pharisees stood for the strict observance of the Jewish law. They believed in the immortality of the soul, and in future reward and punishment, as the results of good or bad deeds. As indicated by the word 'ruler,' he was a member of the Sanhedrim, the highest Jewish assembly, or council, for government in the time of Christ. Such is the picture of this man who sought Christ by night, a Jew of authority and belonging to the sect that outwardly made much of observance of law and upright living.

Notice how he addresses Christ, 'Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher,' etc. There are many unsaved men to-day who sincerely acknowledge such much. They see in Christ a great teacher, but not Lord, Saviour. We have even ministers who take this view. To such, salvation is a matter of simple works. Christ, the Lamb of God, slain from the foundation of the world is denied, while regeneration is ignored.

It is a striking fact that, at the last supper, just before the betrayal, even Jesus addressed Christ as Rabbi, while the others anxiously inquired, 'Is it I, Lord?' (See Matthew's account, American Revised Version.) It is not enough to admire Christ as a teacher and example, you must be either for or against your Lord and Saviour.

EXCEPT A MAN BE BORN AGAIN.

- 3. Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.
4. Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born?
5. Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.
6. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit.

Christ adapted himself to the person he addressed and to the circumstances. In this case he was addressing a man of high intelligence, but one who had a wrong idea of the conditions of eternal life. The Lord therefore went to the heart of the matter at once—'Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.'

Nicodemus invited further explanation by his question in verse 4, and Jesus now enlightens him. A man must be born of water and of the Spirit. Water was the symbol of cleansing, hence John baptized unto repentance, symbolizing the penitent's putting off his old life of sin. This ceremony was not acceptable to the Pharisees, however, with the notions of their own righteousness, and they refused John's baptism. But Christ, in referring to water, shows that this haughty spirit of self-righteousness will not do. There must be humble repentance. With repentance must come also the new birth, regeneration, the manifesta-

tion of the Holy Spirit in recreating one's nature and life. We are apt to get the idea that regeneration means simply making and keeping good resolutions to stop sinning. The new birth, or regeneration, however, means a literal change of the heart, wrought by the Holy Spirit. One is now born spiritually, as he was first born naturally. As indicated by verse 6, that which is born of the flesh has all the evil instincts, desires, and passions of the natural man; but the soul born of the Spirit enters a new existence, it is born into the Kingdom of God, and is ready to begin its growth therein.

Have you experienced this new birth? Are you still bound by fleshly and worldly desires, or has a new spiritual life made you delight in and eagerly seek after the higher things?

It is sad to see well intentioned persons seeking to reclaim the lost by merely pointing to the example set by Christ as a perfectly good man, by asking sinners to sign a pledge only, or to turn over a new leaf, or to follow any human notion of saving one's soul, when Christ himself has emphatically declared that one must be born of the Spirit if he is to see the kingdom of God.

HOW CAN THESE THINGS BE?

7. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again.

8. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit.

9. Nicodemus answered and said unto him, How can these things be? That there must be a new birth had been clearly stated, but how it could be was a mystery. Christ bade Nicodemus not to marvel at what he said, because it was impossible to comprehend how the Spirit did these things. Just as we hear the wind blowing, but cannot tell where it starts or ends, so we see the results of the Spirit's work, but his ways and methods are not within reach of the human mind. See I. Cor. ii., 1-14.

THE CERTAINTY OF THIS SAYING.

10. Jesus answered and said unto him, Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?

11. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness.

12. If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things?

13. And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven.

To the question of his visitor, in verse 9, Christ asks if, as a teacher of Israel, he does not understand these things. He was supposed to know the Scriptures, and yet he has not understood them. (See Ezekiel xi., 19; xxxvi., 26, 27.)

Then he speaks of his positive knowledge concerning what has just been said, 'We speak that we do know.' Christ says 'we,' as though alluding to his part in the Godhead. He is not giving this inquirer the opinions of men, but speaking to him as the Son of God. Yet they would not receive this witness. If they would not believe him upon earthly subjects, how should they believe him upon these great matters of the soul?

Yet no man had ever gone to heaven to learn of these things, but Christ himself, the Son of God, had come down from heaven and so was able to bear witness to heavenly matters.

CHRIST TYPIFIED BY THE BRAZEN SERPENT.

14. And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up:

15. That whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have eternal life. Read the account of the brazen serpent in Numbers xxi. Just as Moses had lifted up this serpent so that whoever looked upon it might be healed, so must men look upon Christ crucified, having faith in him, in order to be saved.

Because of faith in Christ, pardon for sin is granted, and the new birth can take place. 'Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ is born of God.' (I. John v., 1.)

Read the rest of this discourse of Christ. The next verse, John iii., 16, is 'the central verse of the Bible,' called by Luther 'The Little Gospel.' The lesson for Feb. 5, 'Jesus at Jacob's Well.' John iv., 5-14.

- Monday, Jan. 23.—John iii., 1-15.
Tuesday, Jan. 24.—John iii., 16-21, 31-36.
Wednesday, Jan. 25.—Rom. viii., 1-11.
Thursday, Jan. 26.—Rom. viii., 12-26.
Friday, Jan. 27.—I. Cor. xii., 4-13.
Saturday, Jan. 28.—II. Cor. iii., 1-18.
Sunday, Jan. 29.—Gal. v., 16-26.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

GOD'S FOUNDATIONS.

God always builds on solid rock, and what He builds is a permanent home. Abraham and his sons were in the land of promise, but had no settled home there; they looked for a city which God would build (Heb. xi., 9-16). That city has its beginnings here (Heb. xiii., 14; xii., 22-24). Christ is the sure and only foundation of the church, the keystone of the arch which binds all together (Isa. xxviii., 16; I. Cor. iii., 11). Of this edifice glorious things are spoken (Ps. lxxxvii.). The Hebrew scriptures and the New Testament are the two witnesses to Jesus as the foundation of the City of God. To deny the deity of Christ, and His sacrificial death, is to deny the truthfulness of the witnesses and to destroy the foundation on which God builds (Heb. xi., 10; I. Cor. iii., 11; Eph. ii., 20). Without Christ, the God-man, there can be no Holy Temple, no spiritual habitation, no worship, for God (Eph. ii., 21, 22; Matt. xxi., 42). In Eph. ii. we have the united testimony of apostles and prophets to Jesus, in whom each believer is built and becomes one spiritual temple of God. The twofold witness forms the two sides of the arch which is united by the keystone Jesus. Without Him the arch would fall; without Him as foundation and keystone there can be no church. The important lesson for Christian workers is, take heed as to what you build (I. Cor. iii., 12-17).

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EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JANUARY, 1905

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

A SCHOLARSHIP GOING A-BEGGING.

We have not yet heard of one student who has started out to secure a scholarship worth \$200 in gold and commissions worth easily as much more for school or college expenses. We thought this would start students working all over the Dominion. The offer stands open, full particulars of which is to be found in this issue.

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, JANUARY 17, 1905.

Professor James W. Robertson, who recently resigned the position of Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying to take up the management of Sir William Macdonald's new agricultural college at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has deserved well of his country. For fourteen years he has devoted exceptional energy and ability to the agricultural interests of Canada and the result is to be seen in the highly prosperous condition of these interests to-day. Production, transportation and distribution all have benefited by his guiding and inspiring genius, and, wherever progressive agriculturists gather, there Professor Robertson's name is held in honor and admiration. Besides giving enthusiastic and detailed attention to the many ramifications of his official duties, Professor Robertson has devoted much time and pains to the cause of education, especially technical education. He is therefore ideally the man to guide the destinies of the new agricultural college, the future value of which to Canada it would be impossible to over-estimate.

An illustration of the advantage of sunny ways over those of enmity is shown by the way the pride and humiliation and resentment of the Russian officers taken to Japan have melted into gratitude and admiration in acknowledging the generous and genuinely kind way in which they have been treated by their captors. The more contempt the Russians had in the beginning towards the Japanese, the more galling must have been their position, as captives, in the hands of the 'yellow heathen pigmies,' but also, the more would be the surprise at meeting with treatment at the hands of those same barbarians which one of them truly described as giving Japan the highest ethical position among the nations. 'Peace hath her victories no less than war.' The beginning of the present war was one of the belligerent surprises of history, giving the Japanese an initial advantage that they have never lost. It is a question, however, if this peace surprise will not win them more than the naval one. One colonel believed that as a result Russia and Japan would, after the war, become fast friends, and another thought the treatment the prisoners were getting was going to accomplish more than all the long struggle at Port Arthur.

We have had an inglorious series of petitions against candidates in the recent general election. Proceedings taken in Montreal against a defeated ministerial candidate were met by counter proceedings against the defeated Conservative leader in Nova Scotia. That was countered by a petition against Sir Frederick Borden, and he in turn enters a counter petition against the Conservative candidate in his constituency. The pursuit of justice is only as a legal form urged as the object of most of these proceedings. In all cases except the first they are spoken of as counter petitions, or are openly alleged to be vengeful, or at least to be part of a party warfare by which it is hoped to save a sinner on one side by putting a sinner on the other side in similar peril, criminality at elections being practically assumed to be the rule rather than the exception. Countering of this sort may be the only way by which our excellent election law can be made effective, as without it there would seem to be a sort of general sense of living in glass houses which results in what is proverbially called honor among thieves. All the same, it is essentially dishonorable and demoralizing.

Pius X. has issued two most important mandates of late. He has abolished the College for Noble Ecclesiastics in Rome, and has issued a bull which puts an end to the claim hitherto exercised by Austria, France and Spain to interpose a veto to the election of any cardinal to the Papedom who might not be persona grata to either of them. The abolition of the College of Noble Ecclesiastics marks the increasing influence of democracy, of which the Pope himself is a most prominent instance. The repudiation of the veto is in the line of sound policy. The Church has ceased to be a temporal state and no longer exercises the tremendous political power which it long wielded in the internal and international affairs of the nations.

The veto power, last exercised by the Emperor of Austria, in the case of Cardinal Rampolla, when the present Pope was elected, was a curious relic of the ancient feud between Guelphs and Ghibellines. By repudiating it, Pius X. has not asserted the old political ascendancy of the Church. Rather has he recognized the fact of the mutual independence of church and state.

A Japanese writer, stirred by the talk about the yellow peril, has issued a counterblast, in which he describes the much greater Russian peril, by considering what would happen should Russia be victorious in the war with Japan. Russia is an autocratic military power and, when it had crushed Japan, flushed with victory, it would reduce all China to a condition of vassalage. Being the only nation on earth whose rulers dream of universal empire, and really believing in their mission to conquer all Asia and bring Europe into submission, the Russian peril is not a remote speculation like the alleged yellow peril, but actual and near. This, it may be noted, agrees with what Bonaparte said when he pointed to Russia as the great enemy to human freedom, and a barbarous power that threatened to overrun Europe with Asiatic hordes. Supposing Russia to be victorious over Japan, who could set bounds to the extent of her conquering ambition? Enough is known of Russian policy and methods to give rise to the most serious apprehension in such a contingency. The war with Japan would be only preliminary to other wars, and, if the nations of Europe did not combine to resist the supremacy of the Muscovite power, they would fall one by one before it, the Russian dream would be realized and dark ages would set in again. All this may appear a wild exaggeration, but to the Japanese writer it is less so than what has been written concerning the yellow peril. All the world knows how Russia extended her conquests in Asia and Europe, and how she forced war upon Japan as the only alternative to national ruin. Japanese who knew her policy, understood her diplomacy, and have measured her military strength, are certainly well qualified to speak intelligently of all these, and, though the case, as they make it out, may appear exaggerated in western eyes, it is very real and sober earnest to them.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid is to succeed Mr. Choate as ambassador from the United States to Great Britain. The appointment has been received with favor in British diplomatic and social circles, where Mr. Reid is well known, and it is believed he will worthily continue the traditions which have made this position the highest and most coveted in the diplomatic service of the United States. Mr. Reid is editor of the New York "Tribune," and one of the foremost journalists in the Republic. He acted as special representative of President Roosevelt at the coronation of King Edward and, previous to that, had filled several important diplomatic posts in Europe. It is a graceful compliment much appreciated in Great Britain that the selection of ambassador to represent the United States has always been made among men of the highest standing in literature, and of international reputation as representing the best there is in American culture. Bancroft, Motley, Lowell and others scarcely less famous have given to the United States legation in London its unique reputation for literary dignity apart from, but adding much to, its high diplomatic character. To the successive efforts of the line of distinguished men who have held the position, as well as to the determined efforts of British statesmen like Lord Salisbury to be friendly with the United States, may largely be attributed the gradual healing of the jealousies and enmities which so long kept the two nations apart. Some of them suffered much abuse for their alleged friendliness to Great Britain, but all that is now happily a thing of the past, and the task that lies before Mr. Reid seems as pleasant as a desire for cordial relations on both sides can make it. The fact that Mr. Reid is a journalist has set other editors to make the somewhat curious claim that journalism is the natural school of diplomacy, and that some of the most noted and successful representatives of the United States abroad were members of the press.

The "Canadian Mining Review" has issued a note of warning to New Ontario people not to become excited over the possibilities which the discovery of precious metals in the ores of that district have made for the holders of mining claims. Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, who has for many years been connected with the mining industries of Ontario, has been experimenting on the ores of the Sudbury districts, and apparently with the best possible results, theoretically, at any rate. Mr. Wharton has stated that the 300,000 tons of copper-nickel ore which has been treated contained 3,000 ounces of palladium, the market value of which is reported at

\$400 an ounce. It would be quite natural for the owner of a mining claim or a prospector to get just a little excited over a statement such as the foregoing, but the worthy mining journal before mentioned has thrown cold water, so to speak, on all the enthusiasm by stating that the cost of recovering the rare metals which occur in such infinitesimal quantities in the Sudbury mines, would preclude any practical mercantile business being transacted in them. Another excellent piece of advice given by the technical journal is to the effect that the people of Ontario should take warning from the furore for cobalt ores which occurred early last spring in connection with the discovery of large deposits of that ore in the Haileybury district. The fact of the matter is that more cobalt has been taken out of the mines near Haileybury than there is a market for. An element that must be remembered, when speaking of the rarer, and consequently more valuable, of the metallic elements, is that the market for them is altogether too limited for any considerable business to be built up.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament opened formally on Thursday last, and, after listening to the Speech from the Throne, adjourned until Monday. The Speech from the Throne was short and sweet, and referred to the prosperity of the country, to Canada being a favorable land for settlement, and to the formation of an International Commission to inquire into the waters adjacent to the boundary of the United States and Canada, to the surveys on the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, to the proposed early introduction of the public accounts and estimates, and that was about all. The session promises to be a fairly short, but not uninteresting, one. What has been called the Russell-Blair-Graham conspiracy will provide some interesting and perhaps exciting discussion, which we hope will not take up too much of the country's time, though it is due to the country that the government shall give it every facility for clearing up that unique affair. Apart from allegations that carry their own denials, and business transactions that, although strange, may not concern the public, there have been serious charges that make an investigation imperative. Among these is the allegation that Mr. David Russell has for years been enabled to bleed contractors on the Intercolonial Railway, and also merchants who contracted for supplies to the railway. Serious charges against three of the ministers also call for inquiry. Sooner or later, the white light of truth must be let into the dark caverns of rumor, till fact is separated from fiction. Another interesting and most serious concern of the present session of parliament will be North-West autonomy. A conference is already in progress between the accredited representatives of the Territories and members of the government, and we may expect soon to know what the government has decided to do in a matter that involves very serious problems for the future of the nation.

A very important matter that may give rise to interesting debates is the proposal to introduce the metric system of weights into Canada and abandon the clumsy system of weights and measures at present in use. It would be a feather in the cap of Canada should she introduce this system in advance of the Mother Country and the other self-governing parts of the Empire, as well as in advance of the United States. Five years will be given to get accustomed to, and familiar with, the new system before it is made the legal standard of weights and measures. Nothing has been said officially as to whether the government will introduce a measure this session to institute a quinquennial census, but its value and importance are undeniable. Both Germany and France have adopted the quinquennial counting of heads with numerous statistical ramifications valuable in ethical, mental, moral, physical, religious and other calculations. In Canada, at its present rate of growth, and the diverse populations that are now attracted to its shores, ten years is too long to remain in comparative ignorance concerning these things. Another consideration in favor of a quinquennial census is that it would hold the census organization together and tend to keep it at the high-water mark of efficiency. As it is, with a decennial census, practically a new organization has to be established every ten years, with its inevitably heavy expenses and initial inefficiency.

There have been some suggestions made that the government might do a good turn to the manufacturers if it gave them cheap fuel for their furnaces, instead of increasing the protection on manufactured articles that are already too dear. Years ago, hard coal was admitted to the free list because we have none of this fuel in Canada, but the tax on soft coal is still

maintained, although not a ton of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick coal finds its way as far west as Toronto. The manufacturing and transportation interests of Ontario and Quebec would have the moral support of the public in any movement to force the government to take the import duty of 53 cents a ton off soft coal. No doubt as early a date as possible will be chosen to report to the House upon the surveys of the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is said that the survey in New Brunswick has revealed a most practical route, while the survey in the Peace river district north of Edmonton has reported against that country in the sense of Mr. Macoun's evidence in the House of Commons last session. The country will be most eager to get all the facts relating to the route as early as possible. Mr. R. F. Sutherland, North Essex, is the new Speaker of the House, in succession to Mr. Belcourt. The choice of Mr. Sutherland was rather a surprise, as he has only been in the House since 1901. Mr. Sutherland, however, seems to have made himself popular and his election will, no doubt, be very pleasing to the Presbyterians of Ontario, as he is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. The election of Mr. Charles Marcell as Deputy Speaker seems to have been universally approved, and has given much gratification to his numerous newspaper friends.

THE WAR.

There is something pathetic in the ignorance in which General Stoessel and the beleaguered garrison of Port Arthur were kept of the real condition of things in the outside world. As they did all they could to deceive the world as to the condition of the fortress, so the government and all others seem to have combined to deceive them, and that with success. Even the scouts which the general sent out to get at the facts with regard to Kuropatkin's army found it easier to return with a pleasant but very cruel story of its near approach than to penetrate far enough to get at the facts. Without the double warrant of his fear of condemnation at St. Petersburg and his hope of military and naval relief his useless holding out for a month back would be rather fituity than heroism. The real cause of the war was, in General Stoessel's opinion, the ignorance of the Russian people of the fighting qualities of the Japanese. He had better have gone further and said the Russian authorities—Prince Ouktomski, for instance, who thought it absurd to suppose that one Russian could not tackle ten Japanese. As for the Russian people, they had no hand in causing the war. It was Admiral Alexieff and those associated with him who made the mistake, and, as they were on the spot, and had every means of information, General Stoessel pays them a poor compliment by suggesting that they had counted on an easy task in crushing a weak people having no military prowess. But the Russians are of a different opinion now, and the Czar and his advisers might wisely take a lesson from General Stoessel and the siege of Port Arthur and discontinue a conflict which can only pile up hecatombs of dead soldiers, with no reasonable prospect of a termination more favorable than can be obtained without further sacrifice. The progress of the war down to the present shows that Russia can only win by sending against Japan an army greater in number and more powerful in every other respect than ever took the field since the times when armies were herds that moved on earth like swarms of locusts. From Russian sources it is stated that Kuropatkin will have an army of over six hundred thousand men under his command in the spring. So huge an army ought to be victorious, but it is extremely doubtful whether Russia can assemble and supply it.

The most notable incident of the war is a Cossack raid upon the railway at two points, situated eighty and a hundred miles within the Japanese lines. One attack was made apparently somewhere near Hai cheng and the other at the old town of Niu chwang, once an important place, but now neglected, the seaport town of Yin kow having supplanted it, and, in common parlance, taken its name. The Niu chwang that we have been hearing of all through the war is Yin kow. These raids, though complete surprises to the Japanese, would appear to have been driven off with loss, and with little or no damage to the railway. The story that they are part of a large movement of twenty thousand Cossack cavalry under Mistechenko, is apparently mere exaggeration. What gives seriousness to this movement is the fact that both in its southward progress and in its retreat, the raiding force used the neutral territory beyond the Liao. The Russians have for days been raising a great ado about certain alleged trespassing of the Japanese on neutral territory, the chief offending being the use by the Japanese fleet of certain islands off Chefoo, which the Russians aver that they did use, and had no right to use. The meaning and

remarkable timing of this protest would seem to be explained by this wilful extension of the war zone by Russia. What its consequences may be it is hard now to see. The Liao river would seem to offer, when spring comes, a magnificent highway for transporting a Japanese force into the interior beyond Mukden. The account the "Times" correspondent gives of facts revealed by the surrender of Port Arthur does not add to the heroic record of the defence. It tells of officers taking leave at dangerous moments, of navy officers being generally drunk, of fairly good supplies for the men and little danger in the town itself, and of a final mutiny and raid on a vodka store.

UNITY IN REFORM.

Mrs. Sara F. Tracy tells us that the thing which has hindered the progress of the temperance cause is the lack of unity among temperance people. She regards attachment to party as the evil that keeps them apart. Mrs. Tracy is an accredited spokesman for one of our largest and most effective temperance organizations. She never fails to state her case with eloquence and precision, and in what she has here written she certainly voices a general and strong sentiment on the part of those who feel deeply with regard to the liquor evil. This arraignment of temperance people by temperance people has rung through the last quarter of a century with singular monotony. It is a wall over the fact that while the politicians, however much they may lean towards temperance legislation, as the premier of Ontario certainly does, feel in some way constrained to regard the liquor interest with more political respect than they do the temperance reformers, even though the latter may be known, as is the case in all the provinces but one, to have the support of a large majority of the people and of their religious leaders in overwhelming majority. It is assumed that the liquor men are all on one side, and that the temperance men, the moment it comes to politics, fall apart. It would perhaps describe the case more precisely, however, to say that the liquor men have no other political interest when their trade is in question, and know how to take their members by the throat, while the average temperance reformer has a conscience about many other things—public honesty, for instance, and what he imagines to be his own personal and business interests. Here is a condition of things which the temperance movement has to face. The question that the complainants leave unspoken is how it is to be dealt with.

Our present mentor says she has never had any party affiliation. If by this she means that temperance people should not vote at all, the political result would only be the disfranchisement of all who took her view. If she means that they should unite and form a party of their own, with one plank in its platform, that would not only in practice have the like effect of disfranchising a few at considerable expense, but the further effect of making the bulk of convinced prohibitionists in the country vote against prohibition candidates, which would be a very poor realization of the blessed state of union desiderated. If she means that prohibitionists should, as far as possible, vote only for known and tried prohibitionists, she has adopted the long declared attitude of the Dominion Alliance. That attitude has, however, two limitations, which no abstract view of the importance of prohibition can get over. One is that in many elections the interests of prohibition are not even remotely at issue, while other matters of the greatest material and moral importance are at issue, and it would only falsify the mandate of the electorate on those questions if the temperance voters should abstain from voting simply because no prohibitionist was to the fore. This is a condition very common in the Province of Quebec. The other is that the most conscientious men will differ as to which man can be best trusted to further the cause of prohibition, and it is vain in practice to hope that their honest judgment on this question will not be biased by their convictions on other subjects. One thing that is certain is that no amount of denunciation or calling names is going to help them to see eye to eye.

This brings us to Mrs. Sara F. Tracy's way of bringing about unity in the temperance ranks by calling the utterance of the executive of the Dominion Alliance Jesuitical. One would think that if unity and co-operation is the thing to be sought, the way to bring it about would be for all, who are enough interested in the reform to give the necessary time and money to it, to get together and find how much they can heartily agree upon, and then heartily support that. This is the way of the Alliance, and its executive is its epitome and can fairly speak for it. Here is the deliver-

ance in question: 'We demand the abolition of the public bar, the treating system, drinking in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as will most effectively curtail its operations and remedy its evils.' It is hard to find anything in the above resolution that every temperance reformer could not support. There is nothing in it that would not be a great gain to Ontario. It would seem that it does not go far enough in failing to demand 'the abolition of the beverage liquor traffic.' It so happens, however, that what it does demand is a pretty fair description of the measure of restriction that comes undisputedly within the powers of the provincial legislatures. The organization is a provincial one and was set to consider provincial measures. It proposed nothing that might be met by the simple response that it was ultra vires, but simply demanded what the Legislature could certainly grant.

Mrs. Tracy, however, finds a snake in the grass wrapped up in that clause, 'Such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as will more effectually curtail its operations and remedy its evils.' This she understands to mean a covert endorsement of the principle of government control of the remainder of the traffic which she holds to be criminal. It would certainly be jesuitical for any one to claim that that resolution bore them out in any such proposal. Right or wrong in itself, government dispensing is certainly not specified here, and, therefore, is not here endorsed. 'How, then, are we to characterize the plea that it does endorse it. For ourselves we are not so strongly convinced as Mrs. Tracy of the criminality of the proposition, or that it is wrong at all. We realize that whatever measure of prohibition might be secured by law there would still be a remnant of legitimate sale. We have never heard of a prohibitory law which had no exceptions, and it is quite possible that the said legitimate sale would be best in the hands of the government. The open question is, how far shall the sale be held legitimate. The line is drawn at beverage purposes, but that also needs definition. In any case, the government already derives revenue from the business, and the dispensary system would not alter that fact.

It has to be remembered, moreover, that the provincial government is actually, by our constitution, charged with the control of the business. According to its own jurists it is not empowered to suppress it; so that the only question open to it is how best to control it. There are certainly many who have given study to the question convinced that government dispensing is desirable. As between methods of control each can only be judged by its fruits. To judge the government dispensary system we have the experiments which have already been made, concerning which we have heard something and should like to hear more. That system would seem to have serious inherent evils, the worst of which is the infamous party patronage system which might put the duty into the very worst hands. That any system has not abolished the evil is no final argument. It is the stock argument against prohibition. We know well what we want in the matter of temperance legislation, but we have always been willing to take whatever we could get, and if there is in this any amelioration of the condition of the people, we should be glad to welcome it as a step in the right direction. It would, at least, have the effect of making the government responsible in the people's eyes for any inebriety that might develop, and that might have more effect in making prohibition a live political issue than anything the temperance people have done yet. At all events, there is nothing of the kind in the resolution in question.

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Mr. McGovern's attitude with regard to the exclusion of distressed immigrants, as given in his letter in this paper, is wise, because it is right. It is against all Christian principle to cast back into the sea the shipwrecked wretch thrown upon the shore, and no selfish theorizing can make it right. With regard to the lapsed who do not come of themselves, but are sent here to get rid of the burden of them, the case is different. People who can only be a burden should not be forced upon us. No country has any right to shoulder off its burdens upon another, and it would be against nature if we did not resent our country being made a penal colony, or the laying upon us of the cost and other evil results of having to harbor those who will contribute to us nothing but evil. This would, however, not apply to countries using ours either as a physical or moral sanatorium, which should assume the whole care of those it sent here. Such cases are at all events in an entirely different category from those who have a fair prospect of betterment and who come here to start afresh in life in a

country whose opportunities are far superior to those they leave. But quite apart from the ethics of the question, and looking at it from a purely economic point of view, exclusion is foolish. Every man who works at a productive or serviceable calling makes the country many hundred dollars a year better off for his work. You may say the country pays him for it, but unless he consumes as much as he produces the benefit must go to the community. The more a man does in proportion to what he personally consumes, obviously the more the country benefits by his being in it, either in the shape of property or of the family he brings up. If he thrives the country thrives to that extent. Unfortunately the chief opposition to immigration is not on the score of the usefulness of the immigrants to serve the country thus, but to the assumption that they will serve it too cheaply. Mr. McGovern thinks that, though the country should not exclude those seeking refuge in it, it should take steps that they should go where they can increase its productiveness, instead of becoming a burden, and he proposes agricultural schools for this purpose. This is all good, but it might be well to ask why our own agricultural population tends so ceaselessly to the cities and whether the laws which encourage this are good laws. So long as we subsidize city people out of the pockets of rural ones we must look to see agriculture, the burden-bearer, only followed as a last resort. The good chances in life fall in, in so far as our legislators can bring it about, to the subsidized people.

The Chinese are in a somewhat different category, as they are for the most part determined aliens. That the fact that they are so attached to the land of their birth that they have no thought of not returning to it, is such a blot on them as to make them unsuitable sojourners is not evident. It would have excluded the doughty British from many of the countries which they have greatly blessed. The fact that they intend to carry off their savings seems to offend some; but they cannot carry off what they do for us, and, if we allowed them to produce, their productions would all go to make the country richer. Another fault is that they do not bring their families, and that they are morally much the worse for not doing so. But, as Dr. Thomson, the Chinese missionary, indignantly points out, we do not let them bring their families. They have to pay an entrance fee of five hundred dollars for every child, which is excessive. The real fault for which the Chinese are shut out is that they are tough, that they never stop working, that their wants are small, and they are able to do work for less money than other people. Economically speaking this is the very worst of reasons. At all events, while this exclusion law, with all the humiliations which surround it, remains in force we need not say anything about a land of liberty. And when, as Dr. Thomson says, these indignities are meted out to Christian British subjects, who cannot be called aliens, and who have no desire to be such, the proud boast of British citizenship is set at naught. It seems that if a born British subject goes, with his family, from Canada to Britain, or to any other British soil, he may not come back to Canada without paying five hundred dollars for each person. We are greatly mistaken if history does not regard this relic of barbarous intolerance as the most surprising blot on the Laurier regime.

PROSPEROUS CANADA.

According to the New York 'Sun' the New Englanders who are asking for reciprocity with Canada are making a huge mistake; so much better does the 'Sun' know these men's business than they do themselves. The 'Sun' shows that exports to the Dominion increased in value from thirty-two million dollars in 1873 to one hundred and thirty-one million in 1904, the fiscal year, and it claims that when the statistics for the calendar year are made up they are likely to reach one hundred and fifty million, which, it thinks, ought to satisfy the United States people. It then reviews the trade between the two countries annually from 1873 to 1904, showing that in the first mentioned year there was a balance in favor of Canada of five million dollars. The following four years gave an aggregate balance in favor of the United States amounting to thirteen million. From 1880 to 1882 the scale turned in favor of this country to over fourteen million. Then for the next three years the balance averaged about two millions a year in favor of the United States. Then the Wilson tariff came into operation with, the 'Sun' claims, more advantage to the Dominion than the Republic, the former having the advantage by nearly three million on an average per year. The balance in favor of the United States goes on increasing. United States exports to Canada have

increased from about forty-three million in 1902 to a hundred and thirty-one million dollars in 1904; and the trade balance from eight million to seventy-five million dollars. This growth, the 'Sun' points out, was in spite of efforts in later years to turn the tide of Canadian imports in favor of Great Britain by tariff preferentials. From this it is concluded that reciprocity was a better thing for Canada than for the United States.

It seems, in the reasoning of the 'Sun,' and with it of a large part of this world, that when the party one is dealing with gets more good than oneself, one is to that extent a loser, even though one's profit in the transaction might be very large. But the balance of trade does not even prove that Canada was benefiting more than the United States. Is it not a little curious that at the time when this bugbear called the balance of trade was in favor of Canada, Canada was constantly seeking reciprocity with the United States, and now that the balance is altogether in favor of the United States, Canada is quite indifferent and the United States is growing in earnest about it, and the more remarkably the balance grows the more earnest becomes the demand from the quarter supposed to have the better of an unequal bargain. From the conditions it has set forth the 'Sun' further concludes that what Canada needs is not reciprocity, but a political relation of a more intimate character with the Republic. The logic of the deduction is not clear. In the first place, Canada is not showing any anxiety for reciprocity. The movement in that direction is entirely on the other side. Then, if the figures quoted by the 'Sun' prove anything, it is that the rapid development of this country in the last few years has increased its purchasing power, made it one of the best customers of the United States, and proved that the natural currents of trade are more potent than tariffs.

To make its argument effective the 'Sun' should show what would be the trade result were the eastern states to erect a line of custom houses against the western states, and study the balance of trade between them. As the exported western products would pass through the east, the balance would probably be largely in favor of the western states, as it is now for the same reason between Canada and the same region. The balance of trade argument would suggest that immediately a high tariff wall should be erected along that line. It would have been more satisfactory if the 'Sun' had given the items by which this terrible balance of trade was made up. We know that Canada has received from the United States a large influx of immigration, with cattle, implements and household goods, the value of which must have constituted a balance in our favor of many millions. This property came in without costing us any money at all. If the commodities we purchased from the United States were not abundantly worth the money we paid for them, we might have cause to regret the transaction. But it is commodities that constitute wealth. Cash is only the measure of it, and if we got more wealth from the United States than we gave that country, we do not from all appearances seem to have suffered from the transaction.

MADAME LOUBET.

The death of the mother of Emile Loubet, president of the French Republic since 1899, will be of interest wherever virtue, simplicity, courage and a mother's love are honored. We read that when, after a bitter and prolonged struggle in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Combes, the prime minister, waited upon Prestidigne Loubet at the Elysee Palace, to confer with him, he found the president overwhelmed with sorrow. Intimate was the love and sympathy between these two—the peasant mother of 92, and the chief citizen of his country at 67, her son. Born at Marsanne, in the Department of Drome, in the south-east of France, Emile Loubet was not one of those infants who are said to enter the world with silver spoons in their mouths. His father was only a small, or peasant, proprietor, who, good man, little thought that his son would one day attain the chief prize in the gift of his people. Even the mother, in the early days, would have considered such an ambition for her son a giddy dream, although, be sure, she always had a pride in him, and a faith that he was to become a useful and honorable citizen. So he was educated 'above the class to which he belonged'—a risky thing in the eyes of many conservative and good folk in those days—he studied law, and obtained the degree of a doctor; he became by successive steps the mayor of Montelimar, a deputy, a senator, minister of public works, minister of the interior, president of the senate, and, finally, president of the French Republic, and one of the best rulers France has ever had. His

own people love him, kings are proud to call him friend, his services in the cause of peace will cause his name not soon to be forgotten even outside the boundaries of his native land. Many men would have become vain; so great a change from insignificance to conspicuousness would have turned their heads, and they would have committed follies of pride or caprice or luxury. But Emile Loubet through it all saw his mother, the old peasant woman of Marsanne, living the self-same simple life among her neighbors as she used to do when the name of Loubet was only known as that of thrifty and honest farming folk. She was his lode star, she kept his life sweet and wholesome among its amazing advancements in honors, for he saw clearly always, through her life and example and his love for her, that honor and shame from no condition rise, and that all the honor lies in acting well one's part. All the blood of the Howards, as Pope wrote, could not ennoble 'sots, or slaves, or cowards,' and worth has shown itself to be a diamond outshining any merely meretricious advantages. A beautiful picture is that of the mother and son, who were at the very antipodes of worldly experiences, but who were in full sympathy all their lives. Madame Loubet has died at an advanced age, after a beautiful life, and her name will be another added to the long roll of mothers who were the inspiration and the stay of great sons.

CANADA NEEDS NO BRIBE.

British statesmen have always pretended, and a good many superficial Englishmen have believed, that the British embargo on Canadian cattle had no object but the protection of British herds from diseases alleged to exist among our cattle. On the part of those who most warmly advocate this embargo any such pretence may be characterized as mere hypocrisy; although it must be confessed that they do not always even attempt to conceal the real purpose of the exclusion which is neither more nor less than protectionism. A former agricultural minister, addressing his constituents in Staffordshire, told them that there was no intention of removing the embargo, and he hoped it never would be removed. On the sanitary theory this would mean that it was his hope and that of Englishmen generally, that Canada would suffer forever from some dread cattle plague; which, as boys in Euclid say, is absurd. Therefore, the cause of this benevolent wish was pure protectionism. About this, that doughty statesman, Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish party, and Mr. William O'Brien, his rival for that honor, make no bones. With them it is protection for Irish cattle. We hope they have duly called the attention of their warm-hearted countrymen to the noble self-denial by which the considerate 'Saxon' has put a serious limitation on his meat market, largely for the sake of dear old Ireland. At all events, that it is in their view protection and nothing else, is proved by their communications to a meeting of the South Ireland Cattle Trade Association. These gentlemen, who have from time to time travelled throughout Canada seeking for sympathy and money, are both pronounced in denouncing any letting in of Canadian cattle as an injury to Ireland; not that our diseased cattle would go to Ireland, but they would compete with Ireland in England. Mr. O'Brien, who is nothing if not picturesque, with that inconsequential vividness which is so dear to his people, declares that it would be a corrupt bribe to Canada to enter into Mr. Chamberlain's schemes. This is unqually absurd, even for a politician of superlatives. Canada is not demanding that Great Britain give up her protectionism in this matter. It would be very impertinent for her to do so while she excludes all kinds of British goods. In this particular matter she does not know whether the exclusion has not done her as a whole a great deal more good than harm. Eastern farmers rather like it. Their idea is that Canada is very well able to fatten her own cattle and to make a profit by doing so. What Canada is demanding is that insult be not added to injury by putting the exclusion on the libellous ground that herds that are as healthy as any herds in the world, are diseased. Mr. O'Brien practically tells his countrymen that for Great Britain to do us a piece of obvious justice by ceasing to declare that our cattle are unhealthy is a bribe to us to make imperialists of us. With certain exceptions, we are all that way out any coaxing.

LOUISE MICHEL.

