No metropolitan newspaper is more respected than the 'Witness.'—'Topic,' Petrolea, Ont.

Montreal Weekly Witness
and Canadian Homestead.

The 'Witness' stands prominent among newspapers for reliability and honesty of purpose.—'Reporter,' Kingsville, Ont.

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR
Vol. 63, No. 40.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1908.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS
$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Co.y.

THE OLD QUESTION.

The Balkans Again the Cause of Turmoil — Bulgarian Independence Proclaimed Yesterday.

THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE GREATLY EXCITED.

Sofia, Oct. 5.—The proclamation of Bulgaria as an Independent kingdom was formally made at Tirnova to-day. Prince Ferdinand and his ministers were at Tirnova when independence was proclaimed, having reached there last evening.

London, Oct. 5.—Events in the Balkan imbroglio are developing with startling rapidity and it is impossible not to recognize that the gravity of the situation has vastly increased within the last forty-eight hours. An event which is regarded as of the greatest importance and which arouses the keenest speculation, is the presentation of the Emperor Francis Joseph's letter to President Fallieres. Though the most complete secrecy is maintained in regard to its contents, it is inevitably assumed that they deal with the Balkan situation, with particular reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina. For a sovereign to address a letter on the diplomatic situation to a president is so much more than merely unusual that it has created a tremendous sensation in political circles in Paris, where the letter is generally assumed to be a general declaration of Austria's policy in the Near East, with an announcement of her intention to declare the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, either very soon or whenever events render it imperative. A momentous step, which involves the tearing up of the Treaty of Berlin, with all its serious possibilities, is implied thereby.

In London, Vienna, Rome and elsewhere the same belief in regard to the Emperor's letter prevails and the same grave importance is atached to it as in Paris.

From Vienna comes the following circumstahtial account of Austria's intentions: The Austro-Hungarian delegations, which will meet in Buda-Pest on Oct. 8, being authorized by the constitution to interfere directly in the affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, will pass a resolution suggesting to the Crown, as expressing the nation's wish, that the fact of the sovereignty of the King-Emperor in the occupied provinces should be changed into formally recognized sovereignty, by which the international status of the provisions of this act would be to render the provinces a component part of the Hapsburg monarchy, now consisting of Austria and Hungary.

To make the provinces a dominion, making them an appanage of the crown, and not a state, while avoiding the fatelul word annexation, means annexation and nothing else.

Meanwhile it is semi-officially stated that the British Government has proposed to the Turkish and Bulgarian governments a method for the settlement of the Orient Railway matter. Turkey readily agreed that in the event of the railway being temporarily restored to the company it would consent to the lease being transferred from the company to the Bulgarian Government, the rights of the Porte being duly safeguarded. The British Government urged the powers signatory to the Berlin treaty to recommend this solution to bulgaria, which, it is understood, the powers have consented to do.

THE PROCLAMATION.

London, Oct. 5.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Times' states definitely that Bulgaria will to-day (Monday) proclaim her independence. He says that the proclamation will probably take the form of a national declaration by the Sobranje, the Bulgarian Parliament. Austria-Hungary on Tuesday will announce the formal annexation of Bosna and Herzegovina.

The correspondent adds that the Austro-Hungarian ambassador or the Emperor's letter, he cannot positively say which informed President Fallieres that Russia, Germany and Italy had already given assurances of approval of the step Austria proposes to take. The negotiations were conducted in perfect secrecy by Baron von Aerenthal, Austrial Minister of Foreign Affairs; Prince von Buelow, the German Chancellor; M. Isvolsky, and Signor Tittoni, respectively Russian and Italian Foreign Ministers.

The correspondent suggests that Germany's reward for supporting the Austrian move is the satisfaction of seeing France and England isolated from the rest of Europe in a diplomatic sense, while reports say Italy may have received a promise of part of the Albanian coast of a free hand in Tripoli, or perhaps both.

A RUSSIAN THREAT.

A later despatch to the 'Times' from Paris says that the Austrian Ambassador must have overstated the attitude of the powers mentioned. Russia certainly replied in effect:—'You propose to tear up the most important provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, which you find inconvenient. There are other provisions inconvenient to us. We intend to raise the question of these. Above all, we intend to raise the question of the Dardanelles.'

PRINCE FERDINAND.

Sofia, Oct. 5.—Prince Ferdinand arrived at Rustchuk at 10 o'clock last night. A special train is waiting, presumably to take him and his ministers to Tirnovo.



MAP SHOWING THE TERRITORY CONCERNED IN THE BALKAN CHANGES THAT ARE TAKING PLACE NOW.

Bulgaria has proclaimed her independence, and has laid claim to Eastern Roumelia, or the upper half of Roumelia as it appears on the map; while it is said that Austria-Hungary will definitely seize Bosnia and Herzegovina, where she has long held authority.

WILL NOT SURRENDER RAILWAY.

Sofia, Oct. 4.—The latest communication from the Bulgarian Government to Turkey is a flat refusal to surrender the Oriental Railway. The principality declines to deal with Turkey in the matter, according to all reports. The greatest excitement possesses the people, and to-day the ministers left for Rustchuk, where they will meet Prince Ferdinand, who was returning home. A meeting of the council will be held, which is expected to bring the matter to a crisis. The attitude of the English press against Bulgaria causes surprise here and general dissatisfaction.

BULGARIA ENCOURAGED.

Constantinople, Oct. 5.—Turkey is convinced that Austria, backed by Germany, encouraged Bulgaria to declare her independence in order to strike a blow at the Kaimil ministry and compromise the new constitution. It is not known what steps Turkey will take, but the impression prevails that a European conference will be held to consider the whole question.

Advices obtained in an authoritative quarter of Sofia state that not all the powers supported the British proposal for the settlement of the railway question. This want of unanimity among the powers encourages Bulgaria to insist in her present attitude.

Varna and other Bulgarian towns were placarded to-day with declarations that the moment had now arrived to proclaim independence, as otherwise Turkey, on the strength of the Treaty of Berlin, would demand the restitution of Eastern Roumelia.

FRANCE AS A MEDIATOR.

Paris, Oct. 5.—France has decided to enact the role of mediator to prevent war between Turkey and Bulgaria. M. Pichon, foreign minister, already has begun a series of conferences with the other powers to reach an understanding, the purpose of which should be the maintenance of peace, when the official news of Prince Ferdinand's proclamation at Tirnovo arrived.

The situation is considered most grave. The proclamation of the independence of Bulgaria actually has been made, and it probably would be useless to attempt to induce Prince Ferdinand to withdraw it.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers generally believe that war would spell ruin to the new constitutional rule in Turkey, and that the Sultan would use war as a pretext for withdrawing the constitution.

FROM THE EMPEROR TO THE KING.

London, Oct. 5.—Count Memsdorff, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Great Britain, went down to Balmoral to-day to present to King Edward a copy of an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph addressed to the heads of all states, and explaining the necessity of altering the political status of Bosnia and Herzogovina.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—The Associated Press is authorized to state that Germany associates herself with the mediatory proposals submitted by Great Britain to the Turkish and Bulgarian governments.

It is recognized officially that the Bulgarian proclamation gravely complicates the situation, but, until the attitude of the Sultan is known, the German government is unable to foresee its course of action except that in no event will one bring pressure to bear at Constantinople to influence the decisions of the Porte.

According to the Associated Press the real gravity of the Bulgarian situation lies in the fact that it, like the Moroccan situation, is one of the issues which divide the great powers of Europe in the gradual reforming of their international alignments. In the present instance the interests of Russia, France and Great Britain are largely in common, against those of Germany and Austria, with Italy occupying a middle ground. Russia has a most vital interest in Bulgaria owing to racial conditions, geographical proximity, and Black Sea prestige. But Russia has not been entirely free to act with Germany, having adverse interests on her Baltic frontier. This hast left France and Germany to play the chief part in Bulgarian readjustment.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

London, Oct. 5.—An official statement issued by the British Foreign Office this evening says:

'His Majesty's Government cannot admit the right of any power to alter an international treaty without the consent of the other parties to it, and therefore refuse to sanction any infraction of the Berlin treaty, and declines to recognize what has been done until the views of the other powers are known, especially those of Turkey, which is more directly concerned than any one else.'

BERLIN TREATY.

Russia Will Propose Revision by Congress of Powers.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—It is announced with authority to-day that Russia will propose a congress of the powers for a general revision of the Berlin Treaty. This is an outcome of the proclamation of Bulgarian independence. Russia has reason to believe that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzogovina by Austria-Hungary is imminent.

MR. CHARLES MURPHY

SWORN IN AS A MEMBER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Ottawa Oct. 5.—Mr. Charles Murphy, of Ottawa, was at noon to-day sworn in as a member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, without portfolio. He will be sworn in later as Secretary of State, the Hon. R. W. Scott not having yet completed the work of preparation for the coming elections. The ceremony took place in the Governor-General's office, before Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, deputy governor-general, the oath being administered by Mr. Boudreau, clerk of the Privy Council.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

FAMILY SAY THAT VETERAN STATESMAN IS PREPARING ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Birmingham, Oct. 5.—Members of the family denied yesterday the report published in the 'News of the World' that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain intended shortly to retire from the House of Commons. On the contrary, they declared, his health is much improved, and that he is preparing an address to his constituents.

END OF THE C.P.R. STRIKE.

Settlement Reached at Winnipeg by Conference Between Mr. Bell Hardy and Mr. William Whyte.

STRIKERS AGREE TO ACCEPT THE MAJORITY DECISION WHICH THEY REFUSED BEFORE.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The Minister of Labor has received the following telegram from Winnipeg:

'Employees of C.P.R. have decided to accept award of conciliation board.'

(Sig). BELL HARDY.

The C. P. R. mechanics' strike is over. The strikers' executive have agreed to accept the award they refused at the beginning of August—which refusal precipitated the strike.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's officials agree to take back the strikers, without discrimination, as soon as vacancies occur.

The strike has been in progress for exactly two months, having taken effect on Aug. 5 last. About eight thousand men were involved; they included the majority of the mechanical staff of the C. P. R. throughout its entire transcontinental system. Their loss in wages is estimated at $125,000 a week, or a total of about $1,125,000. The company's loss through inconvenience, interruption of business, expense in securing mechanics to take the places of strikers, etc., is estimated at an equal amount, making an aggregate loss of $2,500,000. The unions also have expended many thousands of dollars in strike pay, leaving their treasuries in a greatly depleted condition, this affecting American as well as Canadian funds.

As to the position of the mechanics, numbering about a thousand, who were brought from Great Britain by the C. P. R., to replace the strikers, it is stated that the company is bound by contract to continue to employ them whenever they are found to be competent. It is expected, however, that on the grund of inefficiency, many of them will be given notice, and that old and skilled mechanics will be re-engaged as speedily as the reorganization of the staffs can be effected. This task will be in the hands of the departmental superintendents, under general instructions from the head office.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

Agreemement With Western Mechanics Was Reached a Week Ago.

Negotiations looking to the termination of the strike have been going on secretly for over a week. Mr. Bell Hardy, head of the strikers' executive, and the Hon. Colin Campbell, Attorney-General of the Manitoba Government, have been in consultation with Mr. William Whyte, vice-president of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, who has charge of the western lines, while the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, has been carrying on the negotiations with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, here.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers in speaking of the result said: 'I am exceedingly glad to be able to state that the matter has been happily settled. I have been trying to secure the best settlement possible for the men, and in this work I must say that I have been ably aided by Messrs. F. D. Monk and L. T. Marechal, who have given up much of their time during the past week in working on the matter with me. Throughout our negotiations I found Sir Thomas Shaughnessy very well disposed towards the men. He never evinced the slightest ill-feeling towards them on account of the strike, and was at all times anxious to do everything possible to facilitate an adjustment of the dispute. The return of the strikers to work will be taken in charge by the superintendents at the various points and there will not be the slightest discrimination against them on account of the strike.'

An agreement on matters affecting the western mechanics was reached with Mr. Whyte over a week ago, but the strike committee refused to accept any settlement which did not include the eastern men who went out in sympathy with them.

When matters reached this point the Hon. Mr. Rogers agreed to come to Montreal and conduct the negotiations at this end. He reached Montreal on Wednesday of last week, and since that time has been negotiating with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and at the same time was kept in telegraphic touch with the situation at Winnipeg.

The strike committee some time ago agreed to accept the finding of the arbitration committee, but they tried to hold out for more definite assurances as to their immediate return to work. This, however, the company could not give, owing to the large number of men that had been taken on to replace the strikers, and eventually the strike committee agreed to accept the conditions offered by the company in this regard.

Once this was done the way to a definite agreement for the cessation of hostilities was easy. Last night the Hon. Mr. Rogers received the following telegram from the Hon. Colin Campbell, Winnipeg:

'Strike happily settled. Clause C of the agreement reads as follows: "The company to use all reasonable means to find employment and to prevent discrimination against the men who have been on strike.

'COLIN CAMPBELL.'

CAUSE OF DISPUTE.

On April 1 last Mr. Whyte ordered notices to be posted in the western shops to the effect that after May 1 the company would cease to recognize the unions and would establish a graduated wage scale, in accordance with the earning capacity of the men. The unions objected to this, and appealed to the Lemieux Act, under which an arbitration committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Macdonald, F. H. Gault, and James Sommerville, the latter representing the men.

On July 16 the arbitration committee handed down two reports, one signed by the first two members, and a minority report signed by Mr. Sommerville. The majority report gave the men their agreements and committee representation, opposed the sliding scale of wages and favored the establishment of a minimum wage rate. It, however, allowed the classification of wages for the boilermakers into three grades, which the men considered would involve a reduction of about eight percent in their wages.

The minority report of Mr. Sommerville conceded some minor points to the company, but stood strongly for recognition of the unions and opposed the classification of the boilermakers, which latter was the real bone of contention.

The company accepted the majority finding, while the union men objected to it. A mail vote was then taken by the men, who were asked whether they would carry their opposition to the report to the extent of striking. The vote was concluded on July 30, and 97 percent of the men voted that they would strike if necessary.

On Aug. 1 the company posted the arbitration majority finding in their Winnipeg shops, with the announcement that its terms would be put into force. The men demanded a further discussion on the acceptance of this finding, which was declined by the company on the ground that, having submitted the dispute to arbitration, the decision of the board must be accepted. The union leaders took prompt action, and on Aug. 5 the strike was called.

The company adhered firmly to its position, refusing to make any advances to the men, but filling their places as fast as possible, over a thousand men having been brought for that purpose from England. All efforts by the men to secure governmental influence on their side failed, since the company had accepted the government's finding, and the men had refused it. The deadlock continued up to the time when the Hon. Messrs. Rogers and Campbell undertook the negotiations, which have now been brought to a successful conclusion.

ABLE TO EMPLOY STRIKERS

MR. McNICOLL SAYS A LARGE PERCENTAGE WILL BE TAKEN ON.

Mr. D. McNicoll, the vice-president of the C. P. R., said yesterday: 'We had a despatch from the West last night saying that the strike was going to be called off, but we have not yet had any official information that it has been called off. Still we are satisfied that arrangements to that end have been made, because the despatch came from our own people. It will probably be only an hour or two, therefore, before the strike is officially declared at an end. In the event of its being called off, the heads of the various departments will be able to employ a large percentage of the strikers.'

Asked as to what would happen to the men brought out from Great Britain, Mr. McNicoll said the company would, of course, live up to the terms of its agreement with them, adding that most of them were engaged under a three months' charter.

MARRIED MEN TAKEN BACK.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 5.—The striking C. P. R. mechanics are not wholly satisfied with the calling off of the strike. Nevertheless they are holding a mass meeting this morning for the purpose of accepting the surrender terms. Vice-President Whyte announces that all married men will be taken back, and competent single men will be taken on to take the place of any incompetent strike breakers.

MORE ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN.

SIR WILFRID CONFIDENT.

Conservative Policy One of Mud-slinging.

Jackson's Point, Ont., Sept. 28.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, several thousand people took part in the procession which accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the public park, where he addressed a large meeting this afternoon.

After the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth and the Hon. Mr. Graham had addressed the meeting, the Premier commenced his speech, and he had spoken for a few minutes only, when the rain began to fall in torrents. Notwithstanding this the crowd listened attentively to the remarks of the speaker, and cheered him enthusiastically, especially when he referred to what he had done for the union of the races. The rain continuing, Sir Wilfrid shortened his address, and the crowd sought shelter in the vicinity. Later on, however, the Premier again addressed the people for a few minutes in front of a marquee that had been erected on the grounds, and he was again cheered to the echo.

Sir Wilfrid returned to Toronto this evening, and he will be in Cornwall on Wednesday next.

GREAT GATHERING AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Sept. 30.—Fully 5,000 people assembled in the Victoria Auditorium (the skating rink) to-night to hear Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, explain the issues of the campaign, assisted by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals; the Hon. Charles Murphy, the new Secretary of State, and the Liberal candidate, Col. Robert Smith, K.C.

All day the sturdy farmers of Stormont and Glengarry, with their wives and daughters, kept arriving in town, and every train in the afternoon and evening bore a contingent. About 400 came in on the O. & N. Y. train that bore the Premier and his colleagues, and about 500 came from Brockville and intermediate stations on the G. T. R. The latter were accompanied by the 42nd Regimental Band.

Mr. John A. Macmillan, ex-M.P.P., and the Liberal candidate for Glengarry, spoke, and was followed by the Hon. Charles Murphy, who spoke at considerable length. He said that estimable citizen as Col. Smith was, his chief claim on the franchise of the people was the record of the Government, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the chief. There was nothing, he said, in the various so-called government scandals. He claimed that the Conservatives while preaching purity in elections now, had debauched the electorate in Quebec in 1904, and would doubtless do the same now if they got the chance.

When Mr. Murphy sat down, James R. Simpson read an address to Sir Wilfrid from the Stormont Liberal Association, of which he is secretary. He was followed by three little girls, who presented bouquets.

The Premier said that it gave him much pleasure to come to Cornwall, where he was always sure of a hearty welcome. However, his previous visits had not been crowned with much success for the Liberal candidates, but on this occasion the audience was the largest he had ever addressed there, and therefore he hoped for a victory for Col. Smith. The Tories were as fond of office as a she bear was of her cubs. They had no policy to advance, their one cry being that the Liberal Government was corrupt. Their policy was simply muck raking and mudslinging.

Unlike their predecessors, the Liberal Government had investigated various irregularities promptly and fairly.

Referring to the charges of extravagance advanced against his administration, Sir Wilfrid claimed that while the Conservatives had regular deficits, the present Government had each year a surplus, the last being $19,000,000.

The next speaker, the Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, followed, and claimed that when the G. T. P. was in operation it would carry in twelve trains more grain than the C. P. R. can carry in 20 trains, thanks to its easy grades and curves. He favored more attention to the country's waterways, and held that with 22-foot navigation in the Welland Canal grain could be carried from Fort William or Duluth to Montreal for 3 1-3 cents.

SIR WILFRID NEARLY DITCHED.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier received an enthusiastic welcome this afternoon from the electors of Russell, but came very near being upset into the ditch on the way up from the railway station through the fear inspired in a team of French-Canadian horses by the playing of a band of Scottish pipers. The horses were so frightened by the music that they jumped sideways into the ditch and would have pulled the carriage after them but for the restraining hands laid upon them. The crowd thereupon unhitched the team, and themselves pulled the Prime Minister's carriage the rest of the way into the village.

"A Good Name at Home"

"Is a tower of strength abroad"—and the excellent reputation of C. I. Hood Co. and their remedies in the city of Lowell, where they are best known, inspires confidence the world over, not only in the medicines but in anything their proprietors say about them. "If Made by Hood It's Good."

"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla the best all-round family medicine known today." MRS. G. D. FARLEY, 653 Wilder St., Lowell, Mass.

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to any one." JOHN B. DUFFY, 14 Auburn Street, Lowell, Mass.

"I am a strong and healthy woman today, from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I keep in the house for all the family." MRS. FANNIE BALCH, 128 Leverett St., Lowell, Mass.

"I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood-purifier in the world." MRS. JENNIE E. CARLTON, 113 Liberty St., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MR. BORDEN'S BUSY WEEK.

Ontario Meetings Largely Attended.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 29.—The skating rink was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. R. L. Borden. The Conservative leader was met at the station by a big crowd of citizens, and was driven round the gaily-decorated town, accompanied by a procession and a band. It is estimated that between three and four thousand people were at the meeting.

Mr. Borden dealt with the Liberal platform of 1893 and declared that with two small exceptions, not any principle of that platform had been carried out. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had declared prior to 1896 that protection was slavery worse than African slavery. He had said that he would not rest—would make it his life work—until he had given them in Canada free trade as they have it in England. Had they done it? It was a great tribute and monument to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald that these men dare not depart to any great extent at least from the policy laid down by that great Conservative chieftain.

Mr. Borden reviewed the history of preferential trade and showed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had given the people of Great Britain to understand that Canada did not desire any preference in the British market. This had been emphasized by the Hon. Mr. Fisher. Sir Wilfrid had claimed credit for bringing about the abrogation of the German and Belgian treaties. In the new treaty with Great Britain, Germany had discriminated against Canada. Sir Wilfrid's policy had brought about three things: First, Canada had no preference in Great Britain; second, she was excluded from the markets of Germany, and, thirdly, millions of dollars of German goods came into Canada under the guise of British goods under the preference tariff.

GALT'S WELCOME TO OPPOSITION LEADER.

Galt, Ont., Sept. 29.—An enthusiastic welcome was given Mr. R. L. Borden here last evening, when he addressed a public gathering in the Opera House. As at Ingersoll, he was met by a large concourse of people, and was escorted to the Opera House by a military band.

Mr. F. S. Scott, reeve of the town, was the chairman. Mr. Borden was welcomed by Mayor Patterson, who, although a Liberal in politics, said he was pleased to do honor to such a gifted and able son of Canada. Mr. Walter McCutcheon, president of the Galt Liberal-Conservative Association, read a felicitous address from that organization, expressing the highest confidence in Mr. Borden's leadership. Mr. Borden's speech was similar to the one delivered by him at Ingersoll, and was loudly applauded.

MR. BORDEN'S RECEPTION IN GUELPH.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 30.—Mr. R. L. Borden had a magnificent reception here last night from a packed audience in the opera house. He came to the meeting fresh from a triumphal trip through Preston, Waterloo, and Hespeler.

Leaving Galt on Monday evening, after the highly successful meeting in that town, Mr. Borden drove to Preston, where he was the guest of Mr. George Clare, the Conservative candidate for South Waterloo. Yesterday afternoon he journeyed to Berlin on the electric railway, where a short stop was made at the Berlin Club. Then he paid a visit to St. Jerome College, where he was warmly received by the fathers in charge. From Berlin the party went over to the sister town of Waterloo in automobiles. Here, on a half-hour's notice, a meeting had been arranged in the Town Hall, and over 1,200 people had congregated to hear and cheer the man they acclaimed on his entry as 'Canada's next Premier.'

From Waterloo the party proceeded to Hespeler, where another hurry-up meeting, not down in the programme, had been arranged. Here, as at Waterloo, the hall was crowded, fully 1,200 people being present to applaud Mr. Borden.

His speech later in the evening at Guelph was highly approved. Other speakers were the Hon. Mr. Hanna, Col. Hugh Clark, M.P.P. for Centre Bruce; Major Craig, M.P.P. for East Wellington; Jos. F. Downey, M.P.P., and Mr. John Newstead, the Conservative candidate for South Wellington.

AT ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's, Ont., Oct. 1.—Nowhere in Ontario has the Conservative leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, had a more hearty welcome than was given him here last night. The Opera House, where the meeting was held, was crowded, at least 1,800 people being present, under the chairmanship of Mayor Willard.

Mr. Borden, although suffering from sore throat, spoke with great force. He took up the question of rural mail delivery and said that this had been a plank in his Halifax platform, and he believed that it would soon be carried out, not on the limited scale as proposed by Mr. Lemieux, but in a larger way, as now obtained in the United States. The resources of a country could not be expended to better advantage than in providing modern conveniences for the farmer and the producer, as the tendency of young men to leave the farm was detrimental to any country. These conveniences, he believed, would one day include tram cars, electric light, water supply from reservoirs and other advantages that would go to make farm life more attractive.

Dr. M. Steele, of Tavistock, the Conservative candidate, also spoke.

ADDRESSED FOUR MEETINGS.

Dunham, Ont., Oct. 2.—Mr. R. L. Borden had a busy day yesterday, for he addressed no fewer than four meetings. The first of these was held in the morning at Stratford, where Mr. Borden was met by a band, and was given a hearty reception. The City Hall, where the meeting was held, was crowded to overflowing.

From Stratford the party went on to Listowel, where fully eight hundred were gathered to hear and see Mr. Borden. It was an audience composed largely of farmers from the surrounding districts, many having driven ten and twenty miles to welcome the Conservative leader.

In the afternoon meeting at Hanover there was upwards of eighteen hundred people in Agricultural Hall and many had to be denied admission.

At Dunham, last night, in the Opera Hall, Mr. Borden and his associates addressed another large overflow meeting.

NIAGARA FALLS. MEETING.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 5.—Some of Mr. R. L. Borden's supporters declared that the reception given the Conservative leader here on Saturday was the warmest and most enthusiastic of the whole campaign. In the afternoon, Mr. Borden had addressed a big meeting in the Opera House at St. Catharines, as well as an overflow meeting in the Masonic Hall. At Merritton, on the way to Niagara Falls, a crowd of some two thousand people stopped the trolley car in which Mr. Borden was riding, and persuaded him to address an impromptu meeting. The Conservative leader was cheered to the echo.

At Niagara Falls, the hundreds of workingmen with torches and banners, the music of bands and the wild cheering that came from thousands of throats, testified to the pleasure of the people at the opportunity of welcoming Mr. Borden. The procession was formed opposite the Grand Trunk Railway station, and, with lighted torches and banners well displayed, marched to the big skating rink in Niagara South. Through two miles of streets the route was lined on either side with cheering crowds. At the meeting the skating rink was filled to overflowing.

Mr. Borden's speech, which was on a line with those he has delivered in other parts of the Dominion, was frequently punctuated with hearty cheering. Others who spoke included the Hon. Mr. Hanna and Colonel Hugh Clark.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Mr. R. L. Borden will return to this city on Monday from his western tour, and will take a couple of days' rest. He will speak at the Carleton Conservative convention at Stittsville on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and in the evening will address the Ottawa mass meeting in the arena. On Oct. 6, Mr. Borden will speak at Brantford, and will be in Brockville to address a meeting on Oct. 7; at Pakenham on Oct. 8 in the afternoon, and in Carleton Place the same evening. On Oct. 9 Mr. Borden will hold a meeting at Sudbury, and will speak at Haileybury on Oct. 10, returning to Ottawa to spend Sunday. Then on Monday, Oct. 12, he will meet the electors of Pontiac at Shawville, and the next afternoon will address a gathering at Maxville. In the evening he will hold a meeting at Cornwall. Proceeding east, Mr. Borden will speak at a couples of centres in Quebec. He will then go to Moncton, where he is to address a meeting on Oct. 17, and on Oct. 18 will hold a meeting at Amherst, N.S. His further itinerary has not yet been definitely arranged.



THE PREMIER CAMPAIGNING.

This snapshot was taken at Berlin, Ont., Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was just about to address a great meeting at Victoria Park, is driving with Mayor Huber. Opposite to them in the carriage are Mr. Mackenzie King, who has resigned as Deputy Minister of Labor to contest North Waterloo, and Mr. Sylvester Moyer, Liberal candidate in South Waterloo.

MR. ROBLIN'S ABUSE

FURTHER ATTACKS ON THE 'GLOBE'—THREATENED LIBEL SUIT.

Brockville, Sept. 29.—The Hon. Mr. Roblin delivered another scathing denunciation of the editor of the Toronto 'Globe,' in the course of a speech at a Conservative meeting here last evening. He likened him to Judas Iscariot, and proceeded:

'Mr. Macdonald, when he talks about me being a coward, does not know his man, for I repeat the charge and the records will prove what I say. I have the same fear of J. A. Macdonald, of the 'Globe,' that I did when I was a boy of a small black animal with a bushy tail and white stripes, down its back, whose habits were to rob the chicken coop at night and the hen's nest by day when no one was looking. This animal, like J. A. Macdonald, when disturbed in its acts of piracy, was content to make its defence with a malodorous smell, the only result of which was to make me sick at the stomach. I class J. A. Macdonald and his vituperation in that class, and he will remain there, a discredited, demoralized and degenerate editor, fit only for the sewer work of the Toronto 'Globe.'

He added that the Laurier Government had defied public opinion in the lowering of the standard of morals in public life, and for this alone it deserved punishment and defeat.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—If Mr. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, again states that the 'Globe' newspaper, or those behind it, used its influence to secure a grant of 250,000 acres of 'the best mining lands' in Canada from the Dominion Government, he will have a chance of proving the charge in the courts.

So said Senator Robert Jaffray to the Toronto 'Star.'

'The facts are well known,' said the Senator. 'Mr. Willison's statement of Saturday and that of Mr. Macdonald this morning put things in their true light, but to make matters doubly sure, I will issue a statement shortly. If afterwards Mr. Roblin reiterates the charge I will sue him for libel. I might tell you that Senator Cox wanted to do that a few days ago, but we were too busy to spend time in the courts.'

'What prompted Mr. Roblin to make the charge?' asked the newspaper man. 'Did he think he could make a bluff like that and, as the saying is, get away with it?'

'He is so used to bluffing people in the West, and making irresponsible statements that nobody ever calls him to account for, because they know his calibre, that I suppose he thought he could do the same here. If nothing else it will teach him to talk about things he knows about, at least when outside of Manitoba.'

Mr. Jaffray then explained how he became interested in the Crow's Nest Mining Company.

'The Federal Government had absolutely nothing to do with the giving away of the land. That was done by the British Columbia Government, and for seven years those behind the scheme and the British Columbia Southern Railway tried without success to get some one interested in the proposition. We were the only Liberals in the matter, all the rest were Conservatives, and I may tell you that were it not for the way the 'Mail and Empire' and the 'Telegram' boomed the stock, many of those Conservatives would be still holding it. But both those papers devoted considerable space to the property, and what they said caused the stock to boom until it reached a pretty high figure, and then the holders got rid of considerable of what they held. Since then the stock has dropped.

'Premier Roblin knows well what personal hardships I had to endure to get mining started out there. He knows all the facts. His was an irresponsible statement, and if he makes it again he will have to prove it,' concluded Senator Jaffray.

POLITICAL ITEMS

Halifax, Sept. 29.—The organization of the Halifax City and County Electoral Reform League, in the interest of political purity, was completed here yesterday. The following committee was named for the executive, with power to add to its numbers: Rev. J. W. Aikens, A. M. Bell, Dr. C. F. Fraser, A. Standfield Whitman, J. A. Chisholm, K.C., Rod Macdonald, G. B. Terman, Dr. H. Woodbury, C. H. Mitchell, John Murphy. The annual fee was fixed at a minimum of twenty-five cents. The committee will seek to raise a fund for the purposes of the league, to be devoted to such purposes as the circulation of literature, having the Election Act published, and possibly the employment of a detective force. The Rev. J. W. Aikens stated that for such purposes as these the Westmorland League had expended a thousand dollars.

PREMIER A CANDIDATE IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Definite announcement was made to-day that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. H. B. McGiverin will be the Liberal candidates in Ottawa in place of Dr. Rodolphe Chevrier and Mr. A. W. Fraser, K.C., who have signified their intention of retiring.

CONSERVATIVE WHIP MAKES PREDICTION.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 2.—Mr. George Taylor, M. P., of Gananoque, the whip of the Conservative party, who was in the city yesterday, said that, having figured the election up on a very fair basis, his leader and himself feel certain that the Conservatives will have 121 supporters in the next House, as compared with 100 for the Liberals. 'Mr. Borden,' he said, 'feels somewhat more confident, but allowing for a fair discount, the figures are as I have given it. They are divided as follows:

	Con.	Lib.
Prince Edward Island	3	1
New Brunswick	9	4
Nova Scotia	6	12
Quebec	15	50
Ontario	66	20
Manitoba	8	2
Alberta	3	4
Saskatchewan	4	6
British Columbia	6	1
Yukon	1	0
Totals	121	100

MR. BOURASSA'S INTENTIONS

At the Monument National on Friday, Mr. Henri Bourassa announced that he would not be a candidate in the Federal elections, but would give active support to Ald. Giroux, Conservative candidate in his own division of St. James. He gave as his reason that he did not wish to compromise those of his Liberal and Conservative friends who had come forward to shake hands with each other after long political warfare, and unite in supporting him in St. James and St. Hyacinthe for the provincial campaign.

He believed, he further said, that part of all the people of Quebec should learn to possess their own province with all its resources. It was certainly wrong for Quebec province to send her best men to Ottawa and keep those with bankrupt ideals for her own legislature. The Protestant majority in the country should be shown that the people in Quebec were ready to take their part in the Dominion and that they were not here merely to cast so many votes at election times. They were here because they had a right to be under the British flag of national liberty. They were here to demonstrate the genius of the French race and French thought; to show that they could be good citizens and practical men. To accomplish this, Liberals and Conservatives had come forward to support him with good will at the last elections. He had obtained in St. James, St. Hyacinthe and elsewhere a reply from the people. Adversaries who had opposed each other for twenty years had cordially shaken hands while supporting him. He recognized in those who had supported him the right of taking any attitude they wished towards federal questions. Those who really consecrated themselves to affairs in Quebec province would have enough to do for a long time in carrying on the work which had only been commenced. He, however, wanted them to vote as they wished in federal elections.

Mr. Bourassa went on to speak of his policy in provincial politics, saying he wished to start an immediate movement for the creation of a series of clubs and a daily newspaper, which would be for the people and would not be under the power of factions to smother public facts for the benefit of their leaders or members. In this way he hoped to educate public opinion as it was educated in England. The English people are more enlightened, more honest and more sincere than elsewhere. Their institutions have developed among the people a greater understanding of public opinion, conducting it to a moral sense such as does not exist in the United States or here, and they had the model parliamentary government of the world.

NOMINATIONS.

Constituency.	Candidate.	Politics.
Yarmouth, N.S.	Dr. S. W. Williamson	Conservative.
	B. B. Law	Liberal.
Dundas County	Andrew Broder	Conservative.
St. Hyacinthe	A. M. Beauparlant	Liberal.
Quebec Centre	Hubert Cimon	Conservative.
East Huron	Dr. T. Chicholm	Conservative.
Montmorency	Antoine Gobeil	Independent.
	D. O. Lesperance	Conservative.
Soulanges	Dr. Lortie	Conservative.
Restigouche	James Reid	Liberal.
	W. A. Mott	Conservative.
Portneuf	Arthur Delisle, K.C.	Independent.
Kingston	Mayor A. E. Ross	Conservative.
	Melzar Avery	Independent.
Dorchester	J. Deschene	Liberal.
	Hon. E. J. Flynn	Conservative.
Compton	William Hunt	Liberal.
Richelieu	Hyacinthe Beauchemin	Independent.
East Kent	D. Stewart	Conservative.
East Algoma	W. R. Smyth	Conservative.
New Westminster	J. Jardine	Liberal.
Regina	Alderman Williamson	Conservative.
Humboldt	Dr. Neely	Liberal.
Yamaska	Ex-Judge J. A. Ouimet	Conservative.
Prince County, P.E.I.	A. A. Lefurgey	Conservative.
Saltcoats, Sask.	Thomas McNutt	Liberal.
London	J. W. McCandless	Labor.
Winnipeg	Alex. Haggart, K.C.	Conservative.
Brockville	Hon. G. P. Graham	Liberal.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Church of England Temperance Society Formed.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—This morning's session of the General Synod was devoted to a discussion of the use which shall be made of the royalties which accrue from the sale of the Church of England's new hymnal. Some of those present were in favor of the money being applied to the widows and orphans fund, but it was decided that for the next three years all royalties from the sale of the new hymnal shall be devoted to the missionary cause.

Many of the members of the lower house of the Anglican Synod were quite shocked when Mr. Lansing Lewis, of Montreal, to-day opposed family worship, on the grounds that it tended to alienate the affections of children from their parents, who insisted upon making them uncomfortable on a hot summer day.

Mr. Lewis moved non-concurrence with the Sabbath observance resolution sent down from the Upper House on account of this clause, recommending family worship in summer, but no vote was taken on his motion, as discussion of it was postponed.

Sunday school work occupied the attention of the Synod in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Rexford, of Montreal, seconded by Rev. Canon Ingles, of Toronto.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 29.—At the Anglican General Synod to-day Archdeacon Tims tried again to bring before the synod the question of Indian missions in the West. He presented a memorial signed by himself and other members, and in this the new policy which the Board of Missions proposed to introduce in regard to the treatment of Indians was criticized. The signers of the memorial maintained that the new policy was unsatisfactory, as it was indefinite and experimental, and the carrying out of it depended upon the Roman Catholic Church being agreeable. The memorial stated that it was quite apparent the Indian Department was going to do its utmost to close all residential schools as soon as possible. It was stated that it was of vital consequence to the whole future of Western Canada that the synod consider further the conditions in the Indian schools and missions. The synod received the memorial.

The Anglican Synod this evening decided to appoint a general secretary, who will supervise the work of all the local secretaries. There was some objection on the ground that friction might be aroused, but the appointment carried amidst applause.

The Sabbath observance discussion was resumed, Chief Justice Hannington, of New Brunswick, speaking in favor of family worship. Mr. F. H. Gisborne, of Ottawa, deprecated Mr. Lansing Lewis's recent remarks about Sunday observance.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The great question of church union came before the Synod and recommendations for action tending towards corporate union with other churches were made by the special committee. Whether or not the consultative council of the Lambeth Conference shall be consulted in the event of church union assuming definite form led to a warm discussion, as the prolocutor asked that the central body be not recognized by the Canadian Church. The whole question of church union was referred back to the committee for a few hours' reconsideration.

The motion made by the late Rev. Dr. Langtry that the entire acceptance and teaching of higher criticism be made essential to the holding of any position on the faculty of any Anglican university, was dropped. The motion advising the establishment of a church newspaper was also abandoned.

There was an important discussion on temperance at the night session. The report of the committee on temperance was brought in and moved for acceptance by Canon Ingles, of Toronto. As carried, it recommended that the license commissioners should be interviewed in every municipality, and the request urged that 'windows should be uncurtained and all obstructions removed which would prevent persons from seeing into the bars from the streets at all hours.'

It was also moved by Judge Ingles, and carried, that a league against the habit of treating to liquor should be formed. The recommendation was made that where local option did not obtain, the hours of sale of liquor should be shortened.

The recommendation for the formation of a Church of England temperance society was also adopted.

The matter of the opium traffic was next discussed by the Rev. Canon Ingles, and a motion, recommending that the Dominion Government be thanked for prohibiting the sale, importation, and manufacture of opium in Canada was passed.

It was decided to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of subdividing the present province of Canada, and carrying out a new church province. The prolocutor appointed Archdeacon Lloyd and Mr. S. P. Page, of Regina, to confer with the Upper House in the matter.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—It is possible that the Anglican Synod may contract for having the clergymen throughout Canada provided with annuities under the government act passed last session. Mr. S. T. Bastedo, superintendent of annuities, addressed the House of Bishops and representatives of the Lower House this morning and laid the proposition before them at the request of the bishops themselves.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the Synod, the discussion on the report of the committee on the diaconate was resumed, at the conclusion of which the motion for the establishment of a second order of deacons was rejected by the Lower House.

The motion of Mr. C. Jenkins chairman of the lower house, on the diaconate, was that a committee be appointed to draft a canon, providing for two orders of deacons, the first to be prepared to go on to the ministry, the second of those who would remain deacons permanently, and would not, therefore, surrender their worldly calling, but would replace the lay readers.

Chancellor Kirwin Martin, M.A., of Hamilton, moved an amendment that a joint committee of both houses establish an order of laymen to be called sub-deacons. The motion and the amendment, however, were both defeated.

On the motion of the Rev. Canon Welch, the work of the Church Bible and Prayer Book Society was commended, and the society was endorsed. In spite of objections on the part of Dr. L. H. Davidson, of Montreal, the motion was carried.

The upper house concurred in the motion of the lower house to endorse as the week of prayer the first week of Advent, in November, arranged by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in connection with other men's societies, and commended its observance to the clergy and laity of the Anglican Church.

It was decided at the evening session to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of associating the diocesan funds, and to communicate with the various dioceses regarding the incorporation of the funds for an improved beneficiary system, which would, it was thought, improve the condition of widows, orphans and superannuated members of the clergy.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—At to-day's meeting of the Anglican Synod, Archdeacon Ker, of Montreal, proposed the following resolution, touching the temperance question: That the General Synod rejoices in the marked increase in temperance sentiment not only in the church in Canada, but as it seems, throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. The Synod is also pleased to notice that a valuable measure in the direction of temperance reform has been proposed by His Majesty's Government.'

The question affecting the revision and adoption of the book of common prayer was left to a joint committee to report next session.

The Synod prorogued at 10 o'clock to-night with the blessing of Archbishop Sweatman of Toronto, Primate of All Canada. The next synod, in 1911, will convene at Vancouver, if reduced railway rates can be obtained, the alternative choice being London.

At the afternoon session a variety of business was transacted. As assessors of the church supreme court of appeal, Dr. J. A. Worrell, Toronto; Dr. L. H. Davidson, Montreal; Judge McDonald, Brockville; and Chancellor McRae, Winnipeg, were appointed.

The following committee was appointed to consider the advisability of revising and adapting the Book of Common Prayer to the needs in Canada, in accordance with the motion passed at the morning session of the Synod: Rev. Dean Crawford, of Halifax; Dean Evans, Montreal; Dean Coombes, Winnipeg; Dean Farthing, Kingston; Archdeacons Armitage, Halifax; Lloyd, Lloydminster; Harding, Indian Head, Sask.; Gillmor, Sudbury, Ont.; Pentreath, Vancouver; Bogert, Ottawa; Rev. Canons Scott, Quebec; Welch, Toronto; Cody, Toronto; Hayne, London; Craig, Hamilton; Rev. C. E. Cooper, Victoria; Judge McDonald, Brockville; Rev. Provost Macklem, Toronto; Mr. W. M. Jarvis, St. John, N.B.; Dr. L. H. Davidson, Montreal; Mr. M. Wilson, K.C., Chatham; Mr. E. E. Henderson, K.C., Windsor; Chancellor Martin, Hamilton; Rev. H. Tinnes Clinton, Vancouver; J. F. Orde, K.C., Ottawa; Mr. H. Spencer Page, Regina; J. McRae, Winnipeg; and Mr. A. McCreery, Vancouver, and the Rev. Scovil Neales, Sussex, N.B.

A motion by Archdeacon Ker that the synod should report itself as rejoicing at the growth of temperance throughout Canada and through the British Empire was withdrawn.

It was moved by Mr. Matthew Wilson, K.C., of Chatham, that the Church should take upon itself responsibility for the welfare of the Indians. The motion was defeated.

The Upper House refused to lend their sanction to the memorial proposed to be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury and York re the working of the Colonial Clergy Act. This memorial was to ask that a colonial cleric only have to obtain one license to preach in England, good for all visits, instead of having to obtain a license every visit, as the law is at present.

MILLIONNAIRE DISINHERITS SON.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The will of Leslie Carter, once a millionnaire, was filed for probate to-day, disposing of an estate of $75,000. The estate is divided between a sister and a brother, thus disinheriting a son. Of the son, the will says: 'I leave nothing to my son, Leslie Carter, for the reason that he has left the home which I maintained for him without cause or justification. This I believe can result only to his personal injury if not his ruin.'

REWARD FOR MURDERER.

New York, Sept. 29.—Firm in his belief that evidence exists, which, if brought to light, would bring about the arrest and conviction of his son's murderer, Henry Dexter, multi-millionnaire and nonagenarian, made public to-day the announcement that he would pay a reward of $10,000 for such evidence. Mr. Dexter's son, Orlando Perry Dexter, was shot from ambush on the Dexter estate in the Adirondacks in September, 1903, but every effort by private detectives and the authorities of Franklin county failed to establish the identity of the murderer.

LONGSHOREMAN DROWNED.

While assisting in unloading a cargo of timber from a barge, lying at the Allan line wharf, on Thursday, Eugene Mercier, 35 years of age, residing at 3 St. Therese street, lost his balance, fell into the water, and was drowned. The body was recovered later, but all efforts to restore animation proved futile.

NEW SILVER DISTRICT.

Marvellous Finds on Upper Montreal River.

'I have returned more impressed than ever with the tremendous mineral wealth of Canada, as exhibited in the wonderful finds that are being made in New Ontario. We have there a country as big as England full of all kinds of minerals—silver, galena copper, gold, nickel, iron—almost every mineral that you can name. Many men there who were working a few years ago for a dollar a day are now worth their hundreds of thousands, and hundreds more have property quite as valuable only waiting for capital. There are in fact, hundreds of discoveries of silver which look quite as good as any of the best known mines in Cobalt.'

This was the enthusiastic way in which Mr. L. O. Armstrong, the industrial agent of the C. P. R., spoke on Thursday on his return from looking over some iron ranges in New Ontario.

He said that a rush is now being made to a wonderful new silver district, extending from forty miles due west of Cobalt to forty-five miles north-west of it. This district comprises the Upper Montreal River, which widens out in one place into Elk Lake, where a new mining town, known as Elk City, is being laid out. The country all around this district, he said, is being dotted over with the little twenty-two acre claims of prospectors, and marvellous samples of silver and other metals are being shown; while prospectors are coming in from the outlying districts reporting new discoveries of all kinds of metals.

Most of the prospectors get into this new country by going to Lake Wahnapitae, and striking northward as far as Fort Matchewan. It is between these two places that the new silver district lies, the whole country being highly mineralized.

'But that,' said Mr. Armstrong, 'is by no means the extent of the silver country. Ontario has a hundred and twenty-six thousand square miles. Of these only twenty-four thousand are sold, taken up, or leased, and eighty thousand square miles are absolutely unsurveyed. Our present experience goes to show that the whole of this balance is mineralized country.

'This country, which was looked upon, when the C. P. R. was built, as a useless wilderness that would always remain unproductive, is going to prove one of the biggest traffic producing regions on the whole of our lines. All that it wants is men and capital. I may add that in many parts of this new silver district at the present time laborers are wanted at two dollars a day with board.'

EVANGELIZING THE WORLD

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL.

Enthusiastic and well attended meetings have been held in Montreal in further of the Interdenomination Laymen's Missionary Movement. The addresses on various phases of missionary work have been by members of the various denominations, and have all urged the vital necessity of Christians helping, by money and in other ways, the cause of missionary enterprise.

The chief meeting was held on Tuesday evening, when Mr. J. Campbell White, of New York, secretary for the international committee, described how the world could be evalzelized in this generation.

The great need of the hour, Mr. White declared, was leaders for the campaign. To explain the objects of the movement a series of meetings in twenty Canadian cities and towns, extending over two or three days each, had been arranged. To undertake this on short notice was an audacious enterprise, whose promoters put American promoters in the shade. However, the plan was being successfully carried out. Men were being discovered who had the ability, and were devoting the time necessary to the furtherance of the cause.

It had been estimated that North America should and could fairly assume responsibility for the evangelization of six hundred million heathen and forty millions of these would fall to Canada. The United States and Canada together were giving $9,459,000; Great Britain, $9,261,000, and other countries $3,640,000 a year for missions. At present only thirteen thousand missionaries were engaged on the foreign field. These and their successors could look after three hundred and twenty-five millions of heathen during this generation, which left six hundred and seventy-five millions still to be provided for. This would mean dividing the foreign field into twenty-seven thousand districts, with twenty-five thousand people in each. To undertake such a task required heroic faith but it was not an unreasonable project for the army of Christians to tackle, in the strength of the Master. Any young man who grasped this grand opportunity was to be congratulated. In North America, it had been computed, there were twenty millions of professing Christians, and fifty million who made no profession. This gave every Christian two and a half men to influence. When men were interested in missions they would be interested in the man next to them. In Africa when a church added ten persons to its membership the best of the ten was selected to devote his whole time to the spread of the Gospel. Canada could do all that was required of her if she sent out one for every five hundred and sixty members, and the remaining five hundred and fifty-nine supported him or her.

Following Mr. White's address, reports were called for regarding the work of the different denominations and responses were made by Mr. A. A. Ayer for the Baptists; Mr. Walter Paul for the Presbyterians; Mr. Arthur Birks for the Congregationalists; Mr. G. F. Johnston for the Methodists, and Mr. D. W. Ross for the Church of England. All reported encouraging progress and excellent prospects.

GREAT WASTE OF TIMBER.

Inspector Jarvis, of the N.W.M. Police, Saw Forest Fires Covering Area of 125 Miles Along the Mackenzie River.

BELIEVES INDIANS ARE TO BLAME —URGES PROMPT MEASURES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Inspector Jarvis, of the North-West Mounted Police, makes the statement in a report to the Mounted Police Department, that along the Mackenzie River this season he saw 125 miles of fire burning between Two Islands and Fort Providence. This statement occurs in a report Inspector Jarvis has made on a trip he has just completed between the mouth of the Mackenzie River and the city of Edmonton. 'There is,' he says, 'at the present time a vast area of valuable timber in the Mackenzie River district, which has been and is being yearly destroyed by forest fires, which are carelessly or wilfully started by the Indians living there. In my opinion,' he adds, 'measures should be taken promptly to prevent this great waste, as this timber will in years to come be of inestimable value to the settlers who will go into that country. Might not this continued loss of timber have also a very detrimental effect on the climate and temperature of the adjacent district?

'A patrol of the district by even a small force, with a magistrate at some central place along the Mackenzie River, would, I think, suffice to prevent the continuance of this destruction and well repay the country for the outlay occasioned thereby. From what I gather the Indians in that district are under the impression that they are the absolute owners of the country and its resources and have a right to start fires at will. I therefore submit that, in my opinion, either a treaty should be made with them or else a sufficient force be provided to prevent the continuance of this waste of the country's resources.'

The Mounted Police Department is in receipt also of reports of winter and summer patrols made by Corporal Selig, from Fort Macpherson, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, to Escape Reef, on the Arctic Coast, which are of interest as showing the dangers to which the police are exposed in the work they have to do in the Far North. The health of the men at Fort Macpherson has been good and, except for a diphtheria scare last February, the health of the whole detachment indeed is excellent. This report was written on July 6.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 29.—Heavy winds yesterday afternoon developed into gales towards evening, and forest fires, which had been only smouldering after the rain of some days ago, were again fanned into life. The two villages of Agnes and Megantic were the worst sufferers, and if it had not been for the falling of a heavy shower at about 3.30 this morning, the two settlements would have been entirely destroyed. In the village of Agnes twelve houses were burned and the loss is estimated at about forty thousand dollars. People began leaving the place by the train load, having made up their minds that the whole village would be swept away. Special trains on the Quebec Central and C. P. R. carried out all the women and children in the villages.

The limits belonging to George Vandyke, of Lancaster, N.H., have been threatened for the past few days. Mr. Vandyke arrived in town yesterday with thirty men, part of a fire-fighting crew from Lancaster. These were sent on at once to aid in fighting the fire.

NEW ONTARIO'S CLAY BELT

GOVERNMENT TO START LAND DEPARTMENT IN CONNECTION WITH RAILWAY.

In connection with the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, a lands department is to be started by the Ontario Government. Mr. Englehart, the chairman of the T. & N. O. Commission, states that the line is now almost completed to the junction with the G. T. P.

For eighty miles, Mr. Englehart states, the Ontario road runs through a fine agricultural clay belt, which extends a considerable distance north of the G. T. P., as well as east and west. Already a large number of settlers have gone there to take up land, and the government has plenty more to dispose of. A new townsite will be laid out at Cochrane, which will become an important centre, at the junction of the T. & N. O. and the G. T. P., and the Ontario Government will hold a sale of town lots there about Nov. 15; probably the two government lines will combine and build a handsome union station there.

BOER STUDENTS FOR CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 1.—M. B. Smith, director of agriculture in the Transvaal, sails on Friday for Canada and the United States. His mission is in connection with the agricultural development of the Transvaal. Boer students for Canada are also sailing.

PARIS GREEN IN THE WELL.

Ottawa, Oct. 1—Charged with attempting to poison Mr. Robert Brown, of Cantley, members of his family and other residents, Anthony Dacey, a well-to-do farmer, of that place, is behind the bars in Hull jail, awaiting his preliminary trial on Monday. He was arrested yesterday by Bailiff De Coeli. A few days ago, when one of the Brown household went to draw some water from the pump, which was used considerably by the residents of the neighborhood, some greenish stuff ran out of it, which was afterwards discovered to be paris green. Sheriff Wright, being notified, placed Bailiff De Coeli on the case, with the result that Dacey was arrested.

A GREAT NEED ABOUT TO BE REALIZED.

The fact that the great White Plague,—Tuberculosis—has made such ravages in Montreal and its environs, and that the need of a fully-equipped dispensary is most essential, has aroused public sympathy, and the movement for such a deserving and long-needed charity is now in the hands of a committee, and duly appointed solicitors are authorized to solicit subscriptions toward the erection of a suitable Dispensary for the treatment of patients, and give to the Commercial Metropolis of Canada an institution, not only long desired, but worthy of the name it enjoys for public benefactions.

The sum of $50,000, required for this most worthy object, is to be derived from public and private subscriptions. The Montreal Trust and Deposit Company will receive contributions towards said fund.

Needless to say, several of Montreal's most prominent and distinguished citizens are at the head of this movement, the best guarantee of its ultimate success.

All subscriptions toward this most deserving charity are to be addressed

'MONTREAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FUND,'
Care of Montreal Trust and Deposit Co.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

MONTREAL LEAGUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The undersigned, having at heart the great need of a Dispensary for the treatment of Tuberculosis, now so prevalent in our midst, and causing such untold suffering, hereby subscribes the sum of..... Dollars (provided the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars is subscribed toward said object), said contribution being for the acquisition and equipment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

LIQUOR MEN IN SESSION

SOME OF THEIR CURIOUS TALK.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—'Any medical man will tell you that candy and confections have sent more infant souls to heaven than whiskey has sent drunkards to the other place. Shall we therefore tell the candy manufacturers of the country to discharge their many thousands of men, close up their plants or convert them into pickle factories?'

Charles F. Bond, of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, this afternoon gave this to the first annual meeting of the Ontario Licensed Victullers and Allied Trades Association as an answer to the question, 'The people of Canada spend approximately fifty millions annually for beer; why this tremendous economic waste?'

The meeting was held in Victoria Hall, following an executive meeting held in the general offices of the association on Wellington street. Mr. E. P. Phalen, of Oakville, retired from the presidency at this meeting, and the office was offered to Mr. George Graham, of the Iroquois Hotel.

The report of the secretary, Mr. Karl Schmidt, showed that the association now has a membership of 650. The meeting discussed ways and means for fighting the temperance and local option movement, and were given a view of a huge poster addressed to 'Farmers, manufacturers, dealers, insurance agents, transportation companies and wage earners,' telling them that the allied trades of Canada consumed in their products every year, with labor, insurance, freights, etc., $35,200,000. The total investment of those trades is given as a hundred millions; the yearly taxes as fourteen millions. Prohibition, the poster states, will add to the ranks of the unemployed. 'Voters,' says a concluding paragraph in red print, 'see to it that your member does not favor prohibition.'

The convention considered the proposal that a national association be formed. Mr. Bond's paper was read in this connection.

'We are active and aggressive,' said Mr. Bond, 'for the reason that every atom making up the sum of the appreciation of British fair play rebels at the spirit of intolerance which seems to prevail with those who are responsible for the so-called reform wave of prohibition that is developing into a popular frenzy, and that threatens to sweep the country.'

FELL OVER PRECIPICE

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—David D. Reardon, a young married man, was instantly killed to-night, and Thos. Fox seriously injured by falling over a precipice in the rear of St. Jean Baptiste church, to the rocks forty feet below. Fox and a young lady were sitting on a bench near the edge of the cliff, when Reardon approached, and is said to have made an insulting remark, whereupon he was attacked by Fox. In their struggle the men fell over the cliff, with the result stated above. Fox sustained a broken arm and internal injuries.

WITHIN THREE-MILE LIMIT.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 1.—Mr. Justice Martin has handed down judgment in the case of the King vs. Francis Cutting, a United States fishing schooner, which was caught by the Canadian Government steamer 'Kestrel,' fishing off Cape Scott, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, last summer. The question was whether or not the steamer at the time of seizure was within or without the three-mile limit. His Lordship finds that she was and declares the schooner, her boat and tackle forfeited.

MINERAL SPRINGS WRECK

BURNING BRIDGE AND FOG RESPONSIBLE SAY CORONER'S JURY.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 28.—A pathetic scene was witnessed at the morgue this morning when relatives of the victims of the Mineral Springs disaster yesterday tried to identify the remains. All that remained of the three victims was a small heap of charred and blackened bones, lying in a small wicker box. Benjamin Brown, father of the unfortunate fireman, searched with the aid of the undertaker for some token that might serve to identify his son's remains, but all that could be found was a blackened collar button, which afforded no clue. It was decided by the relatives of all three victims that the bones should be divided into three caskets, and that the three caskets be buried at the same time in one plot. A monument will be erected by the three families in memory of the tragedy.

The T. H. & B. officials to-day issued a statement saying that the trestle at Mineral Springs collapsed as a result of the supports being burned by fire. Some of the railway men, however, claim that the bridge has always been shaky.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 30.—The jury which investigated the cause of death of the three men who were killed in the accident on the T. P. & B. at Mineral Springs early on Sunday morning, returned a verdict to-day that the men's death was due to the engine falling through the bridge, which had been weakened by fire during the previous night. Several witnesses were called by the company, and their testimony left no doubt in the jury's mind that the bridge was almost burned through when the ill-fated train entered on it, and it was also shown that the engineer could not see the condition of the structure because of the heavy fog, until it was too late to stop the train.

A FATAL EXPLOSION

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 30.—An explosion of dynamite at Westbrook to-day caused the death of Harry Smith, and seriously injured his brother from Cleveland, Ohio. The men were engaged in blasting when the dynamite prematurely exploded. Harry Smith received the full force of the charge and he was badly mangled, dying almost instantly. His brother was more fortunate and escaped with his life. His arm was so badly shattered, however, that he had to be brought to the Kingston General Hospital to have it amputated. The operation was performed this afternoon.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE NAVY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 1.—A despatch from Wellington, N.Z., says the bill increasing the naval subsidy to a hundred thousand pounds annually was read a third time. Some of the members advocated compulsory service. Sir J. Ward stated that great as had been the enthusiasm over the United States fleet, he had no hesitation in saying that the welcome which would be given a British fleet would be incomparably more cordial if it came.

TRUE BILL AGAINST LESLIE.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—The grand jury brought in a true bill against Col. J. K. Leslie this afternoon, charging him with having obtained two thousand dollars by fraud from C. H. Dee. The investigation into the case was heard in the Police Court shortly before Col. Leslie was put on trial there for the shortage in exhibition funds. Magistrate Denison dismissed the case and bound Dee over to appear before the grand jury to present the charge.

THE ALL-RED LINE.

Dr. Coulter to Confer With Authorities in Australia and New Zealand.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Dr. R. M. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General, who has been entrusted by the Canadian Government with the negotiation of an understanding with Australia and New Zealand in regard to the All-Red line project, leaves on Friday of this week for the Antipodes, travelling by way of England. It is expected that he will be absent in all about five months. It has already been explained that Dr. Coulter is to confer with the governments of New Zealand and Australia with the object of paving the way for joint proposals to the Imperial government for the establishment of a fast steamship service across the Atlantic to Canada, and across the Pacific to New Zealand and the Australian Commonwealth.

IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA

700 MILES OF ARTIFICIAL WATER CHANNELS ON C. P. R. LAND.

By the close of the present season, the C. P. R. will have some 700 miles of channels for carrying water from the Bow River over its irrigated lands near Calgary. This was the statement made, on his arrival in Montreal Wednesday, by Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to vice-president Wm. Whyte, of the C. P. R., who has charge of the company's 3,000,000 acres of irrigated land west of Calgary, as well as the company's land interests in British Columbia.

These irrigated lands are now selling for $25 an acre, where formerly they were worth very little for ranching purposes. Owing to their comparative immunity from drought, they are commanding high prices, and are used extensively for growing sugar beet, alfalfa, and other of the more valuable fodder crops. There has also been a very satisfactory colonization movement towards them from the United States, as well as from Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other European countries, where intensive agriculture is practised.

In British Columbia, Mr. Dennis said, there has been a marked improvement in the fruit industry, whose products are largely sold in the prairie provinces. In addition to this, a new move had been made in the experimental sending of shipments of fruit in cold storage to Australia—which, in time past, used to ship fruit quite extensively to the Canadian West.

THE ELKHORN MURDER

MOUNTED POLICE ARREST TWO SUSPECTS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—A despatch from Grenfell, Sask., says Constable Brown, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, last evening made two arrests, which, it is believed, will turn out to be of importance in connection with the murder of Michael Sager, at Elkhorn, Man. The men arrested cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, and the story they tell seems improbable. They give their names as Henry Hubble and James Campbell.

THE 'HUMBOLDT' WRECKED

RAN ON ROCKS IN STRAIT OF GEORGIA—PASSENGERS SAFE.

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—The steamer 'Humboldt,' from Seattle, with forty passengers for Alaska, was wrecked in Active Pass, Pender Island, Strait of Georgia She is hard and fast, having hit at full speed in the fog. Her passengers were taken aboard the fishing steamer 'Edith,' which is standing by. The 'Humboldt' is a fine wooden steamer, worth a hundred thousand dollars.

Pender Island, belonging to the United States, lies midway between the south-eastern coast of Vancouver Island and the State of Washington, in the Strait of Georgia.

OIL AT AINSLIE, C.B.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 2.—Word has been received by the Nova Scotia Standard Oil Company that oil and natural gas has been struck in quantities on their property at Ainslie, C.B. The find will be developed immediately.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Toronto, Oct. 2.—In his opening address in Convocation Hall this afternoon, President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, said the attendance of students had grown so rapidly that new buildings were imperative. Plans for a new wing to the main building, to cost $200,000, had been drawn, but where the money for it was to come from he did not know.

TAKEN OVER BY C.P.R.

COMPANY TO ACQUIRE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY.

According to a Vancouver despatch the Canadian Pacific Railway is to acquire the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which runs from Skaguay to White Horse, and also the line of steamers running in connection with the railway from White Horse to Dawson City.

REVENUE FALLING OFF.

During the month of September the customs collections at Montreal amounted to $1,051,526, as against $1,345,999 the corresponding month of last year, or a decrease of over $294,000.

135 MILLION DOLLARS.

Will be Returned to Western Farmers for Crop, Says a C.P.R. Official.

BIGGEST CROP ON RECORD, BUT RAILWAYS CAN HANDLE IT ALL EXPEDITIOUSLY.

Mr. W. R. MacInnes, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R. has just returned to headquarters after an absence of over two months during which time he has made a complete tour of all the company's lines in Western Canada and the United States.

There is evidence everywhere, he says, that this year's splendid harvest is bringing back prosperity to the West, but there is no evidence of any boom, nor is there likely to be.

'I think the financial stringency through which the West has passed has really done good,' he remarked, 'for growth is now progressing on a good solid foundation, which after all is the only way in which healthy progress can be maintained.'

The threshing is now bearing out the optimistic estimates that the present crop would prove the largest on record. The average production of wheat is 18 bushels to the acre on six million acres, which gives a total wheat crop of 108 million bushels. Oats average 35 bushels to the acre, which on an acreage of 2,600,000 acres, gives a crop of 91 million bushels. Barley averages 28 bushels to the acre, giving a crop of approximately 24 million bushels for 855,650 acres. The prices for these products are good. For instance, in Winnipeg on Sept. 21, No. 1 Northern was selling at 98 cents a bushel, No. 2 at 96 cents, and No. 3 at 94 cents, while oats were selling at 36 cents and barley at 52. Taken altogether he roughly estimated that the grain crop would this year mean a return to the western farmers of not less than 135 million dollars.

West of Winnipeg, he said, the wheat was now being brought into the elevators by the farmers at the rate of 1,000 cars a day, and it was being handled without delay or blockade by the railways. The fact that the C. P. R.'s double track between Winnipeg and Fort William was now practically completed, and made a material difference in handling facilities, and although this was the largest harvest on record he did not anticipate any tie-up. The strike had not affected the movement of rolling stock in the least, for although he made a long tour over the western lines, his trains were not once delayed.

Mr. MacInnes was in Fernie just before the place was destroyed by fire. The people there, he remarked, noticed that there was a fire in the bush that day, but nobody took any particular heed of it. Yet within 48 hours after he left, the whole place had been consumed. Forest fires were very bad on the coast, he said. He spent three weeks on the Pacific coast in Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia, and the smoke was so bad that he did not once see a clear day. In the Selkirks and on the prairies the atmosphere was clear, but east of Winnipeg there was one continuous pall of smoke.

Asked as to the reports that the C. P. R. had acquired the Chicago Great Western, Mr. MacInnes said he could give no information, except to say that he had not been consulting the traffic officials of that line, as western papers had reported.

A BRAVE RESCUE

McGILL AND QUEEN'S GRADUATES SAVE FIVE FROM DROWNING.

Kingston, Oct. 2.—Details have reached this city of a New York sensation participated in by two of Queen's recent medical graduates. Dr. 'Dick' Mills, formerly Queen's senior hockey goal tender, and Dr. 'Lon' Fraser, formerly a student of McGill, were walking along the banks of the Hudson, when they heard cries for help. A rowboat with five occupants, four of them women, had capsized and the people were struggling in the water. The two young doctors immediately threw off coats and boots and plunged to the rescue. They succeeded in bringing all five safe ashore and received great praise for their plucky act.

ANOTHER GUNNING VICTIM

WEAPON SLIPPED FROM LOG AND DISCHARGED.

Woodstock, N.B., Sept. 29.—A fatal shooting accident occurred at South New Bridge this afternoon. Stanley Turner, aged 17 years, son of John Turner, of Campbell Settlement, York county, had been visiting his sister, Mrs. Stephen Clarke, and, in company with Harold McCarthy, he went hunting. Young McCarthy went up a tree to pick gum and left Turner standing below. The gun was resting on a log, and, in some manner, slipped off, causing the discharge of the weapon. The charge entered Turner's stomach and came out at his shoulder. His father was summoned, and after the boy told him how the accident happened he succumbed to the wound.

A MEMORIAL TOWER

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 2.—The corner stone of a memorial tower in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of parliamentary institutions in Nova Scotia, was laid this afternoon by Governor Fraser. It will stand on a promontory in a park of one hundred acres on the western side of the Arm, given to the city and province to-day on condition that the tower is built as a commemoration of the historic semi-tercentenary. Telegrams of congratulation were read from Lord Crewe, Colonial Secretary, and Earl Grey.

HEAVY RAINSTORM.

Downfall of .87 inches Was Accompanied by a High Wind

STORM WAS GENERAL AND HAS PUT OUT FOREST FIRES.

The drought was well broken by a copious rainstorm which passed over the district between eight o'clock Monday night and two o'clock Tuesday morning very, appreciably clearing the oppressive atmosphere, as well as giving a beautiful freshness to the parched lands. So serious was the effect of the drought becoming, that prayers were offered up in many churches on Sunday for speedy relief. Evidences of the storm were seen locally between five and six o'clock, and two hours later the clouds burst and rain fell, with few intermissions, until two o'clock Tuesday, the heaviest downpour being between eleven o'clock and midnight. The measurements taken at McGill University show a downfall of .87 inches, bringing the total rainfall for September to 1.79 inches. By comparison, the month which ends to-morrow, has been the driest September for the past twenty years. The storm was accompanied by a wind blowing at times thirty-five miles an hour, which is a comparatively high velocity for the present time of the year.

Reports from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania state that rain was general and heavy in those districts Tuesday, as well as in many points in the Catskill, the Adirondacks and other regions which have suffered from forest fires. These have been to an appreciable extent obliterated by the rainfall.

GALE AT KINGSTON.

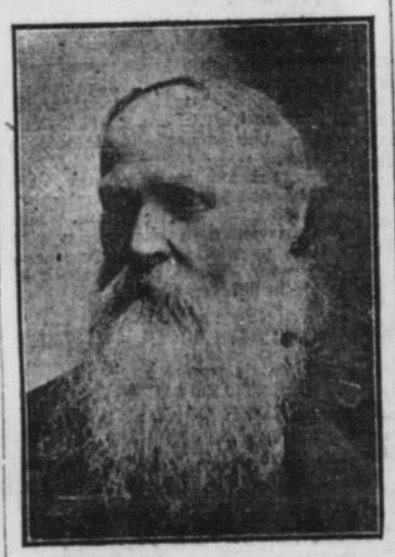
Kingston, Sept. 29.—The worst gale of the season was experienced at Kingston last night. The steamer 'Westmount,' unloading grain at the Montreal Transportation Company's elevator, could not hold its anchor and drifted away, running against the Cataraqui bridge, but luckily no damage was done to either vessel or bridge. The 'Westmount' cleared for Fort William after the storm abated. It was so severe that work at the elevators had to be stopped. Rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a hurricane. Awnings were blown down and also several trees.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S DEATH

A RECORD OF FIFTY-NINE YEARS' SERVICE.

A veteran, well known throughout the Dominion, has passed away in the person of Warrant Officer Robert Phillips, the late storekeeper at the barracks on St. Helen's Island. He died at the age of 79 from an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Phillips retired from his position



THE LATE WARRANT OFFICER PHILLIPS.

of storekeeper in November, 1906, and then visited his native land, Ireland, but did not long survive his return to Canada.

The deceased officer had a record of 59 years' service to his credit, although singularly enough he did not take part in a single battle. He enlisted in Ireland in 1847; went direct to Woolwich, and in 1852 was ordered to Canada. From Halifax, Corporal Phillips—promotion had followed him to Canada—went to St. John, N.B., and thence back again to Halifax and to England. The Trent affair brought him back to this country in 1861, and on this occasion he was ordered to Montreal from Halifax. He served in Quebec and Kingston until, in 1867, orders came for transfer to Malta. As, however, Corporal Phillips had then only about twelve months to serve, in order to complete 21 years' service, he was kept in Canada, and transferred to the Third Brigade, and in 1868 he received his discharge at Kingston. After working in the dockyard there as foreman, he joined the militia in May, 1870, and from that date until twenty months ago he was in charge of the stores on St. Helen's Island.

MONUMENT TO SIMON FRASER.

Vancouver, Oct. 1.—The monument erected to the memory of Simon Fraser, discoverer of the Fraser River, was unveiled at New Westminster, by Premier McBride, yesterday. A message was read from Lord Strathcona. Among the visitors were President Holman, of the Oregon Historical Society, and Professor Meany, of the University of Washington.

ENGINEERS KILLED.

C.P.R. Train Runs Into Open Switch—Engine Derailed on the G.T.P.

FOURTEEN MEN KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—The C. P. R. 7.15 p.m. passenger train No. 37, for the West, ran into an open switch at the G. T. R. Mimico yards, and collided with a yard engine. As a result, Wm. Quinn, of West Toronto, engineer of the C. P. R., was killed, and John Smith, Queen street, Toronto, his fireman, and Willis Jarvis, Toronto, fireman on the G. T. R. engine, are both in the hospital severely injured by steam scalds, and parts of their bodies are crushed. It is believed both will recover.

That the accident was caused by carelessness on the part of the switch-opener at the yards is alleged, but not proven. He has not been seen, according to the railwaymen, since the accident.

Neither of the engines was thrown from the track, though the first Pullman car on the C. P. R. was. The passengers, however, escaped with a few bruises.

When the engines struck, the passenger engine was slewed to one side and badly crushed, being in some parts almost flattened, while the other escaped with slight damage. Several doctors and railway officials were soon on the scene. It was found that Quinn had been thrown out of the cab, alighting on his head and breaking his neck, death being instantaneous. The other two injured men were lying between the two engines, and it was some time before they were extricated and rushed to the hospital. As the main line was clear it did not take long to get another engine and start the 7.15 on her way again.

Dr. Gilmour, of West Toronto, will conduct an inquest into Quinn's death.

Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—Chas. Livingstone, an engineer on the Grand Trunk Pacific, was instantly killed, and thirteen persons had a narrow escape through an engine running off the track about fifty miles east of Winnipeg yesterday afternoon. The train was carrying supplies to J. D. McArthur's camps and consisted of the engine, a flat car, and the caboose. Four miles west of Whitemouth river, and while running at about fifteen miles an hour, the engine left the rails and went over on its side. The fireman, Fred. Smith, jumped and escaped, with trifling injuries, but Livingstone remained at his post and had put on the brakes when he was hurled against the steel of his cab and instantly killed.

FOURTEEN KILLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 1.—Six lives were lost and a number of persons were injured to-night when a Toledo and Ohio Central passenger train, carrying an excursion crowd from Bowling Green Fair into Toledo, was run into from the rear at Sugar Ridge by a freight train. The excursion train was stopped, it is said, because of a hot-box. Whether a flagman was sent back to warn the approaching freight has not been ascertained. Wrecking trains and crews from Toledo are at work recovering the bodies.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 1.—A logging train at Scappoz to-day ran away on a grade, jumped the track, and killed five men and injured eight.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Oct. 1. — Three laborers were killed and seven injured in a collision between a work train and a freight train on the Central New England Railway near Clinton Corners, fifteen miles east of this city, this afternoon. The trains met on a curve while the work train was running thirty miles an hour. Engineers and firemen jumped and were uninjured, but the men on the work train were pinned in the wreckage, the cars being piled up on the telescoped locomotives. Six doctors went to the accident from here. Most of the killed and injured were Italians. The injured were brought to Vassar Hospital, in this city. The railway is blocked, but trains are being operated over another division.

ONTARIO AND THE DOMINION

SQUARE UP ACCOUNTS—LANDMARKS WIPED OFF THE BOOKS OF EACH.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—Ontario and the Dominion have been straightening out their accounts and as a consequence a few millions have been wiped off the ledgers of each.

In pursuance of an act passed last session this action has been taken and the Hon. Mr. Matheson, provincial treasurer, has received cheques for $172,654 and $57,295 from Mr. Fielding, the finance minister. Ever since Confederation the books of the Dominion have been adorned with sums owing the Province of Ontario on account of Upper Canada Grammar School land and building funds. These totalled about $1,909,000. And ever since Confederation the books of Ontario have been adorned with the sum of about $1,737,000 owing to the Dominion on account of arbitration settled at Confederation. Accordingly, the cheque for $172,654 represents the difference in principle in favor of Ontario. The cheque for $57,295 represents the difference betwen four and five percent from July, 1904, to June 30, 1907. The passing of these funds means almost the passing of landmarks. They always figured largely in the efforts in days gone by to find the Hon. J. Stanfield Macdonald a surplus. The only account left is the public school fund, amounting to about a million and a half.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Denies Rumors that C.P.R. is Negotiating for its Purchase.

SAYS HIS TRIP TO MINNEAPOLIS HAD NOTHING WHATEVER TO DO WITH IT.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy returned on Tuesday from his trip to Minneapolis. In reply to a question as to whether there was any truth in the report that the C. P. R. was negoiating for the Chicago Western Railway, he said:—

'If the C. P. R. were negotiating for the Chicago Great Western—which it is not—I should not have gone to Minneapolis to carry on those negotiations, but to London, England, where the line is owned. As a matter of fact, the C. P. R. has not purchased the Chicago Great Western, nor has it entered into any negotiations to that end. My business in Minneapolis had nothing at all to do with it. You can make that denial as emphatic as you like.'

CREIGHTON GUILTY

MURDERER OF WIFE AND TWO STEP-DAUGHTERS TO BE EXECUTED ON DEC. 3.

Owen Sound, Sept. 30.—James Farish Creighton, charged with the murder of his wife and two step-daughters, was placed on trial for his life yesterday. The murders were committed early on the morning of Tuesday, May 26, and were discovered through the admission of Creighton in the evening that he had committed the crime, and called from the window of his residence for some one to get him a drink.

Owen Sound, Ont., Sept. 30.—The trial of J. F. Creighton, who murdered his wife and two daughters, is progressing. The morning session was taken up with the harrowing details of the first eye-witnesses after the terrible deed was committed. At the afternoon session, the first witness for the defence was Mr. Geo. P. Creighton, tax collector, the prisoner's brother, who testified that his brother drank to excess at times and was of an irritable and melancholy disposition, particularly so before he committed the deed. Mr. W. H. Haines, a commercial traveller, testified that 13 years ago the prisoner attempted to shoot himself while they were out camping. John Thomson, of Woodford; Jas. Vair, Geo. Fonter, and Robert Taylor, all of Owen Sound, knew the prisoner for many years, and noticed that he acted queerly previous to May 26 last.

Dr. Dow, of Owen Sound, and Dr. Beemer, of the Asylum, Mimico, both considered that the prisoner was insane when he killed his wife and two daughters. Dr. Beemer admitted that at the present time the prisoner was capable of conducting his own defence, and later admitted to Judge Riddell that the prisoner knew perfectly well that he was doing wrong when he committed the act. Dr. McWilliam and Dr. Jamieson, both considered that the prisoner was not responsible for the act.

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 1.—The morning session in the Creighton murder trial was taken up with addresses of prosecuting counsel and counsel for the defence. The court then adjourned until 1.30 p.m., when Judge Riddell addressed the jury. The jury were out over two hours, and returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner sank forward with a groan. Judge Riddell, in addressing the jury, said that he thought they had brought in a proper verdict, and that he would have been disappointed had they brought in any other. This evening Creighton was sentenced to be hanged on December 3.

MURDER NEAR STRATFORD

WOMAN BRUTALLY TREATED—NEGRO ARRESTED.

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 30.—Murder was committed about two and a half miles west of the city on the Mitchell road at the home of Wm. Peak this afternoon. About 4 o'clock John Peak, a son, returning from the fields for a drink, found a negro in the house, and later discovered his mother lying on the floor dead. The city police were notified and, on arriving, found the negro, who gave the name of Frank Roughmond, tied securely by the neighbors. It is said that there was blood on the woman's face, and also on the hands and clothes of the negro.

Roughmond was brought to the city and lodged in jail, pending the coroner's inquest. The man spent last night in the cells on a vagrancy charge, and, on being arraigned this morning, was given a chance to get away from town.

Mrs. Peck was upwards of sixty years of age, while the negro is apparently thirty.

Stratford, Ont., Oct. 1.—Later developments go to show that foul murder was committed in the case of Mrs. Wm. Peake yesterday afternoon, and that Frank Roghmond, now confined in jail here, is the one responsible. The coroner's inquest was opened last night, and, after the jury had viewed Mrs. Peake's body, then still lying in the cellar of her home, an adjournment was made until 8 p.m. on October 5, when the inquiry will be resumed at the Arlington Hotel, Sebringville. In the meantime a post-mortem examination will be made.

As seen by the jurymen, Mrs. Peake's body showed signs of brutal treatment and gave evidence of a severe struggle having taken place.

Roghmond hails from below Three Rivers, Quebec, according to a statement made to the chief constable after his capture, and was released only yesterday morning from the county jail, where he had served a term for vagrancy.

DEATH SENTENCE.

Italian Murderer to be Hanged on Same Day as Frank Smith.

After deliberating for fifty minutes Tuesday afternoon, the jury in the case of Vittro Miccoli, who had stood his trial on a charge of murdering Antonio de Lucca, returned a verdict of guilty.

The Court of King's Bench was uncomfortably crowded when the decision was made known, but not even a whisper was heard. The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Lafortune, immediately moved that sentence be passed, which was followed by a request from the lawyer for the prisoner, Mr. McEvoy, K.C., that sentence be postponed.

Mr. Justice Trenholme, who had already put on the black cap told Mr. McEvoy that his request could not be complied with, as the law requires that sentence in capital cases be pronounced as soon as the verdict is rendered.

For the second time in a week, Judge Trenholme then sentenced a man to the scaffold. He ordered that the prisoner be taken to the Montreal jail, and thence on November 27 to the common place of execution in the district, and then and there be hanged by the neck until dead.

Prior to the passing of the sentence, Mr. J. M. Viglino, the interpreter, was instructed to ask the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. He had not, and then as the judge proceeded, pausing between phrases, Mr. Viglino repeated to Miccoli in his own tongue.

As the judge finished, it was plainly noticeable that Miccoli was keenly affected. He did not catch the date of execution, and asked when he was to go to the scaffold. November 27, repeated Mr. Viglino with a tremor in his voice.

The date set for the execution is the same as that on which Frank Smith, the Chinatown murderer, is to die. A similar circumstance does not come within the memory of the present court officials in this district. Both men are now confined in cells on what is known at the jail as murderer's row. Smith occupies the actual death cell, while another one has been put in order for Miccoli.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

MR. JUSTICE HODGINS CLAIMS THAT CONCESSION TO AMERICAN FISHERMEN SHOULD BE REVOKED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 29.—An article on 'The Revocation of Treaty Privileges to Alien Subjects,' by Mr. Justice Hodgins, of Toronto, appears in the October number of the 'Nineteenth Century.'

Justice Hodgins quotes a number of precedents from the United States Supreme Court and international law writers, which he claims would warrant the British Government in denouncing and revoking the gratuitous concession in fishing privileges on the coast waters of Canada and Newfoundland granted to United States fishermen. He urges that it should be nationally and seriously realized by Great Britain that the fish wealth of these colonial waters is the national property of colonial subjects of the Crown as part of their food supply, and as valuable to them as one of their commercial assets for colonial revenue and trade purposes.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Quebec, Oct. 2.—Thomas Garbut, a Yorkshire, Eng., young man, was arrested here this afternoon on the charge of bigamy, brought against him by his father-in-law. The prisoner arrived here over a year ago, and while working as bartender for Mr. Frechette, a hotel man in St. Sauveur, fell in love with his daughter, who is still under age, and, as a result, the young couple were married in November last. It now leaks out that Garbut has a wife and child living in England, and, upon hearing this, Mr. Frechette had his son-in-law arrested this afternoon and lodged in jail, pending investgiation.

SOLD WHISKEY ILLEGALLY.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—The Divisional Court to-day upheld the conviction and fine of $50 imposed by a magistrate upon Mrs. Julia Herbert, of West Toronto, for the illegal sale of liquor, West Toronto being a local option town. The woman was charged with taking orders for liquor and filling them in the city of Toronto. The Divisional Court held that this was being done for gain and not by her as a bona fide agent of any of the concerns from whom the liquor was bought and delivered.

A STRIKE AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, N.S., Oct. 2.—About sixty men in the Steel plant quit work this morning on account of dissatisfaction with the new rate of wages put in effect yesterday. The men were all employed in the rail-finishing mill. Manager F. P. Jones admitted that a few men had quit, but claimed they had plenty more to take the vacant places, and that the same number of men were leaving daily.

SUCCUMBS TO ALCOHOL.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Frank Smith died in the jail this morning of alcoholic poisoning. Smith, who lived in Spadina avenue, was in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, it being alleged that on the night before he snatched a chatelaine from Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers. When he appeared in Court yesterday he was suffering acutely from liquor, and Crown Attorney Corley declined to proceed against him.

FLOODS IN INDIA.

Fears that the Death List May Total Several Thousands—Village Engulfed in Mud.

Bombay, Sept. 29.—Thousands of native houses have been washed away and hundreds of lives lost in the Hyderabad and Deccan districts as a result of the floods which followed an unprecedented rainfall. The River Mus rose sixty feet, all the bridges were carried away and the country was devastated for many miles in either direction. Corpses are strewn everywhere and scores of bodies have been found stranded high in the branches of trees, where they were lodged by the swollen waters. The native hospital at Hyderabad was undermined by the waters and collapsed and all the inmates were buried in the wreckage.

Hyderabad, India, Sept. 30.—Later reports from the flooded districts in the Hyderabad and Deccan districts, point to a much heavier mortality than was at first supposed. The rescuers up to the present time have only touched the edge of the desolated area, but from the number of bodies already found it is feared that the fatalities will total several thousand. One report places the death lists at 10,000. The village of Chouligood, which consisted of one thousand houses on the bank of the river Musi, has been entirely engulfed in the mud.

The catastrophe that overwhelmed Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's dominions, and left in its trail thousands of dead, was one of the most sudden and most appalling of the many visitations in India. In the Nizam's dominions are many tanks or lakes, the largest of which communicates with the river Musi. Tremendous rains caused the lake to overflow into the river, which in turn burst its banks. A flood of water sixty feet high swept down upon the city, carrying everything before it, and completely devastating several quarters of the city. Thousands of tons of water crashed in a dense mass against the houses, burying under the ruins the natives to a number that cannot be even estimated.

After the flood subsided a vast quagmire of black mud, out of which arises a poisonous stench, marks the spot where thousands of people lived. Bands of natives are now searching this pool for the bodies of their relatives, and the scenes are sickening. Many of the bodies have been recovered and all of them are badly mangled. Many more are buried in the debris of masonry and twisted iron. The flood actually wiped out a district a mile long and half a mile wide.

Bombay, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of a local newspaper who has reached Hyderabad, the capital of the flooded district, describes that city as a vast grave. The streets and bazaars have been transformed into a grewsome mass of stone and mud and decomposed flesh. It is impossible accurately to estimate the death roll in the stricken region, the correspondent declares, but some natives put it as high as fifty thousand. Six hundred corpses were taken out of the mud at one spot yesterday. The funeral pyres are burning day and night. The damage is estimated at two hundred million roubles.

THE CANADIAN PREFERENCE

LORD MILNER URGES THAT IT BE MAINTAINED OR EXTENDED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 29.—In an article on the value of the Canadian preference in the 'Nineteenth Century,' Lord Milner says that when British goods are competing with foreign goods in any part of the Empire on more or less equal terms, even a moderate preference on British goods will turn the scale in their favor. Where they are competing at a slight disadvantage the preference can neutralize that disadvantage, but where the disadvantage is very great, owing to distance or other natural causes of a preponderating character, or even the settled habits or customs of the importing community, no preference that he either expects or desires to see imposed, can wholly counteract the disadvantage, though it may certainly mitigate it. A preference cannot work miracles, but it can and does exercise so great an influence on our trade that it is well worth making some effort, even some sacrifice, in order to maintain or extend it.

Lord Milner thinks that the time will come when all fair-minded free importers may reasonably be asked to admit this. Some of them, including the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, have admitted it.

London, Oct. 1.—Mr. H. C. Ewing, vice-chairman of the West Indian Association, at Glasgow, states that the Canadian preferential tariff is of no material assistance to British sugar producers. The planters to a great extent had themselves to blame for the preferential tariff becoming a dead letter. No united endeavor was made by them to secure the advantage which the Canadian people obviously intended for West Indian sugar when their government framed the existing tariff. Incredible as it might appear, thousands of pounds were thus annually thrown away, often into the pockets of American and Canadian merchants and speculators, simply from lack of some cohesion and mutual confidence.

OLYMPIC LACROSSE TEAM.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 2.—The Canadian lacrosse team will be banqueted on October 20 in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant. Five hundred persons are expected to be present. The team will be entertained at Manchester, also, on October 28. Lord Strathcona has invited the athletes to visit Glencoe.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Opponents of Dr. Koch's Theory Win a Victory.

AN INTERESTING ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The second day's session of the International Congress on Tuberculosis opened at 9.30 o'clock this morning. The entire morning was devoted to the work of Section 1, with Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, presiding.

Participating in the discussions, which dealt principally with such phases of tuberculosis as channels of infection, predisposition and heredity, were many distinguished medical scientists from abroad. Surgeon-General von Unterberger, of St. Petersburg, honorary physician at the Czar's court, contributed his views of heredity in tuberculosis.

'All tendency to disease that appears in any individual,' asserted Dr. Unterberger, 'is to be regarded as heredity, whether or not the corresponding disease can be traced back each time to parents or ancestors. The tendency to consumption is inherited and may be developed by various agencies. Numerous autopsies show that every man over thirty years of age, has old remains of a tuberculous infection. These facts show how comparatively easily the human organism can overcome the tubercule bacilli and give us the indication for our treatment, the strengthening of the organism by hygienic and dietetic means.'

That five million people now living in the United States are doomed to fill consumptives' graves unless something is done to prevent it was the startling declaration of Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, in an address on 'The cost of tuberculosis.' Prof. Fisher's address, which was the feature of the day, created a sensation among the hundreds who listened to his statements. Prof. Fisher further declared that the 138,000 persons who die of consumption annually in this country, cost in hard cash over one billion dollars a year.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 30.—That his declaration before the British Congress on Tuberculosis in London in 1901 that human beings may be infected by bovine tuberculosis bacilli, but serious disease from this cause occurred very rarely, has undergone no modification, was emphasized by Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent authority, before the International Congress on Tuberculosis here to-day. Dr. Koch stated that he still entertains the opinion then expressed, and which had been reinforced as the result of experiments conducted after making the statement which attracted so much attention in the scientific world.

While admitting that human beings may be infected by bovine tuberculosis bacillus, Dr. Koch said to-day that up to date in no case of pulmonary tuberculosis in man has the tubercle bacillus of the bovine type been definitely demonstrated.

He still holds that pulmonary tuberculosis is produced by the tubercle bacilli of the human type exclusively, and declared that our regulations for combating tuberculosis must by all means be directed against that source of the disease.

Doctor Arliong, of France, in combating the views of Dr. Koch, declared himself a staunch adherent of the doctrine of the unity of the tubercle bacilli, and pointed out the necessity of taking precautions against the tuberculosis virus, whatever may be its origin.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The theory of Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent German scientist, that the tubercle bacilli of bovine tuberculosis are different from those of human tuberculosis was to-day challenged by the solid array of American veterinarian delegates before the International Congress of Tuberculosis. They joined hands with a number of foreign and American physicians in asserting the fallacy of the opinions of the discovery of the germ of tuberculosis.

When, on Wednesday last, Dr. Koch declared before the congress that 'up to date in no case of pulmonary tuberculosis has the tubercle bacillus of the bovine type been definitely demonstrated,' and that he still maintained his position that pulmonary tuberculosis was produced by the tubercle bacillus of the human type exclusively, he found himself in sharp antagonism with many eminent European and American adherents of the theory of the unity of the tubercle bacilli.

It had been expected that Dr. Koch would recede from his original position, taken at the British Congress on Tuberculosis, in 1901, in his re-statement as a result of a series of experiments carried on for a long period, but when he confirmed his original stand he served to rekindle the fires of opposition.

The statement of Dr. M. P. Ravenell, of Madison, Wis., that he 'would consider it an extreme misfortune, not only for this country, but for every country on the face of the earth, that an impression should go from this congress that even a small proportion of deaths due to bovine bacilli was a negligible quantity,' is believed to express the concensus of American sentiment on this issue.

The social feature of the day was the reception given by President Roosevelt at the White House to the delegates.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 3.—A signal victory was to-day won by the opponents of the theory advanced by Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent German scientist, minimizing the danger of human infection from bovine tuberculosis bacilli, when the sixth triennial international congress on tuberculosis, just before final adjournment, placed itself squarely on record in opposition to the views of the German savant.

The Congress, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution recognizing the 'possibility' of human infection from the bovine tuberculosis bacilli. Whether or not Dr. Koch has receded from his position by silently acquiescing in the adoption of the resolution is not known.

A pleasant scene in the closing of the Congress was the appearance of President Roosevelt. The President, in an address, spoke of the rapid strides made in recent years in combating disease, stating, 'it was not so very many years ago since the attitude of man toward such a disease as that of consumption was one of helpless acquiescence.' He referred to the United States Government's work in rendering healthful the Panama Canal zone, and continued:

'You have come here to conduct war on what is, on the whole, the most terrible scourge of the people throughout the world. The chance successfully to conduct that war arose when the greatest experts in the medical world turned their trained intelligence to the task. It remains for them to find out just what can be done. The task then will be for the representative governments to give all possible effect to the conclusions of the scientific men.'

The next meeting of the congress will be held at Rome, Italy.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY

THE HON. MR. EWING MOVES SECOND READING OF DEFENCE BILL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 29.—A despatch from Melbourne says: 'In the House of Representatives, the Hon. Mr. Ewing, Minister of Defence, moved the second reading of the defence bill. He said under the bill the Commonwealth would get, instead of 20,000 men enlisted under voluntary system, 82,000, costing only £100,000 more than they were now paying. The Government was not opposed to giving payment in the form of wages. Mr. Ewing, in concluding, said the main duty of the British navy was to protect the heart of the Empire, and Australia ought to be able to say to Great Britain: "We have a national guard of 200,000 trained men which will enable us to keep inviolate our island continent while you do the bigger work with the navy."'

MERRY DEL VAL

REPORT THAT PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE IS ABOUT TO RETIRE.

Rome, Sept. 29.—According to the 'Vanati,' Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, is about to retire. This step is an outcome of the representations made to the Vatican by English and American prelates, but particularly by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, who objected to the secretary's severe measures against modernism. Merry del Val will probably be succeeded by Cardinal Rampolla, who had formerly held this office. Rampolla's return to office will mean a policy of dignified conciliation with regard to France, and an attitude of greater reserve toward Italy.

RESULT OF PENNY POSTAGE

BRITISH POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT PREPARED TO HANDLE BIG INCREASE IN MAIL FROM UNITED STATES.

London, Sept. 30.—The Post Office Department is prepared to handle a largely increased mail from the United States, resulting from the introduction of penny postage. It is expected that this week's mails will be particularly large, as many correspondents have been withholding unimportant matter pending the introduction of cheaper postal rates. After that the officials expect the permanent increase to be gradual.

The Philatelic Society has issued commemorative envelopes as souvenirs of the occasion. The decorations on the envelope include the arms of the two countries, with the dates of important postal reforms.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Flat two-cent postage rates went into effect between the United States and Great Britain at midnight. Beginning this morning the postage rate applicable to letters mailed in the United States addressed for delivery at any place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce. Letters unpaid or short paid will be despatched to destination, but double the deficit postage calculated at the two-cent rate will be collected on delivery to the addresses. This notable reduction in the postage rates is affected under a recent convention between the two governments, and promulgated in an order of the United State Postmaster-General some time ago.

Ninety thousand more letters than usual is the record of the big Atlantic liners' mail going from New York on Thursday, the first day of the new penny postage to Britain.

LABOR'S IMPERIAL POLICY.

London, Sept. 30.—Discussing the labor party's imperial policy in the 'Standard,' Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., discards as impossible economic bonds for political bonds, and says the supreme problem is now to reconcile the nationalism of the whole Empire to the nationalism of the parts. He instances Canada, where economic interests exaggerate the consequences of her geographical position and thus she threatens to lose the British national spirit. The policy of imperial statesmanship must aim at helping Canada to feel herself, intellectually and politically, British.

DROWNED IN A BATH.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—Miss Houghston, of 253 Westmoreland ave., was found drowned in a bath this morning. The young lady, who was 18 years of age, only recently arrived from England. This morning Miss Houghston, who appeared quite well, entered the bathroom to take a bath. Later a neighbor called to her through the door, and, upon receiving no reply, forced it, with the aforementioned discovery. She had been afflicted with epilepsy, and it is believed was seized with a fit in the bath.

'STANDARD OIL CORRESPONDENCE.'

Mr. John D. Archbold Sets Forth Details of the Alleged Theft.

DOCUMENTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PURCHASED FOR THE HEARST 'JOURNAL.'

New York, Sept. 9.—A new phase of the discussion of the so-called 'Standard Oil correspondence,' made public recently by Mr. William R. Hearst, was entered upon late to-day, when Mr. John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, made a statement to the Associated Press, setting forth details of the alleged theft of correspondence from his files. Former United States Senator John Lowndes McLaurin, of Bennettsville, South Carolina, who is staying a few days in New York, has also entered the held with a signed statement declaring his attitude in the matter of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Archbold.

Mr. Archbold said: 'In response to many inquiries as to the theft of letters from my files, the following may be made known:

'Over three years ago a report reached me that certain of my letters had been offered for sale to newspapers of this city, avowedly as stolen letters. Examination showed that some letters were missing, and that they could only have been taken by some one, not only familiar with the office details, but highly trusted. The party on whom suspicion fell stoutly denied all guilt. A little later, however, a man who represented himself as acting between the thief and those to whom the letters had been sold proposed to return some of the letters for a consideration. His story was that the idea of the theft had been conceived by his brother, who had at one time been in the company's employ, and that his brother had induced the employee already suspected to accomplish the theft. According to the go-between's story, he had disposed of the letters, or some of them, to two men, who purchased them on behalf of Mr. Hearst's newspaper, the 'Journal.' Not only had stolen letters been thus traded for, but the thief was induced to carry off one or more letter-copying books, many of whose pages he claimed were photographed, other pages being removed altogether. The books in question, the go-between said, were returned after forty-eight hours. It is impossible to say how many more were stolen and sold in this way. The thieves worked at their leisure. It is not thought necessary to say more at present or to mention names. The production of stolen letters by Mr. Hearst is further corroborated now. Obviously, among such a coterie, authenticity of their output is not to be lightly accepted. The opportunities for falsification, suppression of context, distortion of passages, are many.'

SENATOR McLAURIN'S STATEMENT.

Senator McLaurin's statement follows: 'An effort has been made to create a political sensation by the publication of certain correspondence between Mr. John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, and myself. For that correspondence I have no apologies to make. At the time the letters were written I had the honor to enjoy, and am proud still to possess, the friendship of Mr. Archbold, for which I have the highest regard. At the time the letters were written I was engaged in a bitter struggle, in which was involved not only my own political future, but the economic and political principles for which I stood, and which, stated briefly, meant the emancipation of the South from the ignorant prejudice of Bourbonism and the "bloody shirt" into the freedom of an enlightened self-interest and the progress of an intelligent industrialism. In the support of these principles and the hope of this progress, I saw then no impropriety in enlisting, if practicable, the assistance of the most progressively-administered and most intelligently-officered corporation that human intelligence has yet produced. Nor has the enormous body of statutory crime since created or the hypocritical affection of morality assumed by some of our legislators and Congress in any wise changed my point of view or quickened my conscience of expediency, as seems to have been the case with some of my former colleagues and associates.

The constituencies that they represent do not hesitate to take Mr. Carnegie's trust-produced and tariff-protected money for their churches and libraries, or to accept Mr. Rockefeller's largess for the education of the negro whom they have disfranchised.

'If political campaigns are to be run without money and political progress is to be achieved without financial expenditure, it is high time that both parties should be apprised of the arrival of that Utopian era, but until that period has arrived I can see no reason why I, when battling for what I conceived to be the right, should refuse to seek or decline to accept the support, whether financial or personal, of which I stood in need. Men may die, but right principles persist and in the end will triumph.

'I believe that the South, and especially the State of South Carolina, is to-day throttled in its natural progress and its intelligent exercise of the right of self-government by an oligarchy which keeps alive the prejudices of a past generation through the perpetuation of ignorance and the fertilization of corruption, and I shall welcome the day when the educational propaganda, which can only be spread by the use of money, whether it be Standard Oil money or railway money, or any other money save that derived from the governmental sale of whiskey, will enable the people to see more clearly their own best interests, and cast out those leaders whose hypocritical morality and ill-disguised selfishness is responsible for the fact that in the South illiteracy is greater and the increase of population and wealth slower than in any other great section of the Union.

'It is the fashion of present-day political hypocrisy to decry the corporation, to abhor the trust and to pretend in public life to prescribe the influence of wealth, but as in this country, and in this age, wealth is, and must be, the reward of intelligence, I am not willing to be considered amongst those cowardly enough to deny it the influence which intelligence has always exercised under every form of government thus far devised. Of a government of ignorance, I have had enough in my native state. I hope for, and shall continue to work for, a government of intelligence.

'JNO. LOWNDES McLAURIN.'

MRS. DUNSMUIR DEAD

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Joan Olive Dunsmuir, widow of the late Robert Dunsmuir, discoverer of the Wellington coal mines on Vancouver Island, died this morning. Mrs. Dunsmuir, said to be the richest woman in Canada, was eighty years of age, having celebrated her eightieth birthday five weeks ago.

Mrs. Dunsmuir at the time of her death was engaged in a lawsuit brought against her son, Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, asking for an accounting of the estate, valued at about fifteen million dollars, left her by her husband's will, which, it is claimed, was managed by the Lieutenant-Governor until he and his brother, the late Alexander Dunsmuir, purchased it for four hundred thousand dollars a few years ago; that statement of claim, filed in the suit, being that the deal was put through upon misrepresentation.

Mrs. Dunsmuir came to British Columbia about sixty years ago with her husband, from Scotland, he being engaged as a coal miner for the Hudson's Bay Company.

A DROWNING CATASTROPHE

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—A Turkish steamship to-day ran down and sank the steam ferryboat 'Stamboul' at the mouth of Smyrna harbor. One hundred and forty persons were drowned.

PROBLEMS OF THE EMPIRE

COL. SEELEY SAYS A GREAT IMPERIAL COUNCIL IS DRAWING NEAR.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 2.—Colonel Seeley, speaking at Liverpool, said he believed we were drawing nearer to a great council of the Empire, by which the problems of Asiatic immigration and exclusion, the liberty of the subject, etc., would all be discussed without heat and with full authority and knowledge.

POPULATION OF TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—The population of Toronto, according to the assessors who have just completed their work on the rolls for the ensuing year, is 287,201. It is not pretended that this is accurate, and it is expected that a careful police census now being talked of, will show that the city has passed the 300,000 mark.

LOCAL OPTION FOR COBOURG.

Cobourg, Ont., Oct. 1.—A strong committee is circulating a petition for signatures among local electors to present to the Town Council, asking that body to pass a by-law to submit a local option by-law at the municipal election in January next. The Rev. Wm. Beattie, Presbyterian clergyman, presided at a large meeting, held in the Congregational Church, to consider the matter, when addresses were made by prominent clergymen and citizens. There are eleven hotel and shop licenses now granted in the town. A clergyman stated that $90,000 was taken over the bars of the hotels here in a year, while license fees amounted to between $4,000 and $5,000. It was decided that each church and each temperance organization appoint a committee of five to assist in the work of preparing and securing signatures to a local option petition.

A COLLECTOR REMOVED.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 2.—As a result of a report made by the Civil Service Commission, President Roosevelt late to-day removed Lincoln Avery, collector of the port of Port Huron, Mich., and also directed the removal of Mr. Charles H. Dailey, special agent of the treasury at that place. The Civil Service Commission found proof of charges of serious violations of the rules and regulations in regard to the campaign assessments, and which also involved on the part of Special Agent D. Bailey 'pernicious activity in politics.'

'A HEARTLESS SCOUNDREL.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 2.—Upon discovering that Ernest Gray, who went to Canada three weeks ago with the aid of money she lent him, was also engaged to another woman, Ethel Bowbrick, a housemaid, committed suicide. It is stated that three other women are also making inquiries about him. The jurymen said Gray was a heartless scoundrel.

WANTED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Detective MacKie leaves for Montreal in the morning to bring back Vincent Constantine, an Italian fruit dealer, charged with defrauding a number of wholesale fruit merchants.

SWALLOWED A PLASTER AND DIED.

The news comes from Sherbrooke that an old man named Trepanier, aged eighty years, having been given a plaster to put on his side by his physician, misunderstood the directions, and when he reached home actually swallowed pieces of the plaster from the effects of which he died a few hours after.

A FATAL FALL.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 2.—William Young, a prominent Orangeman of Carlow, Hastings county, broke his neck at Boulter. He was painting the spire of the Presbyterian Church, when the scaffold broke and he fell 30 feet to the ground. Death was instantaneous. He was unmarried.

A NEIGHBORLY KINDNESS.

Why not get your neighbors to make a year-end trial of your favorite newspaper, the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead?' We would accept a club of THREE NEW trial subscribers to the end of the year for 35 cents or Ten for a Dollar Bill. We would do more than that; for we would send FREE to each of these new subscribers and to you as well, a specimen copy of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' that popular illustrated monthly, selling at 10 cents a copy. Even if you get the 'Pictorial' already, you can send the specimen copy to some friend abroad, who would greatly value this souvenir.

You know all about the 'Witness,' and can speak with conviction of its merits to those who do not take it. Keep a paper by you, and get your friend's name and subscription the very next time you meet. You confer a benefit on any home when you introduce the 'Witness,' and such good offices on the part of their subscribers would be warmly appreciated by

THE PUBLISHERS.

A PERSIAN CRISIS.

A Parliament on European Basis Demanded.

Tabriz, Sept. 30.—The forces of the Shah sent to subdue Tabriz have not succeeded in their object, and the city continues to defy the ruler. The Nationalists refuse to lay down their arms until they receive a guarantee from the foreign legations at Teheran that parliament will be reopened on the European basis of representation.

THE SHAH'S DECREE.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—A despatch from Teheran to the 'Lokal Anzieger' says that the Imperial troops have suffered defeat at Tabriz, and as a consequence, and on the advice of members of his cabinet, the Shah has decreed that parliament be opened on Oct. 30. This is an earlier date than had been anticipated, but the Shah hopes by this means to secure tranquility.

Considerable nervousness exists in court circles, and the troops stationed around the palace refuse to obey the order to march on Tabriz. The Minister of War has been vainly endeavoring to raise the money to pay the soldiers, but the population of Teheran show utter indifference.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN DEMAND REPEATED.

London, Sept. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says that Russia and Great Britain have demanded a clear reply from the Shah to their representations on the subject of the elections.

A recent despatch to the 'Times' from Teheran said that the Shah's reply to the Anglo-Russian notes practically amounted to a refusal to review the constitution until Azerbaijan province was subdued. A more recent despatch from Teheran, however, stated that the Shah has issued a manifesto ordering new elections and calling for the convening of the assembly and senate on Nov. 4.

PROHIBITION WON

BUT ELECTION IN GALLIA COURTS (OHIO) RESULTED IN A STABBING AFFRAY.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Sept. 30.—After Gallipolis and Gallia county had voted 'dry' yesterday by 1,700 majority, Dr. Chas. Parker, president of the County and Saloon League, fought a bloody fight with John North, a local saloonkeeper, over the election. Parker stabbed North several times and North may die. Parker was arrested.

H.M.S. 'GLADIATOR'

SUNKEN BRITISH CRUISER REFLOATED.

Portsmouth, Eng., Oct. 1.—The British cruiser 'Gladiator,' on which salvagers have been at work ever since she was sunk, on April 25, off the Isle of Wight, by the American liner 'St. Paul,' was refloated this afternoon. The cruiser will be docked here. The work of salvaging her has cost between $250,000 and $300,000. Many experts are of the opinion that the vessel never can be used again.

THE 48TH HIGHLANDERS

ENTERTAINED BY LIVERPOOL SCOTTISH REGIMENT AT A BANQUET.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 2.—The sergeants of the Liverpool Scottish Regiment entertained the Canadian detachment of the 48th Highlanders last night at a banquet. The sergeants, hearing that Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Buchan was in Liverpool, sent a deputation to his hotel to invite him to the banquet.

Colonel Robertson, in responding to the toast of his health, expressed the delight he felt at the kindness he and his men had received from the members of the Liverpool Scottish Regiment, and if any member of that regiment visited Toronto he would endeavor to express that appreciation in deeds.

Lieut.-Col. Buchan, responding to the toast of 'Our guests,' referred to the lead which Australia had set in the direction of universal service, and that lead, he said, was one which Canada would undoubtedly follow.

Lieut.-Col. Buchan returned his warmest thanks to the sergeants of the Liverpool Scottish Regiment for the genial and cordial welcome given him and his brother Canadians.

The detachment sailed to-day on the 'Empress of Ireland.'

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

An explosion of coal oil is responsible for the death of Maggie Majury, sixteen years of age, of Ontario street, Toronto. She poured some oil into the stove, when an explosion occurred, setting alight to her clothing. She was so severely burned that she died within four hours.

George Gibson, of Ridgetown, has been killed while crossing the railway track near Chatham. He was hit by an express, which also killed the team and smashed the waggon.

The dates for the holding of the fifth annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition at Toronto have been moved forward a day to enable the opening being held on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 9. Preparations for the successful carrying out of this exhibition are now well under way.

A despatch from St. Thomas reports the drowning of a young Englishman named William Jackson, employed on a dredge operating at Port Stanley. He fell into the water, while throwing a line, and did not come up again.

Attendance at the Ottawa exhibition this year shows an appreciable gain over last year, the difference being 45,000. With one exception the receipts were higher every day, the total revenue being $24,643, as against $16,805.

An order-in-council is published in the 'Ontario Gazette,' forbidding the purchase of snipe, quail, woodcock and partridge for three years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Considerable comment has been caused in London by the Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Church heading with a donation of ten dollars a fund to assist the defence of Pte. Moir, the murderer of Col.-Sergt. Lloyd.

A young man named Wright has been found lying beside the track a few miles east of Port Arthur. His skull was fractured. He had evidently fallen off the Toronto train.

An action has been commenced by Mr. R. H. Smith, with a view to setting aside the contract between London and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The action is based on two grounds: First, that while the by-law passed by the people was for power at from $17.50 to $23.50 delivered at London, the contract was for power at Niagara Falls at $10.40, with an additional sum added to cover the cost of the transmission lines, sinking fund, line loss, maintenance, operation, etc., which was unascertained and unlimited; and, second, because it is claimed that misrepresentations were made by Mr. Beck to the members of the London Council prior to the signing of the contract, which induced the passing of the resolution authorizing the signing of the contract.

A final payment of $102,581 has been made by the executors of the estate of the late Timothy Eaton to the succession duties department of the Ontario Treasury. In all $407,581 has been paid on the devolution of the property. The estate was proved at over $5,250,000.

Members of the Ottawa South African Veterans' Association suggest that an association for soldiers who served in the Empire's wars be formed for the entire Dominion, thus consolidating the different veterans' associations now existing. As many who served in South Africa are still young men, the appellation veterans is hardly suitable, and it is suggested that the name of the Dominion organization be the Imperial Service Association of Canada. It is further suggested that a meeting be held in Ottawa at a date to be named later to which delegates should be sent from the different veterans' associations in Canada. One object of the association is to protect those who have received grants from the land sharks, who try to induce veterans to sell their land for less than its value.

After serving a term of one year in the Central prison for arson, William Ross, of Toronto, has been re-arrested on a similar charge. He is said to have admitted that he recently set fire to the Old Bond Lake Hotel and to a stable at Scarboro Beach.

Sir James P. Whitney, who has just come back from his trip to England, announces that the Provincial Government will soon open a permanent immigration office in London, with a view to securing not only the best class of farm laborers for Ontario, but also farmers with capital to invest.

In fixing wires which had become entangled, Samuel Nichols, an electrician at the G. T. R. shops at Stratford, was struck by a crane. He was instantly killed, his neck being broken.

A fatal accident occurred on Tuesday at the tannery of Wicket & Craig, Toronto. Thomas Plummer went on the hoist with a barrowful of leather, and when he reached the second floor fell to the basement down the shaft. He died within an hour from a fracture of the skull.

The Ontario Railway & Municipal Board has passed the application for the annexation of East Toronto to the city.

As the result of being badly burned, owing to the explosion of a lamp, Mrs. N. Kargus, of London, died in the hospital. She was coming down stairs at midnight when she tripped, and fell down the entire flight. The lamp exploded and ignited her clothes, burning her all over the body. Her husband in vain tried to smother the flames.

Ten gambling places were raided by the Toronto police on Monday, and fourteen persons arrested. In one place one of the officers arrived just in time to take a bet over the telephone. Over $2,000 in money was taken charge of by the police. It is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand dollars change hands each day in Toronto this way.

The assessors' figures show Hamilton's population to be 67,000, an increase of three thousand, while the assessment is three million dollars greater than last year.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier has been offered the principalship of Knox College.

A despatch from Renfrew reports the drowning in the Bonnechere river of Mrs. B. Boucher, aged 53. It appears that the deceased and her daughter, aged 11, went to Adamson, where she stayed over night. In the morning the woman took her daughter for a walk, and later in the day the girl returned with the news that her mother had drowned herself. The body was recovered.

E. A. Robinson, a G. T. R. operator at Hamilton Junction, was held up on Wednesday night by three masked men. They robbed him of $20, and then tried to escape on a freight. One, however, was captured.

QUEBEC.

An unusual accident has occurred at a wharf in Quebec. A lorry, with a heavy load of goods, was backed up too far, with the result that the horse was lifted up into the air, turned a somersault, and landed on its back on the bow of the schooner, while the lorry hung by the side. After a good deal of exertion the horse was released.

While engaged in taking down a scaffold from the church steeple at Cap Sante, Maurice Jacques missed his footing. In his descent he clutched a cable, but hanging half-way from the ground was compelled to release his grasp. In doing so he turned in the air and landed on his head on the ground, breaking his neck, besides having his wrist broken in two places, as well as his hands terribly mutilated.

Mr. Hector Champagne, ex-member of the legislature for Two Mountains, has been appointed member of the Legislative Council, succeeding the late Mr. Mathieu.

William Roth has died at Rimouski from injuries received during a fight. It appears that deceased, with five companions, working on a dredge at Father Point, went into Rimouski. A fight occurred between two men named St. Pierre and Albert. The latter threw a piece of wood at St. Pierre, but missed him, the wood striking Roth and fracturing his skull.

It is stated in Quebec that the claims of the Caughnawaga widows and orphans of those who lost their lives in the Quebec bridge disaster, are in a fair way of being settled with the Phoenix Bridge Company.

A contract for the extension of the Quebec lines of the Canadian Northern from St. Jaques to Rawdon, via St. Julienne, has been let to Mr. J. R. Mullarky. The line is to be finished by the close of the present year. The building of the line would have been an accomplished fact some time ago, but for the high value placed upon the right-of-way over the tobacco farms of the parish of St. Jacques. This difficulty has been overcome by a change in the location, which permits of the road being built for a considerable distance along the parish line between St. Jacques and St. Julienne.

A man named Lafreniere, forty years of age, a resident of Maniwaki, has been killed by the train on the Gatineau Valley line near that place. Lafreniere, who was deaf and dumb, was walking on the track in a curve of the line. The engineer saw the man before he was struck and applied the brakes, but the train was already upon him.

While a party of men from Ha! Ha! Bay were on the way home from a political meeting, they were thrown out at Chicoutimi, owing to the traces breaking. A man named Fortier had his skull fractured and is in a critical condition. Mr. Bolduc had his leg fractured, while Eugene Boivin also had his leg badly hurt.

For trying to set fire to the St. Joseph Orphanage, Levis, Adelard Guay and Francois Duchesneau, two boarders, were on Wednesday sentenced to three years in the reformatory school.

WESTERN CANADA.

A fire which broke out in the business part of the new town of Michel, B.C., has destroyed much property, including the printing plant of a newspaper. The fire wiped out nearly all the business houses.

Prof. Coleman, professor of geology at the University of Toronto, has spent two months exploring sections of the Rocky Mountains west of Edmonton, never before traversed by a human being. The party again failed to ascend Mount Robson on the west slope of the mountains and just north of the G. T. P. survey. They reached the 11,000-foot level, but serious snowfalls prevented them from making a dash for the summit.

On Tuesday Archie McKay, a C. P. R. employee in Winnipeg, shot at strikers who threatened to hustle him. He fired three shots, one of which struck a foreigner in the foot.

George A. Webb, a resident of Chilliwack, has been drowned in the Fraser River, near McDonald's Landing. He was a passenger on the steamer John P. Douglas, crossing the river from Harrison to Chilliwack, and fell overboard.

A Vancouver despatch announces the death of Judge G. F. Cane, of the County Court, at the age of 63.

The C. P. R. has decided to permanently close the Moosejaw hotel. When Sir Thomas Shaughnessy made his last inspection trip to the Pacific coast, he noticed, it is said, a good deal of drinking in the bar at Moosejaw, and amongst those seen lounging about were some railway employees in uniforms. When Sir Thomas returned to headquarters a peremptory order was issued closing the bar-room. Now comes the closing of the rest of the house.

The Grand Trunk Pacific reports itself in great need of four or five hundred men to work on the British Columbia section.

According to Mr. C. Schreiber, chief consulting engineer of the Government, the Grand Trunk Pacific will be in full operation between Winnipeg and Edmonton by the new year. He speaks in the highest terms of the way the railway is being constructed. Mr. Schreiber went up the Skeena River for 199 miles from Prince Rupert, and inspected the work being done by Foley, Welch and Stewart. They have between 1,000 and 1,500 men at work, and are pushing the work at great speed. Returning to Vancouver, Mr. Schreiber went up to Edmonton, and drove a considerable distance to the west. There, also, good progress is being made with the grading. Back to Edmonton, he took the Canadian Railway to Hardisty, and then drove eastward as far as the Great Battle River bridge, over the Battle River, where twenty-one spans were found in position.

Thirty out of the thirty-five or thirty-six petitions that have been made in the same number of municipalities throughout the Province of Manitoba, asking to submit the question of local option or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors to the electors at the next ensuing municipal elections, are claimed by the liquor men to be irregular, invalid or inoperative.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

St. John's, Nfld., has been without electric light and street railway service several times during the last two weeks, because of the failure of the water supply. The drought has caused considerable hardship throughout the colony, and many of its manufacturing and other industries have been forced temporarily to cease operations owing to the lack of water power.

At the annual meeting of the I. C. R. Employee's Relief and Insurance Association for the Salisbury-St. John district, it was decided to ask the government for five thousand dollars more than is now granted, making the total thirteen thousand dollars per annum.

Two C. P. R. cars which arrived at St. John from Toronto on Wednesday had been entered and robbed of a large quantity of merchandise.

An overheated furnace in the dairy was the cause of a fire at the Agricultural College farm, Truro. The buildings burned included the dairy, piggery, and chicken fattening sheds, the total loss being $4,500, with insurance of $2,100.

W. E. McIntyre and J. O'Regan, wholesale liquor dealers, of St. John, have been fined at Woodstock for shipping liquor to a Scott Act county. An appeal has been entered. According to Mr. O'Regan, the trade of St. John dealers with Scott Act counties has been practically stopped; but Montreal firms are still doing business with liquor sellers.

There are 150 students at the University of New Brunswick, including 50 freshmen.

While stealing a ride on a train which was shunting, John Robinson, of Glace Bay, aged 12, was killed. He fell off and a car struck him. The driver saw the boy fall, but could not stop the train in time.

The St. John Board of Trade has been urging the council to adopt a system of permanent street work under a competent director of public works, instead of the present haphazard methods.

News has been received of the drowning at Blair's Lake, near Amherst, of Clifford Huxtable. A heap of clothes was found on the bank, and on the lake being searched, the body was found.

Dr. Shearer has denounced the Halifax Council for not enforcing the License Act. He declares that there are 64 bar-rooms with shop licenses, which expressly forbid selling for consumption on the premises, doing business. Why is it, he asked, that the Council took no notice of this open violation of the law?

MONTREAL NEWS.

A wild bull on Thursday kept a crowd of five hundred people at bay in Demontigny and St. Charles Borommée streets for over an hour. He broke away from a herd of five hundred western steers being driven from the C. P. R. stockyards to the wharf. Attempts were made to lasso him, but the bull charged the crowd. There were plenty of firearms, but no attempt was made to use them on account of danger to the citizens. At last the bull made off, and fell exhausted in the middle of a street, where he was secured by the cowboy. A few hours later three bulls ran wild in a field on Ontario street east. As they would not join the other animals, the owner had them shot.

A Jewish place of worship, the Congregation Tipheretn Israel, Clark street, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night.

During September 160 cases of typhoid fever were reported in the city, the number being exceptionally high.

Post-office officials declare the one-cent drop delivery for city letters to be a great success. On an average a hundred thousand letters for city delivery are handled every day.

The Protestant School Board on Thursday decided to start an evening continuation school. The only fee will be a deposit of two dollars by each pupil, which will be returned to all attending five-sixths of the classes, and passing the examination prescribed. Only half the deposit will be returned to those who fail to pass.

Westmount Council has decided to do away with the numerous advertising signs which disfigure the fences and walls of the suburb. Complaints of the nuisance have been very numerous, and now the council is determined to get rid of the signs. Legal steps in opposition to the by-law have been taken.

The Mayor has expressed his intention of agitating for the reduction, by half, of the number of aldermen. The size of the council has become unwieldy, and a bill is to be presented to the Quebec Legislature to reduce the number to twenty-one.

Ernest Smith, an orderly in the Alexandra Hospital, has tried to commit suicide by drinking carbolic acid, while in his room at the hospital. He did not succeed in his attempt, because he was on premises where he could be given prompt treatment. That was what saved his life. Disappointed love was the cause of the attempt.

Montreal charities benefit largely under the will of Mr. Christopher B. Carter, K.C. The Montreal General Hospital receives $5,000; the Protestant Insane Asylum, at Verdun, $1,000; St. George's Home, $500; Salvation Army in Montreal, $500; Church of St. James the Apostle, $1,000. The total estate is over a hundred thousand dollars.

The police have arrested six men who are said to be implicated in several burglaries recently perpetrated.

Fire which did damage to the extent of about $20,000, broke out in the C. P. R. roundhouse in St. Louis, at ten minutes to six on Thursday morning last. An engineer named Gosselin, and a fireman, named Howland, who happened to be in the roundhouse at the time, were the first to observe smoke coming through the wooden roof. A few moments afterwards flames broke out and spread with surprising rapidity. The fire alarm was immediately run and employees tried in vain to check the outbreak. Six engines were promptly removed, but three were badly damaged. The south-eastern part of the building is practically demolished.

On Thursday a deputation of Protestant ministers raised the question of whether city ministers who do not live in manses or parsonages should be compelled to pay taxes for school purposes while those who live in residences owned by their respective churches are exempt. The matter was argued before the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. It was admitted that the law was imperfect, and in the discussion it came out that the taxes had not been collected for forty years. The demand had now been made because a Jewish rabbi sought to get exemption for property valued between a hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars, which he occupied merely in his capacity as an executor. It was suggested that the legislature should remedy the law. Ministers did not object to pay the tax, but they did object to the present discrimination.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Charles von Schwansbach, controller of the Russian Empire before Witte was made Premier, is dead.

Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of the Kaiser, is said to have been forced to choose between early marriage with his cousin the Princess Adelaide or a post-graduate course at Harvard. He has chosen the former, and the ceremony is likely to take place on Oct. 22, the Kaiserin's fiftieth birthday.

There have been five hundred deaths from the bubonic plague at Tong Sha, sixty miles north-east of Tientsin, China, since the outbreak of the epidemic. No alarm is felt, however, and it is not believed that the disease will spread. The cholera in the Yangtse valley is abating but the toll of deaths this season has been heavy. In Hankow thirty thousand natives and a score of foreigners have died of the malady.

The tourist steam yacht 'Argonaut,' which left London recently, bound for Lisbon, carrying 250 persons, including passengers and crew, went down between Dover and Rungeness on Tuesday after having been in collision with the steamer 'Kingswell' in a fog. All on board the 'Argonaut' took to the boats and came ashore here safely.

The Prussian Academy of Science, an association of eminent men under the patronage of the government, has inherited the sum of $7,500,000 from a banker named Sampson, who died recently in Brussels. The money is to be expended for scientific purposes.

Cloudbursts struck the penal colony at Iwahig, the Philippine Islands, on Sept. 23, and eight persons were drowned, including Harold Macknight, the superintendent of the farm. The officials of the colony report that the prisoners behaved heroically during the cloudburst, many of them plunging into the water at great personal risk to rescue comrades who were in danger. Iwahig was a model penal colony and is conducted without armed guards.

By the Irish Universities Act, which came into operation Tuesday, two universities under national control are to be established, one at Dublin and one at Belfast. The one at Dublin is to be opened immediately, with a revenue of $2,500,000 a year, besides fees and other moneys contributed by local councils.

Henry Farman, last week, at Chalons Sur Marne, France, made a flight of 43 minutes in his aeroplane, covering a distance of 26 miles. As the flight took place after sunset, it will not be taken into consideration for the Michelin and Aero Club prizes. Mr. Farman said that he descended only because of the danger of becoming entangled in the telegraph wires, owing to the darkness.

In a curious gambling contest in London between Lord Rosslyn and Sir Hiram Maxim, the gun man won. Lord Rosslyn had maintained that it was possible by his system of play to 'break the bank of Monte Carlo,' so ten days ago the two men began their game of roulette with $50,000 dummy money each. At one time Lord Rosslyn was nearly $16,000 to the good, but for three days the 'bank,' as represented by Sir Hiram Maxim, has been a steady winner, and ultimately Lord Rosslyn lost his last son.

M. Hioki, former counsellor to the embassy at Berlin, has been appointed Japanese minister to Chili.

One fireman was killed, five others were injured, and property to the extent of $500,000 was destroyed Tuesday by fire in the heart of the business section of Dallas, Texas.

A despatch from Vienna says that the Austrian Government is issuing repeated warnings against the emigration of its subjects to the United States, and particularly to Pennsylvania. It points out that reports received from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, Baron Hengelmuller, describes conditions in that state as still bad, and says that further dismissals of laborers may be expected.

Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, tells in an interview in the 'Tageblatt' that two months ago he submitted to the North German Lloyds, the Hamburg-American, the Cunard, the White Star and American lines a proposal that they arrange a common shipbuilding programme, by which one of the largest and most modern steamships would sail daily eastward and westward and so greatly facilitate travel and correspondingly lessen expense. Herr Ballin does not say what became of the proposal.