Louise Michel was a spent force during the latter years of her life, but once upon a time she was a very real power in the under-world of communism and anarchism. Thousands of extremists in many parts of the world worshipped her as one inspired, although the majority of mankind shuddered as it heard her name. In the time of the Commune and afterwards, nurses in France used

her name, as they had used that of Bluebeard, to frighten little children with. At the same time, in the eyes of her adherents, she was a heroine and a martyr. Starting out in life as a school teacher, at Audeloucourt, in 1853, when she was twenty-three years old, the injustices and inequalities of life seem to have troubled her into a Hamlet-like mood of mind, at first—the world is out of joint, O cursed spite, that ever I was 'born to set it right!' Soon, however, she lost her irresolution, and at Paris and Montmartre became one of the leaders of a band of irreconcilables. After the retreat of the French army to Paris in 1870 she took during the siege an active part in the lurid revolt of the Revolutionary Commune, which was guilty of many frightful excesses. She was afterwards tried for her part in that affair and condemned to transportation for life. Ten years later, however, in 1880, when she was fifty years of age, she was released and returned to Paris. Her inflammatory spirit still led her into extremes, she was twice afterwards imprisoned, and on several occasions fled to England, where, indeed, she resided during the closing years of her life. In judging her we must make allowances for the time in which she lived. A usurper was on the throne of France; extravagance and corruption were rampant among the aristocracy, while the poorer classes were seething in misery and discontent, recognizing no divine authority for such inequality as they might have done in an earlier century. Casting about for a way to perfection, Louise Michel and others abandoned many outworn ethical, economical and other nostrums and at last, in despair, hit upon the sinister 'panacea of force.' The poor world was to be cured of all its ills by a violent overturning. In a day human nature and human conditions were to be broken to pieces and remoulded. That Louise Michel was sincere no one has doubted. That she was essentially humane is also true, paradoxical as such a conclusion may seem when considered alongside of her revolutionary career. But her less spectacular life, the life she lived from day to day, the common round was filled with kindness to the poor and lowly and to all 'dumb creation.' Extreme begets extreme; injustice begets loathing and revenge; denial of liberty begets license. In the case of Louise Michel and her following it is fair to infer that much brooding over very partial facts induced a sort of madness, or at least a way of viewing the world that was very much out of focus. Happy are the lands where that freedom reigns which is fatal to the propagation of conspiracies against society.

BRITISH COLONIAL.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech at Glasgow, dealt with the colonial question on more philosophic lines than Mr. Chamberlain, who has not so well learned the lesson of history, which teaches that Providence has done well for the British Empire, and that statesmen have done little but blunder. Mr. Chamberlain was quite right when he told a foreign monarch, as related in the despatches, that Great Britain never had a colonial policy, but he was not correct in saying she had blundered into the best parts of the world. Three things contributed to the foundation of the British colonial empire: The sea-roving habits and trading propensities of the people, the desire to escape from bad or irksome laws at home, strengthened by self-reliance and personal initiative, and foreign wars. Wherever a British ministry attempted a colonial policy the effort was always unfortunate and, in every instance, almost down to the time of Canadian Confederation, did more harm than good. Companies of merchants formed for trading in foreign parts established what they called factories at convenient harbors on the coasts of unexplored lands, of which they took possession in the name of the King of England, and these became centres around which colonies grew up. These companies often fitted out expeditions and carried on wars on their own account. The long struggle with Spain, stimulated by religious animosities and the temptation of enormous gains, made Britain for two centuries of discovery and conquest a nation of sea-rovers, adventurers and founders of colonies, not from any idea of founding a colonial empire, but as the natural expansion of a maritime people. But what most contributed to the creation of colonies was political and sectarian strife in Great Britain herself.

During the struggle for religious liberty in the days of the first Charles, the Puritans founded the colony of Massachusetts Bay. The story of how John Hampden was prevented, by order of Charles, from sailing for America as he was going aboard ship, is familiar to all. When the Roundheads were in the ascendant, the loyalists flocked to Virginia, as all the country south of New York was called in those days. The opening of Canada for settlement and the depopulation of the Scottish Highlands, following the advent of the Whigs to their

long lease of power, sent to America and scattered over the face of the earth a race of hardy, self-reliant colonists, which has had large influence in fixing the character and in establishing the institutions by which the colonies have grown and flourished. These movements were not the result of policy on the part of the British Government, but took place in spite of whatever policy it might have had. The emigrants of this latter period, unlike the Puritan settlers of New England and the cavaliers of Virginia, brought with them no hatred of political institutions. All they desired was freedom and room to grow. These they secured, and on these the colonial empire of Great Britain has become what it is to-day. Those who would inaugurate a new colonial policy had better study this history, and consider well the character of the present generation of colonists, who are heirs to the traditions and not cherishes of any unpleasant memories of the mother country, British by choice and independent by nature.

The colonial empire is an evolution. On the lines on which it has grown it must continue to grow. It cannot be reconstructed on any artificial scheme of imperial unity, either political or commercial. It is now united by the strongest of all bonds, affectionate loyalty to the crown, devotion to British institutions, determination to stand by the mother country and to preserve and consolidate the empire by natural process of growth around these central ideas. In these days of mutual pressure and consequent consolidation there is a natural drawing together of kin to kin. The people of the United States and Great Britain are one people and the more they draw together the better for the world. If they could co-operate heartily, from this out, they could dictate peace to the world. The colonies and the mother country are more and more feeling their need of each other and mutual rights and duties. The colonial conference is the natural outcome of these conditions. Mr. Balfour seems to be proceeding along the true lines of evolution when he forecasts that such conferences will repeat themselves and gradually become a constitutional institution, as stated as parliaments. Such conferences will not, at first, be able to do much more than talk over things, but they will gradually feel more and more the responsibility and potency of their deliverances.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':
 The Meeting of Gen. Nogi and Gen. Stoesel—The 'Sun,' New York.
 The Real Cause of the War—General Stoesel Praises the Japanese Army—American Papers.
 How a Russian Spy Met Death—Special Correspondence of 'Leslie's Weekly.'
 The Assault on Namsakayama—One of the Most Remarkable Episodes in the Siege of Port Arthur—From a Correspondent of the London 'Times' with the Army Before Port Arthur.
 The Awakening of Afghanistan—By Demetrius C. Boulger, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' abridged.
 The Wealth of Canada as an Agricultural Country—The 'Times,' London.
 John Burns, M.P., on American Perils—From an Interview Published in the 'Independent,' New York.
 A Secular Paper on the Revival in Wales—The Birmingham 'Post.'
 On Learning Golf—Written by a Mere Beginner—The 'Morning Post,' London.
SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
 Theodore Thomas Dead—The New York 'Evening Post.'
 An Appreciation of Theodore Thomas—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
 With Dvorak in Bohemia—The New York 'Evening Post.'
CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
 A New Year's Wish—Poem, by Edith Livingston Smith, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
 John Frost—The 'Pall Mall Magazine,' London.
 An Answer—Poem, by C. Kenneth Burrow, in 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
 Mr. Hall Gaine on Fiction—The Birmingham 'Post.'
 An Irish Land Agent's Reminiscences—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
 Theodore Watts-Dunton—The 'Daily News,' London.
HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
 Sir Oliver Lodge on Education—The Birmingham 'Post.'
 The School Ladder—The London System of Maintenance Scholarships—The 'Daily News,' London.
 Heirs of all the Ages—The 'Morning Post,' London.
 Medical Cellibacy—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
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DRIED FISH AND DUCK.

WINTER DELICACIES SENT TO AMERICA FROM CHINA.

(Hartford 'Courant'.)

There was joy among the Chinamen in Hartford the other day, for Yuen, Sing & Co. received their supply of winter delicacies. The principal consignment was dried duck. This is as nice a dish as a Chinaman of moderate means can wish for, as a whole duck costs only 50 cents. The ducks are dressed with the head and feet left on and they are dried and stretched and salted until they look like a kite made of salt cod-fish. When treated in this way they will last for years, as nothing can spoil them. Although they are well dried and shrivelled, there is considerable fat in them, and placed in hot water they will swell up like scallops treated with saleratus.

The Chinese like them better than fresh ducks raised in this country. When they buy ducks alive here they feed them for some time on Chinese nuts and vegetables, so that they will acquire the true flavor found in the ducks that feed in the ponds near the Canton river. It is said that the dried ducks retain this flavor and that is why they are preferred to the ducks raised around here.

With the ducks came an invoice of Chinese sausages, which come in strings like fire-crackers and are almost as pretty. The skins are filled with duck meat and pork. The dark meats are a pretty color as they shine through the glossy skin, and as the sausages are strung upon green cords the product is handsome enough to hang upon a Christmas tree for a decoration. The Chinese dried fish that came with

past performances of these diamond mines. The question naturally arises, why have the diamonds been found in the Sao José? The answer to this is not difficult, and is given when we state that the original rock—which formerly occupied the high plateau—has been gradually disintegrated, the debris of the rock being carried by rains into the Sao José. Because of their density the black and white diamonds were concealed under the sand, together with the mineral accessories which surround them and which are the indications of the precious stones. Thus, in the course of years, these beds have been formed, beds the richness of which is incalculable.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BOYS' CLUB.

(Written for the 'Witness' by Lisa Ramsay, one of our boy readers.)

It consisted of five boys, none of them more than eleven years old. First came Aleck Gramam, who seemed to be the leader; then Billie Jones, Archie Johnston, Tom Roberts and, lastly, Jack White. They lived in a little village called Pineville, on the shore of a small river in the province of Ontario.

Soon after they had formed the club, they met in Aleck's barn and after discussing for a while, they decided to go on a fishing trip next Saturday, as they could not go on any other day on account of school. Having got all the bait, lines, hooks and rods ready on Friday afternoon, they were up early on Saturday morning and taking their hamper, they set off. They had hired an old punt for the day for twenty-five cents, which they thought pretty cheap.

After rowing for about an hour, they arrived at their destination, a lovely little bay they had once before visited on a school picnic. They soon got out their lines and, stringing on a nice fat worm, each set to fishing.

They had pretty good luck, for in three hours they secured twenty-three perch and ten blue pickrel, after which they went in for lunch.

A fire was soon blazing, made out of the dead branches of the pine trees, which abounded in the bay where they were.

Lunch was soon ready as the fish did not take long to do, for Billy was a first-class cook, and had brought an old frying pan with him. Each boy secured a hot fish and, placing it on a slice of bread they fell to work.

Billy, who was very hungry, having a few eggs with him, put them in the ashes to bake, while he had a fish. Everyone was busy eating when a hissing noise was heard followed by a series of explosions. They all sprang to their feet and sought safety behind trees and other things. Tom, forgetting about the river, ran as fast as he could and, being right on the bank, he tripped on a root and went in head first. Everybody roared with laughter and soon fished him out. Returning to the fire, he put on an old overcoat they had brought in case of accident, and hung his wet things up to dry by the fire, while he finished his lunch.

After finishing a very good lunch consisting of hot fish, bread, cake and half a dozen bananas, the little party played around for a while, as it was not safe to go in bathing right after lunch. They were all trying to think what made the 'bang, bang, bang,' at dinner, and Billie suggested that it was a man trying to shoot them, when Jack yelled, 'Where are our eggs? It turned out to be the eggs that had gone off because they had forgotten them, and left them too long in the ashes. By-and-bye they had a good dip, and, as Tom's clothes were quite dry he put them on and started out again.

They were not finished with accidents yet. The anchor, a big stone tied to a rope, was pretty hard for them to pull up, as only three could get on the one side of the boat. They tried their best, but could not move it, as it was caught on a branch down at the bottom of the river. At last, Jack got angry and reached down to pull it with all his might, but, overbalancing himself, he did the same as Tom, and he had to be fished out, too.

They got the anchor free somehow, and pulling it up they fished near-by while poor Jack built up the fire again and tried to dry himself a little.

The pickerel had been saved and were tied to a string, hanging in the water and dragging along at the side of the boat; but a sly old turtle had been following them gnawing at the string, and after a while he got his prize. Aleck saw the string of fish moving off through the water, towed by the turtle, at which there were many exclamations of disappointment.

As the sun was going down, they rowed home and their adventures were enjoyed by everyone.

The next meeting was held again in Aleck's barn, and they decided to go on a hunting trip, as Aleck had got a nice air rifle from his father on his birthday, which was during the week.

So on Saturday they started and after walking about half a mile they came upon a squirrel. Aleck put his gun to his shoulder to fire, but put it down again, for they suddenly decided to catch it alive and take it home for a pet. They closed in and were just going to grasp it when it made a rush and got away. Seeing no more game they set a couple of snares they had with them and went home.

Two or three days after, Aleck went to see if they had got anything in the snares. In the first was a great fat turkey, quite head, and by it was a farmer, who inquired who Aleck's father was. He said he would send the bill in, and, picking up the turkey, he went on home. Aleck went to the other snare, which contained a little rabbit. He did not know that he was on the farmer's property, so he took it home to his mother to make a rabbit stew.

But when the bill arrived, Mr. Graham was very angry as it was a very heavy one. He told Aleck that the club would have to break up, as they would be doing more damage. So it soon broke up, much to the sorrow of its members.

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Advertisements.

PALE, WEAK GIRLS

Obtain Bright Eyes, Rosy Cheeks and Perfect Health Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Miss Jennie Burrows, Rigaud, Que., says: 'I write to thank you for the wonderful benefit your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me. I am now 22 years of age, but from the time I was fourteen I did not enjoy good health. A couple of years ago, while attending school, I grew worse, and the Sisters in charge called in a doctor. After treating me for some time, without any improvement, he told me that I must discontinue my studies. When I got home I was sent to Caledonia Springs. The first month I was there it seemed to help me, but like all the medicine I had taken, the help was only temporary, and I relapsed into my former condition. I grew so pale and wax-like that strangers called me the wax figure. My heart would beat so violently that I could hear the noise it made. I was so weak I could not walk a block without support, or without resting two or three times. My head would sometimes ache so violently as to almost drive me wild, and at other times I would grow so dizzy that I could not stand. All this time I was taking treatment, but all the time was getting worse and worse, and I hardly hoped ever to be better again. At this time I read in a newspaper of a somewhat similar case cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I determined to try them. By the time I had used a half dozen boxes I had improved a great deal. From that on, week by week, I gained in health and strength, until by the time I had used eleven boxes I was enjoying better health than I had done for years. I am now well and strong, and thank God for the blessing of good health your wonderful Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have conferred upon me. I would strongly advise every weak and ailing girl who reads this to lose no time in taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Miss Burrows because they made the rich, red blood necessary to drive disease from the system. These pills go straight down to the root of the matter in the blood and cure that. That is why they cure all troubles due to bad blood. Anemia, paleness, eruptions of the skin, palpitation, headaches, kidney trouble, rheumatism, neuralgia, and a host of other troubles, are all due to bad blood, and are speedily routed from the system by the rich, red blood made by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Don't take a substitute; see that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt you can get the pills by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

An Indian and Colonial Exhibition will be held at the Crystal Palace next summer.

A fragment of Caxton's 'The mirror of the world,' lately sold in London, brought £100.

A bride of seventy-eight was married to a bridegroom of seventy-five at Pulham St. Mary, Norfolk.

A chapel near Llandudno has been set on fire by sparks igniting some sparrows' nests under the eaves.

The sale of the late Duke of Cambridge's effects realized £110,000, the pictures fetching £35,000.

In London a picture by Quintin Matsys, which in 1885 was bought for 37 guineas, realized £1,200.

The trial motor buses put on the London roads by different companies have proved a complete success.

It is stated that the Great Northern Railway of England has contracted for 5,000 tons of rails in the United States.

A chub weighing nearly eight pounds, the largest ever known, was found dead at Christchurch, having been killed by an otter.

Restoration work at Peterborough Cathedral, on which about £80,000 has been spent since 1883, is now stopped for lack of funds.

A tour to the Holy Land is being organized in the diocese of Winchester, for the benefit solely of clergy, Sunday-school teachers, and their friends.

A British submarine of the new 'B' class remained under water in the trials three hours and proved perfectly at home in steering and reversing.

The Thakenam gun-boys have solved the Christmas boon business by collecting a sum sufficient to give each recipient of outdoor relief one shilling extra.

Excessive cigarette smoking led to the rejection of a number of young soldiers at a medical inspection at the Western Heights barracks, Dover.

Among curious Sussex surnames discovered are the following:—Pitchock, Slybody, Devil, Lies, Juglery, Page, Breathing, Whiskey, Hollowbone, and Leper.

It is proposed to fit gongs to all London fire brigade appliances, to take the place of the familiar shouts of the firemen as the engines rush through the streets.

Owing to trade depression, and for other reasons, the butchers, poultryers and grocers of Douglas have entered into an agreement and announced that they will give no more Christmas boxes. Several

attempts to carry out such a policy in previous years have fallen through.

The Normanton Urban Council resolved to ask the West Riding County Council to take steps to stop the playing of football matches in areas affected by smallpox.

In a paper read before the Charity Organization Society it was stated that there were now 1,3,000 fewer agricultural laborers in Great Britain than there were fifty years ago.

The dark green halfpenny stamp has been found liable to be mistaken for the blue 2½d. stamp, and has been changed for a stamp of the same design but pale green in color.

A man was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude in Liverpool, for insuring a box containing paper for \$400, and setting fire to the ship in which it was being conveyed to Hamburg.

A widow who has resided in the same cottage at Mattingley for seventy-six years, has just attained her hundred and fourth year, and received a congratulatory message from the King.

Mr. Maw, formerly manager of the Needham Penny Bank, stated in the Bankruptcy Court that he lost £15,000 in Stock Exchange speculations. This led to the failure of the bank.

Confusion on having been occasioned by the fact that there are over thirty 'Warwick roads' in London, steps are being taken to rename several of the thoroughfares, Browning road being substituted in one instance.

The Bournemouth Town Council has rejected a motion by Mr. Wilson that the electric cars should run on Sundays; and also decided not to light the main thoroughfares by electric light on Sundays.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton will return to England from Manchuria by April, or as soon as possible, to take up the duties of the command of the Southern Military District, to which he has been appointed.

The eastern and western breakwaters at Dover, the building of which has been the subject of a race between the respective engineering staffs engaged on them, have been completed within three days of each other. The work has occupied five years.

The Bishop of Hereford says it is hoped to reintroduce Lord Davey's Street Betting Bill next session of parliament, probably in a stronger form. Last session the bill passed the House of Lords, but the House of Commons did not have time to consider it.

Dr. Mayo Robson, in the course of an address at the Royal College of Surgeons, said that his own experience and that of others convinced him that cancer, if discovered early and thoroughly removed, was by no means so hopeless a disease as was usually thought.

A gentleman residing in the North Yorkshire moors, claims that at an altitude of over six hundred feet above sea level he has roses, mignonette, snapdragon, Canterbury bells, marguerites, eschallonia, verbena, stocks, and wallflowers blooming in great profusion.

Dorsetshire has been visited by a cyclone accompanied by thunder and lightning and a deluge of rain and hail. The path of the thunder-storm was clearly defined, and extended over an area of about half a mile. Much damage was done to property at Beaminster and Southgate.

An English county court judge has decided that the development of 'housemaid's knee' does not constitute an accident within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The plaintiff, a collier, was constantly kneeling while at his work and was incapacitated for some weeks by the complaint.

Parliamentary powers will be sought for the construction of a great East Coast Jock scheme at Harwich, at a cost of £2,500,000. It is proposed to acquire 250 acres of land, 100 of which will be converted into docks. If the scheme is carried out it will be possible for the largest vessels to commence unloading thirty minutes after their arrival at Harwich.

The interim report of the committee appointed by the British Association to consider the probability of ankylostoma (miners' worm disease) becoming a permanent inhabitant of our coal mines, states that the disease is so difficult to eradicate from mines when once established—complete eradication has never been effected—that preventive measures ought to be taken without delay.

The running of motor-cars on railway lines by the L. & S. W. and G. W. companies has proved an excellent mode of working branch traffic. A light petrol car, seated for thirty-two passengers, was recently run on the G. N. R. from Doncaster to London, and has since been making experimental trips between Hatfield and Hertford. There being no fire to light and no boiler to heat, the car is ready for use as a 'special' at any time.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has organized a scheme whereby soup and bread will be provided for a thousand persons during January and February.

A number of Poles who are employed in the Lanarkshire coal pits and steel works, have received summonses to return to Russia. Few, if any, have obeyed the summonses.

The government, who have had the matter under consideration for some time, have decided to take over the training colleges in Scotland, which are situated in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

Some burglars at Greenock, unable to break open the lock of a safe, inserted a piece of paper in the keyhole, on which was written, 'The man who invented this safe should be hanged with a soaped rope.'

Thos. Orr, boat builder, died at Greenock, aged 94 years. He was the oldest Greenockian living. He began business between sixty and seventy years ago, and was the oldest master builder on the Clyde.

It has been intimated to Kilmarnock School Board that it is now entitled to enter \$50,000 stock of the province of Buenos Ayres on its list of assets. It will not enter into possession, however, for a matter of five years.

The mortality in Glasgow for the week ending Dec. 3 was at the rate of 24 per 1,000 per annum of the population, as compared with 20 in the preceding week, and 22, 19 and 21 in the corresponding periods of the three previous years.

A well-known Border character has passed away at Kelso, in the person of Robert Kutherford, younger son of the late Esther, Queen of the Gypsies, and brother of the late King Charles, the last Gipsy King, whose coronation a few years ago attracted so much attention.

One of the Thin Red Line in the person of the late Sergeant Donald McLeod, has been interred in North Merchiston Cemetery, Edinburgh. Full military honors were accorded to the deceased, who in addition to his Crimean service saw active warfare in New Zealand against the Maoris.

The thaw was so rapid in some districts of the county that flooding resulted. The Spey at Kingussie has been in a state of high flood. The water invaded a haugh below the station, where a number of ponies were enclosed, and five of them were drowned. At Kirkintilloch the Kelvin has been running very high, and many roads were under water and impassable. The Glazert also overflowed its banks and caused considerable damage.

Haddington County Council has dealt with the question of the protection of sea birds and eggs on the Bass Rock, it having been suggested that the close time for the birds should be extended, and the eggs also protected. Special reference was made to the wanton destruction caused by parties in boats shooting the birds in the summer time.

The Carnegie Baths at Dumfermline, which the millionaire has given to his birthplace, will be opened shortly, and will be by far the most handsome and best appointed establishment of the kind in Britain. Marble terraces overhang the swimming ponds, and luxuriant Turkish and Russian baths, have also been provided. The latter are lavishly decorated with arabesques and Moorish work, and beautifully wrought fountains have been placed in every corner.

Sir James Ronald Leslie Macdonald (lately knighted for his able conduct of the Thibetan mission) is a son of Surgeon-Major James Macdonald, Carden Place, Aberdeen. He was born in 1862, and educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and Aberdeen University. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1882, and has had a distinguished military career. He was employed in railway works in India for some time, and his labors were so successful that he was named in 1891 as the best officer for the survey of the Mombasa-Uganda line. This task, an exceedingly difficult one, he accomplished satisfactorily, and was appointed Acting Commissioner of Uganda. While occupying that position the natives rose in rebellion, and he had to crush the last struggle of Mohammedan barbarism in the district of Uganda. After a short time in India again, he was called in 1897 to East Africa to explore the district between Lake Rudolf and the Nile. The expedition encountered many difficulties, but they were successfully overcome, and when Colonel Macdonald returned he received many tokens of the honor in which he was held.

During ploughing recently at Culmore, in the south of Scotland, attention was attracted by the number of flint chippings which were turned up in an area measuring only a few square yards. Upon careful examination of the spot, which has the appearance of having been partly surrounded in early times by marshy ground, considerably more than a thousand pieces of flint were recovered. Among these are ninety flint implements such as knives, scrapers, pointed tools and wedges, some of which are exceptionally large and beautifully flaked. Arrow points, both barbed and leaf-shaped, were also found. The scientific and archaeological value of the discovery lies not alone in the fact of the largeness of the number of contemporary and associated relics, but in the circumstances, probably unique in Scotland, that several of the flints appear to have been used as implements at an earlier time than the very remote period during which the workshop flourished. The apparently older tools have been, it is thought, picked up here and there in the district, and brought into the settlement as raw material to be then retouched and worked up afresh. As well as implements of flint, many hammer-stones, anvil-stones, and rubbing and smoothing stones of different materials were discovered. There are traces of fire having been used on the

IRISH. By 49 votes to 14, the Corporation of Dublin refused to rescind a resolution adopted some time ago reducing the salary of the Lord Mayor from £3,667 to £1,067.

In connection with the new scheme of entrance exhibition recently announced, a Dublin citizen, whose name it is not permitted to publish at present, has offered the Board of Trinity College the sum of five thousand pounds for the extension of the system. It is understood that the donor has accompanied his offer with an equally generous proposal of an even more important nature, in view of the efforts which are being made to secure the further development of Trinity College as the National University of Ireland.

The moving bog at Cloonshever, about three miles from Castlereagh, which began to move towards the village from which it takes its name early on Dec. 24, was

shifting slowly, but steadily, all day, and at four o'clock that evening the huge mass of peat and mud had covered a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The public road between Castlereagh and Frenchpark was completely blocked up, a coating about eight feet deep of mud and water covering it for several hundred yards.

WOLVES CHASE STAGE PASSENGERS. (Two Harbors correspondence of St. Paul Dispatch.) With a hungry pack of wolves jumping into the vehicle in an endeavor to secure a deer carcass, snapping at the horses' necks and threatening the occupants in broad daylight, the driver and passengers on the stage experienced a thrilling adventure when driving from Grand Ma-

rais to the village in one of its trips last week. Early on the trip a pack of wolves was seen, and soon began following the stage. They kept up their chase for four hours the first day, until a house was reached, where the passengers put up for the night. The carcass of the deer was being conveyed in the stage from Grand Marais, and the wolves, attracted by the scent of fresh blood, gathered in a pack about four o'clock in the afternoon and kept close to the stage until eight o'clock in the evening, when the stopping place was reached. From time to time the wolves would attempt to spring upon the wagon after the carcass, but were repelled with revolvers, the free use of which kept the pests at bay. Several times the animals attempted to spring upon the horses, but they were beaten off without injury to the team.

Advertisements.

Advertisement for a pocket knife. It features an illustration of a pocket knife with the brand name 'JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' and 'SHEFFIELD ENGLAND' on the blade. The text reads: 'The most serviceable and keen KNIFE FREE. Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide,' at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind. This offer is only made for the month of January. This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.'

Advertisement for the Oliver Typewriter. It features an illustration of the typewriter. The text reads: '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.'

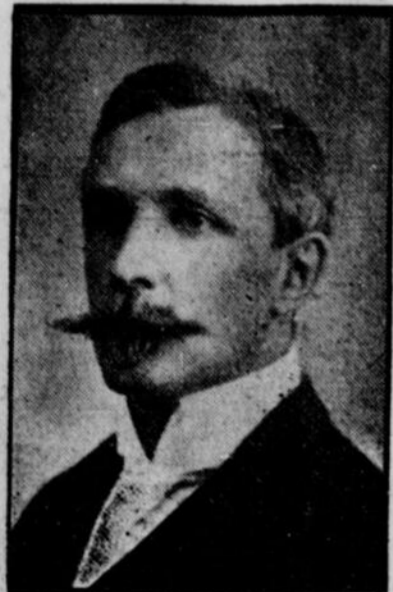
Advertisement for Dollar values. The text reads: 'Dollar values. A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:— Daily Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months. Or it will pay for:— Weekly Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months. Or it will pay for any one of the following:— Daily Witness for four months. Weekly Witness for twelve months. World Wide for eight months. These offers are good anywhere in the following countries:— Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malia, 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, 1905. 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 address

shifting slowly, but steadily, all day, and at four o'clock that evening the huge mass of peat and mud had covered a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The public road between Castlereagh and Frenchpark was completely blocked up, a coating about eight feet deep of mud and water covering it for several hundred yards.

THE YEAR IN STOCKS.

Financial Condition of 1904 Reviewed.

During the autumn of 1902 a general but gradual decline developed in the securities listed on the local Stock Exchange. At the beginning of 1903 the decline was accentuated into what might almost be called a collapse if the movement had been more rapid; however, the downward trend of prices continued throughout the year and well into the



MR. CHARLES MEREDITH.

President of the Montreal Stock Exchange. year that has just closed. At the beginning of 1904 there was much speculation as to whether the investing public had not had a decisive and final check put upon its gambling instinct; the exchange was almost entirely neglected by the outside public, and business was of the most meagre kind; dulness and indifference was the watchword so far as the public was concerned. On the first news of excellent crop prospects interest began to revive in stocks, and a better feeling all round was noticeable. Perhaps one of the leading influences in inducing public interest was the vigorous earning returns of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the management of which several months ago set itself the task of touching, and surpassing if possible, the million dollar mark every week. There cannot be any doubt that this tremendous business on one of our leading railways was a factor in showing that the country was on the threshold of a phenomenally prosperous era. The better outlook in the steel business was another inspiring influence, and most likely the prosperous business conditions in the United States were reflected in this country's industrial and commercial markets. Professional operators tried all the wiles in their knowledge to induce the public to again 'come and be shorn.' But there was little confidence in anything pertaining to stocks until the unbounded natural resources of the country forced themselves before the public gaze, and showed

and shares of our leading companies would be neglected, considering the rate of return the recent prices were giving. With the exception of a few stocks that were influenced by internal conditions, there was a gradual upward movement starting about June and July, and the accompanying chart, which shows the year's fluctuations of six of the leading stocks on the local exchange, will show the all round trend of prices of the dozen or so active stocks on this market. The chart will be particularly interesting as showing the uniformity of the rise since June and the erratic and independent movements previous to the general advance. Richeleu and Ontario proves a striking contrast to the other stocks in that rapid downward movement which commenced about the end of May, and which was entirely owing to a few accidents that might have been avoided if sufficient care had been shown in the choice of eligible and experienced navigators. The season was also extremely dull in regard to the tourist business, and altogether the company has been fighting against a spell of misfortunes that have left their mark on the price of the stock. The highest price for the year was 87 1/2, and the lowest 53 1/2, but the average price for the past few weeks was around 60 to 61. The volume of business transacted in stocks during the year was only about half of that of the year previous, and about a third of that of 1902. The amount of bonds transacted in 1904 was nearly five million dollars, as contrasted with three millions in 1903.

Table showing trading in stocks and bonds for the past six years (1899-1904).



MR. H. S. MACDOUGALL.

The oldest member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, from Mr. Macdougall's latest photograph, which was taken several years ago. This table shows the amount of trading in twelve stocks contrasted with the 1903 business:—

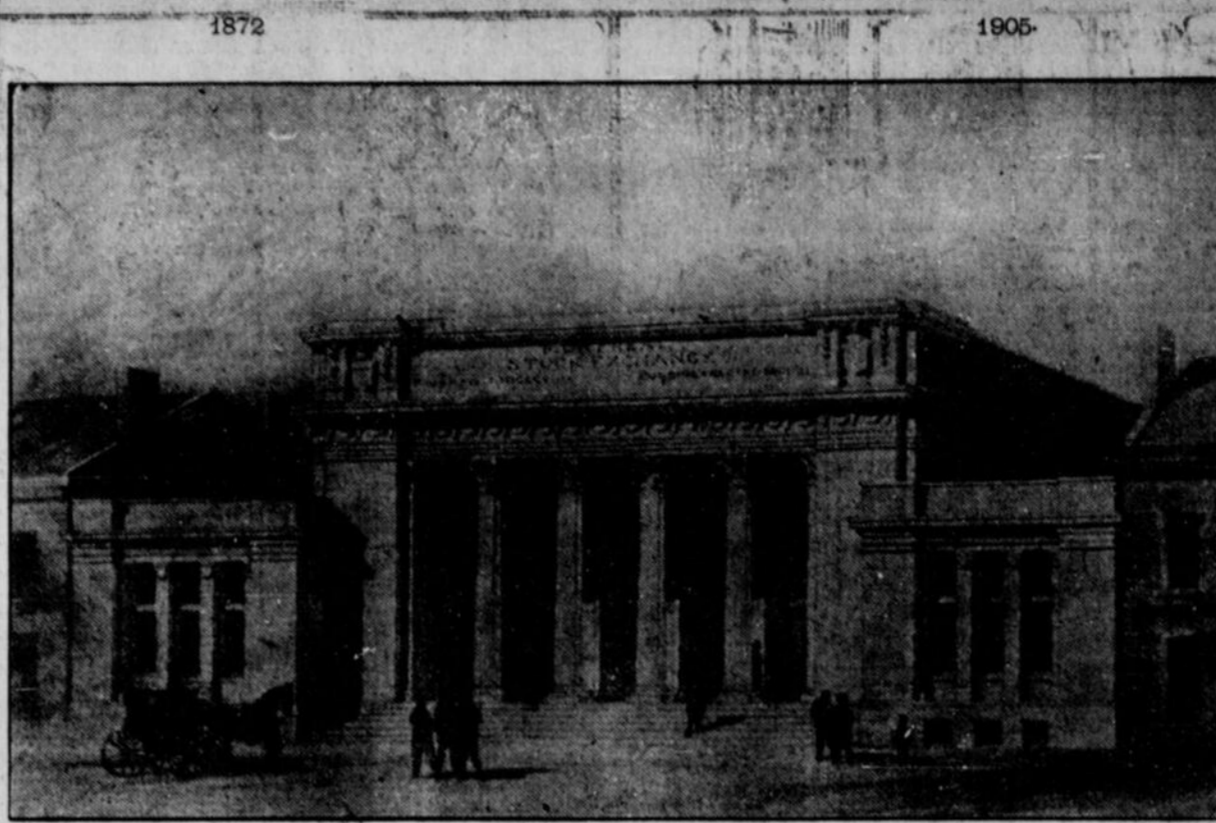
Table comparing trading in 12 stocks in 1904 vs 1903.

LEADING FEATURES OF LEADING STOCKS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The enormous increase in the earnings of this company reflects the progressive spirit of everything Canadian, and should be considered as an index of the good times in store for the country. The issue of new common stock to the amount of \$16,900,000 caused the greatest interest at the time and the stock was subscribed for many times over at par. At the beginning of the recent upward movement there was very heavy buying in London and it is more than likely that the stock is being taken up in that country purely for an investment. The stock at the present price will give a return of 4.5 percent, at the rate of six percent per annum. The new stock is selling around 130.

Mackay Stocks.—The 'Statist,' in speaking of the Mackay companies, of which Commercial Cable now forms a part, says: It is evident that a conservative financial policy has been carried out, as out of the net profits nearly fifty percent has been written off for betterment purposes, while in addition the sum of \$500,000 has each year been added to the reserve fund. So far as the profits are concerned, for the current year they will show a large increase over those of 1903. The surplus, after providing for the debenture interest, was \$1,708,526. It is stated that the corresponding figure for the present year, the results for November and December being estimated, is about \$2,770,000.

Montreal Street Railway.—The stock of this company in 1903 was one of the most violent, and had quite an interesting series of fluctuations. In January of that year the stock stood around 280, and by about the first month of October, had dropped to the low level of 195, a price which would return 5.1 percent. The stock recovered to 210 towards the end of the year, and during the year that has just closed the price changes were comparatively small, the highest being



MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE OPENED JUNE 20, 1904.

218 3/4 and the lowest 197 7/8, ex-dividend. The latter price was during the early part of January. The stock of this company is being taken up more and more for investment purposes, thus shutting out the speculative element. Industrial Stocks.—Stocks of many of our industrial companies have had anything but a healthy time during the past year. The outlook was generally gloomy in respect to a few of the leading iron and steel companies. Since the improvement in iron and steel trade, the management of the several companies have taken the opportunity of reorganizing finances and enlarging and making more efficient the manufacturing end of the question. At the present time optimism reigns, and although some of the stocks are being 'boosted' up on the strength of the improved conditions, it may be many a long year before the common stocks are on a dividend basis.

STOCKS LISTED IN 1904.

Table listing various stocks and their values for 1904.

FAILURES OF 1904.

Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada during the year 1904, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were much more numerous and involved a far heavier indebtedness than the preceding year or 1902. Carrying the comparison back still fur-



MR. E. MACKAY EDGAR.

The youngest member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

ther, it is found that there were more failures in every year of the preceding eight, and liabilities were larger in five years of the previous decade. In other words, the commercial mortality in Canada was somewhat below the average last

year, which is particularly gratifying when some allowance is made for the gradual extension of business into new territory and the normal increase in population. Manufacturing insolvencies were 307 in number and \$4,136,908 in amount, against 227 failures for \$3,043,218 in 1903; trading defaults numbered 914 and involved \$6,577,788, compared with 725 for \$4,243,543 in the previous year; other commercial failures were 25 in number and \$679,421 in amount of defaulted indebtedness, against 26 failures for \$265,933 in 1903; a total of 1,246 defaults and \$11,394,117 liabilities, compared with only 978 failures for \$7,552,724 in the preceding year. As to location, the losses were much more numerous in the Province of Ontario than in 1903, and there was also a gain in amount of liabilities, but the net change for the year was slightly less satisfactory in Quebec. Liabilities in British Columbia more than doubled, rising above a million dollars, while the returns from New Brunswick compared most favorably with those of 1903.

INTERESTING GOLD STATISTICS.

The table following will be found of special value for reference, showing, as it does, exports and imports of gold from and to the United States since 1881.

Table showing fluctuations of principal local stocks for the last two years.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF WORK.

(Cincinnati Inquirer.) There is a growing tendency manifested in various ways to regard work as merely a means of reaching a state of idleness. The prevailing mental attitude seems to be that the only standard of success is riches, and that the only way to attain happiness is with the least possible exertion to become a man of leisure, and to be able to dawdle through life with nothing to do. It requires but little examination of the real basis of happiness, or knowledge of human nature and the conditions under which we are placed where we are, to show the falseness of this position.

Man is constituted an active being, seeking expression of his character and tastes, and if he would continue to exist and to progress, must labor. His highest dignity lies in honest, faithful labor, and through it alone can he find scope for the adequate expression of his individuality. When we linger in admiration before a great work of art it is not so much for what is represented as because we recognize that the artist has put into it something of himself, showing us how some one who sees better than we have looked at something, and the loving, careful, painstaking toil he has bestowed in representing it. Nowhere does character come out more unmistakably than in the daily task, it matters not how trivial it may seem, and from no other source does there come so genuine satisfaction as from the consciousness of work well and thoroughly done. It matters not whether it is the painting of a picture, the preparation of a law case, the keeping of a set of books, the making of a pair of shoes or the cooking of a dinner. Whoever does it in the best way, with love for his work and honest devotion to it, will get the best results and find his reward in it.