The Czarina is reported to be still suffering from the prolonged nervous breakdown, arising from anxiety over her husband and children. Her physicians insist upon her passing the winter in the south, but she refuses to do so unless the Czar and her children accompany her. This is regarded as impossible, but the family fear to tell Her Majesty, whose nervous condition makes the thwarting of her wishes dangerous. Her relatives are said to be very anxious concerning her.

For the first time in the history of the British Pharmaceutical Society the Pereiora Medal, the blue ribbon prize in pharmacy, has been won by a woman. The successful candidate is Gertrude H. Wren.

Cardinal Gibbons has sailed from Queenstown on the steamer 'Caronia' for New York. The Cardinal gave it as his opinion that the British statute forbidding the carrying of the Host in the streets should be repealed. No objection, he said, would be made to it in any city in the United States.

There was rejoicing at Suva, Fiji, on Wednesday over the arrival of the Canadian steamer 'Manuka,' of the castaways from the British steamer 'Aeon,' who had been marooned on Christmas Island for two months. The guest of honor was the baby daughter of Chaplain B. F. Patrick, U.S.N. who was born on the ship 24 hours before it was sighted at Suva.

United States manufacturers of railway material are organizing to combat the attacks from legislative and other sources, which they declare is causing them losses amounting in some cases to 75 percent.

The State Council of Switzerland on Wednesday approved the arbitration treaty with the United States.

Mr. Hughes the Governor of New York has written to both District Attorney Ira G. Darrin and Sheriff Harvey, of Queen's County, commanding them to see that the law against betting at the race tracks is enforced in Queen's County. The Aqueduct race track is located in Queen's County, and the district attorney had warned the officials of the track to keep out the bookmakers. Sheriff Harvey said that he had been unable to discover any open betting at the track but that he could not prevent verbal betting.

One sign of better times coming is that the De Beers diamond mine is this week to begin running again on full time.

They settle agitators effectively in China. Two in Amoy, who started a panic by publishing the story that the United States Atlantic fleet was on its way to seize the city as a basis of operations against Japan were given fifteen hundred blows each.

A young Japanese girl in Osaka has stabbed herself to death as a 'sacrifice' to save the life of the Marquis Inouye, who is ill at Okitsu.

The steamer 'Duncaira' foundered a few days ago in a typhoon between Kobe and Yokohama, and only two out of fifty-three on board survived. The Norwegian steamer 'Mira,' it is believed, went down at the same time with all on board.

A leper in Wellington, New Zealand, a Maori, has been discharged after seven months in a hospital, cured by injections of the leprosy bacillus.

The missionaries of the Canadian Baptist Church in the Kistna, Godairi and Vizagapatam districts of India report the famine to-day worse than that of 1897, when thousands lived on roots, leaves and the flower of the cactus.

A conflict has arisen in St. Petersburg between General Dracheffski, the prefect, and the municipal sanitary authorities over the premature discharge of cholera patients from the city hospitals. As soon as the attention of the prefect was called to the danger of infection from this source, he issue dan order that all patients be detained until the cholera germs had completely disappeared. The members of the committee declare this course to be impracticable, so long as the epidemic continues to rage. A case of cholera has been discovered among the men on guard at the residence of Premier Stolypin.

There is a movement on foot in London to make the White City—the site of the Anglo-French Exposition—the place of a permanent annual international exhibition, and diplomatic and commercial representatives of various countries are being sounded on the subject. British colonial representatives are said to be particularly enthusiastic over the scheme.

The King and Queen of Spain visited the Emperor Francis Joseph at Budapest Thursday. The route from the railway station to the Hofburg was lined with double ranks of soldiers, one rank facing the route and the other facing the spectators, while between the latter and the troops there was a line of police facing the crowd, which was very large. Nothing occurred to mar the welcome accorded their Majesties, but several doubtful characters, supposed to be anarchists, were arrested on the eve of their Majesties' arrival, and they will be held in custody until the King and Queen depart.

The most remarkable political demonstration ever witnessed in Panama marked the inauguration to the presidency of Don Jose Domingo de Abaldia on Thursday. Thousands thronged the streets, cheering when he entered the auditorium to take the oath of office, the entire audience arose and cheered him vociferously. President Obaldia emphatically denied that his success was due to the United States government, whose attitude was within its treaty rights. Nevertheless he declared that American intervention had produced good results in Panama.

President McPhail, of the Boston Typographical Union, writes regarding the labor vote:—'To claim that any man or set of men, as has been blazoned in the newspapers, will deliver the vote of organized labor to any political party is absurd, as it is an impossibility.'

A smuggling ring in Mexico and Southern California are said to have during the past two years 'delivered' large numbers of Chinese in the United States. They were paid $275 for those they took to Los Angeles, and $500 for getting them to New York.

A lion broke out of its cage in a circus in New Brunswick, N.J., this week and made for the open. He was hunted all night, but before he could be killed he had badly mauled a camel, killed two cows and a calf, and eaten part of the latter.

A hurricane swept over the Bahamas Friday. Several vessels were blown out to sea, and it is estmated that six lives were lost. The captain of the Dutch steamer 'Prinz Wilhelm V., which arrived Friday, reports that while in the roadstead of Jacmel, Hayti, Sept. 28, a storm caught his vessel. He cut the cable of the starboard anchor and left the harbor without having received his clearance papers. He reports that considerable damage was done in the Island of Hayti.

Edward McAdams, an Irishman, who went to the Klondike twenty years ago, has returned to Philadelphia a rich man and is reported doing his best to make his brothers rich also. Among his gifts are $2,000 each to his brother John's two children, trinkets to him and his wife costing over a thousand dollars each, three thousand dollars to his sister-in-law in one hundred dollar bills, and a forty-thousand-dollar saloon to his brother, who is a bartender. His brother Barney is to be treated in a similar fashion.

Theodore Roosevelt for President again eight years from now, was the declaration of the President's son-in-law, Mr. Nicholas Longworth, congressman, in a speech he made at Rock Island, Ill., on Friday, to a large audience that cheered the sentiment again and again. Mr. Longworth first proposed that the Republican leader for the next eight years be Mr. W. H. Taft, who, if elected, should be re-elected to that office for a second term.

In Havana the governors, provincial councillors, mayors and aldermen elected last August took the oath of office yesterday, and took possession of their offices in all the provinces. Telegrams from all the larger towns of the island announce that the two factions of Liberal city councillors, having united to elect presidents of city councils, have carried the day with large majorities over the Conservatives, electing Liberal presidents for city councils everywhere.

The schooner 'Mayflower,' with treasure hunters aboard, will, it is reported, call at Kingston, Jamaica, on her way to the coast of Santo Domingo, and pick up Layman, the local diver, who says that while laying a submarine cable soon after the Spanish-American war, he came across a Spanish galleon bullion laden. The 'Mayflower,' which is owned by Mrs. Eva M. Baker, and is under charter to the Southern Research Company, sailed from Gravesend Bay last month on a mysterious mission in southern waters. She carried diving apparatus and a large amount of supplies.

UNEMPLOYED IN BRITAIN

PROBLEM UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

London, Sept. 29.—The problem of dealing with the unemployed in the great centres of population throughout the United Kingdom is being seriously considered by the government authorities, all of whom agree that the number of persons out of work will be greater the coming winter than in many years before. No estimate has been made of the unemployed in London, but a census taken by the newspapers of provincial cities shows alarming numbers.

The conditions at Glasgow are probably worse than in most of the other cities, there being 22,000 men now seeking work at that place. Sunderland has 13,000 unemployed; Birmingham, 10,000; Liverpool 14,000; Manchester, 8,000, and other cities from one thousand to five thousand each. These figures do not include the great army of strikers in the Lancashire cotton trade. Distress funds are now being raised throughout the country.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT SUCCEEDS SIR JOHN BELL.

London, Sept. 29.—Sir George Truscott was to-day elected Lord Mayor of London with the customary ceremony, in succession to Sir John Charles Bell. He will assume office on Nov. 9.

Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Knight (created in 1902), alderman of the City of London, Sheriff of London (1902-3), was born on Oct. 9, 1857. He is the eldest surviving son of the late Alderman Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor of London (1879-80), and Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. James Freeman. In 1889 he married Jessie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Gordon Stanham, architect. He has two sons and two daughters.

LOST RELATIVES

The following inquiries are made (from Great Britain) for relatives or friends who were last heard of in Canada or the United States. Any reader who possesses information is desired to communicate with the editor, 'Witness.'

CLARK (FRED), of Tyler's Hill, Chesham, left home about 33 years ago; last heard of in Canada. Aunt Martha inquires.

CORTHOPE (MINNIE J. A.), was last heard of 18 years ago when living in Museum street, Cleveland, Ohio. Brother George asks.

CURTIS (FRED, and wife, née REDDY, or REDDIN), left Dublin in 1863 for Philadelphia; believed to be engaged in oil trade. Sister Mary Anne asks.

HARRIS (DANIEL), last heard of from Gladstone, Manitoba, in February, 1908, is asked to write at once to his brother David, at Merthyr Tydfil.

McGILL (MICHAEL), left Belfast for Montreal in 1857; last heard of at New Orleans. Nephew, James McGill asks.

FARLEY (WILLIAM), in March, 1903, was employed at Fort Stewart, Ontario. Brother asks.

Will Mr. Jones, who came from Liverpool, and was last heard of when living on Notre Dame street, Montreal, communicate with his sister at home, or with the Rev. W. D. Reid, 297 Delorimier avenue, city.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

DELIVERANCE FROM DEMONS.

(By Mrs. I. Page, Anping, Kweichow, in 'China's Millions.')

(We print the following, although it will appear strange to English readers. Whatever explanation may be given to it, the fact remains that such are real experiences to the Chinese, and that they often lead to their conversion.)

In this land of China where Satan's power is so strong, we often hear strange tales, and it has lately fallen to our lot to hear one of the strangest in our experience.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 13, six men arrived from a Miao village, situated about twenty miles away, bringing with them a young woman tied to the poles of a mountain chair. As they liberated her she appeared so helpless that we feared it was a case of paralysis, and told them we had no medicine to treat such a serious disease. They replied, 'We do not want medicine, she has gone out of her mind, and we want you to pray God to heal her.' On inquiring how long she had been in this state, they said five or six days, adding that she often cried out, accusing her husband of beating her, when he had not touched her. Shortly after her arrival here she was seen with her arms around a tree, swinging herself about, and upon being asked what she was doing, she said she was 'hsioh mokuei' (i. e., learning of the devil).

In the evening she was brought into our meeting, and definite, earnest prayer was made for her, both by natives and foreigners; after which she went to bed, and had a good night's rest, which was the first for nearly a week. Upon waking in the morning she was still weak in body, but was quite clear in mind. She remained over Sunday, seeming to improve every day, and on Monday morning she set off to walk home with her husband.

Last Sunday afternoon a party of sixteen, including this woman and her husband, came in from their village to spend Sunday with us. On our inquiring how she got home, they replied that she managed the walk well, but that she was unconscious, or in their way of putting it, she was dead for half the night, but God again restored her in answer to their united prayers.

Later they told the whole story of this strange attack to our native-helper, Mr. Li and his wife, the woman asking Mr. Li to relate it for her at the Sunday morning prayer meeting, which he did. The purport of the story was as follows:

For many days the woman had been annoyed by evil spirits, who had her in their power, beating her, and compelling her to do their will. She dared not say they beat her, so she blamed her husband for it. She did not want to come here, and when her friends tied her to the chair, and brought her, she said that the evil spirits came too. She declared that they were visible to her eyes, though they were not to others; she saw them distinctly, two men and a woman. She further declared that when she was brought in here, the evil spirits at first stood outside of our gate, not liking to come in, but afterwards they entered, when they walked back and forth in our garden, crying, 'She belongs to us, why have they brought her here?' Later when they were all making their food, she said the evil spirits came and tried to break the pot in which their food was being cooked, but she cried to them, 'Do not break it, it is Mrs. Li's, not ours,' and they desisted, and went away. After prayer had been offered for her that evening, they did not return to trouble her until the Monday, when they were on the way home. At that time the party stopped to rest a little in a lonely spot, and they thought to get courage by singing a hymn, but though the hymn was well known to them they could not sing it, as the evil spirits had returned to hinder.

On arrival at her village, she feared to go to her own home, so she went to that of a relative, and all the other inquirers gathered to pray for her. She herself tried to pray, but the evil spirits would not allow her, but knocked her down, and she lay unconscious for a long time. Her body lay there, but she declares she left her body, and the evil spirits took her to the top of a high hill near by, and there two clean, well-dressed men appeared, with long knives in their hands, and took her away from the demons, saying to her: 'You must go to Anping and Anshun to worship, we will take you.' They then took her to a very bright place, where she saw a big golden throne, on which one sat whom she knew to be God. She looked for Jesus, and saw him, too, but so small and with no beauty, when suddenly he changed into a very beautiful young man, and she bowed her head, not daring to gaze on the glory. The two men who had brought her there then took her back again to the high hill near her home, and there were the demons waiting for her; but the two men with their long knives killed the two male demons before her eyes, when they took her and the female demon to a place called Lu-kia-kuan, to which place she and her husband had intended soon to remove, and there they killed the female demon. Then the two men told her that she must bear witness of what she had seen and heard, and must sing three hymns, the first one being, 'Come, Holy Spirit, come,' the second, 'Jesus loves me,' and the third, 'I sing the Almighty power of God.' The men then left her, and she came to herself, when she told the wonderful tale of her deliverance to her friends. All were greatly impressed by her story, and no one seems to doubt its truth. We, ourselves, know at least one thing: she came to us in a very pitiable state of mind and body, and now she is perfectly restored, being bright and happy and an altogether different being.

One result of this woman's experience is that several tongues have been loosened in prayer, and at that Sunday morning meeting, men and women were not only ready to pray, but to do so more than one at a time.

God grant that many more may, through her testimony, be led to trust in the Saviour, and thus be delivered from the power of sin and Satan.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL IN RELATION TO NATIONAL IDEALS.*

(Robert Johnston, Montreal, 'Presbyterian.')

What has the Sabbath School to do with a theme commonly regarded as appropriate to national congresses and to councils of mature minds? Much; for the conception of the Sabbath School as the nursery of the Church only, has passed, and to-day it is recognized as one of the mightiest educational forces in the religious world. Not even to the pulpit will it acknowledge inferiority as a force moulding the nation's conception of life and its purpose. Add to this the fact, also recognized, that the Sabbath School has for its field of operation life at its most impressionable period, and at a period when impressions are most permanent, and it will not be denied that the opportunity here afforded for the cultivation of true conception of life in its social and corporate relationships is unsurpassed.

An appeal to history will show that not a few of the world's worthiest reformers received in early youth those convictions that afterwards became the battle cry of great causes which they championed. To-day in the wave of temperance sentiment, sweeping victoriously over our continent, we have the climax, the cumulative force, of quiet and unostentatious instruction in temperance truth, imparted for a generation to a constituency of fifteen millions who have to-day become the voters in our lands.

High ideals of life for the nation as for the individual are not to be regarded as beyond either the comprehension or the interest of our Sabbath School constituency.

What is more profoundly affecting our life as a people to-day than the athletic craze which has gripped the young manhood of our age? And what could be more profoundly important, and at the same time of greater interest to the youth of any community, than right thinking concerning the relation which athleticism holds to life? In how many schools is Saturday's baseball match the theme of conversation as the class gathers on the following afternoon! Can we teach these boys that true greatness is spiritual and not physical? Can we hold up a spiritual ideal that will prove a conquering counter-attraction? To do this is truly to serve our age. To-day, too often the hero is the man who excels on the cinderpath or the diamond.

'The honors most sought after,' a Chicago professor assures us, 'have passed from the class-room to the campus,' and yet the age of the world that cherished such ideals as these, the age whose heroes were men of muscle, in which the physical was worshipped and the spiritual slighted, was an age that, by the cherishing of such ideals, ripened itself for the judgment of the Flood. This is the great truth of antediluvian history. The age from which but eight souls were saved alive, was an age whose standards of greatness were physical, and for which the heroic was the massive and the muscular. To save the youth of our land from such ideals of greatness is to serve the nation and to serve our age.

What shall the Sabbath School teach with regard to the war spirit of to-day? For ages the conception of national greatness has been that which rests on the might of armies, and upon success as a conquering power. We are learning at last that it is as true for the nation as for the individual, that he who would be greatest must be servant of all. The throne is no longer the place to which one is raised for adulation and honor, it is now the vantage point from which he may stoop to serve. 'Ich Dien' is the motto not alone of Britain's heir-apparent, but of every ruler of men worth the name. Britain and America are great to-day among nations, their rulers are great in the councils of kings, not because of conquest achieved, but because of service rendered. The liberties they have won, they have passed on to others; their strength they have used not for selfish aggrandizement but for the uplifting of the oppressed, for the protection of the weak.

The Sabbath School rightly appreciated is the mightiest Peace Congress ever convened. Silently but surely it is building the one true Temple of Peace in which the nations shall yet gather to hang upon its walls the war trumpet and the sword. So to build, in teaching that true greatness for a nation as for an individual, is in service, not in conquest, in service of the strong for the weak, of the free for the oppressed, is the high privilege of the Sabbath School to-day, and how better, and where better, can the cause of Him who is the Prince of Peace be served? How more truly can be advanced that Kingdom whose sceptre is love, and whose throne is sacrifice?

*An address delivered at the International S. S. Convention, in Louisville.

EVENING SONG.

(Translated from the German.)

At eventide,
When the moon shines out on high,
Songs light up the poet's heart,
Brightly, brightly gleaming.

At eventide,
When the moon shines out on high,
Tears unbidden rise and start,
From the eyelids streaming

At eventide,
When the moon shines out on high,
'Tis of thee, my all who art,
I am dreaming, dreaming.

MARTHA MARTIN.

SUMMER WORK AT HARRINGTON.

DR. HARE AND THE 'NORTHERN MESSENGER.'

The following report was addressed by Dr. Hare to the supporters of the hospital launch, 'Northern Messenger,' at Harrington. The work there is a matter of partnership, as Dr. Hare feels, but let us see that we do not give the working partner an unnecessarily hard job to hold down. We had hoped to have the new and larger launch for the work this summer. That proved impossible, but the work is greately needing it, and the sooner we can manage to procure it the better. Dr. Hare is in charge, but, as he says, it is our work, and let us realize our responsibility.

How true it is that we little know what is just ahead of us, writes Dr. Mare. The morning of Friday, June 26, broke fresh and clear. The work at the station went along as usual, hospital work taking up most of the morning. At noon the boat of the Episcopal Mission came in, and shortly afterwards a note was handed to me telling of a very sick woman about thirty-five miles away. There was then the hurry of preparation, food supplies for two men and a boy, kerosene for the engine, as our tank was too low for a trip (we had been busy towing logs for some days), but before three p.m. we left in the teeth of a heavy west northwest breeze, and no shelter for the first eighteen miles. It took us four hours to cover this stretch, and four hours to do the second half of the distance. The tide sets so strongly on this coast that the current is almost like the flow of a river at times. At eleven o'clock p.m. we hauled into the little harbor and dropped our anchor, and I at once went ashore, finding a woman very ill. I stayed most of the night with her and until nearly two o'clock the next day, then leaving medicine and minute directions, we started back for Harrington, arriving there at half-past ten p.m. The next afternoon word came again that my patient had taken a bad turn, so we ran the launch four miles to the telegraph office to find out about her. The result was that we started back the next morning. Spent that night and all the next day with my patient, then, as she rallied somewhat, I concluded to try to get her to the hospital. While there I had a wire begging me to go to another harbor thirty miles east of Harrington, and see another woman seriously ill.

We got our patient partially dressed and four of us carried her down to the shore in a piece of an old sail, then lifted her out and laid her on boards in a small boat, then towed her out to the launch. Getting her down the hatch into the litttle cuddy that is all the accommodation this launch boasts of was rather an undertaking, but we managed it, and laid her on the cuddy floor where she just fitted in between the small shelves, one or either side, where Sam and I sleep. We brought the woman who had been nursing her with us, as she belonged to Harrington.

Reaching home in the late afternoon, we soon had our patient on a stretcher and transferred to a comfortable bed.

Next morning we took a patient on board who was returning to her home, and in the face of an east south-east wind and a fog so thick that you could hardly see a hundred yards, we left to try and get to the other sick woman.

It took us six and a half hours to make the run, all the time in the fog, and glad enough I was when we made out the narrow passage between the small islands at the western entrance of the harbor. Even after we were inside the harbor one might have been a hundred miles at sea for all the evidences of land to be made out.

We made our way to the small cove where we usually anchor, and as soon as the anchor was down a small boat put off to tell us of another bad case on a small 'Jack' from Newfoundland.

I went first to see the sick woman and treated her, then we went on board of the 'Jack.' In a tiny bunk, a mere hole in the wall of the cabin, which itself was about six feet by five, lay a young lad of sixteen, gabbling away to himself in delirium. He had shipped as cook, and had left his widowed mother full of hope for a good fishery, a few weeks before, and now he was laid by with meningitis. After getting what history of the case was possible from the skipper, I left instructions and treatment for the night, and next morning we took the launch alongside the 'Jack' and transferred him to the cuddy floor, making him as comfortable as we could.

We went out of the harbor on our way back to Harrington and ran into the same dense fog, that was like being wrapped up in cotton wool, but by the time we had run half way, the fog cleared away and we had fine weather.

Before we had been travelling very long I found out that the skipper of the 'Jack,' in the goodness of his heart, had given the boy a generous lot of oatmeal and molasses for breakfast, and this had not agreed with him, and he had gotten rid of it—everywhere. What a job I had to fix him up comfortably again, the launch pitching and rolling, no chance to move about in the cuddy, or even to kneel upright, but it was accomplished after a time, though not up to hospital standard.

We ran into Cross Harbor to try to find the brother of my patient, who I heard was on a fishing schooner anchored there.

We found the man, and he at once shoved aboard the launch in a dory to see his brother. He was totally unconscious, and could not be got to understand anything.

The brother said, 'What will mother do? He was all she had to take care of her.'

We had him in the hospital until the evening of July 6, when he passed away, never having regained consciousness.

In his delirium he spoke more than once of the Saviour's agony in the Garden, which showed that he had been taught the old truths of the only religion that will stand by a man in the hour of death and give him comfort and help.

He lies now in the little graveyard, where he was laid by loving hands. We all got very fond of him, I suppose because he was so slight and frail and helpless.

By this short account you see what your launch, the 'Northern Messenger,' is doing. It is your work, and I feel the responsibility of being in charge. I know you will not fail to do your part.

H. MATHER HARE.
Harrington Hospital.

WORKERS TOGETHER WITH HIM.

(Miss F. Louise Morris, Kiehsiu, Shanxi, in 'China's Millions.')

I visited one home away up among the mountains, over forty miles away from our mission station, and though the wife and family had never been in to receive teaching and we had never before visited the home, it was surprising to find that they could tell with wonderful accuracy many of the Bible stories. The husband and father of the family had certainly done all in his power to impart what he had learned while in the Bible classes here, and in addition, had read the Bible and explained the meaning of the portions read every evening to his family. I found, however, while staying in the home that they were still under law and that he had not won his family by love to believe in Christ, but had, because of being the head of the house, forced them to receive what he believed. As a result, his wife had made up her mind not to believe herself and to do all in her power to hinder her children from believing, though they outwardly received the teaching. I explained to her the other side of the truth and invited her to come in for our Bible classes for women. She at once said that she would like to come but it seemed impossible for her to do so as she had a young baby and the road over the mountains is so steep and rugged. To our surprise, however, she was one of the first to arrive for the first class for women, having come all the way on a poor, stumbling donkey and carrying the baby in her arms. It would be difficult for you to understand what this meant to her, unless you had yourself travelled over this rough road. Several times, when going and coming, I had to dismount, as I dared not ride down the steep incline, but she, with her small feet, could not do that and in addition held her child. We thanked God when we saw her, for we felt that nothing but the influence and impelling power of his Holy Spirit could have induced her to come. One day in the class she burst into tears and on being asked why she wept she replied that she felt so ashamed and sorry that she had hindered her children and her husband from obeying the Lord when he had done so much for her and all of them. We were studying the life of Christ and had come to the crucifixion. She has gone back to her home among the mountains to do all in her power to help both children and husband to follow Christ. Will you not pray for her and the family, as they are the only ones for miles around who know anything of the love of Jesus. They hope to send their eldest son to our misison boys' school and the little girl to our girls' school here next autumn.

THE BIBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(New York 'Observer.')

A report to the American Bible Society for the year 1907, just made public, shows that 102,999 Bibles and Scripture portions were distributed in the Philippines last year. The society's agent, the Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, gives many interesting details of conditions in the islands, his report being in part as follows:

'The amicable adjustment of labors between the different missions still continues with but slight skirmishes among a few on outpost duty. This harmonious relation has had much to do with the phenomenal success which has crowned our efforts here. Phenomenal indeed has been this success. Less than eight years ago we first landed on these shores. There was not a Protestant church in the islands. To-day there are upward of 60,000 who have formally identified themselves with the Protestant organizations, and hundreds of church and chapel buildings are scattered over the territory. Truly it is marvellous.

'Yet our successes cause no special joy, as we appreciate the failure to meet the golden opportunities through sheer lack of men. During these times of travail every mission engaged here ought to have at least double the force it now has, and incidentally we might add, the Bible Society ought to have double its present means at hand, that the call of the people for the Scriptures in their native tongue and for missionaries to teach them, should not have ever to go unheeded. The opportunities are not yet past, though they are passing. The people have called so long that many are sinking into infidelity. Free-thought clubs are springing up. Spiritualism is running rampant throughout the land. The Independent, or Aglipay, Church is disintegrating as a result of the decision of the courts returning the properties to the Roman Church. Vast numbers of almost two millions who called themselves adherents of this Independent Church are turning to Protestantism or becoming a faithless people. Shall we be found lacking when they call?

'Our hearts are wonderfully cheered by the visible results of the various departments of the civil, social, and intellectual life being established here; and in all that is being done the creation of moral character is the most important; that is left largely or entirely to the labors of evangelical missionaries. The Roman Catholic Church is rapidly assuming a stronger opposition, as quite a number of American bishops, priests, and friars are being located throughout the islands. The general opinion that the friars were being withdrawn from the islands is untrue. On the contrary, large numbers of the Spanish friars are returning, accompanied by Belgian, American and Irish companions. The millions paid to the religious orders for their lands are largely being expended in fortifying the power of the Church, placating the people by 'fiestas' and spectacular displays, or securing greater power by loans upon other lands. The old church has just terminated a prolonged session of a plenary council here in Manilla, and is straining every nerve to enhance her power and neutralize the efforts of the evangelical forces. In not one single instance has she raised a voice for righteousness nor for reform of the very evils which, individually, her following all acknowledge. The greatest result of evangelical mission efforts here is to be the reflex influence upon Romanism as a result of the new standard of righteousness.

'Preparatory to the distribution work, the great task before the Bible Societies at present is the creation of a desire or willingness to purchase the printed Word. Those who had broken away from the Roman Catholic Church have very largely been supplied, and those who are under the dominion of the priests will have nothing to do with the book they have been taught to shun. So the great question is how to overcome this prejudice.

'We have sought to co-operate with the different missions in every way possible, and by lectures at their Bible institutes, by personal influence, and by liberal discounts, to encourage the preachers and exhorters to recognize the burden of their responsibility to spread the truth by means of the printed Word. In this respect the results have been encouraging. We undertook this plan with fear and trembling, but the men have responded well and have not failed to recognize their financial responsibility; so we plan to advance the work more widely along this very line.

'The Society Lecture Bureau has proven a decided success, although the long continued rainy season and the utter lack of suitable places in which to hold the lectures are serious drawbacks to the enterprise. We have added to our outfit till we have now a fine stereopticon, movement picture attachment, limelight outfit, about 200 fine slides, and 6,000 feet of films illustrating Bible scenes and characters.

'In a seven weeks' trip with the Rev. Mr. Maxfield, of the Baptist Mission, and the Rev. Paul Doltz, of the Presbyterian Mission in Negros and Panay, they sold over 6,000 books and preached the Word to thousands who had never heard it before. We directed the work of the bureau for ten nights in and around Iloilo. In that time we had over six thousand people purchase Bible portions as the condition of admission, and we preached the Word to upward of twelve thousand people.

'Owing to the impossibility of securing suitable places in which to hold the services, we have purchased a tent 25 x 60 feet, which will accommodate 450 people, and have engaged the services of Mr. J. W. Rogers, a recently discharged American soldier, for the exclusive work of the bureau. He, with one or two Filipino assistants, is in the field continually with the work. It is but a means to the end that we may, by furnishing attractive and even enticing pictures, thus persuade many to purchase the Word who otherwise would not so so.

'They do not want the books, but cannot resist seeing the pictures, and since the purchase of the books is the sole condition of admission, they will cast aside their prejudices and pay the price. Then once inside, earnest exposition of the Word, with the illustrations, create an interest in the books which could scarcely be secured in any other way. Rarely indeed is the book left behind, though there is scarcely an evening passes that many do not beg to be allowed to pay a definite entrance fee and not take the book, but this is not allowed.'

WHAT CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DOES.

Christian Endeavor is missionary in spirit in a broad sense. Through the denominational boards it sends forth missionaries and supports them; it inspires its young people with missionary ideals and enthusiasm; it gives the far-look into the far-land; and, finally, it is Christian Endeavor that lightens the burdens of the overworked missionaries on the field by raising up around them a band of workers filled with the love of Christ and the passion of virgin service.

The Rev. W. S. Ament, D.D., of Pekin, China, writes: 'The interests of Christian Endeavor and its helpful forms of work are before us all the time. Our fourteen societies connected with this station are the very right arm of our work. They furnish the men and women that push out aggressively. The real church in our midst is practically only co-extensive with our Christian Endeavor societies. Our first society, founded in 1888, is still alive and vigorous, having passed through the fires of 1900, coming forth as gold refined. In our little country stations it is the Christian Endeavor idea that has taken hold of the people and that enables them to keep up their services, oftentimes without any formal leader. It brings out the latent talent in many a quiet countryman.'

In the great awakening to the importance of missions that is taking place today, do not let us forget the quiet work that the Christian Endeavor Society is accomplishing.—'C. E. World.'

WHOLESALE ELEPHANT KILLING.

(London 'Express.')

The Bulawayo 'Chronicle,' which has arrived by the African mail, gives some interesting experiences of a party of Dutch hunters who have secured a heavy bag of big game. Eight one elephants were shot and seven captured at a spot sixty miles from Salisbury. Mr. Viljoen, of Zeerust, who was in charge of the party, personally accounted for fifty-three of the animals, nearly all of which were tuskers. About a ton of ivory was secured. The party encountered several large herds within a radius of eighteen miles. The elephants were often in the thick bush, and Mr. Viljoen in one case had his hat knocked off and his horse struck by a charging beast. He killed twenty elephants single handed within an hour.

STUBBORN INDIGESTION.

One Who Had Suffered for Years Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The symptoms of stomach trouble vary. Some victims have a ravenous appetite, while others loathe the sight of food. Often there is a feeling as of weight on the chest, a full feeling in the throat. With others there is an intense pain and feeling of nausea after eating. Sometimes gas presses on the heart and leads the sufferer to think he has heart disease. Sick headache is another frequent and distressing symptom.

Mr. Alex. McKay, McLellan's Mountain, N.S., says: 'For years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, which was gradually growing worse and worse, and it would be impossible for me to tell how much suffering I endured. At different times I had treatment from three good doctors, but it did not help me in the least. Then I began trying all sorts of advertised medicines and took ten packages of one medicine specially intended for dyspepsia, but with no better results. I had practically come to regard myself as incurable, and to feel that I would be a continuous sufferer, when one day I read in a newspaper of the cure of indigestion through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I made up my mind to give them a trial. I had used nearly five boxes before they began to help me, but I do not wonder at this as my case was so bad. I used in all a dozen boxes of the pills, and they cured me completely. I can now eat anything we raise on the farm for man to eat and have no longer the pains and discomfort I had endured for years. It is several years now since I was cured, and I have never felt a symptom of indigestion since. I am well known in this locality and you are quite at liberty to use what I say in the hope that it will benefit some other sufferer.'

All medicine dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GOETHE AT MARIENBAD

HUNTED GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS ON THE HILLS—WHEN WAGNER WAS A VISITOR.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Once Marienbad had come into being it lost no time in making its name. In 1821 Goethe had arrived for his first 'cure,' and the name of the hotel where King Edward lodged lately commemorates the early connection of the place with the Court of Weimar. He was struck by the rapid development of the town. It put him in mind, he writes, of one of those towns of North America where the virgin forest is cleared one year to make room for a city the next. Goethe was the first and perhaps the greatest, of the long list of celebrities Marienbad has entertained. He became very fond of the place and in the intervals of his philandering with Frau von Levetzow pottered about on the hills for geological specimens. The high school still boasts among its treasures a small collection of minerals and stones made and arranged by the great poet with his own hands. But fast as Marienbad was growing at the time of Goethe's visit, five hundred visitors made up the full tale of its 'cure guests.' However, its earliest patrons seem always to have been persons of fashion and distinction, who came in style and brought their servants, their coaches and their horses. One magnate in Goethe's day brought the whole of his court orchestra to take the 'cure' with him.

After Goethe, Richard Wagner was perhaps Marienbad's most famous and, at one time, most regular visitor. He probably composed a good deal of the first draft of 'Lohengrin' here, and he gave the original MS. of 'Rienzi' to his friend the conductor of Marienbad's band.

—THE—

"Canadian Pictorial"

—FOR—

OCTOBER

'The King—God bless him!' is the title of the cover picture of the October 'Canadian Pictorial.' The photograph, a copyright one, was sent to the editor with the statement that it had never yet been published. It is an intimate picture of His Majesty, whose birthday will be celebrated next month, and will be treasured in many a home as giving a new idea of what 'Edward the Peacemaker' really looks like. In view of the approaching elections full page pictures of the two great leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. R. L. Borden, better than any previously published, will be timely and interesting. The place of honor at the beginning is occupied by a portrait, specially taken by a 'Canadian Pictorial' photographer, of the Premier of Quebec, who was knighted during the visit of the Prince of Wales. The meeting of the General Synod of the Church of England at Ottawa and the sudden death of Bishop Carmichael, have attached special significance to a page of the dignitaries of the Church. The growth of the west is illustrated with a page of pictures of the coming city, Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. While Canadian events receive first attention, important events in other countries are not ignored—How Jerusalem Received the News of a Constitution for Turkey, The New Sultan of Morocco, Rebuilding Historic Blackfriars Bridge, A July Snow-storm in New Zealand, are some of the notable pictures. There are some more of the photographic studies for which the periodical is famous, and the Woman's pages contain, in addition to the usual departments, a specially illustrated article on the new fall hats.

The announcement is made that next issue—the Thanksgiving number—will be increased in size and several departures will be made that readers will appreciate.

Ten Cents a Copy. One Dollar a year, including postage to all parts of the world, and all special numbers. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St Peter street, Montreal.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

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

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount

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

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES

Two or three publications to the same address

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

Six months' trial at half the above rates.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island and Zanzibar.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address; 'World Wide,' in clubs, 15c extra postage. ('World Wide' alone at $1.50 is postpaid the world over.) No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign Postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness, $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 30 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates: $5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10.00 and up to $30.00, 10c.
U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

OCTOBER, 1908

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.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1908.

Saturday was a day of triumph for Montreal commerce. The last rivet was driven of the fourteen great double-deck sheds which crown the almost unparalleled piers of the harbor. Since the present Minister of Marine took the harbor works out of the hands of a political board and confided it to three competent business men, the work has gone on with an unvacillating speed which it has been pleasant to follow. The city rejoices in a deliverance from ridicule as well as from obstruction and waste, and feels pride where before it knew nothing but humiliation. Saturday's achievement is another lesson—how many shall we need—in how to do it and how not to do it. And yet we fear that the country will go on making places for party men and putting its interests into their hands not for the sake of its interests, but for the sake of the place holders.

The prevailing estimate on the street would seem to be that the government will win the elections by a greatly decreased majority, with an Opposition such as will make it mind what it does and give administrators a practical plea for refusing hungry demands. We find what looks like strong corroboration of this in the figures put forth by Mr. Taylor, the Opposition whip, which give the Conservatives a majority of twenty-one. Mr. Taylor says Mr. Borden is somewhat more sanguine, but he has made all allowances, and considers his a safe estimate. A Conservative estimate it no doubt is. But when we consider how interested the jury that has given out this verdict, and how important to its success is the promise of success, we may almost assume that it has given the odds in its own favor in at least eleven constituencies that will in the end be found on the same side as they have been before. Of course, any prediction is mere guessing, as many wise men have found in the past, but against Mr. Taylor's figures we have those of an independent student of the situation who has been making careful calculations and who figures out that the Conservatives will this time carry sixty seats in Ontario, as against forty-seven at the last general elections, and fifteen in Quebec, as against eleven at the last elections. He thinks that both in the Maritime and Western Provinces the Conservative party has a preponderance of supporters, but even supposing the two parties divide the Maritime and Western Provinces equally, if the Conservatives make the comparatively small gains they anticipate in Quebec and Ontario, the result, he says, will be as follows: Liberals, 111 seats; Conservatives, 110; Liberal majority of one! If that should come to pass it would certainly be an interesting situation.

Mr. Broughten Brandenburg happened to be at Kingston, Jamaica, at the time of the catastrophe there. His chief achievement in that connection was the sending out of untrue reports as to the extent of the disaster, and afterwards the preparation of a sort of round robin, on board the steamship from Kingston to New York, in which the passengers—some of them Americans of filibuster instincts with regard to West Indian affairs—were committed to a unanimous and sweeping denunciation of Governor Swettenham. This precious document, to which many names were appended, was published with comments unflattering to Governor Swettenham in many newspapers, and it is to be feared was not without its effect in the timid action subsequently decided upon by the British Government in reprimanding and practically dismissing the governor. Yet at the time it was charged by some Montrealers and others who were on the ship that the document was a suspicious one and the signatures to it largely bogus, and Mr. Brandenburg's subsequent career does not remove that suspicion. His latest achievement has been to pass off on the New York 'Times' what he said was an anti-Bryan letter, written by ex-President Cleveland, but which is now said to be a vulgar fraud. Brandenburg is now in the hands of District-Attorney Jerome, to whom he has told his side of the story, reiterating that Mr. Cleveland was practically the writer of it, although he, Brandenburg, doctored it up; but it is likely that the grand jury will be called upon to decide whether there is sufficient ground for probing the matter further.

Fourteen small boys speaking different languages were fined one and two dollars each or eight and fifteen days each for playing on the grass at Dufferin square, Montreal. At these boys' homes there will be a discussion whether this is a freer country than Germany or Russia, if even the boys may not play without falling into the hands of the police. No doubt it is a grievous offence not to respect the grass of a public square, and the sentence was altogether just and righteous, as was the sentence against Jean Valjean, according to existing legislation and jurisprudence. The grass belongs to society, and it stands to reason that it would not be grass long if the boys of a very crowded quarter were to play on it. The boys committed a crime against society and must be punished. But who is to punish society's crime against the boys? Were not boys made to play? Do not kittens play, and kids and puppies and the young of every creature? Have not the boys a right to play? Indeed they must play. Yet society has provided them no playground, and makes them into criminals from their earliest years for the mere act of playing. Society's crime is not against the boys only, but against itself. What is it storing up for itself in the future by thus manufacturing criminals and anarchists out of innocent children by telling these boys that to be good in society's eyes they ought not to play out in the sunshine, but sit on the curb at the door of the corner saloon that society has provided, and talk such talk as may there occur to them.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch last week stated that Miss Bennie Clark, in the October number of the London 'Quiver,' on the question of women's chances in Canada, says there is no comfort for the helpless in Canada, not even a bed and board, and only hard kicks for the lazy. Canadians should be obliged to Miss Clark for thus warning the helpless and the lazy that Canada is no place for them. This is a country to which only the strong, capable, self-reliant and industrious are adapted. Of such were the men and women who came here when Canada was a wilderness and by their labor and enterprise made it a land of peace and plenty. Of such are the descendants of these pioneers and they have no place for the useless and the lazy. Canada is still a land of pioneers, calling for willing workers with brawn, brains, courage and industry, to take hold of and develop its resources. For the man who 'can,' the man of initiative, foresight and capacity, there is in every direction crying need. There is not an enterprise or business that does not want him. In no country on earth are the prizes of life more certain of attainment, but rugged nature, climate, social conditions and the compelling necessity which all are under to makes the most of their opportunities with the least loss of time, make this the most inhospitable of countries for the self-indulgent, the indolent and the helpless. There is no room here for the degenerates of older countries. Canada is not a land of lotus-eaters. Let the lazy and incompetent of other countries realize this fact and keep away.

A suggestion comes from across the border which perhaps may appeal to the imagination. The plaint is that in the United States the number of suspicious characters detected at work around the Democratic and Republican national headquarters in New York, Chicago and Cincinnati points to the necessity of adopting methods such as the police employ. The too common opinion that politics is dirty finds its abundant warrant in the condition of political committee rooms and all the surroundings of elections. The clean elector sometimes feels as though he had demeaned himself by passing through the offensive ordeal of casting his vote; and all this filth is because of the class of idlers that seem to come into being for the occasion and to claim a sort of proprietorship in it. Anything that would eliminate this class of parasites would be an enormous relief to the parties and the candidates as well as to the decent electorate. No doubt a certain measure of indignity may attach, says this joker in New York, to the process of being examined under the Bertillon system, or being 'mugged,' as the police call it, but the innocent have nothing to fear, and both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan profess that they only want really good men to work for them. But had Governor Haskell been 'mugged,' or had his finger-prints been taken in private, 'the appearance of oil stains might possibly have been revealed in time to save his party serious annoyance later.' And so forth. How useful such a method would be not only to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, but to Mr. Ames, say, in the employment of his cracker and cheese brigade, and to other candidates in the employment of their chief myrmidons. What might not be discovered under the microscope from thumb and index finger records! But the days of branding are past, and it is to be feared that 'mugging' would not be consented to, especially by those who most deserve to be 'mugged.'

President Roosevelt has set an example to rich fathers who have sons growing up. The sons of wealthy parents are too often prone to the enjoyments of a life of self-indulgent pleasure rather than to a career of laborious usefulness. But Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the President's eldest son, having come to an age when it was necessary for him to choose a calling and start out in life for himself, decided that he would like to learn the business of carpet and rug manufacturing. With his father's consent he sought and obtained employment as a factory hand in the works of the Hartford Carpet Company, at Thompsonville, Connecticut, wages five dollars a week. He works from 7 o'clock a.m., to 6.15 p.m., with 45 minutes at noon for luncheon. He gets no special favors, but works with the other hands sorting wool, thus beginning at the bottom of the trade, so as to learn it thoroughly in all its branches. The boss over the section where he works, and by whom he is treated the same as the other hands, says he is a manly young chap and seems to be in earnest. As for favoritism, the boss says there can be none in the work which has to be done, whether the worker is an ordinary hand or the son of an emperor, king, or president. That is as it should be, for there is still truth in the classic proverb that he who does not have his son taught a trade, or useful calling, rears a thief. Young Roosevelt may not have to spend all his years sorting wool, or weaving carpets, but he will learn how to earn an honest livelihood and acquire that discipline which all young men need to make them useful members of society. Some silly, and if they only knew it, vulgar, people affect to look down on those who have to toil with their hands, and fancy there is something degrading in labor, something elegant in idleness. Some parents strive to amass wealth in order that their children may be relieved of the necessity of working. Too often they bequeath a curse instead of a blessing.

At the time of the downfall of the temporal power, so weak was the religious, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the ecclesiastical, sentiment in Italy that the notices placed on churches to protect them from dishonor, read 'Brothers, respect these monuments of your ancestors.' The fact that they were still shrines of religion did not seem to count. The same spirit seems to be found still in Rome. It is not fair to lay it to the blame of the mayor's being a Jew that the churches are to be used for billboards. Mayors, whether Jews or Christians, do not shock their electors if they can help it. The same popular Romanus which elected a Jew for mayor—not the first Jew who has held high place in Rome,—is favorable to this desecration or it would not be attempted. We all know how contemptuously the English churches were treated for centuries when religion was at a low ebb and the church was in small esteem. In those days the respect for ancient art which protects antiquities in our days was as low as the reverence for the ancient faith. The Roman indecency is not, however, looked on as an insult to God. It is simply accounted a slight put upon the clergy. It is sometimes in the highest interest of spiritual religion that outward performances and ceremonial that have ceased to represent any inward and spiritual grace in the soul should lose their formal sacredness in the people's eyes.

The establishment of two-cent letter postage between the United Kingdom and the United States on the first of this month marks a new era in the relations of the Empire and the Republic. It is an event of the greatest importance to both. It brings them closer together, makes their association more intimate and easy, and is another bond uniting the English-speaking world. The United States and the United Kingdom are the only two great powers which have adopted the penny postage system. Its advantages have already been demonstrated and there can be no doubt of its adoption before long by other nations. People in the Old Country can now communicate as cheaply with friends in the United States as people in Canada have communicated for a long time with their friends in that country. Mr. Henniker Heaton has thus the gratification of seeing his plan of ocean penny postage, for which he has labored for many years, successfully carried out. The first day it went into operation the British trans-Atlantic mail was increased by several tons, showing, as in the case of former postal reforms, that the change was responsive to a public demand. It is estimated that the loss in revenue to Great Britain the first year will be about five hundred thousand dollars, and nothing the third year. To Canada belongs the credit of having led the way in recent postal reforms and now another Canadian enterprise, the Canadian Pacific Railway, proposes to issue tickets for a trip around the world in forty days. A few years ago Jules Verne wrote a startling romance of 'A voyage round the world in eighty days.' Canadian enterprise has cut that period in two. Thus the world is growing smaller every year. Anyone can encompass the globe in the space of a summer holiday. Wireless telegraphy can catch up with him as he goes, and it will not be long, some experts tell us, before he will be able to speak by wireless telephone with his office or his home, whether he be on sea or land. Truly this is an age of wonders. When we connect with the Siberian Railway at the mouth of the Amur, we shall be able again very greatly to reduce the time taken in circling the globe. But that route will not take the globe, as it were, at its waist, nor along the line of greatest interest. On that line, however, the Euphrates and Southern Persia railways will some day make a great reduction.

No event that ever occurred in the long struggle religious people have waged with the liquor power brought the merits of the conflict into more startling prominence than that reported from Jellico in Tennessee. The scene was a little Baptist church, within fifty yards of which was a 'blind tiger,' that is an illicit whiskey-drinking resort. Last Sunday, when service in the church had closed and nearly all the congregation had emerged to go home, a crowd of drunken roughs from the 'blind tiger' opened fire on the worshippers with revolvers. Four men were shot down and died almost instantly at the church door, streams of blood from their wounds flowing down the steps. The preacher fell, mortally wounded, in the churchyard. This is all the despatch reports, the place where the outrage occurred being in a remote locality on the Kentucky border. It is hardly possible to imagine what the social conditions must be in a community where such a horrible tragedy could be enacted. Tennessee has long been notorious for the lawlessness of its moonshiners, as the illicit whiskey distillers of that state are called. Many murders are laid to their charge, but this is the first time they or their sympathizers have ventured on open murderous war against the religious people who oppose their villanous business. But the same spirit of vindictive violence has been displayed by the liquor men in other states where the prohibition movement has been in progress. In some instances the homes of temperance advocates have been wrecked by bombs, ministers of religion have been shot at, waylaid and cruelly beaten, and others have received letters threatening them with death if they did not cease their opposition to the traffic.

At a meeting the other day in Nuremburg of the Social Democratic Convention, Herr Singer, a well-known member of the Reichstag, and others, including some English delegates, spoke of the great desirableness of international peace, so much having been done both in England and Germany to set each country by the ears against the other. Such machinations should be combated everywhere by all men of good will with all their strength. We have always refused to believe in the possibility of a war between the two countries, not only because it would be fratricidal and diabolical to the last degree, but because it is unthinkable that these two closely-related peoples, renowned all over the world for practical qualities, could be guilty of enormous, senseless, criminal waste of property, to say nothing of lives. Each country hears the worst of the other's sentiments towards it, which are the only ones liable to be heard across the sea, but these are for the most part nothing but the neighing and the champing of the bit of the war horses, the froth and fumings of the out-of-work military class in both countries, with the echoes of the same. So far as we can judge the mind of the German people from their tell-tale comic press, they have far more controversy with their own stirring monarch, and the burdensome administration, than they have with Great Britain or any foreign country.

The proposition to cut a canal across the southern peninsula of Michigan, connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, is very similar in its effect on navigation to the proposal some years ago to cut a canal from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, which was condemned because it might possibly withdraw water from the Detroit river and injure Detroit. In like manner the Mackinaw Strait might have its levels reduced. There is, however, no large city on Mackinaw Strait to protest. And the whole question is within the State of Michigan, and affects only United States coasts and harbors, so that there is no international jealousy liable to be aroused. There would be no plundering of the St. Lawrence as is done by the so-called Chicago drainage canal, which carries St. Lawrence water in large quantities to the Mississippi. The work seems a very improbable one, as it would cost very much to accomplish so little.

The French Government is seeking to establish half-acre homes as a better provision for the evening of life than old age pensions. The British Government is carrying out a plan to make it easy for the people to get 'back to the land,' though it has provided for old age pensions as well. The French land reform, like the English, has for its object to give town and country laborers and others opportunities to acquire on easy terms a plot of land and a homestead. A purchaser in the case of France is supposed to be possessed of forty-eight dollars, at least, and the English prospective purchaser is also supposed to have a minimum amount of money. In each country, too, the proprietor of the holding must undertake to cultivate the land. But if the prospective French purchaser has no money, it is provided by the state at two percent interest per annum; while in the case of the British applicant, even the minimum amount of money provided by the regulations is not insisted upon by the authorities when he is in all other respects desirable. In England, so far, the act is said to have worked exceptionally well, and there is reason to suppose that generally the plan will work out well in France. It is not even in the latter country to be confined altogether to older people, but may be taken advantage of by others. There will be individual failures, almost certainly, and both the French and British schemes are eleemosynary in part—the French Government, for instance, will have to pay more than two percent for the money it will lend at that rate—but if the land is well purchased, neither scheme should be very onerous to the nation as a whole, and mistakes, if any, ought not to be serious ones and should be easily retrieved. In embarking upon such an undertaking the government is in a different position from a bank. A bank cannot lend money on land, because lending on land locks money up, and it cannot be got when the bank's debts, which may be exacted on demand, fall due, and must be paid. The one danger in the schemes here commented upon will be loss of rent or interest from bad or incompetent tenants.

CHANGES IN THE MAP OF EUROPE

Great changes are in process in the Balkan peninsula. Bulgaria has declared her independence of Turkey and has included eastern Roumelia, a district which she has claimed ever since she obtained her autonomy, and which was rent from her at the last moment by the 'peace with honor' Treaty of Berlin, between the European powers. She has for some weeks revealed her mind in this direction by seizing and running as a government work the Roumelian section of the railway. Turkey never was, and is not now, a contemptible power to fight. A war between Bulgaria and Turkey would be a desperate thing for the former, especially in view of the new patriotism that has developed in Turkey. It may have been this new patriotism and the possible rehabilitation of Turkey as a power that has led Bulgaria to say, now or never. The same may be said of the action with which Austria is credited of declaring the Emperor sovereign of the two Balkan states he has long ruled. The time has come, before the new regime in Turkey knows very well where it is, to rend away these practically severed provinces. There is no doubt that such an immediate result of the revolution in Turkey will greatly discredit that revolution. Indeed it might possibly encourage the Turkish reactionaries to attempt to restore the Sultan's despotism. This was exactly the sequence of events when the Sultan called a parliament thirty years ago. At that time Russia and the other autocracies of Europe made concessions to the Sultan on con-

dition that he should suppress his parliament. To please them, if not himself, the Sultan, then a usurper, dismissed his parliament, but did not dissolve it, so that it is the same parliament that is being called now! The despatches aver that Germany's reward for consenting to Austria's aggrandizement, which it is said she and Russia and Italy had consented to before France and Great Britain were asked to do so, is the gratification of spite against these two countries, which have thus been left out, especially Britain, which was hailed by the new movement in Turkey as the mother and ally of liberty, as against Germany, which was accounted the champion of the old regime. If only the new movement can be strangled, European despotisms may have a new lease of life. We must be careful, however, how we believe the Sunday correpondents, who are the most imaginative people in the world.

WHICH WILL WIN?

Who will win the elections? That is a 'leading topic' of the day. Mr. Willison, of the Toronto 'News,' tells us in his highly eulogistic biography of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his times that the general election of 1878, when the Mackenzie government appealed to the people, 'was a violent and bad-tempered 'campaign.' Many of the prophets proved to be wrong, and 'there were 'speeches made by men of very con-'siderable standing that are no credit 'to our political literature. The press 'too was savage and sometimes venomous, but on the whole its tone was 'better than that of the politicians.' How history repeats itself, alas! We have Mr. Roblin now calling the editor of the 'Globe' a skunk, apparently because he, Mr. Roblin, could show no ground for the charges he had made against Mr. MacDonald. We have the Winnipeg 'Telegram' describing Mr. E. W. Thomson, formerly editor of 'The Youth's Companion,' as a mercenary of the pen, and alleging against him a number of foolish and ignorant falsehoods during his journalistic life—adroit, unscrupulous, an underling, sycophantish, discredited, vain—and all for what? Because Mr. Thomson in the Boston 'Transcript' predicted the return of the Laurier government to power at the coming elections! On his side, Mr. Thomson is not sparing of bitter retorts against the 'Telegram' and the militant Conservatives, saying: 'Now, I declare 'it truly appears to me that your course 'in this case is precisely in accord with 'the main policy of controversy now 'being pursued by that element of the 'Federal Opposition which has lately 'most unfortunately for the former fair 'prospects of the whole body apparently 'gained control. It is a policy of unbridled, unscrupulous, malignant, lying 'defamation of ministers, of officials, 'and of that press which supports ministers. Mr. R. L. Borden does not 'seem to me to like the line, for Mr. 'R. L. Borden is a man of high character and high instincts. He is only 'blamable as he fails to rebuke his 'defamatory cohort. . . .' Yet Mr. Borden, it must be said, has not himself of late disdained to use opprobrious language. 'Evil communications corrupt 'good manners.'

Mr. Thomson closes by asserting that for Mr. Borden's apparent laxity he will be punished too heavily on election day, for he cannot conceive how his present parliamentary following can be increased by the electors while it is 'abandoned to such infamous defamers.' Mr. Thomson speaks for himself and his language—provoked by the charges made against him—is his own. His prediction, however, is interesting, and Mr. Borden may yet discover that his followers have by their offensive conduct nauseated a large number of decency-loving electors who might otherwise have been on his side. It is said that 'if you throw enough mud, some of it is sure to stick,' and that is often true; but it must not be forgotten that the thrower not seldom befouls himself. Mr. Roblin's misguided behavior at least, cannot fail to harm Conservative prospects. Looking at the situation in general, it is a favorite exercise of Conservative speakers to insist that the government holds power by the force of a solid Quebec. As a matter of fact, without taking Quebec into the count, the government now holds a majority of twenty-three in the English-speaking provinces, and, indeed, has a majority in every province except Ontario. In that province it gained thirty-nine seats to its opponents forty-seven in the last general election. From the manner of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reception the Liberal workers in Ontario hope to break even with their opponents — but who knows? In Nova Scotia, the Conservative estimate concedes the government a majority of ten. New Brunswick is more of a fighting ground, with the issue, perhaps, more doubtful. In the province of Quebec it is very generally thought that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is secure. In Manitoba the Liberal interests have suffered through lack of leadership, and the organizers on the Ministerial side are said not to expect more than five seats out of ten. In the recent provincial elections in Saskatchewan the Liberals carried two seats out of every three, and confidently expect to repeat their success. Alberta also is strongly Liberal, so far; while in British Columbia the government is said to stand to lose at least two seats out of the seven. But who can say when statesmen and organizers of the highest order, as intimately acquainted as it is possible to be with the ins and outs of the situation, have failed to read the signs and have been most wofully out in their predictions?

A FIGHT FOR FREDOM.

Our readers will have noted the efforts of the friends of electoral purity in the County of Argenteuil to get the two contestants and their backers to agree to an undertaking, under bonds, to maintain absolute purity in their campaigns. There seems to be some reluctance, the reason of which we have not seen, on the part of one of the candidates to give this pledge. Unless he can either give the pledge or good reasons for not doing so the deduction will be irresistible that he does not intend to limit himself to legitimate tactics. Dr. S. D. Chown, on behalf of the Methodist Church Department of Temperance and Moral Reform, is the author of a circular to the electors urging them to assist in the cause of purity at the coming elections. A strong movement, he tells us, is on foot in the eastern part of Canada, whose aim is to see to it that the coming general election shall be carried out without the taint of bribery or corruption of any sort. Candidates are to be asked to pledge themselves in the following manner: 'We, the undersigned, 'agree to be governed by the provisions 'of the constitution of the Electoral Re-'form League of ..... County, and 'pledge ourselves to abstain from bribery, intimidation and all other forms 'of corrupt practices at elections; to do 'all in our power to prevent such prac-'tices by others, and to inform the of-'ficers of the league of all violations of 'the law coming to our knowledge, and 'to use our influence and best endeavors 'to bring to justice those who are guilty 'of violating the law.' If no political purity league has been organized in any particular district the pledge may easily be modified by leaving out reference to the league, but it would seem to be the duty of the Church and others to organize such leagues everywhere, and Dr. Chown asks all the recipients of his circular at once to get as many persons together in the constituencies where they reside so as to take steps to secure a clean and manly struggle and present the above pladge to the candidate.

If the better part of the electors on both sides of politihs would move with promptness, vigor and enthusiasm in this direction an enormous amount of good work might be done. As Dr. Chown well reminds him, the ballot is the great weapon by which the poor man may protect his interests and guard against oppression. When he sells his vote he sins against his class. 'Were all men to do as he does neither 'his life nor his property would be safe; 'good government and the faithful ad-'ministration of the law would be im-'possible.' Dr. Chown might indeed have added that the result would be that the country would be made over to those who could buy it to do with as they liked. The franchise was only won for the ordinary man after centuries of bitter struggle in legislative halls and on battlefields, and the man who sells his vote, sells his country and commits, if he only knew it, a debasing crime. The people have the power in their hands. What they now need is instruction in the responsibilities this privilege lays upon them. The electoral purity movement will have the special support of the earnest and patriotic citizen, for as a member of the community, the vote is his most precious earthly possession. With it he wields the power of kings. His vote is equal to the vote of the wealthiest and most powerful. He is a judge on voting day, to decide between right and wrong, one of the jury which renders the verdict on rival policies and parties; while without the vote and the independence of which it is a sign and guarantee, he might easily become a base slave, as the plain people in earlier days used to be. To have the vote and to sell it is to accept the position of a base slave. The fact that it is possible to trade it away shows that free institutions are vain, indeed, impossible, without honor and morality.

WHERE WE ARE.

It is surely a melancholy sign of decadence in a country when a political campaign degenerates into a mere contest of crimination. The implication is that chicanery takes the place of politics and plunder the place of government. The electoral struggle in the United States is more and more taking on this character, one leader after another being denounced, and in many cases inculpated, as having been in the pay of the trusts and as having used political position for the furtherance of their interests against the interests of the people. Charges are made which, in the judgment of honest men, are held proved. Others are made for the mere purpose of rejoinder. There never was anything more unseemly in politics than the war of open letters between Mr. Bryan, a would-be president, and Mr. Roosevelt, an actual president. Mr. Roosevelt accuses Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, now ex-treasurer of Mr. Bryan's campaign, of using his position as governor illegally in the interest of the oil combine, in whose pay he is alleged to have been. Mr. Haskell, in reply, calls the president names and resigns his connection with Mr. Bryan's organization. Mr. Bryan, in defence of Mr. Haskell, tells how the president himself did something for the oil combine at the instance of Senator Depew, whom Mr. Bryan says Mr. Roosevelt knew at the time to be in the service of the oil trust. This is a very poor defence of Mr. Haskell, and an unconvincing attack upon the president, who is known to be personally honest, and who has done his best to keep clear of machine ways. Mr. Bryan is, however, right when he complains that the president should enter the lists against him, and that in a most undignified way. It is, however, to be noted that all these criminations have to do with a distinct policy of reform, which is in the platforms of both parties and which each is anxious to prove the other morally unfit to carry out; and there is in the whole disagreeable conflict a reasonable hope that something substantial will be done in the way of emancipating the country from demoralizing tariff and monopoly privileges.

Have we any such comfort in the carnival of 'mud slinging' which is just now going on in Canada? In using the phrase in quotation marks, we must not be understood to join with those who use it to deride political purists or as condemning the needful fight for public honesty which cannot be waged without specifically showing up the misdeeds of opponents. We in Canada have not yet reached the point of first purging our own side. The parties regard their members as comrades in arms, whom it is each one's part to defend and not to strike. Yet we have an exception in the 'Star,' hitherto regarded as the most aggressive supporter of the Conservative party, at election times, reading out of that party Mr. Lefurgy, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Foster, because, among other things, they sought favors from two powerful corporations; but the 'Star' still finds concerning the conduct of others, that 'our 'politicians have come to the conclusion 'that the Canadian people when in-'flamed by party feeling at the approach 'of our election will swallow anything.' When criminations are the work of party opponents it needs no argument to prove that they are liable to be overdone. What is pitiful is that we should have almost nothing else but crimination and recrimination. The administration is necessarily the party that offers most points of attack. The opposition is the party that oftenest has to be satisfied with 'You're another' for reply.

But what is the positive policy which either party wants to have discussed? Mr. Borden will no doubt say that he, at least, has a positive policy, and that it is well known. But what is it? Has he announced on the hustings any definite improvement on the Government's electoral act, and its civil service act, both of which he claims with some show of sequence as arrows from his quiver? He has said in days past a great deal about the public ownership of public utilities. What is he going to do in this line? If he spoke plainly, would he have the support of the party of privilege which is nominally behind him? He has said a good deal about helping the workingmen to keep down the working population of the country. What does he propose to do in the fulfilment of this restrictive policy? It is no doubt as patriotic and as free from pandering to pure selfishness as his other boasted policy to check the external commerce of the country. He says a good deal about this noble principle of excluding foreign goods. Will he tell us what he is going to do in this line? Will he leave the tariff pretty much as it is, or is he going to destroy the British preference, or raise the cost of woollens, or inflict a duty on users of tin plates? In his last great campaign through the country preliminary to the general elections of Nov. 3, 1904, Mr. Borden was insistent that higher duties were necessary to protect Canadian manufactured goods, especially against the United States. Since then the Conservative orators have made no secret of the fact that the British preference has been distasteful to them. Exactly where does the party stand now in these matters? The country is waiting for Mr. Borden to tell them. Such information would be much better worthy of grave consideration than over-doses of dirty-linen oratory. We can only say that most of the things which Mr. Borden sets forth as his policy are in our view, and in the view of many Conservatives, dangerous, and we can hardly hope that he will be very specific about them. As for the Liberal party, it has little or nothing to propose. Its argument is 'See what we have done; let us finish what we have begun.' The government has certainly done some good things. It is rightly proud of its first work, the preferential tariff. It was looked on as a beginning in reducing protective burdens. That promise might now very well be carried to performance by further reduction. The Department of Agriculture has done splendid work for the farmers. The postal service has been greatly improved in some respects. The Marine Department has improved the St. Lawrence channel, and in the latest years has done well in the Montreal harbor. Many parts of the country have to acknowledge very needful public works, and some public works that were not so needful. Some, indeed, are standing jokes. The government built an unfortunate bridge, and is building a great railway that was to run across that bridge. A magnificent work is that railway; quite unthought of and unasked for by the people. But it is for governments to think for the people, and though the money is not being spent as we would have spent it, the outcome of the enterprise in the enlargement of the country may very well justify it in days to come.