RUBBER SHOES OF YEARS AGO.

(From the 'Shoe Retailer.') Andrew Jackson Banta, for fifty-seven years a shoe clerk in a store in Rochester, N.Y., in commenting the other day on rubber prices, recalled the interesting fact that when he first began life as a shoe clerk the rubbers worn were of pure gum, and the soles were a half inch thick. 'I can remember that they looked just like blocks of wood,' said Mr. Banta. 'They came stuffed with hay or sawgrass. This we had to pull out and insert a last instead. After being placed on the last we would furnish them and place them on the shelves for sale. One day a man came into the store and put his feet upon the fender of the stove. The fire was hot, and after a while he began to smell something burning. Taking his

Table showing Exports and Imports of gold from and to the United States since 1881.

Table showing the fluctuation of the principal local stocks for the last two years.

SUPERSTITIONS OF MODERN GREEKS.

(Washington Post.) 'Some of the superstitions of the old mythologic religion still prevail among the peasant classes in Greece,' said Dr. George Horton. 'Nor are the educated classes without such beliefs, such as that harm ensues from looking at the moon over the right shoulder, the belief in the three fates, the evil eye, the vampires and the mermaids is general. Dressed in black and appearing as old women, the fates are supposed to come down from Olympus three days after the birth of a child, and to hold a meeting to determine its fate. Consequently, a table containing many dainties is set out for their invisible enjoyment. Especial care is taken lest the old ladies be enraged at not having enough good things to eat. 'No woman desires to be left alone after her child is born, believing that the ugly old women may become jealous and wreak some awful vengeance. Smut is therefore smeared on the faces of the youngsters so that this jealousy may not become excited. The young Athenian women frequently go to the ancient tombs near Athens, and, calling upon the fates, beg them to reveal the identity of their future husbands, singing: "From the top of Olympus, where are the fates, where is my own fate?"'

PRINCESS YOLANDA REVIEWS.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.') The little Princess Yolanda, the King of Italy's eldest child, is a very handsome child, but solemn to a degree—in both qualities resembling her mother—and is also very clever and precocious. The other day the troops at Pisa were reviewed by the King in the presence of the Queen and the two princesses. Yolanda—who loves a soldier—seemed to think that the whole show had been arranged for her special benefit, and, therefore, took upon herself the burden of doing the honors. When the soldiers saluted she gravely bowed her little black head, and when the colors passed also waved her hand, and to the surprise of all called out, 'Viva l'Italia!' The clear little voice was carried to the men by the wind; there was a visible sensation in the ranks, and we may be sure that those words, said by a baby, will make for loyalty among the soldiers, and will never be forgotten by those who heard them and saw her animated and flushed little face.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PROBABLY NO BETTER BELOVED, NOR MORE UNFORTUNATE, SOVEREIGN IN HISTORY.

(From Andrew D. White's 'Chapters from my diplomatic life,' in the January 'Century'.)

The Emperor Francis Joseph is probably as thoroughly beloved by his subjects as any sovereign in history has ever been. His great misfortunes—fearful defeats in the wars with France and Germany, the suicide of his only son, the assassination of his wife, and family troubles in more recent times, have thrown about him an atmosphere of romantic sympathy; while liking for his kindly qualities is mingled with respect for his plain common sense.

During his stay in Berlin I met him a second time. At my first presentation at Dresden, two years before, there was little opportunity for extended conversation; but he now spoke at length, and in a manner which showed him to be observant of the world's affairs even in remote regions. He discussed the recent increase of our army, the progress of our war in the Philippines, and the extension of American enterprise in various parts of the world, in a way which was not at all perfunctory, but evidently the result of large information and careful observation. His empire, which is a seething caldron of hates, racial, religious, political and local, is held together by love and respect for him; but when he dies this personal tie which unites all these different races, parties and localities will disappear, and in place of it will come the man who by force of untoward circumstances is to be his successor, and this is anything but a pleasing prospect to an Austro-Hungarian, or indeed to any thoughtful observer of human affairs.

RAISING GEESE FOR THE FEATHERS.

(Country Life in America.) On a certain goose farm in the Middle West there is an incubator with a capacity for 10,000 eggs. These eggs are not, however, placed in the incubator at one time, but are so arranged that one section will hatch each day, being refilled as soon as the goslings are taken out. The geese are raised on this farm for their feathers alone, which are used in the upholstering business.

Advertisement for Pearline soap, featuring an image of a woman washing clothes and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for Doan's Kidney Pills, titled 'TOOK A SEVERE COLD. It Settled in The Kidneys. Pain In The Back The Result.'

Advertisement for Doan's Kidney Pills, titled 'Catching cold and having it settle in the back is often the cause of Backache—the primary cause of kidney trouble.'

Advertisement for 'INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.' and '3 a Day Sure' medicine.



SWABBSY'S ACHING TOOTH.

PERSONAL INJURY

GRAFTERS.

A RAILWAY DETECTIVE'S WORK IN DAMAGE SUITS.

(New York Sun.)

The chief detective of a great Southern railway system had adjourned to the smoking compartment of the Pullman for a final cigar before he climbed into his upper berth. He had just finished a job of clever sleuthing and was in a talkative mood, which quickly brought the half dozen other smokers to attention.

"I suppose in the beginning I was supplied with as much confidence in human nature as the average man," he began, as he settled back into the cushions and put his feet on a chair, "but after spending twenty years in finding out just how much the truth is stretched every time somebody seeks the company for damages for personal injuries there is not much left of it."

"I hadn't been wearing railway gumshoes very long before I was turned loose on a case where a sixteen-year-old boy wanted \$100,000 damages because he was deaf and dumb as the result of a railway wreck."

"I worked on the case for two years, during which time the suit was postponed from one term of court to another, until finally it had to be tried. The sum total of all my knowledge was that the boy hadn't spoken nor apparently heard a word for two years."

"On the morning of the trial I advised the company's lawyers to settle for \$25,000, which they offered to do. The plaintiff's counsel refused the offer, so the case was called."

"The evidence was so completely one-sided that the case would certainly have been finished and gone to the jury before night, but at noon I had an idea. I thought that if we had one more day something would turn up to aid us. I conferred with the company's lawyer, and at about the hour when the case was ready for the jury our leading attorney was taken suddenly ill. The judge had no alternative but to adjourn court until the next day."

"That night I went to the plaintiff's counsel and explained that we were ready to settle, but wanted to make a physical examination of the boy first. He had no objections, so we rented a room in the local hospital and took the boy there."

"We put him upon an operating table around which were gathered four white-coated, white-whiskered men, alleged to be eminent surgeons, but in reality the company's lawyers."

"After baring the youth's bosom over the heart, the chief surgeon grabbed an ugly-looking knife, and solemnly said:

"Brethren, there is just about one chance in a hundred that the patient will survive this operation. Are you willing to take the chance?"

"We are," answered the others.

"The words were hardly spoken before the boy let out a yell, and cried, "For God's sake, don't kill me."

"Then he snapped his jaws together and became dumb again, but the few words he had said were mighty costly for him, for his lawyer immediately threw up the sponge and asked for the dismissal of the case the next morning."

"Then the detective relighted his cigar, and remarked that he always had more trouble getting the truth out of a woman than a man."

ductive. "She pretended that her spine had been jerked out of kilter in a little one-horse wreck down in Tennessee."

"I was positive that the woman was as sound as a dollar, but I couldn't prove it. So I had to move to Buffalo and camp on her trail. Finally, I managed to strike up an acquaintance with another woman who was on very intimate terms with the supposed paralyzed one."

"I professed to be a member of a band of personal injury grafters out in Chicago, of whom she knew something, and I showed such an extensive knowledge of the gang that she believed me. Of course, she wanted me to meet her friend the paralytic, the first thing, and I was for it strong."

"She gave me a very effusive letter of introduction, and I started out on the warpath. When I found the woman I wanted she was propped up in bed, and was certainly doing the helpless act to perfection. When I sprung the letter she warmed up, and we were soon merrily discussing our experiences in taking various kinds of falls out of railway treasuries."

"When I arose to go, I suggested that her friends in Chicago might like to read a little note from her, which I would be pleased to deliver within a couple of days. Never suspecting for a moment, she hopped jauntily out of bed and dashed off a few lines in no time."

"Then I sprung my detective's badge on her and she suddenly became the most active woman I ever saw. She made a break for a gun, but I pulled first, and had her in a cell in less than an hour."

"She was arrested not long ago in Chicago for trying to flim-flam another railway."

THE WEIRD ROMANCE OF LAMBTON CASTLE.

(St. James's Gazette.)

The Earl of Durham has been entertaining shooting parties at Lambton Castle. The castle is wrapped in a weird romance. It occupies the site of an old mansion of the D'Arcys—Harraton Hall—and is situated on a height sloping to the River Wear, which flows between beautifully-wooded banks. The castle, half Gothic, half Tudor, some fifty years ago almost disappeared altogether, as in their greed for gain some of the Lambtons, about the year 1600, when working the coal seam beneath, neglected to take precautions for supporting the exhausted mine. Happily, a catastrophe was averted, and the mine was bricked up.

It is, of course, in connection with this family that the legend of the Lambton worm is narrated. The story runs that the Lambtons were so brave that they neither feared God nor man, and one of them was so surpassingly wicked that he actually went fishing on a Sunday. He hooked a small worm, or eel, which he threw into an adjacent well (the well is still shown to visitors), and thought no more about it. But the worm grew too big for his boots, and, assuming Brobdignian proportions, repaired to the river near, and grave witnesses aver that the vermicular traces of its journey can still be seen. It then became the terror of the countryside, and in default of a daily contribution of nine cows' milk, it devoured man and beast.

Meanwhile, young Lambton had become converted, and gone to the Crusades. On his return, horrified at the result of his Sunday piscatorial exploit, he undertook to slay the monster. After several unsuccessful encounters, in accordance with the custom of those days, he went to consult the local sibil; on her advice, he armed himself in a coat of mail studded with razor blades, and planting himself in the river, awaited the

worm's onslaught. Accordingly, when the monster, winding himself furiously round the armed knight, was cut to pieces by his own efforts, the force of the current prevented the possibility of reunion. Now comes the strange sequel.

The sibil had only promised Lambton success on condition that he would slay the first living thing which met his sight after his victory over the worm. To avoid the possibility of human sacrifice, Lambton had instructed his father to immediately on hearing three blasts of his bugle, release his favorite greyhound, but the old chief was so overjoyed at the death of the worm that he forgot his instructions, and ran to meet his son himself.

Young Lambton preferred disobeying the sibil to becoming a paricide, and she, as a punishment, decreed that for nine generations no chief of the Lambtons should die in his bed; a punishment which, as Surtees, the county historian, truly remarks, would not be very terrible

to a martial spirit, and which was willingly complied with.

Oddly enough, for nine generations no chief of the family did die in his bed, and the ninth in succession from the slaying of the worm (a certain General Lambton), in order to break the spell, kept pistols on his pillow during his last illness to prevent his servants removing him, thus bearing out the family motto, "Le jour viendra."

FOUR-LEGGED FAKIRS.

Nor are all the fakirs human beings. Holy cows and sacred monkeys have a fine share in the game, and in some instances show rare cunning in taking advantage of the people's beliefs in their attributes.

At Haje Ka, on the Indus, there is a notably wily old sacred beast, whose long years of receiving worship, petting and pampering have developed some strange characteristics. This animal will leave

the shore often in a day in the heated season, and, wading far out into the stream, stand there and bawl until some one of the villagers comes out and laves her with water, the coolness caused by the evaporation seeming to gratify her greatly. She is extravagantly fond of choice plantains, and will go into the bazaar and take only the very best.

A friend of the family was close by a shopkeeper's stand one day, when a sacred bull wandered up and began to feed from the provisions displayed, with entire assurance of being within his rights. The shopkeeper approached him gently, saying:

"Forget not that I am a poor man, brother. Feast thou not those sweet delicacies before the place of the rich man across the way?"

The bull munched on.

"Full well I know thou art a holy man, and I give thee all thou takest, feeling my reward in heaven already bestowed; but, brother, I am a poor man, and this morning I gave a rupee to thy very holy brother of Ratonga (a stiff armed fakir of the region), and thou shouldst come in another moon."

A great hole was growing in the pile on the stand. The shopkeeper picked up a bamboo stick and blew his breath in the end of it, then again addressed the animal:

"Into this stick I have breathed a prayer that thou mayest remember how poor a man I am, O my brother, and I now present my humble petition. Where-with he whacked the bull sharply over the nose, and the astounded animal galloped, bellowing, through the bazaar.—Broughton Brandenburg, in 'Metropolitan Magazine.'

SIGNS OF A MILD WINTER.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Cape May county residents who are weather wise agree that it will be an unusually mild and open winter.

To substantiate their predictions they point to the frail manner in which the muskrats and squirrels have constructed their winter homes.

Eels not only bedded themselves in the mud late this fall, but did not go nearly as deep as in previous seasons, which indicates that the weather will not be severe enough to make much ice in the bays and streams.

White gulls are seen in small numbers on the marshes, where they usually congregate in thousands. They are wintering further north.

Crabs, which are usually bedded for the winter long before this time, are still living in the open water. Gunners have found the ducks less heavy of feather than is usual when a hard winter is coming.

The varieties of fish which are generally far away in Southern waters long before this time are still fairly plentiful in the waters off the coast.

CHARLES I.'S GOLD TOOTHPICK.

(London Standard.)

Yesterday Messrs. Robinson and Fisher offered for sale two interesting relics of Charles I. The first of the mementoes was the gold case and toothpick given by the King to Col. Tomlinson, who had charge of him from Dec. 23 till he delivered him up to Col. Hacker, the bearer of the death warrant. Attached is the original paper which tells that it was all the King had left to require the Roundhead officer for his civilities. Secondly, there was the blue ribbon worn by Charles at the time of his going to his execution, the only authenticated Royal blue ribbon extant, as the seller holds. Both relics had remained

till now in the possession of the direct descendants of Col. Tomlinson.

The two were offered together. Messrs. Crichton made a start at £10, a recent Mayor of Windsor went up to about £100, and above £150 it became a duel between Messrs. Partridge and Messrs. Reaton, dealers. The latter were the purchasers at no less than £280. This demonstrates what authentic relics of the 'martyr king' are worth nowadays.

TO CHECK SWINDLERS.

An attempt will be made this winter to amend the Interstate Commerce law in an effort to break up the green-goods business. It is proposed that telegraph and express companies be prohibited from handling messages or parcels connected with bunco games, green goods or lotteries. All of these are already excluded from the mails.

Notwithstanding all the publicity it has had, the green-goods industry continues to flourish. Like the wire-tapping, mining-stock, gold-brick, lost-treasure and similar swindles, it lives on the cupidty of the 'swindled,' and its safe workings depend on the shame-facedness of the victim and his unwillingness to let his neighbors know the kind of man he is.

A man who is himself honest is protected by that very fact from all such forms of swindling.—New York 'World.'

Advertisements.

Have You One of Those Can't Taste, Can't Smell Colds?

If you have you had better get rid of it immediately. If you don't, that terrible and disgusting malady, Catarrh, is sure to take hold of you and make you miserable, and an object of repugnance to your friends. The best and quickest cure for your cold is

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It contains all the virtues of the Norway Pine Tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mr. Harry Mosher, Mosher's Island, N.S., writes:—"We have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in our family for the past six years, and have always found it a reliable remedy for the cure of coughs and colds."

Many cases of substitution have been brought to our notice. Do not be humbugged into taking any other pine syrup which unscrupulous dealers say is just as good.

Dr. Wood's is the original, put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.



THE FASHIONABLE SLEEVE.

Styles in sleeves change more radically than any other part of a costume, and there is nothing that makes a dress look more old-fashioned than a sleeve that is out of date. The new sleeve models are so totally different from those in vogue last winter that it seems almost impossible to make the old sleeves over, and in fact it is a hopeless undertaking unless the sleeve was very full from the elbow to the wrist, in which case it is possible to turn it upside down and transform it into one of the many lovely elbow sleeves that are now all the rage. Elbow sleeves are used on nearly all smart dressy gowns, and while very pretty it must be confessed it is not a comfortable winter fashion, for long mousquetaire gloves afford but little protection to the arms when the thermometer is nearing the zero mark. A charming model for this style of sleeve, made either of velvet, cloth or silk, is shown by cut 5 in the accompanying illustration. It is gathered at the top, is moderately full, and is trimmed by a crushed band of the material brought around the arm and caught by a lace or embroidered band. There is also a narrow turned

back cuff below which is faced with a contrasting color. Mousquetaire sleeves of elbow length finished with Louis XIV. ruffles are also popular for elaborate day gowns, while long mousquetaire sleeves, similar to figure 2, are used on either street or house gowns when a long sleeve is desired. For coats there are many pretty sleeve models, the main point of all being that the fulness is now above the elbow instead of below. Quite an original and very becoming model is shown by figure 3. It is of cloth, and is shirred at the shoulder and laid in three deep tucks at the elbow, which are turned upwards as if to hold the puffed upper part of the sleeve, and below it fits the arm snugly, and is finished with a velvet cuff. The sleeve illustrated by cut 6 is also a coat sleeve trimmed with a remarkably smart-looking cuff, which is made of velvet of a darker shade. It is ornamented with buttons and braid, finished with a lace ruffle. Dainty models for dinner or evening gowns are shown by figures 1 and 4, intended to be made of lace, chiffon, gauze or tulle, but the former sleeve has a tight-fitting inner arm portion more suitable for gowns not of this material.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also inquiries, 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.

GOOD SEED.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

In discussing 'The Stockmen's Interest in Good Seed' at the Ontario Winter Fair, Mr. G. H. Clark, chief of the seed division, Ottawa, said: My observations have led me to believe that breeders and feeders of live stock are, as a rule, more alive to the importance of good seed than farmers who sell the bulk of their hay and grain. We are told that more than three-fourths of the raw material harvested each year from Ontario fields is fed to live stock; a large proportion of it is manufactured into meat and dairy products. Stockmen are in a broad sense manufacturers, and, as in the case of other manufacturers, much of their success depends on the quality and cost of the raw material used. It would seem clear, then, that any increase in the yield per acre of the raw material would mean a commensurate reduction in its cost to the stockman.

When compared with the labor and the yearly rental value of the land, the cost of seed is a small item of expense in the production of hay or grain, but the influence of the seed is much greater than is generally believed. Indeed, as has been well said, good seed is at the foundation of good farming.

The farms of most good stockmen are kept in a high state of fertility. In consequence, they are able to grow better crops than their neighbors who sell their grain, but it occurs to me that on most stockmen's farms much more profitable crops would be obtained if the seed used were always of the best; the best seed, though its cost may seem high, is always the cheapest.

It is highly important that the variety be well suited to the conditions of soil on which it is used. But there may be a wide difference between two strains of seed of the same variety. The productive capacity of the seed may be reached before that of the soil. You may use a strain of seed of Banner oats on one of your best fields and get a return of sixty bushels per acre, or you may use another strain of the same variety, on the same field, in the same year, sown at the same time, and get seventy bushels per acre, at practically the same net cost. Similarly you may use one sire, the progeny of which may be fed at a loss, or another sire that will get good paying stock.

I wish then to remind the stockman that the profits which result from care in the feeding and selection of their breeding stock will also follow proper care in the growing and selecting of their seed grain. The principles which make for the improvement of live stock may also be applied, with equal advantage from the standpoint of the practical farmer for the improvement of crops, but as much has already been done by the way of selection in the improvement of live stock and but little for the improvement of corn and other crops, it follows that there remain greater opportunities for improvement in the selection of seed grain. It was in view of these opportunities that Prof. Robertson started the project four years ago that led up to the formation in June last of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the work of which is conducted on a basis not dissimilar to that adopted by your live stock associations.

We have twenty-three farmers in Ontario who have started to grow seed corn. Each of them provided a breeding plot of not less than one-quarter of an acre, on which they plant about twenty rows of corn, each from a separate ear, which is shelled by hand as it is dropped in the hills. Each ear will plant a single row complete, and twenty selected ears are required to plant a breeding plot, which, to prevent cross-fertilization, is kept at a distance from any other variety or field of corn. Before the pollen is ripe, the tassels are cut from all the inferior stalks, so that all of the corn will be fertilized with the pollen from vigorous growing plants. When the crop is matured, one or two of the best out of the twenty rows are selected from which to choose twenty perfect ears from the best plants in those rows, to plant the breeding plot of the next year. The balance of the good ears from the breeding plots is used to plant a field on which general crop seed is grown. You may be able to get good seed corn from some of those twenty-three members next year. If so, it will be delivered to you in the ear and you will thus have some idea of the quality of the seed you are using. Many of the growers of seed wheats, oats, and barley had good results from

A 30 CENT STOCK BOOK, FREE.

There is money in stock, and this book will help you to make it. It is full of good and sensible reading matter, and is of interest to all farmers and stockmen. It would sell at about 30 cents, and we will send it to you free. The book is valuable. It contains a number of good illustrations, made from photographs of stock belonging to the greatest prize winning herds and flocks in Canada. There are no imaginary, flashy or exaggerated pictures in it. The reading matter is also plain and easily understood, and is at the same time interesting and instructive.

The book will cost you a post card and the trouble of writing. It is our intention to add to this book from time to time as we become better acquainted with the breeders and exhibitors of stock, and eventually the book will, we believe, be worth considerably more than 30 cents, but it is our intention to keep right on supplying it free to every subscriber of this paper who sends us his name and address.

The book is now ready, write at once and you will receive by return mail a 30 cent Stock Book free. Address The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ontario, Canada.

sowing their breeding or hand-selected seed plots with an ordinary grain drill, having every other tube plugged, thus making the drills of grain fourteen instead of seven inches apart. By this method, fifteen pounds of hand-selected seed oats may be used to good advantage on half an acre of well-prepared land. The yield from a crop sown in this manner is nearly, but not quite, as large on an average as from thicker seeding, but the object is to get seed from a crop in which the individual plants have had an opportunity to reach their limit of perfection, rather than to force a crop to its maximum yield. The time required to select large heads from the ripened standing crops to get fifteen pounds of good seed—hand-selected seed—is considerable when compared with the benefits derived. If the stockmen of Ontario would exercise the same care in the growing and selection of their seed grain that they do in the feeding and selection of their breeding stock, they would be repaid tenfold.

DEVELOPING DRAUGHT HORSE

Taking it for granted that the owner of farm mares has decided to use one breed of draught stallions and stick to it until he has made the blood of that horse preponderant on his farm, he must bear in mind the other requisites of successful draught horse production, or he will fail in his work, remarks Mr. A. S. Alexander in 'Live Stock Journal.' It is absolutely necessary that he should learn to determine soundness in his breeding stock. He must see to it that the stallion and mare are both free of such hereditary diseases as side-bone, ring-bone, spavin, string-halt, chorea, cataract, roaring, whistling and so forth. He must next see to it that the stallion to be used is in addition to being sound, true to his alleged pedigree, as evidenced by a certificate of registry in a recognized stud book and signed by the accredited secretary of that book. The lack of attention to these two points often wrecks otherwise intelligent work in breeding.

Unsound stallions are quite common, and unsound mares are commoner still. It is as true that good-looking stallions, even imported ones, have often too little breeding to render them prepotent, although they may show a recorded pedigree. Others are alleged to be pure-bred, but show no recorded pedigree. Many are recorded, but not worthy of record on account of poor individuality. We are fast coming to the time when every stallion standing for public service must be registered with the county in which he stands, and in order to register and obtain a certificate of soundness signed by a veterinarian, and a certificate of registry in a recognized stud book signed by the secretary of that book.

But after all these things have been attended to, and the farmer becomes possessed of colts of the right stamp and breeding, he will fail inevitably in draught horse production unless he feeds for the perfect development of the inherent propensity of the colt to acquire draught size and weight. In other words, draught horse perfection is the product of both blood and feed, and if one is lacking the other will not come out the victor. Many farmers, however, seem to be possessed of the erroneous idea that blood is alone sufficient—that if they mate a suitable mare of the proper blood, conformation, size and weight with her fitting mate in every respect that there the matter ends. Such men forget that draught horses have attained their present size and weight by not only persistent breeding in a right line and judicious selection, but by ideal nourishment and care. Leaving it to the parents to decide the future possibilities of their progeny, they leave it to nature to do the rest. Here they fail. This is a common cause of failure. It is one of the causes that must be removed. When proper feeding is given to the pregnant and nursing mare and then to the colt from weaning time until he is matured, we shall achieve a high standard of success in draught horse production and development.

CARE OF THE LAMB IN WINTER.

At the mid-winter meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, held in Hartford recently, sheep feeding was given much consideration. A valuable address on handling fall and early winter lambs for market, was delivered by Mr. Joseph E. Wing, of Champaign county, Ohio. Mr. Wing's talk was substantially as follows:

Some sheep men advocate holding the lamb over the next year and selling in the form of mutton. However, my experience has been the best money can be made in turning off your lambs as soon as they are ripe for market. My first attempt at feeding sheep here in Ohio was with 200 small, thin lambs, which I bought about 14 or 15 years ago. I put them in the barns weighing 55 pounds, took them out in the spring with not a single head lost, and cleared \$115 on the bunch. Never since have I had better luck with a flock of sheep. This shows that one can be a novice in sheep feeding, and yet be successful if he used good judgment and extreme care.

In making hothouse lambs, I prefer grade Dorset ewes as mothers. However, any middle fleeced ewe should give success. In this climate I would advise against Oxford, Lincoln, Leicesters and Cotswolds, for the reason that their lambs are more subject to parasites, and they mature somewhat slower. Of course, some breeders may take exception to this statement, but my experience with the last named breeds has not been so satisfactory as the others.

The breeding flock should be strong and well nourished. In the fall I feed dry clover, hay and a little grain. Keep your ewes thrifty but not too fat. If they are not thrifty, the lambs will not be strong, and if they are too fat, results will not prove satisfactory. In a climate where it is likely to rain frequently, have good barn accommodations. However, keep the enclosure well ventilated. We always barn our sheep at night, particularly the lambs. General-



A 'Prince Dauntless,' owned by McLay Brothers, Janesville, Wis.



TWO-YEAR SHORTHORN HEIFER 'SYLPH.' Owned by His Majesty the King, Royal Farms, Windsor.—Sire, Royal Duke 75300; dam, Spruce, by Volunteer 63501.—First in class and female champion of the Shorthorn section at the Royal Show, London.

ly we have no more losses on fall and early winter lambs than with raising spring lambs.

PEN OFF THE LAMBS EARLY. We make small pens for each ewe and lamb for the purpose of having them become acquainted with each other. Following the lambing period, we feed our ewes liberally, so as to secure a good flow of milk. In handling your ewes, remember that what is good for a Jersey cow is good food for your sheep. We made a feeding pen for our lambs in the barns with pickets. These are about seven inches apart, so the ewes cannot run into the pens, but to the lambs they are easily accessible. Put your lamb on feed as early as possible.

Our favorite ration for young lambs is corn meal with an equal part of wheat bran. To this should be added about ten percent oil cake, or linseed meal, as some call it. At first you will have some difficulty in making your lamb eat food. Have a little patience, however, and you will secure success. Sometimes we sprinkle a little coarse brown sugar over the feed to encourage the lambs. Feed your lambs freely three or four times a day, and be regular. I find that the young lambs are partial to ear corn, delighting to nibble off the grains. Let them have all they seem to care for. Soy beans furnish a fine protein feed for lambs.

Remember the term 'hothouse' lamb does not mean that you must grow your animal in a semi-incubator. The feeding barn should never be kept hot. The feeder should exercise care that his lambs do not get in a draught and are well sheltered, but see that they have air; it will not hurt them once in a while to go out in the snow. Our fall and winter lambs often weigh 40 to 50 pounds early in the spring, and bring from \$7 to \$10 per head, according to the market. All lamb feeders who can grow alfalfa should not fail to be without this wonderful hay. I attribute most of my success with lambs to alfalfa. The past season I raised 350 tons on my farm, and use it freely. Also I grew 2,000 bushels oats and barley, 4,000 bushels shelled corn, 300 bushels soy beans on my place, much of which was fed to sheep, handling about 1,000 head per year.

THE RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Rhode Island Red is one of our newer breeds of fowls that seems to be gaining favor quite rapidly. There seems to be some conflict of opinion among the growers as to its origin. A short time ago one breeder made the statement that it was an old breed, known for a long time in England, but for some reason, not very popular there. A recent exchange contains the following regarding their origin:

single comb, rose comb and pea comb. It was originated on the large poultry farms of southern Rhode Island, and contains blood of the Brown Leghorns, old Red Shanghai, Malay Game and possibly other breeds. It is highly recommended as a general purpose fowl, being attractive in appearance, as healthy and vigorous as any other breed, is a good layer, good sitter and hatcher, and excellent for the table, growing rapidly while young. This information is given us by a New England agricultural editor who has grown the breed for eight or ten years. The high praise which is given to the Rhode Island Reds tempts us to give them a trial against the Langshans, which are an excellent fowl in many respects, but not suited for the early chicken trade.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE FARMING AS A BUSINESS—IMPROVING THE FARM HOME.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Jan. 5, 1905.

We are moving out of the old conditions, said Prof. C. C. James, Ontario's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at the Maritime Winter Fair. When our settlers first came to Canada they faced the primeval forest, and during all the clearing period the old agriculture held sway. With a new generation, conditions began to change; live stock came in, large barns were built, butter and cheese began to be made, and we gradually changed all our methods. This building and the exhibits it contains are proof that we are trying to keep up with the demands of the times and to compete with other countries by following the new agriculture.

The new agriculture must be conducted upon business principles. In old times it did not seem so necessary to pursue these business methods; in fact, there was no chance to do so. In our towns and cities the merchant and the manufacturer has also had to change his methods of business. The farmer is just as much a manufacturer as the man in town who makes boots, clothes and hardware. The manufacturer in town finds it necessary to make the kind of goods that the consumer demands. It is also one of the conditions to-day that the farmer should produce what his customers want. We must consider what our district is best capable of producing, and work along that line. Grow the crops and keep the live stock that thrive best where we live.

The manufacturer must produce economically. Our best sawmills, for instance, are now run with practically no waste of material; even the dust is used. One of the best examples of economical

manufacturing is seen in the great stock yards of Chicago, where absolutely every part of an animal is turned into a marketable product. So the farmer must endeavor to convert to a profitable use all his products. He should see to it that there is no waste land under weeds, under fences, or in careless cultivation. The farmer has, perhaps, in his operations greater problems to meet than any other manufacturer, if he would avoid unnecessary waste.

The new agriculture must be conducted upon scientific principles. There should not to-day be any objection to book farming, for the intelligent man can get the valuable experience of other men who have done the work he is trying to do. Our people are wisely beginning to lay aside their prejudice against books, and to try to get the best information from every available source. Scientific men have been and are studying and finding out truths about plant growth, the constituents of our soils, the breeding and feeding of animals, the growing of fruit, etc., and it will pay us to learn what these men have found out.

The farm work of the future will be a great deal more enjoyable. In Ontario the farmers are very seldom referred to as 'old hays.' The intelligent man who watches closely all the results of his work is interested and takes a pleasure in it. The world has lately found out that the farmer can be benefited by an education applicable to his business.

A few years ago in Ontario we first found out that the farmer had a wife, and we are doing what we can for the betterment of the woman on the farm. In the past she has had a hard life—her work has been practically unending and she has not had the benefit of labor-saving devices to the same extent as her husband. We are trying to relieve the farmer's wife of all the drudgery possible by our system of women's institutes and domestic science teaching. We have also found out that there are children on the farm, and we are inaugurating a movement to try to provide the right kind of education for these children.

The home is where our agriculture starts and is nurtured. The reformation of the agricultural home is the start after all of our new agriculture. Establish a farmer with an inclination to knowledge, a wife who knows how to make the most of her opportunities, and children getting a rational education, and I care not how poor that farm is, it will succeed. With these conditions, we shall hear no more about the 'old hays,' but we shall see the farmer walking the streets of our towns as well dressed as any one, and respected as one of the best citizens of Canada.

Yours very truly, W. A. CLEMONS, Publication Clerk.

FARM CLEANINGS.

Of the various feeds that a cow may get, cotton seed meal will harden the butter fat and flax seed meal will soften it. The fat gets harder also as the period of lactation increases.

Straw, especially oats and barley, is very serviceable when using succulent feed like beet pulp, rutabagas or potatoes. The straw can be cut and mixed with the mass of pulp. It makes a valuable addition to the feed.

If you have a cutting box or feed cutter, gather up all corn stalks after the cattle have picked all the fodder off, and run them through the cutter, then use them for bedding; they will absorb a large amount of liquid manure, and by having them cut fine they can be handled in the manure without much trouble.

There should be no dark corners or dead spaces in the barn, where dust and trash can accumulate. Walls and ceilings should be as smooth as possible, so that they can be kept whitewashed and free from dust and dirt. Good barns are not necessarily very expensive.

The tent caterpillar frequently does much damage. This can be prevented, as few insects are as easily destroyed as this one. Cut off the egg masses during winter and spray with Paris green when the worms appear in spring. This will effectually prevent the ravages of this pest. Migratory worms may be kept from ascending trees by surrounding the trunk with bands of cotton batting.

Bone, sinew and brain are developed on the farm, and there is no good reason why the farmer should be satisfied until his children have advantages of the best grade. Of course, not all of these can attend the university, the college, or even the high school, but people are beginning to learn that education is a result of individual application, and does not depend entirely upon location, environment or even teachers.

The first great lesson that one must learn is to avoid wastes. That has been the curse of farming. We pay taxes on land that we do not farm; we only half cultivate our fields, and so waste both land and labor; we leave a large percentage of a crop in a field; we waste time and capital raising inferior animals; we waste money in buying what we should raise ourselves; we waste energy in trying to do more than any one man can do right; we waste opportunities to improve our condition, by staying away from institutes and by neglecting to read papers; we waste—in a thousand and one ways we waste, and then we are ready to say that 'farming doesn't pay.'

Too many farmers throw the horse manure out in a heap and let it smoke and burn like a miniature volcano, destroying available fertilizing ingredients, and incidentally good dollars. There are many remedies to obviate this waste: perhaps the most common being to turn the hogs on to the manure. While this is an excellent plan for the manure and the hogs, I have one, says a writer on agricultural subjects, that has many distinct advantages. My horse stable joins the cow barn, and it is convenient for me to throw the horse manure in the gutter every night, behind the cows. The urine from the cows is thus absorbed by the horse manure and saved, and the cows are kept clean.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Beef meal in a ration for pigs has a great influence on the strength of bone. Pigs fed this ration have much larger, firmer bone than those fed largely on corn.

Some cows hold up their milk because the milker is not a good one, and they do not enjoy the process. Another man might milk them—and have no trouble that way. It pays to study this characteristic in the various members of the herd.

The stock feeder forgets oftentimes that the animals as a rule only extract from 20 to 25 percent of the feed eaten, and if the manure is properly saved and cared for it is worth a great deal more than pay for the labor expended in feeding the stock.

Sheep do not relish overripe, woody timothy hay, and if obliged to eat it become constipated, untidy, and if there are any old, thin ones in the flock they are quite likely to die before spring. I would rather have good, bright, wheat straw, fed in abundance than such timothy hay.

Cattle that receive liberal rations of succulent feed, such as roots and ensilage, will have the sleek, thrifty appearance of grass-fed cattle, and there will be little trouble with indigestion or having them go off their feed, as is often the case with cattle that are fed exclusively on dry fodder and grain.

Do not keep your bull in a foul, dark pen, but if possible give him a light, airy box stall, in sight of the herd of cows, and be sure and clean his stall, and water him daily. Do not abuse him, but still be firm with him. Never fool or play with a young bull, but always make him mind, and then as he grows older never give him a chance to know he can do anything else. Do not trust him if he is gentle, though you may do as you please about it if he acts cross.

Cooking does not add anything to the quality or nourishment of the feed used, but young pigs just weaned, as well as older shoats, will do much better on warm feed than upon that which will freeze as soon as it is poured into the trough. Make up a mixture of ground feed, cut clover, alfalfa or shredded sorghum and steam the whole mass for our brood sows. This gives a little bulk to the ration.

Up to a certain point palatableness is a measure of consumption. Stuffing the crib with all the hay for a morning's ration, to be selected from, drooled over and breathed into, will not be followed by the highest consumption. Fresh, small lots of hay, often and continuously given, induces free eating.

Advertisements.

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An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

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and always for 1905, contains 250 pages, with many fine colored plates of new breeds to life. It tells all about diseases, their cure, diseases and remedies. All about all about poultry houses and how to build them. It is really an encyclopaedia of chicken-raising. You need it. Price only 15c. G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 250, FREEPORT, N.Y.

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A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNPARALLELED ONE.

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BABY WANTS to make his bath perfect. BABY'S OWN SOAP, Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing. The ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal, Manufacturers. Beware of Imitations.

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.

THE WORLD A STAGE.

E.B.—Is there in Shakespeare more than one reference to the world as a stage? Ans.—Yes. The best known phrase, "All the world's a stage" is in "As You Like It". In the first act of the "Merchant of Venice" the same idea is expressed:

"I hold the world, but as the world, Gratiano; A stage where every man must play a part. And mine a sad one." Then again in "Macbeth," Act V.: "Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player That struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then is heard no more."

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Halliganian.—Are there any Methodist or Presbyterian native preachers in China? 2. What is the cost of supporting one for a year? 3. To whom should enquiries concerning a Methodist native preacher be sent? Ans.—1. Of the 10,000 native helpers in China, many are preachers, ordained and unordained, of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations. 2. In South China the cost has been about \$50 a year, but in view of the increasing prices owing to the war, it may be expected to be somewhat higher in the future. In North China and the interior, the cost is rather less. 3. The Rev. Dr. Henderson, or the Rev. Dr. Carman, both of Toronto.

NUMISMATIC.

Nova Scotia.—What is the value of a silver coin smaller than a five-cent piece? On one side it has "Guilelmus III. D.G.: Britanniar. Rex. F.D.," with the head of William IV., rev., "1760, 1830," and a crown within a wreath. Ans.—This is a penny-halfpenny piece struck for circulation in Bermuda and the West India Islands; not rare; worth from five to ten cents.

M.D.B.—What is the value of a four-penny piece dated 1847? Ans.—This is not a rare coin, consequently it is not worth more than face value; five to eight cents.

C.W. wishes to know the value of the following coins: (1) A halfpenny of the Bank of Montreal, dated 1842, showing a front view of the bank; (2) A United States cent dated 1851; (3) A twenty-five cent fractional note of the United States dated 1862. Ans.—(1) One cent; (2) one cent; (3) face value, unless in extra fine condition.

R. B. McK.—What is the value of United States fifty cent piece of 1828? The edge is inscribed "Fifty cents or half a dollar." Ans.—This is not a rare date, therefore, it seldom brings more than face value.

A.H.R. sends a number of rubbings of copper coins and wants to know their value. (1) A ten reis piece of John V. of Portugal, 1721; (2) A penny of George III., 1797; (3) A two cent piece of Frederick I. of Sweden, 1750; (4) A two sol piece of Louis XVI. of France, 1793; (5) A one lepta piece of George King of Greece, 1874; (6) A porcellus English trade halfpenny 1795; (7) A 20 reis piece of Mary of Portugal, 1785; (8) A half Anna of the East India Company, 1838; (9) A one pie piece of the East India Company; (10) A five centime piece of Leopold I. of Belgium, 1852; (11) A two centime piece of Napoleon III. of France, 1855; (12) A ten centime piece of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; (13) A cent of the United States, 1834; (14) A three kopeck piece of Russia, 1858; (15) A penny piece of the Isle

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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

of Man. dated 1786; (16) a token of William IV., rev. a man on horseback with the inscription, "By trampling on liberty I lost the reins"; (17) a crown of Victoria Jubilee pattern, 1893; (18) what are the value of bank tokens; (19) what are the value of one token? Ans.—(1) 2 to 5 cents; (2) 2 to 5 cents; according to condition; (3) 2 to 5 cents; (4) 2 cents; (5) 5 cents; (6) 2 to 5 cents; (7) two cents; (8) 5 cents; (9) 5 cents; (10) 1 cent; (11) 1 cent; (12) 5 cents; (13) 1 cent; (14) 2 cents; (15) 2 to 10 cents; (16) this is a card marker, 2 to 5 cents; (17) face value, \$1.20; (18) all the bank tokens are common except those dated 1838, 1839 and 1845, which are very rare. The common ones are only worth face value. The varieties on the \$10 to \$25. There are 40 varieties of the "sun" tokens, most are common but others are rare and bring from 50 cents to \$20.

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.'

LEGAL.

QUEBEC. LOTTERIES. J.V.—Are lotteries legal in Canada? If so, in what province are they legal? Ans.—The law is the same throughout Canada. Lotteries are strictly prohibited, raffles at bazaars for religious or charitable objects being one of the exceptions made.

VETERINARY.

ACTINOMYCOSIS. P.E.I.—I have a heifer, and last spring a lump grew on her jawbone; after some time an opening came on it, from which water came out; we used to wash with carbolic wash. The lump is not very large, and is quite hard. It has not healed yet; I would like to know what it is, and what to do. The animal is in good condition and eats all right, and is in milk.

ACTINOMYCOSIS OR INJURY TO JAW.

T.S.B.—I have a cow with a swelling on upper jaw near the nose. She has had it about six months. It swells up and breaks, and then grows again. Will you kindly tell me the best treatment to use. Does lump jaw come on the upper as well as lower jaw? If it should be lump jaw would either the milk or beef be injuriously affected by it. If not lump jaw, what do you think the swelling may be? Ans. Your cow is most likely affected with actinomycosis (lump jaw), which though not by any means as common in the upper jaw, still does sometimes appear there. There is a possibility that it may be the result of some injury to the jaw. You might open it freely. Scrape away any diseased or injured bone, and dress the parts twice a day with a solution of sulphate of copper, one ounce of the blue stone to a quart of water; syringe well into all parts of the sore. In case it is actinomycosis you should keep the cow by herself, and thoroughly disinfect her stall, using for this purpose a five percent solution of creoline or crude carbolic acid. I would advise you not to use the milk until you have given the above treatment a fair trial, when if recovery takes place all is well; otherwise, not. If the cow is in good enough condition for beef, and you find no evidence of disease in any of the internal organs, I do not consider there is any danger in using the flesh provided the head is removed before the carcass is dressed, and the flesh is well cooked.

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open, and be left wide open for an hour or two in the middle of the day, excepting when there is no weather. The floor should be covered with three or four inches of litter, and the grain scattered in it to give the hens the needed exercise. Keep a supply of grit convenient. 2nd. The White Leghens are probably the best of the egg-laying breeds, and the Plymouth Rocks the best breed for setters.

GARDEN TALKS

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'Pluck it now! In vain—thou canst not; Its root has pierced your shady mound; Toy no longer—it has dutied ground. It is anchored in the ground.'

There was an oak tree in the orchard that had been growing for a hundred years. Its boughs stood up so straight that they seemed determined to reach the clouds, and the owner of the orchard, when he wanted a Sabbath stillness for mind and body, found it under the shade of that tree, for its majesty and solitude gave him strength.

It appeared as if nothing would bend those branches, and that the chieftain among trees would outlast another generation. But soon after the owner was called to go hence, there came a mighty wind and the oak tree lay prone on the ground, revealing decay in its sturdy heart.

Part of the tree was sound, and with all thrift was reserved for choice carpentry, while a fair load of the dressed boards was useful as well as beautiful. The loss of such a tree is a matter of regret to any but the vandals of the present day, who have no reverence for age, no far vision for beauty of landscape, nor deem anything sacred from the axe.

So the half-decayed heart of the brave old oak is burning somewhat sadly on the hearth fire to-night, as I sit beside it alone. It is a monarch dethroned, but its ashes are rich in the elements that tend toward the nourishment of other trees, and so it will live again.

But as a log for warmth and brightness, it is just now dependent upon small sticks of other easily kindled wood, to start it into the semblance of blaze, and reminds one of a nature whose life has been broken by sorrow, and decayed by suffering, that even with all its former strength and beauty has lost the heart warmth that gives content.

OUR CACTUS VARIETIES.

It does not seem as if window gardeners appreciated the curious and beautiful varieties of Cactus that can be grown in the house, for they are often neglected, in spite of their interesting growth. Several correspondents write of the lobster cactus being in bloom just now, and inquire as to the best method of treatment.

This plant does well in a hanging pot, with soil half sand, and half rich earth. In summer it can be hung on the limb of a tree out of doors, or at the back of the veranda and needs only watering about once a week if the weather is dry. Some enthusiasts have the best success by keeping the plants in a growing condition all the year. Beautiful is the Cereus Coccineus with its mass of scarlet flowers, and the Echinopsis has long trumpets of white or pink that are extremely fascinating.

While we all know the old-fashioned Rat-tails, with its odd rose colored blooms. Who would not value the Phyllocactus, 'the Queen,' when it sends out its long funnel-shaped buds that open after sunset into deep, and in some cases, snowy petals, fragrant to overpowering? All the plants of this family are interesting to the lover of Nature on account of their peculiar growth and bloom, and are as easily cared for as a Geranium. The Cactus propagates readily from cuttings three inches long, inserted in sand, which must be kept moist. The best season for raising new plants from cuttings is in March, for the leaves are healthy then, and will root easily. But a Cactus from a cutting is not likely to blossom until after two or three years' growth. It is not wise to report these plants unless absolutely necessary, for they are best undisturbed.

The dry, hot weather of summer is more disastrous to these plants than is generally supposed, for some people seem to imagine that the heat and withering does not injure them, but the reverse is the fact. It is even better to place them in the cellar during the heated term, instead of exposing them to drought in a high temperature. Most of the Cactus plants have their blooming season from December to April, and require good care during autumn, with all the sunshine they can get. Too much water at any time will kill the best specimen, and the drainage must always be perfect, with plenty of charcoal at the bottom of the pot. Under these conditions the Cactus should be a delight, and repay for its care with many gorgeous blossoms.

TREATMENT OF POINSETTIA.

'Amy.'—After your plant has dropped the brilliant bracts that you admire so much, it should be kept rather dry. In spring re-pot it, and cut back severely. Do not encourage much growth in early summer, but in August give more water, plenty of sunshine, and keep it growing.

It requires a good deal of warmth through the autumn, and a daily shower to prevent red spider, for prevention is better than cure. Induce the branches to grow, for the more you have of them the more bracts there will be. It requires a soil of rich, sandy loam and good drainage. THE CYCLAMEN. 'Flower Lover.'—There is great satisfaction in bringing into bloom a bulb of the Cyclamen; are so easily grown and can be sent by mail to any part of the country, so that there should not be any difficulty in procuring them. But like everything else the Cyclamen requires careful attention, and I was reading lately of a plant grown of high reputation, who, on being asked one day to tell the secret of a lot of remarkable plants of this variety, answered that "Eternal vigilance was the price of anything worth having." He then went on to tell how, for a number of years he had watched and studied his Cyclamens, noting carefully any individual superiority, and brought his plants to a high state of perfection. One thing about a potted plant of this variety, it must never be allowed to suffer for want of water, and the temperature must be kept about 50 degrees, with a moist atmosphere. These conditions can be attained in a window by placing a kettle of boiling water near by at times, so that the steam will moisten the foliage. If allowed to become dry the buds will blight, and flowers wither. But it is not a good plan to syringe the foliage of the Cyclamen when the plant is in bloom, and at that time more warmth and light is needed. Dry out the bulb after flowering, and

start again when required, for next winter's bloom, probably in September. STERILIZING SOIL. An amateur asks for more explicit directions as to baking soil for plants, but there seems very little further to be given. An exposure of thirty minutes to a temperature for baking will purify any particles of soil or other small article. If this is not sufficiently plain place a small potato among the soil, and as soon as it is tender the earth is sterilized. Pots are as well subjected to this heat, after washing, and before being used. It is a safeguard against disease or infection unless it is in the plant, and even then the chances of development are considerably lessened. If a stinging temerarious and a few it should be continued for an hour. It is not the actual baking that is essential, but the heat. HEALTHFULNESS OF SHADE TREES. Suburban.—If planted too near the house, shade trees can become a menace to health either in city or country, but there is no doubt if planted at a proper distance from the dwelling houses, the shaded streets or yards are more wholesome. The tree roots take up moisture, and after using the poisonous elements, send out the pure oxygen and ozone for us to breathe. Every street should be shaded not only for pedestrians but for animals. If the superfluous water is not carried off by the trees it should be by a system of drainage. Sometimes people, who do not understanding, cut down trees with the idea of drying up the water, but this is a mistake. It is better drainage that is needed. SHRUBS FOR SMALL YARD. Mr. E. B. writes—If you had only a small yard what shrubs would you plant in it? This is not an easy question to answer, for though the size of yard is not given, it is easy to surmise that it does not allow for much planting of shrubbery. A bit of green grass, with a few low growing plants, is generally more effective than a crowded place that will be in bloom for a few weeks and unattractive for the rest of the season. If there is room for a few low growing shrubs along a fence or wall let them be the Dwarf Spiraea and a few rose bushes. There is the Spiraea Bumalda that does not grow more than two feet high, but is round topped and bushy while from early summer until fall it bears a profusion of flat clusters of the softest, fluffiest pink flowers that are fair to look at while growing, and can be used as table flowers to advantage. The Rose Acaela is a slender growing plant with its racemes of handsome peashaped flowers of a bright rose color. Usually there are some blossoms as a second crop in autumn. If there is room only for two roses let them be General Jacqueminot for rich crimson, and Margaret Dickson for white. New and well enriched ground is fine for roses, and syringing with water every day, with soap suds once a week will keep them clean of insects and ensure healthy foliage. One can sympathize with the flower lover who has only a small space to cultivate, but if he should find it can be found very interesting to watch new beauties develop with the days of summer. The Flowering Almond is a low growing shrub that stands in small compass, and the wax like flowers of the Dentzia are always beautiful. In such a yard a clump of the Gladiolus bulbs would give color in late summer and could be planted quite near the shrubs, and for spring bloom one needs a few hyacinths and tulips. But tall growing tree-like shrubs, such as the Lilac and Snowball, or even the Hydrangea paniculata have no place in a small yard unless it is given up entirely to them, and nothing else expected. BULBS IN WATER FOR EASTER. Lena asks if it is possible to grow any other bulbs in water besides Chinese Lilies and Hyacinths. Ans.—Many other bulbs come to greater perfection in water, with a few pebbles and a little sand, than if set down in earth. Daffodils, for instance, produce extra fine flowers in water, although the foliage grows too rank to hold itself upright. The Amaryllis Formosissima, or Mexican Lily, can be grown in a large bowl of water and looks very effective with its flame colored flowers. The time to plant for Easter is about the end of this month and treat like other bulbs. The Crocus is a very satisfactory bulb grown in water. A clump of them kept in water with moss will be a pleasing surprise in March. PELARGONIUMS. A. McM.—The treatment of these plants is the same as the Tonalia Geranium, except that care must be taken not to over water. A soil composed of rich fibrous loam, manure and sand, equal parts, with good drainage, will suit them best. Syringe and fumigate to keep clear of aphids that are quite troublesome on this plant. Water but sparingly in winter, and keep in a cool even temperature till March, when more heat and water may be given. THE SPARROW. Farmer writes for an opinion of the English sparrow, and in answer it is our humble opinion that the greatest menace to our native birds that nest in orchards and buildings is this same sparrow. It drives away the familiar insect-eating birds that are the friend of the farmer, and also destroys the eggs, so that they are in danger of being exterminated. It is a quarrelsome bird, and does much harm and little good. [For the 'Witness.'

BETWEEN THE PORTALS.

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CHESS. Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1905. POSITION NO. 937. (By Max Karstedt.) Black 5 pieces.

Chessboard diagram for Position No. 937. White 6 pieces. White to play and win.

Chessboard diagram for Position No. 938. (By Blathy.) Black 11 pieces.</

A CHRISTMAS ECHO.

By the Rev. R. J. Campbell, M. A.

A SERMON PREACHED IN THE CITY TEMPLE, LONDON, ON SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1904.

'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men.'—St. Luke ii. 14.

Amongst the stories of the Nativity of our Lord which appear in the New Testament those recorded by St. Luke stand easily first. They have taken hold of the imagination of Christendom in a wonderful and touching way. If St. Luke's narrative could be excluded from all we know of the birth of Jesus the poetry and the art of the world would be immeasurably poorer. We feel as though these familiar stories are ever new to us. We do not tire of hearing them, and we feel it almost irreverent to examine them. They mean more to most of you than probably you are aware, for they have entwined themselves into your most sacred associations from childhood until now.

Yet I need hardly remind you that their authenticity has been questioned. Even now controversies are going on concerning them, and rough and ready judgments are being formed and expressed. It is said that the one we read to-night, for example, is apocryphal. I can imagine what a critic without much spiritual insight or sympathetic imagination would say about it. 'Why should there have been any special supernatural revelation to the shepherds?' The story on the face of it is improbable. That a host of angels from heaven should announce a transcendent event to some peasants in Judea and pass over the rest of mankind seems altogether unlikely and absurd. Besides, if an event so stupendous had taken place Bethlehem, Judea, Galilee and Jerusalem would have rung with it. The babe Jesus, upon whom these simple men went to gaze, could never have receded out of the public eye. The childhood would have been watched with an interest that might have had something morbid and unhealthy in it, mere curiosity, fear rather than reverence, mistrust rather than noble feeling. But we never hear that the shepherds made anything of Jesus after this first act of worship. True, it is said they spread the story in the district, but it is never referred to again. Not in the whole of the earthly life of Jesus do we find that it attracted any special attention to him. Yet one would expect, if it took place precisely as narrated here, it was inevitable that Jesus should have lived, as it were, in the glory of all his childhood days, and it would have been impossible for him to have lived a simple ordinary child's life.

Was there then no revelation to the shepherds? Well, brethren, it is just as foolish for the rationalist critic to dismiss a story of this kind with rude unsympathy and ready unbelief, and just as unreasonable, as it would be for some good people to affirm it as it stands, with every other story as it stands in the New Testament, whether we understand and assimilate it or not—I say it would be just as foolish for the rationalist to deny as it would be for the devout, uncritical friend to affirm. There is a certain similarity in the spirit and the mood and temper of the unsympathetic rationalist and of the unimaginative literalist. They stand nearer together than they probably are aware. Now, be it far from me to attempt to explain away the supernatural in this incident. It is impossible to do so, but I would rather have you see that you are compassed about with the supernatural, that all life contains, reveals the supernatural, than I would have you believe that here and there in the history of mankind one unaccountable event stands out to which your life has no relation. The shepherds did see a vision on the hills outside Bethlehem, but I believe that the vision they saw, though it may have been greater in degree than you have ever seen, is in kind no different from something that you may see to-night.

Let me examine most reverently the story as it stands before us. Caesar Augustus has sent out a decree, as master of the known world, that his subjects shall be enrolled. This lord of the Roman Empire has determined upon the greatest census that had ever been taken in the world until that moment. His edict reaches Judea, and the Israelitish subjects of his Roman sceptre have to get them to their native districts, the districts of their nativity, there to enter their names. One centre is Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, and many thousands are flocking to that little village beside Joseph and Mary. There is no room for them in the inn, and so the mother of Jesus brings forth her first-born child in a stable and lays him in a manger as a cradle. All the district is astir, not concerning them but concerning the great census that has taken place. Men's imaginations have been stimulated by the patriots going to and fro, speaking restlessly and even angrily concerning the Roman dominion and what it signifies. That is what Caesar says, our names are to be written down that they may be read in Rome

and that we may be taxed from a distance under the terrorism of his myriads, under the dominion of the Roman eagles. And as the patriots speak thus angrily men of milder mood begin to question how long God means to permit his chosen people to be trampled under foot. And they turn to the Old Testament and read the words of Messianic prophecy, and I can imagine on that night on the hills outside Bethlehem the group of shepherds listening to the words of Isaiah: 'Behold, a virgin shall conceive,' declaims one of their number, 'and shall bear a son and shall call his name Immanuel. God with us.' The word has no doctrinal significance, but simply means a God-appointed messenger is coming, coming as a child. Their feelings are exalted. The air is electric with expectancy. They know not what may take place at any moment or how Israel's God will declare himself to his own people. There are often such moments in the history of mankind. Some of you are old enough to remember one of them. I was reading but the other day of the utterance of one of the greatest and most learned minds of a day just past. In Edinburgh, in 1874, when Mr. Moody visited that city, it was said that a hush had fallen over men. The people moved about their daily business having the awe of God. They seemed to be dealing with one another in the very presence of the Eternal, and, said one preceptor of youth, it was undeniable, it seemed as though for the time the unseen was declaring itself in new and matchless power.

We have had our times even individually when we could, as it were, feel the waft of angels' wings and listen to songs that never were heard on earth before, and our spirits in moments of special insight seemed to gain a certainty of the good-will of things unseen, of the eternal, such as in the light of common day we lose and forget.

So it was now. They gathered round him who repeated the sacred text. One of their number has just passed through Bethlehem, and there, lying in a manger, he saw a little child watched by his young mother. Is this the fulfilment of the prophecy? Even so, and he bursts forth into song, the song of Zachariah that we have been singing to-night, 'The Daypring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness and the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace.' This is a time when men see visions and dream dreams. Do not read the supernatural out of it. They feel as if the whole heaven about them is full of angels, a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men.' And the fear they felt but just now as they heard the trampling of the feet of the many thousands who watched the moving of the Roman eagles in the valley, and listened to the clashing of the sword blades against the shields, gave way to something nobler, and they said to one another, 'Let us go to Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass which the Lord hath made known unto us.' A greater than the Roman peace is to be declared, and that is the peace of God. I can see them hurrying to the manger, I can watch them bending over the babe, I can listen to the song transferred from the mountain to the stable, and there I can observe, as it were, the beginning of a new religious movement, but, alas, soon forgotten in the light of common day. These men were of the mood and temper, it may be, of some of those Welsh revivalists of whom we have been reading. Their leader says he has seen a vision. Who knows it was not a God-sent vision that only he was made capable of seeing? These men saw a vision of things inexpressible when they gazed into the face of Jesus, and yet, when the days went by and nothing happened, it is possible that they said one to another, 'Were we deceived on that glorious night when we stood on the hills under the stars outside Bethlehem and sang, as it were, in the presence of the angels, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace?" They may never have denied the reality of the vision, but it is improbable that they lived up to it, for they were men such as you and I are, and they forgot to realize in daily life the angel's song.

And it is with that song that you and I are principally concerned to-night. We are just in the position of the shepherds, except that the advantage rests with us rather than with them. We know more of the Christ than they knew of him, and have a new significance in our minds and hearts when we sing, 'Glory to God in the highest,' for we feel that the God we know, Jesus gave us, the heart eternal is like him.

And yet, brethren, we cannot but feel discouraged when we think how long of fulfilment has this gracious promise been. Jesus has been preached for two thousand years, or nearly so, and the world is still unhappy, and peace on earth is still unrealized, and the greatest glory of God, the coming of his kingdom in the hearts of men, is still deferred. Look at the text a little more closely, and you will see what an inwardness of meaning there is here. 'Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good-will toward men,' it stands, but the Greek tells me this, 'Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace amongst men of good will.' The peace about which the shepherds and the angels sang is not a peace of institutions or a peace that can be imposed by legislation, it is a peace realized only in men and amongst men of good will.

We are thinking to-night most of us, I dare say, about the history of nations, as we use the words 'PEACE ON EARTH.' And we sang together just now a hymn

which contained a note of discouragement as well as of exaltation:

'Yet with the foes of sin and strife The world hath suffered long, Beneath the angel-strain have rolled Two thousand years of wrong; And man at war with man hears not The love-song which they bring— O hush the noise, ye men of strife, And hear the angels sing.'

Do not your hearts misgive you as you hymn that verse? Do you not feel as though the peace of the world were further off than ever it was? It is as though we were in pursuit of a chimera when we speak of a day when 'the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.' At this very moment in the Far East men are engaged in one of the most frightful wars of modern times. But yesterday we were engaged in one ourselves, and the twentieth century was ushered in to the din of a conflict between the old world and the new. The burden of militarism is felt in Europe to be growing ever and ver heavier. When will the moment come, when it shall be felt to be intolerable? We have but escaped, as it were, within a few hours, and it may be that the danger is not yet over, a war with Russia at a time when our national suffering is so great as it is, and we can ill afford on many grounds to spend our substance in the destruction of our fellows. How far away seems the dream of the shepherds, how distant the fulfilment of this prophecy of the angels' song.

Yet we ought not to feel discouraged by such considerations, for, strange to say, the peace about which the shepherds sang was, in a sense, being realized while they sang. The whole world lay at peace. Not a blow was being struck anywhere. There was one master, and he had an iron arm. Caesar Augustus reigned in Rome. The 'Pax Romana' of which you have often heard and read, the ante-type of our 'Pax Britannica' of which we often boast ourselves, was being realized. There and then nations had to bat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and it was as if Rome was master.

It was not the peace that had been realized by men of good will, it was a peace that was realized by men of ill will. Ere long came the breaking up of the power of Rome. The old enemy broke out again. The further you go back in human history before this time and even after the more desolating and terrible does war seem to be. You who think of the horror of the war in the Far East comfort yourselves when you remember the days even of the most peaceful Roman rule—the rotting corpses on the crosses by the wayside, the swift death that followed upon the assertion of any patriotic spirit in any corner of the Roman world, and remember within a few years of this very angel song two hundred thousand men, women and children were massacred in the storming of Jerusalem by the Roman soldiers. Oh, the peace about which the shepherds sang, 'Glory to God in the highest and peace on earth amongst men of good will.' It was peace on earth kept by the sword, and that was not the ideal and is not the ideal towards which the thoughts of men at their best have turned and are turning; it is not the peace of Christ.

And yet we can remember that the mere fact that there was a Bethlehem to which to turn, that there was a Christ born there that a new spirit was breathed into humanity from that spot has counted for much in the history of mankind. An ancient poet in his stories of the Greek heroes tells us how the wisest of them who besieged the city of Troy disported themselves on the way to their own land. Ulysses and his followers found an island in the silver sea that they had never seen before. They landed upon it, sacked the one city, killed off the inhabitants without regard to age or sex. This is simply recorded by the Pagan poet as though it was a proper thing to do. But we have travelled a long way since it was possible to take and dash the little ones against the stones.

'Without offence and without reason given, Save that he must take who has the power And he must keep who can.'

As you sit in your house of prayer to-night, under the shadow of the Cross, praise God that even the early Christian centuries come not again, wherein such as Attila rightly called the scourge of God, could boast that where his horse had trod no grass could grow again. Remember the ages of faith, as they were called, when a man's sole business was that he should take to arms, and when the very service of Christ was engrafted upon the conception of war, and when men, wearing the red cross upon their shoulders, went forth not only against the infidel but against their own brothers of the Cross likewise. Be thankful that the days are gone when a minister of Christ could say like the monk of Toulouse, asked who should be slain and who should be spared, 'Kill them all, God will know his own.' For in those terrible days neither woman nor child was spared. In some sense, it is true to-day that woman bears the brunt of all wars, for hers are the tears and hers the grievous memories, and hers the awful sufferings and bereavements. And the little children are the innocent victims of the strife that goes on between men and men, and people and people, but their woe is not what it was in the bad old days when the little child equally with the soldier in his mail had to die after the stricken field. If Port Arthur had been besieged a millennium earlier than it is, and it had fallen, all its inhabitants would have been given up to massacre, none would have been spared, combatant or non-combatant, for it mattered not to the conqueror. But that will not happen to-day. Had Port Ar-

thur been summoned by a Roman emperor to surrender at the time Jerusalem fell, nothing could have saved her most helpless and innocent inhabitant from torture and death.

What has made the change? Why, the very Japanese outside Port Arthur respect the Red Cross. The Red Cross signifies something more to-day than it did to the Crusader, and it is no accident. These people who do not call themselves Christians have been admitted to the circle of civilized nations, and forthwith they adopt the Red Cross as the symbol of mercy to a beaten foe. His Oh, the Christ is rising to his own. Day is not fully come, but it is dawning, blessed be God. 'The Daypring from on high hath visited us to guide our steps into the way of peace.' War is becoming intolerable and the end of it between civilized nations may be nearer than we think. For human history seems to teach us this, that every great moral advance has come suddenly, after long years of slow preparation, and the men who have brought it about, though they have acted from more motives than one, have been driven by the irresistible dynamic of the Cross. So it was with the history of slavery, so it was again with the history of persecution, so it was with those evil times when even Puritans hanged, drowned and burnt witches. Other reasons than the purely humanitarian operated, it is true, to put an end to such a state of frightful suffering and shame, reasons prudential, reasons of State. When it was found that the community was no longer in danger from heresy, persecutions for heresy ceased; and yet behind the prudential reasons there was another, and a higher and a purer, and that was the spirit of the men of good will. Men have suffered and died rather than cause one pang the more in a world where there is woe enough already. Whatever we suffer, suffering for humanity's sake has brought nearer the golden age of which we have sung. Peace on earth among men of good will, that is the highest glory to God.

But, brothers, remember it is not only concerning nation and nation that the shepherds sang. I question very much whether they were thinking about nations at all. Were they not thinking about the peace which ought to exist between soul and soul? Test your own experience and see if it be not so. What do matters of high national and international policy matter to the men and women before me? The things about which you shout loudest in political meetings have the least bearing upon your individual life. It is the matters about which you are silent you care for most. You live your life by the fireside and in the counting-house, and they are closest to your experience. And most intensely felt are the woe and the blessing that there we share with one another. If you could sheathe every sword and silence every gun that is working havoc in the world to-night the world would still be unhappy, though less so than yesterday, it is true. Some of you men are carrying burdens at this moment that you would continue to carry even if you could join in peans of rejoicing to-morrow that there would never be a sword drawn in the history of mankind again. And why do you suffer? Because the dream of the shepherds, because the song of the angels as they meant it, would not yet have come true. It is peace among men of good will which is meant here, and while the real war spirit, the spirit of hate and envy and malice and all uncharitableness exists there is still something for the Cross to do. There are men here doubtless carrying heavy burdens because of the war of yesterday in your little experience, out of which the rest of us are excluded. We do not even know of it, and yet a man stabbed you to the heart only yesterday. Some one gained the better of you; life will be the poorer and the sadder till the hour of death arrives because of a deed done only yesterday. Some of you are sitting mournfully in the church to-night, thinking of the days long gone by, when life yielded to you its best, and now the dream is over. Why? Because of a false friend, because of a hypocritical betrayal, because of a Judas kiss, a fire burning beneath your feet, and ever since you have been suspended over it, as it were a tortured child of God, knowing no peace, for there is no peace. How close home to us comes the pathos of the song of the angels, how far distant its realization when we remember home is a hell, friends are divided, soul murder is going on, and misery, mourning and woe in this darksome world of ours because there is not yet fulness of peace amongst men of good will.

Is there nothing to offer as a hope for the dawning of a better day? Assuredly. Listen to me. The Christ about whom the shepherds sang is not dead, but living, and the kingdom of God, the kingdom of peace comes in its fulness in every heart which is given over to him. No man of good will needs to be conquered by the brute force of ill will. You are the master of your fate. You can carry lightly the burden of your destiny if you are crucified with Christ. It may be necessary to realize that not every one who names the name of Christ is necessarily of Christ. I have heard men declaim against war who rejoiced and exulted when they heard of their own country's defeat and yet whose private life was a shame and a disgrace to the name of Jesus. But, brethren, God is not deceived. What kind of life are you living, what kind of spirit are you showing? For if a man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his. If I could only take out of every heart here the anxiety from which it suffers, the unhappy memories that it cherishes, I would willingly do it. Why not do it yourselves? If you give the Christ full dominion within that heart of yours, banishing all grudges and all evil memories and all thoughts of vengeance, and come to God in the simplicity of a little child, why, my brethren, the song of the shepherds will have become yours, and you will be singing in harmony with the music of heaven. Nay, more, you will have risen into the fellowship of the Lamb of God who was slain for the sins of the world, and, instead of listening to the voice of the preacher, it will be

Advertisements. Facts About Flour Of Special Interest to our Women Readers.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MAXIMS. A cook is only as good as the flour she uses. A poor cook can make better bread with Royal Household Flour than a good cook can with poor flour. Royal Household Recipes make bake day the pleasantest day of the week. There are two kinds of flour. 'Royal Household' and the kind that has not been purified by Electricity. 'This flour is just as good as' begins the grocer. 'Send me "Royal Household" nevertheless,' interrupts the woman who knows. 'I have tried "just as good" flour before.'

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. Nearest Grocer:—We are always glad to send to our correspondents the name of the nearest grocer who handles Royal Household Flour.

How Many Recipes:—We sent the ten recipes that one of our correspondents asked for last week for her neighbors. We are always glad to send as many recipes as are needed.

The Best Pays Best:—The reason grocers find it pays to push Royal Household Flour is not because the profit is larger per barrel—for it isn't so large—but because it pays to please the customer.

Hard Wheat versus Soft Wheat:—Royal Household Flour is made of the best grade of hard wheat. Hard wheat is the best spring wheat grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is winter wheat—inferior for flour making. Some millers advertised that they 'blend' soft and hard wheat to get better flour. We do not blend wheat for Royal Household Flour.

The voice of Jesus that you hear: 'Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveseth give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.'

THOUGHT AND DISEASE. (From 'Suggestion.') Thousands of people actually think themselves to death every year by allowing their minds to dwell on morbid subjects. The idea that one has some incipient disease in one's system, the thought of financial ruin, that one is getting on in life without improving prospects—any of these or a thousand similar thoughts may carry a healthy man to a premature grave. A melancholy thought that fixes itself on one's mind needs as much doctoring as physical disease. It needs to be eradicated from the mind or it will have just the same result as a neglected disease would have. Every melancholy thought, every morbid notion and every nagging worry should be resisted to the utmost, and the patient should be protected by cheerful thoughts, of which there is a bountiful store in every one's possession. Bright companions are cheaper than drugs and plasters. The morbid condition of mind produces a morbid condition of body, and if the disease does happen to be in the system it receives every encouragement to develop. We need more mental therapy.

'KILLED AND INJURED.' (New York 'Mail.') From statistics gathered by Slason Thomson and printed in the forthcoming number of the 'Outlook,' it would appear that those turbulent citizens, the 'strike-breaker' and non-unionist, are commonly hoist with their own petard. Their victims, the union strikers, figure very lightly in the casualty list. Between Jan. 1, 1902, and Sept. 30, 1903, only fifty-six union strikers were killed and 173 injured; in the same period 125 non-union men were killed and 1,626 injured. As the public has been assured that the non-union men were very scarce it is surprising to learn that about ten times as many of them as of unionist strikers were 'done up' in labor troubles. Thanks to the vigilance of 'entertainment committees,' the trade of non-unionist must be classed among the extra-hazardous callings. It would appear also that non-union men have, comparatively speaking, a craven deference for the law. In this same period 410 of them and 5,690 union strikers were arrested—the proportion being a little less than one to ten. Thus it works out that while the non-unionist has only one chance to his rival's ten of getting into trouble with the law and going to jail, he has ten chances to his rival's one of getting 'entertained' and going to a hospital. And so there is glory enough to go around. The totals of labor conflicts for two years and nine months, as Mr. Thompson has gathered them—198 men killed, including seventeen officers; 1,965 men injured, including 167 officers, and 6,114 arrested—will give our candid English

THE BEST TEST IS YOUR OWN TEST, IN YOUR OWN HOME.

Your test, Mrs. Home Baker, is final, if you find 'Royal Household' best in your baking, there is no argument.

Every day many Canadian women write us how pleased they are with Royal Household Flour

—that it is all we say it is.

—that it's just as good for pastry as it is for bread.

—that it's quicker, easier, simpler to bake good bread and good pastry with Royal Household Flour, by the 'Royal Household' Recipes.

That's one reason they like it so much.

TESTIMONIALS:—Last week we received nearly five hundred testimonials.

'The Flour for Me.'

'Royal Household' is the flour for me. I have used the popular brands, but none can compare with Royal Household.—Mrs. J. H. Shearer, 302 Richard Street, Vancouver, B.C. Nov. 12, 1904.

'There is too Much Bad Flour.'

'Royal Household' is what the people want—a better flour. There is too much bad flour put on the people of this country at the present time.—J. W. Elliott, Shortreed, B.C. Nov. 27, 1904.

'A Great Improvement.'

'I had an idea Hungarian was as good flour as it was possible to make, but I find 'Royal Household' a great improvement, particularly in requiring much less kneading and makes a whiter and lighter bread.—Mrs. G. A. McLaren, Savane, Ont. Oct. 17, 1904.

Have you sent for the Recipes? They are free—send NOW.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.

friends more satisfaction than they will give Americans. They are equivalent to the casualties of a great battle.

GEN. STOESSSEL OF SWEDISH DESCENT.

(Echo de Paris.) Various stories as to the nationality of General Stoessel have made him out a German, a Jew, a Swiss, a Swede. It appears that, in a way, Russia is indebted to her ancient enemy, Sweden, for the valiant defender of Port Arthur, for General Stoessel's grandfather was a Swedish army officer. But his father served in the Russian army and was a member of the Orthodox Church. Gen. Stoessel, who is now fifty-six years of age, studied at the Pavloff Military Academy in the same class as Kuzoptskin, and served through the war with Turkey. Then, as a commander in Siberia, he won high distinction for administrative work.

'GERRYMANDER.'

The London papers are spoiling a good American word by spelling it jerry-mandering, after the model of jerry-building. What becomes of the credit that ought to go to Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, not Jerry? Even if the English must pronounce it wrong they need not misspell it. Don't they spell 'cool' wrong and pronounce it right? But how many of the younger generation in this state know their history at this point, or that an injustice was done to the Massachusetts governor whose name is thus immortalized? To gerry-mander is to divide a state into districts, for the choice of representatives, in a way which is unnatural and unfair, with a view to giving a political party an advantage over its opponents. This was done in this state at a time when Mr. Gerry was governor, and was attributed to his influence; hence the name; though it is now known that he was opposed to the measure. Elbridge Gerry was a citizen of distinction. Besides serving as governor in 1810 and 1811, he had served two terms in the Continental Congress, was a delegate to the constitutional convention of the United States, and a member of the first and second Congresses. In 1812 he was elected vice-president of the United States as a Democrat, and died in Washington, on Nov. 23, 1814.—Springfield (Mass.) 'Republican.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 867 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Advertisements. Boys' Watch Free. We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual country review of the year entitled '1904 CARICATURED' just published, at ten cents each. A 50 cent certificate given free with each. The watch has a beautiful silver nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enameled dial, heavy bezel, crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last many years with care. There is nothing on the market that compares with '1904 CARICATURED,' and it is so cheap that there is no trouble in selling it, especially with the fifty-cent certificate thrown in. We printed thirty thousand of these the other day and twenty-three thousand are already sold. Write for your share a '1904 CARICATURED' to-day. A post card will bring them by return mail. JOHN DUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the sinuses, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, Bleeding, etc. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicines Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S RECENT SERMON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In the issue of 'World Wide' of Jan. 7, there is an interesting report of a recent sermon by Dr. Lyman Abbott on 'The personality of God.' The ideas of Dr. Abbott when he endeavored to set forth the views of the Church of today in regard to the personality of God, are certainly not as he pictures them. According to Dr. Abbott, the Church has been believing in an absentee God, who rules the world, but takes little interest in it. Further, that he created the world by the word of his power, out of nothing, but that now he is not concerned in the world's development. That Jesus Christ, after being very active, went back to heaven and that the Church now holds the idea of an absentee Christ. It is only necessary for me to state these views and at once every Christian will assert these are not my views of God's personality. We believe in no absentee Christ, for he said, 'Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world.' We believe in a personal God whom our Saviour taught us to address as 'Our Father,' and in one who takes such notice of his creatures that not a sparrow falls to the ground without his will, and who numbers the hairs of our head and feeds the ravens and makes the lilies to grow in all their beauty.