A STEAMSHIP COMBINE.

Herr Albert Ballin, manager of the Hamburg-American line of steamships, has been for years the moving spirit in the development of the German merchant marine. The Kaiser has warmly supported his enterprises, and frequently bestowed upon him marks of favor. His ambition agreed with that of his Imperial master, to make Germany a great sea power in rivalry with Great Britain. He built steamships that for a time were the biggest and fastest afloat. Great was the jubilation of the German press over his success, and it was predicted that he would eclipse the British and wrest from them their supremacy in the carrying trade of the Atlantic. But the British built bigger and faster steamships and retained their supremacy. Now Herr Ballin finds himself precisely in the same predicament in mercantile ship-building that the Kaiser has found himself in his scheme of naval construction. Both for the same reason. Neither can stand the financial strain. But, while the Kaiser proposes a large increase of taxation to enable him to carry out his programme, Herr Ballin is compelled to desist from competition with the British, because he cannot again outstrip them in building steamships, for he lacks the means in the face of declining trade. Thus worsted in the contest he invited, Herr Ballin has approached the chief British steamship lines with the cool proposal for co-ordination of sailings of fast liners of the various companies across the Atlantic. The object of the proposal, the despatches say, is to limit the building of more costly express vessels by rival companies. The fox having lost its tail would persuade the other foxes to cut off theirs. Herr Ballin, not being able to build German steamships to outdo the 'Mauritania' class, would have the British shipmasters agree to a scheme which would allow him still to remain in the running. Very clever of Herr Ballin.

That is the way his rivals, and especially the Cunard and White Star companies, which have gained the lead, are likely to look at it, and it is they who need to be prevailed on to fall in. What he proposes is, however, altogether in the direction of the modern get-together tendencies. It would be a great thing for the world if any combination would give a daily five-day mail between the two continents. The saving of twelve and a half millions annually would be a temptation were that an assured result. And the saving to the world's coal supply would be a comfort to those who, from the scientists' point of view, are turning pale at the whole coal measures that are disappearing every day under the enormous consumption which those fast vessels boast. Professor Armstrong says science does not yet see the substitute that is supply the place of this exhaustive consumption. These are all forces that will have their say in the long run. Meanwhile it is probably most to the world's interest that the strenuous march of improvement should not be checked by any combine. The British people would renew against this German scheme the restiveness which they showed when Mr. Morgan, an 'American,' tried to make an Atlantic combination.

THE SHODDY ROW.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, vice-president of the Tariff Reform League, has taken up the cry of 'Death in the clothing!' A Canadian pamphlet on behalf of Canadian manufacturers, denounced imported shoddy goods as containing dangerous germs of disease. The advocates of English manufacturers denounced the publication as libellous. Sir Roper, in turn, denounces the denouncers, saying that the pamphlet did not apply to British goods but to those from the continent of Europe, which are full of disease and vermin. Yet probably the very paper on which Sir Roper Lethbridge was writing and the envelope which he licked were made out of rags raked out of ashes and offal heaps. Both go necessarily through such processes of cleansing as to make the perpetuation either of vermin or of the germs of disease simply impossible. As a matter of fact, considerable of the raw material from which Yorkshire manufacturers make the class of cloth which is called shoddy is imported from the Continent of Europe—France, Germany and other countries—and the 'Canadian Textile Journal' now comes to the defence of the makers of shoddy, so far as its wholesomeness is concerned, affirming what everyone should know, that the 'process of carbonization 'through which rags and waste, the raw 'material of shoddy, pass before being 'made up, is a sure cleanser and des-'troyer of disease germs, if any such 'had been present.' The rags, it may be said, are passed through acid baths, which not only rids them of undesirable vegetable fibres, but thoroughly cleanses and disinfects them. As the 'Canadian Textile Journal' says, 'If the 'importation of English shoddy goods 'into Canada were dangerous to health, 'why should not the importation of 'rags and shoddy into Canada, to be 'made up by our own manufacturers, be 'also dangerous to health, as there has 'been a large increase in such impor-'tation during the past few years?' For instance, the quantity of rags brought into Canada was 6,600,000 pounds in 1903, and this had increased to 32,000,000 pounds for the year ended March 31 last. So that the Canadian manufacturer is, as a matter of fact, attempting to compete with British shoddy under a tariff which gives him thirty percent advantage. The original misleading statements about shoddy appeared in the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and has since been withdrawn, but the attack was originally made on British shoddy as the London 'Chronicle' says, and Sir Roper's defence that the article referred 'to a 'class of goods that would be dumped 'on the Canadian market from the 'disease-infected slums of Warsaw and 'Konigsberg,' is the reverse of fact and sense.

WHEAT AND PRICES.

The great Professor Crookes, one of those great scientists at whose feet we all kneel when he tells us of things which he knows about, and we do not, some years ago wrote a book to prove that in a a very few years the wheat lands of the world would be exhausted and we should be badly off for something to eat. Since then, however, lands under wheat have increased enormously, and irrigation has made fertile much territory. Siberia is another North America yet to be exploited, and now we are promised that the valley of the Euphrates and other biblical plains shall flow with milk and honey once more—wheat shall be grown there, we are told, sufficient to feed the world. In spite of that, we are inclined in a general way to accept the opinion of Mr. William Henderson, of Coupar-Angus, Perthshire, a member of the Scottish Agricultural Commission now visiting us, that the cost of producing wheat in the Canadian west and upon other virgin soil is now at its lowest, and that the world's price for it is not likely permanently to shrink. It is Mr. Henderson's opinion that in the years to come intelligent agriculturalists will not be content to accept the conditions now imposed upon them. He alludes, no doubt, simply to the fact that the farmer in the richest regions of the world is found working harder than most men, and for the most part remaining comparatively poor. If the cause of this fact is looked for, it will be found that by our system of taxation not only the burdens of government but the burdens of privileged city industries fall upon the farmer to the last point that he is able to carry them.

The result is shown indeed to-day in the congestion of cities. The children of farmers do not stay on the land, and the prediction is warranted that unless the conditions of life in the farming districts improve, men and women will not stay upon it—they will, as now, tend towards the centres where there are the maximum of comforts and luxuries and what is generally considered culture. So long as land is abundant and cultivation is extensive rather than intensive, this tendency towards cities will go on. As soon, however, as the virgin country is pretty well occupied people will have to make more out of their acres and the acres will demand and support more people. Meantime the farmer, specially burdened by our fiscal policy, has a right to everything the community can do to make his conditions more tolerable. It may indeed be confidently asserted that these conditions will improve. Electric railways will be general and telephones will be universal. But with improved or different conditions, the cost of living will increase and that will affect the cost of production. There is, of course, at the present time a very general and genuine attempt in England and other European countries to get people unemployed or doing little good for themselves in the cities to return to the soil, a very little of which will always yield them enough to live on, and that movement is reported to be meeting with gratifying success. In western Canada, one would think that the movement was going ahead amazingly, but, of course, as Mr. Henderson remarks, we have gathered here in Canada people from all parts of the earth who are minded to go to the land. Yet, whether they are gathered here or elsewhere, there is no doubt that those who put up with pioneer exactions and shortcomings do so always with the hope and expectation of having first-class living conditions in the years ahead. This will always work in the direction of the maintenance of prices, at least; and it is to be expected that increased areas of cultivation will be met by increased consumption. Japan, for instance, hitherto a rice and fish-eating country, is now becoming a large consumer of wheat foods, and China, India, Egypt and other countries are likely to become so too.

P. W. A. AT LOGGERHEADS.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 4.—The fight between factions in the Provincial Workmen's Association has now got into the courts. The men seeking to affiliate with the United Mine Workers of America have applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the P. W. A. officers from acting and also restraining them from dealing in any way with funds of the association. The injunction was granted by Judge Graham.

The Grand Council, at its recent meeting, decided to cut off lodges from membership that would agitate for affiliation with any other order, thus depriving them of any share in the funds in the hands of the grand officers. This is the first step in what will probably be a long legal battle, one object of which is a division of the Grand Council funds.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Australian Problems—The 'Spectator,' London, abridged.
The Political Issues in the United States—Arguments For and Against Mr. Bryan—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Presidential Campaign in the United States—The Parties in Flux — 'Evening Post,' New York.
In Lorraine — Ancient Tactics in Modern Manoeuvres — Special Correspondence of the Manchester 'Guardian.'
A Summer Tour in Finland—The 'Spectator,' London.
The History of Religions — International Congress at Oxford—Special Correspondence of the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Justice, the Chief End of the Law—A Court Without Lawyers—By W. H. Carruth, in the 'Outlook,' New York, abridged.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Germany's Musical Proletariat — 'Evening Post,' New York.
Scuvenirs of Cezanne — The 'Sun,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Angel and the Child—Lord Lytton.
Considered Trifles—Great Things in Literature from Little Things in Life—By R. Cochrane, in the 'Book Monthly,' London.
Some Unpublished Letters of General Wolfe — Beckles Willson, in the 'Nineteenth Century,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Disease Carriers — An Address by Sir J. Crichton-Browne—The 'Manchester 'Guardian.'
'The Airship in Warfare' — Problems of Aerial Navigation—Simon Newcomb, in the 'Nineteenth Century,' London.
The Harvest of the Sea—John L. Cowan, in the 'Technical World Magazine,' Chicago.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

THE WORLD'S CURRENT EVENTS.

Readers are enabled by means of 'World Wide' to become 'posted' on the world's current events without the inconvenience of wide reading.—'Recorder,' Preston, Ont.

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

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

AN ELECTOR'S PROTEST.

(To the Editor of the ——.)

The writer of the following letter asks for its publication as having been refused by the paper addressed:—

Sir,—In regard to the recent Roblin-Macdonald controversy, permit me to ask why no editorial utterance has been made by you on this subject. Your appeal, like that of other party papers, is to the independent electorate, yet you have not been true enough to that same constituency of independents to raise a voice of protest against the brazen action of Mr. Roblin in his pursuance of a fixed intention to further insult a man whom he has attacked, a man, however, who has been clearly shown by the statement of Mr. Willison to have no connection whatever with the action of the 'Globe' at the time referred to.

Some difficulties face the independent elector, anxious to cast a vote that shall be in the best interests of his country.

One of the greatest of these is to decide as to the truth of the alleged political facts of the party press. Small things are magnified out of all due proportion, matters of really great moment are slighted, that the 'independent elector-ate' may be led to vote a party vote.

But no, sir, the respective merits or demerits of the platforms of the two political parties of Canada fall into insignificance beside the question as to whether the men who legislate for us have the spirit of honesty and truthfulness, or not. When the voter goes to the polls, let him decide whether of the two candidates is the man least likely to lie, least likely to be run by his caucus, least likely to use political influence for selfish ends, and let his vote, and all his influence be on his side.

Put true men in, whether of one party or another, and good work will be done. This is why what influence I have among accquaintances will be on the side of Mr. Ames, though I do not think Canada needs an increase of tariff, and increased protection is advocated by Mr. Ames. Whether in power, or in opposition, I believe him square.

If I had a vote in Manitoba, I should use it to assist in dethroning Mr. Roblin from the position he has so disgraced. He has proved himself no gentleman. He strikes at an innocent individual in language which we trust is not characteristic of the great province he represents, and when a newspaper editor of his own party admits that the man struck has been innocent of all connection with the incidents referred to, Mr. Roblin justifies his action by vague and wholesale denunciation in terms whose only force lies in their coarseness and vulgarity, instead of having the courage to do justice to the man he has so grossly insulted.

He says 'he is not afraid of Mr. Macdonald,' and I should judge that he is also a stranger to the fear of doing wrong. Like most demagogues, he thinks that if he shouts loud enough, he will drown less blatant and more thoughtful expressions of opinion on this and other matters.

So, with the mighty mind that regards no obstacle as too great for the unconquerable will of man, he maintains that since he says that two and four make seven, they make seven, notwithstanding the laws of mathematics. Mr. Macdonald is in the wrong (he maintains) in spite of all evidence.

It is time this sort of thing ceased in politics. The independent men to whom the party press so constantly appeals are getting sick of the constant deception on both sides for party ends.

The press has a vast responsibility as a public educator. It is almost the only political educator we have in Canada.

But the politician, or the party press, that maintains his or its party to be always right, that fears or is subsidized to make light or evil in its own party, or to exaggerate evil or make indefinite or unproved charges against members of the opposite one, are betrayers of the trust they hold, and deceivers of the independent voters to whom they so affectionately refer.

A word from your paper to put Mr. Roblin where he belongs is worth more to the average voter than all that a Liberal paper might say, as it would be suspected of merely making political capital out of the incident.

Refuse this word, and you justify us all in believing that you do not tell political truth unless it serves party ends, and that you encourage in your own party the thing you attack in another.

F. J. MACNAMARA.

Montreal, Sept. 29.

A RELIEF SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It distresses the sons of the Empire beyond the seas to read of the condition of affairs in the Homeland, and I may be pardoned if I suggest, what in my humble opinion, would help to relieve the situation, and at the same time be a great factor in augmenting the populations of the various parts of the Empire, and that, too, with our own people and not Japanese, Chinese, or other alien races. There must be many who would emigrate from the Old Land who lack the means as well as the opportunity, and these being supplied in the manner I suggest, would set the ball a rolling in such a way that not only would the hearts of those now starving at home have cause to rejoice, but those throughout the Empire would feel that the dawn of better days was at hand for the Anglo-Saxon race.

Why should each part of the Empire not be called upon to establish an army and do their recruiting in Great Britain and Ireland? If each country did so, and gave the soldiers at the end of their term of service a free grant of land, with certain settlement conditions, there is not the least doubt but that many stalwart sons would jump at the opportunity of leaving poverty behind them, and become Britons worthy of the name and traditions of their forefathers. Each country, in such an event, should have experimental farms attached to the barracks, and after two years' service, give relief from routine duties, to enable the soldiers to take instructions in agriculture, so that they might become qualified to take advantage of their heritage, and figuratively, 'beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks.' Financial assistance would require to be given to stock the farms, but this is a matter of detail. Soldiers of a thrifty turn would no doubt save from their pay, and if allowed to help during harvest time would earn considerable and gain valuable experience beside.

Had each part of the Empire its own army it would relieve the Home Government considerably of the enormous expense incidental to a vast army, and give the Chancellor of the Exchequer funds for old age pensions for the over-taxed British ratepayer. I trust I have said enough to encourage discussion on my proposal.

JAMES L. STEWART.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 23.

MUNICIPAL ASEPSIS.

There has been a great outbreak of crime all over this continent. The New York 'American' says:—'The town is 'overrun by malefactors of every black 'description. Burglars are blowing safes 'in the thick, rich business sections at 'open noon. Hold-up men with black-'jack and pistol lurk in every avenue 'and park. The ferry houses and street 'cars are a-swarm with pickpockets. 'Flat robberies and plain housebreak-'ings are of day and night occurrence. 'The Black Hand explodes its bombs at 'the rate of three a week, and by mod-'erate average summons men forth to be 'blackmailed or killed one for every 'hour of the twenty-four.' Commenting on this, the Brooklyn 'Eagle' observes that it is 'forcible but not exaggerated,' adding that, 'to make matters worse, Police Department conditions are growing no better very fast.' This increase of crime is usually attributed to the invasion of criminal foreigners. How far this is the case is a matter of the greatest importance to know. No record of crime as measured by arrests would truly state the case, for we see foreigners harried while home sinners are tolerated. Our police can make a record for zeal in Chinese tan tan shops, while the race track wire, the wheel of fortune and the card game are in the most active operation by natives under the public eye without interference. Still, a carefully tabulated record of the nationality, length of residence and religion of criminals could not but be of the greatest value to the country, whoever was hit by it. It would point out to the community themselves as well as to others who it is that furnishes the criminal classes, and would make them more alive to their duties to their children.

There is no doubt, however, that there are spots in all our great cities which have become festering sores, and that sadly need aseptic treatment. Such have developed in the tenement regions of New York and are the more difficult to deal with owing to the high value of the property they occupy. Until recent years these Alsatias, into which the lapsed naturally gravitate, were regarded as wards for the socially incurable and convenient for the police in tracking criminals. About the middle of last century sanitary science and the humanitarian movement, aided in some countries by political considerations, began the work of slum abolition. Paris led the way when Baron Haussman opened boulevards through the narrow, crooked streets of that city. The scheme was devised by Napoleon III., primarily as a military precaution against revolutionary barricading, but it also included a system of sanitation and slum disruption. In London the movement was begun by George Peabody, an American, who bought up and cleared out property in the worst districts and built model dwellings. Then Glasgow and Liverpool and London and many other towns did this municipally on a large scale. In this way regions of historical bad repute were transformed into respectability. On this continent, since the influx of immigrants from the south and east of Europe set in, colonies of separate nationalities have been established in all large cities, usually in the older and least desirable residential sections. Separated from the general public by language, inherited customs and their own peculiar codes of morals, some of these colonies harbor a class of criminals who give a bad reputation to all their inhabitants. We have spots in Montreal which house really foreign communities which will be long in becoming assimilated under such conditions. Both sanitary and moral considerations suggest that these should be dispersed if possible. Should the antiseptic treatment which is now being urged on the authorities of New York be thoroughly tried, it will be instructive to observe how it will work out. But it seems hardly possible for it to succeed so long as the old buildings remain standing. The clearing of the ground, as in France and England, would seem to be in many cases the most hopeful sort of surgery.

Yet with that there should be the segregation of the poisoned and poisonous element. It is a good thing to provide better dwellings. It is a necessary thing in many cases to condemn those now in use. But, when we repudiate the doctrine of past generations that some sections of cities must be regarded as hopeless and as proper receptacles in which to corral vice and crime, we often forget that it becomes necessary to find some place to which the mischievous elements of society can be removed, where in the midst of nature's pure surroundings, under a regimen of work and sobriety, they may cease to be sources of moral infection. It is a matter of history that populations originating in penal settlements have under new conditions become normal, even without any effective coercion or special protection from vice and drink. It is to be assumed that in an open air settlement where industry was provided and enforced, and where sobriety was also enforced, but where the conditions were otherwise normal, a large proportion of the classes that have lapsed through drink and enervating vices would be restored by degrees to self-control.

MONEY RULE.

In further commenting on the topic that is now engaging so many pens in the United States, from the President down, the New York 'Evening Post' remarks that the country may take solid satisfaction in the prospect that Mr. Foraker's fall will hasten the divorce of politics from 'business.' For years that paper has pointed out that the Crokers and Sheehans, like the Platts and Depews, were merely the creatures of the corrupt corporations which filled the politicians' pockets at campaign times and submitted to blackmail in the intervening periods. The eventual breaking up of this unholy alliance, says the 'Post,' has long been perfectly certain. To Mr. Roosevelt has it been given to open many an eye to what was patent enough before and to arouse many an indifferent citizen to the danger of the hour, even though his own party has been more guilty than the Democracy. But that the process of regeneration will go steadily on, no matter what party succeeds in obtaining the offices, is equally clear to every one with faith in Democratic institutions. 'Perhaps it may yet be 'given to Mr. Taft to see where the 'real trouble lies—in the granting of 'special privileges by his party. If he 'does, that sterling honesty, in which 'Mr. Roosevelt takes so much pride, 'should make of him a political libera-'tor of all the people, as Mr. Lincoln 'was the liberator of the blacks.' But Mr. Bryan is advised, if he is wise, to dwell upon the fact that Mr Foraker's attitude towards the Standard Oil was but that of his entire party towards the 'business interests' a few years ago. The great corporations were the especial pets of the Republicans, because the latter had created them through the protective tariff. 'Mr. Foraker's party 'has for years held a brief for all the 'Trusts, and for all manufacturers. It 'received retainer after retainer from 'Trust and company and individual to 'defeat hostile legislation and create 'favorable legislation. If the head of 'a steel or a paper combination wished 'a tariff raised by Congress, he had 'merely to go to Aldrich or Cannon or 'Dalzell or Grosvenor and make his 'wishes known, precisely as Mr. Archbold favored Senator Foraker with his 'views about this nominee or that dan-'gerous bill. In every case there was 'prompt recognition of the rights of 'the Trust by virtue of value received. 'What wonder if Mr. Foraker failed to 'realize that it has become unfashion-'able for the individual to accept Trust 'retainers, although still perfectly pro-'per for the party?' Voters will see the application of this in Canada, and no one outside the privileged class itself should vote for any candidate who would add more rivets to the similar chain which afflicts this country.

UNION VERSUS UNION.

Sir Max Waechter, whose mission is the creation of a United States of Europe, with a view to more intercourse, the abolition of armaments, and above all mutual free trade, will have to make his appeal principally outside of the British Empire, unless he is going to include greater Britain in his union, which would be a difficult task with the protectionist ideas that prevail in the self-governing colonies. We presume that Sir Max, by title an Englishman, by name a German, in the construction of his Utopia, or is it Europea, would prefer to ignore the colonies and relegate Canada to the United States of America. The attempt to unite Great Britain under one government with her polyglot neighbors at the cost of estrangement from her own children is a daring one; yet Sir Max has received, as he believes, such encouragement that he hopes to live to see it. He has been invited to Berlin by the Emperor to tell him all about it. With a rich mixed metaphor he says every crowned head he has met has jumped to the proposal. There is a picture in 'Ulk,' a Berlin comic paper, of the President of the United States of Europe. It represents the Emperor William in each of his military uniforms. There is no doubt something very fetching in the scheme. It would be an enormous blessing to the great powers to have no more need of mutually threatening armaments, and, as Sir Max says, a far greater blessing to have no check upon mutual commerce. Why should these blessings bound themselves by the shores of Europe? They would be, as Sir Max says, only a plea for the breaking down of the barriers between Europe and America.

Less ambitious, but more in sight and quite across the lines of Sir Max Waechter's movement, is the objective of Mr. Howard d'Egville, now in Montreal as the representative of a society whose object is the unification of the British Empire, a mission which all true imperialists will heartily welcome. He has apparently little or nothing to say on the tariff question. He would no doubt regard a customs union of the empire as the greatest possible bond of unity were it possible. But as long as all the colonies have all their bristles up against the admission of British goods that is obviously impossible. What he tells us, however, is that if we are to be one empire, we must share in each other's defence. The time may have been when we could ask Great Britain to do this for us, when we were small and when she was unquestionably mistress of the seas. But now that many countries are aspiring to first class fleets it is plainly an unworthy course that we should fail to contribute to the general safety. This sentiment was very rightly heartily cheered on 'Change.

A German writer having tried to make men responsible for the servant difficulty (men, he says, do not want to marry servants), another writer reports by adducing statistics which prove that the marriage rate among domestic servants is much higher than among shop girls or factory workers.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Oct. 18, 1908.

DAVID'S KINDNESS TO JONATHAN'S SON.

(II. Sam. ix. Memory verse 7.)

Golden Text.—And be ye kind to one another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another.—Eph. iv., 13.

To what time in David's reign this lesson really belongs it is not easy to tell, but that it must have been something like twenty years after his coming to the throne is evident. It is often wondered how David could have neglected Jonathan's son for so long, but, on study, it is evident that he had no knowledge of the boy at all. That is quite comprehensible when it is remembered that Mephibosheth was only five at the time of Jonathan's death. During all those years David was an exile, living for a large part of the time in foreign countries. It is quite reasonable to suppose that the numerous wars that threatened David's kingdom from all sides and formed a very strong reason why he should not build the temple (I. Kings v., 3), had so occupied his time that he had felt it necessary to put aside for some time what was, after all, only a private enterprise. At any rate Mephibosheth had had time to grow up from babyhood to manhood, being married and having a grown son of his own before David found out his existence. More than possibly he had been congratulating himself that in his retreat on the eastern side of the Jordan he had so far escaped David's notice, for, according to the customs of the time, he might well have expected to be the object of the king's hatred, only escaping death at his hands by escaping his notice completely. He might recall the story of Abimelech and Jotham (Judges ix., 16) and Saul's own relentless pursuit of David and all David's relatives (I. Sam. xxii., 3, 4) and all who in any way assisted him (I. Sam. xxii., 13) if he were at all inclined to consider his own nation better than those around them in this respect. In David's action in the matter of the remaining representatives of Saul's house he rose to a plane of wonderful magnanimity when we consider the times in which he lived. It is true he had promised both Saul and Jonathan to pursue the course he did (I. Sam. xx., 11-17; xxiv., 20-22), but few would have been found to consider such promises binding. There is one of those interesting little bits between the lines in connection with this lesson, which can so often be found in Bible narrative by those who look for them. Maclin of Lo-debar, who had so generously given the lame and disinherited prince a home all these years remembered David's kindness to his protégé and endeavored to return it to the best of his ability when David himself was in need (II. Sam. xvii., 27-29). Maclin seems to have been willing to help the unpopular side if he only thought it right, and to have liked the company of men like himself. We do not hear much of him, but what we hear is good.

TEACHER'S LANTERN.

(Selections.)

Verse 1.—Is there yet any that is left of the house of Saul? It is a useful habit, at certain times, especially for those whom Providence has blessed, to cast over in their minds from time to time the state of their obligations, and endeavor to ascertain whether there be not some persons who have a claim on their kindness. There are other debts than money debts which it becomes us to look after. In youth, perhaps we received some kindness from friends and relations, which at that time we could not repay; twenty or thirty years may have made a great difference in our respective positions; those from whom we received kindness may be in need, while we may be in comfortable circumstances; and yet, unless we consider from time to time how matters stand, the subject may slip from our thoughts. We are sadly apt to forget these early obligations; but that very forgetfulness gives a world of pain to those to whom we owe them. It is not always hard-heartedness that makes young persons in the prime of life forgetful of the comfort of infirm and aged parents or other near relations; it is often pure thoughtlessness. It is with debts of kindness as with other debts: we are all more ready to remember what is owing to us, than what is owing by us. And our kindness need not be limited to those who have a positive claim. If ye be kind to those who have been kind to you, what reward have you? The Bible rule is, 'As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good to all men.'—William Garden Blaikie.

'Seek to cultivate a buoyant, joyous sense of the crowded kindnesses of God in your daily life,' says Dr. Maclaren. How shall we repay these kindnesses? 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me,' said Christ. We may and should give thanks to God in our prayers for all his crowded kindness to us, but we should not be content with this passive gratitude. There is a thankful contentment that is selfish. The blessings that we have received put us under a debt which is rightly paid only when we help those not so fortunate as we are.

Verse 7.—'He shall eat Bread at my Table.' Four times we are told in this chapter that David had Mephibosheth eat bread at the king's table; the emphasis laid on this fact has in it a lesson for us. David might have been content with restoring to Mephibosheth his father's estates and appointing Ziba and his household as his servants. This would have been showing Mephibosheth abundant kindness, but it would have cost David little, for what were estates to David the King? Something of himself must go with the gift, there must be a personal element in it, in order to be a kindness shown for Jonathan's sake. At a time when stature and physical strength were deemed important attributes to the royal household. (II. Sam., iv., 8), there may well have been even some sacrifice in having a cripple always at the king's table. Notwithstanding this, David decreed that the man who was lame in both his feet should eat continually at his table.

There are many good people who are willing to give alms who are never ready to do almsdeeds; half the beauty and power of Christian charity is in the personality of its administration.—Pentecost.

The Syrian missionary, the Rev. William Ewing, says in the 'Sunday-School Times,' 'When two men eat bread together, this is the desert sacrament, the sign and seal of a covenant of friendship, a league for mutual protection. This is so if they eat but once. Had David only on one occasion invited Mephibosheth to sit and eat with him, he would thenceforth have been known as the king's friend, to injure whom would be to provoke the monarch's vengeance. But a place 'continually' as the royal table declared a relationship of a deeper and stronger kind. He who eats 'continually' at an Arab's board has passed the conditions of mere 'guest' or 'friend,' and is acknowledged as identified with the family in all its manifold interests. David thus devised right liberal things for the unfortunate son of the beloved comrade of other days.'

What is the special power of kindness? It abolishes a world of pain, and brings into the vacant place a world of joy. There is so much irremediable suffering in the world. There are so many bodily ills that cannot be cured or even alleviated so many mental troubles that cannot be remedied or even mitigated, so many sorrows that cannot be done away or even sweetened. That world of woe must be rolled back upon the heart of God. It is His problem, and we cannot doubt that he will meet it to the supreme satisfaction of every reasonable soul.

There is a world of pain that need not be; a world born of sour looks, ungracious speech, unmanly acts, a world that harrows the hearts of millions. Kindness wipes that vast and dismal world out of existence.

What is the trouble with our family life? Unkindness. What is the bane of business life? Unkindness. The shame of our social life? Unkindness.

Kindness is like the sun. Its absence means a frost, a killing frost; it means blight and gloom; it means a world of pain that need not be, imposed upon a world of pain that must be. Every thing that Midas touched became gold. Everything that the kind man touches becomes bright with tender and shining humanity.—George A. Gordon, Through Man to God.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 12.—II. Sam. iv., 1-12.
Tuesday, Oct. 13.—II. Sam. viii., 1-18.
Wednesday, Oct. 14.—II. Sam. ix., 1-13.
Thursday, Oct. 15.—II. Sam. xvi., 1-4; xix., 24-30.
Friday, Oct. 16.—I. Sam. xix., 1-7.
Saturday, Oct. 17.—I. Sam. xx., 1-17.
Sunday, Oct. 18.—II. Sam. xxi., 1-14.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS

Are you thinking of giving Sunday school papers to your scholars? Or, is your school wishing to change the papers now in use? If so, you want

The Best for the Money.

You can get this in the paper that has been for over forty years the favorite of the Canadian public, and never more so than to-day—the

'NORTHERN MESSENGER'

a 12 to 16 page weekly paper, filled with reading matters of the highest quality. Bright stories, short and long, pleasing anecdotes, verses, pictures. Large print section for the very little ones. S. S. Lesson, Junior and Senior C. E. Topics, Daily Bible readings, Helps for the mothers at home, etc., etc. Warmly evangelical, zealous for the cause of temperance. Acknowledged on all sides as a powerful influence for good.

Largest Circulation of any Religious Weekly in Canada.

Over 60,000 Each Week

Over forty years old.

Endorsed by large city schools and small country schools alike from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mention it to your friends.

Only 20 Cents per Copy per year

In clubs of ten and over to one address.

Why not introduce it into YOUR Sunday school at once?

Three Weeks Trial At Our Expense.

Send us on a postcard the number required to make a thorough test, and we will send them for THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS free of charge, gladly taking the risk of an order following. You in no way commit yourself by making the trial.

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEWLY ORGANIZED SCHOOLS IN THE WEST.

Correspondence Invited.

WHAT SOME SCHOOLS THINK OF THE MESSENGER.

Presbyterian S. S., Milltown Cross, P.E.I.—'We have been taking the 'Messenger' ten years. All are highly pleased with it, and think they could not get along without it.'

Centenary Methodist S. S., Manotick, Ont.—'We have been taking the 'Messenger' thirty years or more. It has no equal.'

St. James Methodist Morning School, Montreal.—'We have taken the 'Messenger' for about eight years. All are delighted with it. I think the 'Messenger' 'the best,' and that if it were more widely known you would have difficulty in filling the demand.'

Presbyterian S. S., Middleville, N.B.—'We have taken the 'Messenger' four years and everyone seems to like it very much.'

South Arm Presbyterian S. S., Steveston, B.C.—'Both scholars and parents think the 'Messenger' a very nice paper.'

Victoria Harbor, N.S.—'Our school has taken the paper for eight years and likes it very much.'

Friends S. S., Bloomfield.—'Have taken the 'Messenger' eight years. All are pleased to get it, and I am satisfied it increases the attendance.'

Friends S. S., Swarthmore, Sask.—'We think the 'Messenger' the best and cheapest all round paper for any Sunday-school.'

Baptist S. S., Woodstock, Ont.—'This is the first year we have taken the 'Messenger.' We take seventy-five copies and like your paper very much. We expect to increase our order next year.'

St. James (Anglican) S. S., Winnipeg, Man.—We have been taking the 'Messenger' several years. Scholars and parents are very much pleased with it.'—Rev. A. E. Cowley, rector.'

Lone Pine Union S. S., Olds, Alta.—'School started only six months ago, seven miles out in the country and struggling hard. Scholars and parents think the 'Messenger' is "all right."'

Methodist S. S., Bonavista, Nfld.—'We have had the 'Messenger' about ten years. Think it the best, and would not be without it.'

Congregational S. S., Lanark, Ont.—'Have taken the 'Messenger' three years and think it "all right."'

Knox S. S., Shallow Lake, Ont.—'Parents and scholars think the 'Northern Messenger' is perfect.'

Such testimonials are coming to us all the time. Are they not sufficiently convincing to prompt you to take advantage of our three weeks free trial?

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

AN ANCIENT MINSTREL.

During the recent visit of the King of Denmark to the Norwegian court a most interesting figure might have been remarked among the distinguished guests there assembled. This was an old minstrel, or scald, close upon ninety years of age, with long, snow-white beard and hair, and a mien of proud dignity in spite of his rude, coarse clothes. Had he not a right to carry his head high among the other nobles; he, a descendant of Harold Fairhaired, the first king of united Norway—that doughty Harold who went unkempt and unshorn till he reached this high position, in order to fulfil a vow to his high-born lady-love, Gyda? Never before had the old scald left his home in Telemarken, where, true to the habits of his very long line of forefathers, he lived in a cave.

It was also ancient custom that the scald should amuse the king and his court with song and harp; so, in answer to the request of his majesty of Norway, the ancient bard left his cave and appeared at court with his precious old viking lute. This lute, called in Norwegian a langleik, is over three hundred years old. It is of wood, fashioned with much artistic skill. In shape it is not unlike the lutes of later times. Six heavy strings stretched over the opening give forth a deep, full resonance. Solemn, thrilling voices from a dim, forgotten past seem recalled to life. The scald sang many ancient folk songs, and his distinguished audience listened with the deepest emotion.

The King of Denmark was so impressed that he warmly urged the minstrel to visit him as a guest in his palace at Copenhagen—an invitation which the old man accepted with quiet dignity. Was he not also the descendant of a king?—Bristol 'Times.'

ADVENT OF AUTUMN.

The days of mystery are here,
The air is filled with mystic light,
And in the woods the gaudy leaves
Proclaim the truth of summer's flight.

Departed summer leaves behind
Her spirit still to haunt the days.
She whispers in the gentle wind,
And softly breathes thro' golden haze.

Autumn stands in doubt, 'twould seem,
Upon the threshold of the day,
Till gentle Summer bids her come;
Then silently she slips away.

Fair Autumn is rich Beauty's child,
Endowed with magic art and wand,
With wondrous wealth of rich attire
And power o'er sea, and sky, and land.

Sweet are the days of golden light,
Of gentle winds, and dreamy air,
And sweet the wonder of God's love
Which breathes from Nature everywhere

M. T.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MOTHER EARTH.

One of the cures for the social ills of the age is an orderly and systematic return to country life and country thoughts—if that can be achieved. True, the 'central roar' of vast cities has its attractions. Lamb loved the sweet security of the thronging Fleet; Wordsworth yearned, in sonnets, over the soul of London. The picture has its reverse side For millions

'. . . . the fierce confederate storm
Of sorrow barricadoed evermore
Within the walls of cities.'

to use Wordsworth's majestic phrase, is ceaseless, corroding. The struggle for life blots out all care or capacity to see or live it hopefully Naturally the struggle is most keenly felt by the families of laborers and of the middle class wage-earners, whose work is done from day to day without assurance to a competency, and subject always to the exigencies of strikes and lockouts, the hard times that accompany a universal shrinkage of credit, catastrophes due to fire and flood, and sickness or accident. How guarantee to the honest, thrifty toiler, some adequate form of insurance against any or all of these misfortunes that may so easily beset him? The answer would seem to be clearly outlined in an essay, recently published by Bolton Hall, entitled 'A Little Land and a Living.' (The Arcadia Press, New York.) Mr. Hall, a lawyer, and a 'single-taxer,' has written several books dealing with different phases of his subject, his 'Three Acres and Liberty' having been widely noticed. The 'back to the land' movement has no more earnest and powerful exponent. In a word, his thesis resolves itself into the assertion that the city laborer, with three acres of tillable land in the suburbs, need not fear temporary loss of work, or the approach of helpless age, nor the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. His little farm will afford him a country home to which daily he may retire, as well as food, occupation for spare hours, and a money return. Those who feel keenly the pressure of city life and the uncertainty of its rewards, are urged to consider the importance of acquiring a freehold in the country, and the comparative ease with which they may adapt their holding to increase, and finally to provide, perhaps entirely, their incomes.

Forming the first part of the book is a long letter addressed to the author by Mr. William Borsodi, a fellow-worker in the slums, calling upon Mr. Hall to supplement his 'Three Acres and Liberty' by a work that would show how this ideal could be practically realized. Mr. Borsodi takes the view that our cities are being rapidly filled up with unadaptable laborers, while opportunities refuse to open in proportion. The result is merciless competition, overcrowding, cheap and filthy lodgings, and disease. Millions of the abject, poverty-stricken wretches so familiar to us might have been healthy and useful citizens had they gone back to the land in time. Their children are our wards—a public trust. True, the loneliness and the traditional poverty of farm life in many regions are serious objections. Yet this prejudice, though widespread, is not necessarily founded on unalterable facts or irremediable conditions. The problem of education involved here is to prove that farm life can be made to pay; and to educate a race of men and women who will be content to farm. Surely such a life should attract the thousands who are glad to shovel snow from our city streets; who haunt gloomy, cold rooms in blind alleys or swelter in baking slums; whose homes are never sweetened by floods of sunlight and are approached over the litter of garbage dumps; who shiver at midnight at the tail of bread-lines, and live only because they dare not die. In a higher level, among the employed—the toilers, clerks, stenographers, salesmen—improvidence, weakens like a canker the resistance to unusual strain. In spite of the returns of savings banks, bank accounts are the exception. Slack times pinch these careless spenders and send them howling to socialist meetings and cringing to usurers. The farm offers occupation, independence, health. Its drudgery is not the drudgery of the city, with its rarely-absent mate—suffering; and its rewards are peace and cleanliness.

'I cannot bear to go to my grave,' says ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, 'until I see imparted to my nation the spirit that shall make agriculture not only the support of men's bodies, but an inspiration to their intellects.' A recent government report shows that the farms of the United States have in five years gained in value some seven billions of dollars, and that within the same period eighteen hundred national banks, depending almost entirely upon the farmers of the Southern and North Central rural regions, had been organized. These figures are sufficient proof of the prosperity of the farmers of our southern neighbor. That more do not seize their opportunity is due partly, if not largely, to the 'lethargy of the public,' to use Henry George's expression. Here sociologists and philanthropists should intervene. The railways are vitally interested, as a moment's reflection will show, in peopling the waste places; and might well take a leading part in any serious effort to educate prospective settlers. Indeed prominent railway officials have expressed their approval of such an undertaking, one in the folllowing words:

'One of the most serious problems of the present day is the reclamation and rehabilitation of unused farm lands. The subject divides itself into two questions: How to get the youth of the country, bred on the farm, to stay there? How to induce the city-bred youth to take up farming as a profession? The idea of making these desolate gardens of earth bloom again like a rose; to see the abandoned farmhouses filled again with bright-eyed, laughing children; to see deserted fields covered with flocks and herds; to see again the golden harvest days,—is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and there is no more blessed mission than bringing it about.

There is great meaning in Mr. Borsodi's statement that while the farm nurtured much of the brain and nerve power that animates and vitalizes city life, the farm now needs to retain for its own purposes that very force and power. Surely the life is attractive:

'The farmer certainly has the best of it. He works hard when necessary, but this individual effort brings direct returns in proportion, and though he may not deck himself in the fine raiment of his salaried brother in the city, his clothes are the clothes worn by the "boss," and he is respected accordingly. His hours of work are not longer, as a rule, than the city man's, and he has his Sundays, and in addition many days when he is not compelled to be out attending his crops. The winter season also affords him ample leisure in which to read, visit his neighbors, and keep in general touch with the world and its doings. He is not compelled to rely entirely on the butcher, the baker, and the groceryman. His garden furnishes him with an abundance of vegetables and small fruits; he has access to his eggs and tender young broilers without considering them a luxury. His orchard supplies him with the finest apples of many varieties, and in the late fall, when he has tucked them away in barrels in his cellar, along with a barrel or two of sweet cider, a few rows of golden pumpkins, hubbard squash, and a large pile of potatoes and turnips,—then the farmer and his family can indeed count themselves among the princes of the earth.'

'The slums and the billionnaires,' Mr. Hall says in epigram, 'Are not diseases, but the symptoms of a disease—the divorce of the people from the land.' We little realize what can be won by intensive cultivation of a very small portion of that land. Naturally, the price of land near large centres is enhanced; the result is that by intensive cultivation the small plot must be forced to yield to the best advantage. Nearness to market is an essential, for one acre within easy reach is worth more than a hundred acres too remote. 'Three cows to the acre, not three acres to the cow; $700 produce to the acre, not seven acres to the hundred dollars' produce; four truck crops to the acre, not four acres to the truck crop—these are the methods that pay.' In Japan prosperous communities exist of two and a half acres to the family. The Island of Jersey, eight miles long and six miles wide, has a population of sixty thousand, supported by its agriculture, the holdings being from three to thirty acres. The 'Man with the Hoe' loses his appeal when we find that one man with a hand cultivator costing ten dollars can outdo ten men with hoes. What may be done in the country is well presumed by a review of what has been accomplished by the Vacant Lot Gardening Associations of different cities. These associations endeavor to lease the vacant idle land that is held for speculative purposes in cities, and to place upon them the half-sick and the disabled or unemployed. Experts are provided who teach these people how to cultivate their allotments, the products going to the support of the cultivators and their families. Thus these helpless ones are given their first lesson in self help. In Philadelphia from one to two hundred acres of vacant lots are so cultivated, and Mr. Hall makes the astounding statement that in 1907, 'over eight hundred families raised on about two hundred acres, crops worth $40,000.' The associations provide tools and seeds to those who really need them. In New York the cultivators are bound by four simple rules—to cultivate throughout the season, to co-operate to prevent trespass, to forfeit their holdings upon violation of the rules, and to submit in all disputes to the decision of the superintendent. In the case under consideration, Mr. Hall says there were gardeners of French, German, Swedish, Italian, and English extraction, Jews, native Americans and negroes—and not a single case of disorder and hardly any thieving. For every dollar a family expended, it got a return of $10. Some families lived in tents on their holdings and saved rent. Others spent Saturday and Sunday in work. A consumptive, his wife and two youngsters camped out for the summer on one-eighth of an acre and secured products worth fifty dollars. The profits off small holdings are startling when put in figures. In 1905, one man got $454 from an acre of early tomatoes, and as much more from an acre and a half of later tomatoes; from an acre and a half of strawberries, $555; and $300 per acre for early cabbages. A small plot, 20 x 65 feet, one thirty-second of an acre, yielded pansies, radishes, and cabbages worth $86.78, or at the rate of $2,780 per acre. We could multiply these examples a hundred fold. It suffices to say that the proper cultivation of one percent of the idle lands in the United States would assure perhaps an unending period of non-speculative prosperity. The book is replete with information concerning the growing of vegetables under glass, the raising of poultry, fruit growing, and the marketing of produce; nd is well worth reading, if only to see how other people might live and prosper.

COMMON WITH ALL WOMEN.

Invariably they suffer from constipation and should use Dr. Hamilton's Pills because they cleanse the system, regulate the stomach and bowels, bring strong ruddy health. Try a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Before Marriage,' by Mrs. Adolphe Hoffman (Philadelphia: The Vir Publishing Company); 'The Woman Who Vowed,' by Ellison Harding (London: T. Fisher Umvin); the Seeming Unreality of the Spiritual Life. The Nathaniel William Taylor Lectures for 1907, by Henry Churchill King (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'The Extinction in Perpetuity of Armaments and War,' by Albert William Alderson (London: P. S. King); 'Holy Orders,' By Marie Corelli (Toronto: William Briggs); 'The Principles of Anthropology and Sociology in Their Relations to Criminal Procedure,' by Maurice Parmelee, M.A. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited); the 'Sunday at Home,' the 'American Review of Reviews,' the 'Westminster,' 'Recreation,' the 'Canadian Magazine,' the 'Girl's Own Paper,' the 'Boys Own Paper.'

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

A fantastic detective story that deserves some credit for its originality is Edgar Wallace's 'Angel Esquire' (New York: Henry Holt & Co.), a tale of a will, of murders, and, of course, of the successful detective. The old man who made the will loved his joke even in death, and must have chuckled to think how the villians would rage at the wealth that lay just beyond their ability to guess a riddle, and how all the time that was not spent in guessing would be passed in trying to prevent the others concerned from getting on the right track. Murder eliminates one legatee, and the law does away with another in the person of the murderer, and the young baronet, who was not wholly vile, and the heroine, are left to share what remains of the skilfully concealed fortune. The methods of the detective, the bland Angel, Esquire, were and remain to the end strange and inscrutable.

With the close of its serial form in 'Harper's Monthly,' Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel, 'The Testing of Diana Mallory,' is published in book form (Harper & Bros.). Diana herself comes out as gold well refined, seven times pure (Mrs. Ward is evidently in love with her heroine), but in spite of her best efforts at patching and pity the author cannot do very much with her hero. He cuts a poor figure, and the excuses put forward for his behavior have all the shamefacedness of manifest excuses. It is only for Diana's sake that the reader can rejoice that the ghost that so frightened the hero is laid, for had it remained there would at least have been that test of the genuineness of his protestation of love. The story in its aloofness from historical precedent or prominent question of the day is rather a new venture for Mrs. Ward.

AFRICA.

Those lands which are separated from Europe only by the waters of the Mediterranean, but whose civilization is nevertheless centuries behind that of the Northern continent, form the pleasure ground of the trip recently taken by Mr. Francis Miltoun and described by him in 'In the Land of Mosques and Minarets' (London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons). The weak dilution of European civilization that has served only to rob some of the more prominent cities of all character is matter of regret to Mr. Miltoun, but at least it makes such travel as his more possible if less picturesque, and it is always easy at very short notice to plunge into those depths where this civilization is only a memory. Mr. Miltoun's description is of the journalistic type, readable, if rather superficial, and that of a man who knows just what his readers are likely to want. Since the theatre of French influence in Africa is to the fore just now, he has evidently taken his trip there with this book in mind.

While the various countries on the coasts of the African continent are now largely in the world's attention, and although civilization has proclaimed its triumph in the shining road of the railway through its central regions, still the heart of Africa is known only to the native, the explorer, the sportsman, and the missionary. A book of information on 'The Jungle Folk of Africa,' by Robert H. Milligan, comes from Revell's this fall. Although Mr. Milligan was in Africa as a missionary, and sees the hope for Africa in Christianity alone, his book is much too general to be classed as missionary literature. The tragedy and misery of the native's life possibly strike home with peculiar force to the missionary, but at any rate Mr. Milligan's story impresses them on the reader. The book is illustrated from photographs.

MEDIEVALISM.

The prompt and powerful reply to Cardinal Mercier's recent pastoral which comes in 'Medievalism: a Reply to Cardinal Mercier,' by George Tyrrell (London: Longmans & Co.), is full of promise for the movement, at the head of which are such men as the author. Father Tyrrell's reply is hinted at in the title he has chosen. He declares himself, and those who think along the same lines, driven into defense and a statement of their position by the attacks made upon them. They had hoped to escape any open rupture, and to themselves remain unknown, if only their influence might act for a peaceful reformation. There is solemn warning against the present attempt on the part of the Roman church merely to stifle the movement:

'They may kill Modernism by transforming it into something much more violent and dangerous than Modernism . . . . . and those who have hitherto kept the younger and hotter heads in control and bade them have faith in the leavening power of truth, in the quiet permeation of ideas, must now perhaps stand aside and witness helplessly a conflagration in which their own careful syntheses and constructions will be burnt up, and which may throw back the realization of their hopes for generations, if not forever.'

The whole struggle is one in which Christendom is profoundly interested.

ANECDOTES.

In that it is a selection of little stories about great men, 'Leaves from a Life' is of corresponding interest, but its author, the daughter of one of the best known of English painters, who chooses to publish her book anonymously, does not take pains to hide the feelings that may, on occasion, be termed spiteful, and where she did not like any one living she does not fear to speak ill of the dead. Her somewhat unreasonable dislikes may be exampled by the outspoken way in which she describes the United States as 'the most detestable nation that has ever been called into existence,' although she has never paid the country even a short visit. There is by no means only unkind memory at work here, however; indeed, the book and its good stories show that its author enjoyed life and liked a great many people as much as she disliked others. Liked or disliked, they are all people of whom the world is glad to hear something more.

'Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated,' said Bishop Hall. Those biographers recently who make a respectable sized volume out of a day or a week in the life of a great man apparently work on that assumption, and think that they have given an adequate representation of the great man. If not Gladstone himself, yet at least one side of him, the G.O.M. in slippers and dressing-gown, is so presented in 'Mr. Gladstone at Oxford, 1890,' by C. R. L. F. (London: Smith, Elder & Co.) It is a question whether Gladstone would not consider this taking a mean advantage could he peruse these pages, for he sought Oxford for seclusion and rest. He slipped all defense, ignored political differences of opinion, and was annoyed to have his wife come to his retreat after him. It is an interesting interlude in the great man's life.

BIOGRAPHY.

The effectual fervent life of a righteous man certainly availed much used as Charles Cardwell McCabe, the beloved chaplain of the American civil war, used his. The 'Life of Chaplain McCabe,' by Frank Milton Bristol (Fleming H. Revell) tells the story of a life that was the truest of successes, lived in the hearty assurance of faith in his God and his country. Born in 1836, he had hardly settled in his first pastorate when the war cloud broke over the land, and he entered heart and soul into the spirit of the struggle. He was an ardent abolitionist, but North or South made no difference to his feelings when the individual was concerned. These years gave him the title that clung to him all through life, and by this title, rather than by any higher sounding one his biographer has chosen to style this book.

The birthday honors that the world has been recently offering Tolstoy on the occasion of his eightieth birthday have been excuse for the highest praise and enthusiastic eulogy. That his admirers should have overstepped the judicious line is perhaps but natural, but his position of literary pre-eminence cannot be denied. It was impossible for him to escape the biographer, since biographies of living men are so frequent to-day, so Aylmer Maude's 'The Life of Tolstoy' (London: A. Constable & Co.) is not the first in the field. Mr. Maude deals intimately with his subject, nor would such a treatment be difficult for anyone, for Tolstoy has taken particular care to reveal his inmost thoughts, his youthful failings, and maturer ideals, for the world to gaze upon. His 'confessions' are free to make frequent quotations from. Mr. Maude does not slight them, but he has a personal appreciation of the great Russian that makes his biography very agreeable. The developments of the later years of his life are not dealt with, as the biography is only concerned with the first fifty years.

OUTDOOR FRIENDS.

Mr. Charles Lee Bryson has chosen the very commonest of man's little brothers of the field for his heroes in 'Tan and Teckle' (Fleming H. Revell.) The stories of these two little field mice and their surroundings were told first to the author's own little girl, who enjoyed these 'really truly' tales so much that the author decided to pass them on to other little ones. Even with the bedtime hour not to be delayed by the telling, and with cold print instead of the warm human voice of the narrator, the stories do not lose their charm. Moreover, there is the hope that some day each young reader may make the acquaintance of similar shy little friends in the life. The book is liberally illustrated with drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

There is no device of attractive title to catch the childish fancy in Vernon S. Kellogg's 'Insect Stories' (New York: Henry Holt & Co.), but it holds a wealth of delight for the small child who cares anything about bees, wasps, ants, and the other tiny denizens of earth and air. Some have found their close study during life rather detrimental to health and enjoyment, but with their curiosity rather whetted than blunted by such acquaintance, they will enjoy these printed studies all the more. Professor Kellogg is an authority, so there need be no fear of fairy tale matter here, much as it may read like it. The book is confessedly written for the very small child, and those above twelve years of age may find its style rather too simple.

Another book for the smaller children is Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's story of 'The Good Wolf' (Moffat, Yard & Co.) This new hero of this successful authoress has already won his way into childish favor in the serial publication of her story, but even the children who have so heard of his doings will be glad to go over them again, when they will not have to stop at the publisher's pleasure.

Are You a Subscriber? If not, become one now through our

SPECIAL YEAR-END OFFER

To NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

1 **'World Wide'**

Canada's leading review. A weekly reprint of the best articles and cartoons of the week from the world's best journals. Keeps one abreast of the thought of the times. A favorite with intelligent people wherever it is known. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price—$1.50 a year.

To the end of 1908.....only 20c

Or **3** New Subscribers for **50** cents.

2 **'Canadian Pictorial'**

Canada's finest and most popular illustrated magazine. A monthly portfolio of exquisite pictures dealing with recent world-happenings and with scenes and people of especial interest to Canadians. Charming snapshots, etc., etc. The fine, glossy paper and expensive inks and the high-class workmanship used, make its pictures often really works of art. Many of them are suitable for framing. Bright, crisp paragraphs, short articles, special departments, and various features of interest to all. Ten cents a copy. One dollar a year.

To the end of 1908.....only 25c

(Including the Special Thanksgiving and Christmas numbers.)

Or **4** New Subscribers for **75** cents.

3 **'The Northern Messenger'**

The old favorite illustrated weekly for the home. Sunday reading for old and young. Bright stories, short and long, anecdotes, poetry. Large print section for the very little ones, thousands of whom get it through the post in their own name, though the whole family reads it. For over forty years tried and approved by the Canadian people, and more popular to-day than ever. Forty cents a year.

To the end of 1908.....only 10c

Or **4** New Subscribers for **25** cents.

THE THREE, if you have not been taking any of them to the end of the year for **Only 50 cents**

Mention these offers to your friends. The sooner the offer is accepted the more for the money.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

THE TRAITOR'S CUP.

Among the treasures which adorned the den of Sir Walter Scott was a china saucer—the memorial, according to the author of Edinburgh Under Sir Walter Scott,' of a striking incident in the domestic life of Scott's father and mother. One autumn, Mr. Scott, sr., had a client who came regularly every evening at a certain hour to the house, and the family had gone to bed. The little mystery of the unknown visitor excited Mrs. Scott's curiosity, and her husband's vague statements increased it. One night, therefore, although she knew it was against her husband's desire, she entered the room with a salver in her hand, and offered the gentlemen a 'dish of tea,' as it used to be called in eighteenth century parlance. Mr. Scott very coldly refused it, but the stranger bowed and accepted a cup. Presently he took his leave. Then Mr. Scott seized the empty cup and threw it out on to the pavement. His wife was astonished at first, but not when she heard the explanation. I may admit into my house, on business, persons wholly unworthy to be treated as guests of my wife. Neither lip of me nor of mine comes after Mr. Murray, of Broughton's.' The client who had called was none other than the traitor, Secretary Murray, who bought off his life and fortune by giving evidence against his gallant Jacobite associates.—Dundee Advertiser.'

TELEPHONE AUTOMATA.

Our telephone monopoly in this country has prevented us from fully realizing what a handy thing talking over a wire is. In the older countries, particularly in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the use of the telephone is much more general.

In Copenhagen, telephone automatons may be found everywhere, in shops, cafés, public offices, railway stations, and in a number of dwelling-houses where many families reside. The telephone is placed near the front door, and, as the door is always open, any one can go in from the street, drop a 'ten ore' (about one cent) into the slot when the central station reports, 'Ready.' No connection, no pay. A sign outside the house announces the existence of a telephone within.

These telephone automatons are in great favor, and are used extensively. In Sweden and Norway the telephone system is, if possible, still more developed. In some hospitals it has been decided to affix a telephone to the bed of the patient desiring it, and he or she may thus converse over the wire with friends or relatives who may also have telephones.—C. E. World.'

SOLITUDE.

Here to the beech woods I have come,
The morn is fresh and fair,
And in the solitude I breathe
A hallowed, peaceful air.

The sunbeams play at hide and seek
Among the sheltering trees,
A sportive chipmunk brushes by,
A songbird woos the breeze.

My soul is steeped in soothing balm
Within this still retreat,
Where, folded in kind Nature's arms,
Is solace that is sweet.

The mossy bed on which I lie
Seems like a sacred shrine,
Here in these woods so eloquent
With harmonies divine.

I look out towards the Infinite
Whose ways I cannot grasp,
And 'tis as if a hand were stretched
To hold me in its clasp.

Oh, Law Supreme; oh, Power unknown,
In solitude I come,—
And filled with awe and reverence
I bow before thee, dumb.

MARTHA MARTIN.

THE DOCTORS SAID 'THERE MUST BE AN OPERATION'

'Fruit-a-tives' Saved Mrs. McCready Untold Suffering and Almost Certain Death.

'Publish this for humanity's sake,' writes Mr. C. McCready, of Putnam, Ont., in his letter to the owners of 'Fruit-a-tives.' Physicians said that only an operation could save his wife's life. But again 'Fruit-a-tives' proved its wonderful powers. The doctors were wrong—Mrs. McCready is to-day well and strong—and 'Fruit-a-tives' have made friends of every one for miles around Putnam.

'Dear Sirs,—My wife suffered for over a year from Indigestion and Bowel trouble. Several doctors treated her for this trouble and advised her that only an operation would save her life, as they stated it was a tumor that was causing the trouble. The operation was to cost $200.00, and, while she was debating in her own mind about being operated on, she was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' which I procured for her from our local merchant. From the first box she improved, and after having taken four boxes she is completely cured and is now as well as ever. I decided then that 'Fruit-a-tives' was the most wonderful remedy in the world and it certainly saved my wife's life. She still takes one tablet every night, we also give them to the children with excellent results, and they have to thank 'Fruit-a-tives' for the fact that their mother is now with them, they fully expected she would be in her grave. Publish this for humanity's sake.'

(Sgd.), C. McCready.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness—for all troubles due to defective action of Bowels, Kidneys and Skin, 'Fruit-a-tives' is a certain cure. These tablets are made of fruit juices and tonics, are pleasant to take and quick to act. Trial size, 25c—regular size, 50c a box or 6 for $2.50.

At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

TASK OF THE STENOGRAPHER

Much Asked of One High in His Profession.

THREADS OF THE LIVES OF THE MOST EXPERT WOVEN INTO THE LEGAL AND POLITICAL FABRIC.

(New York 'Sun.')

Not many of those who employ office stenographers for the facilitating of their correspondence think of the shorthand art as a profession or appreciate how the threads of the lives of the most export practitioners of it are woven into our legal and political fabric.

It was only in 1860 that New York, which was the pioneer State in this respect, adopted that amendment to its Code of Procedure which first provided for the appointment of official swift writers for her courts of law, an enactment under which at first only a few appointments were made. The example of the Empire State has now been followed in all or nearly all of the other States, while north of our borders, in the Dominion, the system is pervasive—in high courts of justice, the courts of some counties, as York, in Ontario, and in a Dominion Exchequer Court. The Dominion Parliament at Ottawa has its corps of reporters, whose reports of the debates in both houses are printed daily, including those speeches in French that are delivered by members from Lower Canada, for the reporting of which the House of Commons has one reporter who writes a French system.

The great fields in the United States in, which professional shorthand of the highest speed and accuracy is practised are the courts, Congress and State legislatures. Pennsylvania for years had full daily reports of the speeches and debates in her legislature. The State of New York never had this done, though for many years each of her legislative chambers has appointed a stenograpner at the beginning of its session, men whose business it has been to report the testimony given before standing and special committees. Each house of Congress, in addition to its half dozen reporters of debates, has other official reporters, who record the testimony of witnesses before the committees.

Twenty-five years ago the proportion of members of the craft here whose lineage was Celtic was much larger than it is now. One well-known Supreme Court official of such lineage used to visit the home of his ancestors each year, and when they dated his correspondence from the picturesquely named town of Ballybunnion, a place on the west coast of Ireland, facing the Atlantic, where, standing with his feet on the ancestral adamant, he could look westward toward the land of his adoption, with no island or strip of land between.

A former member of the 'Congressional Record' official corps, Mr. Devine, a Canadian by birth and now retired, often started from his boyhood home on the Ottawa in a birch bark canoe, passed down that river with its many rapids and entered the St. Lawrence, to explore its channels and island recesses and paddle up into Ontario and beyond. He liked the birch bark so well that he brought several canoes to Brooklyn after he came to live in the United States, and often took his recreation on Gowanus Bay, demonstrating that under skilful handling that description of craft is not entirely destitute of seagoing qualities.

Before he became one of the 'Record' corps he was for a number of years one of the committee stenographers of the House; was such at the time of the investigation by the Potter Committee into the question of whether Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden was elected President in 1876. An incident of that investigation so impressed him that he narrates it as one of his most humorous personal experiences.

At that time the other committee stenographer of the House was Henry Hayes, whose peculiarly thin squeaking voice is well remembered by his friends. Mr. Hayes was taking notes before that committee, a witness who spoke very indistinctly, almost inaudibly, being under examination. Chairman Potter expostulated with the witness, telling him that members were complaining that they could not understand what he was saying and asking him to speak more distinctly. He then went on:

'I fear that even the stenographer, whose ears are trained to catch indistinctly uttered words, may not be able to hear you.'

Then turning to Mr. Hayes he said: 'Mr. Hayes, do you understand what the witness is saying?'

To which Mr. Hayes, in his thin, piping voice, responded:

'Not a word of it! Not a word of it!'

Then Chairman Potter, obviously alarmed lest he should have no record of the man's testimony, said:

'Then if you do not understand him how do you expect to make a record of his testimony?'

To which Mr. Hayes promptly replied: 'Guess at it! Guess at it!'

There are many associations of shorthand writers whose purpose is to benefit the profession.

Alexandria Bay has been a favorite meeting place of the New York State association. Many guests from outside the State have been entertained at its annual meeting, many of them honorary members, many giving first allegiance to home associations, such as the Chartered Stenographic Association of Ontario, across the lake; the New England Shorthand Reporters, the Pennsylvania State, the Ohio, etc., while a custom prevails of each association's distributing to members of the others copies of its annual proceedings, this interchange keeping the members in close touch and promoting co-operation for mutual interest.