Even in the Old Testament the loving personality of God is clearly taught. The Lord is my shepherd, sang David, and, again, 'I am poor and needy, yet the Lord thinketh of me.' Our idea of God is that of a great King who rules the world in righteousness and yet who is loving and merciful, and who so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have eternal life. He is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. He clothes the lily with a splendor that outshines the glory of Solomon. This is surely not the idea of an absentee God. All things work together for good to them who love God, because God is at the helm. Dr. Abbott, after giving us the picture of the Church believing in the absentee God, proceeds to give us the latest message on the personality of God. He says he will not ask the theologian, but the scientist, the historian and the poet, and from Spencer, Arnold and Tennyson he gives us the latest message on this great subject. Here is the message science says:—'We are ever in the presence of an eternal energy.' History says: 'There is a force that makes for righteousness,' and poetry says: 'Speak to him for he hears, closer is he than breathing, nearer than hands or feet.' We think this threefold message is partly true, but needs supplementing.

True is it, 'We are ever in the presence of an eternal energy,' but is it conceivable that this eternal energy is blind, impersonal? Could such results more beautiful than sculptured marble, or architectural dome, be the result of energy without personality behind it? 'There is a force making for righteousness.' Why is it so, because God makes the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath he restrains. The quotation of Tennyson really teaches what we believe, that God is near us and in him we live and move and have our being. Dr. Lyman Abbott may have progressed beyond the idea of a personal God, but if he quoted Dawson, John the Evangelist, and David the poet, the result would have been widely different to the message he has given us. The Christian idea of God at the present day is certainly personal, as seen in our love and loyalty to Jesus Christ, who is God and man, now and evermore.

Jesus my Shepherd, Husband, Friend, My prophet, priest and king, My Lord, my life, my way, my end, Accept the praise I bring. A. LEE.

The Manse, Hemmingford.

UNITY IN REFORM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your remarks with the above caption are certainly to the point, so I shall not enlarge on them, by any more remarks on Mr. Whitney's law-defying wrong-doing. We are all aware that at the present time there is a wave of stringent enforcement of the license laws sweeping over Ontario, and unless certain provisions are observed by certain citizens they will become acquainted with legal enquiries into their actions, followed by courtly decisions based on the evidence received.

Will you allow me to state what the true inwardness of the temperance situation is in Ontario. Having lived here for some time I feel that I know what the rock is on which the temperance current is dividing, and more I am persuaded that I can point out who is responsible for causing the rock to be there.

The trend of thought in the present age is towards united action among all forces, economic, social, political—and the liquor dealers, whether wholesale or retail, feel this force in their ranks. Politicians also find this compelling force. So do temperance people. But the love of party is a strong power, and very few temperance people are wholly free from partisan politics, and the claim long persisted in, carries a certain amount of weight that only the Reform party, with G. W. Ross as leader, will give us prohibitive legislation.

The liquor traffic knows no political affiliation, so it is free to throw the weight of its compelling power for either party, the party who will give it the best terms, receiving the votes of this independent third party.

Just one word re the cry 'Banish the bar,' which has echoed and re-echoed throughout Ontario for two years. This cry is interpreted by the 'Globe' (April 24, 1904) to mean government control of the liquor traffic, and F. S. Spence is reported in the 'Witness' of the same date as putting forward the claim that if he had time he could convince the convention then assembled that to legis-

late the liquor traffic into government control would be the most advanced temperance legislation possible.

The resolution, which was couched in the following ambiguous terms, 'We demand the abolition of the public bar, the treating system, drinking in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as will most effectually curtail its operations and remedy its evils,' was passed at a meeting of the Alliance executive on Dec. 16, 1902. We are aware that the resolution committee did not unanimously endorse such Jesuitical phraseology, nor did the convention.

Part of the temperance forces in Ontario demand, with no uncertain voice, 'the abolition of the beverage liquor traffic,' and will endorse nothing less—more particularly will not endorse the government monopoly of the liquor traffic, which involves tremendous questions of political and social economy. This 'advanced temperance legislation,' for by this specious name do its advocates place it before the public, is what Mr. Ross is desirous of giving the electorate.

I fear that Mr. Whitney might also be willing to adopt this 'advanced temperance legislation,' for it would be a source of immense political power to whichever party occupy the treasury benches.

The compensation due to the Liquor Dealers' Association from the government, when the government control, or monopoly of the trade in the beverage liquor traffic is under discussion, is an item which cannot be neglected.

Let patriots be awake to the situation and refuse to endorse evil, despite the personality of the individual who presents the temptation. It is never right for a nation to raise revenue from the vices of her citizens, and the government control of the beverage liquor traffic has been tried elsewhere, brought in under the guise of a temperance measure, and has proved about as satisfying to patriotic temperance workers as did the husks to the prodigal.

I beg to assure you, Mr. Editor, that I have never had any political affiliation, and that living here in Ontario, I cannot but note the trend of events, and the worst legislation which could come to Ontario at the crisis is this making government control law. The Reform party is more fully in this than the Conservative, and the Reform party is pushing the idea and preparing the way for its fruition. All true patriots are against this evil—all politicians are willing to dally with it.

Just one word more: 'A statesman is a man who learns where God is on moral questions, and stays there, even if alone.'

We need such men in Ontario, and in the hope that some such men may be encouraged to stand against the tempting wiles of wrong, I have written thus to the 'Witness.' SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have been lately very much interested in several of the items of news which you have given us in reference to the progress of temperance. It has occurred to me that some of the facts you have published are worthy of more than a mere passing notice. If I judge correctly, they are very suggestive, and might well serve as an example, and an inspiration to temperance workers everywhere.

I refer, first of all, to that impressive and solemn service in St. Gabriel's Church, in which some two hundred young men or boys, under the direction and influence of their spiritual guide, the priest, on their bended knees in the presence of God were led to sign the pledge of total abstinence. Who can tell the importance and practical results of that step to those young men, in all the years of their future life? Surely that good priest is worthy of the highest commendation for such a noble effort to save the boys of his congregation from the curse of strong drink.

Would it not be a grand sight if we could have a similar service in every church, Roman Catholic and Protestant, in this great city. The suggestion would be worthy of the best thought of every priest and clergyman in Montreal.

Again, I was much pleased to read that over five hundred of the householders of St. Edward's parish had united in a monster petition to the License Commissioners not to grant any license whatever for the sale of liquor in their parish. I take it for granted that the Commissioners will pay due respect to their request. The reasons assigned in that petition are true as the Gospel, and well and forcibly stated.

The liquor license is universally the cause of intemperance, fighting and brawling, wife-beating, and of every kind of blackguardism in general.

Why should not the rate-payers of every municipality follow the right way and noble example of the citizens of St. Edward's parish, and take a decided stand against the bitter and the blighting curse of the liquor license.

An incident has recently occurred up in the northern part of this city which will be pleasing to your temperance readers. A man set out with his petition for a saloon license. The Roman Catholic priests promptly sent out canvassers to secure signatures against the license. The president of the W. C. T. U., the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and an influential clergyman of the Anglican Church resolved to do their best to prevent that license being granted. A significant fact, in one of the streets a canvassed every household, without an exception, promptly signed the opposite petition.

The result: The would-be saloon-keeper abandoned his canvass. He could not possibly secure the number of signatures required by law. There will be no advent of a saloon at that corner. I wonder why all the streets in the city should not be just as respectable as the one referred to, and protect themselves against one of the greatest nuisances of our time.

by that important body of men was significant and clearly indicates the drift and current of public sentiment on the question of temperance.

G. G. HUXTABLE. 42 Prince Arthur street.

LA RACINE DU MAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I head my letter with the French expression, 'La racine du mal,' which has the strongest and most appropriate meaning. Lately the question of intemperance has been seriously taken up by the clergy and the press of our city, and means have been suggested for the suppression of this great evil, intemperance, which is doing ravages in all classes of our community. I say here that 'la racine du mal' is the saloon or drinking place of which we have far too many in Montreal. Where there is temptation there is danger of falling. Our clergy, our council, and all citizens who have at heart the good of our city and of our growing generation should take the matter up in earnest when the time comes. They should get acquainted with the character and honorableness of the saloon-keepers, and only tolerate those who are thoroughly qualified. Four hundred licensed saloons or bars are far too many for a city like Montreal. The number of licenses should not exceed two hundred. There must be a great number of unscrupulous liquor dealers in Montreal. If our new Chief of Police does not already know them, by strict watch and vigilance on the part of his men he will soon be able to find them out. If he is not able to suppress them this year he can at least keep an eye on them. A number of licensed grocers should also be watched closely. As to the dens where liquor is sold in quantity, they are pretty well known to the police, and in time the Chief will rid our city of them. As to the houses of ill-repute, who are the frequenters of these houses? They are nearly all young men, men of all ages and conditions, who certainly would not think of entering these places if they were not more or less under the influence of alcohol. I say, let us cut down the number of places where alcoholic liquors are sold, and we will cut the root of all evils.

ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED. Montreal, Jan. 10, 1905.

A VOICE FROM MANITOBA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Allow me a few remarks concerning the letter of Mr. Huxtable, in your last issue, regarding the means to be adopted by the people to destroy the liquor traffic. To my mind his suggestions are timely and excellent, and especially so when he speaks of the practicability and desirability of union amongst the temperance forces of our land.

This is the need of the hour in every province. We are weak because we are divided into so many fragments and are without cohesion. This was very forcibly illustrated in our provincial elections in 1903. The candidates supposed to stand for temperance principles were in every instance (save one) defeated, just because the people were not united, and could not see eye to eye, and this, although the sentiment in favor of restriction and prohibition of the traffic is still predominant in the province. The cause seems hopeless and certainly helpless, judging from recent events. Licenses are being forced on unwilling communities, notwithstanding the protests of the majority of nearest householders, and as the powers that be are known to be in sympathy with the traffic and behind the license commissioners, little can be done but wait. Both the political parties trifle with us because we are not united. Result: Drunkenness is rampant in our midst, with all that means in the moral deterioration of the people. What is to be done then? Yield to what seems the inevitable? So some tepid temperance folk say. No, never!

There is work to be done in the present. Educate; agitate; work among the young, and, above all, let us seek to find out the via media on which we can all unite—a common ground. Then would be formed an army which would be, as Mr. Huxtable says, 'absolutely irresistible.' There are many who are most anxious to make almost any sacrifice in order to accomplish this result. The 'Witness' will be an important factor in bringing it about, if it continues to maintain its position, and to keep open its columns for the discussion of this important subject. J. L. KING. Lapid City, Man.

PARENTAL DUTIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Our minister last Sabbath had for his text the fifth Commandment, 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' and probably every father and mother among his hearers considered the sermon most appropriate and timely, for they had all been reading in the papers accounts of the trial just completed in the Superior Court, of Dunlop vs. Boudin. There were very few children listening to the sermon preached for their special benefit, and those present were ones who least required such advice, but then it pleased the parents who have occasion to observe the growing tendency of young America to minimize or entirely set at naught the duties required in the 'first Commandment with promise.' It probably did not occur to those parents that it is the parents and not the children who are chiefly, if not wholly, responsible for the untoward behavior of their children, for if the child is trained up in the way he should go by his parents, they would be spared the humiliation of his waywardness.

Some parents foolishly think that a grown up, high spirited boy might be allowed to 'sow his wild oats' if he is ever to make his mark in the community, although all nature proclaims the truth that whatsoever a man soweth he shall also reap. Other parents are so blind that it requires the plain speaking of some wise man like Judge Curran to enlighten them in the fact that every-

body does not share with them in the opinion that their son is a model of good behavior.

And since it is evident that many of these parents sin through ignorance, may we not go a little further back to the spiritual instructor of these parents who have neglected fully to inform their people about the importance of 'bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' I have heard and read thousands of sermons during the past sixty-five years, yet so far as I can remember I never heard or read a sermon wherein the duties of parents towards their children was faithfully enjoined, although the duties of children to parents are frequently referred to.

Such conduct on the part of the preachers reminds me forcibly of the advocacy of temperance by people who rail at the poor drunkard but have not a word to say against the drunkard-maker. 'Just as the twig is bent the tree inclines' is a fact which, if generally known to parents, very few of them act up to it, and during the first seven years—the most important in the child's life—the moral and spiritual training of the child is almost wholly neglected. In the meantime, while the parents are neglecting the right training of the child, Satan and his emissaries are actively at work sowing evil seeds which will sooner or later produce their natural fruits. I have heard good ministers, when parents brought their children for baptism, exact a promise that they (the parents) 'will do what in them lies to bring up the child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' Yet all who know these promising parents know very well that they did not intend, or at least attempt even partially to fulfill their promise. Not long since a Sunday-school teacher who was leading in prayer at the Wednesday night meeting, prayed for the 'bad boys' in the school who caused so much annoyance to their teachers and classmates. Shortly afterwards a lady teacher whispered in his ear 'Why did you not pray for the bad girls as well as the bad boys?' I thought with myself that the parents of these bad boys and bad girls required earnest prayers and earnest teaching much more than their bad children. But it is not when the children have become confirmed in their evil ways that the parents need most to be prayed for and preached to, but the proper time to teach the parents, with best prospects of success, is before the children are born. If the first seven years are the most potent in forming the child's character, the year before the child is born is by far the most important in this respect. I wonder how many parents take into serious consideration the prenatal training of their children. Who ever heard a minister when performing the marriage ceremony, solemnly warn and admonish the bridegroom and his bride regarding their duties in this respect. D. C.

THE IMMIGRANT. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I am sorry to see that the 'Globe' is opening a crusade in favor of restrictions upon alien immigration. It is a most extraordinary attitude for a paper founded by George Brown to take, under the editorship of a minister of the gospel. It is quite time that the Christian public of Canada should take this question in hand, and make it impossible for the ignorant, selfish and narrow-minded among our people to induce the government to enter upon or to continue in such a course. Can it be possible that the inhabitants of young Canada, in the second generation from the arrival of their fathers and grandfathers, very many of them without means, but with the determination to make their way by hard work, should already consider it necessary to endeavor to exclude the poor from other lands, who desire to escape from the intolerable hardships that they have to undergo in their own native lands? Here are we in the possession of half a continent, composed largely of unsettled lands, crying out for settlement and cultivation, and can we dare to refuse admittance to the outcasts of other lands for the development of our country? It is certain that we have no moral right to do so. Until our land is filled up with a large population, it is the absolute right of any inhabitant of the world, who desires to make for himself a new home, to enter into the possession of some of the vacant land in which we are so rich.

It is very true that the objection is made that the poor immigrants coming from older lands are not willing to devote themselves to farming and agricultural life; that they will crowd the cities and come into unfair competition with the working people already established, and it is feared they will cut down the rate of remuneration paid for work in these employments.

Much sympathy must indeed be shown for the hostility shown by working people to any movement which may have a tendency to reduce their earnings. But they should realize that it is absolutely impossible to maintain an unnaturally high rate of wages by the exclusion of competitors. These people must live, and if they live in other countries and produce articles of merchandise at very cheap rates in their own countries, these will necessarily be brought into our markets, and cannot be excluded even by protective tariffs.

The best way to develop our country is to give the heartiest welcome to every poor man who desires to come into our country and is willing to work. But it is also desirable that organized effort should be made to induce him to take up land or to work in the farming districts. There is absolute need of millions upon millions of men and women to bring our land into as high a state of cultivation as the lands of the Old World, and until every acre of Canadian land is tilled and sown, reaped and garnered, we are committing a crime against humanity by excluding those who are willing to work. The only proper policy for us to adopt is to direct these immigrants to the parts of the country where there is an insufficiency of labor and give them the opportunity to earn a living.

At the same time, we must see to it that they are educated, for mere numbers of inhabitants, without intelligence,

will never raise the standard of our national life.

The education to be given them should be chiefly such as will best fit them for work in the country parts. The establishment of agricultural schools, which has begun under the auspices of private munificence, should be prosecuted under the most vigorous superintendence of government authority; every young person in Canada should be given ample opportunity to learn how to conduct farming and other industrial occupations, according to the most improved methods, and while this instruction is being given, they ought to be introduced to the broadening and refining influences that belong to education wherever it is properly conducted. But it is country life, and not city life, that must be kept before the notice of most of those who are brought into the country, and for this purpose the most strenuous efforts should be made by all the authorities to elevate the condition to increase the well-being of the inhabitants of the country parts.

A large rural population will afford the most splendid market for such articles as can be produced by manufacturers in the country or imported from abroad, and the greater facilities that are given for sending conveniences to the country places will do the most for the healthy development of our land.

No restrictions, therefore, ought to be imposed in such a country as ours upon the admittance of foreign immigrants, except those that are necessary to prevent the spread of positive crime and disease. As to crime, it will be perhaps difficult to detect a criminal upon his arrival, and indeed it is not desirable to investigate inquisitorially into the history of every one who comes into the country. Give them free opportunity to develop in the atmosphere of this new land, and the new associations will give them the fairest opportunity to make a new start in life. If, however, it can be distinctly proved that an individual is a hardened and habitual criminal, whose presence will form a serious injury to all that come in contact with him, it might be desirable to refuse admittance to such, although it is very hard to see what is to become of such people if they are expelled. It is inconceivable that they should be condemned to perpetual imprisonment, either in their own or in another country, and therefore for these it is impossible to recommend anything but that they should be severely dealt with by the authorities when they are convicted of committing crimes in our own country after they arrive, and the severity of the punishment imposed upon them for offences, together with the opportunities that are given them for honest and respectable living, would perhaps be all that would be justifiable even in regard to these. For we have no right to ignore the individual himself in this matter. It is not what may be best for our own convenience in regard to the class of settlers we desire to encourage. We cannot lose sight of the fact that these criminal classes actually do exist, and it does not alter the fact that they are turned out of one country and sent into another where no provision is made for them. It is a duty we owe to humanity to take what means we can to reclaim and reform them if they come to our shores. Any policy which leaves even their interest out of sight will be inhuman and un-Christian.

As to diseased persons, these perhaps can be singled out by medical examination, and possibly such should be left on the hands of the shipping companies or railway companies that bring them into the country. But even here it would probably be more desirable that we should endeavor to have them cared for in some of our numerous hospitals, and made fit for work after their recovery has been assured. Have we not immense numbers of doctors in our midst, who have ample knowledge of their professional work, but have no means of getting professional practice? Would it not form a useful field for their intelligence and knowledge that a certain number of them should be employed at reasonable but not extravagant salaries, at the public expense, to care for the sick poor, whether among our own people or among those coming to our country from abroad. We all profess to accept the doctrine taught in the parable of the good Samaritan. If we really believed what we professed that we believe we would not consider that we have a right to leave in trouble and distress suffering brothers sent by Providence into our midst. Any expenditure devoted to such purposes would probably be recouped to the public a hundred-fold in the wealth that would be added to the public treasury from the systematic employment of the largest number possible of working people.

It is high time that our boasted Christianity should assert itself, and should bring such tremendous pressure to bear upon the government authorities as will make it possible for them to enact barbarous restrictive legislation tending to exclude the poor and persecuted from admittance to a country with such enormous undeveloped resources as ours. ARCH. MCGOUN. Montreal, Jan. 11, 1905.

FLAG INCIDENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Allow me to express appreciation of your comments on the 'flag incident' at Sault Ste. Marie. The people of the United States are, perhaps, the most intolerant in their patriotism of all the nationalities in the world. They calmly assume that they have the best of everything, and their flag must take precedence of all others. The Union Jack would not be allowed an equal place with the Stars and Stripes in any school on this side of the border, or even in any church. In fact, only under the most exceptional circumstances would it be allowed any place at all. If a British subject should dare to fly his flag it would probably be torn down in short order, and never a voice would be raised from pulpit or press in condemnation of the outrage. And yet these same people, when they find themselves under another flag, do not hesitate to flaunt their own to the fullest extent. You see, the Stars and Stripes wherever a few United States people foregather. A young lady, visiting with relations in England started in to celebrate the 'glorious fourth' by decorating the arbor with flags and bunting, putting the Stars and Stripes above

the English flag. Fortunately, her cousin had spent a year in the United States and knew the spirit of the people. She said:—

'Look here, Addie, if it was in your country you would scarcely let my flag fly at all, to say nothing of giving it a superior place. Now, you are in my country, you certainly cannot place it above our Union Jack.' So the Stars and Stripes had to take a lower place, to the surprise and horror of its owner.

The complacency that has been shown by other nationalities, especially the British, toward the pretensions of the people of the United States is largely responsible for their cool, almost unconscious, assumption of superiority. If you allow their flag to usurp the place of your own in Canada it will not be accepted as a courtesy but as acknowledgment of your inferiority. Lecturers, writers, and preachers, from abroad, knowing the sensitiveness of the people, have always flattered them in the grossest manner—have had to flatter them (nationally) to get any sort of a hearing. The consequence has been a growing and extravagant sense of the importance of the United States and all its belongings. Foreigners coming here, in many cases, soon catch the same spirit, and their children, drilled to intense loyalty for this country and semi-contempt for others, in the public schools, and surrounded always by a similar atmosphere in social and business life, drink in the same spirit; and acts that, in any other land, would be rebuked as discourtesies, are applauded as evidences of patriotism. You are receiving many such children and people from this side into your country, with the present tide of immigration. They are convinced that patriotism to this flag is the only real, Simon-pure type. They know that their relatives and friends here will be proud, and boast over any indignities they may be able to cast on the flag of their adopted country. If they are allowed to give expression to this feeling it will reproduce itself, and you will have communities alien in every respect to your nation—alien communities that will become large enough to terrify the press and pulpit into toadying to them. You will simply have an extension of the United States within your borders, its people being openly opposed to your government and restive under your flag-bidding their time, as their compatriots in Texas and Hawaii had done, to help make the flag of their affection the flag of their adopted land. You will do well to take firm ground at the start. As it is, American people have privileges in Canada that no Canadian enjoys in the United States. If you wish to live in Illinois you must forswear your country before you can have good title to a home here. And no contractor dare employ you on any public works otherwise. If I am rightly informed, no such disability exists for American citizens in Canada. And people here feel that it is right on both sides. In many years' residence I have never heard a plea from the most fervent or progressive pulpit for the rights of aliens. Our government is so superior to all others that no sane person could be otherwise than proud of coming under its sway! If you are less tenacious of your own it is not because you are more liberal, but because you feel that yours is inferior!

(REV.) EDWIN HOBBS. 320 W. 65th street, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7, 1905.

THE HIGHER CRITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—It is interesting to read the editorials and letters that from time to time appear in the 'Witness' treating of the higher criticism. I would not represent the higher critics as being like the pictures of the fiends, in the earlier editions of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' cloven-footed, harpoon-tailed and horned. They are doubtless sincere in their investigations and opinion. But they are not following the example of the Lord Jesus Christ. His book was the Old Testament and a translation at that, for it was the Greek translation he used and he used it to decide all questions on which it treats. 'It is written' settled everything, and he was as sure of the truth of the story of Jonah as he was of his own death and resurrection.

'In him dwelt all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.' He knew letters having never learned, and if there had been anything wrong about the Old Testament he would have known it. No higher critic will ever know any more than he did, and he set his approval on nearly every book in it, and he pointed out not one error in any part of it. A higher critic is therefore not one of those that follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth, or he would do and believe what Jesus did and believed.

Higher criticism ought to come, if it comes at all, from somebody who does not profess to walk 'in his steps.' When we want to reckon the price of something we waste no time trying to find out who wrote the multiplication table. The famine-stricken do not wait to know whether flour was ground by 'Goldie' or 'Jimpvie.' The rescuers of those who jumped from the 'Slocum' did not wait to investigate who made their boats. To do any of these things would be just as good sense as for ministers of the gospel to spend their time trying to find out who wrote the books of the Scriptures. It is sufficient to know that they are able to make wise to salvation and to transform the savage into the civilized, that he who was the highest type of man never called any of their statements in question. His professed followers should imitate his example. G. ELDER. Passekeag, N.B., Jan. 4, 1905.

DON'T CUT TOO CLOSE.

(Boston 'Globe.') A mandate directing queue cutting is being seriously considered by the Chinese Government, and its issuance on an early date is anticipated. Japan was once a queue wearing nation, but discarded this relic of servility, and the Chinese are greatly tempted to follow their example. Should the government favor the change the people will doubtless readily comply, although it means the abandonment of their oldest and most celebrated tradition.

MR. HAM OF THE C. P. R.

INTERESTING CAREER OF A WELL-KNOWN RAILWAY MAN.

(From the St. John, N.B., 'Times'.) When Mr. George H. Ham, of the C. P. R., comes to town, the members of the newspaper fraternity rub their eyes and sit up. They want to see George. The old timers want to shake hands with an old friend, and the younger ones want to see the man who worked on newspapers in Ontario and Winnipeg when the world was young.

It is well known that when Mr. Ham edited a newspaper in Winnipeg most of his subscribers were Indians, who had to be persuaded with a shot-gun to subscribe, and whose subscriptions were paid in peltry. Mr. Ham paid almost nothing for the furs and skins, and sold them to the Hudson's Bay Company at a high figure.

In connection with his journalistic career in Winnipeg in the remote past, Mr. Ham made a discovery which fully and finally refuted the slander that an Indian has no sense of humor. Mr. Ham's writings had, of course, to be interpreted to his subscribers, but it is a fact that many a red-skin threw fits on the prairie when one of George's jokes was explained to him in his own language.

It is a joy for a young reporter to meet Mr. Ham. He may be thinking when he goes into the room that he has missed his vocation, and should still be performing needful services around a farm-yard; but after he has spent a few minutes with Mr. Ham he feels a glow of self-appreciation, and wonders why he has not been more ambitious, and written a few books.

Mr. Ham is to address the Quebec Press Association on Tuesday evening. He was asked by the 'Times' to give this paper an outline of his speech.

Mr. Ham has had some experience in speech-making. On one occasion he is understood to have been unexpectedly called on to address a party of clergymen. He rose to the occasion, and so impressed them with the urgent need of missionaries in the North-West that they coaxed him to stay in the east.

Then the C. P. R. got hold of him.

SUNNY ALBERTA.

CATTLE ROAM THE RANGE ALL WINTER—AN IDEAL CLIMATE.

Writing from High River, Alberta, to renew his subscription, Mr. D. W. Morrison has nothing but praise for the country. The settlers in that district are nearly all either from England or from across the line. He says: After almost two years in this country we grow more and more delighted with the climate. The people, too, are courageous and have full confidence in the land of their adoption.

Cattle and horses roam at will, needing and seeking neither shelter nor food, except on the range, as at other times, even when the thermometer dropped to zero and below the week before Christmas. Most ranchers have open corrals, which the cattle may come into for shelter, as their instinct prompts them, but the ranchers say they are rarely needed.

CATTLE BREEDERS MEET.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association opens to-day in St. George's Hall, Toronto. Breeders from all parts of the Dominion are expected to be present.

According to the secretary's report the herd book of the year will contain the pedigrees of 4,873 bulls and 5,478 cows. The twenty volumes of the Canadian Herd Book now contain a total of 109,579 pedigrees.

DEATH OF MR. L. J. DEMERS.

Quebec, Jan. 13.—Mr. Louis J. Demers, former editor and proprietor of the 'Evening', died yesterday after a long illness, at his late residence, Grande Allée. Deceased was born in the parish of Nicolet, County of Levis, forty-eight

year ago. Mr. Demers was very popular with the members of the press, with whom he was always a *bonnie homme*, and sincere friend. He was several times elected president of the Province of Quebec Press Association, and well known as a prominent entertainer of visiting newspaper men to this city from abroad. He occupied a seat in the City Council for some years. Mr. Demers had been ailing for the past six months, and his death was not unexpected.

STANLEY CUP MATCHES.

The first of the series of Stanley cup matches for possession of the coveted prize between the hockey team from Yukon and the Ottawas, the present holders, took place on Friday at Ottawa, and resulted in 10 games to 2 for Ottawa.

RATE WAR OVER.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.—All differences between the Cunard and International Mercantile Marine have been settled and the lines have increased rates generally. The revised steamer rates from Liverpool to New York will be \$30 for fast boats and \$28.50 for others. To Boston the steamer rate will be \$26.40. The second cabin rate will be \$43.75, with \$2.40 extra for fast boats and an equal reduction for the slowest vessels.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

MR. FOSS, OF BOSTON, SPEAKS AT TORONTO ON FISCAL RELATIONS.

The Hon. G. N. Foss, of Boston, spoke on the fiscal relations between the United States and Canada before the Empire Club, Toronto, last week.

'The result of the last election in the United States,' Mr. Foss said, 'was an endorsement of the prospective policy, but not of its abuses. The tendency has been to increase the degree of protection. This is no longer the case. They have reached the point of monopoly. The most progressive and generous element is, therefore, ready for a change and the people will insist on a "square deal." Hitherto the policy of the United States has been to prevent the sale of British goods and keep the home market for themselves. They were now alive to the folly of that programme. In ignoring the prosperity of their customer they had menaced their own.'

'We understand thoroughly your position in the matter of tariff concessions,' continued Mr. Foss, 'and we cannot criticize it. Our people are beginning to recognize that gross inequalities, if not injustice, exist. We intend to propose nothing which, while making for our own welfare, does not also contemplate corresponding benefits to Canada. There were things which it was not well for Canada to try to make. There were certain things Canada could raise or manufacture and traffic in to better advantage than could the United States.'

KNOWLTON CONFERENCE COMMITTEE HAVE PURCHASED A FINE TRACT OF LAND.

For three years the Sunday-school workers of the province have had a rallying place at Knowlton, under the presidency of the Rev. E. T. Capel, general secretary of the Sunday-school Union. The committee of management has been successful in obtaining the services of several men of distinction. Among these may be mentioned the Rev. J. Balmor Shaw, D.D., of New York; the Rev. Dr. McKinney, general secretary of Sunday-schools of New York; the Rev. E. Morris Fergusson, general secretary of Sunday-school Union of New Jersey; the Rev. J. M. Orrock, of Boston, and some of the most efficient men of Montreal.

Those who have attended these meetings have felt the heavenward influence pervading the sessions. Some Sunday-school teachers of Montreal have attended every session of every convention since the first organization of the movement. In the Bible House on Friday evening, Jan. 6, 1905, there was held a joint meeting of the executive of the Sunday-school Union of the province, and representatives of the Knowlton conference. Mr. D. Bentley presided. Among those who represented the Knowlton conference were His Lordship Justice Lynch, Mr. S. J. Carter, the secretary; S. P. Leet, K.C.; the Rev. Messrs. E. T. Capel and Ernest M. Taylor.

After an extended conference considering the affairs of the Knowlton movement, the executive of the Sunday-school Union went into session for business, and after attention to routine business it was unanimously decided that the general secretary, the Rev. E. T. Capel, be authorized to spend what time might be necessary for the work of the Knowlton conference.

It was also agreed that, realizing the importance of the work to the legitimate work of the Sunday-school Union, all possible support should be given to the Knowlton conference.

It was reported from the Knowlton conference committee, that a very desirable tract of land, containing about fifty acres, lying wholly in the village of Knowlton, has been purchased at an exceptionally low price, from the proprietor, who is in hearty sympathy with the work.

The Knowlton conference was incorporated in 1903 and is issuing bonds on this land at twenty-five dollars each. The secretary of the Knowlton conference, the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, has been appointed to visit Montreal and offer these bonds for sale at an early date.

The people of Knowlton have already taken up about one-third of these bonds. Mr. S. J. Carter, of Montreal, is the treasurer of the Knowlton conference. With the acquisition of this land, which is, in situation, so admirably adapted to the needs of the conference, the movement starts upon an entirely new and progressive chapter in its history. The conference will be in a position, in a short time, to offer for sale several lakewide lots.

THE RUMFORD MEDAL.



This medal, which has just lately been awarded to Professor Rutherford, of McGill, is purchased by the interest arising from funds invested by a scientist, Count Rumford, in 1796. It is given by the Royal Society of England, to whoever, in their opinion, has contributed most to a knowledge of light and heat. Professor Rutherford's name is the latest of a list of the most celebrated scientists of the last century who have received the medal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Annual Report Shows Progress in all Branches.

MUNIFICENT ENDOWMENTS AND DONATIONS.

The annual report of McGill University for the educational year ending Aug. 31, 1904, has just been issued.

It records a considerable increase in the number of students in most of the faculties and solid and steady progress in all the various branches of study; while the original research and investigation undertaken—as well as the output of published work—continues, it is announced, to add to the reputation and prestige of the professional body. Encouragement is also found in the department of finance, for the deficit for the year amounted to little over five hundred dollars.

'Undoubtedly the most important event in the history of the session,' the report continues, 'has 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 is 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 has often been expressed that many of the students who come up year after year to the city of Montreal should have no better social basis than what is to be found in the cheap boarding-houses and the common restaurant. Moreover, the cost of living has increased by nearly twenty-five percent during the past ten or twelve years, and this rise in prices must have injuriously affected the interests of the general body of our students. The friends of the university have felt most keenly the need for doing something to render Montreal, from this point of view, a more attractive centre; and it is accordingly a matter of great congratulation that this large endowment should have thus been dedicated to student interests.'

'It is a fortunate coincidence, too, that some such needed residential accommodation is at the same time being provided by the committee in charge of the McGill Y. M. C. A. The new building which the liberality of the chancellor and other friends has enabled them to erect, does not indeed become the property of the university; but it may nevertheless be welcomed as the first of what we hope will grow to be many "dormitories" or halls of residence. The Y. M. C. A. building will contain rooms for the housing of about sixty students.'

Reference is made to the success which attended the establishment of a summer school for the study of French, and a summer school in methods of library administration. The Conservatorium of Music had been established during the year, and curricula framed leading to the degree of bachelor of music and doctor of music.

The movement which had led to the foundation of the Conservatorium received its impetus in great part from the success which attended the formation of the department of music under Miss Lichtenstein, at the Royal Victoria College. This institution had accomplished another session of successful work.

In the Faculty of Applied Science the number of students had increased so much that the board of governors had undertaken to mature plans for such extensions as might be found necessary. The inclusion in the work of this faculty of a new department of railway engineering and general transportation made the case all the more urgent.

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 very generously continued the provision he made during recent years 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.

It is recorded with great satisfaction that the special merit of two of the candidates for the Rhodes Scholarship placed at the disposal of the university this year for the first time induced the trustees of the late Mr. Rhodes to pay the University the exceptional compliment of providing two scholarships instead of one. Each of these scholarships was of the value of three hundred pounds annually, tenable for a period of three years; and the fortunate recipients, Mr. J. G. Archibald and Mr. H. J. Rose, had been admitted, the former to New College and the latter to Balliol

College, Oxford. Another compliment had been paid to McGill University by the master and fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, who had instituted a scholarship, to be called the Canadian scholarship, of eighty pounds for three years, which they have put at the disposal of McGill for appointment during the current session.

In addition, the valued connection McGill had for some time enjoyed with British Columbia, through the two affiliated colleges at Vancouver and Victoria, similar bonds of union had been established with important centres in the Maritime Provinces, namely, 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.

The report concludes: 'It may be of interest to record the fact that, with the session of which this report is the record, we have completed the seventy-fifth year of the teaching work of the university. May the next quarter-century be as fruitful as the last in everything that makes for educational progress, and as well marked by the generosity of friends and supporters, the loyalty of students and graduates, and the devoted zeal of the members of the teaching staff.'

The following donations and new endowments to McGill University are recorded: From Lord Strathcona, \$45,000 for the maintenance during the year of the Royal Victoria College and the chair of zoology, and \$321 for cases for the Read collection of curios.

From Sir William C. Macdonald, \$2,000 for experimental work carried on in the physics building; \$1,050 for philosophical works and periodicals; \$250 for experimental psychology; \$50 for new philosophical works; \$250 for North-Western MSS.; \$3,000 for four travelling scholarships in the faculty of law; \$6,000 to provide annually \$250 for the teaching of philosophical literature; \$1,500 for the Macdonald auxiliary fund; \$500 as a contribution to the cost of the summer school of French; \$125,000 for the erection and maintenance of a building for the purpose of relaxation, amusement and social intercourse among the undergraduates of the university; a site for the above building on the east corner of Sherbrooke and Victoria streets; \$500 for an assistant to the professor of zoology.

From Mrs. Peter Redpath, \$10,000 for the maintenance of the university library.

From the Canadian General Electric Company, \$400 for a scholarship in the faculty of applied science.

The following gentlemen have given bursaries in aid of the needy students in the faculty of applied science: Mr. James Morzan, Mr. G. A. Grier, Mr. A. Kingman, Mr. A. E. Childs, Mr. H. G. Nicholls, Mr. F. Nicholls.

A friend resident in the United States has renewed his donation of \$400 for a fellowship in the electrical department.

RESULTS.

FIRST YEAR BIOLOGY HONOR AND PASS LISTS.

The following results of the Christmas examinations have been posted at McGill:—

First year—Biology—Honor list—1, McCrea, G. P.; 2, Shanks, George, B.A.; 3, Freedman, A.; 4, Read, G. C., B.A.; 5, Martin, A. A.; 6, Allen, O. J., McC., and Murphy, G. B., B.A., equal; 8, Carr, J. B., B.A.; 9, Holbrook, C. E., and Thomas, M. W.

Pass list.—Allen, O. J. McC., Arbuttle, J. W., Arton, O. A., Barry, J. L., Bennett, S. J., Black, J. R., Cameron, G. L., Campbell, D. G., B.A., Campbell, J. de L., Carr, J. B., B.A., Chipman, R. L., M.A., Clarke, J. C., B.A., Clarke, T. L., E., Craig, D. A., Daigneau, P. L., Davis, D. W., Dewar, R. D., DeWitt, C. E. A., B.A., Dexter, R. B., B.A., Donahue, R. A., Drury, W. H., Dunnet, H. W., Fenton, G. S., Foster, L. S., Freedman, A., Goodwin, B. E., Holbrook, C. E., Hunter, W. B., Jenkins, M. W., Kirby, W. P. P., Kelly, J. W., Lindsay, L. M., London, J. F., MacDonell, D. F., B.A., MacLean, A. S., McBride, W. P., McCordick, A. H., McCrea, G. P., McDonald, R. H., McGrath, J. P., B.L., McMullan, W. J. P., Martin, A. A., Morin, J. H. G., Murphy, G. B., B.A., Nagle, F. W., Ortenberg, S., Powell, R. E., B.A., Read, E. S., B.A., Read, G. C., B.A., Rowell, J. S., Shanks, George, B.A., Shewan, D. R., Simpson, J. S., Soley, L. A., Tanton, E. T., Taylor, T. H., Thomas, M. W., Tolan, M. E., B.L., Tracy, W. L., B.A., Walsh, J. P., B.A., Waugh, O. S., Wilson, K. M.

Botany only—Baldwin, W. J., B.A., Donahue, H. F., Grady, A. B., Kaine, W. J., B.A., Kaufmann, J., Lees, F. W., Manning, G. M., Wilson, G. T. Zoology only—Allen, K. W., Bleasdel, W. A., Kennedy, A. H. N., McGrath, M. J., Robinson, George, Wolf, E. K., B.A. IN SCIENCE. The geometrical drawing results have also been published in the Science building: Class I.—D'Aeth, Dalton, Dowswell, Fox, D. F., Grahame, Guillet, Harris, Hattie, Herbert, Kearney, Kerr; Light-hall, McBeath; Nicolls, Parham, Richardson, Rogers, Shanks, Smith, Spencer, Vipond, equal; Baird and Cummins, equal; Hodge, Carmichael, Ballantyne, Dawson; de la Vega, Descarries; Dick, E. I.; Kennedy, W. J.; Moore, Yvonne, equal; Christie, Heywood, Letourneau, McDougall, D. Ross, Whyte, equal; Campbell, Brenna, Bristol, Cowan, Davies, Irwin, Lomer, Morrin, Murphy, Turnbull, Wilson, equal. Class II.—Briegleb, Cameron, McGuire, Stitt, Whitton, equal; Drysdale, J. H., Forbes, Green, Johnston, equal; Lundy, Morrison, Pitts, Pratt, Saunders, equal; Fielding, Robertson, equal; Edgell, Gilmour, Gooding, equal. Class III.—Virtue, Ahern, Goodchild, Parker, Raphael, Thompson, Trenholme, Winslow, equal; Anderson, J. R., Graham, equal; McCallum, Chambers, Davis, Dickson, Jordan, Lamden, Manny, Scott, Tessier, Whitcher, equal; Carter, Halliday, H. C. Kennedy, Meyerstein, Mohan, Pattullo, C. C. Ross, C. M. Ross, equal.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

REPORT IN NEW YORK 'CHURCHMAN' DENIED BY HIM.

London, Jan. 12.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, replying to a correspondent, who called his attention to an article in a recent number of the New York 'Churchman,' denies that in a recent letter he advocated the establishment of some branch of religion as the national church of America, and says: 'Nothing could have been further from my thoughts or wishes. The whole circumstances of the history and character of the constitution of the United States render such a notion entirely out of the question.'

Continuing, the Archbishop points out that the national Church of England is an absolute necessity as a part of her existence. Such a fact, he says, is possible in the Old Country, but impossible in America. In conclusion, he says: 'Let America cherish and forward her own characteristic life in her own admirable way, but let England retain the system which history has shown is peculiarly adapted to the maintenance within our borders of a strength capable of rendering the world a service never more truly needed than it is to-day.'

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DANISH CABINET.

PERSONNEL OF NEW BODY OF LEGISLATORS.

Copenhagen, Jan. 13.—The new cabinet is composed as follows:—Mr. J. C. Christensen, Premier and Minister of War and Marine. Count Raben Levetzau, Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Alberti, Minister of Justice. M. Ole Hansen, Minister of Agriculture. M. Enevold Scerensen, Minister of Instruction. M. Svend Hoegsbro, Minister of Public Works. M. Signed Berg, Minister of the Interior. M. Wilhelm Lassen, Minister of Finance.

Alberti, Hansen and Scerensen like Christensen, belonged to the late Deutscher ministry. Christensen is the first civilian to administer the military and naval programme of Denmark.

REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

REPORT THAT NATIVES OF MARRAKESH HAVE JOINED KABYLE REBELS.

New York, Jan. 13.—A 'Herald' despatch from Tangier, Morocco, says: 'Grave news has arrived from Marrakech, one of the ancient capitals of Morocco, and the former seat of government. According to the most trustworthy information obtainable, all the inhabitants of Marrakech and the people of the neighboring Kabyle tribes have revolted, and unanimously proclaimed Mulai Bey as sultan and ruler of Morocco, and Mulai Reid as khalifa and the sultan's envoy of Marrakech. Mulai Bey is a brother of Mulai Abdal Aziz. The news lacks confirmation.'

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Hemmingford, Que., Jan. 12.—This community was shocked on Saturday morning last, Jan. 7, to hear of the death of Mr. John L. Blair, of the G. T. R., who was instantly killed in the discharge of his duties as brakeman. The funeral took place on Tuesday and was conducted by the Masonic order, of which he was an active member. It was very largely attended. Mr. Blair was well liked by one who knew him.

MR. BALFOUR AT GLASGOW.

Hoped Colonial Conferences Would Become as Important as the Commons Itself.

DEFENCE OF AFGHANISTAN AND REARMAMENT TWO IMPORTANT SUBJECTS DEALT WITH.

London, Jan. 12.—Mr. Balfour entertained at dinner at Glasgow to-night, devoted much of his speech to the recent army and navy reform. He made no mention of the abolition of the dockyards. Referring to the subject of Colonial Conferences, he said they were at first sporadic, but he hoped they were soon to be systematic, as much a part of the ordinary working machinery of the Empire as the House of Commons itself. He would be ashamed to give his audience the impression that all difficulties had been surmounted. He had no wish to undervalue the task the country has to perform. He dared not prophesy with too much confidence whether it would be successful, but he had no doubt that with energy the effort should be made a forward movement. For his own part, he would rather fall with those who held the great ideal which he saw before him than succeed with the purblind, narrow-minded, unimaginative persons whose views never got beyond the town parish, who were incapable of picturing what their great colonies were to become, or framing in their own minds the idea of what the British Empire might be, and what it might do for the cause of peace, freedom and civilization. Concluding, Mr. Balfour said if these great growing communities when they reach the full plenitude of their strength should find themselves not loosely connected with the Mother Country, but bound by organic ties no stress of war or difficulty, no danger from within or threats from without could either shake or for an instant imperil them.

PRESS COMMENT.

London, Jan. 12.—Commenting on Mr. Balfour's reticence on the fiscal question, the 'Times' says he probably judged that Mr. Chamberlain is doing all that is necessary in that direction. The 'Morning Post' expresses surprise that Mr. Balfour passed over the fiscal question so lightly, and its vagueness about the conference. It says Mr. Balfour's silence is liable to be misunderstood, for the matter requires to be constantly and earnestly pressed on the attention of the people, since it must be the basis for an appeal to the country at a general election. The alteration of the methods in managing the Empire needs the fullest consideration. The people are eager to have clear views; above all, to know that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain see their way to act in harmony.

THE LATCHFORD SUIT.

TWO WRITS FOR ALLEGED SLANDER TAKEN AGAINST HIM.

Renfrew, Ont., Jan. 12.—A writ, claiming \$20,000 damages, was issued at Pembroke to-day against the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Provincial Minister of Public Works, at the instance of Messrs. McGarry and Devine, acting on behalf of Mr. E. H. Thomson, for alleged slander uttered in the minister's speech at Dublin, Ont., and reported in the 'Globe' of Wednesday. Mr. Latchford is addressing a meeting in Arnprior to-night, and the writ will be served on him in the morning. Mr. Thomson, when seen this evening in respect to the 'Globe's' explanation of the published charge, declared himself as wholly dissatisfied therewith, and stated that he had been advised by his counsel to press the case against the slanderers.

A second writ was issued to-day against the Hon. Mr. Latchford, for slander, at the instance of Mr. Malher Devine, hardware merchant, of this town. It, too, will be served upon the minister to-morrow. The damages claimed therein are \$20,000.

PEACE OR WAR?

Czar will Decide for Continuation.

WILL M. DE WITTE BE ALLOWED FULL SWAY?

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—The government seemingly is about to make the irrevocable decision that prestige abroad and the situation at home, necessitates the continuation of the war till peace with dignity is possible.

The lack of cohesion and alignment of the forces opposed to the existing state of things and mutual distrust of each other's programme seem to make anything approaching actual revolution now unworthy of serious consideration.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

London, Jan. 10.—The 'Daily News' announces an 'important step in the cause of peace mediation, which, it says, consists of a proposal for a series of meetings in Paris and London, and it is hoped in the United States and Scandinavia.

SIGNIFICANT REMARKS.

London, Jan. 12.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Odessa says that the departure of a regiment from that city for the Far East, which had been fixed for Jan. 15, has been postponed until Feb. 12, much to its surprise.

THE SURRENDER

STOESSEL HAD BEEN MISLEAD AS TO KUROPATKIN'S WHEREABOUTS.

Headquarters Third Japanese Army at Port Arthur, Jan. 7, via Tien tsin, Jan. 9.—Captain Tanoda, the Japanese staff officer, who was sent to Port Arthur to inform General Stoessel of the contents of the message of the Emperor of Japan, saying that the garrison should be treated with the greatest consideration, says:—

General Stoessel remarked that he had last heard from General Kuropatkin on Oct. 6, saying he would come to relieve Port Arthur soon. General Stoessel added that he had sent out spies, who returned and reported that General Kuropatkin, with a relieving army, was at Kin chow, twenty miles north of Port Arthur.

General Stoessel then asked where the Baltic fleet was, and I told him that some of the ships had not passed the Cape of Good Hope.

'With a hopeless expressive look, General Stoessel said: "Now that Port Arthur has fallen there is no use for the fleet coming any further."

'I then asked General Stoessel what had caused the most damage to the garrison during the siege, and he replied: "Your eleven-inch howitzers. After they arrived our defensive works became useless."

'General Stoessel then pointed out that he and Admiral Alexieff had been through the Boxer trouble and had seen the work of the Japanese army. General Stoessel also said he had been astonished with the Japanese generals, Yamaguchi and Kikuchima, at that time, and expressed the opinion that the Russian and Japanese forces had borne the lion's share of the work.

The real cause of the war was, in General Stoessel's opinion, the ignorance of the Russian people of the fighting qualities of the Japanese. The first attack on Port Arthur, in February, by the Japanese fleet was a tremendous surprise. The forts, he explained, were only partly garrisoned by two thousand troops.

'At this point General Stoessel said he had always opposed the scheme of Governor Sakharoff at Port Dalny, in spending money in building up Port Dalny, instead of finishing the defences of Port Arthur. Sakharoff (who was an engineer officer) died of dysentery during the siege.

'Continuing, General Stoessel praised the ingenuity, pluck and patience of the Japanese infantry, especially in making siege parallels and trenches to the forts. Referring to the artillery, General Stoessel said that at first he did not think the artillery practice good, but he was soon compelled to recognize how good it was.

JAPANESE ACHIEVEMENT MORE REMARKABLE.

Tokio, Jan. 12.—The Japanese achievement at Port Arthur is more remarkable in the light of further investigation. The original Russian strength is now estimated to have been almost 50,000 men. It is announced that the army headquarters that in addition to the prisoners already reported, about 13,000 wounded combatants will eventually be brought to Japan.

Confused reports reach Tokio of the condition of the city buildings. It was said to-day that Gen. Nogi will not return to Tokio at present.

Sixteen survivors of the third detachment of Japanese who attempted to block the entrance of Port Arthur by sinking stone-laden steamers in the channel are expected to arrive at Sasebo to-day. The fate of their seventy companions is unknown.

PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

A LODGE HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR STOESSEL.

Nagasaki, Jan. 12.—3 p.m.—The steamers 'Kaga' and 'Sumuki' have arrived here with 1,600 Russian prisoners of war and fifty officers. All the prisoners have been quartered at Inasa, a village near by, where has also been prepared a lodge for General Stoessel, who will arrive next Saturday.

The Russian officers are allowed much liberty within the bounds of the town, but they are under police escort.

General Stoessel and staff will sail from here for Europe on a French mail steamer on Jan. 18. These Russian prisoners are unfeignedly pleased at the end of the hardship of the siege, and the considerate treatment of their victors.

STOESSEL'S PAROLE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—The War Office explains that the reason for Lieut. General Stoessel giving his parole and returning to Russia instead of remaining at the head of the heroic troops who formed the garrison at Port Arthur, and sharing their fate as a prisoner of war in Japan, is that it is incumbent upon him to bring a detailed report of the defence of the fortress to the Emperor.

THE SPOILS OF WAR.

Tokio, Jan. 12.—General Nogi reports that the Japanese captured at Port Arthur 545 guns, 23,670 shells, 30,000 kilos of powder, and 2,266,800 rounds of rifle ammunition.

REMOVING MINES

WORK HAMPERED BY STORMS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—The work of removing the mines and other obstructions at the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur and of examining the Russian war vessels is hampered by the storms and cold weather.

There is every indication, it is reported, that some of the ships are salvable.

Tokio, Jan. 10, 3 p.m.—The Navy Department says that the district covered with submarine mines had a radius of forty miles outside of Port Arthur. It reports the destruction and explosion of 395 of those mines to date.

A PHANTOM FLEET.

Japanese Seen Everywhere in the Pacific.

London, Jan. 10.—Reports from Port Louis, Mauritius, persist in stating that a Japanese fleet is steaming westward. The latest rumor is that the fleet has arrived at Diego Garcia, the southernmost of the Chagos Islands, in the Indian Ocean, whence scouts are being sent out. In an interview at Tamatave, Madagascar, on Jan. 3, one of the aides of Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, said that the admiral had learned the day before that a Japanese squadron had started to meet the Baltic fleet. The

latter, from the time it passed the Cape of Good Hope, had increased its measures to prevent surprise. The weather had been stormy off the South African Coast, but none of the vessels were damaged. All the crews are now healthy and in high spirits. The fleet is bound for Vladivostok, where it expects to arrive at the beginning of March. Admiral Rojestvensky estimates that a month will be occupied in cross the Indian Ocean.

THE 'ANDROMEDA'

REFUSED BECAUSE COMMANDER HAD NO PERMISSION TO ACCEPT.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—The Navy Department announces that it regrets the misunderstanding in the case of the British cruiser 'Andromeda,' which recently sailed from Wei hai wei for Port Arthur with hospital stores and surgeons to assist the sick and wounded, and was not permitted to land.

The department says the commander at Port Arthur refused the aid offered by the 'Andromeda' owing to the fact that he had not received instructions. The British authorities at Wei hai wei were late in notifying Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister at Tokio, of the cruiser's mission. When the minister received notification, he immediately obtained from the Japanese authorities their grateful acceptance of the cruiser's cargo. Orders to receive the supplies were sent to Port Arthur, but when they reached there the 'Andromeda' had left on her return to Wei hai wei.

JAPAN WARNS CHILI

HER PORTS WILL BE BOMBARDED IF HER FLEET IS SOLD TO RUSSIA.

Paris, Jan. 9.—It is learned here that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Chili, threatening to bombard her ports should the proposed sale of Chilean warships to Russia be effected. Argentina has not received a similar ultimatum, but has been informed that one was sent to Chili, with results eminently satisfactory from the Japanese standpoint.

AT PORT SAID

COAL TAKEN—A LIGHTER SUNK.

Port Said, Egypt, Jan. 10.—The division of Russian warships commanded by Rear-Admiral Botrovsky, and composed of the cruisers 'Oleg,' 'Isunrud,' 'Dnieper' and 'Rion' and the torpedo boat destroyers 'Grozni,' 'Gromski,' and 'Realty,' arrived here to-day.

The Russian minister, accompanied by Captain Schwank, of the Russian navy, boarded the flagship 'Oleg.' After signing the necessary declarations the vessels will be allowed a limited quantity of coal.

The squadron will leave Port Said at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. A torpedo boat destroyer, while entering the harbor to-day, struck and sank a coal lighter.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

ARRIVAL AT SUEZ OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

Suez, Egypt, Jan. 12.—The division of the Russian second Pacific squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Botrovsky, arrived here to-day from Port Said.

FURTHER SOUTH

JAPANESE TRANSPORTS SIGHTED OFF NORTH BORNEO.

Sandakan, British North Borneo, Jan. 10.—Two Japanese transports were reported off Labuan on Jan. 4. Two colliers for the Russian second Pacific squadron were at Labuan on Jan. 7.

ATTACK REPRESSED

RUSSIAN CAVALRY MAKE A DARING MOVE SOUTH.

General Oku's Headquarters, in the Field, Jan. 12.—4 p.m., via Fusan.—A small party of Russian cavalry near Hai cheng attempted to cut their way out, but were driven back by the Japanese guard. No details have yet been received. It is the first time that the Russians have attempted to use cavalry along the line of communications.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

JAPANESE ARE THANKED.

Tokio, Jan. 11.—Twenty-six paroled Russian officers were welcomed by M. Arakawa, Governor of Nagasaki, municipal delegates, and leading citizens. Col. Triebadoff thanked them on behalf of his comrades. He said their treatment showed that Japan held the highest ethical position among the nations. He believed that after the war Russia and Japan would become fast friends.

The prisoners from Port Arthur arriving at Nagasaki look well fed and happy. Colonel Heijakoff, of the Russian army, said the enemy's welcome was entirely unexpected. It made him feel as though he had returned to his own country. He hoped the war would soon cease and a mutual understanding follow. If this occurred the present plight of the prisoners would be more useful to Russia than continued resistance at Port Arthur.

Commander Tanaka, of the Japanese navy, who is investigating the sunken Russian warships at Port Arthur, has discovered that the cruisers 'Djidit,' 'Rasboynik,' and 'Zabiaca,' which had hitherto been unaccounted for, were all sunk, the 'Rasboynik' apparently by the Russians themselves, and the other two by Japanese shells. Commander Tanaka has also located five torpedo boat destroyers and two gunboats that were destroyed.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

IMPULSIVE HASTE CALLS FORTH CRITICISM.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—The Emperor William received the Russian ambassador yesterday in formal audience. His Majesty expressed unbounded admiration of General Stoessel's defence of Port Arthur and informed the ambassador that the Emperor of Russia had given his gracious consent that General Stoessel should receive the Prussian Order of 'Pour Le Merite,' as the Emperor William's recognition of his distinguished bravery.

To-day the Emperor received the Japanese minister in audience and complimented him on the courage, tenacity and capacity of General Nogi, and informed him that the Emperor of Japan had consented that General Nogi receive the same order, 'Pour Le Merite,' the bestowal of which was announced yesterday.

The telegraphic correspondence between the Emperor William and the Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor of Japan follows:—

'The Emperor William to the Emperor Nicholas:—

'The Emperor, Tsarkoe Selo:— The defence of Port Arthur will remain forever an example for the soldiers of all peoples. The hero who commanded your faithful troops is admired by the entire world and especially in my army and by me. In order to give expression to my sympathy and admiration for General Stoessel and his valiant troops, I hope for your consent to confer on him the Order of Pour Le Merite, our highest military decoration, founded by Frederick the Great. I shall grant the same honor to his brave opponent, General Nogi.

'WILLIAM, I. R.'

The Emperor William to the Emperor of Japan:—

'His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, Tokio:— The siege and capture of Port Arthur have proved General Baron Nogi to be a brave and wise military commander. His heroic deeds and those of his troops will be admired for ever by all soldiers, especially by me and my army. I hope Your Majesty will permit me to confer on him as an outward sign of my admiration of the Order of 'Pour Le Merite,' the highest Prussian military decoration founded by an ancestor, Frederick the Great, for bravery on the battlefield. His brave opponent, General Stoessel, has received the same distinction.

'(Signed),

'WILLIAM, I. R.' From the Russian Emperor to the German Emperor:—

'His Majesty, the Emperor, Berlin:— In the name of my army I thank you for the high distinction which you wish to confer on General Stoessel. He did his duty to the end at the head of his brave garrison. Your sympathy and that of your army and your recognition of his behavior are deeply felt by me.

The Emperor of Japan to the Emperor William:—

'I am very thankful for Your Majesty's admiration for the capture of Port Arthur. As regards Your Majesty's kind wish to confer the highest Prussian decoration on General Baron Nogi, I consent with pleasure.'

After the Russo-Turkish war ended, the Emperor William I. conferred the same order on several Russian Grand Dukes and generals, and the Emperor William I. also conferred the order on the Duke of Connaught, brother of the King of England, who took part in the British military expedition to Egypt in 1882, which resulted in the subduing of the Egyptians, led by Arabi Pasha.

PRESS CRITICISM.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Few newspapers comment upon the Emperor William's impulsive haste to decorate General Nogi and Stoessel before their own respective sovereigns recognized their services. The Liberal and Socialist newspapers criticize His Majesty's action adversely.

'Tageblatt' points out that the Emperor has put the military authorities in St. Petersburg in an awkward position, as they will have to formally try General Stoessel by court-martial.

Even the Conservative 'Reichsbote' and 'Tages Zeitung' doubt the wisdom of the decorations. The former says that interferences of this kind often involve certain perils.

FRANCE ABANDONS IDEA. Paris, Jan. 12.—It is stated that the French Government proposed to eventually confer the decoration of the Legion of Honor on General Stoessel, but not desiring to appear as though in competition with the Emperor William, the plan has been abandoned.

SMOOT INVESTIGATION

EX-SENATOR MCCONNELL TESTIFIES IN FAVOR OF THE MORMONS.

Washington, Jan. 11.—When the defence in the Senator Smoot investigation was taken up to-day, the room of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was crowded with women. Senator Knox, recently appointed to the committee, attended for the first time.

William J. McConnell, of Northern Idaho, was the first witness. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a senator in the 1st Congress, and Governor of Idaho from 1883 to 1896. He said he was prejudiced against Mormons and had lobbied before the Legislature in the first effort to disfranchise the Mormons. He had assisted in the repeal of the test oath of citizenship, and later had lectured among the Mormons. He had observed the people, he said, and their morals were of a high, praiseworthy character.

In reply to the testimony of Charles H. Jackson, chairman of the Idaho Democratic Committee, who testified that no candidate for office, Democrat or Republican, should stand against the Mormon Church, Mr. McConnell repeated a number of reasons why the Democratic party was boycotted by the Mormon Church, saying that one of the principal causes was that Senator Du Bois called the Mormons criminals.

SKIT SKETCHES.



Contributed by Jas. Moodie.



RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW.

Contributed by David Seymour.

RAILWAY TO AMERICAN YUKON.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 13.—Seattle business men and capitalists are to undertake the construction of a railway from Valdez through the Copper River Valley to a point on the American Yukon.

MISSIONARY GOING HOME.

Cornwall, Jan. 9.—Miss Christena McDougall, formerly of Maxwell, who has been a missionary in India for the past seven years, has sailed for Canada, and is expected to reach her old home some time this month.

WEATHERLETS.

Threefold is of time the tread; Lingerer comes the future pacing hither, Dart-like is now gone thither, Stands the past, aye, moveless, foot and head.

No impatience wings its idle Tread of leisurely delay; Fear nor doubt it cannot bridle Heading as it runs away; No remorse, no incantation Moves the standing from its station.

Wouldst thou end thine earthly journey Wise and of good fortune full? Make the lingering thine attorney, Thee to counsel, not thy tool; Not for friend the flying take Nor thy foe the standing make.

High grew the snow beneath the low ung sky, And all was silent in the wilderness; In trance of stillness Nature heard her God Rebuilding her spent fires, and veil'd her face While th' Great Worker brooded o'er His work.

—Isabella Valancey Crawford, 'Song of the Axe.'

I hear the howl of the wind that brings The long drear storm on its heavy wings. —William Cullen Bryant—'The West Wind.'

O Ruddy, Ruddy Kipling, Awake and smite your lyre! You sang the White Man's Burden, Another threatens dire.

The beautiful is falling Of which the poets talk; We take the White Man's Burden, And shovel off the walk. —New York 'Sun.'

No stir in the star-strewn deeps; No sign on her own still breast; All Nature a vigil keeps While the lone one takes her rest; Motion or sound there is none— Save my own half-muffled tread; It seems as the soul of the world were gone And the body left for dead! —Robert Reid.

The footsteps of a Child Sound close beside us. Listen! He will speak, His birthday bells have hardly rung a week, Yet has he trod the world's press undefiled, 'Come with Me! hear Him thro' His smiling say,



A CROWDED HOUSE.

Hagart, Borden and Foster.—'Wonder if any gentleman has a seat he would like to leave.'



THE ONTARIO CAMPAIGN. The politicians' busy time.

'Behold I am the Way!' Against the door His face Shines as the sun. His touch is a command, The years unfold before His baby hand! The beauty of His presence fills all space, 'Enter through Me,' He saith, 'nor wander more; For I am the Door.'

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Candidates Already Nominated for the Contest to be Held on Jan. 25, 1905.

Table listing candidates for Ontario elections, categorized by Conservative and Liberal parties across various constituencies like Algoma, Grey, and Toronto.

work, but supposed there would always be some corrupt acts even as there would always be other crimes. He was very emphatic in denying that the administration was in any way connected with these corrupt acts, and defied any one to prove that there had ever been any crooked work such as spoiling or switching ballots, etc., by the deputy returning officers in the Ontario elections.

NORTH TORONTO CONTEST

Toronto, Jan. 16.—An interesting development in connection with the provincial contest in North Toronto between Dr. Beatty Nesbitt, Conservative, and Mr. Hugh Blain, the Liberal candidate, came to light this morning. It is one that may have a bearing upon the outcome. Mr. Blain's candidature has been an enigma to his friends, owing to his private and public declarations that he was adverse to running, and only consented in consequence of the pressure brought to bear. This was, for a time, attributed to the business connection which the Eby-Blain firm had with the government for the supply of provisions to provincial institutions. Another reason is now advanced, namely, that as president of the Ontario Beet Root Co., which has been heavily subsidized by the Ontario Government, he was not in a position to refuse to step into the gap after both Mr. E. S. Spence and Mr. Stapleton Caldecott had declined the nomination.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—In view of the approaching Ontario elections the long-pending and oft-postponed action brought by the Hon. Frank Latchford, Ontario Minister of Public Works, against the Ottawa 'Free Press,' for libel, has been settled out of court. Mr. George I. Henderson, counsel for Mr. Latchford, when seen to-day, explained that he was approached by a mutual friend of himself and Mr. Wood, regarding a settlement, and satisfactory terms had been agreed upon. Respecting costs, Mr. Henderson said he did not know who had paid them. 'All I know,' he said, 'is that the mutual friend who arranged the settlement, arranged to pay my costs.'

THE DOUKHOBORS

DR. J. T. REID DELIVERS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF LECTURES.

An interesting lecture on 'The Religion of the Doukhobors' was delivered by Dr. J. T. Reid, in Melville Church last evening. Dr. Reid has spent three years in cottage hospital work among these Canadian colonists. The keynote of the Doukhobor religion, said Dr. Reid, was expressed by the golden rule. They know nothing of the Bible as we have it and their religious belief is centred in what they call the 'Book of Life,' which consists of the gospels, the psalms and a few epistles. They are illiterate and all they know of this book is what they know by memory. Every word in the book is not only literally believed but literally carried out. It is for this reason that they will not go to war. They are out and out vegetarians and not under any circumstance will they kill bird or beast. This doctrine is carried to the extreme by fanatics, many of whom let their cattle loose in the fields at day, discarding all wooden clothing, set out, clad in light cotton to meet the Messiah.

The lecture is to be repeated in Westmount Methodist Church to-night, in St. Gabriel on Friday night, and in Trinity on Saturday night.

THE BLAIR AFFAIR

MR. A. E. KEMP GIVES A FLAT DENIAL TO THE 'NATIONALIST' STORY.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—The answer which Mr. A. E. Kemp, member-elect for East Toronto, gives to the 'Nationalist's' story of a Borden-Graham-Tresidder conference at his house on Oct. 9, when a cabinet position was said to have been promised for the Hon. A. G. Blair, is a flat and comprehensive denial.

'I believe the whole story is a fabrication,' said Mr. Kemp. 'The subject of Mr. Blair being appointed Minister of Railways under a Borden administration was not thought of, much less discussed. There is absolutely no truth in it. I deny it in toto.'

MR. RUSSELL AGAIN DENIES. According to the 'Gazette,' Mr. David Russell denies the statement that he showed during the Federal election campaign Lord Strathcona's cheque for \$40,000. He says it is a malicious lie. A telegram in the Toronto 'World' says that Mr. H. Bourassa will bring the 'Presse' conspiracy business before the House of Commons at an early moment, and ask for an enquiry.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PROCLAMATION SIGNED BY THE KING FOR OPENING ON FEB. 14.

London, Jan. 12.—The King at today's meeting of the Privy Council signed a proclamation convening parliament for Feb. 14. The session will be opened by the King personally, with full state ceremony. The unusual lateness of the date of the reopening is interpreted to mean that the government does not propose to press any Redistribution Bill, but to give to the Aliens Bill, which Mr. Balfour has definitely promised, the first place in its legislative programme. Recent speeches of ministers confirm the belief in an early dissolution of parliament, and it seems likely that unless previously defeated, possibly through the intentional abstention of the Chamberlainites, the government will find a pretext for voluntarily dissolving parliament towards the end of March and so hand over to the Opposition the seemingly thankless task of juggling the budget.

CANADIAN CABLES

THE LIVERPOOL 'DAILY MERCURY' ON THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

London, Jan. 10.—The Liverpool 'Daily Mercury' commenting on the American millers importing Canadian wheat, says that the English peoples' interest in this new situation turns chiefly upon what effect the cessation of wheat shipments to this country might have upon the price of flour here. The natural tendency would be for the price of flour to rise. In this advance the wheat growers of Canada would participate, but wheat is grown in many lands, and so long as Great Britain has the wisdom to import wheat from every country in the world where a surplus is to be found, without levying a duty, there is no fear of any shortages of the wheat supply here.

London, Jan. 10.—At the exhibition of colonial products, which opened to-day in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the Canadian exhibit forms a striking object in the centre of the hall.

London, Jan. 10.—At a Liberal meeting in York, Lord Durham presiding, Mr. Hamar Greenwood said his grandfather fought as a Canadian rebel in 1837 for that self-government which the present Earl Durham's father granted after the rebellion. It was Lord Durham who made Canadians loyal and prosperous.

London, Jan. 10.—Commenting on the fewness of the members of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Harvey Daw said that during their trip across Canada, on behalf of the chamber, they were struck with the enormous number of Canadian representatives from all parts of the Dominion. They ascertained that everybody engaged in commerce in the cities was, as a matter of course, a member of an association like theirs. He hoped they would emulate Canada's example.

London, Jan. 10.—Speaking at Shepton Mallet, Lord Coleridge said the Conservative ideal was an Empire founded on dominance, a race held together by force of arms, financial ties, vast expenditure at home, military aggrandisement abroad, corruption, intimidation in electoral matters, power of the purse abroad, servile labor at home, fiscal plunder and a priest for the education of the young.

London, Jan. 10.—The Canadian Associated Press learns that the G. T. P. has placed large orders for steel rails during the last few days with prominent firms in Great Britain.

London, Jan. 10.—The proposed admission of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain is still a foremost topic with Irish cattle associations, and societies. At a committee meeting of the South Ireland Cattle Trade Association, letters from Mr. J. E. Redmond and Mr. William O'Brien were read. Mr. Redmond said the Irish party was quite alive to the importance of the affair, and would watch any attempt to introduce Canadian store cattle. Mr. O'Brien said he fully recognized the ruinous consequences to Ireland in the rumored removal of restrictions on Canadian cattle. It would be a corrupt bribe to Canada to enter into Chamberlain's schemes.

London, Jan. 11.—At a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers Sir William White gave an account of his visit to Canada and the United States. He said no engineer visiting Canada could fail to be impressed by the enterprise and courage with which the government and private associations were facing the great scheme for the development of the Dominion's resources. He gave an account of various engineering feats he had witnessed and concluded by saying that in Canada was to be found a splendid field for British enterprise and capital. No better school for aspirants in the engineering profession could be found than that afforded by the Dominion.

Lord Strathcona, who was elected an honorary member, also addressed the meeting.

London, Jan. 11.—Professor Goldwin Smith, in the course of a letter to a correspondent, makes a vigorous attack on Mr. Chamberlain. 'You say,' he says, 'Chamberlain's sun is setting here. The sun of his policy has never risen though his name is popular with imperialists and protectionists. But was the success of his fiscal policy his chief aim? For my part I will never believe he was the dupe of his own misstatements. He has turned away the eyes of the nation from the wreck he made in South Africa. He captured the Conservative organization, and the great journal of the party. May he not be playing over again under Premier Balfour the part he played under Gladstone, which led Gladstone to call him the first English politician of an American type. When he has made himself master of the party he may slip out of protection as easily as he slipped out of red-hot radicalism of earlier days. Do you think any such operation would be difficult to a man who could tell you that the Empire is falling to pieces for want of a preferential tariff and that the Transvaal was under the suzerainty of the Queen?'

London, Jan. 11.—Mr. John Parks, M.P., speaking at Birmingham, said it all depended upon this country whether Canada continued the preference of thirty-three and a third percent in our favor. Canadians were prepared to make a preferential arrangement with this country. Even with regard to their manufacturers they were prepared to make sacrifices and their policy was in the direction of freer trade. We could not get absolutely free trade because the colonies were young countries which required a certain amount of taxation for purposes of revenue, but their policy was in the direction of free trade and their greatest delight was to be more closely associated with the Empire.

London, Jan. 11.—The 'Westminster Gazette,' referring to the delegations at

Ottawa asking changes in the tariff, says: 'It does not follow that their cries will be given heed to, but we cannot help being glad that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is still free to deal with the matter as it affects Canada, and is not tied hand and foot by some imperial arrangement which might compel him to say "no."'

London, Jan. 12.—The King has not yet appointed a day to give Mr. J. Colin Forbes a first sitting. It has also not been decided whether the sittings will take place at Windsor or at the Imperial Institute. The Canadian Associated Press understands that the King gave Mr. Forbes the latter place to another sitting recently. Mr. Forbes is at present engaged in painting a picture of the secretary of the National Liberal Club.

London, Jan. 12.—A man giving the name of John James, has been arrested for theft. The policeman who made the arrest stated in court that on searching the prisoner's room he found documents showing that James received two hundred pounds a year from Canadian property. James admitted he had made money in Canada. He was remanded so that friends in Canada can be communicated with.

London, Jan. 12.—Mr. E. A. Hardney, ex-Senator of the Australian Commonwealth, will read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute, on Jan. 17, on 'Imperialism from an Australian standpoint,' in which he will contend that closer political union is not advisable, but that commercial union is both possible and desirable. The Duke of Argyll presides.

London, Jan. 12.—Lord Strathcona has promised to speak at the British Empire League meeting on Feb. 18.

London, Jan. 12.—During the past year the timber trade has been characterized by general inactivity which made business difficult and unsatisfactory. There is now a better tone in business on the whole. Deliveries have been satisfactory, stocks at present are not too large, and if arrivals continued, moderate during 1904 freights ruled low and were in favor of the importers. The import of Quebec yellow pine has been the smallest on record. Of St. John pine, only about two thousand two hundred cubic feet were imported. Birch logs were almost entirely from St. John, N.B., and Quebec, and slightly exceeded that of the previous season. Of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals, the import has been a little under the previous season.

London, Jan. 12.—The 'Globe' says that the Colonial Products Exhibition at Liverpool, to be shortly followed by a more comprehensive display at the Crystal Palace, should operate to some extent in giving credit where credit is due. There are many excellent products of Greater Britain which retailers never sell as such. Canadian bacon totally vanishes under its proper name before it comes within reach of consumers.

London, Jan. 14.—The 'Speaker,' referring to the delegations at Ottawa asking for changes in the tariff, says that if Mr. Chamberlain gets his way and persuades the colonial government to reduce still further its tariff, which these manufacturers complain is already too low, it is easy to imagine how many protesting delegations will arrive at Ottawa every year on the eve of a parliamentary session.

London, Jan. 14.—The 'Saturday Review' hopes that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose increase in power comes chiefly from the growth of Dominion wealth, under his premiership, will not be encouraged to use his position to foster that narrow philosophy of which he has recently given many signs.

London, Jan. 14.—The 'Army and Navy Gazette,' quoting the Canadian 'Military Gazette' regarding the rejection of Lord Dundonald's drill book, says it is a pity that these questions cannot be discussed without the introduction of personal recrimination.

London, Jan. 14.—Dr. Barnardo says that up to the last day of 1904 they had rescued 55,002 children, 16,150 of whom have been sent to the colonies, and the failures amount to less than one and a half percent of all that number.

London, Jan. 14.—At a council meeting of the British Empire League, on Wednesday next, a resolution will be submitted by Lord Strathcona whereby the League will pledge itself to support the action recently taken by the Prime Minister of Australia, who urged that the Imperial Government recognize in the United Kingdom marriages which had been legally contracted with deceased wife's sister in other portions of the Empire.