There is also a national association of large membership, which was organized a few years ago, at whose meetings, held annually in different cities or summer resorts, such as Put-in-Bay, Chautauqua, Biltmore, papers of great value have been read and discussed by well known members of the 'Congressional Record' corps and prominent members of the state associations. Its proceedings may yet rival in value those of New York State Association, which latter have been enriched by contributions from many states and from other countries—from Germany by the late Prof. J. W. Zeibig, the most erudite of stenographers, and by two East Indians elected to honorary membership, one of whom has compiled an adaptation of an English system to Bengalee.

The writer had the honor of proposing for such membership a correspondent, an Englishman, the official shorthand writer of both Houses of Parliament, W. H. Gurney-Salter, whose name indicates his direct descent from the Gurney who, almost exactly one hundred and fifty-five years ago, brought out in London the first textbook of the Gurney system. This is the system still in use by almost all the official parliamentary corps in England; it has been used extensively in the courts during the last thirty years by several New York city court officials and is still used officially in far off Melbourne and India.

It was this system that was used by another of the name in 1788 in reporting the proceedings of the Warren Hastings impeachment trial, including the speeches of Edmund Burke. Thus a strong tie binds together the swift writers of the various civilized nations. As a further example of this closer relationship may be cited the International Shorthand Congress, whose first session was held in London, in 1887, of whose general committee half a dozen Americans were members, and to whose five-hundred page volume of Transactions' two Americans made contributions. As a revelation of conditions in England, Scotland and on the Continent this volume may be declared the most valuable volume on professional shorthand ever issued.

The professional character of the higher ranges of stenographic practice is illustrated by a discussion, somewhat animated, that has taken place over the question, to what extent may the reporter who is competent to do this critical sort of work justifiably edit or amend the language of a speaker? This would not arise in the reporting of testimony, in which the ipsissima verba are required, but in reporting speeches and arguments it might.

A difference of view on this subject has developed among Continental stenographers, especially between prominent German parliamentary officials and well known French official parliamentarians, the former declaring that the speech and debate reporter completely fulfils his function when he presents a strictly verbatim rendering; the latter holding that it is the duty of such a reporter to reshape sentences that are faulty in construction or ambiguous.

The Germans even contend that the reporter has a missionary function in such cases; that is if he leaves a report in all its verbatim crudeness and faultiness the speaker may be induced to reform his style. The 'Proceedings' for 1893 of the New York State Stenographers' Association contain an elaborate paper by M. Alphonse Desjardins, the official of the Canadian House of Commons, who reports the speeches in that body delivered in French—in which he discusses this question, upholding the French contention; citing a remarkable series of opinions of expert parliamentary stenographers practising about the French capital, with those of several Englishmen, such as Mr. Gurney-Salter, given before parliamentary committees.

Curiously the only paper the late Thomas Allen Reed, long an honorary member of the New York State association, ever contributed to the 'Proceedings' of that body was one in which he discussed this very subject, with others, and gave an example of a badly arranged short speech, followed by rewriting of it in the form in which as a reporter he would have presented it—obviously sympathizing with the French view.

In England the legal shorthand writers intervene in the making up of the great law reports compiled there in a way not known here. Those published reports, well known to American lawyers, are prepared for publication by the council of law reporting, so called; the peculiarity arising from the custom among English judges, especially in the House of Lords and other appellate tribunals, of generally pronouncing their judgments orally, this necessitating the daily attendance of very skilful shorthand writers to take down those judgments.

Some of those judges speak accurately, so that their language can be transcribed verbatim, and unless condensation seems desirable printed substantially as uttered; while others leave many sentences incomplete. Mr. Atlay, in his recent 'Victorian Chancellors,' Vol. II., describes the style of Vice-Chancellor William Page Wood, later Lord Chancellor Hatherley. This jurist was very negligent about the form of his judgments; often they were discursive and lacked conciseness. Mr. Atlay adds:

'The real sufferers from Wood's peculiar form of delivering judgment were the shorthand writers, who toiled after him in vain, desperately endeavoring to fix upon paper the stream of broken words which he poured forth, and finding often when they had done so that they had only got a string of unfinished sentences.'

Obviously in such a situation, with an obligation to furnish a report of a judgment thus delivered, the problem for the stenographer would be far removed from one merely of making a verbatim record. Having such a record as a basis his ulterior duty would be to make up from the broken phrases something which in definite, well worded form should embody the substance of the judgment.

As we are assured the higher ranks of the stenographic profession in England contain a considerable number of university men and many barristers at law, their competency to do this more difficult work may be taken for granted. It may be also observed incidentally that the official stenographic ranks in the State of New York embrace a number of collegians, while most of the Supreme Court—officials and some others are members of the bar.

Mr. Heming, Q.C., one of the Council of Law Reporting in London, writing in 1855, referred to an earlier time when he reported the decisions of Vice-Chancellor Wood and used the greatest freedom in condensing and re-writing them, all with the warm approval of the Justice. Lord Justice Lindley in 1885 criticised the length of some of the judgments printed in the reports, intimating that they might have been condensed without injury to the sense. To this Mr. Heming replies that he has no doubt some of the shorthand writers who reported the decisions had both the courage and the ability to so condense them. They, however, evinced a partiality for verbatim renderings, but that might be overcome.

Lord Justice Lindley says the English judges, except their number were increased, could not get through with their work if they were under the necessity of writing their judgments, that the system of delivering them orally was their only recourse under existing conditions. Whether this condition will ever arise in the United States, where judges habitually write their opinions, need not be conjectured. With the practice of many now to dictate their opinions to stenographers, the adoption of the British custom does not seem imminent.

It is not often that judges read their opinions in open court; they file them with the clerks of their respective courts, and those manuscripts are used in making up the printed reports. Occasionally in some great litigation an opinion is read. Thus the opinion of the court, written by Chief Justice Wade in the great Bell Telephone Company litigation of years ago, was read by Justice Blatchford in the absence because of illness of the Chief Justice, and the stenographer who had reported for the Bell Company the proceedings before a Congress committee and in court appeared at the reading, reinforced by two other of the most expert shorthand writers to be found, all of whom took notes of the decision and jointly made a transcription for the company's counsel.

The explanation of the three reporters being engaged is that a possible difficulty of understanding the reading had to be guarded against, as well as the fact that often reading is at a rate of speed which no shorthand yet invented has been able to cope with. In the 1896 New York State Association paper already referred to Mr. Reed expressed the opinion that whatever the manual dexterity of the reporter he 'cannot in point of speed equal the terrible powers of the vocal organs. Even when he approaches that speed it is only by the constant use of short cuts, disregarding altogether many of the sounds uttered by the speaker, retaining only such as will enable him to supply the others when he comes to read or transcribe.'

The above will have indicated to the reader the truth, familiar to every professional stenographer, that the ability to report a rapid speaker verbatim is but one of the qualifications, and often is not the principal one, of a thoroughly equipped stenographer. Several years ago the Washington reportorial ranks suffered the loss of a most accomplished writer, the late David Wolfe Brown, senior member—and the chief, if it may be said to have had one—of the 'Congressional Record' force in the House. About midway in his last season's work there he wrote to the writer about the unusually heavy work they were having, and added that the reports had been printed substantially without revision by members, which meant that the reporters themselves had corrected soleisms, cut out repetitions brought everything into harmony in a parliamentary sense. Whether they would have corrected such a bull as Lord Castlereagh is said to have once perpetrated in the British Parliament when he described himself as 'standing prostrate' at the foot of the throne seems doubtful. Perhaps they would have thought history was entitled to have such a delicate morsel preserved.

There are more than a score of official stenographers in the Supreme Court in Manhattan alone (First district), several in the Court of General Sessions, several in the Special Sessions, others in the Surrogates' Court, in the City Court, in the Magistrates' courts. Still others act as amanuenses to the Justices of the Appellate Division and the Justices of the Trial and Special Terms. Then if you consider the large number in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and the number outside of the city in the other judicial districts, with those in county courts, Surrogates' courts and acting as grand jury stenographers, one can begin to comprehend the magnitude of the advance in importance in the courts of the stenographer from the modest beginning of 1800.

There is a cruel system prevailing in many parts of the Telugu country, in India, in connection with the worship of the village deities. At the end of a sacrifice a small cart, with four, five or nine pointed stakes standing upright at the corners and sides, is brought to the image. Pigs, lambs and fowls are then impaled alive upon these stakes. The cart is dragged in a procession to the boundary of the village. The animals die in agony on the way, and are taken off the stakes when the cart reaches its destination.

Sample Boxes Free!!

The most powerful healer in the world is Zam-Buk, and we offer you a free trial box. Zam-Buk combines the knowledge of the ancients with the science of the moderns. The charioteers, gladiators, and wrestlers of ancient Greece seldom emerged from their contests without some gaping wound or severe bruise, and to anoint their injuries with secret balms was part of the day's program. In Zam-Buk you have the modern representative of these ancient healers. Ordinary ointments contain mostly rancid animal fat or poisonous mineral substances. Leave the lid off these ointments for a few days and note the result. Zam-Buk, on the contrary, is absolutely free from any trace of animal fat or mineral poison. It is made from purely herbal essences, is so concentrated and purified that it is suitable for the delicate skin of children, and yet so powerful as to be equal to the most stubborn sore, ulcer, or chronic wound. Zam-Buk never goes rancid. It always keeps clean, fresh, and sweet.

Nature has given man the instinct to rub a place that hurts. She has also given him Zam-Buk, Nature's own herbal healer, with which to rub.

Apply Zam-Buk to a sore, a cut, a scratch, a poisoned wound, a patch of eczema, and at once the healing process begins. It prevents suppuration, blood poisoning, etc. It draws out inflammation, ends pain and smarting, and heals. The best test is a personal test. Send in for a free box and let Zam-Buk prove its own case. See coupon below.

ZAM-BUK

THE GREAT SKIN-CURE.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street, West, Montreal.
Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' Oct. 6, 1908.

POISONED WOUND COMPLETELY HEALED!

MR. WILLIAM MUMFORD of 12 Louise Street, Stratford, writes: "While walking about in sock feet I trod on a rusty nail, which penetrated the flesh deeply, leaving an ugly wound. I bathed this well and applied a lotion, but next morning my foot was in a shocking condition, very much inflamed and swollen, and I suffered acute pain. I had to lay off work, as I could not bear to put my foot on the ground. I feared blood-poisoning. For six days I suffered intense pain. Just at this time a friend brought me some Zam-Buk, and after using it a few days my foot was wonderfully improved. I persevered with Zam-Buk, and it soon worked a complete cure. It is a wonderful balm."

Zam-Buk heals sores, eczema, skin eruptions, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abscesses, cuts, burns, scalds, and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists, 50c box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

TRY IT AT OUR COST

Send this coupon, the name of this paper, and a one-cent stamp (to pay return postage) to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and you will receive a dainty sample box.

CAVE SNAKES OF SELANGOR

THEIR CURIOUS COLORATION AND HOW IT IS SUITED TO THEIR HABITS.

(From the 'Field.')

About ten years ago Mr. H. N. Ridley made an exploration of the limestone caves at Selangor, in the Malay Peninsula, with the object of ascertaining whether they contained any form of animals specially adapted for life in complete darkness.

The results were disappointing. Neither blind, large-eyed, nor colorless animals such as inhabit caves in temperate regions were discovered. However, it was found that a snake, Coluber taeniurus, lives in the caves, where it feeds exclusively on the bats sheltering there in extreme abundance, and that these examples are much paler in color than the typical form of this widely distributed species, which inhabits eastern Asia from China to the Malay Archipelago, and attains a length of 7½ feet.

Mr. Ridley thus describes the coloration of the cave specimens: The top of the head is bluish gray and there is a black line about an inch long through the eye toward the neck. The neck and back are of a pale ochreous color, each scale being tipped with isabelline, getting paler towards the tail; the centre of the back is yellowish, and the belly pale yellowish white. The tail has a white bar along the back line and the under part is also pure white; along the sides runs a purplish gray bar, becoming darker or black toward the tail.

This coloration is remarkably suited to the habits of the snake, which frequents the darkest portions of the caves, often living at a considerable distance from the mouth; but it may sometimes be met with at the mouth. It has a habit of resting on the ledges of rocks in the neighborhod of the exits of the caves, with the head hanging over the edge, so as to capture the bats as they fly in and out.

The walls of the caves, though of white crystalline limestone, are not pure white but of a pale ochreous yellow, and here and there are black veins running usually vertically down the sides. The coloring of the snake is so exactly that of the walls, the black line on the tail representing the shadow of a crack or projecting vein that the animal when at rest on the walls is often exceedingly difficult to see and readily escapes observation, even on the part of those on a careful lookout for them.

Messrs. Annandale and Robinson, who also observed the snake in the Jalor and Selangor caves, say it is usually found in the darkest parts of the caves, but though it seems dazed and purblind when suddenly brought out into a bright light, it soon regains normal vision.

TOLD ABOUT THE KING.

Turning from matters of serious Naval policy, it is pleasant to hear that the King's popularity in the Navy has been made even greater than ever by recent incidents on the cruise to the north, the Cowes visit to Portland, and during the Cowes week. His Majesty's interest in, and concern for, the welfare of the officers and men of the fleet is as evident as ever, as is shown by something that happened not very long ago on the Royal yacht. An order had been given that the red ceremonial carpet used on deck should be kept in place every night until the King had come on board, or until the officers had done so. One nigh.. His Majesty did not go ashore, and about 10 o'clock was enjoying a quiet cigar on deck, when he noticed a mysterious group of sailors waiting about with no apparent object. It evidently occurred to the King that it was unusual for so many men to be about so late, and he called out for the quartermaster. 'Send for the officer of the watch,' he demanded, and on that individual appearing, His Majesty asked, 'What are all these men hanging about for?' 'The carpet, sir,' was the reply. 'What do you mean?' said the King. The officer explained that the men had to wait till the last officer came on board before they could roll up and take away the red felt. 'But,' the King asked, 'don't these men have to get up at five o'clock in the morning?' The officer admitted that that was so. 'Then,' said the sailors' Royal friend, 'in future, whether I am on board or not, you take up the carpet before you pipe the men to supper.' So the sailors now get to bed at decent hours.

It is this consideration for the comfort of the most humble about him that so endears the King to the Navy. So does His Majesty's 'human' character. The other day on the Royal yacht a party of sailors were seated between decks during an idle hour, indulging in a pastime forbidden on board—a game of cards for money. Attracted by subdued sounds of laughter, the King strolled along the deck, and, unnoticed by the Jacks below, watched the game for some time through the open hatchway. It was evidently an exciting gamble, for the King became as much absorbed in it as the men. Suddenly His Majesty looked up, and there was an officer petrified with astonishment at the spectacle of the King quietly following the illicit game going on underneath. Seeing that he was detected, the King turned away, and walked quietly aft. The officer probably saw a twinkle in the Royal eyes that deterred him from reporting the men. At all events they heard nothing of the incident, and the King let on never a word. It is for reasons like these that his sailors fairly worship King Edward.—Bristol 'Times.'

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Giddiness, Heartburn, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers and Residents in Tropical Climates.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

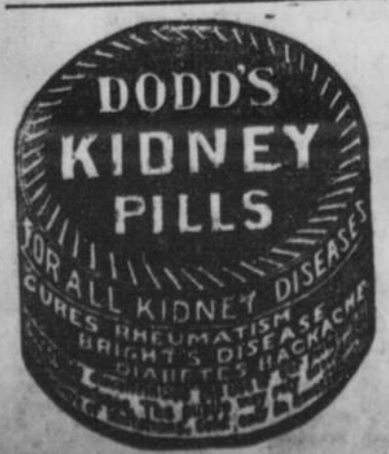
(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for



Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.—Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., Nov. 30—Dec. 3.

National Dairy Show, Chicago, Dec. 2—10.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 7—11.

CURRENT COMMENTS

Very few club-headed, thick-necked steer-horned cows are any good. Even with the cow, the tail tells a tale; the heavy club tail seldom follows a good cow, while on the other hand, a slim tail is one of the characteristics of a good cow.

* * *

The total acreage of British crops for the current year was 32,211,381, a decrease of 32,066 acres, or 0.1 percent, on the figures for 1907. Wheat was cultivated on 1,626,733 acres, an increase of 1,288 acres, or 0.1 percent, on the previous year. Returns of live stock show 1,545,671 horses, 6,905,134 cattle, 27,039,730 sheep, and 2,823,482 pigs. The last two items show increases of 3.5 and 7.1 percent respectively.

* * *

There are three factors upon which profitable dairying depends, namely, the amount of milk that cows give, the amount of butter fat in the milk, and the cost of keeping the cows. The chief means of controlling these three factors is by a vigorous policy of selection. Get good cows in the herd, for they are necessary to get the results from the proper care and management.

* * *

The relationship between the home and the factory, and the home and the office of the city man is not very close. When you come to agriculture, you find that the centre of operations is situated not in a remote office, but in the farmer's home, and his family are mutually interested in that great co-operative work. We have overlooked the fact that the women of this country have a very close and intimate relationship, a very keen interest in the work, and, perhaps, in our discussions on this question, we have neglected that part of it.—C. C. James.

* * *

In three herds in the North Oxford, Ont., Cow Testing Association, some good records were made in the last regular monthly test. One cow gave 1,340 pounds of milk, testing 3.1 percent fat, and two other cows in two other herds each gave over 1,550 pounds of milk, testing 3.0 and 3.1 percent fat. In the Bagotville, Que., Association, in four of the six herds recorded there were individual cows giving over 1,000 pounds of milk, all of them testing 3.3 percent and over. Ormstown, Que., also had a good record, for in ten herds tested, one cow gave 1,000 pounds of milk; one went as high as 1,410 pounds of milk, testing 3.6. Such cows are well worth keeping. But the fact remains, unfortunately, that there are probably hundreds of cows in the Dominion that are not worth keeping.

* * *

For instance, in the Dixville, Que., Association fourteen cows in one herd gave a total yield of 427 pounds of butter fat in the month; but in an adjoining farm it took twenty-one cows to give 403 pounds of fat during the same time. Think of it, half as many cows again to feed and milk and provide accommodation for, and yet receive no more income from! The work of these associations helps farmers to discover the cows that are worth keeping, and enables them to detect and dispose of the unprofitable summer, and winter, boarders.

* * *

The oily flavor that is found in so much of the cream-gathered butter is due to keeping the cream too long at, and churning at, a high temperature. When cream is cooled and churned at once this flavor is never noticed. It also helps to overcome the sour and rancid flavors due to sour and over-ripe cream, by getting the cream into butter as soon as possible. By using the pateurizer, the best all round satisfaction is given, especially if the cream is not too sour or over-ripe and testing over twenty-five percent fat. Where cream can be obtained under these conditions a pasteurizer certainly should be installed and used. A good culture is also essential, but owing to the difficulty of getting skim or whole milk, and the extra care that a cream culture takes, few of the makers use one continually. The cream in the vat should be stirred often to get an even temperature and acidity. If left without being stirred, the cream around and next to the cold water and ice will be colder, and thus develop less acid than the cream in the centre of the vat, which will be of a higher temperature, thus not giving an exhaustive churning.

* * *

We are indebted to a Scottish correspondent for an account of the annual ram sales, under the auspices of the Border Union Agricultural Union, at Kelso. Although there was a slight falling off in the number offered for sale, some of the prices obtained were exceptionally high. There was strong competition for the Border Leicesters, which fetched the best prices. For the pick of the Sandyknowe consignment £150 was paid; another ram from the same lot fetched £145, and a third £135; others were bought at £70 and £65. But the highest price of the sale was for a ram from Lesston farm. He is by 'Leaston Surprise,' a Highland and Royal Champion, and from a 'Stanley' ewe. The ram was bought for £200 by Mr. Ross, and is for New Zealand. Other animals from the same farm sold for £125, £100 and £55 each. A Galalaw ram was sold for £125, while £165 was paid for a Oldlamstocks sheep. Mr. Ross, of New Zealand, bought another animal from the same farm for £115.

INSECTS THAT TROUBLE VEGETABLE GROWERS

(Concluded.)

In Manitoba they had fewer insects to fight against; because their gardens were surrounded by large areas of prairie. It is a practice among gardeners to water plants with Paris green and water, and also dust Paris green on the cabbages. I do not approve of this practice, because it is unnecessary. A remedy which is perfectly effective, is to take a mixture of Pyrethum Insect Powder, which can be bought from a druggist or hardware man. One pound of insect powder with four pounds of flour, kept in a close cannister or jar for twenty hours, will give you five pounds of powder which is death to every caterpillar it falls upon. It not only kills by coming in contact with the insect, but if the rains and the dews fall upon the plants the powder then becomes a liquid, and it is quickly fatal.

Cabbages can be kept clean by the use of insect powder and flour. It is injurious to the insects, but not to animals or men. It is argued that Paris green cannot do any harm to cabbages because the head comes from the centre; that is perfectly true, but one of the habits of the cabbage is, that the leaves curl down to the heart, and it might possibly be dangerous to use Paris green.

Another class of insects which we cannot treat so satisfactorily, but which we have to consider every year, are the root maggots—a white maggot which eats the roots of turnips, onions and cauliflowers. The root maggots are enormously abundant some years. In these years it seems almost impossible to control them. There is to-day no practical remedy which will always give us immunity from attacks of these insects. The eggs are laid by small flies, very much like a house fly, close to the ground on a stem or root of the plant they attack—onions, radishes, cabbages. The eggs hatch very quickly; in about two or three days. They at once bore into the stem of the onion, radish or cabbage; and if they once get inside, you cannot get them out. The preventive remedy which has given the best results is the tar-paper disc about three inches square, split from the centre to one side so that you can put it around the stem of the plant at the time it is planted. The tar-paper is pressed to the ground, and the creosote in the tar-paper prevents the flies from laying their eggs upon the cabbage; consequently, its roots are not attacked. With fresh tar-paper we find that we can protect a very large number of our cabbages; but, even with that, we have seen clusters of eggs on top of the tar-paper.

We have not yet any practical remedy by which maggots can be entirely prevented, but in Ottawa I grew good crops of onions when other people close to me had none. The remedy is not a very difficult one, but is one that is out of the ordinary, the smell of the carbolic drives these insects away. One experiment we tried in a large fields of onions where the land had been planted for onions for a good many years, strongly fertilized and kept well up, and grew remarkably good onions. The onion maggot appeared suddenly and the crop would have been lost. After they had been cleaned thoroughly the cultivator was run through the rows and then a light dressing of gas lime put on. The gas lime is not a practical remedy to recommend, but if you happen to be near available, but if you happen to be near the gas works it is a very good thing to use. Gas lime is available in some places and is very useful, because the strong odor it gives drives away the flies and the ammonia in the lime makes it a strong fertilizer, although it is dangerous if it comes against the plant. About two bushels to the acre was used in this instance, but that is much more than should be put on a growing crop. This quantity might be put on in the autumn and ploughed under in the spring. If that material comes up against the roots it will destroy them. A method adapted lately is that of covering over with a cheese cloth. Where it is done on a small area, it has given very good results, but the lack of light is the chief objection. With cauliflower it gives excellent results and with radishes it gives good results, but on the onions it is not so successful. It can be used on small areas.

Very often the flea beetle is very destructive in cabbage or turnips, particularly in hot seasons and on certain soils. In growing turnips for the table we have found that the third week in June is not only the best time to sow turnips to get the highest quality for the table but also they will come in between the two periods of the turnip flea beetle. In the spring it lives on any plant belonging to the cabbage family, of which there are several wild varieties. Until the turnip or cabbage begins to appear above the ground it lives on these weeds and will then fly to the cabbage and turnip, and does great injury because it attacks the seed leaves. They are not true leaves. They are food to feed the young plants: consequently the injury to the seed leaves is very much more of an injury than an injury to the leaves of the plant. The turnip is able to take care of itself when it gets its leaves because it is able to make more leaves than the beetle could destroy; but in the seed beds very frequently the turnip beetle is so strong that their crops will be injured, and you will lose the early market and have the expense of re-seeding. That can be prevented by dusting these plants with Paris green lime. Do it in the morning when there is dew upon the plants. If it is done on a still day, or when there is dew, it will be more effective. Land plaster on certain soils is a good releaser of the fertilizing elements. It is one of the best things to use as a diluter for poison, but it is the poison that does the work.

Some kind of spraying machine is one of the necessary implements that every gardener should have. It is not only necessary to have a good spraying machine, that is a pump with sufficient power to break up your liquid into spray, but it pays to have the best nozzle you can get. The best way to get at the insect that works under the leaves is to spray them from the opposite side of the row, and it is well to have a bent piece of pipe that you can put under the leaf and drive your spray up.

BEE-KEEPING AS A BUSINESS

As bee-keeping is naturally a rural pursuit, it follows that the great majority of bee-keepers own or live on small pieces of land, which they cultivate to some extent as an adjunct to their regular business of keeping bees, and the income from this source must, of course, be reckoned as a part of the proceeds of the business. The bee-keeper may perhaps keep a horse, a cow, a few hens, and several hogs, the proceeds from which very materially add to his income, and yet not destroy his just title of specialist. We cannot truthfully say that the farmer is any less a farmer, or that he does not pursue the business of farming, because he does some odd jobs for a neighbor with his team or some work in a different line in the winter months when there is a slack time on the farm, says O. C. Fuller, of Turbotville, Pa. Therefore, we shall have to consider bee-keeping as a business on these same lines. General farming or any other occupation that takes up the greater part of one's time will not work with bee-keeping, and is therefore not admissible as an adjunct to the successful cultivation of the honey bee. It is advisable that farmers keep a few bees to fertilize the blossoms of the field, orchard and garden. The bees thus kept generally supply the farmer's table with honey, and he often has some to sell besides, although the amount is not equal to that taken by the specialist, and is almost always inferior in appearance, due generally to neglect and failure to give the proper attention to the bees when storing. But with all this neglect, almost allowing the bees to shift for themselves, we frequently hear farmers say that their bees are the most profitable thing on the farm. If bees are profitable when kept on the farm as a side issue, then they must be very profitable when kept without another hampering occupation in the way.

I venture the assertion, without the risk of contradiction, that there is no other rural pursuit that will bring the returns in ready cash that bee-keeping will, taking into account the capital invested and labor involved.

Bee-keeping has always been considered by some as an uncertain and risky business, due to the fact that flowers fail to yield nectar in some seasons, and to the heavy winter losses which have frequently taken place. To the first I would say that we do sometimes have poor seasons when bees do not gather a surplus of honey for their keepers, but those seasons come only occasionally, and the profit secured from the bees in the good seasons ought and will carry the bee-keeper over the poor ones. In speaking of the winter losses, I would say that they are not so great now as they were in former years due largely to the fact that bee-keepers are learning more about the wintering problem. By giving proper protection during winter (other conditions being equal), there need be no great fear on that score, if the bee-keeper thoroughly understands his business. I, therefore, believe that the investment of capital in the bee business is attended with no greater risk of loss than if invested in any other legitimate business venture.

If we have once decided to make bee-keeping our business, and have any hampering prefixes or suffixes coupled with it we must begin at once to amputate at both ends if we expect to have a full measure of success. There are critical times in every apiary when the apiarist cannot possibly be bothered with any other work and must put in full time with his bees.

A successful bee-keeper can never afford to procrastinate, for procrastination is the thief of honey and money to the apiarist. If we put off for a single day the giving of more surplus room to the bees, when needed, it means the loss of many dollars in a large apiary.

As the success or failure of any kind of business depends largely upon the qualifications and general make-up of the individual that undertakes it, so is it in bee-keeping as a business. It does not require a man or woman with greater physical strength than the ordinary man or woman possesses, but it does require a person with strength of character. That is to say, that he should have a large amount of push and energy in his make-up and at the same time have a mild, patient disposition, but be quick to act in an emergency. The bee-keeper should also be of a mechanical turn, as many little things about the apiary, (and there are many), could be made by one handy with tools, thus saving the expense of buying.

A person that has a nervous temperament, who is easily excited, and goes about the apiary dodging ever bee that may happen to come near him, will never succeed as a bee-keeper—much less as a specialist. Therefore we cannot close our eyes to the fact that many failures are due to the inadaptability of the individual to the business.

With the proper qualifications and a thorough knowledge of the subject, I cannot see an excuse for failure.

It should be understood, however, that bee-keeping as a business does not offer the opportunity to become very wealthy. It does, however, offer the opportunity of an independent life and a good living, with a fairly yearly surplus for a rainy day. Fortunately, the perfection of a man's happiness bears but little relation to the size of his fortune, and the bee-keeper, with the hum of the bees over his head, finds happiness deeper and sweeter than ever comes to the merchant prince with his thousands.

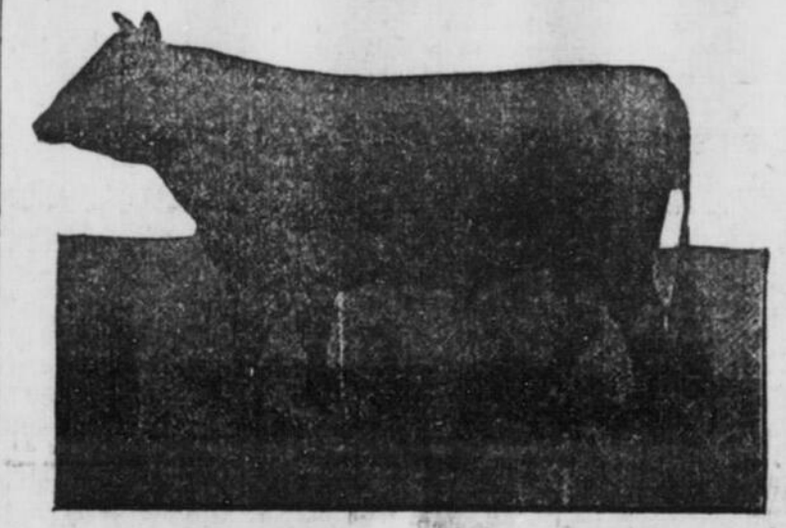
IMPROVE THE DAIRY COW

There are three factors which markedly influence the value of a dairy cow, namely, breeding, feeding, and care and management. It is a matter of opinion as to which of these factors is the most important and it is doubtful if any one of them may be overlooked if success in the dairy is to be attained. One cow is not as good as another, for blood tells, but the best of cows cannot yield their full value in the milk pail without proper feed and management. As to whether or not breeding has an influence on the improving of dairy cows is conclusively answered by information given out by Cornell University.

In 1874 the Cornell University herd of cows averaged a little more than three thousand pounds of milk per cow for the year. The descendants of these same cows now average more than seven thousand five hundred pounds of milk annually. This remarkable improvement has been secured 'by the use of pure-bred bulls and a rigid selection of the best heifers.' The bulletin giving the history of the herd says that this increase to two and one-half times in the milk product is the result of judicious selection of sire and dam, together with careful feeding, and that every farmer can obtain equally satisfactory results by following a similar course.

The daily winter ration for the larger cows, at Cornell, at the time this bulletin was issued, is given as follows: Fifteen pounds of hay, 50 to 55 pounds of silage, 10 pounds of roots, eight pounds of grain. For the smaller cows the ration was 10 pounds of hay, 40 to 45 pounds of silage, 10 pounds of roots, eight pounds of grain. During the time the cows were in pasture the grain ration was made up of three parts bran and one part cotton-seed meal.' The average milk production of the twenty-one cows in the herd that year was 7,240 pounds. The following statements will show that this ration was not expensive. The average yearly cost of food consumed per cow was $45.25; average cost of 100 pounds of milk, 62½ cents; average number of pounds of fat produced per cow, 585; average cost of a pound of fat, 15.8 cents; the highest cost of a pound of fat, 27 cents; lowest cost of a pound of fat, 11 cents. The largest single yield of butter fat in the Cornell herd during the past decade was 435 pounds. This was from 10,625 pounds of milk containing an average of 4.1 percent fat. The largest single yield of milk was 13,446 pounds, containing 428 pounds of fat.

These experiments prove without further argument that breeding tells in the improvement of a dairy herd. It is first essential that the dairyman have the proper idea of a dairy animal in mind and that both the bulls and heifers be selected to conform to that ideal type. The Babcock test is the only efficient way of judging the cows, while only bulls from good milking cows should be kept for breeding purposes. The coming demand is for cows that will give at least 5,000 pounds of milk in a year and over two hundred pounds of butter. This is a high standard, but the experiments above quoted prove that by improved breeding and selecting it can easily be reached.



KERRY BULL 'LA MANCHA DIVER.'
1st and champion Royal Show, Newcastle.

SELECTED SEED POTATOES.

That improvement of plants and animals may be accomplished by selection of the parent stock has become a generally accepted theory. Some species of the domestic animals have, after several centuries of selection, been bred almost to a perfect type. Within the past few years a great work has been done along the line of improvement of plants by selection, especially corn and other cereals. Probably less work has been done towards improving the potato than any other of our great food plants. Yet enough has been accomplished to prove that no plant can be more quickly improved both in quality and in yield than the potato, says Mr. E. R. Bennett, of the Colorado Agricultural College.

It has been a common practice among those who grow potatoes for family use, to plant only the small potatoes and culls that are left in the spring after the supply for the house has been picked out. This is, of course, the worst possible kind of selection, and always results in degeneration, or what is known as 'running out' of the stock. Because of this, varieties of one generation are unknown in the next.

Commercial growers have not made this mistake to so great an extent, but have generally made a practice of selecting a good type and a medium size of tuber from the bins during the winter for the following crop. In this way some good seed is planted, but for several reasons a large percent is poor seed. A potato tuber is not a seed, but a part of the plant from which it came, consequently the characteristics of the parent plants are more sure to be reproduced in the new plant than in plants that are grown from seeds that are the Union of two parent plants. A little observation in the field when digging will show that there is a great variation in the different hills of potatoes on a given area. One plant may have ten or twelve good sized, smooth, marketable potatoes. The next may have one good potato with three or four small or inferior potatoes, or possibly a hill may have but two medium sized potatoes of the same type as the first hill. Now if the selection is made in the cellar, about as many of the seed potatoes will come from poor hills as from good, and the result will be to produce more poor hills, and this carried on from year to year tends to decrease the yield of potatoes.

The best way to select is to take only good potatoes from hills that produce nothing but good potatoes, and a goodly number of them. This work may be done by digging by hand, but so many hills have to be discarded that it makes the work slow and expensive. If the potatoes cling to the vines, the selection can be made by following the digger. The system used at the Colorado Agricultural College experiment station is to plough out the rows with a common mould-board plough. This leaves the potatoes on the vines with most of the tubers exposed on the surface of the turned furrow. Not more than ten percent of the hills will be suitable to select from the first year, but these planted ought to produce a much higher grade of potatoes from which to select the next year.

LARGE OR SMALL ORCHARDS

The question of orcharding as a specialty, or as one branch of mixed farming, is a subject of frequent discussion. If we consider merely the question of production, the question must be decided in favor of the large orchard. When the investment becomes a matter of serious concern, the grower is more likely to interest himself in every detail of orchard work. Cultivation, spraying and pruning will be done on time and properly. They will be considered part of the regular work and not something that can be done when no other work is pressing. The specialist provides himself with books, periodicals and proper implements. He is willing to spend money and time to attend fruit meetings. Because of the large quantity of fruit he controls, he receives consideration from buyers and transportation companies.

But there are some disadvantages. The large grower must hire large numbers of men for short periods of time. Thus he pays high wages for indifferent services. In mixed farming the ordinary help on the farm is used. The specialist finds fertilizers a costly and not altogether satisfactory article. On a farm where stock is kept the fertilizer question is a simple one. The specialist has to wait long years before his investment earns him a dividend, and every operation must be paid for at top prices, because labor and material are hired and bought for a special occasion. The mixed farmer can do most of the work of developing an orchard with the odds and ends of time that cost him little. It is almost certain therefore that the specialist will be the better fruit grower, but quite probable that the general farmer will grow a barrel of apples at a lower cost per barrel. If the apple specialist makes more money than the general farmer in the aggregate, it is because apple growing is more profitable than the usual branches of mixed farming.

There is another compensation when apple growing is included in mixed farming, that is not the less real because it is somewhat intangible. This is the mental and physical development that comes from a varied occupation. The man who grows any one product exclusively will not get so much for himself out of life, nor give his children such good opportunities as the man who grows several products. And so the position appears to be that special apple growing will give the country the best fruit, mixed farming the best men.

In the size of orchards as in all other things, there is a happy medium. Five acres is the smallest that can be recommended for commercial purposes, but ten acres on the average hundred acre farm would not place the owner in the specialist class.

MOVEMENT OF AIR IN THE SURFACE SOIL

While plants do not have lungs like animals, yet they require air for their growth and development just as much as animals. Air is taken into the plant's system through its leaves and roots, the woody structure of the plant, or the cellulose, gets its carbon directly from the air and not from the soil. But besides this, the plant needs oxygen, and in a Farmers' Bulletin we find the following paragraphs bearing upon this point:

A proper circulation of air in the soil is just as important as any other factor of plant growth. Nearly half of the volume of ordinary soils is occupied by air spaces. The air spaces in the soil wind in and out between the soil particles just as they do in a pile of larger stones. If the layer of water on the surface of the soil grains becomes so thick as to stop the air passages here and there, the soil is then too wet for most crops and needs drainage.

Plants have no special breathing organs, the oxygen required in their breathing finding entrance all over the surface of the plant. Plant roots must therefore be supplied with air, and hence the soil must be porous enough to permit of free circulation of air. A good supply of humus and proper tillage will accomplish this result in clay soils. Sandy soils are usually too porous, needing humus to help them retain water.

Another reason why air must circulate freely in the soil is that large quantities of oxygen are required to insure proper decay of organic matter to supply plant food. Also, carbonic acid gas is produced by the decay of organic matter, and this must escape easily to make room for the atmospheric oxygen needed in the soil.

The movement of air in the soil is frequently shown by the bubbles which appear at the surface of the soil just after a hard rain. As the water soakes into the soil it drives the air out, and bubbles may be seen at the surface if water enough is present to form them. One of the most important objects of ploughing is to loosen up the soil and mix fresh air with it.

CARE FOR THE MARE

The mare should be watched as foaling time approaches, and should be given a roomy box stall at night, and if the previous care has been as it should there is likely to be but little trouble. The feed and care during the winter should be the best that the owner can give, and it is important that the right kind of feed be given during the time of foaling.

I wouldn't hardly think of keeping a brood mare without oats for feed. If oats are fed the colt will be strong and everything will be all safe. Oats are the feed for all kinds of horses, and especially the brood mares need them in plenty. All horses need more or less corn. As a feed nothing will equal oats. We are supposing that the mare has had the proper keeping, and if so a strong colt is the result. As the time draws near see that she has a box stall and well bedded.

The mare may be worked up to the time if well fed and used with a little common sense. It will not be the work which will hurt but the overwork, and that is the case with many other horses. Overwork hurts lots of them. So if care is given the mare may be worked, but do not overwork or overheat.

If you have no work for the mare she must have exercise, and if there is no other exercise she should be let run for a time each day, and remember that this exercise is almost as necessary as the oats.

After the colt comes the mare should have the best pasture. It is at this time that grass is most necessary for the production of milk. If the mare is worked at this time she should be given an extra feed, as she is performing a double duty of working and of furnishing milk. This calls for an amount of extra grain. With the best of care a mare will do much work besides rearing the colt. That is why I call the good mare the most profitable of all live stock.

A good mare will do a large amount of work and raise a colt to sell at almost a clear profit, if well taken care of, but the profit lies in the way she is kept.

QUALITY AND STRENGTH OF WHEAT.

The Dominion cerealist, Chas. E. Saunders, has called attention, in a recent bulletin on 'Quality in wheat,' to the significance of the term 'quality' in regard to wheat and flour. In discussing the quality of wheat, one has to consider both the miller's and the baker's point of view. These are often confused and the term 'milling quality' or 'milling value,' is sometimes employed in the same sense as "baking quality." The miller desires primarily a large yield of flour of good appearance; while the baker is not directly interested in the yield but requires the flour to be of such appearance and strength as will suit his particular purposes. It might happen, therefore, that a sample of wheat of excellent milling quality might yield flour quite unsatisfactory to the consumer; and on the other hand, a poor, somewhat shrivelled sample of wheat might give a small yield of flour possessing admirable baking qualities.

In referring to flour, the terms 'quality' and 'strength' are often used as if they had the same significance, which is not strictly true. The term 'strength' conveys a fairly definite idea even though slightly different meanings may be attached to it at various times. 'Quality,' however, obviously signifies suitability for the purpose intended. A flour of high quality for pastry is a flour of low strength, whereas a flour of high quality for the production of very light bread or for mixing to improve the strength of weak flours, must be of high strength.



POULTRY.

CONDUCTED BY MR. F. C. ELFORD.

HINTS ON SELLING POULTRY.

'Don't loaf, and shirk, and dawdle,
Pitch in, and make things hum;
In that way you can hasten
The egg yield that's to come.
If you have been a dreamer,
Wake up, and work! Yes, you!
Take off your coat and hustle,
And make your dreams come true!'

Have as good an article as you know how, just a little better than you have seen.

Above all, be honest, no matter what the other fellow does. Have your goods as represented.

As a rule I would rather sell poultry dressed. When sold alive there is a chance of tramping or smothering, and for the beginner especially the shrinkage seems unreasonable.

If live poultry is fed a mash before shipping the shrinkage will be heavy. If fed at all give dry grain.

I don't think it right to starve poultry from twelve to twenty-four hours before sending on a journey that will take as many more hours. Twelve hours' starving, if given a drink of water in the meantime, will clean the stomach out.

Live poultry brought to a market that pays for starved birds should be docked at least one pound for every bird that has any crop.

Never mix old with young, either dead or alive, thinking the journey will sell the old at the price for the former. At best the price will be for the average; more likely it will be to suit the old stuff.

In selling live poultry allow plenty of room. Don't crowd them, but crowd the dressed stuff so tight they can't be moved by the handling. Any space not taken up by the poultry pack tight with paper or excelsior.

If co-operation in selling the dressed poultry is not possible, the best thing is to have a private customer or two. If you know any families in the city, and you can promise a fairly regular supply of dressed chickens and fresh eggs, see if you can do business with them. Many well-to-do city people would be glad to get such a supply.

A good honest commission man comes next, but don't send to any or every firm that advertises. Take an old established business in preference to others; one who remits promptly. Be willing to take suggestions re the packing, etc. The best dealers are only too willing to give you the benefit of their experience. If you are in the city call and see him. It's often more satisfactory to do busines with a man you have seen.

Grade all dressed poultry and eggs. Do not put in anything that looks doubtful, but is thought to be good enough. Keep out sick and deformed birds. Send nothing you would not relish yourself, and some that would do at home might be better to be left there.

A BROILER PLANT.

The following, written by T. A. Benson, is a description of how a broiler business is conducted on a small plant owned by Mr. Peter Reid, of Chateauguay Basin, Que.:

Operations are generally commenced about the end of October in order to have a supply of broilers ready for market by the first week in the New Year.

Before hatches are placed in them, the incubators are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, after which they are sprayed with a strong solution of zenoleum (this is done throughout the season before every fresh hatch is placed in an incubator). The eggs preferred are those of white Wyandotte hens bred for the purpose, but as it is not found to be convenient on this plant to keep a sufficient number of hens throughout the winter to supply all the eggs required, purchases have to be made from neighboring farmers, those being selected who give the greatest care and attention to their flocks.

Immediately after the first hatches have been placed in the incubators, the general setting in order and cleaning of the brooder house is commenced. The method adopted is very thorough. No matter how clean the house may have been left at the end of the previous season, it is carefully gone over again, every nook and corner, from roof to floor, being first swept, after which the whole floor, including pens and hospital, is scrubbed with soap and water, into which some disinfectant is mixed. This is followed by a careful lime washing, the wash consisting of the ordinary lime wash with a small quantity of coal oil added. It is applied with a brush, and after it has dried, the whole house is sprayed with a five percent solution of zenoleum.

The house having been heated at the commencement of operations, it takes but a short time for it to dry and remain steadily at the desired temperature. Oat chaff is now placed in the pens about one and a half inches deep, and small boards stood on end across the pens in front of the hovers to prevent the chicks wandering too far from the pipes. For the first day or two sufficient space is allowed them to prevent crowding. A flat smooth board is also provided, upon which the first feeds are placed, until the chicks can pick from a small trough; and a drinking fountain constructed in such a manner that they can drink freely without getting wet, is placed in a convenient position.

Generally the chicks are taken from the incubator thirty-six hours after they have hatched, but experience with different hatches enables the operator to decide as to whether they should be taken off sooner or left a few hours longer in the machine. Late in the afternoon is the time favored for taking off the chicks.

The first feed consists of a small quantity of milled oats mixed with fine siftings of oyster shell grit; a very small feed is given at first, and water slightly warmed is given at the same time. The birds are fed five times a day; small feeds for the first two weeks, after which four times a day is sufficient. The first feed of the day is given as early in the morning as the chicks can see to pick up, and the times of feeding are regulated to bring the last feed as late as possible before it is too dark for them to see.

On the third day a little finely cracked wheat is mixed with the morning and evening feeds, and after the fourth day a small quantity of finely cracked corn is added. A little of each feed is scattered in the litter to keep the chicks working and the run of the whole pen given them. On the fifth day a small quantity of finely ground meat (fresh beef head) or green bone ground while frozen, and afterwards warmed, is fed, and from that time meat and cabbage are fed on alternate days until the birds are ready for market. A small quantity of boiled rice is fed now and again at noon, and also two or three times a week millet seed is scattered in the litter, about a teaspoonful to a hundred chicks during third and fourth weeks. From about the middle of the third week dry mash consisting of five parts cornmeal, two parts wheat bran, two parts good beef scraps, and one part wheat middling, is fed in small hoppers. Great watchfulness is, however, necessary in feeding this, as they are very apt to take it too freely, weak legs resulting. Whole grains, excepting corn, are substituted for ground grains after the third week, care being taken to feed the chicks such quantities that they are well fed but always eager for food at feeding time. Grit, bone meal, oyster shell and charcoal are always kept before them.

As soon as a chick is noticed to be a little dull it is removed to open ground kept specially for that purpose. In this way many chicks which are temporarily out of condition are saved from being run to death by the others.

Various methods of wet feeding have been experimented with, such as cooked mashes, but the dry method has proved the more satisfactory in every way. Some of the dry patent chick foods have given good results when not fed too freely.

The pens are carefully cleaned and sprayed with zenoleum once a week and fresh chaff, previously placed in the house to warm, supplied. The spaces under the pipes are cleaned and sprayed twice a week. Great care is taken to maintain an even temperature of 70 to 75 degrees F., and in severe weather this often necessitates nocturnal visits to the house; it is customary also to visit the chicks immediately after dark for the first two or three nights, as a few may not go under the hovers, in which case, if by any chance the temperature of the house should go a little under the mark for a short time, they would become chilled.

The chickens are marketed from between ten and twelve weeks old and are always in good plump condition.

Mr. Reid's broilers are sent to various parts of the country and were served at all the banquets given in Canada in honor of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, when he visited this country in 1906.

Mr. Reid's success in the broiler industry is to be attributed to his thorough methods and quickness to grasp the varying contingencies which are certain to arise in the rearing of chicks at a season quite unnatural to them, and especially when it is necessary to force their growth to make returns sufficiently quick to give good results.

The brooder-house is a tight house 75 feet by 14 feet, divided into pens with a corridor from which the pens are entered running up one side. It is heated by the hot water pipe system, with the furnace in a pit in the house. The house faces south, and is well lighted with double windows, a feed room with every convenience being built at the east end.

THE COLD PROCESS.

A few years past no one would imagine the volume and extent of poultry raising by artificial means and a machine which would successfully raise a thousand chicks at a time would have been beyond the wildest dreams. Yet some breeders to-day raise ten thousand chicks at a time and raise fifty to a hundred thousand in a season.

The great demand and large industry of supplying 'day-old chicks' and sending them hundreds of miles with safety was not thought of

All of these revolutions have come in a single decade. To-day we have innovations in the poultry world that are as marvellous as they are great. To think that a fowl would sell for a hundred dollars was one of the exceptions in the business. Now hundred dollar chicks are a common thing and the banner price was reached this year, when the wife of Padrewski paid $7,500 for a breeding pen of White Orpingtons of Killerstrass.

When Northrup sold his famous Minorcas to a German breeder it was the marvel of the day in the poultry world. The one hundred and the five hundred dollar fowl is now not even a novelty. It to ten hundred being paid for a single is not common, to be sure, but it is a frequent occurrence to hear of from one fowl. Of course these are exceptional prices, but they are bonfide sales and are worth it just as much as ten to twenty or a hundred thousand is for a thoroughbred horse.

The two hundred-egg hen is no longer a rarity, but a common thing. The hatching and raising of chicks by artificial means is so common to-day that most breeders of any note use them exclusively.

To my mind, one of the greatest discoveries and revelations of to-day is the brooding and rearing of chicks successfully in brooders without artificial heat.

I confess when the proposition was first presented to me I could consider it only as a visionary experiment. I personally had constructed, about twenty years past, an incubator, rightly speaking a brooder, which we used for the successful rearing of a baby. This machine was made for me by 'Ted' Andrews, of this city, and in it we saved and reared a baby successfully and he is a husky boy to-day.

But the cold brooder was a little beyond my comprehension. When Mr. Philo told me what he could do I frankly said it could not be done.

They say, 'A wise man changes his mind often, a fool never.' Well, I was obliged to change my mind whether I wished to or not by the successful brooding and rearing of chicks by the Philo system under my eye for the past season. Many a day when the thermometer registered below zero, at times twenty degrees, I went to Mr. Philo's expecting to see his chicks all frozen stiff. Instead I found them alive, happy and 'growing like weeds.' Chicks hatched in January, kept in cold brooders out of doors in zero weather lived and thrived. I saw them almost daily. They just could not stop growing. By May first the cockerels weighed four and one-half pounds. The pullets were laying by the last of May!

Chicks are now hatched from these youngsters, which bid fair to be strong and husky; and Mr. Philo expects to have a third generation in the present year if possible.

At the same time my own chicks, which I entrusted to his care with a great deal of mental reservation, I must confess, and doubts as to the successful rearing, have not only outstripped those hatched at the same time and brooded in the ordinary way, but are far in advance of them both in size and vigor and ten chicks, all I dared risk, are so much bigger, stronger and better that I am completely converted.

Another strange feature.—While I lost the usual amount of chicks in the very best heated brooders which I could procure, even more than I thought I should, during all this time in the little three by six brooders, with never less than twenty chicks in the brooder and from which they were never allowed to go out or leave, I have not lost a chick. Not one.

I confess it seemed 'cruelty to animals' to keep the little fellows in such cold, close quarters and I had many a pang of conscience for what I considered as almost inhuman treatment of my fine Houdans. I now have regrets only that I did not have all of them reared by the cold process.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

At the time of publishing the first Standard, 1874, no thought of the barring in undercolor or fluffy section of the feather was intimated, and the barring only described for the female as 'black and white bar well defined across each feather; as evenly marked all over as possible up to the bill.'

In the 80's, the progress made in the color of plumage demanded the more exacting description of 'Color, grayish white, each feather regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue-black, giving the effect of a bluish tinged plumage, and this color should be the same throughout the plumage.'

It will be noted in these revisions of 1883 and 1888 that no reference is made to undercolor unless 'color throughout the plumage' might be interpreted to indicate the complete feathers.

This fashion grew to be a demand in the shows of the latter '80's and '90's, when so much stress was placed upon undercolor that some judges appeared to give it more value than surface barring, and the birds, during show days, were handled over and their plumage turned backwards in a way that surely added no comfort to the fine specimens. One old breeder, whose birds were suffering the ordeal exacted by a very critical judge, was heard to exclaim, 'Why don't you skin 'em so you can see 'em from the inside?' However, this seemingly extreme exaction of color ideal had the good effect of culling out many weak or unsound colored birds and adding extra value to the truly worthy strains.

The Standard description developed from these exacting times read: 'The barring must positively show the entire length of the feathers in all sections where they are not mostly composed of down.'

Barring, in greater or less degrees of 'fineness,' has been a quality of considerable discussion for twenty years or more with the Plymouth Rock. To specimens that have possessed 'fineness with strength, accuracy and sharpness of contrast in the barring, unusual value has been attached. The overlapping of these multitudinous bars, the lighter over the darker, gives a very bluish effect when the plumage is fresh and bright. However, unless the markings are very regular and accurately placed, there is a mingling of pattern that is often less pleasing than plumage of regular barring, more coarsely marked.

The present Standard of Perfection in regard to the comparative spacing of the bars, reads: 'The lighter and the darker bars to be of nearly equal width.' The size of the feathers, we have noticed, plays quite an important part in displaying marking of any pattern to good advantage.

Early in the '90's particular attention was called to the very pleasing effect of continuous bands of color caused by the straight bars of the best bred birds matching in such a way as to produce the effect of rings of color around the body or across portions of sections.

The attempt to produce this ringy effect upon as many sections as possible since it became the fashion, has proven not only fascinating to breeder and fancier, but is establishing a trade-mark upon the highest standard-bred Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks that are of more than common value for fine show birds.

About ten years ago, a breeder who has been very successful as a specialty breeder of fine pullets, remarked to me that he did not care particularly to see the ringy effect run around the bird like a zebra, but liked to see the rings matched in little groups.' It is an indication that reveals this same breeder's evident progress in this line that he lately explained to me his fancy for show birds whose 'ringy bars clearly mark the modelling of the sections.'

It is quite remarkable with all the exaction and unsparing culling to establish strains that were sound in undercolor and 'barred to the skin,' that no one ever advertised his strain as 'barred to the tip,' and that no mention of a bar at the tip ever appeared in the Standard until the publication of the 1903 revision. This particular point of finish, which marks beauty or expresses weakness in the bird's coloring, was for many years a feature very much overlooked during the '80's and early '90's. Many birds at that time used to appear in the leading shows, when the fad for very light females was at its height, with very light, even gray, tips, that were awarded prizes. These latter presented what now is termed a 'washed out effect.' It has been several years since we have seen one of this order winning at New York or other important shows.

Our British friends, across the water, while they never have been so exacting about color points in the under plumage, have, for a number of years, attached a special value to sounds tips on the plumage of their Barred Plymouths.

In studying the general effect as viewed over the whole body of the bird, which is really of great importance in the show specimen, the fancier who undertakes to breed strength of color in the tips of his Barred Plymouth Rocks' plumage, will observe that too strong color on the tips can spoil the beautiful ringy effect, as it appears to be the bars and not the tips that mark the truest rings of color, as they match side by side over surface of the bird's feathers.

Very strong or dark laced tips, which we have seen, appear to emphasize the rounded ends of the feathers, rendering a laced effect on the bird; hence it will be noted that the perfect tip should not be too large and that its outer end should not follow the form of the feathers backward in a crescentic shape, but should trace its color straight across like the second and third bars. In the tip and the bars that appear on the surface extend straight and parallel across the feathers, the effect will approach the truest rings.



EMBDEN GOOSE.

EXERCISE FOR FOWLS.

Every little while somebody writes complaining that their hens are affected with some complaint or another, and asking us to prescribe treatment. As nearly as we can determine, the trouble in about ninety percent of the cases is over-feeding combined with insufficient exercise. Fowls are kept too closely confined. The poultry house and yards are not large enough to furnish room for exercise. Hens take exercise by walking and scratching. A bunch of birds with absolute liberty will spend the greater part of each day rolling in the dust, running about, or scratching in grass or litter. The nearer fowls can be kept, and yet be given this kind of liberty, the better they will be in health and condition. A flock kept in a house all the time, or in a small yard fed in such a way that they do not need to work much to get their food, will spend the time between meals in idling about the pen, moping and getting themselves generally into such condition that they readily contract any contagious disease that may be going, or become habitual ailers. They are very similar to human beings in this respect.

The trouble in these cases starts generally in the digestive organs. They may become excessively fat, the liver becomes affected and fails to perform its proper function, the hens stop laying and will die finally if they are not attended to. We do not believe much in doctoring fowls ourselves, but doctoring, that is, administering remedies, is a different thing to feeding properly and arranging for the birds to have sufficient exercise. There is no exclusive diet for fowls. Whole grain should be fed all the time, and a ground mixture of several grains used if mashes are fed. Neither should the birds be confined at any season of the year. Let them out winter or summer, they are not likely to be affected injuriously either by the cold or heat of the two seasons half so much as they would be in a dark, ill-ventilated house, too small for them to move about in.

A man can go to extremes in exercising his fowls as much as he can in exercising himself, and the effects may be disastrous in both cases, but the ordinary poultry keeper stands in little danger of working his hens too much. The exercise may be carried too far if so little grain is fed in so much litter that the fowls are busy from daylight to dark digging out enough to satisfy the cravings of the appetite. Exercise of that kind is wasteful. The amount they actually need varies with conditions and the breed. Regulate it in such a way that the birds are in good condition all the time, neither thin nor fat, but plump as fowls of any age in good condition ought to be.

CROPS AND LIVE STOCK OF CANADA.

The report of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the end of August states—

The rainfall of August was generally sparse and the temperature high, and the condition of the later ripening cereals was somewhat lowered as compared with the promise of June and July. A fairly constant uniformity was maintained in the Maritime provinces, excepting in the case of spring wheat in Prince Edward Island, where it was injured by the joint worm. In Quebec the outlook has continued to be favorable, and in Ontario also in spite of the drouth the conditions have been fairly maintained. West of the great lakes cereals were considerably affected by hot winds, but less in Alberta than elsewhere owing to the earlier ripening of crops there. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the estimated yield of wheat is 104,053,000 bushels as compared with 110,524,000 bushels at the end of July. The estimated yield of oats has also fallen from 120,358,000 bushels to 107,960,000 bushels, and of barley from 28,597,000 bushels to 25,951,000 bushels. For the Dominion the reports on crops show:—

Crops.	Percent of standard condition. June 30	July 31	Aug. 30	Estimated yield August 31 Total.	Pr acre.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	84	76	74	124,690,000	21
Oats	90	81	75	269,944,000	34
Barley	83	80	72	49,488,000	27
Rye	92	78	70	1,711,000	18
Peas	82	79	66	7,667,000	17
Beans	74	75	72	1,282,000	20
Buckwheat	—	—	79	7,727,000	16
Mixed grains	84	81	78	19,380,000	32
Flax	—	—	70	1,678,000	12
Corn for husking	—	—	83	24,936,000	58
Potatoes	—	—	71	71,081,000	150
Turnips, etc	—	—	76	105,563,000	389
				tons	tons
Hay and clover	87	82	81	11,128,000	1.5
Fodder corn	—	—	90	2,743,000	10.0

Reports sent in after the first of September are more sanguine, as the results of the threshings show higher averages than the earlier estimates. But the next report will give figures of production largely based on threshing results, as well as on the quality of cereals in all the provinces.

The report on corn for husking gives a condition of 83 percent. at the end of August and 58 bushels per acre, of potatoes 71 percent. and 150 bushels per acre, of turnips 76 percent. and 398 bushels per acre, and of other field roots 74 percent. and 308 bushels per acre. For fodder corn the condition is reported at 90, for sugar beets at 76 and for tobacco at 81 percent. The average condition of pasture at the end of the month was 76 percent. of a standard.

The condition of live stock is shown for the three months of June, July and August, at the end of each month:—

Live stock.	Percent of standard condition June 30.	July 31.	Aug. 31.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Horses	94	86	80
Milch cows	94	85	84
Other horned cattle	87	83	84
Sheep	83	78	83
Swine	85	80	83

In the foregoing tables the term 'standard condition' as applied to field crops means the condition for a full crop of good quality, and as applied to live stock it means a healthy and thrifty state. In each case 100 represents the standard with which condition is compared.

POULTRY QUERIES

BLACK ROT.

L.W.S.C.—I would ask regarding a disease that has broken out amongst my fowls, and concerning which no one in this vicinity seems to know anything. So far, it is three of my two months' old pullets that have been affected. The disease is an apparent growth—black—which has appeared on the comb and around the eyes; also around the beak. The eyes have become completely closed, and consequently the birds cannot see to eat. There seems to be a decided lack of appetite. One of the pullets has died, and it looks as if I had to lose another. Any information you can furnish me regarding this ailment will be greatly appreciated. Ans.—I am inclined to think the trouble with your birds is black rot, a disease of the comb caused by lack of proper circulation of the blood, and may be traced to imperfect working of the liver. Treatment is very little good. The combs may, however, be painted twice a day with a lotion of 1 oz. water, ½ oz. glycerine, 2 grains of carbolic acid crystals. Keep all birds in a clean, dry, sunny place; give lots of green food. Carter's Little Liver Pills may be given to any birds showing symptoms, and a half teaspoonful of 'muriate of ammonia' in each pint of drinking water to the rest of the flock.

BLACK HEAD.

A.W.H.— Can you inform me through your columns what is wrong with our young turkeys. We had a very fine flock of turkeys about four months old, but within the last week or so we have lost six of them. They seem to be troubled with a slight diarrhoea, and lose flesh rapidly. Then they begin to mope around, separating themselves from the flock. They stand with drooping wings and head buried in feathers as if asleep. Soon they go off alone and die. For the past week have been giving them one teaspoonful and a half of copperas every other day in their drinking water. Ans.—Quite probable. If it is enterohepatitis commonly called black head, for which there seems to be no cure. Remove all affected birds, keep others from the house occupied by the flock; disinfect. In case it should be indigestion, give Epsom salts, 1 lb. to 50 birds, but put all healthy birds into new quarters.

THE BEST BREED.

J. McN., Ontario.—I want to keep poultry, and would like to know which is the best breed to keep. Ans.—Depends on what you are after; if eggs alone, take one of the light breeds; if both eggs and meat, better take one of the American breeds. Even when you have picked out your breed, you will find good and bad in it. In a flock of 225 hens, made up of four breeds, one half laid over 13,000 eggs, while the other half laid 5,000; this difference was not because of the breeds, for in one breed alone there was a flock that could be picked that averaged 140 eggs each, while another flock in the same pen averaged 14. So much difference within the breeds that I could not recommend any in particular. Be sure you get the right strain, or make it.

RURAL INQUIRIES

OLD POTATOES.

Subscriber, Truro, N.S.—I have a quantity of old potatoes in the cellar, which sprouted once but are growing again. Some of them have small potatoes growing from them. Are old potatoes fit for use? I have heard it said that they are poisonous after they begin to sprout. Would they be hurtful to feed to pigs and cows until the autumn? Are they of any value as manure? Ans.—If the potatoes are not decayed, but appear white and firm when peeled, they are fit for food, although not so palatable as tubers that have not been kept so long. It is in the sprouts and in the foliage of the plants, that the poisonous alkaloid solanine is developed. It does not occur in the potatoes themselves, unless they have been exposed to the sunlight during growth. Rub off the sprouts, and in peeling the potatoes cut out the eyes. The potatoes can also be fed to pigs and cows. As the chief principle in the tubers is starch, and as they are deficient in potash, nitrogen, etc., they are of little value as manure.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Agents Wanted.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL Teas, etc., to the best families. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $63 per month, and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

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

Situations Vacant.