OUR MAIL BAG.

The Rectory, Collingwood, Ont., Jan. 10, 1905. Enclosed please find \$1.00, my subscription for 'World Wide.' I would not like to be without it. My son, who is a mining engineer in the heart of far away Siberia, receives it regularly from a friend, and greatly appreciates it. It is one of the few papers that escapes the censor's hand. Yours, etc., E. HORACE MUSSEN.

Wilfrid, Ont., Jan. 4, 1905. You will please forgive my negligence in not sending my subscription for the 'Witness.' I hope you will prosper in your business for you are a light in dark places. W. J. HUNTER.

Goderham, Ont., Jan. 9, 1905. For nearly a year it has been my privilege to receive the 'World Wide' as a weekly visitor. It was sent to me as a gift. This year I will subscribe for it, because it is really worth the money to me. I had thought of not renewing, but felt that it was too good to miss. It has had real educative value for me, broadening my interest in international affairs and current topics. I take advantage of your offer of renewal during the month of January at \$1.00 for the year. I

scarcely wonder at your raising the price. It seems to me that the paper is improving. Am glad it is a Canadian paper, I sometimes wished that it would specialize Canadian matters, but as it is, it is true to its title. Please find enclosed postal note for \$1.00, with best wishes for the success of the paper. Yours truly, W. ERNEST HONEY.

Leominster, Mass., Jan. 5, 1905. I am sorry to find I am late with my renewal subscription. I value the 'Witness' too highly to do without it. It is too good and reliable a paper to be properly valued among the common people. I wish you a happy, prosperous new year. Yours most sincerely, COLIN DEWOLFE.

Quyon, Jan. 5. Enclosed find one dollar for another year's (1905) subscription to the 'Weekly Witness.' The dear old paper gets better every day. (MRS.) G. H. McKENNY.

Saint Martin, N.B., Jan. 6. In renewing my subscription for the 'Northern Messenger' I wish to say I have taken the paper ever since it was first printed, I think, and for a number of years have sent, besides my own name, several others. It is 'tated in the paper that for three or more copies you will send them for twenty-five cents each. I now enclose one dollar, for which please forward to the accompanying address your valuable little paper, of which we are all very fond. Yours truly, E. R. WALKER.

Milton, Jan. 9, 1905. Enclosed find post-office order as subscription to 'Weekly Witness' for 1905. Regret that I neglected sending it sooner for we consider the 'Witness' the best all-round paper published in Canada, and always look ahead with pleasure to its weekly visit. Wishing you the success your paper richly deserves, I remain, Yours truly, W. F. INMAN, Principal, Model School.

Holstein, Dec. 27, 1904. Enclosed find post-office money order for ten dollars and twenty cents, in payment of our subscription for fifty-one copies of the 'Messenger.' We think there is no paper like the 'Messenger' for our Sabbath school. Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am yours sincerely, T. JOHN STEVENSON.

An Ontario Baptist minister writes: I enclose one dollar in payment of our subscription for the 'Weekly Witness' for another year. I have more confidence in it in matters political than in any other paper I know of. One can always depend on your judgment as being on high moral plain, free from mere partisanship or opportunism; always on the side of what makes for righteousness and truth.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 26, 1904. I would certainly feel the loss if I did not receive the 'Witness' and 'Messenger.' I really enjoy the reading. Yours truly, JOHN S. CROWE.

Stanstead, Que., Jan. 3, 1905. Please find enclosed my renewal subscription for 'Daily Witness.' I cannot do without my 'Daily Witness,' it is the most reliable of all the papers which come to me. Wishing you increased success, and the compliments of the season, Sincerely yours, JAMES BILLINGTON, Congregational Minister.

St. Blaise, Que. I avail myself of this opportunity to wish the old and faithful 'Witness' and all connected with it a very happy New Year. That the 'Witness' may this year, as in years past, always stand up for all that is right and against all that is wrong, is the sincere wish of one who has subscribed and read it for over thirty-four years. Yours truly, (REV.) L. DIONNE.

Three Rivers, Jan. 9, 1905. In renewing my subscription let me express the continued pleasure I had for another year through the 'Witness.' We are much indebted for the summing up in 'The war situation,' which to many of your busy readers was a great saving of time, while it kept them better informed than they would be by reading the reports and rumors of one day, and the denials of another.

I appreciate, too, the order which the 'Witness' observes in the arrangement of its various matters—making it easy to find what one is looking for in its pages. The good type—bold and clear—especially in the editorial department, is a pleasing and welcome feature. In the matter of size, too, the 'Witness' keeps within reasonable bounds—possibly with a tendency to become bulky. Personally I would not object to its being cut down somewhat; and I trust it will never become the unwieldy mass that some dailies in Canada, and more especially in the United States, are becoming. May quality, not quantity, ever continue to characterize the 'Witness.' Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I am, yours truly, J. R. MACLEOD, (Presbyterian Minister).

Presentation to Pastor. Cornwall, Jan. 9.—At the anniversary tea meeting at Dundela, the congregation of South Matilda circuit presented their pastor, the Rev. R. M. Thompson, with a fur coat and cap, as a token of their esteem and friendship and appreciation of his work.

CLUBBING OFFERS. If your subscription is due it will interest you to consult the clubbing offers made at the head of the editorial page, No. 8.

MR. ROSS AT BELLEVILLE.

MEETING HELD LAST EVENING IN INTERESTS OF MR. HENRY PRINGLE.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 12.—The Hon. George W. Ross held a meeting here last night in support of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Henry Pringle. The Opera House was taxed to its fullest extent by the people of the riding. They came from Trenton and Sidney to attend, and were in every way a most representative audience. The stage was filled with the most prominent men of the party from the riding, and included several clergymen. Mr. Henry Pringle, the candidate for the riding, was the first speaker introduced by the president of the Liberal Association, Mr. J. M. Simmons. He gave a brief but telling speech, and was followed by Dr. Curry, the candidate for Prince Edward county. The doctor made a short speech, and then, amid the cheers and applause of about eight hundred people, the premier was called upon. He spoke about an hour and a half, and in that time reviewed the work done by the party in the past thirty years. He showed in what they had been the authors of great good to Ontario, and how and when they had done what was right and proper in the best interests of the province. The speech was listened to by the large audience with the greatest interest, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

The meeting was brought to a close by cheers for the candidate, the Hon. Mr. Ross, and the King.

NORTH YORK.

Newmarket, Ont., Jan. 11.—The Conservatives of North York met here yesterday and unanimously nominated Mr. T. Hubert Lennox, to be their candidate at the approaching elections. Mr. Lennox, who has twice before been the candidate for this constituency, accepted the nomination.

AT LONDON.

London, Ont., Jan. 11.—At a convention of the Liberals of the City of London, held to-night in the Auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building, Mr. F. G. Rumball was chosen to be their stand-

ard-bearer in the coming contest for the Provincial Legislature, to run against Ex-Mayor Adam Beck, M.P.P. Mr. Rumball is an ex-mayor of the city, having held office previous to ex-Mayor Beck, about four years ago, and is a well-known business man of this city. Mr. G. C. Gibbons, president of the London Liberal Association, was in the chair.

DR. HUNTER'S PLATFORM.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Dr. John Hunter, who is running as an independent candidate in West Toronto, said last night that as he had been asked by several electors what he would do in case he were returned to the legislature, and a want of confidence resolution were introduced, he wished to declare himself.

'If the government are returned with a majority of less than five,' said the doctor, 'I shall consider it in the interests both of the government and of the country that they resign. I do not think the government should depend on two or three by-elections for maintenance in power. If Mr. Whitney secures support numerically as strong as that of the government, or of a small majority, I shall support him in forming a cabinet in order that he may again go to the country.'

On the temperance question, Dr. Hunter said his plank was, 'abolish the saloon, the bar and the treating system, and then deal with the sale of liquor in the light of experience, as that would be a matter of detail.'

MR. ROSS AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 10.—The Music Hall was crowded to the doors to-night by the citizens of Cornwall and vicinity assembled to hear the Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, who was the principal speaker at a meeting held in the interests of Mr. W. J. McCart, the Liberal candidate. Mr. R. Smith was chairman, and after short addresses by Mr. McCart and Mr. Brown, the Liberal candidate in Dundas, he introduced the Premier, who spoke for over an hour, during which time he reviewed the achievements of the Liberal administration in Ontario and the attitude of the Opposition on many progressive measures. He said that there had been isolated cases of corruption by Liberals, but these cases were not as numerous as similar offences committed by the Conservatives. He condemned all such crooked

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT PRESTON.

Reply to Mr. Asquith's Criticisms.

DECLARES HIS POLICY IS THE SAME AS THAT OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 11.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Preston to-night, first replied to Mr. Asquith, probably his most persistent critic. Mr. Chamberlain said: 'From the beginning what have been the origin and foundation of the proposals which I have ventured to lay before my countrymen and of the arguments by which I have supported them. There are two. In the first place, I have said that the broad experience of the past thirty years has shown that British trade is on a less secure basis than it was formerly. I have pointed out that circumstances during the last thirty years have changed to our disadvantage, and I have argued that where circumstances have changed, theory and system have changed likewise. Then, in the second place, I have said that what we call the Empire, which is not one in the true sense of the world, but yet what we call the Empire must be strengthened and organized if we, as part of that Empire, are to hold our heads high as we have done in the past, and if we are to take our part in the progress of the world equal to any and not inferior to any.'

'In order to secure that result my text has been the words of the greatest of our colonial statesmen, a man not interested in our politics. And speaking, therefore, with no reference to party consideration, the representative of our greatest colony—I mean Sir Wilfrid Laurier—(cheers)—said 'If we do not come closer together we must inevitably drift apart.' Now what is Mr. Asquith's answer. Well, he goes to his brief. (Laughter.) The first thing he finds there is 'abuse the plaintiff's attorney'—(Laughter)—and he has, therefore, said many unconvincing things, to which I will make no reply.'

Mr. Chamberlain went on to refute Mr. Asquith's and the Opposition's assertion that he was purely a protectionist, and proceeded. Am I a protectionist? I wonder what Mr. Asquith would say—how he would describe Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Is he a protectionist that great colonial statesman? If he is not a protectionist then neither am I, since I agree with his policy in every particular. If he is a protectionist, or if Mr. Asquith calls him so, why, I should like to ask, why did his clients, the Cobden Club, give Laurier the greatest honor which it was possible for them to pay him, giving him the gold medal of that magnificent association—(cheers and laughter)—on the distinct ground of services that he rendered to free trade. Now, whether I am a protectionist or not, is no answer whatever to the statement made as to that foundation of the policy I recommend.

'Does Mr. Asquith agree with what I have said in that respect? Does he agree that, though, indeed, we are a prosperous nation, though our trade is great, though there is no immediate probability of a great catastrophe, yet that there are cracks and crevices in the structure of our commercial position, which, if they are not taken in time, if the warning which they convey is not recognized, if we do not strengthen the foundation, it will inevitably lead to danger in the future. Does he agree with that? Does he agree when I tell you on the authority of Laurier and on the authority of every man who has studied the great question of union of the Empire, that we cannot go on as we are; that we must go forward, or we shall go back, and that the present is the critical time, and that it is given to this generation to decide for the future for their descendants whether the Empire, which their predecessors created, shall be lost by their unworthy descendants. (Cheers.)

After considerable discourse on the cotton trade, which immediately concerned Preston, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded: 'I propose a reasonable preference to obtain from the colonies an equivalent concession by which the market of the colonies will be secured, at all events, in large proportion to you (cheers), and if you think at the present time the market of the colonies small by the side of other markets remember that we are only at the beginning of the growth of the Empire. Within the last few years we have seen the extraordinary start which our greatest colonies have taken. You see their population multiplied five or even tenfold, you may find that you have the greatest and the most quickly grown markets in the world. Secure them by bonds of steel, by bonds that are both bonds of sentiment and interest, secure them while you can, or your descendants will regret your decision forever after.'

Reverting again to the Imperial side of the question, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded: 'I could not possibly deal at length with one part of my programme to which I attach the greatest importance and to which I am devoting my life. I hope I have done something to bring about the consolidation of the Empire, which will alone enable this country, of whose past we are so proud, to carry on the glorious tradition not being isolated, but as part of the greater Empire. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Asquith says the loyalty of the colonies is undoubted, that it was never so great and deep as it is at the present time. I welcome the admission, and what an admission it is for one of those who during the past eight years, have never ceased abusing us for our colonial policy. What an admission it is to say that at the end of that time we shall have left the colonies more loyal than they were ever before.'

'To suggest such a thing that the loyalty of the colonies is for sale is worse than a libel, it is a gross insult. Mr. Asquith's and his friends go on to declare that the colonies ask sacrifices from us and will give none in return. It is not true. They have more to give

us than we have to offer them. I do not believe for a moment that what they, the colonies, have said on this subject has been influenced by pecuniary or selfish motives, I believe that they, as we, desire to find some means of drawing closer in order that, in the words of Laurier, we may never drift apart. I believe that mutually satisfactory arrangements can be made between us that there is no other country in the world if met with a similar, would not jump at it, and it is from our own children who stood by us in our adversity and helped us when all other men made a mock of us. (Loud cheers.) If you consider the proposal for commercial union as the first step towards the realization of that definite and organized empire which has been the aspiration of every British statesman for many years, then I say it would be almost suicidal to refuse to discuss commercial relations with the colonies. The people of this country have a right to know what it is our kinsmen offer them. When they ask to treat no man is empowered by the people to close the door and I don't believe it will be by the will of the people that this opportunity will be denied them. The leaders have no right to put an obstacle in your way and for my part I cannot doubt but that the people of this country have too much sense of the patriotism to lose the greatest opportunity that this generation ever had, which, if neglected, may never come to you again.'

Mr. Chamberlain resumed his seat amid cheers.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE BETWEEN PREMIER HAULTAIN AND FEDERAL MINISTERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Premier Haultain, of the North-West Territories, and his colleague, the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Public Works, had a preliminary discussion yesterday with the federal ministers concerning the terms on which they propose that provincial autonomy should be accorded to the North-West Territories. There are four items in the claim which they make upon the national treasury. Three of these correspond to allowances already made by the Dominion to the sister provinces. The North-West thinks also it should be presented with the unsold portions of the Crown domain within its borders, so that they may make what revenue they can out of rentals, licenses, sales, etc., like as Ontario, Quebec and the other provinces get from theirs.

But in addition to the foregoing they are putting in a bill against the Dominion claiming compensation for the 40,000,000 acres of public lands in the North-West Territories which the federal parliament has given away in the form of railway subsidies. Mr. Haultain and his colleague will not deny that the region they represent derived enormous benefit from the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, towards which 25,000,000 acres of this land grant was devoted. They insist, however, that the lands were taken for federal purposes, and that the Territories are entitled to some remuneration for the valuable area of country of which they were thus deprived.

The grant they ask for purposes of government is \$50,000. Putting their present population at half a million souls, they say the regular provincial subsidy of 80 cents per capita should be paid, giving them an income from this source of \$400,000. On account of the North-West Territories entering on provincial status without adding anything to the national debt, they look for a liberal allowance on the same scale as is paid to some other portions of the confederation. On the scale offered to Newfoundland, when that island was invited into the Dominion a few years ago, the North-West would be entitled to something like \$800,000 per annum for what is called 'debt allowance.'

At a minimum valuation the 40,000,000 acres of railway lands, referred to already, would be worth one dollar an acre, but to say that Mr. Haultain and his Commissioner of Public Works really expect any such sum as \$40,000,000 would probably be oversteering their sanguine hopes. They will probably employ this claim as a means of forcing the Dominion to accord them as generous terms as possible in connection with the per capita subsidy and the 'debt allowance.'

The most generous allowance which the North-West has yet drawn from the federal parliament was one million dollars for the current year. Mr. Haultain feels, however, that even this, though largely in excess of what was paid up till 1904, is still far below what is actually required to meet the services of the region with its expanding population and urgent need for means of communication and public works in all quarters. It has yet to be determined whether the existing territories of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan shall be gathered into a single province or cut up into two. Although the formal demand of the Territorial Legislature has been for the creation of a single province, it rests with the Dominion Parliament to say whether this shall be done, and strong influences are now being exerted by Territorial representatives in favor of establishing two provinces, the dividing line to travel north and south through Saskatchewan and Assiniboia.

This would make one province of Alberta, and the most western portion of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia and another province between that again and the western boundary of Manitoba. The two would be about even in area. They would each represent an area twice that of Manitoba, and three times that of the three Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island combined. If the unorganized territories still further north, that is, Athabasca and Mackenzie, were divided between the two new provinces, it would make each of the latter as large in extent as Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces together.

BIG SHOW CHANGES HANDS.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 10.—James A. Bailey, fourth owner of the Sells-Foranpugh shows, to-day bought the entire show at public sale for \$120,000. Nearly every showman in the country was present at the sale.

THE COTTON MERGER.

SHAREHOLDERS' ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN ITS FAVOR.

A meeting of those interested in the cotton merger, representing the Dominion, Merchants, Montmorency and Colonial companies, was held on Wednesday afternoon.

The return of the shares from the different interests concerned in the deal is most gratifying, and yesterday it was stated that out of a total of 30,000 shares, at least 24,000 have been received.

The Merchants' has sent in seven-eighths of their capital of \$1,000,000, while the Montmorency shares are all in with the exception of about five hundred.

The Colonial shares were all sent in some time ago.

The new management received on Wednesday from Ottawa the necessary letters of incorporation.

During the coming week a special meeting of the provisional directors will be held, when by-laws for the government of the new enterprise will be prepared, and all other details necessary for organization will be taken up.

This meeting will be followed by another, when all the shareholders will be present, for the purpose of electing a permanent board of directors.

It is said that all negotiations in connection with this merger will not be settled before the expiration of the next three weeks.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ALEX. LEMOINE. Quebec, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Alexandre Lemoine (née Massue) died here this evening. The deceased was highly esteemed in this city, where she was well and favorably known. She was the mother of Messrs. Gaspard and Jules Lemoine, Mrs. A. R. Angers and Mrs. T. C. Casgrain, of Montreal, and Mrs. C. P. Angers, of this city.

CAPTAIN O'HAGAN. St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 9.—Captain Daniel O'Hagan, a well known mariner and boat owner, died suddenly this morning of heart failure, being ill but a few minutes. He was 49 years of age, and a native of Pictou. Twelve years ago he came to this city, and in company with Captain John Malcolmson, purchased the Welland Hotel. He retired from this, and since has owned and run many different boats.

THE HON. J. A. MACDONALD. The death is announced of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, of Prince Edward Island, who passed away at Indian River on Sunday morning of last week, after a prolonged illness. Mr. Macdonald was for a number of years speaker in the House of Assembly. He was about 65 years of age. Besides a widow he leaves to mourn several sons and daughters. Mr. Macdonald was a strong and consistent Conservative, and represented the third electoral district of Prince County in the House for many years.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 10.—Mr. John Hay, an old resident of Woodstock, died last evening after a short illness.

THE REV. DR. E. J. WOLF. Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Rev. Dr. E. J. Wolf, president of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of America, died here to-day aged 65 years.

MISS FANNIE MARSH. Binghamton, N.Y., Jan. 10.—Miss Fannie Marsh, known to 'Shut-ins' throughout the world, is dead at her home in this city, aged 76 years. For many years Miss Marsh had been an invalid and a great sufferer, but she gained a reputation for her patient bearing of suffering, and her attempt to help others. She wrote thousands of letters of cheer to invalids throughout the country, and when not engaged in letter-writing, made fancy articles for other invalids. She had been the subject of many magazine articles, and of many notices in the religious press.

MOTHER OF LADY CUNARD DEAD. New York, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Alice Valentine Burke Tichenor, widow of the late James Frederic Tichenor, former president of the British Columbia Copper Company, and mother of Lady Cunard, died early yesterday at her apartments in East 17th street. Her daughter, who has been her constant attendant during her long illness was present, and is now ill from grief and shock. Mrs. Tichenor was sixty years of age, and suffered from a gradual breaking down, which weak heart finally made fatal. Since her return from England, where she spent last summer with her daughter, Mrs. Tichenor has been unable to leave her bed.

LOUIS J. DEMERS. Quebec, Jan. 12.—Mr. Louis J. Demers, former editor and proprietor of the 'Evening' died at an early hour this morning, after a long illness, at his late residence, Grande Allée. He was several times elected president of the Province of Quebec Press Association, and was well known as a prominent entertainer of visiting newspaper men to this city from abroad. He occupied a seat in the City Council for some years. Mr. Demers had been ailing for the past six months, and his death was not unexpected.

MRS. JAMES O'REILLY. Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 12.—A highly esteemed resident of Cornwall, Mrs. James O'Reilly, passed away this morning at the residence of her son, Judge O'Reilly. She was a daughter of the late Mr. Francis Redmond, and was born at Cavan, Ont., nearly eighty years ago. After the death of her husband, Mr. James O'Reilly, K.C., of Kingston, she acted for some years as lady superintendent of the Mercer Reformatory, Toronto. Two sons, Judge O'Reilly, of Cornwall, and Mr. George O'Reilly, assistant city surveyor, of St. Paul, Minn., and one daughter, Mrs. Kavanagh, of Toronto, survive her. The remains will be taken to Kingston for interment on Saturday.

MISS MAGGIE MORRISSEY. Richmond, Que., Jan. 12.—Miss Maggie Morrissey, daughter of Mr. James Morrissey, of Dalling, died at her home on Sunday last. She had not been in good health for the past year. Deceased was well and favorably known to the community of Richmond, having been a teacher in the different schools for quite a number of years.

CAPTAIN ROBERT MCGORRY. Brockville, Jan. 12.—This community was shocked to-day by the sudden death of Captain Robert McGorry, customs officer, aged 62. Entering a drug store to release some goods in bond, he gave a shriek, and

falling to the floor, expired just before a doctor arrived. He had been a sufferer from heart disease for the past few years, but to all outward appearance enjoyed exceedingly good health. He was born in Oswego, N.Y., but was brought up in Prescott, Ont. For more than twenty years he sailed several of the largest steamers of the old Northern Transportation line, plying between Ogdensburg and Chicago. Coming to Brockville in 1854, he was engaged in business as baker until ten years ago. In the year 1900 he entered the Customs service, and was at the time of his death landing waiter. He leaves a widow and two children, Mrs. W. H. Most, and Mr. E. J. McGorry, both of Brockville. Captain McGorry was one of Brockville's most honored citizens.

MR. JAMES MARSHALL. Toronto, Jan. 12.—Mr. James Marshall, formerly bursar of Upper Canada College, died suddenly last evening. Deceased, who had been in rather poor health for some time, was in his 65th year, was born in Quebec, and had lived in Toronto for more than fifty years. He served in the Fenian Raid, and was one of the army and navy veterans. He leaves one son, William, and four daughters.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RETURNS FROM EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 9.—While there will be a contest in two of the wards, the contest will centre on the majority between Messrs. C. W. Cate and John Leonard. The real question at issue is municipal ownership of the electric light. The candidates for the council are: Messrs. William Brault and M. Audet for one vacancy in the East Ward; Messrs. D. McManamy, E. Sylvestre and L. C. Belanger for two vacancies in the South Ward. The elections will take place on Monday, Jan. 16.

The results from other sections of the township are: Stanstead—Messrs. C. H. Taylor and G. F. Parsons, re-elected, and Mr. Joseph Papineau, elected in place of Mr. M. F. Hackett, who retires after many years' service.

Rock Island—Messrs. C. H. Kathan and T. J. Norris, re-elected.

Stanstead Township—A contest is in progress. There are three vacancies and five nominations, namely, Messrs. John Curtis, Newton Quimley and E. A. Baldwin, retiring candidates, and Messrs. E. W. Morrill and William Comstock. The two latter are running against the two first named, the issue being the road question.

Cootescook—Messrs. A. C. Tompkins, East Ward, and S. Bachand, South Ward, re-elected by acclamation. Lennoxville—Messrs. W. E. Smith and Joseph Borr, re-elected; Mr. George Henry elected in place of Mr. A. G. Spafford, who retires.

Cookshire—Mr. C. W. Edwards, re-elected. Mr. H. B. Speer succeeds Mr. H. H. Weston. North Hatley—Messrs. Leslie A. Taylor, Scott Worthen, C. N. Hawse elected to succeed Messrs. J. E. Labaron, E. L. Johnson and L. H. Taylor.

BALKAN WAR CLOUD AGAIN

TURKEY AND BULGARIA SAID TO BE PREPARING FOR A STRUGGLE.

London, Jan. 10.—The active preparations already reported to have been made both in Turkey and Bulgaria for a possible war this year are fully confirmed by a private letter received in London from a minister accredited to the Balkan courts. This minister, who has just completed a tour of the Balkan capitals, writes that the Turkish and Bulgarian governments are energetically preparing for eventualities. Large shipments of arms and ammunition have been made and recruits from Asia Minor are arriving at Salonica weekly for service in the Turkish army. The Bulgarian and Greek bands in Macedonia are increasing daily and are fighting each other and the Turks. This three-cornered guerrilla warfare threatens to assume the bloodiest phase in the spring. 'But,' concludes the minister, 'whether or not there will be real war between Turkey and Bulgaria in the spring I am not prophetic enough to say. Unless certain powers think the time is opportune, war may be postponed, this year at least, but in any event we are a year nearer the inevitable conflict.'

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

VERY CLUMSY IMITATIONS THAT SHOULD DECEIVE NO ONE.

From several towns in Ontario—Belleville, Peterborough and Lindsay—come reports that counterfeit \$5 Bank of Montreal bills are in circulation. The report is confirmed at the head office of the bank in Montreal. They are, however, such clumsy imitations, being reproduced by a photographic process on rather poor paper, and with the outlines not clearly defined, that it is considered rather surprising that business men have been deceived by them. Even regarded as photographs they are poor. The vignette of Lord Strathcona is far from being successful. When presented at the bank the forgery was promptly detected. They might circulate for a short time in rural districts, but after the publicity given to the fact that they are in circulation it is hardly likely that any one will attempt to pass them.

GUNS FROM ESQUIMALT.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 9.—The steamer 'Keemun' is loading two heavy guns, '22's,' and some other smaller guns, which have been held in reserve at Esquimalt, and are being shipped to Hong Kong in consequence of the abandonment of the naval station by the British Admiralty.

WILL NOT EXHIBIT.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 9.—The British Columbia Government has decided not to make an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exhibition at Portland.

REID-NEWFOUNDLAND

AN AWARD REACHED BY THE ARBITRATORS.

Sir Edward Morris, Attorney-General for Newfoundland, who was in Toronto last week, representing the Bond Government in connection with the arbitration proceedings as between the latter and Mr. R. G. Reid, touching the amount of damages which Mr. Reid claimed in connection with the abrogation of certain features of his original contract, said to-day at the Windsor Hotel that the award had been reached, and sealed, and that it would be announced in St. John's on Feb. 3.

When the government expropriated the telegraph system of the Reid Company in 1901 the latter put in a claim for \$3,500,000 in recompense. To arrive at a proper valuation of the property the present arbitration board was appointed, consisting of Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., of Montreal, for the company, the Hon. Edward Blake, K.C., M.P., for the Newfoundland Government; Mr. P. S. Archibald, as chairman and third arbitrator, and Mr. J. Fox, of St. John's, Nfld., as secretary.

Counsel for the government are Sir Edward P. Morris, Minister of Justice for Newfoundland, and Mr. M. Furlong, K.C. The company's case is in the hands of the Hon. Sir James Spearman Winter, K.C.M.G., Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., leader of the Opposition in Newfoundland, and Mr. R. A. Reid, L.L.B. These gentlemen have all arrived in the city, and are staying at the King Edward Hotel, with the exception of the Hon. Edward Blake, who is the guest of Prof. Wrong.

The first sitting of the board was held last October in Newfoundland, when evidence was taken and arguments heard. The case could not then be finished owing to the enforced absence of Mr. Macmaster, and it was decided to complete it in Toronto, as being a more convenient point.

THE REV. J. A. SINCLAIR

PRINCIPAL OF REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL DEAD.

Regina, Jan. 16.—The Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A., principal of Regina Industrial School, died yesterday, following an operation for appendicitis. He was a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, and, after a short pastorate in Eastern Ontario, accepted an appointment under the home mission committee and served for several years in the Yukon. His work there, especially in Skaguay and Bennett, was of the best quality of missionary service. For several years past he was principal of the Industrial School at Regina, one of the best and most successful Indian educational institutions carried on under the Department of Indian Affairs of the Dominion Government.

THE QUEBEC CRISIS.

THE 'PRESSE' IS ANXIOUS TO KNOW THE ATTITUDE OF MEMBERS TOWARD MR. PARENT.

The 'Presse' has addressed a circular to all the members of the Quebec Legislature, asking them to make known to the public, through its columns, whether they are supporters of Mr. Parent, opposed to him, or have not yet made up their mind on the subject. The reason given is that the public is entitled to be informed of the situation, and, in order to facilitate the work, a ballot paper is enclosed with each circular, and the members are simply asked to sign one or the three declarations mentioned thereon. A stamped envelope for the return of the reply is also enclosed, and each circular sent has been registered at the post-office.

TURKISH TRADE.

MAY AID IN TRANQUILIZING MACEDONIA.

Constantinople, Jan. 12.—An irade, which doubtless will be helpful in tranquilizing Macedonia, authorizes the return of 3,000 Bulgarian refugees to their homes in the vilayet of Adrianople, and also orders Inspector-Gen. Hilmi Pasha to see that the amnesty granted to Macedonian Bulgarians is respected and that the acts of injustice are stopped.

BIBLES RESTORED.

Constantinople, Jan. 12.—The intervention of the American legation has been successful, and the Bibles seized at Merzina and Trebizond (Asiatic Turkey), have been restored to the American Bible Society's agents.

COURT OF APPEAL.

The January term of the Court of Appeal will open on Monday, 10th inst., and will last until the 27th, inclusively. Country cases will be heard on the 17th, and 18th.

There are twenty-four cases on the roll, six of which are from the country districts.

THE STUDY OF CANCER

HARVARD COMMISSION REPORT ON INVESTIGATION.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The 'Advertiser' to-day says that the Harvard medical commission, which has for the past two years been making a study of cancer, will, in its report to be made in a few days, declare the malady to be non-contagious. First, cancer is not infectious; second, it is a hereditary affliction; third, its cause is as mysterious as that of human life, and fourth, the remedies are either a knife or a serum. Dr. E. H. Nichols is at the head of the commission, which was made possible by a bequest from Mrs. Caroline (Brewer) Crofts, who gave the Harvard medical school a hundred thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be spent in original medical research.

MILITIA ORDERS.

MAJOR-GENERAL O'GRADY-HALY RECEIVES A UNIQUE HONOR.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The honorary rank of Major-General in the Canadian Militia has been granted to Major-General



MAJOR-GENERAL O'GRADY-HALY.

O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O., late general officer commanding the Canadian forces. The following items of aboutreal interest appear in the Militia General Orders to-day:—

First Regiment Prince of Wales Fusiliers—To be supernumerary medical officer, with the provisional rank of lieutenant, Ernest Douglas Ayles. Third Regiment, Victoria Rifles of Canada—To be supernumerary medical officer, with the provisional rank of lieutenant, Harry Lorne Pavey. Thirtieth Scottish Light Dragoons—Provisional lieutenant, William C. Strong is permitted to retire. To be major, Captain George Harold Baker.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Militia general orders to-day announce the following appointments, retirements, etc., of interest:—

Second 'Montreal' Regiment.—Major John Herbert Wynne is retired from the militia in order that he may be given an appointment in the Ordnance Stores Corps.

Eleventh Hussars.—Major T. L. Brown is placed on the Reserve of Officers, with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Third Regiment 'Victoria Rifles of Canada'.—Captain John Alexander Cameron is, at his own request, placed on the Reserve of Officers. To be captain, Lieut. Norman Craik Olive. To be lieutenant, Captain John Alexander Cameron, from the Reserve of Officers.

Fifth Regiment 'Royal Scots of Canada, Highlanders'.—Captain O. R. Rowley is permitted to resign his commission, 1904. Lieut. W. G. M. Byers is permitted to resign his commission.

Sixty-fourth 'Chateaugay and Beauharnois Regiment'.—Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Edouard Tellier is retired from the militia in order that he may be given an appointment in the Ordnance Stores Corps.

The headquarters of the Eleventh Hussars are changed from Sherbrooke to Richmond.

The formation is authorized of a regiment to be known as the Glengarry Highlanders, with two companies as a nucleus.

An addition of nineteen privates per company is authorized for the peace establishment of the First Regiment, Prince of Wales Fusiliers.

Two new squadrons are added to the establishment of the Sixth D. C. O. Hussars, to replace two which have been transferred to the Thirtieth Scottish Light Dragoons.

The Seventeenth Regiment is disbanded.

The 'Manitoba College Journal' for January contains articles of more than academic interest. Amongst the many articles, 'The death of the old year,' in blank verse, and an obituary notice of Principal Caven, by the Rev. C. W. Gordon, B.A., are particularly fine.

LOUISE MICHEL DEAD

FAMOUS COMMUNIST AND ANARCHIST PASSES AWAY.

Marseilles, Jan. 9.—Louise Michel, the noted communist, is dead. Louise Michel was born in 1830. She became a teacher in 1853 and ultimately taught in Paris and Montmartre. She took an active part in the revolutionary commune in Paris, and was made a prisoner in 1870. She was sentenced to transportation for life, but was released and returned to Paris in 1880. She was again imprisoned in 1883 and 1886. She wrote many books attacking the Social system, and of late years she was classed as an anarchist.

TORONTO CITY COUNCIL

MAYOR URQUHART OUTLINES POLICY OF PROGRESSION.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—At the inaugural meeting of the Toronto City Council to-day Mayor Urquhart outlined a progressive policy for the coming year. It was expected that there would be a protracted discussion in regard to the proposal to reduce the number of liquor licenses, but Ald. Conkworth's resolution to that effect was allowed to stand as a notice of motion. The usual standing committees were appointed, and the contest for the chairmanships resulted as follows:—Property, Ald. Duns; Island, Ald. Jones; Legislation and Reception, Ald. J. J. Givham; Fire and Light, Ald. Fleming; Parks, Ald. Noble.

There was a tie vote for the chairmanship of the Works Committee, between Ald. Sheppard and Ald. McGhie. The election was then postponed.

GOLD FOR JAPAN.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The steamer 'China' sailing to-day, in addition to 100 saloon and 200 steerage passengers, will carry \$2,500,000 gold for Japan.

COMMERCIAL

DRAWBACK ON FLOUR.

No Duty on Canadian Wheat.

UNITED STATES MILLERS RECEIVE IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS FROM THEIR GOVERNMENT.

The following export figures are enough in themselves to explain the recent agitation for a 'drawback' on flour which the United States millers have been conducting, and which has been adjusted in a satisfactory manner from their point of view.

The all-important question asked by Canadians is: 'How will this drawback affect Canada?' There is no doubt that our millers will have to reckon with United States competition in this market, but as Canadian milling houses are handled on the most advanced and economic principles, and, above all, are 'on the spot,' there will be no serious dread of the Canadian flour trade being lost by the Canadian millers.

Following on their first success United States millers are reported to be again looking for concessions on similar lines. What they now want is to import Canadian wheat, and have the duty on the same cancelled so long as they export the same quantity of wheat, irrespective of the grade of the latter.

The situation from the Canadian standpoint presents nothing but a healthy appearance, as the less duty the United States millers are asked to pay to their government on Manitoba wheat the more demand there will be for that same wheat, and, consequently, there will be a greater demand than supply of hard wheat, which will have the double advantage of making the farmers' business more profitable, and causing a greater flow of immigration to the Canadian wheat fields, the extent and quality of which are hardly as yet appreciated by the world in general.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

STRONG FEELING IN FLOUR.

There is a strong feeling in the market for flour, but no actual change since the recent advance in prices. There is a fair volume of business in progress on local country account.

dealers are beginning to realize the strength of the position, and show more confidence than heretofore. Quotations are a little higher on the week with some prospect of a further advance with the beginning of the year.

BUTTER DEMAND IS ACTIVE. There is an extremely firm feeling in the market for butter; the local demand is good, and takes up all receipts as fast as they arrive in the city.

There is an increasing demand from local houses for western dairy in rolls, of which there is a limited supply, and prices have consequently advanced to 17 1/4 and 17 3/4, undergrades selling at 16c to 17c.

The local market for hog products is distinctly strong in sympathy with the rise in Western stock on the Toronto market, and also on account of the better feeling now prevailing on the English markets.

Since the foregoing letter was written the market has taken a decided turn for the better, but the publication of the advice will at least show the condition of the market at that time, and verify the cable reports received then.

POULTRY MARKET DULL.

The market for poultry is dull, but there is a decided improvement over the conditions prevailing at the beginning of the week. The demand for dressed poultry has improved, and stocks are being reduced considerably, causing a somewhat steadier market.

POTATOES FIRM.

The market for potatoes is firm, owing to light receipts to the city. Choice stock is quoted at 62c to 65c per bag of 50 lbs., in car lots, and 75c per bag in smaller lots.

CHEESE - Ontario fall white, 10 2-3c to 10 3/4c; colored, 10 5-8c to 10 7-8c; Quebec, 10c to 10 1/2c.

BUTTER - Finest grades, 21 1-4c to 21 3/4c; ordinary finest at 20c to 21c; medium grades, 19 3-4c to 20 1-4c, and western dairy, 17 1-4c to 17 3/4c.

EGGS - Straight; cold storage, 15c to 20c; No. 2, 16 1/2c to 17 1/2c; Montreal limed, 15c.

ASHES - Firsts, 55.00 to 58; seconds, 45, and pearl, 47.50 to 47.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY - White clover comb, 10c to 10 1/2c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 74c; in 70 lb. tins, 64c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP - Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c; in tins, 55 per lb. in wood; sugar, 3c.

HAY - No. 1, \$9.00 to \$9.50 per ton on the track; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, \$6 to \$7; clover mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES - Jan. 13.

The snowstorm yesterday blocked the country roads so badly that only a small number of the farmers brought loads of produce to the market this forenoon. The basket brigade also did not fill more than half of one of the market halls, and pork pieces were the chief thing offered here for sale.

Very little dead poultry was offered by the farmers, but the dealers have at their lower prices which they sell at rather lower prices than prevailed before Christmas. Beef quarters of indifferent quality were offered in considerable quantities by the farmers at 3c to 5 1/2c per lb. for hindquarters, and 2 1/2c to 4c per lb. for fronts.

Mr. N. Bickerton is selling first-class Ontario beef at his store at Bonsecours market, at about 4 1/2c per lb. for hinds and 4 1/4c per lb. for fronts; lamb's mutton, 7 1/2c, and sheep's mutton, 6 1/2c per lb. Dead turkeys are 15c to 18c per lb.; geese, 12c to 15c; ducks, 14c to 16c; chickens, 12c to 15c; turk butter, 15c to 25c per lb.; prints, 25c to 30c; new laid eggs, 50c per dozen; older eggs, 30c to 35c. Very little oats were offered and 95c per bag was asked for them; potatoes sell at 50c to 80c per 80 lb. bag, but there are a great many unground tubers among the cheaper sorts; the proportion of pretty rotten ones being nearly one-third in some cases; turnips, 60c per bag; carrots and cabbages, 11.50 per bag; cabbages, \$1 to \$1.25; celery, 50c to 1.00 per dozen; California's celery, \$1 per dozen; apples, \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel; cranberries, 7c; Jamaica oranges, \$2.50 per box; Valencia, \$3.50 per case; lemons, \$2 to \$2.50 per box; Al-

monta grapes, \$5.00 per bag; No. 1 basket, \$1.25 per bushel; No. 2, \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. straw, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET - Jan. 16. About 500 head of butchers' cattle, 25 milch cows, 30 calves and 50 sheep, and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. About half of the cattle on the market to-day were common stock which could not be sold to advantage on last week's market, and were more salable to-day, as the drifted roads in the country prevented a good many cattle from coming to the market to-day, and good cattle were scarce and very high priced, which caused a slow trade, as the butchers bought sparingly in expectation of more liberal supplies on Wednesday.

Chicago, Jan. 16. -Cattle receipts, 32,000; market, 10c to 15c lower; good to prime steers, \$5.65 to \$5.25; poor to medium, \$4.70 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25; cows, \$1.25 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.00; canners, \$1.25 to \$3.50; bullocks, \$2.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00.

Sheep receipts, 25,000; sheep and lambs, 10c to 15c lower; good to choice wethers, \$1.75 to \$5.50; fair to choice mixed, \$1.30 to \$4.80; native lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.50.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 16. -Cattle - Receipts, 1,000 head; active, 15c to 25c higher; prime steers quotable, \$5.75 to \$6; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers, \$4.25 to \$5.10; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.15; bullocks, \$2.50 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25; spring heifers, \$2.25 to \$3; fresh cows and stags, \$4.00 to \$5; good to choice heavy, \$4.05 to \$4.75; rough heavy, \$4.40 to \$4.50; light, \$4.35 to \$4.55; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$4.70.

Sheep and lambs - Receipts, 25,000 head; active, steady; native lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.50; no Canadian yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.50.

Toronto, Jan. 13. -There was little doing at the western cattle market this morning, receipts in all lines being light. A few cattle had been left over from the previous day, and these, with the new arrivals, were readily sold at prices steady with previous quotations.

Export Cattle - There was nothing doing in this line, and quotations are unchanged and nominal. Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5; good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50; good cows at \$2.25 to \$3.50; common at \$1.75 to \$2.50; cows at \$3 to \$3.40, and bulls at \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers and Feeders - Quotations for these lines are unchanged and nominal in the absence of cattle. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.90, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$2.40.

Milch Cows - The range of prices offering is unchanged at \$30 to \$60 each. Calves are quoted unchanged at 3 1/4 to 6c per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs - The market continues to hold a firm tone. To-day's offerings were cleared up early, and prices are quoted steady. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4.75; butchers' sheep at \$3.50 to \$4, and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Hogs - The market is quoted unchanged at \$4.90 per cwt. for selects, and \$4.65 for lights and fats.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Jan. 2. -Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed an increase of 1,140 head, majority being drawn from the midland counties, with fair supply from Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex. Trade for both prime and second quality extremely slow, nevertheless late currencies were obtained in most cases. Fat Canterbury cows in fair average supply, and late rates governed all transactions. Top value - 90 stone polled Aberdeens, 4s 10d; 90 stone Norfolk, 4s 6d; 90 stone Herefords and 85 stone Herefords, 4s 4d; exceptional, 4s 6d; 100 stone short-horns, 4s 2d; exceptional, 4s 4d; 95 stone Irish, 4s to 4s 2d; 95 stone fat cows, 3s 6d. Arrivals - 30 Scotch, 120 Irish, 403 Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 727 midland, home and western counties, 10 Devon. Increase of 7,019 in sheep market. Sheep trade firm, late rates being well upheld, with slight advance in value. For ewes, Scotch descriptions met with good enquiry. Lambs, though short, were little sought after, partly owing to weather, and are quoted 4d to 6d per 8 lbs. Calves trade nominal. Quotations, per 8 lbs. - Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 10d; sheep, 4s to 6s 3d; lambs, 6s. Total supply - Beasts, 1,360; sheep and lambs, 7,360; pigs, 10.

London Dead Meat Market, - Jan. 2. -Fair supplies and trade slow. English beef 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; refrigerated, 3s 8d to 4s; best, 3s 8d to 4s; do., seconds, 3s 8d to 3s; do., forequarters, 3s to 3s 4d; inferior, 2s 4d to 3s; mutton, Scotch wethers, 4s 8d to 5s; do., legs, 5s to 5s 4d; do. ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wethers, 4s 4d to 4s 10s; ewes, 3s to 3s 4d; foreign, 4s to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Dutch, do., 3s to 3s 6d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Jan. 2. -Cattle, 1,151; sheep, 2,384. Best beans, 6d to 5 1/2d; second, 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d; third, 4 1/2d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 9d to 8 1/2d; other sorts, 7d to 9d. An increase of 129 cattle and of 1,586 sheep. Demand sharp for all classes about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 14. -White wheat, per bushel, \$1 to \$1.35; red, \$1 to \$1.05; spring \$1; oats, 55c to 60c; barley, 40c to 45c; corn, 35c to 38c; timothy seed, \$2.40 to \$2.50; white wheat flour, per barrel, \$5 to \$5.10; strong bakers, \$5 to \$5.10; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$6 to \$6.25. Apples, per bag of bushel and half, 75c to 80c; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 pounds, 75c to 80c; butter, in rolls,

per lb., 17c to 18c; butter, in tubs, 25c to 26c; eggs, per doz., 25c to 26c.

Ottawa, Jan. 11. -The heavy loads, made heavier by the storm of last evening, have prevented farmers from getting to the city, and the result was a very poor market to-day. There were not more than fifteen rigs at hand altogether, and their supply consisted chiefly of beef, butter and eggs, and some vegetables. The meat market remains pretty steady, the receipts of beef and mutton by quarters are pretty large. The prices are pretty constant. Eggs are somewhat slow, though there is believed to be a sufficiency of them for the demand and the price is pretty steady.

Poultry prices are pretty much the same as have obtained for some days past, and for good print butter and creamery butter the market is firm. Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$11; straw, \$5 to \$6.50; oats, 35c to 38c; buckwheat, 50c to 55c; barley, 48c to 50c; peas, 80c to 85c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; cabbage, per dozen, 15c to 25c; onions, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c; pork, \$6.50 to \$7; turkeys, per lb., 10c to 15c; geese, 90c to \$1; pork, heavy, 25c to 35c; chickens, dressed, 75c to 90c; print butter, per lb., 21c to 25c; salt butter, per lb., 18c to 20c; fresh eggs, per doz., 20c to 25c.

Toronto, Jan. 16. -Wheat - The market is steady with a firm tone. Quotations are steady. Ontario, \$1.04 to \$1.05 for red and white; spring, 65c to 66c; goose, 55c; Manitoba steady to firm. No. 1 northern, 90c. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour quiet and steady; ninety percent patents at \$4.20 to \$4.25, buyers' sacks, west; fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.40 to \$5.60 for first patents; \$5.00 to \$5.30 for second patents, and \$5.00 to \$5.10 for bakers.

Mill Feed - \$1.50 for bran in bulk, \$1.60 to \$1.65 for shorts west. Manitoba easier, \$1.90 for shorts, \$1.80 for bran export.

Barley - No. 2, 43c for extra, and 41c for No. 3, malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye - 70c for No. 2.

Corn - New Canadian yellow, 41 1/4c; mixed, 41c, f.o.b. Chatham freights; new American, firmer; No. 3 yellow, 32c; mixed, 31 1/2c on track, Toronto.

Cats - Firm, 34c to 35c for No. 1 white, east, low freights; No. 2, 33 1/2c to 34 1/2c, low freights, and 32c, north and west.

Polled Oats - \$4 for cars of bags, and \$4.25 for barrels on track, Toronto; 25c broken lots outside here, and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas - 47c for No. 2 west. Buckwheat firmer at 53c. Rutter fairly firm in tone; demand good. Receipts of choice light; prices unchanged. Eggs steady at 20c for limed, and 21c for fresh.

SHERPSKIN SALES.

London, Jan. 13. -Fifty-five thousand skins from Cape of Good Hope and Natal were sold here to-day. Fine grades were in strong demand, and advanced 1-4d to 3/4d, and coarse grades advanced 1-4d.

ADVANCE IN FLOUR.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company have advanced prices of flour 20c per barrel owing to the continuing strength of the United States and Canadian wheat markets. They now quote fine roses at \$5.80, and strong bakers at \$5.50.

The following are current prices of flour as reported by the Ogilvie Milling Company: 'Royal Household,' \$5.80; 'Ogilvie's General Patent,' \$5.50.

DRAWBACK ON WHEAT.

Washington, Jan. 12. -Secretary of the Treasury Shaw to-day issued a regulation allowing a drawback on flour and the by-products resulting from the grinding of wholly imported wheat.

The duty on imported wheat is 25 cents a bushel. There is pending before the department the question of drawback on flour produced from mixed imported and domestic wheat.

RAIL RECEIPTS.

Corn, bushels 2,000
Oats, bushels 1,140
Barley, bushels 2,615
Flour, barrels 1,038
Butter, packages 229
Cheese, boxes 83
Lard, packages 732
Leather, rolls 154
Raw hides 35
Dressed hogs 193

CATTLE EXPORTS.

Shipments of live stock from Portland and St. John for the week ending Jan. 7, 1906, were as follows:

Cattle, Sheep, St. John to Liverpool 470 148
St. John to Liverpool 355
Portland to Liverpool 891 1400
Portland to Liverpool 339
Portland to Bristol 200
Portland to Glasgow 411 299
St. John to Liverpool 548 559
Portland to London 570

Total 3,805 2,358

SHIPBUILDING AT HALIFAX

OPERATING COMPANY WILL BE ORGANIZED - A SIX-DOLLAR PER TON SUBSIDY SPOKEN OF.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 13. -The Board of Trade and City Council of Halifax some time ago appointed a joint committee on a shipbuilding establishment at this port. The committee decided to solicit subscription for stock for a preliminary company, which would be incorporated by letters-patent to qualify for \$300,000 in bonus, and that have been offered for a plant on this harbor. The capital was fixed at \$300,000, and this has all been subscribed. Swan & Hunter, shipbuilders, of Newcastle, taking half, and Halifax men the other half. This preliminary company will secure a site, and an operating company when such is organized. The committee have a practical assurance from the Hon. W. S. Fielding that the Dominion Government will offer a subsidy of six dollars per ton on all shipping constructed.

WINNIPEG FUGAR MARKET ADVANCES

Prices of sugar on the Winnipeg market were advanced 10c this morning for white, and 15c for yellow, per 100 lbs.

BIG FUTURE FOR THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Ottawa, Jan. 12. -Ex-Governor Congdon, who has just arrived in the city, speaks in most confident terms of the mining industry of the Yukon. The gold output of the district for the year ending June 30 next, he says will total ten million dollars. 'In a few years the output will be larger. It is only a question of getting in machinery for the purpose of decreasing the cost of mining. That is now being introduced, and its effect will soon be apparent. There is no doubt,' he concluded, 'that the country is going to be as rich as ever in its gold-bearing properties.'

FINANCIAL

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Palladium and Cobalt Ores.

STOCK 'WASHING' TACTICS EXPOSED IN MUNROE & MUNROE INVESTIGATION.

In criticising the National City Bank, of New York, in extending credit to Munroe & Munroe, the curb brokers, whose failure is the financial sensation of the hour, who were engaged in 'washing sales' in order to facilitate the marketing of a mining stock, the 'Wall Street Journal' emphasizes that one of the gravest considerations growing out of banking concentration is that those who seek power shall be in every respect worthy to exercise that power, or else that power becomes dangerous, indeed. And 'worthy' means not only an honest intention but the least possible liability to make mistakes. Mr. Stillman, president of the National City Bank, when asked why credit was given to Munroe & Munroe, is said to have replied, 'Perhaps, it was an error of judgment. We are all liable to make mistakes.' It appears, however, that the vice-president of the bank, who actually gave the credit to Munroe & Munroe, was also a member of the syndicate in whose interest the mining stock was 'washed,' or sold at a fictitious price. The 'Journal' goes on to call attention to the fact that the Munroe & Munroe incident illustrates in a vivid way, one of the dangers attending the rapid concentration of banking power in the United States. As there is much talk at present about a merger of some of the big Canadian chartered banks, the following observations of the 'Journal' will be found apropos and interesting:

When the banking power is diffused among many institutions, it is of comparatively little consequence if one of the banks makes a mistake, even involving a public scandal. But if the banking power of the country is to be concentrated in a few great institutions - and such is the drift of events at this time, and openly defended by some of our leading bankers as in the line of economic progress - then it becomes a matter of the gravest concern to one of these institutions, through the indiscretion of one of its officers, commits a mistake that serves to bring banking confidence in our credit institutions. A great bank, like Caesar's wife, must be above suspicion.

The fact that Munroe & Munroe, two young men whose capital is supposed to have consisted of little more than what is often called 'gull,' could gain credit to an almost unlimited extent is a revelation to the whole financial world. From haberdashery store to friend of bank presidents; from glove and collar manipulators to gigantic operations to the extent of millions, in copper shares; from a position of extreme insignificance to a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Mr. Loomis, of the National City Bank, on the right hand of Mr. George Munroe, and Mr. Leach, of Farson, Leach & Co., on the left of that great magnate; with leading representatives of Stock Exchange houses present, and also senators, politicians and lawyers, the whole element banking in the brilliance of the dual stock washers - such is the astounding transformation. About four years ago in a little haberdashery shop on St. Catherine street, Montreal, were two young men who were devoted to the business of haberdashery. It was always a matter of conjecture as to whether the business was a paying one, but one day it was announced that the partners had sold out to McKerron Brothers. The mining craze being at its height in this country at the time, the enterprising brothers opened an office in the financial centres of the city, and put out a sign, which read 'Munroe & Munroe, mining brokers.' They, however, labored under the great disadvantage of their previous business, as it is difficult for the average speculator to connect the haberdashery business with the mining business, so the brothers decided to go to New York, and established themselves at 25 Broad street, in the very heart of the financial district. The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, with which the Munroes, in some unaccountable way,

had become connected, was being organized, and the mining firm of Munroe & Munroe were the brokers for the issue of the new stock, and by advertising extensively made the name of the late haberdashery concern quite a household word in the financial world. It is supposed that the stock of Marconi wireless was taken up extensively by Italians, who were no doubt attracted by the nationality of the inventor. The Munroes at the same time became connected with the Ontario Consolidated Copper Company, which is one of the features of the present situation. The reorganization of Montreal and Boston was the beginning of one of the biggest stock market coups in the history of the curb. The result is now matter of fame, with all the detail of 'washing' and other fleeing practices. The surprising part of the whole business is that two practically unknown men should be in such a short time in a position to draw unlimited amounts from one of the greatest banking institutions in the United States, with practically no security but a few stocks of an uncertain copper investment. Added to the descriptive words in the financial world, such as Humbert, Hooley, Whicker-Wright, Chadwick, will now be that of Munroe. People have already been heard to question as to whether or no the two brothers could have 'Munroed' one of our big banks as they did the City Bank of New York.

The stock market was dull all last week, and the expected rise in price, which was to be of almost doom proportions, did not materialize. There were, it is true, a few features of note, but nothing has happened to disturb the position of the market since the rather excitant movement just previous to the close of the past year. The present inactivity seems to be more of a waiting game than owing to any particular desire to stand aloof from the securities of the country. Then, again, the position on Wall Street is anything but settled, although the country shows unbounded prosperity and well-being. The strong interests have done their best to keep the market together, but until public confidence is restored there cannot be anything in the nature of a boom in the stock of the country. One of the most gratifying features of the Canadian market is the taking up of bank shares for investment, which has, as a matter of course, caused quite an advance in the average all-round price of bank shares. A decline in Nova Scotia steel was a feature of the week and one which apparently 'just happened,' no cause being given for such a movement. The same might be said of the rise in Richelieu stock, which increased from around 6 1/2 to 6 1/4 on Thursday. A sudden rise in a distinctly 'summer' stock like Richelieu can only be put down to professional handling, although no one could be misled by it. Other stocks were dull and uninteresting and there a little of note to be remarked about the general run of securities.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, the dividends, and the returns on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

Table with columns: Stocks, Divid., Pay-able, High, Low, Last Sale, etc. Includes sections for Inactive Stocks, Preferred Stocks, and Miscellaneous.

CONDITIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Washington, Jan. 13. -The Comptroller of Currency to-day issued a call for reports of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Wednesday, Jan. 11.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, reported the closing price for Chicago to-day as follows:

Wheat, May, 117 1/4; July, 117 1/2; Close, 115 1/2
July, .99 1/4; 99 1/4; 98 1/2
Corn, May, .45; 45 1/4; 45 1/4; 45 1/4
July, .45 1/4; 45 1/4; 45 1/4
Oats, May, .31 1/4; 31 1/4; 31 1/4
July, .31 1/4; 31 1/4; 31 1/4
Pork, Jan., 12.40; 12.40; 12.40; 12.40
May, .1570; 15.75; 15.75
Lard, Jan., 6.85; 6.80; 6.85; 6.87
Short Rigs, Jan. 6.45; 6.45; 6.45
May, .675; 6.75; 6.75

DETROIT UNITED WILL SPEND \$400,000 ON IMPROVEMENTS.

Detroit, Jan. 16. -Detroit United is enlarging its power house to accommodate an additional 2,000 horsepower unit with engines, boilers, generators and distributing apparatus. The company has contracted for 50 new double truck cars, 25 of which will be built by the Bries Company and the remainder by the St. Louis Car Co. The total outlay involved is \$400,000.

had become connected, was being organized, and the mining firm of Munroe & Munroe were the brokers for the issue of the new stock, and by advertising extensively made the name of the late haberdashery concern quite a household word in the financial world. It is supposed that the stock of Marconi wireless was taken up extensively by Italians, who were no doubt attracted by the nationality of the inventor. The Munroes at the same time became connected with the Ontario Consolidated Copper Company, which is one of the features of the present situation. The reorganization of Montreal and Boston was the beginning of one of the biggest stock market coups in the history of the curb. The result is now matter of fame, with all the detail of 'washing' and other fleeing practices. The surprising part of the whole business is that two practically unknown men should be in such a short time in a position to draw unlimited amounts from one of the greatest banking institutions in the United States, with practically no security but a few stocks of an uncertain copper investment. Added to the descriptive words in the financial world, such as Humbert, Hooley, Whicker-Wright, Chadwick, will now be that of Munroe. People have already been heard to question as to whether or no the two brothers could have 'Munroed' one of our big banks as they did the City Bank of New York.

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July, .99 1/4; 99 1/4

NATURE STUDY

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE MACDONALD INSTITUTE.

The following students have been successful in the three months' course in nature study at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. The course embraced field and laboratory practice with plants, insects, birds, and other common animals; with minerals, rocks and soils, elementary astronomy and the study of the constellations; elementary meteorology, manual training and nature-study methods.

Mr. Lemuel Aekland, Hampshire, Prince Edward Island; Miss Bess Babbitt, Shanklin, N.B.; Mr. R. F. Blacklock, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Miss A. M. Brennan, Old Barns, Colchester Co., N.S.; Miss Annie Clarke, Bay View, Prince Edward Island; Mr. W. M. Crawford, Debec, N. B.; Miss Sarah Crisler, Cobourg, Ont.; Mr. Daniel J. Doyle, Wayside, Ont.; Mr. Charles H. Fenton, Grafton, Ont.; Miss R. M. Finley, Lindsay, Ont.; Miss Carrie M. Hall, Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S.; Miss Maud Hayes, Bideford, Prince Edward Island; Miss L. E. Holland, Rossmore, Que.; Miss Harriett E. Huff, Georgetown, Ont.; Miss Roxana A. Ingalls, West Bromo, Que.; Miss Romelia A. Kathan, Iron Hill, Que.; Miss E. Mable LePage, Woodstock, N.B.; Mrs. Jennie E. Lyon, Guelph, Ont.; Miss Tina Long, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Miss Winnifred Moses, Belmont, Colchester Co., N.S.; Miss Helena Mulherrin, Woodstock, N.B.; Miss Lizzie Noonan, Albany, Prince Edward Island; Miss Bertha G. Oxner, Brookfield, Colchester Co., N.S.; Mrs. E. Birchard Palmer, Cobourg, Ont.; Miss Edna M. Patch, Bromo, Que.; Miss Frances P. Prichard, Hampton Station, N.B.; Mr. W. J. Robinson, Dutton, Ont.; Miss Annie J. Shanklin, Shanklin, N.B.; Miss Louise Short, Salem, Ont.; Miss Agnes Spencer, Great Village, Colchester Co., N.S.; Miss Helen E. Taylor, Knowlton, Que.; Miss Wilhelmina Toole, Tooton, N.B.; Mr. Chas. T. Yeo, Little Britain, Ont.; Miss Margaret C. Spurr, Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S.

The students in attendance were all experienced teachers. They were chosen by the governments of the different provinces, and each received a scholarship on the successful completion of the course. The travelling expenses of the teachers were paid out of the Macdonald Rural School Fund. On account of the non-completion of the plant houses at the Macdonald Institute, in which many of the studies with plants, etc., were to be conducted during the winter months, it was thought advisable to begin the next three months' course in April rather than in January.

MR. BENNETT'S ITINERARY

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, agent of the Bible Society, has started on a tour of the district, with the object of giving a lecture at each stopping place in aid of the Bible Society. He has already visited Point Fortune, Hawkesbury and L'Orignal. His bright, chatty discourse, illustrated by sixty beautifully-colored views, was greatly appreciated at each place. Last night he was at Vanhook Hill, and his list of lectures thereafter is as follows:

Table listing Bible Society meetings with locations and dates from Jan 10 to March 13.

WASHINGTON OUTRAGE

Washington, Jan. 10.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day by one or more civilians to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great, recently presented to the United States Government by the Emperor of Germany, and now standing in the War College Grounds. A charge of explosives with lighted fuse was attached to the fence surrounding the statue but was removed by an employee before it exploded. No damage resulted to the statue or to property or persons. Preventive measures were taken to detain the perpetrators of the crime before they left the grounds, but they did not succeed. The police authorities have been notified and all available information is being placed before them with a view to arresting the guilty parties.

PICTORIAL TESTAMENT PREMIUM.

A very handsome Pictorial New Testament, just published, with chromographs and engravings from special drawings made in Bible lands by special artists, J. C. Clark and the late H. A. Harper. The book is neatly bound in leather, round corners, gilt edge, well printed on fine thin paper, making a handsome book.

Any subscriber to the 'Witness' can secure this book by sending two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewal subscriptions at \$1.00 each, or eight subscriptions, new or old, at eighty cents each.

Clubs are easily secured on the strength of the new story, 'Deborah,' which has a peculiar interest to Bible students, depicting as it does those very interesting but little known times between the close of the old and the beginning of the New Testament.

Those who start work first in any district have the easiest work, of course. Will you be that one?

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 competition themselves.

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 24 hours, death notices for 48 hours, death notices for 48 hours, the announcement of funeral services to death notice, the obituary; other notices are inserted, such as short notices of 14th, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT — At Green Valley Farm, Ormstown, on Jan. 10, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elliot. GARDNER — At Elm Bank Farm, St. Louis Station, Que., on Dec. 29, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gardner. HART — At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Maynard M. Hart. MURCH — On Jan. 12, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murch, No. 28 Arcade street. RONDEAU — At Westmount, on Jan. 2, 1905, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. C. W. H. Rondeau. WILSON — At Danville, Que., on Jan. 2, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson.

MARRIED.

BARNBY-SWETT.—At the home of the bride's parents, West Bolton, Bromo County, Que., on Jan. 4, 1905, by the Rev. A. Fairbairn, Esther May Swett, daughter of Moses Myron Swett, to Arthur Mann Barnby, of Waterbury, Conn., U.S. BOULTBEE — GREER — In St. Paul's Church, Bloor street, east, Toronto, on Jan. 9, 1905, by the Rev. T. C. DesBarres, assisted by the Rev. Canon Cody, Horace, son of the late Wm. Boultee, to Nan, eldest daughter of Mr. James Greer.

CAMERON-SPRY.—On Jan. 4, 1905, at 6 High street, Barrie, the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Walter H. White, Janet Ada, daughter of the late Daniel Spry, to William Ross Cameron, manager Union Bank, Portland, Ontario. CRANSTON — BOWIE — At Collingwood, Ont., on Jan. 10, 1905, by the Rev. Jas. A. Cranston, M.A., Mr. G. H. Cranston, druggist, Winnipeg, to Miss Anna L. Bowie, eldest daughter of T. W. Bowie.

DUFFEY-FORDE.—On Dec. 26, 1904, at the parsonage, by the Rev. F. G. Lett, of McLeod Street Methodist Church, Ottawa, W. K. Duffey, of the Government Printing Bureau, to Emma, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Forde, of Ottawa (formerly of Pembroke). EMPRINGHAM — NOBLE — At Cedar Hedge Farm, the home of the bride's parents, and Mrs. Wm. A. Noble, of Hagerman, Ont., on Jan. 11, 1905, by the Rev. H. Lec. Susannah Amelia (Susie), to Archie Empringham, of Unionville.

FOLEY — ANDERSON.— At St. Basil's Church, Toronto, on Jan. 7, 1905, by the Rev. Father Kelly, Florence Evangeline Anderson, only daughter of A. C. Anderson, Esq., to John J. Foley, formerly of Montreal. GOWLAND-CAMERON.— At the home of the bride, 10th con. of Vaughan, by the Rev. M. McKinnon, of Woodbridge, Katherine Christina, fifth daughter of Mr. L. Cameron, to Thomas A. Gowland, of Vaughan, Ont.

HALL-BENNETT.—On Jan. 11, 1905, at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. Dean Smith, Mamie Bennett, daughter of the late Charles Bennett, of Ithaca, N.Y., to William Hall, of Kingston. McKEOWN-ALLAN.— At the home of the bride's parents, on Jan. 11, 1905, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Thomas Henry McKeown, of Rylstone, Ont., to Grace Dunbar, eldest daughter of James Allan, of Rylstone, Ont.

McKERGOW-TAYLOR.— At Oliver Baptist Church, Montreal, on the 9th day of January, 1905, by the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., Mary Taylor, daughter of the late Homer Taylor, to John Goadby McKergow, both of Montreal. McNAB — McLELLAN.— On Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Matawathan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, George Gibson McNab, M.A., of Port Arthur, Ont., to Jennie McLellan, daughter of Mr. Adam McLellan, of Matawathan, Ont.

VIZARD-ALLSOP.—On Dec. 15, 1904, at St. Matthew's Church, Ealing Common, London, England, Staff-Surgeon A. H. H. Vizard, M.D., Royal Navy, son of Andrew Vizard, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Agnes, daughter of the late Este Coleridge Allsop, of Addiscombe, Surrey, and Lisieux, Normandy. WILSON — PERKS.— At Montreal, on Jan. 9, 1905, by the Rev. J. W. Graham, Elizabeth (Lizzie) N. Perks, second daughter of John Perks, Esq., of St. Andrews, Que., to George A. Wilson, of Montreal.

DIED.

ADAMS — At the residence of Mrs. V. A. Adams, South Mountain, Ont., on Jan. 10, 1905, Mary Stoddard, relict of the late Edmund Burrill Adams in her 85th year. ALDERSON.—At the residence of Dr. J. H. Bennett, Jarvis, Ont., on Jan. 8, 1905, Caroline Alderson, relict of the late James Alderson, of Summerville, in her 87th year.

BEE.—At his residence, 16 Birch avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 7, 1905, the Rev. William Bee, in his 78th year, formerly General Mission Secretary, Book Steward and Editor of 'The Christian Journal' (the organ of the Primitive Methodist Church).

BELL.—Suddenly, on Jan. 5, 1905, in this city, John Mellor Bell, late of London, England, solicitor, aged 37 years. BROWNE.—On Jan. 16, 1905, Maria Louisa Litchfield, dearly beloved wife of Dunbar Browne, M.A., D.C.L., and daughter of the late John P. Litchfield, M.D., late medical superintendent Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, and Professor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

BROWNING.—Suddenly, on Jan. 7, 1905, the Rev. Arthur Browning, of 74 First avenue, Toronto, aged 71 years. CALDWELL.—On Jan. 7, 1905, at Lanark, Ont., William Clyde Caldwell, formerly M.P.P. for North Lanark, in his 62nd year.

CALDWELL.—At Perth, Ont., on Jan. 6, 1905, Dinah Waugh Caldwell, relict of the late Boyd Caldwell, Lanark, aged 73 years. CAMERON.—At 45 Clarence street, Ottawa, George E. Franklin, youngest daughter of the late John Franklin, of Pendleton, and beloved wife of P. Stuart Cameron, of Cumberland, in her 23rd year.

CAMERON — Ai Iroquois, on Jan. 2, 1905, at the residence of her mother, Maggie A. K. Cameron, youngest daughter of the late D. A. Cameron, of North Nation Mills, Que. CHISHOLM.—On Jan. 11, 1905, at 346 St. Antoine street, Alexander Chisholm, aged 80 years and 9 months.

CROSBY.—At Toronto General Hospital, on Jan. 8, 1905, H. P. Crosby, ex-M.P.P. of Unionville, aged 78 years. CUTHBERT.—At her home, in West Oxford, near Ingersoll, on Jan. 5, 1905, Jane, widow of the late Alexander Cuthbert, aged 82 years, 1 month and 4 days.

DART.—On Jan. 15, 1905, Henry Arthur Lewis Dart, youngest son of Henry M. Dart, and grandson of the Rev. Rural Dean Dart, aged four years. DATE.—On Sunday, Jan. 15, 1905, at the residence of R. A. Mainwaring, 253 Peel street, Montreal, Henry Harrington Date, aged 86 years.

DEAN.—On Jan. 8, 1905, at St. Sweetland ave., Ottawa, Caroline Keyner, wife of Capt. E. C. Dean, aged 31 years. DEMERS.—At Quebec, on Jan. 12, 1905, at the age of 47 years and 8 months, Mr. Le J. Demers, former proprietor of the 'Evening Star'.

ELDIGE.—On Jan. 16, 1905, at 40 Ross street, Verdun, the infant daughter of Joseph N. and Mary L. Eldidge. ELLACOTT.—On Jan. 11, 1905, at 78 Esbriell street, Quebec, Edna Alice Pearl, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Ellacott, aged 1 month and 13 days.

ESDON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1905, at his late residence, 78 Laugier avenue, St. Henri, John Esdon, in his 67th year. GLOVER.—In this city, on Jan. 9, 1905, at the residence of her son, George Glover, 11 Mitchell ave., Louisa Walker, widow of the late Capt. George F. Glover, in the 74th year of her age, a native of Retford, Nottinghamshire, England.

GRAYSON-SMITH.—On Jan. 12, 1905, at 173 Lowther avenue, Toronto, Sanny Marlon, wife of James Grayson-Smith, barrister, elder daughter of Edward Marion Chadwick, aged 32 years and two days. GROTHE.—On Jan. 7, 1905, Colbert Onesime Grothe, contractor, at the age of 44 years.

HAMILTON.—At 764 Palace street, on Jan. 10, 1905, Alexander Hamilton, in the 68th year of his age. JONES.—On Jan. 7, 1905, at Concord, Mass., accidentally shot, Clarence Sidney Jones, aged 18 years, youngest son of Reginald Heber Jones, formerly of Brockville, Ont.

KYLE.—At Seattle, Wash., on Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905, George F. Kyle, formerly of Bowmanville, Ont. LASELL.—At Bishop's Crossing, Que., on Jan. 7, 1905, Adelia Bishop, widow of the late I. C. Lasell, in her 82nd year.

McCABE.—On Jan. 10, 1905, at his residence, 26 St. Michael street, Quebec, William McCabe, at the age of 78 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. McCARGOW.—On Jan. 7, 1905, at the residence of her nephew, the Rev. E. H. Croly, Massonville, Que., Mary Jackson, widow of Wm. McCargow, M.D., Hamilton, and daughter of the late John Jackson, C.E., Grand River Navigation Company, Haldimand, and sister of Mrs. J. D. Scott, 406 Markham street, Toronto.

McEWEN.—In Kingston, on Jan. 5, 1905, Frederick Lewis, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. McEwen, aged one year and eight months. McNAMARA.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. C. Smythe, Bedford, Nova Scotia, on Jan. 9, 1905, Mary A., eldest daughter of Charles McNamara, of Quebec, and niece of William Trumble also of Quebec.

NEWBATH.—At his residence, Wilberforce, County of Hildburgh, New South Wales, in his 78th year, formerly of Grantham, Lincolnshire, England. 'His end was peace.' Ottawa and Toronto papers please copy. NORRIS.—Suddenly, at her late residence, 78 St. Lawrence street, on Thursday, Jan. 12, 1905, Eleanor Waud Norris, beloved wife of James S. Norris, aged 53 years.

O'REILLY.—At her son's residence, Cornwall, Ont., on Jan. 12, 1905, Mary Jane, relict of the late James O'Reilly, Q.C., aged seventy-nine years. PEDDIE.—At Fertile Creek, County Chateauguay, on Jan. 2, 1905, James Peddie, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, in the 81st year of his age.

RIDLEY.—At Danville, Que., on Jan. 9, 1905, Jane Little, wife of Charles Ridley, aged 70 years. RITCHIE.—At the residence, four miles west of Lacombe, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905, Marian, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ritchie, at the age of six months and eight days.

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RODDICK.—On Jan. 9, 1905, at her late residence, Mount Fortune, Cobourg, Ont., Janet Roddick, relict of the late Wm. Roddick, aged 90 years and 6 months. ROSS.—In this city, on Jan. 9, 1905, Catherine Nickel, beloved wife of William R. Ross, aged 63 years. RUTLEDGE.—In this city on Jan. 14, 1905, Mary Booth, widow of the late Edward Rutledge. Quebec and Tyrone County (Ireland) papers please copy. SNOWDON.—On Jan. 10, 1905, Charles Smallwood Snowdon, of this city, aged 63. STARK.—Suddenly, at 147 Rose avenue, Toronto, on Dec. 31, 1904, Martha S. J., dearly beloved wife of Robt. Stark, and youngest daughter of the late Henry Revell, A.M., T.C.D., of Woodstock, formerly of Ingersoll, Ont. TRENHOLM.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 8, 1905, at his home, in Trenholm, Que., Robt. Trenholm, in his 77th year.

REFORD AGENCIES. Donaldson Line Glasgow Service WEEKLY SERVICE. From St. John, N.B. SS. CONCORDIA.....Jan. 11. THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE. WEEKLY SERVICE. From Portland, Me. SS. IOWA (cold storage and cool air).....Jan. 11.

The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, LIMITED. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, will be held in the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, No. 207 Merchants Bank Chambers, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, 1st FEB., 1905, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. Business: To receive and consider the report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Officers, and to transact all such business as may be legally transacted at a General Meeting. JOHN HYDE, Sec.-Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session by the Corporation of the Village of Petite Cote, for an act granting it more extended powers, and to confer upon the 'Council of the said Corporation' the right to pass, amend and repeal by-laws concerning the construction and inspection of buildings, fences, blasting, shooting, the construction of chimneys, sewers and drains, the streets and public squares, the plan of the municipality, the water supply, expropriation and for other purposes. Montreal, 14th December, 1904. EMILE JOSEPH, Attorney for Petitioner.

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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; \$60 a month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada. VAN VLIET.—On Jan. 12, 1905, at his residence, Lacolle, Que., W. B. Van Vliet, aged 72. VOLKERT.—After a long and painful illness, on Jan. 9, 1905, at the age of 53 years, Sophie Volkert, beloved wife of the late Ferdinand Volkert and mother of W. C. Volkert, of this city. WARWICK.—On Jan. 10, 1905, at her home, 404 Gold street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Marjery Montgomery Warwick, wife of J. G. Warwick, and youngest daughter of Charles Montgomery, 99 Davenport Road, Toronto. WEBSTER.—At Hadley, Que., on Jan. 10, 1905, Clapinda Buckland, beloved wife of Malcolm Webster, aged 88 years, 11 months and 7 days. WILSON.—At 1078 Sherbrooke street, on Jan. 10, 1905, James Wilson, in the 68th year of his age.

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