WANTED— GOOD COOK, AT NO. 12 Aberdeen avenue, Westmount; also, experienced Nurse; good wages to competent persons.

For Sale

SELLING OUT — THOUSANDS FANCY Pigeons, all kinds, from 25c to $1 each. THE HURON LOFTS, Port Huron, Mich.

A CHOICE LITTER OF Smooth Hair Fox Terrier Pups, sired by 'Broadway Double,' five and ten dollars each; satisfaction guaranteed. J. F. KELLY, Milton, Ont.

FOR SALE — ONE CONCERT ROLLER Organ and 36 rollers, as good as new, price $20. H.M., Olive P.O., Man.

OIL FOR SALE

10 BARRELS LARD OIL FOR SALE at a sacrifice; first-class lubricant for all purposes.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL. MAIN 4959.

PIPE FOR SALE

100,000 FEET OF PIPE, all sizes, for water and steam heating, etc., CHEAP.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL. MAIN 4959.

Books, Post Cards, &c.

SONG BOOK — 150 OLD-TIME SONGS, words and music, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

POSTCARDS — BRITISH COLUMBIA'S beautiful scenery, 20c dozen. W. BAILEY, Carl avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

For late Classified Ads See Page 24

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'It is not the work, but the worry, that makes the world grow old,
That numbers the years of her children, ere half their story is told,
That weakens their faith in heaven, and the wisdom of God's great plan;
It is not the work, but the worry, that shortens the life of a man.'

In an old story, read many years ago, there was a precocious invalid child who spent a good deal of time looking out of the windows of his city home, and seeing the careworn faces of the people, the crowd of hurrying and worried looking men and women, turned away with the question. 'Oh why do people trouble themselves so?'

It is the little things that count for most in the make-up of our daily living, the small worries that play upon our nerves and set them jangling 'Like sweet bells out of tune.'

There are plenty of things to fret about, and we can always find them if we keep a lookout. 'Born to trouble as the sparks fly upward,' says that wonderful Book—but even the sparks have the blue sky above them to aspire to. To continually fret because we fancy that our lot might have been different with better advantages is both unwise and useless, though many young people are apt to do so. But to make the best of what we have is a much higher aim and to help those who have less advantages than ourselves.

There is a very weakening element in the self-pity often indulged in, and it is much wiser to take our surroundings as the modeller does the common clay, working and moulding it until it becomes a thing of creative and created perfectness. And as we learn how futile these little worries are that keep our hearts disquieted, there seems a precocious wisdom in the question, 'Oh, why do people trouble themselves so?'

FOR A LIVING.

'A Young Boy' asks if fruit growing is a good business for a living, and the question though a simple one is not easily answered.

All depends upon the boy or man or woman who undertakes the work, and their opportunities. Probably the best preparation will be to take the Horticultural course at Macdonald or some other college, and then work for awhile with a fruit-grower in some section of country where this work is carried on successfully.

But you must be prepared for some trials and disappointments in this as in any other profession.

Fruit-growers must have a large stock of faith and patience, and be willing to accept defeat, for it would seem at times as if the very elements conspire against success.

Socially, too, there will be quite a large amount of isolation in such a life, and your present friends will by and by look upon you with a superior air, and assume that you cannot talk about anything but the crops. When you meet your dearest chum in those future years he may have gone into leather, but he will not expect you to hail him by asking its price, though he will most likely bring

Farm and Other Lands

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN ACRES, more or less; being lot 4, con. 1, Nichol; 98 acres under cultivation, balance bush and pasture. On the premises is a large bank barn, with modern improvements. Also log house. The whole is in a high state of cultivation. For terms and fuller particulars apply on the premises or to JOHN INGLIS, Elora, Ont.

DELAWARE FARMS, FERTILE, LEVEL, free from stone. Bargains. Come, see them now. Free catalogue. CHAS. V. HAMMOND, Milford, Del.

GRAIN, FRUIT, DAIRY, AND POULTRY Farms For Sale, by the leading real estate brokers, SLAUGHTER & BAKER, of Dover, Delaware, U.S.A.

himself to your capacity by asking you the price of apples. But these little gnats of life are of little worth, and there is a beauty in the life of a grower of the fruits of the earth that he who seeks may find. To grow the best, to improve upon what is already pronounced 'good,' to live in touch with nature, and surrounded by her choicest works, to plant and produce, adding to the charm and beauty of this beautiful earth, is a goal that any one may be proud to reach, and think it a happy way of working—'for a living.'

ASPARAGUS PLANTING.

Mrs. J.L.G.—You ask regarding the preparation of the bed for asparagus planting, and in order to do its best it must be set in very rich soil, and being a gross feeder will require plenty of fertilizing material constantly.

It is planted in wide open furrows, six inches deep, three feet apart in the rows, with rows five feet apart. The furrows are then filled in slowly during summer cultivation till the surface is level. In small beds the plants may be a little closer together, but are apt to get root-entangled. Cutting begins with the season and stops by the end of July.

ACTINIDIA POLYGAMA.

R. G.—The Actinidia blooms in June, has broad lanceolate deep shining leaves, and the white flowers with black anthus are very effective and fragrant. The fruit, if it ripens, is edible.

It does not require much pruning, but to cut out weak shoots, and give rich land—while in autumn it needs protection if grown in exposed situations.

It is not difficult to propagate by cuttings, and is one of the new climbing plants from Japan, of which we have a number that deserve appreciation.

The Elaeagnus longipes belongs to the Oleasters of Japan. It blooms in July and makes a handsome lawn tree. The flowers are bright yellow on long stalks, but the fruit is the greatest ornament being of a deep orange red, studded with scales of bright golden yellow. This fruit is palatable and the shrub worth a trial, even if it has to be protected in winter at first by covering with box or barrel until it becomes acclimatized.

LACK OF BLOOM.

H.F.—The trouble in both cases is probably in over rich land, certainly so in the case of the Nasturtiums, a flower that needs no coaxing in moderate or even poor soil to give plenty of bloom.

A poor soil, however, will prevent the lilac from making proper growth and so forming flower buds.

Another reason for failure with either plant may be too much shade.

HEUCHERA.

Miss McB.—If you wish for a new perennial, the Heuchera will answer your need very well. It is of handsome foliage, and easy cultivated in ordinary soil, and growing about 18 inches high. It is one of the finest additions of late years to the list of hardy plants, the flowers being borne in large, open, clean-stemmed panicles, and of the most intense crimson scarlet.

Though the individual flowers are small, yet they are so numerous in each panicle as to produce a brilliant effect, and the plant is a very prolific bloomer, and continues in flower for weeks, making it valuable as an addition to our perennials.

A VEGETABLE GARDEN PLAN.

E.J.—It is necessary first that the soil for your garden shall be rich, and thoroughly fined, also that you can work with tools in long, even rows that save work. If it can be done with a horse and cultivator so much the better, for those who have to do the weeding, for it is the between rows that are the most wearisome. Plan so that there will be, if possible, a windbreak to protect the tender plants, and also try to get the morning sun for the vegetables.

The land must be well drained to provide a deep soil, and if there is a good mixture of sand it has many advantages.

Most varieties of vegetables are better for rotation of crop, changing those that mature below the ground, to be above ground the following season. Onions are an exception, and may be successfully grown year after year in the same ground, but most other plants are better for a change. Good, clean tillage is always necessary, and rewards the grower.

PLUMBAGO.

E.L.G.—The flower enclosed in your letter is named as above, and is a handsome low growing plant, forming a neat compact mass of foliage, and completely covered with these pale blue flowers till cut down by frost.

No plant can give a greater wealth of bloom in its season than the Plumbago, or Leadwort, as it is sometimes called. It is not likely it would live out of doors during winter in the Townships, for it blooms late, and the new growth is tender.

'TOOTHACHE TREE.'

Lillie L.—Yes, there is such a tree, or, rather, shrub, quite common in this locality, and in other days it was used by our grandmothers as a cure for toothache, and many other ills that flesh is heir to. Its botanical name is Tanthoxylum Americanum, commonly known as Prickly Ash. The little ball berries gathered and soaked in alcohol, are very much alive with heat and bitterness but quite effectual in raising another twinge of pain when applied, where one already abounds.

ABOUT QUINCES.

Mrs. M.—The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing regular crops of fruit. If you are so fond of them, and have plenty of room in your garden, it is quite advisable to purchase a tree. It will succeed best in heavy moist, rich soil, and requires good cultivation and free use of fertilizers. The tops should be kept pruned to allow good light and air, its principal enemy is the borer. For canning purposes it is valuable to those who like the peculiar flavor, and is in demand as spring days come.

TREE TO NAME.

Nellie G.—The bunch of leaves you brought home from Pennsylvania for me to name are those of the Judas tree or Red Bud.

The foliage, as you see, is heart shaped, and the tree is a clean, healthy grower, but I doubt if it would grow to any size in your locality. My own, raised from seed some years ago, are only dwarf shrubs, and not yet even ornamental. The trees are adapted to a variety of soils, but prefer a well drained sandy loam.

The trees are peculiarly beautiful in spring, when the showy red flowers appear in dense masses before the leaves.

HARVESTING HERBS.

Mrs. Thomas D.—You are a little late for getting the best of the herbs, for they should be gathered just before the blossoms appear, the plants being then richest in oil. The early morning, as soon as dew is off and before the sun robs the plant of this oil, is really the best time.

Parsley can be dried by spreading in thin layers on paper covered trays, and placing in a warm, airy room, and sage or thyme can be tied in bundles and hung from the ceiling where there is a good circulation of warm air. Ovens are generally too hot, as much of the oil is lost by the evaporation, before the leaves become dry.

Herbs should be kept in glass bottles after being rubbed dry and cleared of sticks and stems, for if stored in paper or cardboard boxes, the oil is absorbed, and the herb loses strength and soon becomes inert. Autumn and winter are the seasons when herbs are most in demand, and become a marketable commodity.

EARLIEST FLOWER TO BLOOM.

Emily.—The earliest of our bulbs are the Snowdrops, but about the same time the yellow flowers of the Winter Aconite are found. Then the Crocus follows very closely, and the Scilla, after which you may look for buds on the Hyacinths if planted this month or next.

A great deal depends upon the season, for some years the blossoms open suddenly, and all together if a hot spell approaches, and at other times they follow each other. Early tulips are generally in bud with the Hyacinths.

Really none of the after flowers that will blossom can compare with these earliest darlings of the spring, for they are so marvellous and beautiful fresh from the earth after the long sleep, that it is a pity for any one with a bit of land large enough to grow them, to let it remain bare and unplanted.

CIGARETTES MUST GO

SO DECIDE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF WASHINGTON STATE.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 30.—Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington have decided that the cigarette must go, having agreed that the anti-cigarette law, enacted by the legislature of 1907 is constitutional. This reverses a ruling by Judge E. H. Sullivan, of the Spokane County Superior Court, who declared it unconstitutional, from the fact that the title of the law is in conflict with its provisions. The decision by the upper court means it is unlawful to manufacture, sell or give away the paper rolls or 'the makings' in any other part of the commonwealth. The 'coffin nails' were sold openly in Spokane pending the Supreme Cout decision, and the effect of the enforcement of the law will be to send thousands of dollars to border towns in Idaho and Oregon, and other states where cigarettes are not under the ban. The fight against the law was started last year by H. S. Winsor, a former local restauranteur. It was intimated at the time that the 'tobacco trust' was back of the litigation to upset the law or gain time to dispose of the big stocks on hand. However, it is made clear that every dealer who handled cigarettes or papers in the meantime is liable, though it is not believed prosecution will be pushed for former offiences.

MONEY STILL IN BANK

OWNER, THE COUNTESS DE ST. PIERRE, IS LOST IN AFRICA.

Los Angeles, Oct. 1.—Some months ago the Countess G. de Mehrene de St. Pierre, of St. Brems, France, deposited with Mr. Charles A. Montgomery, of this city, former government officer, and a friend of President Roosevelt, $1,500, which was to be used to defray the expenses of a hunting trip in Mexico. The money was placed in a bank in Los Angeles. After months of delay and no word of the Countess being received, the young woman's father was communicated with, and the answer received last night by Mr. Montgomery furnished the conclusion that the Countess is lost somewhere in the wilds of Africa.

Countess de St. Pierre is known the world over for her exploits in the fields and forests. Her last visit to California a year ago, she passed in shooting wild boars in the delta of the Colorado River.

WANTON WASTE

PROF. ARMSTRONG DEPLORES THE DEPLETION OF NATURE'S STORES.

London, Oct. 2.— Mr. Henry Armstrong, professor of chemistry at the City and Guilds of London Central Institute, aguressing the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Middlesborough, said it was difficult to keep calm when he reflected upon the ruthless way the world's stores of timber, iron, coal and oil were being used up. It made the scientist shudder to see the indifference displayed in all civilized lands to the inevitable consequences of such waste in the nowise distant future. No comment was provoked by the fact that the 'Lusitania' and 'Mauretania' devoured daily a thousand or more tons of coal while crossing the ocean. This extravagance was gloried in as an engineering achievement, when it ought to be anathematized. The public comforted itself with the belief that science would discover a substitute for coal, and therefore felt no compunction in recklessly destroying the capital won from the sun in past ages, but science could not at present support the illusion and was bound to preach prudence. Prof. Armstrong earnestly urged scientific study of economical methods of fuel consumption, outlining the direction such study ought to take.

DALAI LAMA UNWELCOME.

Head of Buddhist Faith Arrives at Pekin.

ACCOMPANIED BY A DEMORALIZED RETINUE—CHINESE AUTHORITIES ANXIOUS FOR HIS SPEEDY RETURN TO LHASSA.

Pekin, Sept. 28.—The Dalai Lama of Thibet, accompanied by a retinue of eighty attendants, arrived this afternoon at Ting-Chow, a city in Chi-li province, about fifty miles southwest of Pao-ting-fu. The Dalai Lama, who is the religious head of the Buddhist faith, has been a wanderer over northern China since the spring of 1904, when Col. Sir Francis Younghusband of the British army led a British column over the mountain passes and fought his way into the Holy City of Lhassa. The Chinese authorities are very anxious that he return at once to Thibet, where certain necessary reforms await his presence, but the Lama is loath to go.

A throng of emissaries met the Dalai Lama at Pao-ting-fu, and he was received in a royal manner by a large number of Imperial officials, as well as Pekin authorities, who journeyed out from the capital for the purpose. He was escorted to the Yellow Temple, where he has made his headquarters. His route of march to this building, a distance of four miles, was lined by crowds of Chinamen, who had gathered to honor him. The roadway had been covered with yellow sand, as is done when the Emperor travels abroad—yellow being the Imperial color in China. An elaborate programme of royal entertainment has been prepared. This includes the ceremony of 'kowtowing' to the Emperor, but it is believed that the Dalai Lama will refuse to perform this function.

During their years of wandering the attendants of the Dalai Lama have become thoroughly demoralized. They have lived at the expense of the local authorities, and their demands have been limited only by the ability of the officials to produce what they wanted. They are a wild, disorderly, unkempt-looking crew, giving no impression of their religious affiliations. This, however, is about what the Pekin authorities expected, for full reports of the doings of the Lama and his men have been sent on here.

The most important problem brought out by the absence of the Dalai Lama from Lhassa the left that holy city because the presence of Col. Younghushband's force had desecrated it) is that of the Lamaist succession—Who is to rule the country? China's efforts for four years to get the Lama to do what she wanted have proved unavailing, and she has now embarked on a course of religious intrigue with the Tashi Lama, the Grand Lama who rules at Lhassa during the absence of the Dalai Lama. China's purpose in this is to secure a foothold for the political mastery of Thibet and Mongolia, and it is believed here, in view of the recalcitrant attitude maintained by the Dalai Lama, that China will have the Tashi Lama come to Pekin.

The activities already displayed by the foragers and procurers of the Dalai Lama forecast a repetition of the scandalous proceedings that were witnessed at Wutai Shan, where the Dalai Lama held court for three months last summer. The entire retinue of the Lama has not yet arrived at Ting-Chow, st... the local authorities have seen fit to place the policing of the city on a military basis.

A BIG SWINDLE

INDICTMENTS RETURNED AGAINST FIVE PERSONS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The Grand Jury yesterday returned two indictments naming five persons in connection with the big swindle of which Mrs. James A. Patton, of Evanston, was the victim. Those named in the indictments, which charge conspiracy to obtain money under false pretences by means of a confidence game, are John M. McFarland, who was arrested two weeks ago in Toronto; W. Cooper, Samuel Warneld, Albert Miller Adams, and Sam Rosenfeld. In one of the indictments McFarland, Warneld and Cooper are accused of having obtained $2,000 from Mrs. Patton, and in the other indictment Albert Miller Adams, Rosenfeld, and McFarland are accused of obtaining $22,300.

INVITED TO AUSTRALIA

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, HOWEVER, CANNOT ACCEPT.

Melbourne, Oct. 1.—Mr. Alfred Deakin, the Premier of Australia, sent a cablegram to President Roosevelt a fortnight ago, thanking him for having made possible the visit of the United States battleship fleet to Australian waters and urging him to visit Australia on his way to Africa. The fact that no answer has yet been received from the President has given rise to considerable speculation in Australia.

Washington, Oct. 1.—At the White House to-day it was stated that the message from Mr. Deakin, thanking President Roosevelt for the visit of the American battleship fleet to Australian waters, and inviting the President to make a visit to Australia on his way to Africa for a hunting trip next April, did not reach the President until Tuesday last, when it was delivered by Counsellor Esme Howard, of the British Embassy.

The President's secretary states that the President replied to the message verbally through the embassy counsellor, thanking Mr. Deakin for the invitation, and saying it would be impossible for him to accept it, although he would like very much to visit Australia.

C.P.R. WINTER SERVICE.

Two Coast to Coast Trains Daily for the First Time in History.

ONE OF THESE EACH WAY WILL PROBABLY RUN VIA TORONTO.

The transcontinental schedule of the C. P. R. is now being prepared, and will contain some radical changes as compared with the winter schedules of previous years. For instance, for the first time in the history of the company, there will be a double daily service between Montreal and Vancouver maintained throughout the winter.

It is extremely probable, however, that instead of both trains being run over the whole of the main line each way each day, one train each day will run out from Montreal via the Pacific Coast by way of Toronto, and thence by the new Toronto-Sudbury line to the main line, with a similar service eastward. By this means far better connection than in the past will be given to all C. P. R. territory east of Winnipeg. It has been stated from Winnipeg that the Imperial Limited is to be discontinued. This is not the case, but as the train will not be run as a limited train during the winter its name will be altered to the Eastern or Western Express, according to which direction it is travelling.

A further despatch from Winnipeg says the Canadian Northern Railway will cut down its winter service to the head of the Lakes to every alternate day.

A TINY KING

THE SAWBWA OF CHEN-TUNG UNDER FIVE FEET HIGH.

London, Oct. 1.—Mr. J. Mackenzie has written from Burma to the London press about a recent experience when travelling through the Shan States in India. He had the 'honor' of being presented to the smallest king in the world. He is the Sawbwa, or Myo'sa, of Chen-tung, who is 4 feet 9 inches high in his curly Burmese slippers, and was 'the quintessence of royal courtesy.'

'His "palace,"' continues the writer, 'was a thatched hut on stilts, close to the Salween river; he had several wives, who manifested great curiosity when they saw their lord in conversation with a white man, and his retinue consisted of some four-and-twenty men armed with the quaintest collection of old guns that ever came out of a curiosity shop.

'The little brown King held out a small, plump hand for me to shake. It was as soft as a woman's. He bade me welcome with a smile, the most genial I ever saw, and begged me to accept a cocoanut. I knew that it was court etiquette to offer a gift in return, and was embarrassed to think that, travelling "light" as I was, I had nothing worthy of his acceptance. Suddenly I bethought me of a corkscrew knife, bearing the name of a well-known brand of bottled beer, which had been given to me as an advertisement in Calcutta a few months earlier. This I presented to him with due ceremony, and he accepted it with unfeigned delight.'

The knife seemed a wonderful article to the brown men, and they showed great delight when all the blades, the corkscrew, and tooth-pick were opened for their inspection.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY

REMARKABLE TESTS OF THE DE FOREST SYSTEM BETWEEN WARSHIPS.

London, Oct. 1.—Dr. Lee Deforest, working under instructions from the Admiralty, has just concluded a very successful succession of wireless telephony between warships in Portsmouth harbor. Dr. Deforest operated the transmitter on board the cruiser 'Furious,' while Mrs. Deforest was at the receiver on the schoolship 'Vernon,' both of which vessels steamed at full speed fifty miles apart. As a result of the tests, Admiral Gamble, who superintended the experiments, has commended that the Admiralty install two complete sets of instruments.

Dr. Deforest said to-night: 'We talked at a distance of fifty knots, the longest authenticated record. The accuracy of the system really surprised me, especially when I consider the fact that we suffered atrocious interference from wireless telegraphy. Furthermore, on board the 'Vernon,' they were testing the condensors with a big spark two cabins from our receiver. Our tests consisted mostly of repeating New York stock quotations. Out of 154 figures there were only two mistakes. We have arranged for a British firm to take over our patent rights here. I will shortly go to Paris to complete arrangements with the French government for wireless telegraphy between the Eiffel Tower and the tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building in New York. Wireless telephony, the possibilities of which are enormous, will follow the wireless telegraph between Paris and New York within five years. After my business is concluded in Paris I will go home, where I hope to arrive in time to vote for Mr. Taft.'

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA

The Hague, Oct. 1.—Neither the Foreign Office nor the colonial office has received any confirmation of the reported refusal of President Castro, of Venezuela, to receive the second Dutch note through the intermediary of Baron Seckondorff, the German Minister to Venezuela, who is in charge of Holland's interests. Even should this report turn out to be true, the government has no intention of appointing a special envoy to present this communication.



The 1908 Improved U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Meets every emergency in the Dairy

It has a solid, low frame; waist low supply can without the back breaking low crank; simple yet thoroughly efficient bowl, holding World's Record for cleanest skimming; is thoroughly lubricated, as gears run in a pool of oil, and has ball bearings at high speed points, making it the easiest running separator made.

Do not delay longer in the purchase of a separator and buy no other until you have seen our catalogue No. 110 sent to any address on receipt of a postal.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Canadian shipments made from our Warehouses at Montreal, Calgary and Winnipeg.

502

SOME LAURIER STORIES.

(Toronto 'Saturday Night.')

The leader of a great party must necessarily be adept in administering a timely snub without seeming to do so. When travelling, he is particularly liable to be assailed with the conversation of strangers who want to discuss matters of state with him off-hand. An unguarded word on the part of the leader might stir up all kinds of political trouble, especially in a country like this, where political and racial susceptibilities are so strong. That is one reason why a private car is necessary to the comfort and well-being of a Cabinet Minister. Sir Wilfrid, however, on previous campaigns has, while in Ontario, for reasons of policy, preferred to travel in the ordinary day coach, with only a private secretary, or an organizer to act as a buffer.

In the autumn of 1896, three and a half years after his advent to power, he contemplated going to the country, and a tour in Ontario was arranged. Just as all the plans had been prepared and announcements made, matters came to a head, and intelligent people will not soon forget the puerile and degrading rancor and slander which arose over the sending of troops across the seas. Mr. Tarte was made the subject of special attack, and Sir Wilfrid ultimately decided to postpone the elections for a year. He was obliged to carry out his tour in Ontario, however, at a time when he would, no doubt, have liked to be in Ottawa to be in touch with the inside currents involved.

His tour took him to Bruce Country for two or three meetings, with a view to holding the old Scottish Grits, who were slightly suspicious still of a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic in the place of a Brown or a Mackenzie. Everyone who has travelled to Bruce knows the eating-room at Palmerston Junction, from which point trains start in all directions. Sir Wilfrid went in and sat down at a table with the rest of the hungry herd of passengers, to eat his supper. To his misfortune, the executive of the local Liberal Association heard that he was passing through, and they came down to watch him eat, and tender their respects and advice.

Sir Wilfrid asked them to sit down with him, and then one truculent Liberal proceeded to interrogate him about his South African policy. With a score of passengers neglecting their food, and straining their ears to catch what might chance to fall from his lips, with the dining-room girls, prinked up, simpering across the lunch counter, and with the bar-tender neglecting the thirsty to get a look at him, the Prime Minister was asked to unbosom himself on as momentous a question of policy as a Canadian statesman was ever confronted with. Moreover, the questioner wanted to know: 'What are you going to do about Tarte?' supplemented with the information: 'We don't think much of that feller round here.'

Sir Wilfrid's private secretary, who was dining at another table with the reporters, was simply beside himself with suppressed indignation, and the opinions he privately expressed of the manners and customs of this particular breed of Ontario politician would not have made good campaign literature.

Sir Wilfrid, though he was probably raging inwardly, outwardly maintained a smiling affability in parrying questions about a problem that was, no doubt, troubling him greatly. Moreover, it is probable, that what to do about Tarte was something that was puzzling him also. But to hear him blandly saying: 'Ah! you do not understand Mr. Tarte; he is a fine fellow; you should know him better,' anyone would have thought that he was delighted to have his truculent supporter probe him on the point. Nevertheless, there were perceptible signs of relief in his bearing when the cry of 'all aboard' resounded from the platform.

On one occasion, at least, during the Royal tour of the heir apparent in 1901, Sir Wilfrid was obliged to turn down over-zealous admirers who sought to make his progress across Canada in the entourage of the Prince of Wales a sort of joint affair.

The Royal train ran in two sections. The first, which ran half an hour ahead of the second, carried detectives, correspondents, Sir Wilfrid, and the Rideau Hall party. Going down through Northern Muskoka, en route to Toronto, the first section stopped for half an hour at one point to take in water and to have the wheels tapped. The local Liberal Association was promptly on hand with an address in honor of Sir Wilfrid, placing him in a very awkward situation. It would have been a gross breach of etiquette for him, as a subsidiary personage in the vast machinery of the British Empire, to accept an address on a tour in honor of the heir apparent. At the risk of offending the delegation which had planned this foolish political display, he sent them about their business, informing them that he was merely a private individual on this tour, and that honors were reserved for the Prince.

Humming birds are disappearing from Trinidad. In 1866 there were eighteen species: now there are only five.

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.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Ferry Point.—1. Is the charge on postal notes the same all over the Dominion? 2. Is the postal system the same for the whole Dominion? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

A Subscriber, Petrolea.—Can you tell me where a man can obtain books for the blind? Ans.—Write to the Leading Library for the Blind, Brantford, Ont.; or to the librarian of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, South Boston, Mass. These are free libraries, requiring only a reliable reference from the applicant for books. There is an Association for the Blind, organized in Montreal, the secretary of which, Mr. Septimus Fraser, 51 Crescent street, Montreal, will be glad to give information.

POEMS WANTED.

G.S. asks for a poem entitled 'A Tale of the Sea,' by G. W. Bears. Perhaps some one who has a copy will kindly forward it.

Mrs. W.E.H., New York, would like to obtain the poem, 'Mary Queen of Scots,' beginning, 'I locked far back in other years, and lo! in bright array,' etc. The poem is too long to reprint, but Mrs. W. E. H. can find it in 'Choice Selections, No. 9,' or perhaps some one of the many readers of this department may have a copy of the lines, which can be forwarded.

QUARTZ WITH IRON PYRITES.

M. D. McD., Nova Scotia, sent samples of quartz, to ascertain if they were of any value The samples were shown to Dr. J. T. Donald, Dominion analyst, who finds that the quartz shows an abundance of iron pyrite. Whether the samples contain gold or not can be determined only by an actual fire assay. For this purpose, a larger quantity of the quartz, at least a pound or so, should be sent. The cost of an assay is one dollar per sample.

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION.

An Alberta Subscriber.—1. Has the Act giving Ungava to Quebec been finally passed? 2. How many members does Alberta send to the Dominion Parliament at present? 3. Will Quebec's having Ungava make any difference in the number of members representing Alberta? 4. Will the northern part of Keewatin still be known by that name? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Seven. 3. No. The population of Ungava is so small that its addition to Quebec will not make any difference to the proportional representation of other provinces, for the present at all events. 4. Nothing has been said about change of name for the portion unassigned to the provinces, from about the 60th degree of north latitude, northward.

HAIR STAIN.

Inquirer.—Some time ago I saw a recipe for coloring grey hair. Will you please reprint it. One of the ingredients was green walnut skins. Ans.—Take four ounces of green walnut skins, and beat to a pulp, to which add rectified spirits, sixteen ounces; let stand for a few days, agitating occasionally. Strain and bottle. This will produce a brown color. The recipe is from the 'Scientific Encyclopaedia.' When the green walnut skins cannot be obtained, the following may be substituted: Put a pound of green butternut shells in a pint of soft water, soak over night, then boil half an hour. Strain, add six ounces of rectified spirits, bottle, and keep in a cool place.

CURMUDGEON.

X.Y.Z., Port Hope.—In an editorial in the 'Witness' is used the expression 'The man is a curmudgeon who does not, etc.' I cannot find in any dictionary at hand the meaning of the word 'curmudgeon.' Kindly give a full definition, the origin, use, and former meaning of the word. Ans.—The Century Dictionary gives the following: 'Curmudgeon (ker-muj'-on), first used in this sense in the latter part of the 16th century, also spelled "curmudgin," probably a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of "cornmudgin," popularly supposed to be a corruption of "corn-merchant," but properly, it seems "cornmudging," which means "corn-hoarding." The word thus meant originally "one who withholds corn," popularly regarded as the type of churlish avarice.' Modern meaning: an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. The same authority gives 'cornmudgin' as a compound of 'corn' and 'mudging,' the present participle of 'mudge,' a variation of a dialectal word originally meaning to hide, conceal, hoard; 'a corn merchant who hoards corn to raise its price'; by corruption, a 'curmudgeon.' An old-time use of the word is shown in the quotation from Philemon Holland's translation of Livy, 'Being but a niche corne-mudgin that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedome of his fellow-citizens.' The use of the word is not rare. An example, from Washington Irving's 'Alhambra': 'A rich old curmudgeon, who was noted for owning many houses and being a griping landlord.'

THE MISTLETOE.

J.K.—In what countries, and in what parts of those countries, does the mistletoe grow? What country yields the greatest crop of it, and where is the best place to obtain it for importation into Canada? What part of England yields the greatest crop of it? Ans.—The European mistletoe is the Viscum Album, of the natural order Loranthaceae, parasitic plants and shrubs, that is, growing on other trees. The mistletoe is a jointed shrub, with entire, rather thick leaves, yellowish green in color, the flowers growing in the forks of the branches. In the winter, the plant, forming a pendant tuft a foot or two in diameter, is laden with white, semi-transparent berries. The mistletoe of the genus Viscum is found in many parts of western Europe, and is common in the southern and western counties of England, where it grows on different kinds of trees, especially affecting apple trees. It is more rarely found upon the oak than upon other trees, and for that reason, or through the tradition of the sacredness of the oak in heathen times, the oak mistletoe was at one time held in peculiar favor. A good deal of the mistletoe used in England for Christmas decoration comes from the apple orchards of Normandy. The American mistletoe belongs to a different genus, but is similar in general appearance and in manner of growth. It grows upon various trees in the United States, from New Jersey and Illinois to Mexico and Texas, in the last named state being especially abundant on the mezquite. Another species is found on various coniferous trees as far north as Hudson Bay. Mistletoe imported into this country for Christmas decorations, etc., is mostly brought from England.

Relieves Instantly Stomach Gas

They are always caused by fermentation or excessive acidity of the stomach. The distress they cause is relieved like magic by slowly sipping a few drops of 'Nerviline' in sweetened water. 'Nerviline' cures the conditions that cause the hiccups, just as it does all other disorders of the stomach and bowels. For indigestion, cramps, flatulence and stomach pains, nothing better is known. For a household remedy, for all aches, pains and minor ills, use Nerviline—25c. per bottle everywhere.

THE WEE GERMAN LAIRDIE.

Miss K.S.S., Toronto, who courteously supplies the old song asked for by Mrs. D.C., of Louisiana, writes:

'I can very well remember, when a child, hearing my father, who, like so many of his countrymen, was loyal to the memory of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," recite this and many other Jacobite songs, and thinking they were fine, but now, while the feeling remains, I regret that it is the ancestors of our late lamented and well beloved Queen Victoria, and our own beloved and much esteemed King Edward to whom they refer, but the song was written in 1813. "Prince Charlie" died in 1788, and Professor Ayton gives him credit for the lines:—

"Give me but one hour of Scotland,
Let me see it ere I die."

Wha the deil ha'e we gotten for a king,
But a wee, wee German lairdie?
And when we gaed to bring him hame,
He was delvin' in his kail-yairdie;
Sheughing kail, and laying leeks,
But the hose, and but the breeks;
And up his beggar duds he cleeks—
This wee, wee German lairdie.

And he's clapt down in our goodman's chair,
The wee, wee German lairdie:
And he's brought fouth o' foreign leeks,
And dibbled them in his yairdie.
He's pu'd the rose o' English loons,
And broken the harp o' Irish clowns;
But our thistle taps will jag his thumbs—
This wee, wee German lairdie.

Come up amang our Highland hills,
Thou wee, wee German lairdie,
And see the Stuart's lang-kail thrive,
They dibbled in our yairdie;
And if a stock ye dared to pu'
Or haud the yoking o' a pleugh,
We'll break the sceptre o'er your mou,
Thou wee bit German lairdie.

Our hills are steep, our glens are deep,
Nae fitting for a yairdie,
And our bieland thistles winna pu',
Thou wee bit German lairdie:
And we've the trenching blades o' weir,
Wad prune ye, o' your German gear—
We'll pass ye 'neath the claymore's 'shear,'
Thou feckless German lairdie.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR.

M.R.E., Nova Scotia.—The following verses were learned by an elderly lady when she was a little girl. Could any of your readers give her the name of the author?

Deep in the silent water,
A thousand fathoms low,
A gallant ship lay perishing,—
She foundered long ago.

There are pale sea flowers wreathing
Around her portholes now,
And spars and shining corals
Encrust her gallant prow.

There are pistol, sword and carbine
Hung on the cabin wall,
And many a curious dagger,
But rust shall spoil them all.

And can this be the vessel
That sailed so boldly forth,
With the red flag of old England,
To brave the stormy north?

And once she sent home letters,
And joyous ones were they,
Dashed with the fond remembrance
Of friends so far away.

Ah! little those who read them
Deemed, far below the wave,
That child or sire or lover
Had found a seaman's grave.

And eyes grew dim with watching,
And yet refused to weep,
And years were spent in hoping
Vain tidings from the deep.

We only know, from England
She sailed far o'er the main:
We only know, to England
She never came again.

It grew an old man's story,
Upon their native shore.
God rest their souls in Heaven,
Who meet on earth no more.

SIEGE OF DERRY.

D.F.—Will you please give me a short account of the siege of Derry? What particular sect of Protestants, if any, were besieged there? Ans.—At the Revolution of 1688, James II., driven from the throne of England, made a stand in Ireland. For some two years previously, James had had plans underway to make that island a Catholic stronghold and place of refuge if necessary. The execution of his design he had entrusted to the Lord-deputy, Tyrconnel. The highest offices in the army, state, and courts of justice were, with scarcely an exception, filled with Catholics. Londonderry, or Derry, was one of the greatest strongholds of Protestantism. The inhabitants were mostly Protestants, of the Anglo-Saxon blood. They were not all of one country or of one church, but Englishmen and Scotchmen, Episcopalians and Presbyterians. The people of Londonderry shared in the alarm which, toward the close of the year 1688, was general among the Protestants settled in Ireland. While the minds of the citizens were agitated by conflicting reports, news came that a regiment of twelve hundred Catholic troops, commanded by the Earl of Antrim, had received orders from the Lord-deputy to occupy Londonderry. Some were for closing the gates and resisting, some for submitting, some for temporizing. But when the officers presented themselves at the gate demanding admittance and quarters for His Majesty King James's soldiers, thirteen young apprentices seized the keys of the city, rushed to the ferry gate, closed it in the face of the king's officers, and let down the port-cullis. The other gates were secured, and messages were sent under cover of the following night to the Protestant gentlemen of the neighboring counties, who promptly obeyed the summons. Within forty-eight hours, hundreds of horse and foot entered by the various roads. Antrim, not thinking himself strong enough to risk an attack, retired to Coleraine. When a messenger was sent by James to the gates with a flag of truce promising a free pardon if they would submit to their lawful sovereign, Murray, who had been appointed to command one of the eight regiments into which the garrison was divided, replied:—'The men of Londonderry have done nothing that requires a pardon, and own no sovereign but William and Mary.' In the course of various sallies, the Derry militia, under command of Colonel Lundy, a weak officer, was easily broken up, and he finding the fortifications were only a half-ruined wall, insisted that defence was impossible, and even told the commander of the English ships that were in the lough with two regiments ready to help the besieged that if the men landed they could not be fed. Without stores and half armed, the shopkeepers and apprentices of the unfortunate city defended it against a disciplined arm of 25,000 men led by trained officers and amply provided with artillery. The besiegers decided to try and starve the besieged out, and prevented any assistance in the way of food, arms, or soldiers, from reaching them. Major Baker and Dr. Walker, a clergyman of the Established Church, were put in command, in place of Colonel Lundy. For three miserable months they held on. They were cut off from the sea by a boom across the river; fever, cholera and famine came; rats were dainties, and hides and shoe leather ordinary fare. The children died, and the men could scarce handle the firelocks on the ramparts. On the 28th of July the Dartmouth frigate came in with two provision ships and the boom was broken. The relieving squadron found their way to the town. The Irish camp was broken up, and Derry was saved.

THE OLD LOG CABIN IN THE LANE.

The negro song, asked for by a correspondent, has been contributed by J. A. Church, Nova Scotia.

I'm getting ole an' feeble now, I cannot work no more,
I've laid de rusty bladed hoe to rest,
Ole massa an' ole miss' am dead, dey're sleepin' side by side.
Deir spirits now are roamin' wid de blest.
De scene am changed about de place, de darkies am all gone,
I'll never hear dem singin' in de cane,
An' I'ee de only one dat's left, wid dis ole dog ob mine,
In de little ole log cabin in de lane.

Chorus—
De chimney's fallin' down an' de roof is cavin' in,
I ain't got long around here to remain,
But de angels watches o'er me when I lays down to sleep,
In de little ole log cabin in de lane.

Dar was a happy time to me, 'twas many years ago,
When de darkies used to gather 'round de do',
When dey used to dance an' sing at night,
I played my old banjo,
But alas! I cannot play it any more.
De hinges dey got rusted, an' de door has tumbled down,
And de roof lets in de sunshine an' de rain,
An' de only friend I've got now is dis good ole dog ob mine,
In de little ole log cabin in de lane.

De footpath now is covered o'er dat led us round de hill,
An' de fences are all goin' to decay,
An' de creek is all dried up where we used to go to mill.
For time has turned its course anudder way,
But I ain't got long to stay here; an' what little time I got,
I'll try an' be contented to remain,
Till death shall call my dog an' me to find a better home,
Dan dat little ole log cabin in de lane.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor" "Witness, Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

VARICOSE VEINS.

J.M. suffers from rheumatism and varicose veins, for which he has tried various remedies without benefit. He wears an elastic stocking on the left leg, but recently it has pained him badly on the foot and calf. Little blood vessels seem to have broken and spread under the skin. Around the red stain the skin looks yellow. He is sixty years of age, and cannot lie up, as he is much on his feet and cannot stop work. Ans.—You will have to exercise great care or you may have the little spots of hemorrhage developing into ulcers. I would suggest your leaving off the elastic stocking for a time. Use instead a flannel or gauze bandage, three inches wide and six yards long. Bandage the limb from the toes well above the knee. In bandaging do not make a simple spiral, but reverse every second turn by twisting the bandage half round upon itself. At night remove the bandage and bathe the sore parts with hot carbolic lotion, in the proportion of one teaspoonful of the pure carbolic acid to a quart of hot water. In the morning apply Crédé's ointment to the ruptured veins. Put the ointment on a bit of thin, clean, linen rag, the size required, and then bandage over this. Rest all you can, with your feet elevated on a chair.

SICK HEADACHE.

'A Reader of the 'Witness' is a young woman, twenty-three years of age. Ever since childhood she has been troubled with severe headaches, which come on at irregular intervals. Sometimes she does not suffer from them for two or three months, and then they come on in as many weeks. Always before a headache, she feels as if she were losing her sight, as if there was something over the eyes that she wanted to rub off. This sensation continues for from fifteen minutes to half an hour. She also has a peculiar numb sensation on one side of the body, which begins in the hand and works up till it reaches the head. This does not affect speech, though the tongue is involved. After this, the severe pain begins, felt mostly in the forehead, and sometimes, but not always, accompanied by vomiting. Her health is otherwise fairly good. The bowels are inclined to be constipated. She has been told by friends that the headaches are due to eye-strain. Her eyes have never been examined. Wishes to know what is the cause and if the symptoms are an indication of anything serious. Ans.—You have given a very good description of what is known as hemicrania, or 'sick headache.' The causes of this disease are various. Eye-strain is the first. In every case, it is well to have the eyes examined, and to wear glasses if necessary. This will often ameliorate the attacks, and in some cases cure them. You should consult a specialist, not an optician or watchmaker, but a doctor. The errors that may be at work are often difficult to detect and correct. Next, improper food, dyspepsia, and constipation are to be mentioned. In such cases, a purge, like Epsom salts, will cut short an attack. In a third class of cases, worry or nervous strain are the causes. In your case, you should be particular about your diet. Live plainly, keep the bowels open, and take plenty of rest. I do not think the symptoms indicate anything more serious, but unless you exercise care you may get worse and suffer from headaches all your life.

CANCEROUS GROWTH.

J.C. has lately had an operation for removal of a cancerous growth from the mouth. It does not seem to have been thorough, for there has formed quite a swelling, both inside and out which is very sore. Asks if there is any way of treating this without cutting or burning, and if anything can be done for the soreness. Ans.—I would advise you to see or write to the doctor who performed the operation, asking his advice. A second operation might be desirable. I believe that caustic pastes which are sometimes used in these cases to burn out the growth, do harm rather than good, as they cause too much irritation. The use of the X-rays has sometimes been advocated in cases like yours. It relieves the pain and occasionally has removed the growth. I would go by the doctor's advice.

GREY HAIR.

'Reader of 'Witness' is a young lady, twenty years of age. She has grey hair about the temples and would like to know of something that would stop this or restore it to its natural color. Ans.—Premature greyness of the hair is not uncommon and is, of course, very disconcerting. As a rule there is a cause for it. You should try to find out why it has occurred and then try to remove the cause. One important factor is dandruff. Where this is present, the head should be washed once a week with good tar soap, using very hot water, and rinsing off with cold. Then, once daily a good tonic should be rubbed in. The following would be found beneficial: Resorcin, three drachms; salicylic acid, twenty grains; castor oil, two drachms; oil of bergamot, eight drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. Rub well in to the roots of the hair. If the hair is very dry, a little lanolin should be rubbed into the scalp occasionally. Massage of the scalp should be performed at least once daily. Do not use friction, as this loosens the hair. Place the finger-tips firmly on the scalp and move it over the underlying bone. Other causes of grey hair are headache, nervous shock, prolonged illnesses, and 'run-down' constitution. Outdoor life, plenty of rest, good nourishing food, are essentials in such cases. Then, there is a class of cases which seem to be due to family peculiarities. Nothing can be done here, naturally. If the measures indicated do not prevent the condition getting worse, the only thing to do is to dye the hair. A solution of green walnut shells is the safest and best. It can be got through a druggist.

TENDER FEET.

J. K. is troubled with tender feet. At times they are so bad that he can hardly walk. They are worse in summer and fall. Ans.—I would advise you to bathe your feet in hot water every night before retiring. Rub them well with a piece of flannel. Then wash them over with methylated spirits and water, equal parts. Wear thick-soled boots, but be sure they fit.

DILATION OF THE STOMACH.

J.H.R.—In reply to your questions, I think that you will get more satisfaction if you inquire of your own doctor. He is conversant with all the circumstances of your case and would be in a better position to advise you. If he has suggested operation he will, of course, know what would be desirable.

HAY FEVER.

'Subscriber's Wife' asks what is the cause of hay fever. Also, what can be done to cure or relieve it. Ans.—Hay fever is still somewhat of a puzzle. It is generally held that it is a catarrh of the mucous membranes of the eye and nose due to irritation. This irritation may be wind, dust, or the pollen of certain flowers. It can be cured beyond return by removal to another district. It is not usually troublesome in cities. The attacks can be relieved by bathing the inflamed eyes with a strong solution of boracic acid, applied cold. Get a spray atomizer and use the same solution to spray the nose. If you can get some of Parke, Davis's Adrenalin Inhalant and use it as a spray to the nose you will find it relieve you very much. It stops secretion. You would need to use it several times during the day. A solution of adrenalin in the strength of one to five thousand dropped into the eyes occasionally will relieve the congestion.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

A BRIDGE—A SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT.

———.—A and B are two farmers living side by side. B has land on both sides of A's property, and A has land on both sides of the public road, and has a bridge on the public road in front of his house. B comes down with his cows and waters them at this bridge, and breaks it up and fills up the ditch with ground. B has some water that flows into the creek that passes under A's bridge. 1. Can B be stopped from watering his cows there? 2. Can B be compelled to repair the bridge that his cows broke, and clean out the ditch? 3. Can taxpayers be forced to pay their taxes when an advanced elementary teacher is engaged as principal of a model school, when a model teacher, living in the place, applied for the position before the school was advertised, and her application was then rejected, and after the school was advertised the commissioners never asked this model teacher to apply for the position. Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. 3. Yes.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

World Wide.—On the 31st of last month I had a few words with my landlord. The same evening, he shouted to me on the street before my house, and in the hearing of a few neighbors, that if I was not pleased with the house, that I knew what to do. Then he said that I had better 'take the door and get out.' Now, I would like to know if I can stay the year, or take his word and move. The house is in better condition now than when I first took it, and I can show rent receipts for every month I have been in his house. Ans.—In the absence of any written agreement between the landlord and tenant, the lease is here a monthly one, terminable by a month's notice given by either party. The words which the landlord used to you would be considered sufficient notice to quit.

DESCENDANTS OF THE KU-KLUX.

(New York 'Globe.')

The burden of the negro problem in the south presses most heavily and becomes most ominous not when there are lynchings but when the negro is despoiled in his place and property, when he is punished for his thrift and corrected for his presumptuous efforts to succeed. The wholesale destruction of negro churches, schoolhouses, and lodge rooms near Albany, Ga., at night by a band of white men reveals the menace of the negro problem at its worst. A list—only partial—of the buildings destroyed must cause the hearts of many men, white and black, who for years have struggled that these evidences of negro progress might be possible, to grieve deeply. Read the partial list: 'Mount Zion Church and schoolhouse, Pleasant Hill Church and schoolhouse, Christ Church and schoolhouse, Little Zion Church and schoolhouse, Belmont Church, Mount Aetna Church and schoolhouse, New Salem Church and schoolhouse.'

The explanations of the cause of the arson vary and are unconvincing. One story declares that it was due to the action of the negroes in selling cotton too freely and failing to hold it for an advance; others that it was a warning and retaliation due to an attack by a negro upon the wife of a prominent white planter. Both of these, as well as other offences, real or imagined, may have had much to do with it. But the outrage was of a character more likely to have been inspired by general antagonism, by a growing unrest and opposition, due to the material progress, little enough though it has been of the negro. On a wholesale scale it is of the same complexion as the recent actions of southern white men in forcing a colored storekeeper to give up his business and put on overalls, in forcing another colored groceryman to sell his buggy and travel on foot, and in requiring a colored hackman to dispose of one of his two carriages. Can colored men take much satisfaction under these circumstances in telling of their race's progress? What must the feelings of the author of an article in the 'Century' of last May on 'Negro Homes' be in the face of such a calamity as this Georgia arson! The article was written by Booker T. Washington.

The men who perpetrated this outrage are called night riders—the term so much used in the Kentucky tobacco war. This is, of course, a misnomer. They are of the breed of the Ku-Klux, its direct descendants. They deserve even less sympathy than their progenitors, and unless the means are speedily developed to fight their secret and cowardly criminality we may rightly fear for the future.

NO TUNNEL BENEATH UNTER DEN LINDEN.

(From the Berlin 'Lokal Anzeiger.')

The Berlin Street Tramway Company has just ascertained the views of the director of the Thiergarten, Herr Freudemann, on the subject of the tunnel it proposes to construct beneath Unter den Linden. This scheme is opposed on the ground that the operations would injure and kill the fine old trees in Berlin's great avenue. Herr Freudemann was of opinion that the tunnel could be constructed without injuring the trees.

The city of Berlin, however, took the advice of Herr Machtig, the director of the Royal garden. His views were diametrically opposed to those of Herr Freudemann. This report was sent by the Municipality to one of the leading authorities in Germany, who corroborated it in every point. He declared that any interference with the roots of the trees would be fatal to them.

JUST OUT.

The OCTOBER Number
OF THE
CANADIAN PICTORIAL

A New Picture of His Majesty King Edward

forms a fine cover for this issue. This picture has never before been published, and will be treasured in the home of every loyal subject.

Among other Pictures are—

**The Two Canadian Political Leaders,
Quebec's New Lieutenant Governor,
Some Church Dignitaries,
The New G. T. P. Terminal City,
A Mid-summer Snow Storm,
Rebuilding a Historic Bridge,
etc., etc., etc.**

See page 7 for further particulars.

TEN Cents a Copy.

Ask for it at your Newsdealers, or send direct to this office

The 'Canadian Pictorial' at **$1.00 a year** is an edition-de-luxe among magazines at a popular price. This rate includes postage to all parts of the world, and also all special numbers.

New subscribers remitting now for volume 4, will receive the October number free, also the November Thanksgiving) number. Volume 4 starts with December issue.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
142 St. Peter street, Montreal

Special club rates with 'Witness' publications. See last page.

FREE FLAGS
FOR
SCHOOL
AND
HOME

CANADIAN FLAGS.

FIRST QUALITY Marine Bunting—all ready to hoist. Something to be proud of for years to come. All sizes, for small country school house or town high school. Uniform in quality and design. Imported direct from best British makers. Given free as SPECIAL PREMIUM for NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' publications, at full rates. Scores of Schools have tested this offer—everyone delighted—satisfaction guaranteed.

For full particulars, flag cards and sample papers, write to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL, Canada.

FLAG DEPARTMENT.

N.B.—Postal regulations compel us to exclude from this Flag offer, subscriptions in Montreal and suburbs, but any one in the city of Montreal may secure this fine premium by sending us the correct amount of NEW subscriptions at FULL rates, to be sent to addresses outside this limit.

The Summer is the great chance for Montrealers.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday, Oct. 3, 1908.

There is a marked improvement in industrial and mercantile affairs throughout Canada and the United States, and there is a hopeful note this week in all the reports from the leading financial and manufacturing centres that argues well for general revival of business. The only trouble is that the speculators on the different stock exchanges are busy discounting the future promise. But the lessons of the past year should be too fresh in the minds of business men to allow another rush of unwarranted expansion to follow the easing of financial affairs which is now in evidence throughout the continent. The present glutted condition of the money market is chiefly attributable to the accumulation of funds which always follows a financial or commercial depression. Business activity has been at a minimum, and funds come out of hoarding as public confidence gradually revives. These two movements have caused a piling up of idle money in the banks all over the continent, which now hold immense reserves, in spite of the fact that the crop movement has begun and that currency, as usual, is flowing freely to the West. What is the effect of such an accumulation of idle funds? The owners must eventually seek better employment for their money than to leave it in the banks at three percent., or accept current low rates on call and time money. Since confidence, though rising, is not fully restored in certain quarters, and caution is necessary in making investments, credit expands slowly. It is the fact still that only the West borrowers and the West proposals are welcome at the banks. With the prospect of low rates of interest for some time to come, there would appear to be very little chance for any important reaction either financially or industrially, certainly not until money rates advance or reaction is produced from causes not yet apparent.

For months past the weekly traffic earnings of our leading railways have been running behind those of a year ago. Lately, however, the falling off has been growing less and less marked. Last week, for the first time this year, the current income of the Canadian Pacific Railway exceeds that for the corresponding week of 1907. The excess is $45,000; and is attributed to the early crop movement. The gross earnings of the company for the month of August, which have just been issued, amounted to $6,385,956, and the working expenses to $3,807,057.98, leaving a net profit of $2,578,898.71, as against $2,570,275.15 for the same month a year ago, an increase of $8,623.56. This increase, though small, is a gratifying one in view of the depression existing in Canada and the United States during the past twelve months. For July and August the gross earnings amounted to $12,678,837.51, and the working expenses to $7,825,365.55, leaving a net profit of $4,853,471.96, as against $5,077,127.81 for the same period last year, a decrease of $223,655.85. Altogether, these figures are quite satisfactory when the difficulties through which the Canadian Pacific have passed this season are taken into consideration. The past eight or ten months have certainly proved exceedingly trying for the big railway companies, and the Canadian Pacific is to be congratulated upon its excellent showing, and especially for the first two months of the current fiscal year.

The Grand Trunk Railway, although, compared with last year, behind in its earnings up to the present time, should soon begin to show increases, as that company is now hauling Western wheat from the Georgian Bay ports for export by way of Montreal. The net decrease for August of the entire system is given at $134,000, which is a better showing than anticipated. The Canadian Northern is sure to have favorable returns every year, as the mileage is being extended into new quarters where trade will rapidly develop. Mr. MacInnes, of the Canadian Pacific, is authority for the statement that the enormous sum of $135,000,000 will be returned to the Western farmers as a result of the bountiful crops. This will certainly give an impetus to trade, and encourage the people in agricultural and industrial pursuits. The annual report of the Lake Superior Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30 last has just been issued. The report states that the year's operations on the various subsidiary companies show a net surplus of $1,072,000, an amount in excess of the net earnings of the previous year of $214,879. The result is particularly gratifying in the face of the closing down of the steel plant for a considerable period and in view of the general financial depression which has prevailed during the year and emphasizes the excellent capacity of the subsidiary companies quite aside from the steel plant. Several other industrial concerns throughout the country report improved earnings and increased trade, and altogether the commercial outlook in Canada is gratifying. The bank clearings in Montreal for the month of September show a total of $129,488,676, which is a substantial gain over the figures for September of last year and an increase of nearly $4,000,000 over the same month in 1906. No better proof is required to show the gradual improvement in all lines of financial and industrial activity throughout the Dominion.

The past week on the local stock exchange has seen active trading. There has been a good volume of business, and a gratifying rally in some of the leaders. This is accepted as an indication that there is now more money for legitimate stock investments and in this connection the remarkable demand from abroad for such securities as Canadian Pacific, 'Soo' common, Montreal Street, Power, and the Mexicans is an evidence of the confidence placed in the better class of stocks by people who have money to invest. Canadian Pacific touched 177 1-2 on the reported settlement of the strike. 'Soo' common advanced several points to 124 1-2 on reiterated rumors of securing control of the Chicago Great Western Railway. Montreal Street has enjoyed a well deserved advance, going to 188 on the favorable monthly and weekly financial statements of the company. Power continues active and in demand, especially from outside places, and as a result it gained strength, touching 103 3-4. Mexican issues were sold in large lots around 77 1-2 on the favorable public inclination of a merger with the Mexican Tramways. Other issues, such as Toronto Rails, Illinois Traction, Iron and Coal securities and some industrial stocks remain firm. A feature of the buying recently has been the distribution of stocks all along the list.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div. payb'l.	1907. High.	Low.	1908. High.	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R. . .	3½H Jan.	201½	140	177½	142	177½	173	177½	$177.50	3.9
Power . . .	1½Q Nov.	96½	79	105	85	105	101⅝	105	105.00	5.7
M. S. R. . .	2½Q Nov.	239	157	191	170½	188	182½	186½	186.50	5.3
Twins . . .	1¾Q Nov.	108⅝	169	92½	78⅞	87½	86½	87½	87.50	5.7
Tor. Ry. . .	1½Q Jan.	115½	82⅝	107	94	102	100½	101	101.00	5.9
Detroit		81½	2½	42⅝	31¾	38	37½	37½	37.50	...
Richelieu .	1¾Q Dec.	32¾	43½	78	62	72	72	72	72.00	6.9
N. S. Steel		79	45	66	41⅞	50	48⅝	50	50.00	...
Dom. Coal .	1Q Jan.	70¼	37	58½	41¾	50⅝	50	50⅝	50.75	7.8
Iron bonds .	2½H Jan.	80	64½	78½	70½	76	76	76	76.00	6.6
Iron Com.		80	13¾	18⅜	14	16⅝	16½	16½	16.50	...
Mackay Com.	1Q Jan.	15	42¼	70½	66½	70	68	68	68.00	5.9

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	1907 High	1908 High	1908 Low	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont....	13 Q.	Dec.	257	248	228	231	4.3
Merch....	2 Q.	Dec.	170	158	143½	163	6.2
Hoche...	2 Q.	Dec.	139¼	137	133½	136	5.9
E. Tns...	1 C.	Jan.	162	152	148	150	5.3
Mols....	2½ Q.	Jan.	211½	200	188	192½	5.2
Toronto .	2½ Q.	Dec.	224	213½	208	212	4.7
B.N.A....	4 H.	Oct.	165½	146	141	146	5.4
Royal....	2½ Q.	Jan.	146½	224¼	213	213	4.7
Dominion.	3 Q.	Jan.	142½	125	225	225	5.3
Imperial.	2½ Q.	Nov.	110	218½	118½	217	5.0
Standard.	3 C.	Nov.	240½	....	....	215½	5.5
Ottawa..	5 H.	Dec.	204	....	....	224	4.4
Quebec..	1½ Q.	Dec.	145	176	120	122½	5.7
Union....	1½ H.	Dec.	152	123	121½	139½	5.4
N.S.....	3 Q.	Jan.	293	283	267½	277	4.3
Comm....	2 Q.	Dec.	179½	164	156	160	5.0
BONDS							
Coal....	5½	M. Nov.	109	92	87	91¼	5.4
Scotia...	2	H. Jan.	110¼	109	103	105	5.7
M.S.R...	2½	H. Nov.	104	100	93¼	100	4.5
Tel. Cot..	1½	Q. Dec.	98	100	92	100	6.0
Lke.Woods	3	H. Dec.	107	104	102½	104½	5.7
DEFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia....	2	Q. Oct.	120	115	108¼	114¾	6.9
Iron.....	....	....	66¾	68	44	64¾	..
Coal.....	3½	H. Nov.	112	101½	85	100	7.0
Ogilvie...	1¾	Q. Dec.	129	120	114	114	6.1
Switch..	1¾	Q. Jan.	105	102	92	92	7.6
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay..	1	Q. Oct.	71¾	69½	63½	69	5.8
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	112	115	102	115	6.1
Illinois..	1½	Q. Jan.	94¼	90¾	77	87¾	6.9
Tri. City	1½	Q. Jan.	180½	88	69	68	6.8
Lau.Paper	1¾	Q. Jan.	110	114	100¾	110	6.3
Magd....	....	....	71½	....	....	71½	..
Havana..	1½	Q. Oct.	85	81¼	69½	81¾	7.4
Textile..	1¾	Q. Jan.	98¼	90	78¼	85½	6.2
B.C.Pack.	3½	H.	76½	....	....	76¾	..
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	145	138½	123	133	6.0
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	163	148	135	141	5.6
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	129	113½	105	105	6.6
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	104½	100	95	100	6.0
Trinidad.	1½	Q. Oct.	75	....	....	54	5.5
Toledo..	..	....	....	23½	15	8	..
Switch ..	2	Y. Dec.	98½	93	60	70	1.0
Soo.....	1½	Q. Oct.	136½	124¾	80¼	124½	4.8
Lau.Paper	2	H. Feb.	93	106	93	99¾	6.0
Magd....	..	....	31½	....	....	31	..
Havana..	..	....	45½	36	20	31½	..
Textile..	1¾	Q. Jan.	46	46	40	40	12.5
Lke.of Wds	2	Q. Dec.	107	95½	71	90	6.6
Mexican	..	....	87½	79½	65¾	76	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Jan.	138¼	137	113	152¾	5.2
Rio.....	..	....	48	68½	29	65¾	..
Ohio....	..	....	30½	21	15⅜	15⅝	..

FISCAL FEDERATION WILL BRING DISCORD

London, Oct. 5.—Dr. Muspratt, president of the Financial Reform Association, in a letter to the 'Press,' says that the recent discussion at the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal, ought to convey a warning to those who indulge in the hope that if we impose a duty on foreign goods coming to Great Britain, while admitting colonial free, a great market will be provided for our manufactures within the Empire.

Dr. Muspratt believes that so far as political results are concerned a fiscal federation of the Mother Country and the colonies in place of binding the Empire together, will sow seeds of discord that in a short time will rend it to pieces.

SOO EARNINGS FOR MONTH OF AUGUST

The comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway for the month of August has just been issued and show the following results:

	1908.	Changes. Dec.
Gross earnings	$961,360	$60,575
Operating expenses	606,091	47,586
Net earnings	$355,269	$12,989
From July 1 to Aug. 31—		
Gross earnings	$1,911,469	$206,256
Operating expenses	1,162,589	179,134
Net earnings	$748,879	$26,123

SILVER ORE IN SIGHT ESTIMATED AT $6,000,000.

Crown Reserve Company Has Interesting Report Prepared —Big Improvements.

The management of the Crown Reserve Mining Company has prepared a carefully compiled statement as to the value of the ore in sight at the mine. The report has been submitted to the directors by Mr. Samuel Cohen, the expert mining engineer, who is in charge of the Crown Reserve property, at Cobalt, and places the value of the ore in sight at $6,000,000, although interests outside of Crown Reserve claim that the estimate is much below the actual value.

An interesting feature of the Crown Reserve mine is a huge slab of ore in the open cut, at least fourteen feet high by twelve feet long and about eighteen inches thick. The ore averages 10,000 ounces to the ton, and it is valued at $150,000. This ore is drilled and ready to come down at a few hours' notice.

There is a large quantity of slabs in the ore house estimated at a value between $250,000 and $300,000, which the company does not care to ship until the next advance in the silver market. Then, again, there are four or five cars of rich ore bagged up and ready for shipment and in the vicinity of the ore houses there is over $100,000 of ore lying in loose heaps on the surface, so that the Crown Reserve Company has at the present time, ore mined and which could be shipped at a day's notice, to the value of over $500,000.

Besides the $6,000,000 in sight for high grade ore there are millions of dollars to be taken out of low grade ore which will some day be carefully collected and shipped to distant points.

The improvements which are being carried out on the Crown Reserve property are of the most modern and up to date methods. In fact, the change in six months of a piece of property from a body of water to a mine worth millions of dollars is unique in the history of mining on this continent.

Crown Reserve is to-day producing $100,000 a month out of development work alone, which compares with the richest silver mines in the world, and an interesting fact regarding the operating of the Crown Reserve mine is that the management under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Cohen, is producing silver cheaper than any other mine in the world.

At the present time about 140 men are engaged at the Crown Reserve camp, and these miners are divided into day and night shifts. The work of mining the ore is carried on continuously, and the more extended the work becomes the more valuable are the silver deposits. Cross drifting and cutting is going on in every direction throughout the Crown Reserve property, showing new veins in inexhaustible quantities, and of the highest grade and value.

Six or eight new buildings have just been completed at the camp, to be used as general offices. Ore sheds, crushing house, apartments for the men, electrical and steam shops, and altogether the entire camp and plants are probably the most modern of their kind to be found on the continent.

FAILURES INCREASED IN NUMBER AND AMOUNT

Record for 1908 Compares Badly With Insolvencies in First Nine Months of 1907.

Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada during the first nine months of 1908, were 1,221 in number and $11,828,386 in amount. This, says Dun's, compares with 870 failures last year, when liabilities were $8,000,128.

There were 324 manufacturing defaults for $4,924,857 against 249 for $4,022,062 in 1907.

Trading failures numbered 864 and involved $6,263,857, against 608 similar failures last year for $3,676,716.

Other commercial failures numbered 23 and involved $639,672 against 18 last year for $301,350.

Two banking failures occurred with liabilities of $2,137,224, while there were no suspensions in this class in the corresponding nine months of 1907.

	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario	466	$3,454,223	$4,082,707
Quebec	478	3,511,254	5,132,085
British Columbia.	15	231,119	167,070
Nova Scotia	54	151,078	383,839
Manitoba	75	809,650	910,169
New Brunswick .	28	91,350	177,700
Prince Edward Isl.	5	18,600	86,900
Alberta	110	1,109,436	890,216
Total, 1908	1,221	$9,426,815	$11,828,386
Total, 1907	870	5,919,854	8,000,128

FRUIT CROP REPORT IS GENERALLY FAVORABLE.

Big Yields Reported in Many Cases—Good Weather Conditions Prevailed.

The dairy and cold storage commissioners branch of the Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the condition of the fruit crop.

Insects and fungous diseases have developed only slightly this month, but pink rot has developed to a serious extent.

Conditions that affect the Canadian market are reported from the United States, where winter apples have depreciated in quantity and quality. Prices for Canadian pears and apples in Great Britain have been good, and shipments are larger than usual this year.

Weather conditions have been fairly favorable for plums, peaches and grapes, but not for pears and winter apples.

Early and fall apples are nearly all harvested, but winter fruit is ripening prematurely, and dropping, thus reducing the crop, which was already below the average.

Pears are ripening rapidly and are of good quality.

All peaches are harvested, but a few late varieties. Prices have been below the average.

Nearly all plums are harvested, except in northern districts.

A full crop of excellent quality grapes is being gathered, and prices are lower than for several years.

Tomatoes have ripened too rapidly for the canning factories, but are of excellent quality.

There is a good crop of cranberries, and a demand for the Canadian berries for the United States is reported.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The feature of the flour market to-day is the increased demand, for export account, for winter wheat patents. Ontario millers are asking higher prices and the trade has improved materially during the past two or three weeks. Reports from the mills state that the farmers are not marketing their wheat in any great quantity and this is a strengthening factor in the situation.

There is a fair demand for oats from local buyers, but many consumers are looking for lower prices and will only buy for immediate requirements.

The poor condition of the pastures and the high prices that dairy produce is commanding, combine their influence to create a good demand for millfeed of all kinds, but the production is not large, and prices are very firm.

There is only a moderate demand for baled hay and the market is easy on good deliveries.

Still higher prices on the country boards, where prices ruled from 25¾c to 25½c on Saturday, and a quiet and steady trade here, are the features on the butter market to-day.

Quotations are unchanged at 25c to 25¼c for wholesale lots, and 26c to 26½c for single packages, but dealers look for an advance in local values when this week's receipts are marketed.

There is no improvement in the demand for cheese, and the volume of new business has shown no increase of late. The large holders are not showing any anxiety to sell, but some operators report realizing sales very hard to make. This seems to have lowered quotations here, and sellers' prices to-day range from 12½c to 12¾c for Ontarios, 12¼c to 12⅜c for Townships, and 12c to 12 1-8c for Easterns.

Cowansville, Oct. 3.—Boarded, 760 boxes of butter and 310 boxes of cheese. Butter sold from 24 7-8c to 25 3-8c. Most of the butter sold for 24 1-4c; one lot of 30-lb. tubs selling for 25 3-8c. Cheese all sold for 12 1-8c.

London, Ont., Oct. 3. — Ten factories offered 500 white and 1,339 colored cheese. Bidding 12 1-8c and 12 3-16c. No sales.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 3.—Boarded, 311 boxes of butter, which sold at 25½c, and 658 boxes of cheese, which realized 12 1-8c. The board adjourned to Saturday, Oct. 17. Corresponding sales for last year: 353 boxes of butter sold at 26 3-8c; 942 boxes of cheese sold at 12¾c.

The local market for live hogs held about steady to-day. The offerings were sufficient to cover the requirements and the best grades were sold off at $7 a hundred pounds, weighed off cars, while other sales were made at 25c less.

There is no change in the price of abattoir dressed hogs, which was reduced to $9.75 to $10 a hundred pounds last week.

The cool weather has had the usual effect on the provision trade, and the demand for all cuts of cured and smoked meats, and for lard, has increased rapidly. Holdings are reported to be light and prices are firm with a tendency to advance, particularly bacon and lard.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.10 to $5.20, second patents, $5.50 to $5.70; winter wheat patents, $5 to $5.30, straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.50; in bags, $2.05 to $2.12½; extra, $1.75 to $1.90.

ROLLED OATS—$2.55 in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL—$2 to $2.10 per bag.

OATS—Manitoba, No. 2, 45c to 46c; No. 3, 44½c to 45c; rejected, 44½c to 45c bush.; Ontario, No. 2, 45½c; No. 3, nominal.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $21.50 to $22.50; shorts, $25; Manitoba bran, in bags, $21 to $22; shorts, $25.

POTATOES—Car lots, 65c to 70c per 90 lb. bag. Jobbing, 85c to 90c.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $2 to $2.05 per bushel.

PEAS—Boiling, in car lots, $1.12 to $1.15 per bushel, bags included.

HAY—No. 1, $12 to $12.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $10 to $10.50; No. 3, and clover, $9 to $9.50; mixed, $7 to $7.50.

CHEESE—Western, 12½c to 12⅝c; Townships, 12¼c to 12⅜c; Eastern, 12c to 12¼c.

BUTTER—25c to 25¼c in round lots; 26c to 26½c in jobbing lots.

EGGS—No. 1, 19c to 20c; selects, 23 to 24c; new laid, 28c a dozen.

HONEY — White clover, comb, 12c to 14c; extract, 9c to 10c; dark, comb, 10c to 12c.

PROVISIONS—Barrels, short cut mess, $22.50; half barrels, $11.50; clear fat back, $23; dry salt long clear backs, 11c; barrels, plate beef, $17.50; half barrels, ditto, $9.00, compound lard, 8¾c to 9¼c; pure lards, 12¼c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12½c to 14c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.75 to $10; live, $6.75 to $7.

MONTREAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Oct. 5, 1908.	Sept. 26, 1908.	Oct. 4, 1907.
Wheat, bush . . .	258,648	607,331	510,736
Corn, bush	10,018	15,092	32,345
Peas, bush . . .	24,335	42,213	8,133
Oats, bush	116,167	182,567	50,497
Barley, bush . . .	37,211	22,041	15,562
Rye, bush	.....	25,775	.....
Buckwheat, bush	2,653	2,651	.....
Flaxseed, bush . .	15,558	35,227	63,580
Flour, brls . . .	13,905	11,973	59,797
Meal, brls	258	261	150

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Oct. 2.

There was a good attendance of farmers and market gardeners in the vicinity of Bonsecours market this forenoon, and all kinds of seasonable truck were offered in abundance, potatoes being much more plentiful than on any former market this season, and the prices are declining; onions were also much more in evidence than usual; dead turkeys are beginning to come in in considerable numbers, and prices are much lower: tomatoes are still very plentiful and cheap. Oats sold at $1 to $1.10 the bag, beans, $2 to $2.25 the bushel; potatoes, 70c to 80c the bag; turnips, 50c to 75c do.; beets and carrots, 45c to 50c do.; onions, 90c to $1 do.; peppers, $1 do.; green corn ears, 8c to 12c the dozen; pumpkins, 50c to $1.50 do.; citron melons, 40c to $1 do.; vegetable marrows, 50c do.; cabbages, 25c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 40c to $1 do.; celery, 25c to 60c do.; dressed hogs, 9¼c per lb.; dead turkeys, 14c to 17c do.; geese, 10c to 12c do.; ducks and chickens, 13c to 15c do.; tub butter, 22c to 26c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 30c to 35c the dozen; older eggs, 25c to 28c do., cream, 25c the quart; apples, $1.50 to $2 the barrel; California oranges, $5 the box; lemons, $3.25 do.; pears, 40c to 60c the basket; peaches, 20c to 40c do.; grapes, 2½c to 3c per lb.; plums, 40c to 50c the gallon, cranberries, 50c do.; tomatoes, 25c to 40c the box; bananas, $1.25 to $1.65 the bunch.

Hay, $10.50 to $12.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

ACTTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Oct. 5.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 207 calves, 1,154 sheep and lambs and 406 fat hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. Trade was rather slow as drovers were holding for an advance on the low prices paid last week, hogs are also advancing in price owing to the light run. Prime beeves sold at 4¾c to 5c per lb.; pretty good animals at 3¾c to 4½c, and the common stock at 2c to 3c per lb. Grass fed calves sold at 2½c to 3½c per lb.; good veals at 4c to 5c do. Sheep sold at about 3½c per lb.; lambs at 4¾c to 5c do. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 7c per lb.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 32,000; 10c to 15c lower; beeves, $3.60 to $7.55; Texans, $3.40 to $4.90; westerners, $3.25 to $5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.60 to $4.75; cows and heifers, $1.70 to $5.50; calves, $6 to $8.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; generally 10c lower; light, $6.15 to $6.90; mixed, $6.25 to $7.05; heavy, $6.25 to $7.10; rough, $6.25 to $6.45; good to choice, heavy, $7.05 to $7.10; pigs, $3.60 to $5.75; bulk of sales, $6.45 to $6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; 10c higher; native, $2.50 to $4.40; western, $2.60 to $4.40; yearlings, $4.40 to $5; lambs, $4 to $6.10; western, $4 to $6.15.

East Buffalo, Oct. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; prime steers, $5.85 to $6.35; shipping, $5 to $5.75; butchers, $4.25 to $5.25; heifers, $3.50 to $5; cows, $2.75 to $4.35; bulls, $4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.25 to $4.50; stock heifers, $2.75 to $3; fresh cows and springers, active and $2 to $3 higher, $25 to $63.

Veals—Receipts, 10,000, active and steady, $6 to $9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,500; slow and 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $6.90 to $7.20; mixed, $6.75 to $7.10; yorkers, $6 to $6.90; pigs, roughs, $5.50 to $6; stags, $4 to $4.25; dairies, $6 to $6.60; grassers, $5.60 to $6.60.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000. Ewes and mixed, steady; others 15c to 25c higher; lambs, $4 to $6.25; yearlings, $4.25 to $4.75; wethers, $4.25 to $4.50; ewes, $3.75 to $4.60; sheep, mixed, $1 to $4; Canada lambs, $6.50 to $6.75.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—For yesterday and Thursday the run on the City Cattle Market was 115 cars, comprising 1,559 cattle, 2,654 sheep and lambs, 1,790 hogs and 118 calves. The comparatively light runs of cattle this week and last have created a better demand, and trade was fairly firm to-day. Buyers and sellers alike report prices of poor cattle steady, and prices of the good quality steady to a little higher. Drovers say the rain came too late to benefit the pastures very much this year, and fat cattle are not expected to be plentiful again until the choice stall-fed stock begins to arrive in two or three months.

Export business is practically at a standstill, as all the cattle which are fit for exporting are required for local butchering. The quotations given below for choice export cattle are purely nominal, as there are none offering worth that much.

Choice cattle were yesterday perhaps even in smaller supply than they have been. Sales were reported of picked steers and heifers at $4.40 to $4.65, but these were exceptional. Choice cows were also higher, a few bringing $4 and over.

The common and medium grades formed the bulk of the offerings, and they were taken fairly readily at firm prices in the absence of the better grades.

Feeders and stockers were in firm demand, and a number of farmers were in from the country to buy them. There is also a demand for distillery bulls and steers, as the various distilleries are starting up again. Prices for those weighing 1,000 lbs. and over range from $2.40 to $3.75.

Choice milkers are now demanding very good prices, and the best are now quoted at $65. A limited number was on sale, fetching from $35 to $60. Springers are also in request.

There is a good market for choice veal calves, but the stock that has been offering is not up to the mark. The prices are about half a cent higher for choice calves.

Sheep and lambs were in fairly good supply, and prices were unchanged. Lambs have been especially plentiful this year, but have not been of a very high grade.

The market for hogs is very weak, although there was no material decline in prices. There was a very large run, also buyers for them were rather slow in coming forward.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 24.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Thursday last, showed decrease of 10 head, and consisted of fat butchering cows and bulls, trade for which ruled slow, though late rates governed the few transactions recorded. Top value—Fat cows, 3c 4d to 3c 6d; fat bulls, 2c 6d to 3c 2d per 8 lbs. Sheep trade was practically at a standstill owing to marked absence of retail buyers; no decline in value, however, can be recorded. Leading pens made per 8 lbs. as follows:—7½ to 8 stone Down sheep, 5c 6d to 6c 8d; 5 stone fat Down lambs, 5c 8d to 5c 10d. Calf trade nominal. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal—Beasts, 2c 6d to 3c 6d; sheep, 3c 8d to 5c 8d. Total supply—Beasts, 50; sheep and lambs, 40; calves, 10.

London, Sept. 24.—Good supplies, trade slow, but prices better for pork and mutton. English beef, 3c 6d to 3c 10d; Scotch sides, 4c to 4c 2d; shorts, 4c 4d to 4c 8d; extreme, 4c 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3c 6d to 3c 10d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 4c to 4c 2d; do., seconds, 3c 6d to 3c 8d; forequarters, 2c 6d to 2c 9d; inferior beef, 2c 6d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4c 4d to 4c 8d; do., ewes, 3c to 3c 2d; English wedders, 4c to 4c 8d; ewes, 3c to 3c 2d; Dutch sheep, 3c 8d to 4c; English lambs, 4c 4d to 4c 8d; veal, 3c 8d to 4c 8d; English pork, 3c 8d to 4c 4d; Dutch do., 3c 8d to 4c 2d per 8 lbs.

APPLE EXPORT FOR WEEK ENDED OCT. 3

Mr. C. W. King reports shipments of apples for the week ending Oct. 3, from the ports of Montreal and Quebec as follows:—

	Barrels.	Boxes.
To Manchester	2,652	82
To Glasgow	13,324	1,606
To London	179	2
To Liverpool	23,713	125
To Bristol	562	..
Total for week	51,524	2,260
Same week, 1907	54,902	1,911

COLONIAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & EXCHANGE

A Canadian Associated Press cable despatch from London to-day says that a scheme is being actively promoted for the opening of a Colonial Chamber of Commerce and Exchange, the primary object being to bring the commercial community of the Empire closer together.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 3.—White wheat, per bushel, 88c to 89c; red, 88c to 89c; spring, 85c to 89c; peas, per bushel, 70c to 80c; barley, per bushel, 48c to 52c; oats, per bushel, 39c to 40c; corn, per bushel, 77c to 82c; clovereed, per bushel, $9 to $10.50; timothy seed, per bushel, $1.30 to $2.20; white wheat flour, per brl., $3.50 to $3.60; strong bakers' flour, per brl., $3.75 to $4.85; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $9; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1 to $1.40; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes per bag, of 90 lbs., 80c to 85c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 21c to 22c; butter, in tarkins, per lb., 20c to 21c, eggs, per dozen, 22c to 24c.

Ingersoll, Oct. 5.—White wheat, 78c to 80c per bushel; red fall do., 78c to 80c; peas, 75c to 80c; barley, 55c to 58c; oats, 32c to 40c; corn, 85c to 87c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; flour, $2.40 to $2.65 per cwt.; bran, $18 to $20 per ton; shorts, $22 to $24 per ton; butter, 28c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 32c; eggs, 19c to 20c per dozen; potatoes, $1.15 to $1.25 per bag; live hogs, $6.40 to $6.50 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Nice fresh eggs commanded 30 cents this morning, while for others not so fresh 28 cents was asked. Butter was quoted at 28 cents to 32 cents a pound, and for pail butter 24c to 28c Pork was a little easier if anything, the quotation being $9.25 to $9.75 a hundredweight for the light article. Heavier pork brought $8 to $9 a hundredweight. Beef sold at from $5 to $6.25 a hundredweight. Turnips to-day were not so dear, the price being 40 cents a bag. Potatoes are steady at $1 to $1.10 a bag. Following are the quotations:—Pork, per cwt., $9.25 to $9.75; mutton, fronts, 6c to 8c; mutton, hinds, 8c to 11c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $5 to $6.50; veal, hinds, 8c to 10c; turkeys, fresh killed, 15c to 16c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 95c; live fowl, per pair, 75c to 90c; ducks, per lb., 18c; fresh eggs, 25c to 30c; print butter, 28c to 32c; creamery butter, 30c to 32c; tub butter, 23c to 27c; lard, per lb., 15c; oats, bushel, 47c to 48c; hay, per ton, $16 to $18; straw, $5 to $7; potatoes, $1 to $1.10; carrots, a bag, 60c; turnips, a bag, 40c; parsnips, a bag, 60c; onions, per bag, $1 to $1.35; cabbage, a doz., 40c to 50c; beets, a bag, 30c; cauliflower, each, 5c to 10c.

CANADIAN RAIL MILLS SURE OF BUSY SEASON.

New Construction and Delayed Renewals Will Call for Record Production.

Sydney, C.B., Oct. 2.—A pronounced increase in the output of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company seems well within sight. It is understood that good orders for rails are being secured on foreign account, and some heavy buying is expected from abroad in the near future.

The latest order for rails received by the Steel Company this week was from the Trans-Continental Railway which has asked for the immediate delivery of nearly 30,000 tons. A number of smaller orders have been received recently, and altogether the plant is being rushed to complete deliveries.

It is calculated by those who follow the steel industry that the demand for rails will soon break all previous records. Not only has railway construction fallen behind, in certain sections of the country, but renewals and repairs are also in arrears, chiefly on account of the financial depression which has prevailed, and which was so severely felt by the railway companies in the way of continued decreases in their earnings.

These circumstances all point to heavy orders in the near future when a move is made to regain lost time, and with other good prospects from abroad the outlook at the steel plants in Canada was never more promising.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 3.—Bacon prices range from 60s to 63c; supplies, however, continue light. Long cut hams are steady at 58s to 67s.

Cheese slow but steady at 60s to 62s.

LIVE STOCK PRICES ON ENGLISH MARKETS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, Oct. 3

CLEMENCY FRANKLYN

BY

ANNIE KEARY,
AUTHOR OF "OLDBURY," ETC.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

This story of Tunstall, a small manufacturing and mining town of England, opens on the evening of Clemency Franklyn's nineteenth birthday party in the home of her aunt, Miss Arnays. Among the guests were Mrs. Franklyn, the young girl's stepmother, and the Hon. Mrs. Edgecombe, Clemency's godmother, who brings the good news of her son's expected homecoming. After all had gone, however, Arthur Yonge, the son of a reduced manufacturer, dropped in with his greetings. His father, a late partner of Clemency's father, had died, leaving him when only a child to the care of his grandfather, a reputed miser. Col. Edgecombe arrived while Clemency and another god-daughter, Sydney Serle, were visiting High Combe, Sydney's home is the old farm house, Manor Combe, where she lives with her father and her brother and his family. At a great ball Colonel Edgcombe, who has taken up a warm-hearted defence of the rather shallow little Sydney against his mother's judgment, speaks rashly to Sydney to counteract a slight she felt. He leaves home immediately, and Sydney, during his absence and silence, is quite ill. To avoid her sister-in-law's insinuations she becomes engaged to Mr. Humphreys. On his return, hearing of her illness, Colonel Edgecombe seeks her, proposes, and is accepted, Sydney telling him nothing of her engagement to Mr. Humphreys. Mrs. Edgecombe, hurt and miserable, is persuaded by Clemency to attend the wedding, but she goes abroad at once. Rolla, her brother, and Miss Arnays, also leave home for the winter. Arthur Yonge visits them at Seaford, tells Clemency of his growing success at Tunstall, and of his having incurred her father's enmity by it, and also of his own love for her. All this pains Clemency deeply, as she knows Arthur knows of her love for Colonel Edgecombe, but all other regrets are soon lost in sorrow over her aunt's death. At High Combe Colonel Edgecombe finds Sydney not only childish, but deceitful, owing to her wish to keep him in ignorance of her earlier engagement. On the night, too, of Mrs. Edgecombe's return he finds she has made an appointment with Mr. Humphrey's sister which he has particularly desired her not to.

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

The afternoon was beginning to close in, and she walked quickly through the rapidly darkening woods, but the quick motion did little to dispel the painful thoughts her interview with Lizzie had awakened. The last two or three sentences rankled most. Not that the faintest shadow of regret for her choice came near her. The sting of the words lay in the doubt of the strength of her husband's attachment they suggested. 'He would not be so easily made angry if he really loved me; even Lizzie sees that,' she said to herself. 'I wonder whether it would be better if I were less easily frightened, and oftener took my own way; other women do, and I suppose their husbands love them. Oppressed by sad thoughts, she was not able to keep up the brisk pace at which she had started, and she emerged from the shade of the trees just in time to see the carriage that had brought Mrs. Edgecombe from the station, drive round to the stables from the front door. The certainty that her husband and his mother were already in the house, did not increase Sydney's inclination to enter. It was a chill, dark evening, and she was very tired, yet she stayed a long time walking up and down the terrace, before she could make up her mind to go in. The bright fires glowed through the wide windows, like kind faces inviting her in. She could see figures moving about the warm, curtained rooms, and hear voices. It was her own stately home, where her husband was; the place where she had once longed to be as if it were paradise, yet now she felt as if the gloom and clinging mist without, were better for her. She was not wanted inside, she said, and she thought how much more unhome-like than ever High Combe would be to her now. She knew how her husband and his mother would talk together—that bewildering clever talk she had heard from them before, full of allusions to books and people and places she had never even heard of, and how she should sit between them, feeling so small and ignorant and of little account. 'He will be sorry he ever married you.' She repeated Lizzie's words over and over again to herself, till she almost thought she should like to wander somewhere away into the mist, and leave the bright, enticing home to the two who were together in it now.

A harsh voice roused her from this thought, as she was almost unconsciously leaning over a little iron gate that led from the shrubbery into the outer court. It came from one of her servants, who was ordering a party of vagrants from the kitchen door. A little altercation followed, and Sydney, her attention now roused, watched the scene. The glow of the fire-light from the open fell on the faces of the mendicants—a scowling, down-looking man, a white-faced, weary woman, with two or three ragged children hanging at her skirts. Sydney noticed the hungry expression in the haggard eyes the woman turned towards the light and warmth within the house, and the shudder with which she drew her thin shawl round her shoulders, when the servant, with a second angry assurance that they would get nothing by standing there, closed the door upon them, and they turned to go back into the darkness again. A sudden sense of fellowship with sorrow, such as she had never known in her life before, impelled Sydney to open the gate and run after the forlorn party before the mist swallowed them up; not to invite them to come back, and be warmed and fed under her roof—she was far too much in awe of her servants to venture on doing such an unusual thing—but to slip half a crown into the woman's hand, and say, gently:

'I am sorry for you; I hope you'll be able to find shelter in the village at the foot of the hill. It is not far off; the first turn to the right will take you there.'

Then she ran back, and effected an entrance into the house by a side door. The sight of that weary woman's face had startled her out of her discontent, and put the difference between inside a home and outside in quite a new light to her. Mrs. Edgecombe no longed seemed more formidable than the misty winter's night, and the loneliness of out of doors. She was after all her husband's mother, for whose return he wished her to be glad.

When she entered the library, where Colonel Edgecombe and his mother were still standing by the fire, she was sufficiently lifted out of her usual embarrassing self-consciousness, to be able to come forward with a pretty eagerness of greeting, and a glow of real feeling on her face, that gave her husband a very agreeable surprise. He had often been disappointed in her reception of his friends. Her over-anxiety to please, gave a restraint and air of insincerity to her speech and manner, which he had been lately very lynx-eyed to observe. To-day the open look and few words were just what he liked—all that was due, and yet not more than he could give his wife credit for really meaning. He came round to where Sydney was standing, and put his arm round her to draw her forward into the light, and as he glanced from her face to his mother's, his eyes said plainly enough—'After all, I have not made such a very great mistake, have I?'

Mrs. Edgecombe's critical glance, almost against her will, softened into one of approbation.

'I really think Sydney has grown,' she said, in a complacent tone that rejoiced her son's heart. 'She surely used not to come up so nearly to your shoulder. Ah, I see now, it is the high bonnet; but never mind, my dear, you look far better without your bonnet, and, yes—certainly have grown a little. I hardly hoped to find you looking so well. Walter's account of your illness last July, made me very anxious. It must have been a sad time for you, poor child, alone in London, so far from any of your friends. I wish I could have come to you.'

Sydney ventured to give the hand Mrs. Edgecombe held out a quick affectionate squeeze. She would have died of fright almost, if Mrs. Edgecombe had come to her when she was ill; and yet at that time her heart had yearned strangely towards the only person she had ever had a right to call mother.

'She is a pretty, gentle little thing, after all,' Mrs. Edgecombe thought to herself. 'I will forget all the gossip the St. Ermes have been telling me against her, and try to make the best of her.'

Then some fresh thought started up in her mind; she recommenced her confidential talk with her son, and Sydney stood silent between them, not minding the feeling of being left out of the conversation much, for her husband's arm was round her, yet driven, by lack of interest in what was going on, to let her thoughts recur to the anxieties that had previously occupied her. Should she venture to go to the Fowlers, as Lizzie wished, she debated. Colonel Edgecombe was so happy talking to his mother, and seemed altogether so pleased and satisfied, that perhaps he would not take her persistence very much amiss. Once or twice before, when Lizzie's or Miss Humphrey's strong will had dragged her into carrying out some project, of which he had expressed strong disapproval beforehand, he had shown much less displeasure than she had expected, when the thing was done. He had spoken no sharp words, hardly given an angry look, only there had been something in his manner—was it disappointment?—was it indifference? Sydney had never quite understood—it was easier for her to bear than open opposition: but she acknowledged sadly to herself, that it put her farther away from him afterwards. Still, if Lizzie exacted this effort from her, the arter-consequences must be borne somehow.

'My dear Sydney, what a very deep sigh!' Mrs. Edgecombe exclaimed. 'Was it meant for chorus to Walter's laugh; or are you only tired of standing? Well, I agree with you, the rest of my adventures will keep very well till after dinner, and we have been standing an unconscionable time. If you will tell me which rooms have been prepared for me, I will go up-stairs.'

Colonel Edgecombe took his mother to her own old rooms, which had never been inhabited since she left them, and Sydney followed, absorbed and silent.

'At all events she is very quiet and unassuming,' Mrs. Edgecombe said to comfort herself, when she was shut up with surroundings that mutely recalled so many baffled hopes and plans. 'I have come back to be content. I have been "eating my heart" all this year, punishing myself for having hoped too much;—now it is enough,—I will be wise and take what I can have. Ah, it was just here that Clemency Franklyn knelt, when she begged me to consent to the engagement. I see her face looking up, so tender, so noble. How she would have welcomed me if I had come home to her! How interested she would have been in all I had to tell! What a different air the whole house would have had! Well, well, if Walter is satisfied, why should not I be? But is he? I shall be most glad and thankful to find that he is genuinely happy and content; and yet I confess I shall not think as highly as I used to do, of his taste and understanding.'

Did Mrs. Edgecombe value her son's happiness or her estimate of his taste most highly? She would have said, and thoroughly believed that his happiness was the dearest thing in the world to her, and yet it was not precisely with pain that she discovered a cloud on his brow, and remarked an air of constraint in his manner of addressing his wife, when they assembled in the drawing-room before dinner.

'Sydney considers herself obliged to leave us this evening,' he said, quietly, when, just as they were going in to dinner, a servant came to tell Sydney that the carriage was waiting at the door for her. Then he turned to take her cloak from her maid's hands and waited patiently, while Sydney, with flushed face and pleading eyes, stood irresolutely in the doorway, barring her mother-in-law's exit.

'I am so sorry, I hope you won't think it unkind in me to leave you; if I could possibly have helped going—it is so very unfortunate.'

'You will not lessen the misfortune by keeping Mrs. Fowler's dinner waiting, and my mother's,' Colonel Edgecombe remarked at last, in the same cold, slightly sarcastic tone.

'And there is not the smallest need to make apologies to me, my dear,' Mrs. Edgecombe said. 'I am very sorry to lose your company, but Walter and I can take care of each other. You are quite right to keep your engagement.'

Sydney felt somehow as if she were dismissed from their presence like a naughty child, whose pleadings for pardon were not worth attending to.

Colonel Edgecombe wrapt her cloak round her, took her to the carriage, and ascertained that the lamps were lighted, and the night not so misty as to make a drive along the broken Tunstall roads unsafe. His manner had been perfectly courteous and kind since Sydney had come to his dressing-room door and told him, with faltering lips, that she had quite made up her mind to go out that evening. He had not spoken one word of further remonstrance, even. Sydney's Vale Combe experience of methods of showing anger had been bewilderingly different. She tried to be satisfied and think that she had carried her point without doing much harm, but her heart was heavy during her drive, and her grudge against the Misses Humphreys stronger than ever. Oh, if only they had let her alone from the very first she meditated; or if she could have foreseen the trouble that would follow, when she scribbled that little note to Mr. Humphreys, just to save herself from one of Lizzie's scoldings. If only she had not always so feared pain, perhaps so much pain would not have come to her.

No remark was made on Sydney's absence during the greater part of the evening, either by Colonel Edgecombe or his mother. They had much to say to each other. When Mrs. Edgecombe had exhausted her store of news, her son began to consult her on some questions of local interest, on which his opinion had to be given, and to explain some undertakings in which he had lately engaged, with a view of reinstating the High Combe family in the influential position in the neighborhood, which his father had allowed to slip away from them.

These were topics on which mother and son could be equally eloquent, and for a time Mrs. Edgecombe's interest was so absorbed, that other thoughts were put aside. It was not till they were about to separate for the night that an uneasy misgiving prompted her to say:

'I wish I had known that Sydney was going out to-night, in time to urge you to accompany her; it has been very delightful having you all to myself, but I am sorry she had to go alone.'

'It was her own choice. I did not know she was going till five minutes before she came downstairs, and I should not have gone with her under any circumstances. I don't like the people at whose house she is dining.'

'My dear Walter! Of course, it is neither my wish nor my business to interfere, but surely if people are not fit for you to visit, they are not fit company for your wife.'

'I did not say anything about fit to visit, I said I did not like them. If Sydney does, I can't help it. You know I always was of the laisser aller order; I don't pretend to control people beyond a certain point. If wilful man must have his way, much more, wilful woman. I suppose one cannot expect a woman who possesses a greater variety of fashionable dresses than her neighbors, to resist taking every opportunity of demonstrating the fact.'

'Now come, Walter, I cannot bear you to take that contemptuous tone in speaking about women. You know a great deal better, so it only sounds affected on your lips. Women who have been accustomed all their lives to wearing suitable dresses, care very little about them. A short time for being dazzled ought, perhaps, to be allowed to Sydney, and then she will settle down. While it lasts, I don't think you ought to let her go about by herself.'

'Perhaps not. In London I took her everywhere most dutifully; it was very well at first, she seemed genuinely to enjoy herself, and I was happy to give her pleasure, but after a time her health and spirits flagged. She would have been content to have been rational and quiet then, if she had been let alone. Unfortunately a very disagreeable friend of hers, a Miss Humphreys, contrived to thrust herself upon us for a long visit, during the last six weeks of the season. Neither Sydney nor I could endure staying at home with her, so we plunged into the most irrational dissipation in self-defence.'

'Why in the world did you not get rid of her? Miss Humphreys! What! that tall, vulgar sister of the Hemsley surgeon? How could you do such an ill-judged thing as to invite her to your house? What an unfortunate friend for poor Sydney to choose to have to go out with her.'

'I don't believe Sydney chose her any more than I did. She came; and when she had established herself in the house, she stayed. I did what I could in a polite way to show her she was not welcome, but as I could not spirit Sydney into seconding me, my efforts went for nothing.'

'I wish, oh so much, that I had been there. I was uneasy all the spring, when I learned from your letters how much Sydney was going out, in her state of health. I wish I had come home and stopped it. Violet St. Erme tells me she did remonstrate.'

'Very likely; but Sydney is hardly a free agent where Miss Humphreys is concerned. I did not observe at first how little of her own will she had, or I should have interfered oftener. Miss Humphreys, being a Hercules herself, thought of nothing but getting all the amusement she could, out of her London visit, and Sydney foolishly gratified her, at the expense of her own health, I fear. In self-excuse, I must say I did not know of half they did. It was a cold caught at a water-party where I was not present, that brought on poor Sydney's serious illness last July. Lady St. Erme had advised her not to join it, and of course, could not refrain from the "I told you," with which people always visit imprudencies, when it is too late. I don't think Sydney has recovered her spirits, or been quite the same since.'

'No wonder. I feel very guilty myself, Walter; I ought to have been at home to take care of her, poor child.'

'Well, we have you now, mother,' Colonel Edgecombe said, affectionately; 'and all will be well. I am afraid I was too proud and obstinate to write and tell you how much I was wanting you; but now you are here, I can say what a relief and comfort it is to have you again. The house looks like itself once more, and I feel as if a load were taken off my mind.'

The subject was not pursued further; but when the two parted for the night, they were both in happier spirits than they had known for many months.

Colonel Edgecombe considered that he had in a great measure made over the care of his wife, for which he began to think himself incompetent, to his mother, who had always hitherto proved herself able and willing to take up the burden of duties which he had been too ready, once or twice before, to abandon to her. She, on her side, was gratified by the implied change; it soothed her two strongest feelings, her love of rule and her love of her son. She began to think there might be compensations for her great disappointment, which she had not calculated on.

It was doubtless a terrible misfortune that her son should have married a wife in some respects unworthy of him, and that his eyes should be opening to her deficiencies; yet there was comfort in the thought that he had turned to her in his disappointment, and was looking to her for the sympathy and companionship his wife could not give him. She did not mean to put herself between him and his wife; she believed she could work honestly to bring them to a better understanding of each other, and help them to the happiness they certainly had not succeeded in finding for themselves. When it should be her doing—her work; she would be content, she thought, to stand aside and contemplate it.

CHAPTER XXIII.

'Come, Clemency, I'm sure there's nothing to be seen out of the window now; you might turn round and talk to a fellow. I never knew such a house as this, for sulks and silence,' said Rolla Franklyn from the depths of a comfortable arm-chair in front of a great fire in the dining-room at the Red House, to Clemency, who was standing in the window, taking a last look out at the curling wreaths of mist outside, before she drew the heavy red curtains across the panes.

'You have been asleep till this minute, you lazy fellow, so don't pretend you have wanted me,' she said, coming forward.

'Not asleep, only pretending;—to uphold my glorious character for incorrigible laziness, before my father. Did you not see that he was walking up and down, waiting to pounce on me if I so much as winked an eyelid. I tired him out; he's gone off, convinced at last that I'm not worth the trouble of scolding.'

'Oh! Rolla; for shame. I thought it was provoking enough, for you to sleep while papa was waiting about the room to speak to you; but if you knew—'

'It was for his own sake as much as mine; to save him from wasting any more eloquent words; he has exerted his lungs enough already on me this misty day. Far better for him to rest now and let me have my turn by talking to you.'

'What have you done to deserve lecturing to-day, Rolla?'

'I'll show you. I ran back and rescued one letter out of the office waste-paper basket, for it really is, though perhaps I ought not to say it, a great deal too clever to be lost. I wish my father had been content to tear the papers straight across, instead of jagging the edges;—now observe. Your good sense will enable you to understand at a glance all that happened. Stubbs called out in the very middle of the afternoon,—my father obliged to have recourse to me to write letters for him—the fog having got into his brains he dictates slowly—I naturally fill up the pauses by illustrating along the edges of the page. Now look at this letter to a Moscow merchant; would it not have edified the worthy man, if my father had let me send it. Here's illustration the first—the writing of the letter; my father standing upright against the chimney-piece, very stiff and grave, dictating; I, sitting at the writing table—well knocked-off likenesses of both, I flatter myself. Second, the ship that takes the letter in peril from an iceberg, with a polar bear on it. Third, postman taking the letter across a lonely country to Russian merchant's house, pursued by wolves. Fourth, arrival of the letter at Russian merchant's—handsome old fellow—pretty daughter looking over his shoulder while he reads. If that delicate piece of flattery would not have induced him to make a good bargain, his head must be harder than his iron.'

'Pray, how many letters did you spoil in this way?'

'I ornamented five or six; one, where mention was made of Red Hill ironstone, had a capital little picture of the mine, with old Evan sitting on the corfe, just emerging from the pit's mouth, shading his eyes with his hands from the light. I never did anything better in my life, and you should have seen my father's look of disgust at it; if he had detected me in a design for poisoning all his correspondents, or blowing them up with gunpowder, I don't think he would have been half as horror-struck, it would have seemed more rational to him. Really his want of appreciation of art is very distressing; what can be done about it?'

'What can be done about you, I should say, in despair, Rolla, if I did not know that you are not really, at the bottom of your heart, as indifferent as you pretend to be? I think your conscience reproaches you sometimes, for being nothing better than a puzzle and plague instead of a help to papa, just now when he has so many anxieties.

'You flatter yourself, my poor Clem. I content myself with hoping, that he finds the puzzle of my character as interesting as I do his. I ponder over his little methodical dodges for making work more tiresome than it need be with quite as much amazement as he watches my devices for extracting a little amusement out of it. In fact, we occupy ourselves so unceasingly with each other's doings, that we shall end by being the most devoted father and son in England.'

'I wish the end was come, for meanwhile——'

'I get so many lectures in the daytime that I am principled, as Mrs. Franklyn says, against listening to any at night. I called you from the window to tell you something that you'll like very much to hear; will you hear it, or shall I go to sleep again?'

'Tell me by all means.'

'I have seen two friends of yours to-day; stay, I'm not sure that you don't now consider one an enemy, and I've no doubt about the friendship of the other, so we'll say an enemy and a friend. You shall guess who they are, and we will quarrel about which is which, afterwards.'

'Where did you see them? You must tell me something to guess by.'

'I stayed at the office after everyone else had gone, to re-write these letters, and as it was too late for the Tunstall post when I had done, I, impelled by a sense of filial duty which deserves to be mentioned in history, of my own accord walked to the Combe Valley Station, where the box is emptied an hour later. On the station platform a tall lady hurried up and shook hands with such exclamations of pleasure at seeing me, and looked into my face—well, with such evident admiration, that I thought her a discerning person, till I discovered that my sole merit consisted in being like you, and that all the eagerness was to know how you were, and when she could see you. Who was it, friend or enemy?'

'Mrs. Edgecombe—has she come back? You actually saw her?'

'Friend or enemy?'

'How can you ask?'

'I can; your face is two shades graver since you mentioned her name. Friends are to sharpen the countenance, not sadden it, according to Solomon.'

'You are rather too bad with your face-reading, Rolla. I love Mrs. Edgecombe dearly, you know, and I am glad she has come back, though perhaps there may be a little pain in thinking that I shall not be able to see her as freely as I used to do when Aunt Bessie was here.'

'Mrs. Edgecombe is very full of you. I was to give you a message about a basket of rare flowers, that she had brought in her hand all the way from Cannes for you. She forgot to take it out of the carriage at the last station, and it's being whisked off to Edinburgh now; so, much good will it do you.'

'I am just as much obliged. Would any one else in the world have taken so much trouble for me?'

'Hum! That question naturally suggests my second friend or enemy. When Mrs. Edgecombe had been swept away by a whirlwind of obsequious porters, I posted my letters, and to get back into the Tunstall Road, I had to go down the steep wooden steps by the bridge. They were wet and slippery, and a tottering old fellow, with an enormous box on his back, was in my way. I was just going gently to push him aside, for he took five minutes to each step, when a gentleman behind me laid hands on the old man's burden, shouldered it himself, and ran down with it to the bottom. I could not see his face, but I said to myself, there's only one man in Tunstall who would take exactly that method of clearing the way. He was waiting at the bottom of the steps with the trunk when I got down, and he gave me an obstinate little nod which meant, 'I am not going to let you enter into any conversation with me." I followed him all the way to Tunstall, telling him every cram I could think of, to make him speak; that we were several of us dying in the plague; that you were engaged to be married to a Siberian miner of fabulous wealth, and were to leave your native land in the course of a month, for ever; that I was in such a state of irritation at his absurdity, that I should turn aside and drown myself in the canal. But no, not a word could I drag out of him, only a squeeze of my shoulder when we parted at the turn of the road. He did not trouble himself to ask after you. Friend or enemy?'

'Arthur Yonge! Excellent friend! He would not countenance your disobedience to papa, by letting you draw him into conversation.'

'And you are too dutiful to take the slightest interest in a person, your father has a prejudice against. Let him be ever such an old friend, ever such a good fellow, away he must go out of your head at the word of command. I hate such notions of duty; I'm not made after that pattern.'

'Nor I.'

'Then why don't you help me to stick up for Arthur Yonge? He used to be more your friend than mine in old times.

'As if he wanted either you or me to stand up for him now, when he is more looked up to by rich and poor than any man of his age in the neighborhood, and when every one is talking of his extraordinary talent and good fortune.'

'There it is; you are echoing Mrs. Franklyn, bringing up his cleverness and good fortune against him, as if they were crimes. She seems to think he ought to make no use of his discovery, and try to be unfortunate, to keep us in countenance. Some people have wonderfully grand notions of the sacrifices which their neighbors should make for them. It would seem quite a simple thing to Mrs. Franklyn, that the main object of Arthur's life should be to prevent his partner from extending his business so as to injure Mr. Franklyn—anything less than that is black ingratitude. Such a woman's idea of how business could go on!'

'At all events, it is not mine, Rolla. If I do feel that Arthur's sudden prosperity does put him a little away from us, it is only because I always find it so much easier to 'stick up,' as you say, for unlucky people than for prosperous ones. I say to myself, while every one is praising him, he does not want us.'

'Then you do him a cruel injustice, that's all I can say, and show a mean spirit. You used not to be so ready to distrust your friends.'

'No, I used not—perhaps it is a wrong feeling—I don't want to go to the bottom of it now. On one point, however, I'm sure I'm right, Rolla. Whatever we feel you and I ought to avoid vexing papa, by openly showing sympathy with the people he looks upon as enemies. Why should you always be introducing Arthur Yonge's or Mr. Wilson's name in the conversation, and bringing up every little thing you can think of in their praise?'

(To be continued.)

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PELICAN PINEY.

Ned was out in the pineapple-acres trying to find some ripe fruit for supper. It was a very interesting place to explore, especially for a Northern boy on his first visit to Florida. The 'pines,' as Uncle Will called them, were all sorts and sizes—little plants just set out, and full-grown ones several feet high, with stiff, sharp-pointed leaves protecting the fruit tucked away in their midst. Most of them had only little crimson bunches yet, but off in one corner Ned found two ripe ones, and was just going to carry them off when he saw a huge feathered thing lying all huddled up in one of the alleys between the rows of pineapples.

'Uncle, oh, uncle,' he called; 'please come here a minute.' Uncle came and looked.

'Why, it's a pelican,' he said. And then, as he stooped and examined it, 'Wounded, too, poor thing!' he said, pityingly.

'P'raps we could cure it if we took it home,' suggested Ned.

'I'm afraid not,' said uncle, doubtfully. 'Still, it wouldn't do any harm to try. We'll let Moses bring it along in the car; it's too heavy to carry.'

When they got home, they found Mr. Pelican wasn't hurt so badly after all, and Auntie May's nursing agreed with him so well that in a week he was walking around. Ned thought he was the queerest mixture of pretty and ugly he had ever seen. His feathers were beautiful, especially the rich reddish ones on the neck. But such clumsy, sprawling feet, with the toes joined together in a sort of web. And, queerest of all, a tough, skinny pouch underneath his long flat bill. Ned wondered what it was for, till 'Piney' (as he called him, from the place where he was found) began to fish for his dinner. He perched out on the end of the long dock, and watched till a fish came along. Then down he plunged, grabbed the fish, stored it away in his pouch, and so on till he had enough. Whenever he got hungry, all he had to do was to take a fish or two out of his convenient lunch-basket.

Ned was afraid that Piney would go away when he got well. Perhaps he was a wee bit grateful, and perhaps he thought Uncle Will's dock had as nice fish near it as any other place on the lake; anyway he stayed, and soon got so tame that he would waddle round the grounds after Ned just like a dog.

The one member of the family who disapproved of Piney was old Cook Lily.

'Seems as he jes' know when I got mah porch swept up,' she said. 'Den he'll trail dose feet along an' spile it.' Whenever she heard a certain shuffle on the porch, Lily would peep round the corner, and if no one was with Piney he was likely to be 'shooed' off the porch in a hurry.

One afternoon every one had gone sailing, and, queerly enough, Piney had not appeared. Lily was rocking away, singing 'De year ob Jubilee' in the best of spirits, when she heard a step outside. Up she jumped, and round the porch she ran, slashing frantically with the broom, and crying, 'G'way, now, yo' old ——!!'

And that's as far as Lily got, for her broom hit—not Piney, but the young minister from down the lake. Over the edge of the porch he went—just like Piney—and actually rolled in the sand! Poor Lily. All she could say at first was, 'Gracious! Preachah! O Mas' Preachah!'

But the sand was soft, and 'Mas' Preachah' wasn't hurt; so he sat on the edge of the verandah and listened, with great bursts of laughter, to Lily's explanations. And then he went away, smoothing his crushed hat.

After her mistake Lily did a little extra scrubbing, but put the entire blame of the happening on Piney.—Australian Spectator.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN MONEY

Sermon by the Rev. George T. Dowling (Episcopal), Brooklyn, N.Y.)

Text:—'I sat where they sat.—Ezek. iii. 15.

You do not want your life to be a cipher. You want to help some one, and you do not know how. You have very little money to give, perhaps none at all; very little influence; very little of anything.

But you have more than you think. You have the possibility of the most valuable equipment that any man ever had. Here was Ezekiel. He was a youth just starting in the noblest of all callings, that of a preacher. Yet God held him back until he had cultivated what you may cultivate. He had made all intellectual preparation. He had absorbed the message that he was to deliver to those poor captives down there by the waters of Babylon. In his Oriental manner of expressing it, he had 'eaten' the roll on which that message was written. Still God held him back. There was one more thing which was absolutely necessary. He had to put himself in their place. Then, but not till then, he was prepared for his work.

What is the greatest underlying need in the commercial world to-day? It is not simply more wages. Men are having larger wages than they have ever had in the history of mankind. It is more sympathy. It is a greater willingness on the part of those in position and power to enter into real appreciation of the trials and anxieties of those whom they control. It is a greater willingness on the part of the employee to realize that his employer has his cares as well as he; that he has his sleepless nights too, and thus, just as often as he can, to give him credit for at least trying, amid many perplexities of his own, to do his best.

Why is it that one preacher will reach a multitude and another will not? That is a question which it is seldom easy to answer, because there is no 'secret' of success, unless we use the nebulous term 'personality,' and that does not answer. For who can tell us what personality is? The 'secrets' are multiplex, and many of them escape analysis. But among them all, in the successful preacher we shall always find this: When he looks out over his congregation on Sunday morning 'he has compassion on the multitude,' as Jesus had; he puts himself in their place. No man with a heart in him can be formal or cold or unimpressive when he can say to himself at such a time, and feel it, 'Here is a company of struggling men and women, each one the centre of a history; each one in some undefinable way longing to be better than he is; each one stifling his own sob and fighting his own battle. And each one of these trouble-tossed men and women is silently pleading for some word of courage and hope.' That is the 'secret,' if there is any secret. He sits where they sit.

And this same 'secret' of influence runs all through life. Whether our pulpit is in the church or the workshop, the school house or the home, we can never really help others until, by the power of just such sympathy as the Master himself felt, we have put ourselves in their place. Thus, one teacher in the school is more successful than another. They may have the same equipment, and often have. But the first has learned to become in spirit a little child, to sit where the scholars sit.

You want to help somebody. Then learn to sit where he sits. The last thing that the good Samaritan gave was his money.

If you are contemplating a Course in Stenography or Shorthand

DON'T FORGET

The Oliver School of Shorthand and Stenography

80 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Lowest rates. Best accommodation New classes forming.

We fit our pupils for high positions in the Government Departments. Send for our circular to above address

AGENTS WANTED

in every district, and particularly

IN YOUR DISTRICT,

to increase the circulation of the 'Witness.'

Salary and Commission

allowed to suitable persons.

Splendid Premiums to Help

the Agent gains an introduction to new homes where the 'Witness' is not known.

Drop us a postcard at once, addressed to

THE PROMOTION MANAGER,
The Montreal 'Witness,'
Montreal.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S END

TO THE LAST HE WAS BITTER AGAINST GEN. GRANT.

William H. Crook's reminiscences of 'Andrew Johnson in the White House' deal in the October 'Century' with that President's impeachment, trial and acquittal, and his last days. Mr. Crook says:

There was one man of those whom he considered his enemies whom Mr. Johnson had not forgiven. It was only a day or two after he took his seat in the Senate that he sent for me to come to his hotel—the old Willard, on Pennsylvania avenue. I found him, on a nearer view, looking very little changed. He was older, of course; there was more grey in his hair; his whole face looked bleached. He seemed finer to me; not less strong, but more delicate. There were no more lines in his face; those that had been there were deeper graven; that was all.

I asked for all the family, and he told me what there was to tell. Mrs. Johnson, I knew, was still living, but poor Robert Johnson had died soon after his father returned to Tennessee. He spoke to me of them both. The grandchildren were growing up. He told me of his fight for election.

'And now,' he said, 'I want you to tell me where I can find notices about Grant in my scrapbook. You remember where you pasted them in. I don't.' He got the scrapbooks and I put slips of paper in to mark the references he wanted. As I rose to go he said:

'Crook, I have come back to the Senate with two purposes. One is to do what I can to punish the Southern brigadiers. They led the South into secession, and they have never had their deserts. The other——' He paused, and his face darkened.

'What is the other, Mr. Johnson?' I asked.

'The other is to make a speech against Grant. And I am going to make it this session.'

He made the speech in less than two weeks from that evening. It was a clever one, too, and bitter. Every point of General Grant's career which might be considered vulnerable was very skillfully attacked. The fact that he had taken gifts and that it was suspected he desired a third term were played upon. Yes; Mr. Johnson did what he had intended to do, had been intending to do ever since he left the White House. He was the best hater I ever knew.

He went back home at the end of the session, and then to visit his daughter, Mrs. Stover, in eastern Tennessee. There, given up to the family associations he clung to, and with the grandchildren he loved, he was stricken suddenly with paralysis, and on July 31, 1875, he died. It seemed as if, with his speech against President Grant, some spring of action which had kept him fighting broke. The rest was peace.

SEAGULLS OF AUCHMITHIE.

(London 'Spectator.')

In the fishing village of Auchmithie you may frequently witness seagulls flying into the houses of the fishermen and partaking of food from their hands. One of these sea birds was in the habit of staying in a fisherman's house all the year round except at the breeding season, when it left. About a fortnight ago, while the gull was away, the fisherman removed his home some three and a half miles from the former place. The fisherman never expected to see his old friend the gull again. It was therefore, much to his astonishment that he beheld on a recent Sunday the sea bird come walking into his new residence with stately steps to resume his old familiarities and household ways.

AS SAVAGES SEE US.

(From the 'Gentlewoman.')

The secretary to the Katikiro of Uganda, in his book, 'Uganda's Katikiro in England,' tells how the dancing of English people impressed him, and his opinion is certainly not flattering.

'On this day,' he says, 'I saw how the Europeans dance to the piano, a thing which they like doing very much. When they dance they jump up and down and twist around, men and women holding on to each other in pairs; for my part I preferred the music to the dancing, which I thought was a shameful thing for men and women to dance thus together. They danced in many different kinds of ways, a different way for each tune.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

HUMANITY.

Someone has said, 'Oh, that men would trust humanity!' God's answer is, 'He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool.' (Prov. xxviii., 26.) Cursed is the man that trusteth in man, Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, is the Divine judgment. (Jer. xvii., 5-7.) Man at his best is vanity. We can only believe in Christ on the authority of Scripture. Jesus said, 'The Scriptures testify of Me. If ye believe not in Me, ye shall die in your sins.' If truth is not believed, and God's word is truth, man will believe a lie. If men believe not the Bible, they will not believe one who should rise from the dead. One has risen from the dead, yet all men do not believe on Him. Oh, that men would cease from man and look alone to the living God, who speaks to us through His Word. His words are living spiritual words. What is safest to follow, the teachings of the Book whose words are settled in heaven, or the thousand ever-varying opinions of men? The exact meaning of the word for truth in the New Testament is said to be 'unhidden.' 'Open,' 'real' and hence true in the sense of being genuine, true as opposed to types. Jesus is the Truth. He is full of truth. The Holy Spirit is the spirit of truth. The Bible is the word of truth. God would have all men come to the knowledge of the truth. The Apostle John uses this word over forty times in his writings. But what of man? The Bible says, Put not your trust in him. Cease ye from man, who goes astray, speaking lies. All flesh hath corrupted its way. There is none that doeth good. All summed up in Ro. iii., 9-18.

A NATIONAL BAR-ROOM

Twelve years ago, before the great political overturn of 1896, several members of the Commons were reported to have indulged discreditably at the bar during some of the all-night sittings of the House. The Liberal Government came into power, with the help of temperance people who were attracted by the promise of a plebiscite on the liquor traffic, and the implied promise of subsequent legislation. At one of the first sessions of the new House, Mr. Speaker announced that 'the internal economy committee of the House had passed a resolution closing the bar of the House of Commons, to take effect at once. This action was applauded, not only in Canada but in the United States and Great Britain. Doubtless this approval was deserved at the time, for 'a new broom sweeps clean,' and the besom of the Liberal party was at that time making short work of many ancient and privileged abuses. But its reform does not seem to have been permanent, if we are rightly informed by a letter read by the Rev. H. R. Grant, secretary of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance, at a camp meeting held recently at Berwick. This letter from Mr. W. R. Geldert, of Truro, stated that hearing that the bar was open the writer had personally investigated the matter last February. He had found it 'in full operation.' Men, whom he assumed to be members and their friends, were drinking, many bottles of liquor, plainly labelled, were on the shelves, and there was a man behind the counter supplying orders. He had no difficulty in gaining access to the bar. He was also informed upon credible authority that the House of Commons bar was open for business on Sundays as well as on week days.

Upon further investigation he was informed that the bar was conducted by one Samuel Cassidy. He secured copies of the Auditor General's report for the years 1901 to 1907 inclusive, and found that Samuel Cassidy was in receipt of a salary for sessional services. In the report of 1908 the item read, 'S. Cassidy, '157 days, at $2.75, $431.75,' suggesting the fact that the people of Canada were taxed $2.75 per day during the sessions of parliament for the payment of a man who has the monopoly of the bar which was 'closed in 1906.' Mr. Geldert did not find any direct account of liquors purchased for the said bar, of rental for or profits received from the sales. He was informed that the profits went to the man who conducted this administrative department, which along with his $2.75 per day of public money would give him a very fair revenue, for bemuddling the heads of Canadian legislators. After visiting the bar Mr. Geldert denounced it in several public meetings, and protests were forwarded to Ottawa from many quarters. Soon after this he noticed the statement in several papers that the bar had been closed. On returning to Ottawa he found a man posted near the door of the bar. This, he was informed, was to keep the servants of the house from entering, but the masters were allowed to pass in and out at their pleasure and to take a friend with them. Servants, it was said, entered the bar by another route. In the House of Commons 'Hansard,' July 18, 1908, Mr. Richard Blain referred to the bar. Mr. Pugsley asked: 'Has not that been abolished long ago?' and Mr. Lancaster had answered 'It was in full blast yesterday.' In the list of supplies furnished for the House of Commons for the years 1901 to 1907, there were claret jugs, corkscrews, cutglass tumblers, wineglasses, port glasses, sherry glasses, champagne coolers, decanters, and so forth, to a cost of about a thousand dollars. Mr. Geldert had also discovered that two barber shops, one for the Commons and one for the Senate, were doing business inside the Parliament Buildings on Sunday morning, from 9 to 12, in spite of the Lord's Day Observance Act so recently passed by parliament as a government measure.

It is presumable that those members of the House of Commons to whom the people look for the carrying out of their demands never go near the region where this bar is, and that the temperance members of the House are similarly strangers to it. Only thus can we account for the silence by which it is protected. Mr. Foster, when addressing the Dominion Alliance in Montreal last winter, said he never went in that direction, but that he heard that the bar was in full operation. That the closing of this bar is a public demand is sufficiently proved by the fact that it was closed for a time, and is still by honorable ministers supposed to be closed. We presume that the Mr. Cassidy referred to has charge of the restaurant of which this bar is a forbidden if not illicit appendage. The room in which drinks are dispensed is said not to be the one which was closed by order of the government but a smaller and presumably more informal dispensary. Some are certainly, we are told, forbidden entry by the man who exercises the wearisome and thankless task of watchman, but it is not to be supposed that he does that more than he must. For this service of keeping them out of their bar-room the people are, we presume, paying another dollar or two daily. Parliament is up so that Mr. Cassidy is, for the time being, precluded from doing business at the stand so generously provided for him by the taxpayers of Canada. But in every constituency in the country candidates will soon be seeking election. It would be in order for those who deplore the evil effects of this bar to assure themselves of the attitude of their candidates towards the idea of having a national bar-room as well as towards wider questions of temperance. Not many years ago, when Canada was a poorer and less important country than it is now, we were regarded as maintaining an advanced attitude on the liquor question. We are hardly keeping our lead of the other nations. The time is, however, now more than ripe for a business like dealing with this great incubus upon our national character and prosperity.

A lake at Bassein, Burma, owned by the government, and stocked with varieties of table fish, brings an annual income of over $6,000. The Burma Government is taking steps to utilize Victoria Lake in the same way.

Two Tailor-Made Costumes for Fall

We have just received from a North of England woollen mill one of the largest shipments of cloths that ever came into Canada; and the large-order-price we got is what enables us to turn these excellent suits out at such astonishing prices.

These suits are modelled after *two of the newest and smartest Fall Styles from New York.* They were made up in our own workrooms, and we are directly responsible for every stitch that is in them. You will find these suits hard to match in tailoring and smartness, even if you pay double their price



G129 A Suit of Best English Tweed

in grand colorings of browns, greens, navys, fawns and greys, in plain, checks and stripe mixtures. The coat is a becoming length to the majority of ladies. It is strictly man-tailored. Trimmings of heavy stitchings and buttons. New large turnover pockets with the cuffs to match. Tailored cut back trimmed with buttons. The skirt is of Directoire style, full flare with fold, buttons down front, at the extreme low price $8.98

G130 A Suit of English Venetian Cloth

with fine broadcloth finish in black, navy, brown, cardinal and green. The coat is strictly tailored semi-fitting back. The collar and cuffs and pockets are trimmed with braid trimmings; back of coat smartly cut in mannish fashion, trimmed with buttons. The skirt is very new, full flared with fold and heavily stitched around bottom, with two rows of buttons down front fold. This is an exceptional smart, stylish suit, suitable for ladies of any age, extremely low-priced . $9.98

SIZES—Coat: 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Skirt: 37 to 43 inches in length from lower edge of waistband. Waistband: 22 to 29 inches.

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

BELGIUM IN THE GRIP OF GERMANY.

(From the 'National Review.')

The Germans are slowly but surely invading Belgium, and they regard that little kingdom as their future prey. How could it be otherwise? The Pan-Germans, who are almighty just now in Berlin, are ambitious—German trade would gain much by the adjunction of the Belgian coast to Germany's. This is, I am well aware, only a dream at present, but every one knows that the Pan-Germans are not mere dreamers. The population of Germany, the trade of Germany are daily expanding. Where will the surplus of the population go? Certainly not to the German colonies, where the rule of Germany has not hitherto been very successfully established. Where then? To the Western Hemisphere—and failing the means of emigrating so far away from home the German emigrates to Belgium and to Holland. Then, again, through what channels will the overflowing exports of Germany reach their destination? Hamburg, Bremen, Altona, etc., are already too small for present needs. It is common knowledge that the Germans have their eye on Antwerp.

Of late emigration towards Belgium has been systematically encouraged in Berlin. No stone has remained unturned by the Wilhelmstrasse authorities. The number of German consulates in Belgium has been increased, cheap railway arrangements have been made for emigrants, etc., and consequently the number of Germans living in Belgium has risen. According to the census of 1890 there were 45,000 Germans in Belgium, according to that of 1900 there were 54,000, and so rapid has been the movement this century that were a census drawn up to-day the figure would not be far from 100,000. And the tide is rising daily. This figure only includes the real Germans who have remained faithful to their nationality. To those 100,000 one must add about as many former Germans who have been recently naturalised Belgians, but who remain true Germans to the backbone.

Respecting the trade, one can assert that Germany has ousted from the Belgian field all her competitors save Great Britain and France, and while her imports into Belgium used to hold, say ten years ago, the fifth or sixth rank, they have risen this year to the second or third. Germany has, wisely enough, secured a solid foothold in every Belgian city. In Antwerp, the commercial metropolis of the kingdom, she controls the entire shipping trade through the two powerful German combines of the Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd, and the banking and export business is largely in German hands. The Antwerp exchange has given seats to a great number of German brokers, and the rest of the trade is carried on by a heavy proportion of Germans. I have myself often noticed the somewhat significant fact that in Antwerp the 'man in the street' knows no word of French, very little Flemish, but speaks German fluently, a result of the steady policy of Germanization which is carried on not only by the Germans individually, but also by the numerous verein which have in recent years been created everywhere in Belgium. There are some verein in Brussels, in Antwerp, in Ghent and in every other large town which conduct a ceaseless propaganda in favor of Germany and the Germans.

ROBERT FULTON AS A LAD.

There are several anecdotes which relate to Robert Fulton's early interest in mechanics—the first steps of progress toward his later skill. In 1773, when he was eight years old, his mother, having previously taught him to read and write, sent him to a school kept by Caleb Johnson, a Quaker gentleman of pronounced Tory principles—so pronounced, in fact, that he narrowly escaped with his life during the Revolution. But Robert Fulton did not care for books, and he began at a very early age to search for problems never mastered and bound in print. This greatly distressed the Quaker teacher, who spared not the rod; and it is said that in administering such discipline on the hand of Robert Fulton he one day testily exclaimed: 'There, that will make you do something!' To which Robert(with folded arms, replied: 'Sir, I came to have something beaten into my brains, and not into my knuckles.' Without doubt he was a trial to his teacher.

He entered school one day very late, and when the master inquired the reason, Robert, with frank interest, replied that he had been at Nicholas Miller's shop pounding out lead for a pencil. 'It is the very best I ever had, sir,' he affirmed as he displayed his product. The master, after an examination of the pencil, pronounced it excellent. When Robert's mother, who had been distressed by his lack of application to his studies, expressed to his teacher her pleasure at signs of improvement, the latter confided to her that Robert had said to him: 'My head is so full of original notions that there is no vacant chamber to stow away the contents of dusty books.'

These incidents to the contrary, it is nevertheless true that Robert Fulton did absorb a good knowledge of the rudiments of education.—Alice Crary Sutcliffe, in 'The Century.'

SAFE ROUTE FOR AUSTRALIA.

(From the 'Shipping World.')

A manager of one of the lines trading to Australasia has given to a 'Journal of Commerce' representative the reasons which have actuated shipping companies to adopt 'lane' routes for their vessels. The primary one is to prevent captains taking their steamers too far south, thereby risking an encounter with the ice. The secondary object is to insure that any steamer requiring it shall have assistance in the shortest time possible. Any 'lame duck' keeping the track is bound to be picked up in a few days by a vessel of one or other of the lines, and in case of fire or other casualty where passengers might possibly have to take to the boats the risk of lives being lost would be greatly minimised.

The Boys' Page.

Wanted an Employer.

(By Alice Louise Lee, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

There was a north-bound car temporarily disabled on Broadway, near Fourth street, and in consequence, as far south as the eye could reach, stood a row of motionless cars. Also, in consequence, along the curb was ranged a fretting, impatient, helpless crowd, among whom the most anxious was probably Edward Billings Henry.

In stature Edward Billings Henry was briefer than his name would indicate, but to a certain two-room dwelling on Jackson street he made up in importance what he lacked in height, and it was his overwhelming sense of this importance which made every thin muscle taut and strained every nerve as he stood in the forefront of the crowd, his bare feet planted on the cold asphalt, one hand gripping his remaining stock of papers, the other clutching a nickel.

'I never was in a tearing hurry in my life but what this thing happened!' exploded a man just behind the boy.

Edward Billings Henry turned and looked up. The man was jingling a lot of loose coins in his pocket. The boy glanced down at his one nickel, and said, with conviction, 'You can't need to have 'em go like I do.'

The big man stared down at the little man in surprise with a gruff 'Huh?' but Edward Billings Henry had no time to repeat. His hope had revived. The two men who lay on their backs under the injured car began to crawl out, and the boy rushed forward.

'Will it go now?' he inquired of one of the numerous conductors clustered round.

'Maybe so—in half an hour,' replied the conductor, carelessly.

'Oh,' cried the boy, in dismay, 'I just can't wait that long!'

'Walk, then!' said the conductor, crossly.

'It's too far,' replied the boy, 'when you've got a stone toe.'

'A what?' ejaculated the conductor; but his voice was lost in the honk! honk! of a big white touring car which pushed slowly through the crowd.

In front of the car Edward Billings Henry raced limpingly on his 'stone-toe' back to the curb and to the man jingling the coins in his pocket. 'Just what time is it, please?' he asked.

The man pulled out a watch and showed it to him.

Edward Billings Henry heaved a great sigh. 'Half-past ten! It'll likely be filled up before I can get there.'

'What will be?'

'The place I'm after.'

Skilfully he raised the limping foot, laid it across the other leg, and nursed the stone-bruised big toe, his eyes on the automobile, which had halted almost in front of him.

'Hello, Junius!' a voice in the crowd sang out. 'Lucky dog you, not to have to depend on street cars!'

The driver of the car was a young man. That is, Edward Billings Henry judged him to be young by the only feature visible, a flexible, wide mouth, with clean-shaven lips. His eyes were behind goggles, and a cap covered his forehead and ears, meeting the tip of a high collar, which effectually concealed his chin.

But the mouth smiled as the goggles turned toward the pavement, the owner answering lightly, 'Hello yourself, Dick! Jump in and try my luck.'

'Where you going?'

'Up to Congress square.'

'Well, get along then,' returned the other. 'That's no good to me.'

Congress square! What luck! Exactly where Edward Billings Henry wished to go, and here was a rapid-transit vehicle with room enough for ten such diminutive persons as he! Without loss of time he limped up on his aching stone toe and jogged the arm of the driver.

Junius paused and looked down. Edward Billings Henry removed a man's derby from his head and looked up out of eyes kindling with hope, as he asked eagerly:

'Do you s'pose you could get me up there inside of twenty-five minutes, mister?

'What!' Junius stared hard through his goggles.

'To Congress square,' said Edward Billings Henry, impatiently. 'It's business, and if I don't get there I'm out of a job, that's all.' The boy mounted the step and clung to the seat, proffering his nickel. 'I'll pay just what I'd pay on the car,' he argued, 'so you'd be making some money as well's giving me a lift.'

The goggled eyes looked at the nickel in the dirty hand, and then travelled up and down the small figure back of the hand. The eyes noticed that while those parts of the boy's anatomy which had been exposed all the morning to the city dirt had collected grime, the rims, as it were, of the exposed parts revealed hidden cleanliness.

'Congress Square is an awful way up,' urged Edward Billings Henry, 'and we mustn't waste much time, for I would like to get that job.'

The small hand extended the nickel enticingly toward the glove. 'You'll be earning as much as the street-car by giving me a lift,' the boy repeated.

The driver's lips twisted a bit. 'That's so,' he said.

'Huh,' he chuckled, and gracelessly extended his hand for the nickel. 'Get in, my man, and I'll give you the "lift."'

Edward Billings Henry drew a deep sigh of relief, dropped the coin into the other's palm and engulfed himself in the soft front seat.

'Whom have I the honor of giving a lift?' asked Junius, formally, dropping the nickel into a pocket, where it lay alone. After it had sent a curious, lingering smile.

'Edward Billings Henry, Junior,' replied the boy.

The lips beneath the goggles smiled.

'And where am I "lifting" you to, may I also ask, Edward Billings?'

'To Mr. Florins's office, where they're going to select an office boy this morning 'tween ten and eleven.'

The driver busied himself a moment with the steering-gear as the car passed the crowded mail-waggons behind the post-office building. Then he turned and shot a curious glance at his small companion, asking abruptly:

'And you think you'll get the job, do you?'

'Edward Billings Henry leaned forward as if he could push the machine into a yet faster pace. 'I can try for it,' he replied. 'Father says you never know what you can do unless you try. He's always wanting me to try.'

'Yes,' muttered Junius, still more interested. 'Fathers seem much alike, whether they live up-town or down-town.'

'Can't we go faster?' asked Edward Billings Henry, sitting on the edge of the seat.

Junius shook his head. 'Too many bluecoats around. But about that job, now—you'll not be the only boy after it. There will probably be dozens older—'

'I'm eleven, if I am small,' said the boy.

'And stronger—'

The boy stretched out a thin arm defiantly, and closed his fist.

'Just feel!' he cried. 'I've got a good muscle, and on my legs it's better yet. Just now I've got a stone bruise on my big toe, but I tell you I can get round like lightning just the same. Bet Mr. Florins wouldn't ever be sorry he took me.'

'Yes, I'm inclined to believe that myself,' mused the man. 'But how are you going to make him believe that in the beginning?'

The boy raised his lame foot and gently rubbed the swollen big toe. 'Well,' he began, 'I'm going to talk up big. Father says you have to sometimes when nobody's round to do it for you, and he says it's all right if you do afterwards just as big as you talk.'

The driver wagged his head wisely. 'That's sound business sense,' he agreed, gravely. 'You intend to deliver the same goods that you sell. Let's hear what you have to say.'

'Well, if you get me there in time to say anything, I'm going to tell Mr. Florins that father went to school a lot when he was young. He went through high school and got all ready to go through college.'

Edward Billings Henry emphasized his verbs as if 'going through' was solely a physical exercise on the flying-wedge order, and Junius chuckled.

'Then I'll tell him that father stood almost at the head of his class in high school, and he almost took a lot of honors.'

'Well,' assented Junius, 'that "almost" is a step farther than a heap of the rest of us got.'

'Yes,' exulted the boy, 'I guess Mr. Florins will say so, too. Then I'll tell him that father taught a lot when he couldn't go through college.'

'What next?' inquired Junius. They were approaching Twelfth street now, and the car was hardly moving in the press of vehicles.

Edward Billings curled his bare toes under, and unconsciously pushed forward with all his slender might. 'Then I'll tell him that father used to read a lot, law-books and things, same as he does ——'

'But, see here!' interrupted Junius. 'All this talk will be about your father. What are you going to say about yourself?'

A cloud overspread Edward Billings's face. He raised a pair of troubled eyes to his questioner. 'Why, I never stopped to think of that,' he began, slowly, all the brightness fading out of his tone. 'There's nothing much to say about me. I sell papers and help father——'

'What does your father do?' asked Junius.

The boy hesitated. His face flushed, and he looked up uncertainly at the goggles. 'He used to teach I told you,' was the evasive answer, 'until his eyes gave out.'

'And now?'

Edward Billings Henry wriggled about on the padded leather. 'He's always had bad legs.'—the evasion continued—'but his arms and back are strong, and his legs all right to stand on.'

'Yes,' insisted Junius, and waited.

'So he's doing something he ain't going to do if I can get this job. Then I could sell papers after and before office hours, and earn a lot of money.' Edward Billings Henry talked rapidly, but the young man beside him was not to be turned from his purpose.

'Then what is it he's not going to do?'

The boy hesitated again. 'Father takes in washing,' he finally burst out, proudly defiant, 'and I help him, and we do it good. I tell you! No one ever complains. Father says if you can't do what you want to, you can try something else and that was all he could do, so he tried, and found out he could wash and iron good, and a lot of it.'

Junius considerately looked straight ahead of him, not wishing to add to the embarrassment of Edward Billings Henry, Junior, but he could not resist the temptation to ask, 'Are you going to tell this to Mr. Florins?'

'-No-sir-ee!' responded the boy, proudly. 'Father ain't going to do—washings—any longer if I can get the job.'

The car entered Congress Square, drew up in front of an imposing stone building, and stopped. The driver removed his goggles and turned a pair of pleasant gray eyes on the boy. 'Well, Edward Billings, here we are—and—you've got the job all right. Can you come in the morning?'

Edward Billings nearly fell off the seat.

'What?' he stammered.

'The job is yours,' smiled the young man. 'I happen to be that same Mr. Florins who, you have assured me, will never regret employing you. My office is on the second floor here. I did advertise for a boy, but had totally forgotten it.' He gave a short laugh; business had never oppressed Junius Florins. 'Report in the morning, please, and we'll see about a suit and some shoes and that stone-bruised toe.'

Out of the automobile Edward Billings Henry tumbled in a dazed condition, and stood beside his new employer, looking up speechlessly.

'I'll advance you a car fare on your salary,' the young man continued. He carefully avoided the pocket where lay the nickel previously owned by his passenger, and produced the change. 'And, Edward Billings, just tell your father from me that his maxims work out so well that I'm thinking of adopting them myself.'

MASTERS OF FATE.

(By J. Lewis Paton, M.A.)

'Men at some time are masters of their Fate,' says Shakespeare, and it is true, though so many fellows are ready to make out that in their particular case Fate is master of them, that but for their phenomenal bad luck, hard lines, and adverse star they would have been princes of commerce, heads of their professions, leading lights in parliament, and pillars of society in general instead of being caterpillars thereof as they are. If you examine any of Shakespeare's great tragedies, you will find in each of them there was some conjuncture when the whole future hung, as it were in the balance; the quick, sharp, lightning decision of the moment settled whether the future was to be tragic or otherwise; the initial moment once past, it is true, the rest seems to be inevitable. The hero is pressed down to his ruin by events which seem to leave him no choice. But, still, there was that moment when he did have the choice open, when he made the wrong choice, and that choice once made, never had the chance to retrieve it. It is so, I doubt not, in every human life that has ended in a tragedy of failure. We may not know when, but we may say for certain that there was a time when that life was master of its Fate, that it missed the chance, and the ghastly future is all the result of failure then.

Now, if there is a time when man is master of his Fate it is when he is young. He is leaving school, 'going out into the world'; he builds his dream of the future, and paints it in glowing colors. But it is the choice of the present that determines whether those dreams shall be realized or not. It is the day before the Derby; there is a sweepstake in the office; everyone is expected to put in a shilling. He is only a newcomer. He feels small and helpless; he is to choose whether he will go with the swim or not. If the passion of gambling carries him away in after life, it is that moment that decided it—that moment when in his abject feebleness he said 'Yes' to that sweepstake. Sometimes in this guise and sometimes in another evil presents itself; its suggestion is always, 'Be sociable, do as others do.' Your conscience may not approve, it is true, but that is because you are young and homebred and don't know life. You must shake that off and do 'at Rome as Rome does.' And so, under the hypocritical mask of false and spurious fellowship, Evil gets her foothold, and fellowship, Evil get its foothold, and takes a miracle to turn him out.

If there is one thing that is wanted nowadays among young men it is the quality of pluck to stand out against the ill practices of tradition and an unthinking, pleasure-seeking majority; pluck that will dare to be pointed at with the finger of scorn and be called 'saint,' 'mother's pious piccaninny,' and all the rest of it rather than conform to impure talk, immodest behavior, intemperate self-indulgence. It takes backbone to face it out. After all, it is better to be called a fool and a coward than to make oneself a real fool and a real coward; better to be laughed at than to cave in through fear that someone will call your good behavior by an evil name. In the name of good-fellowship itself a protest must be made against this counterfeit fellowship of fools whose end is destruction.

When Sir Robert Peel was a young man, he was once a guest at a select dinner party in the West End. He was a young man of good prospects and ambitions; he was naturally anxious to stand well in the eyes of his elders, the leading men of the party. After the ladies had withdrawn, the conversation took a turn which it could not have taken as long as the ladies were present. Peel's face burned to hear what was said; he could take no part in such unsavory merriment. He rose up, ordered his carriage, and left the room. That was a moment when he was master of his Fate. Would that there were many Peels in workshops and offices, who had the courage to protest against indecency, foul and sulphurous speech, and evil enticements. It is when these things come that Fate challenges us. 'Shall I be master of thee or thou of me?' Brief is the choice, but endless. Choose well, and be ashamed of nothing that is right. Wrong is the only shame.—'The Shorthand Writer.'

AS TO NOW.

(By John Kendrick Bangs.)

No matter how we turn or twist,
How strenuously we persist,
Whatever has been or will be,
Whatever other change we see,
We cannot change this, anyhow:
'Tis always NOW.

It never leaves us, year by year,—
The faithful NOW is always here,—
And though the swift hours scurry fast,
And but an instant Time doth last,
To other instants giving place,
NOW ever stays.

Our friends may leave us, and our foes;
Our joys depart, our trouble goes;
Ambitions fade; suns rise and set;
We lose our hopes, and vain regret,—
The thing that cheers, the thing that grieves,
NOW never leaves.

All through our lives it is the same.
In deep obscurity, in fame.
Hence, since our steps 'twill not forsake,
Who makes the best of NOW will make
In peace or war, in rest or strife,
The best of Life!

—'C. E. World.'

He who would eat the kernel must crack the shell.—Plautus.

OUR KOMATIK

ITS WORK LAST YEAR.

One thousand two hundred and sixty-two miles of travel, and that over all sorts of roads and no roads, that is the record of the 'Winter Messenger' during last winter, as it carried Dr. Hare here and there along the rough Labrador coast and over the ice to the outlying islands. As soon as possible, after it was no longer possible to travel by boat to the several lonely little settlements along the coast for which Dr. Hare is the only doctor, the komatik was put into commission.

'No ice fit to travel kept me here on the island until Dec. 22, writes Dr. Hare. 'Then we left in a boat, with dogs, etc., to go to the mainland, three miles away, where we took the ice. Not much snow yet, but we had a heavy freezing rain, which covered everything with nearly two inches of clear ice. Trees were broken down with the weight. Every blade of grass or moss was nearly the size of one's wrist. We had to go inland and travel by the lakes and portages, thereby lengthening our journey 30 percent. Returned to Harrington on Dec. 30, having to get two men with boats to help us out on to the island through the ice and slob.'

The hospital at Harrington, Dr. Hare's home, is on an island, and the force of the salt water waves accounts for the three miles of water in between that and the mainland not freezing over as do the rivers inland in the winter. On Jan. 12 he again set out, and this time to respond to a telegraph message telling of scarlet fever at one of his stations.

'We found the snow and water over a foot deep on the ice, making the travelling well nigh impossible, but by keeping at it, and not hurrying the dogs too much, we made a short day next day; it was very stormy, thick driving snow making it impossible to see anything at times.

Having no bay ice to travel upon necessitated our passing inside as much as we could, and often we had to mount hills that seemed impossible in the deep snow, and with our heavy load. When we got to St. Augustine Post I engaged another man with his team to come with us, as speed was a desideratum. This relieved the heaviest of the strain on our dogs, and made it much easier.'

This trip was a very busy and full one aside from the difficulties of travel, and he only reached home one month from the day he set out. Feb. 21 was the starting day of his third trip, and what with many patients to see and bad weather, he was out for several weeks again. Seven days at home, and on March 20 he was again called out. This trip was followed by other short ones in answer to urgent calls right up until spring made travel by komatik impossible.

Not much idle time for our komatik in that account, is there? Dr. Hare thinks often of the readers of the Boys' Page, to whom he owes the 'Winter Messenger,' and especially wrote of them when sending in his report of some of the summer work at the hospital. This report is published elsewhere in this week's issue. Look it up, for in writing it he thought of 'the boys,' and hoped they would be interested in this too.

We are glad to have contributions already coming in for this winter's work with the komatik.

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

E. Bentley, Toronto.. .. ..$2.00
'In His Name,' London, Ont.. .... 2.00

Address all subscriptions for the komatik to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Sons, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, indicating that the gift is for the komatik.

PUZZLES.

DECAPITATIONS.

Behead harsh, and leave rough.
Behead to examine, and leave to be able.
Behead a color, and leave to want.
Behead to mix, and leave to loan.
Behead a paving-stone, and leave to loiter.
Behead to frown, and leave a hood.

—Bristol 'Times.'

JUMBLED GAMES.

Ebrbegia. Earscsol. Adlobio. Rectcki. Tiwsh. Scesh. Iisnpern. Getruadh. Aisidrib.

BROKEN BLOSSOMS.

(1) A sweet and a cluster. (2) Animals; part of the body. (3) An animal; a covering for the hand. (4) Not sour; a boy's name. (5) A bird; an incitement. (6) A heat-giver; a blossom.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Charade—Snow.

Single acrostic—Bullfinch. Emma. Roland. Tench. Head. Apricot.—Bertha.

Square.—Opal. Polo. Alev. Love.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Little Australian Mother.

(Edmund Jarvis, in the 'Australasian.')

It has been remarked that there is no species of animal or plant that would not well repay the devotion of a lifetime and truly when we consider their wonderful variety of forms and colors, and the remarkable manner in which many have evolved special qualities as a means of protection, we must admit that the field of nature study is a wide one, and full of surprises and deeply interesting problems.

Many insects have developed colors which, by harmonizing with their surroundings, enable them to escape observation, the most notable example being that of the Indian leaf-butterfly (Kallima machis), whose wings when closed resemble in shape and color the leaves upon which it settles, and are actually marked with lines that look like the mid-rib and branching nerves of a leaf.

Caterpillars, being soft bodied and unable to flee from their enemies, have evolved many curious characters as a means of defence, and perhaps the most interesting instance is afforded by one of our saw-flies, known to science as Perga lewisi, and found commonly throughout Victoria and in New South Wales. The larvae are protected by the parent fly, which displays a maternal instinct most unusual among insects, and watches over her young brood until they grow enough to protect themselves.

This fly is about three-quarters of an inch long, and of a yellowish-brown color, with sharp sickle-shaped jaws, and four shining wings, like those of the bee and wasp; the abdomen of the female being furnished at its extremity with an ovipositor, or egglaying instrument, enclosed by horny plates, having their edges serrated like a saw. With this, in the autumn, she cuts a line on the surface of a gum-leaf parallel to and about a quarter of an inch from the middle, and splitting the leaf from this line to its middle, lays a quantity of eggs between the upper and lower surfaces, thus securely hiding them inside the thickness of the leaf, the sap of which keeps them moist; and so cleverly is this operation performed that, except for a slightly thickened appearance along one side of the mid-rib, the leaf appears untouched.



Larva of Perga Lewisi (three-quarter size).

As a general rule insects having laid their eggs, fly off, and leave them to their fate, but our motherly saw-fly proves an interesting exception, and remains on the leaf, probably to defend them from ants and the attacks of those parasitic wasps that lay their eggs inside those of larger insects, and are such tiny flies that sixty have been bred from a single egg of a butterfly half the size of a pin's head.

Just imagine this strange spectacle of an insect keeping an ever watchful guard, and remaining patiently at its post in all weathers, for sometimes more than three weeks, until at last the larvae leave the eggs, and start feeding on the leaf in a compact mass of the size of a threepenny bit, with tails twisted together, and little heads looking like a row of black beads. It is at this stage of their life that the parent fly actually stands over them, and when any of their foes, the large parasitic ichneumon wasps, come to attack them, bites off with her sharp jaws their long ovipositors to render them incapable of piercing and depositing their eggs in the bodies of her young ones.



Perga Lewisi, magnified (after W. W. Frogatt, 'Australian Insects').

Not contented with this treatment, however, the angry mother will sometimes cut off the antennae, or feelers, of a parasite close to its head, and I have several times found unfortunate ichneumons mutilated in this manner, and lying helplessly among the larvae, apparently unable to fly away, owing perhaps to the loss of their antennae, in which is said to be an insect's sense of direction. Lord Avebury proved by experiment that ants belonging to the same community show kindness to each other, and even know one another again after nearly two years' separation; and the habits of Pergalewisi surely prove that an insect can also feel an attachment for its offspring, carried in this case to the length of a total disregard for its own safety; for, while standing sentinel, the leaf, with saw-fly and larvae on it, can be picked off and carried home in the hand without the former attempting to fly away, and upon a finger being advanced to touch her young ones the mother raises her head, and, advancing a few steps, opens a pair of formidable-looking jaws to their widest extent.

It is of interest to note, in conclusion, that when the caterpillars reach a certain size they can protect themselves by emitting from the mouth a thick yellowish fluid, having a strong smell of eucalyptus oil, which apparently renders them distasteful to birds, and the parent fly then leaves them; for winter having by this time commenced, they have little or nothing to fear from ichneumons, which, being lovers of sunshine and warm days, do not appear on the wing again until the spring.

NINE THINGS TO LEARN FROM AN APPLE.

Answer as many of the following questions as you can. You can get the answers from an apple itself. We do not want you to ask anyone for the answers.

1. How much of the apple is occupied by the core?
2. How many parts or compartments are there in the core?
3. How many seeds are there in each part?
4. Which way do the seeds point?
5. Are the seeds attached or joined to any part of the core? Explain.
6. What do you see in the blossom end of the apple?
7. What do you see in the opposite end?
8. Is there any connection between the blossom end and the core?
9. Find a wormy apple and see if you can made out where the worm left the apple? Perhaps you can make a drawing. To do this, cut the apple in two. Press the cut surface on a piece of paper. When the apple is removed, you can trace out the marks. —L. H. Bailey, in the Otago 'Witness.'

THE PLAYFUL PORPOISE.

Considering the perfect weather conditions we decided not to put into Kustendje, but keeping a good offing to take a departure from the light on Galata Point, and then either cut across the gulf for the Bosphorus or lay a course for Bourgas, according to conditions, writes Henry C. Rowland in 'Appleton's Magazine' for October, telling of his passage through the Black Sea in a motor boat. During the afternoon we lost the land altogether, but picked it up toward evening, and by seven o'clock were off Kustendje and about fifteen miles out.

That evening was a lovely one, the air of a delightful temperature, very clear, and the sea like a mill pond. A big school of porpoises came over to play with the boat, and the water was so sparklingly clear and of such a glassy surface that we were able to follow all of their movements even when they plunged to their fullest depth. They had not the slightest fear of the noise of the motor, but swam dangerously close to the propeller and frequently rubbed themselves against the sides of the boat. One sportive youngster kept getting across the stem; for almost an hour I lay on my face forward with my head over the bow watching him. He was playful as a puppy and at last invented a little game of his own. Lying across the stem he would let the curve of the bow roll him over and over, presently disappearing to swim back and repeat the performance. I have watched porpoises in many waters of the globe, but have never seen any as kittenish as these.

A SPIDER DELAYS A TRAIN 100 MINUTES!

Colonel H. Plews, the general manager of the Great Northern Railway (Ireland), has given the 'Railway Magazine' particulars of a peculiar delay to a train. On June 4 the 7.10 a.m. train from Ballyhaise Junction to Belturbet, on the Great Northern Railway (Ireland), was detained for an hour and forty minutes owing to failure of the electric train staff instrument. On investigation it was found that the failure was caused by a spider getting between the contact points and the key lever in the instrument at Belturbet, causing a disconnection. Such a case has not occurred before, but it is quite authenticated.—'Westminster Gazette.'

A PRETTY GOOD RECORD

One of our 'old boys' out in Alberta, our prairie horseman whose jaunty pictures delighted all the boys when it came out in the 'Pictorial,' has just written in for a supply to earn another fountain pen. He's evidently looking for it as a gift to someone else, for he says:

'Please send me 14 'Pictorials' for another fountain pen. I got one TWO YEARS AGO and it is as good as ever yet.' Archie Stockton, O———, Alta.

And that's how our boys often speak of the premiums they get. Our premiums are none of them shoddy goods, but whether given for little or much work, they can be depended on as worth all they cost you—and more. We have arranged a fine list to choose from with a view to helping our boys (or girls) secure holiday gifts ahead of time. Send for a package of October issue (see contents on another page) and let us send you the list. If your name is on our list, you'll get one anyway without asking, perhaps before you read this advertisement, but if your order has not been sent by that time, send it AT ONCE, and 'make hay while the sun shines.'

Room in our army for every reader of this page. All orders promptly attended to.

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

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOY ETHICS

SCRAPING THROUGH SCHOOL WORK—UNPARDONABLE OFFENCES—SNOBBISHNESS.

The average Etonian or Harrovian becomes speedily saturated with the conviction that he is part and parcel of an ancient institution and subject to its almost inviolate conventions. Being intensely conservative he detests reform and adores tradition. He is at once the most dependent and the most independent of creatures, slavishly subject as member of a corporation to a code admittedly archaic and yet contemptuous of everything and everybody without his own particular circle!

Where is this code?

It varies, writes Horace Annesley Vachell, in 'Youth's Companion,' at different schools and at different seasons. The tone, for instance, of a famous boarding house may be above or below normal; but the variation is small, surprisingly small, comparing one decade with another and one house with another.

To me Harrow is almost the only place in the world which has not changed. Listening to Harrow boys of the present generation, my own son among the number, I can hear an echo floating down the years. What they say and think I have said and thought again and again, using similar words to express similar ideas.

Then, as now, there was the same glorification of games, the same absurd disproportion between the interests, not necessarily conflicting, of work and play; the same recognition and acute criticism of authority, the same indifference to conventions other than their own, the same intellectual indolence and physical activity.

Then as now it was the right thing to scrape through school work along the lines of least resistance. We slouched along up to school; we ran to the playing fields. Pages could be written concerning our code of honor. To cheat at games is an unpardonable offence; to use 'cribs' is permissible.

Lying is reckoned nearly as bad as stealing; but many boys—certainly not all—will lie unblushingly to a master; or, if lying be deemed bad form, prevarication is esteemed an opportunity for the triumphant display of ingenuity and mother wit. To-day both at Eton and Harrow, bullying—hazing, as it is called in America—is condemned utterly as bad form. In my day tossing in blankets, roasting and such barbarous practices were already obsolete. Occasionally a new boy was shut up in his bed. The beds, let down at night, were shut into long cupboards during the day. I remember a big boy trying the handle of my door. I knowing that he was about to shut me up—a process which meant standing on one's head so long as one's tormentor chose. Palsied with fright, I had wit enough to slip out of and under the bed.

The big boy seized the end of the bed and jerked it home into the cupboard. At the same moment I encircled his bare ankles with fingers icy from fright. He gave a blood curdling yell and fled.

The old beds, hacked and hewn by generations of Harrovians, still remain, but the boys rest in them in horizontal, not vertical, positions.

A new boy may suffer mortification from being ignored, for unless he comes from a large preparatory school he is bound to feel 'out of it' for some weeks.

But he need feel no ill treatment, unless he conspicuously courts it either by offensive personal habits or undue bumptiousness. If the newcomer is the right sort he becomes speedily possessed of that familiar spirit—the genius loci.

The limitations of the public school boy are remarkable. He is curiously incapable of enthusiasms, or even interest in life, outside his own circle. He is almost invariably lukewarm concerning art, science or any culture except that of the body. He can never be made to understand that in refusing to profit by the first class intellectual opportunity lying beneath his nose he is not only foolish but even dishonest, inasmuch as he is not 'giving his governor'—as he would express it—'a fair run for his money.'

He has little sympathy with poverty or infirmity, although he subscribes handsomely—for him—to his school mission in the East End. He is from an American point of view slightly tainted with snobbishness; not that he meanly loves mean things—for he does not—but because he is saturated with a sense of his class superiority.

He does not talk about it, but he is permeated with the conviction that he is an epitome of what a gentleman's son ought to be. He is also serenely confident that the world cannot wag on prosperously without him; that a place, a comfortable billet, awaits him which none other can fill.

Time, however, will make mincemeat of this conviction, for already the board school boy, the 'outsider,' is competing on equal terms with the young aristocrat, and the easy sinecures for illiterate cadets of noble families have almost ceased to be. Personally speaking, I believe that the public school boy when he wakes up will hold his own, but he is still napping—sublimely unconscious of the troublesome future which lies ahead of him.

Years ago the Etonian was depicted in a comic paper as saying, solemnly, 'Any fellow who leaves Eton knowing anything is entitled to call himself a self-educated man.' As a matter of fact a sound education is offered to English public school boys, but only those who are wise enough to profit by it.

NERVE WEAKNESS, SLEEPLESS.

Everything goes wrong, head feels heavy and dull, mind is filled with strange forebodings, stomach is out of kilter. You need a good tonic like Ferrozone to bring back your lost appetite and digestion, and cleanse the blood of all impurities. Ferrozone is a wonderful invigorator and strengthener that will banish gloomy depression and quickly restore you to a healthy, vigorous condition of mind and body. Nothing is so good for the sick, weary and debilitated as Ferrozone. Price 50c per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50, at druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

SURNAMES

NOT SO LONG AGO THAT THEY BECAME COMMON IN ENGLAND—CHRISTIAN NAMES SUFFICED.

(London 'Globe.')

So much of modern life is built up around the surname that it is almost impossible to imagine an England in which men were known not by their family names, but by their own personal appellations. And yet it is not very long ago that the surname became common in England, certainly not until the fifteenth century, when Tom's son and Will's son became crystallized into family names, and the youth was no longer called by his father's name, but given an appellation of his own to prefix to what had now become common to all his brothers and sisters. The Romans had family names as they had most things, except steam and electricity; but the barbarian invasions swept away Roman culture and Roman names, and left every man to be nicknamed as conveniently as might be by his neighbors.

Probably the first people to acquire family names were the great nobles, who called themselves after the land they owned, but lesser people also felt the necessity of a name, and it does not follow that all place names imply ownership of the land. To the man of the Middle Ages the dweller in the next village was a foreigner, and was called Tom or Dick of that place if he ventured to travel and go among new neighbors. Another fruitful source of surnames were trades and occupations, and the Smith, who was the most important worker in the village when pack horses did the work, has seen his family spread all over the world, and occupy the seats of the mighty. So likewise Butcher, Fletcher, Baker, Gardener, became family names, and even at the present day in the country districts men are known as Jack Butcher or Tom Hedger, to the exclusion of the family names they rightfully possess. After trades and callings, personal peculiarities and coloring were most fertile in names, and such names as Long and Short, Black and White, Stout, Grey and so on were introduced. Almost every title from king, pope, duke and bishop is represented in the list except viscount, and most beasts, birds and fishes, many from the use of armorial bearings, but more, perhaps, from some fancied resemblance to the animal in question.

The man's real name is that by which he was christened; the family, or surname, is a nickname given him for convenience, and to distinguish him from the many hundred other Williams and Roberts and Henrys. The Corporation of the City of London has just published a volume containing the list of the aldermen from the earliest times on record, and the names in the lists show very clearly how the surname grew up. In the Aldgate Ward the first name given is John of Northampton, in 1276, and he is followed by William of Hereford. In other lists we had Richard of Gloucester and John of Lincoln among place names, and Philip le Taillour, John le Blund, otherwise John White, and Solomon le Coteler among names taken from trades or personal peculiarities. In the fourteenth century the 'de' and the 'le' grow rarer, and by the fifteenth century have almost entirely disappeared. There is a curious instance of the process of change in 1384, when Adam Changeour is noted as being generally called Adam de St. Ives, showing that he had abandoned the name of the place whence he came for the name of his calling. It is a curious point that even in those days London was fed by the country, for nearly all the aldermen are called after some place outside the city, and but few are known by their trades or personal peculiarities. Whereas in the country districts it was just the opposite, the men were called as a rule by such surnames as Strong, Farmer and Billson. It will perhaps please the suffragettes to note that women have given rise to family names, such as Allison and Margerison.

That Norman names were nearly all territorial is not surprising. The followers of William the Conqueror were a very mixed lot, and while some of them kept the names of their castles or villages in Normandy and were men of importance, many of them were the merest adventurers, attracted to William's standard by the hope of plunder and possessing no family or territorial names of their own. Those of them who acquired lands in England imitated their fellows and called themselves after their manors while others took the names of the offices they held or the military titles given to them. The Saxons, who were kept under with a rough hand, the mailed fist of those days, had to be content with humbler appellations, though here and there may still be found a name of undoubted Saxon or Danish origin, held by families which survived the Norman deluge and made terms with the conquerors. But as a rule the surname is simply a nickname, which was given by his neighbors to one man, and was afterward handed on to his descendants as a matter of convenience. How little it was thought of originally is shown by the carelessness and ease with which it was changed in the Middle Ages, and the fact that in the majority of cases it came about by accident and not by design.

SUMMER INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

A sudden epidemic of summer influenza has broken out in London. One of the most marked characteristics of this epidemic is the fact that its victims are mainly those who resisted the more virulent attacks of the disease in the winter. The effect of summer influenza is short, but severe. In most cases the first symptoms are gastric pains, soon followed by bodily pains and headache. The temperature rises rapidly in the first stages of the attack. This is succeeded by a fall to a temperature well below the normal. Severe pains in the throat are added to the other symptoms. When the first effects have been thrown off, great weakness follows, and persons are as much run down as after many weeks of ordinary illness. Isolation, complete rest in bed, and the simplest possible diet are recommended to sufferers by medical men.—London 'Standard.'

IRISH SHILLELAHS

AMAZING DISCOVERY MADE BY A POLICEMAN JUST BACK FROM THE OLD SOD.

(Chicago special to the New York World,' Sept. 19.)

Weirasthru! Weirasthru! Blackthorn shillelahs are now grown in America and shipped to Ireland, where they are sold on the quay at Queenstown as the genuine Irish article!

Police Sergeant Maurice Crotty, who has returned from a six weeks' visit to the Emerald Isle, is responsible for the assertion that counterfeit shillelahs are sold extensively in Queenstown and other Irish cities. He brought half a dozen blackthorns back with him, but he knows they are the real thing because he cut them himself in the Cratlowe woods, County Clare.

'Many a man in America who thinks he is carrying an Irish blackthorn is in reality lugging around a stick that was grown in this country,' he says. 'Many thousands of these counterfeit blackthorns are sold annually in Ireland, principally at the quay in Queenstown.

'The genuine blackthorn is scarce in Ireland on account of the great quantity that has been cut in recent years. Limerick, my native county, was invaded a few years ago by a syndicate of Chicago and New York merchants, who bought every blackthorn in sight. Anybody who is at all wise will not buy a blackthorn from the peddlers on the dock at Queenstown. You might get the genuine article, but you run a chance of getting a stick that was grown in Illinois.

'People in Ireland who are onto the game told me that shiploads of these counterfeit blackthorns are brought from America every year. They are shipped over in gunny sacks from New York, and on arrival in Queenstown are taken to the shillelah factory, where expert workmen make them into blackthorns that defy detection. The wood is stained to the proper shade and the ferrule is put on—the genuine old country ferrule—and I'm told when the stick is finished it would fool a Connaught ranger.

'A certain Chicago man has a fake blackthorn stick factory. He ships the sticks to a New York agent, who in turn ships them to Ireland, where they are sold to Americans, and even to Irishmen.'

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS IN RUSSIA.

(From Bremner's Excursions in the Interior of Russia.)

The Russian is crossing himself all day long. When he first comes forth in the open air in the morning, if no church be in sight from his own door, he listens for the first sound of some bell, then, turning towards it, crosses himself with great fervor to ensure a blessing on the undertakings of the day. He crosses himself before and after each meal. When you make a bargain with him he crosses himself that it may prosper. When the peasant who is to drive you takes the reins in his hand, he crosses himself to keep away from accidents; and every steeple he passes gets the same mark of respect. Sometimes the edifice thus saluted is so far off that the stranger wonders at the quickness shown in discovering it, and is often at a loss to discern the distant hamlet where it stands. In like manner, the person sitting beside you in any public conveyance crosses himself every time you start with new horses. If you give a child a piece of money, its little hand is up in a moment to make the sign of the cross, by way of blessing and thanking you. No Russian ever passes a church without pausing when he comes opposite its centre to make the sign of the cross. It is not alone the grave and aged who pause at these places, but also the giddy and young. You have just seen some grey-haired general do it—but wait one minute; a laughing band of youngsters are coming up. Now they are opposite the church, or the shrine—their mirth and their talk has ceased—each crosses himself devoutly—utters a prayer or two—you see the lips moving—then pass gravely on, the laugh and jest being resumed only when they are some way off.

So far is this crossing custom carried, that when a Russian enters your room he cannot say 'good morning' till he has crossed himself at the Saviour's picture. A man in any public way, such as an innkeeper, must always have a picture hung in his own apartment, in addition to that in the public room, to which each Russian turns before he sits down to eat.

NEARLY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The presence of the King and Queen at Cowes on the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert' reminds us that nearly sixty years have gone since His Majesty, in August, 1851, witnessed the finish of the first race round the Isle of Wight for the famous 'America' cup, from the deck of a yacht bearing the same name. The Prince, who was then a 'yellow-haired laddie of nine, very like his mother' was accompanied by his parents, who were considerably amused by the boy's enthusiastic cheering of the winning yacht. 'Though it is not usual to recognize the presence of royalty during the course of a race,' says a chronicler, 'the schooner 'America,' on passing the 'Victoria and Albert,' instantly lowered her colors, the commodore, Mr. John C. Stevens, took off his hat (top-hats were worn on board in those days), and, all the crew following his example, remained uncovered till they had passed the royal yacht.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

SUCCESS OF ESPERANTO.

There can be no denying that Esperanto, as an artificial, auxiliary tongue, has, so far, been very successful. But we do not suppose that even the most enthusiastic devotee of that language will put seriously forward the opinion that Dr. Zamenhof's invention will ever wipe out the consequences of the vanity of the builders on Shinar's Plain. Esperanto is a language without a literature or a history.—Nottingham (England) 'Express.'

RIVALS OF AMERICAN GIRLS

ARE GROWING UP IN THE TRANSVAAL AND WILL BE DANGEROUS.

The day of the South African girl has hardly arrived yet; but when it comes, says a writer in the 'Queen,' let the Americans see to their laurels, for they will have dangerous competitors in the field.

The Dutch women of the Transvaal are tall and splendidly developed, and there are two distinct types, the purely Dutch with golden brown hair, gray or hazel eyes and creamy skin and the brunette of French descent with dark eyes and hair and rich dark coloring. But both types are on a larger scale than their European antecedents. The sun of South Africa is a great vitalizer, and the children of that land of vast spaces have more room to grow and develop in, and they lead from their infancy such an out of doors life that they are bound to be an improvement physically on their sisters of the northern hemisphere.

Dutch women of South Africa always accompanied their husbands in their large hooded, slow moving waggons. Their nomadic existence tended to carelessness of habits and of dress, but it developed in them an infinite capacity for persevering effort, a strength of character, a stubbornness, as well as great vitality, all of which excellent qualities go to the making of a strong nation.

The present generation can be divided into two distinct classes, the inhabitants of the veld and those of the towns and villages, and while the fundamental characteristics are the same—grit, tenacity, level-headedness, independence—still, there is a wide difference between the Boer woman of the country and the educated Dutch woman of the towns.

The former on reaching the age of 30 are large, fat and heavy. They marry very young, and have patriarchal families, and over husband and children they wield a great sway, an influence very much greater than that of the English woman.

To a stranger the Boer vrouw appears stupid and silent; she shuts her mouth determinedly and sits stolidly through his visit; but in reality she is taking a detailed memorandum of his appearance, ways and manners, and nothing escapes her notice. If she is persuaded of his friendliness and good intentions she may relax a little; but the Dutch never by any chance tell you anything more than they wish you to know.

The Boer women have always been accustomed to a good supply of Kaffir servants on their farms, and they are not quite the energetic housewives one imagines, but they generally prevail on their servants to get the work done to their satisfaction, and there is one branch of housewifery in which they excel—the making of 'komfyt,' or preserves, whether jam-making of the ordinary kind or a more elaborate method of preserving the delicious fruit of the land.

Wide as the poles asunder are the educated Dutch women of the towns or those indeed of the country who have been sent to Cape Colony or to Europe to school. As adaptable as the Americans, with decided mental ability, they are full of common sense, of good-tempered gayety and an inherent sense of 'savoir vivre.'

A girl who has been to a good school in South Africa and afterwards in Europe has something most charming and fascinating about her. Handsome, vivacious, capable, with a clear idea of what she wants and how to get it, she carves a pleasant and useful way for herself through life.

Her out of doors life has made her strong and healthy and she sees the advantage of a certain amount of exercise. Since the war, if not before, she has taken a great interest in politics as well as in the work of her father or husband and in philanthropical matters she displays strong organizing ability. She has not yet developed the 'female bachelor' ways of independent English womanhood, for in South Africa in every colony there is a large surplus of men, and the Dutch girl invariably marries young and rules husband and family ever after.

GREEN HATS AN OLD STYLE.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

'These new style green hats the boys are all wearing make me laugh,' said a man with a Teutonic countenance. 'Yes, they claim these hats are new styles for this part of the globe, but I'll tell you they are not very new to me. Many a one of those hats I've seen in my time. In fact, these green hats are the official headgear of our old friend Kaiser Wilhelm's hunters, or 'chassers,' as he called them. The green hats are common all over Germany. They have been for years, and if the German peasant folk knew that fashionable America had taken up the wearing of the green hats as a fad I am sure they would think we were very dull folk indeed over here. In the Alps these same green hats are worn also, so you see that they are far from being either new or original. However, I guess these hats are here to stay for a time at least, and the hatters can't kick, either, for now your well dresser must get a new hat for fall and be in the swim rather than worry along on his last year's chapeau.'

PROOF OF JAPANESE ENTHUSIASM.

(Baltimore 'Sun.')

The spectators at wrestling matches in Japan pelt the winner with their hats. This is a custom with the Japanese for showing their appreciation of the skill of the winner. The hats are gathered up by the atendants and handed to the champion. Eventually the owners come forward and redeem their hats with presents of various kinds. The custom in question is, it is explained, due to a recognition of the fact that enthusiasm is likely to cool down shortly after the event which excited it is passed. So to prove the genuineness of his admiration the Jap gives his hat as a pledge, to be redeemed in his cooler moments.

ANCIENT TABRIZ

RUNNING STREAMS AND ILL-PAVED STREETS OF A GREAT PERSIAN CITY.

(London 'Standard.')

The old chronicles of Tabriz, writes our Odessa correspondent, form a painful record of sieges and conflicts, of earthquakes and destruction by natural causes. During the last generation the city to a great extent recovered its former prominent position. The city has been variously named Tabriz, and Tavris, but its original name was no doubt Tauris. It is the capital city of the province of Azerbaijan, the ancient Atropatene. It is situated 4,000 feet above the level of the Caspian Sea. In 1812 its walls had a circumference of three and a half miles.

The city possesses but few buildings of note, and of the extensive ruins in which it abounds there are very few that merit the study of the archaeologist. Mounsey, in 1866, mentioned especially the famous blue mosque; the 'ark' or citadel, containing the palace of the Shah's heir, a gloomy and frowning structure in the centre of the city, the Great Maiden, an open square, and the bazaars. The Mosque, which Mounsey ascribes to Shah Abbas, is many that of the Turcoman Jahan Shah (1410-68). Abbas Mirza turned the citadel into an arsenal. Among the ruins of the old Tauris, the sepulchre of the Mogul Sultan, Ghazan Khan, is no longer distinguishable, save as part of a huge tumulus. The 'spacious arches of stone and other vestiges of departed majesty' with which Proter found it surrounded in 1818 were probably the remains of the college (madrasa) and the monastery (zawiya) where Ibn Batuta found shelter during his visit to Tabriz. The orchards and fruit gardens of Tabriz have always had a high reputation, and its running streams compensate its narrow and ill-paved streets and deplorably defective municipal government—an institution which has for the time being disappeared. In 1886 Schindler estimated the population of Tabriz at about 170,000; it is now a little over 200,000. The Christian population (Armenian) does not exceed 7,000. Tabriz has a very extensive commerce. Its exports to Turkey and Russia have during recent years averaged about a million and a half sterling. Formerly its chief imports were British colored cotton goods, gray calicos, and broadcloth, but Germany, Austria, France and Switzerland have during the last decade gained their fair shares in the trade of Tabriz. Bad as the situation is to-day in Tabriz, the Azerbaijan capital will undoubtedly yet play a prominent part in the regeneration of Iran.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN RELIEF

NEW PROCESS DISCOVERED BY A PARIS PROFESSOR PROMISES GREAT THINGS.

A process of photography which gives both perspective and relief, a process which will not only give photography new possibilities, but which will actually open a new field both to science and to art, has been discovered by Professor Lippmann, of Paris, who had already made himself famous by inventions in connection with color photography.

The construction of his photographic apparatus, the professor explains, presents many analogies with that of the human eye and the eyes of mammals generally, but he compares it, for ready understanding, to the stereoscope. The stereoscope is an optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms as seen in nature. It combines in one, through a blending of the rays of light, two pictures, taken for the purpose, from points of view a little way apart. It is furnished with two eyeglasses, and, by refraction or reflection, the pictures are superimposed so as to appear as one to the observer.

Now, the eye of the coleoptera is composed of a great number of small facets—practically a multiplied stereoscope. Each facet reproduces the whole of the object or landscape before it, but from its special angle. Taken together, they give the view in its entirety. Professor Lippmann, studying this eye, reasoned that if he could reproduce it in a camera he would obtain stereoscopic images by photography. His problem, as he himself says, lay in finding the method or the preparation which would give this result.—'Technical World Magazine.'

THE DEEP-BREATHING CURE.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

A boy who was consumptive and was rapidly going along the road to the grave was taken in hand by one who understood deep breathing and the importance of proper mastication of food, etc. He was made to understand precisely why deep breathing was of such vital importance, and he took a lively interest in his own cure. He was fourteen years old. In a very few weeks the change was remarkable. He began to get firm flesh on his poor little limbs, his chest developed well, and a healthy color came into his cheeks. His eyes, which were always covered with sties, became perfectly free from them, and in three months or less there was no sign of consumption in him. I may say he was only treated once a week for half an hour.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

I heard a curious and interesting little anecdote with regard to Disraeli the other night. The father of Capt. Verney—one of the most popular members of the present House of Commons—was standing by the side of Manners Sutton, the Speaker of the House of Commons, one night, when Dizzy made his now historic maiden speech. And, looking at Dizzy with his long ringlets, his multitudinous chains and ultra-dandified clothes, Manners Sutton remarked: 'That young fool will never do anything here.'—M. A. P.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE CARRIAGE WAITS WITHOUT.

'The carriage waits without, my lord,
'Without what, gentle sir?'
'Without the left-hand running-board,
Without the French chauffeur,
Without a drop of gasoline,
Six quts, the can of oil,
Four pistons, and the limousine,
The spark-plug and the coil.
Without the brake, the horn, the clutch,
Without the running-gear,
One cylinder—it beats the Dutch
How much there isn't here!
The car has been repaired, in fact,
And you should be right glad
To find that this much is intact
Of what your lordship had.
The garage sent it back, my lord,
In perfect shape throughout:
So you will understand, my lord,
Your carriage waits without.'
—Harvard 'Lampoon.'

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

SIMPLICITY OR VERBOSITY.

'If I were to give you an orange,' said a prominent judge, 'I would simply say, "I give you the orange." But should the transfer be intrusted to a lawyer to put in writing, he would adopt this form:

"'I hereby give, grant, and convey to you all my interest, right, title, and advantage of and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, and pits, and all rights and advantages therein, with full power to bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same or give away with or without rind, skin, juice, pulp, or pits, anything herein before or in any other deed or deeds, instruments of any kind or nature whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."'

Pills That Have Benefited Thousands.—Known far and near as a sure remedy in the treatment of indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have brought relief to thousands when other specifics have failed. Innumerable testimonials can be produced to establish the truth of this assertion. Once tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of ailments for which they are prescribed.

A HARD DAY'S WORK!

Beyond the washing of the lingerie of several people in the municipality of South Vancouver and a consequent scarcity of soap in that municipality to-day, there was little accomplished at the meeting held in the City Hall yesterday. Vancouver (B.C.) 'News-Advertiser.'

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

'How did you come to write that thrilling story, so full of absorbing heart interest?' 'Well,' answered the eminent author, 'the publishers wanted about 40,000 words with which to wedge the illustrations apart.'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

'If plants have thoughts, feelings, and emotions, similar to those of human beings——' 'Well.' 'How the average cantelope must chuckle with malicious glee at the look of disappointment on the face of the person who has just cut it open!'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Long—That violinist's execution was simply marvellous.

Strong—Wasn't it, though! You could see the audience hanging on every note.—Boston 'Transcript.'

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

The man who drops his work and sits down and worries for fear that something will happen, generally has his expectations fully realized.—Somerville (Mass.) 'Journal.'

Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first intimation of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs. Neglected colds are the cause of untold suffering throughout the country, all of which could have been prevented by the application of this simple but powerful medicine. The price, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all.

Dick's auntie had quite often bought him some tiny chocolate mice, which he liked very much except for size. One day he sidled up to her coaxingly, and said: 'Auntie, next time you buy chocolate mice, won't you buy rats?'

Home Department.

The Alchemist.

(By Pauline Frances Camp.)

Love is the filling from one's own
Another's cup.
Love is a daily laying down
And taking up.
A choosing of the stony path
Through each new day,
That other feet may tread at ease
The smoother way.
Love is not blind, but looks abroad
Through other eyes,
And asks not, 'Must I give?' but 'May
I sacrifice?'
Love hides its grief, that other hearts
And lips may sing;
And burdened, walks, that other lives
May, buoyant, wing.
Sinner, hast thou a love like this
Within thy soul?
'Twill change thy name to saint, ere thou
Hast reached thy goal.
—'Independent.'

The Revolt in Franklin Flats.

(By Emma Gray Wallace, in 'Zion's Herald.')

Juliet paced anxiously between the cook-stove in her tiny kitchen and the parlor bay-window. The clock ticked away with an annoyingly business-like air, as it marked off the passing moments.

Half after six and no John! The muffins were growing cold, and the steak was broiled to a turn. 'I wouldn't say a word,' she burst forth, rebelliously, 'if he had to come from town on a car, and was liable to be delayed, but it is just so twice every day. The office business is systematized perfectly, and we are only two blocks distant. It is down right selfish in John, to say nothing of the dreadful waste of nervous energy and good food.'

At ten minutes past seven a key grated in the lock, and handsome, debonair John Holworthy came in, with an accompanying rush of cold air.

'Hello, girlie, kept you waiting, did I? Sorry, but I met Sanborn out here at the corner, and we stopped to talk. A fellow with his own way to make in the world has to be civil to every one. A man can't be eternally thinking of his meal time and his eating.'

Juliet choked back the tears. 'A woman has to be always thinking of meals,' she answered, a trifle coldly. 'You know that I delight in preparing dainty dishes to please you, and in making our nest the homiest place in the world, but it is discouraging to plan pleasant surprises, and have the labor of love and the materials wasted or past their best.'

John looked at her in astonishment. In their eleven months of married life she had seldom protested when he was late, and then only in the gentlest way, that he had always silenced with a kiss.

He felt not a little injured at her most unexpected attitude. It was a disagreeable showing which he had not looked for in Juliet. In aggrieved silence he sat down to the attractive little dinner table with its snowy linen, glittering silver, and savory dishes.

The little woman at the head of the table looked back over months of growing indifference to her convenience, and the injustice of it made her cheeks burn. It was an uncomfortable meal for both, and directly it was over, John took his paper and retired to the seclusion of the Den.

When the tiny kitchen was in perfect order, beans put to soak, and bread set for the Saturday baking, Juliet Holworthy found herself strangely weary and her head throbbing uncomfortably. She went into the little parlor and looked at the long undisturbed pile of music; next, the cover of her desk was lifted and a pile of unanswered letters confronted her, and several half-finished manuscripts stared reproachfully upward — 'pot-boilers,' she gayly called them, when a stray check gladdened the day's mail. Next she visited her sewing basket and smiled almost cynically at the heap of unfinished work which bore silent witness to good intentions which had not yet borne fruit in finished work.

She had tried so hard to keep all her work abreast, but the meals dragged so unnecessarily, and the whole household system was so thoroughly disarranged in consequence, that everything else was as good as crowded out.

Without a glance toward the Den or its misused occupant, she went into the little bedroom that she had planned with such loving thought, and hurriedly retired to nurse her aching head and outraged feelings. Before long she found herself walking heavily along an exceedingly dusty road, beside which bloomed most beautiful flowers. She gazed at them longingly, but without avail; she was helplessly chained to the wheel of an immense gilded chariot. From every spoke rattled and jangled countless frying-pans, broilers, toasting-forks, brooms, dusters, fantastic jelly moulds, and innumerable other kitchen contrivances. Music and the sounds of gaiety were to be heard on all sides, but if she essayed to move a step from the wheel, an angry discord arose among the utensils. The driver peered over the chariot side. She started. It was John.

All the next day she went about her duties soberly, with the disturbing dream in mind. The evening meal was in course of preparation, when the mistress of Franklin Flat burst into a sudden peal of laughter.

'Dear witness, O ye companions of the wheel!' she cried, enthusiastically, flourishing the bread knife, 'that we—you and I—are to deliberately set to work to break our Johnny of his dreadful habit of being always late. Bless us! it will take heroic measures, but "with all his faults we love him still."'

When the deeply offending John came in at six-thirty, he found his wife leisurely embroidering a strawberry centrepiece. There was no steaming hot dinner ready to be hurried upon the table. He sat down a trifle uneasily, and looked anxiously at the clock.

'Dinner will be ready by-and-by,' she assured him with a guileless smile. 'I was busy, and it got late all at once. It is a nuisance for a woman always to have her eye either on the clock or the refrigerator.'

'Yes, but,' he explained, a bit awkwardly, 'I have tickets for the concert you have wanted to hear so badly. Can't we just take a bite, and run along?'

For a moment Juliet wavered. Those tickets were distinctly a peace-offering—a bribe, for he had not been on time, even to-night. She fancied that the tea-kettle gave a derisive hiss. With a sudden hardening of her naturally tender heart, she arose and set about an apparent hurrying of things; but dinner had to be eaten, the dishes washed, and an appropriate toilet made. For some reason the brisk little woman did not make the time she usually did. They were precisely an hour late.

The next morning there was no wife pointing out the time and urging breakfast. John hurried into the office fifteen minutes behind time, to be reprimanded for having lost an important sale.

It took several verbal declarations on the part of Juliet every day to keep up her behind-time schedule, for she was the soul of system and promptness. She assured herself that she had put her hand to the plough, and there should be no turning back.

Just one week had flitted past. It had been a miserable week for both. John had hurried off two mornings without time for even a cup of coffee, and two more he had been late. The luncheons had been a rub and a go, and the dinners had come almost any time. He had attended a banquet, and arrived in time to be served with dessert with the rest.

'What do you call this?' inquired John, looking up from a deliciously appetizing dish, which he was attacking at just eight o'clock in the evening.

'The revolt in Franklin Flat,' returned Juliet, without the ghost of a smile, but with a ripple of laughter in her voice.

'Will the insurrection be called off, if the chief offender promises an entire reformation?' he queried, laughingly.

'Are you in earnest, John?' Juliet asked with an earnestness that brought back the whole miserable week through which he had just lived. 'I am willing to go back on regular schedule time, if you are, but I am not going alone.'

The man arose from the table. It was only a step to the other side.

'Juliet,' he said, drawing her to him, 'you have given me a lesson that only a brave and tactful woman could have given. Procrastination has been my besetting sin. Somehow I never realized the value of time, and not until you started in to discipline me, did I realize what a behind-time habit I acquired, and how fearfully aggravating it could be. Call off your revolt, girlie! If a man with no excuse cannot be on time, he doesn't deserve to have a regular time for anything.'

Juliet smiled happily through a mist. 'It takes a brave man to acknowledge a fault,' she murmured, 'and a strong man to correct it.'

mind shall speak, and girt and ready for the lowest mission of knowledge or good-will, is frugality for gods and heroes.—Emerson.

The best work is never possible unless there be a quietness of the heart. When a man is inwardly racked and torn and restless, you can very often tell it on his face. But if it only told on his face it would be little: the pity is that it tells upon his work. No matter how humble a man's task may be, no matter how ordinary and uninteresting, he cannot set himself to do it faithfully without imprinting his very being on it; and if within the man there be no peace, but a surging of excitement or unrest, that inward tumult will tell on all his toil and subtly influence everything he does.—C. H. Morrison.

With the Children.

IMPOSSIBLE?

I who tremble, lift this burden?
My lips stammer forth this song?
My heart, fainting, cheer this people?
My feet, stumbling, lead this throng?
My hands, skilless, work this healing?
My eyes, dim, this vision see?
My ears, dulled, still catch this music?
My hope, failing, valiant be?—
My faith, trusting, claims this promise—
All things through Him, I may do.
—Belle Sparr Luckett.

PLANNING A CHARACTER.

Parents, teachers, pastors, and all those interested in the higher development of children, are beginning to ask: How can we meet modern civilization with weapons which shall guard our children from the darts of sin? How can we strengthen them for the physical strain of life—for their private duties, and their public responsabilities? How can we bring up our children in spiritual health, to that sane outlook over life which is not worn by worry, nor unbalanced by sorrow; which is undiscouraged by difficulty, and unspoiled by victory; which can meet life with quiet nerves, a sense of humor, a sense of majesty, and a realization of spiritual opportunity?

Let us begin an old, and yet new programme. Let us believe that the relation of the soul to God is the most important thing in life. The foundations of the spiritual life lie deep in prayer and reverie. Leisure, culture and meditation have social uses, as well as the jumping hurry of doing. If we do truly thus believe, we shall plan our business, our professional interests, our household hours, our companionships, our reading, our amusements and our public service in the light of this belief, and shall not apparently try to invoke, at one moment, the help of the divine Spirit, and at another to breathe forth indifference, worldliness, or antagonism toward God. Can we lift our children higher than our own ideals? Can we lift them at all if we do not work out our ideals in some practical way? . . . .

We would not expect a garden to grow if, on looking over a tract of ground, we should say: 'I shall have roses and apples there by and by. Not that I have ever planted rose slips there, or set out fruit trees. I do not believe in forcing a crop that way—but in a few years roses and fruit trees will probably spring up there of their own accord.

We cannot make our children spiritual, any more than we can make a garden grow. But we know that if we will plant good seed in good soil, and rightly tend it, by and by the desired plant will appear. Life springs, though we know not how.

But what shall we plant? What spiritual flowers and fruit do we wish to cultivate in our children? What shall we sow broadcast, to be quickened of God. Let us decide, first of all; whether or not we wish them to bring forth the fruits of a distinctively Christian life. Let us next ask ourselves whether we are willing to put into the spiritual care of our children the time, strength, money, love and patience necessary. If so, let each of us now take a sheet of paper and mark down on it the traits that we sincerely wish to develop in our children. On another let us mark the traits that our children now actually have through their heredity, temperament, or present environment.

We shall at once perceive that childhood is a thing of beginnings, of promise; but a social work second only to the creation of life is now before the conscientious parent, upon whom is laid the task of fashioning a new generation, and preserving greatness, heroism and idealism for the race. Only God can bring up a child. Nothing will bridge the abyss of the actual and the ideal except faith, hope, love, work, and the immediate help of divinity—Anna Robertson Brown Lindsay, in 'The Spiritual Care of a Child' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.).

Test of Friendship

A friend is worth all hazards we can run.
'Poor is the friendless master of a world,' writes a poet, and hundreds more of the most beautiful expressions of literature have been in praise of friendship. The best thing about them—a thing which cannot be said of all the charming lines of poetry—is that they are strictly true. The love of an honest friend makes poverty sweeter than limitless luxury, takes away the sting of unsuccess, and throws a glamor over the most obscure life.

'He that is rich hath many friends,' saith the seer. And, as we all know, a good many people who haunt one's path in prosperity mysteriously disappear from one's horizon in adversity. In the adversity of disgrace, this is, perhaps, just as it ought to be. We should not expect to be loved when we have shown ourselves to be unworthy, as we were loved when our natures were supposed to be sound and sweet. Love is not properly fixed upon the body, but upon the soul. You love the personality, the moral qualities of your friend—not his face; nor even, if he chance to be a relative, his cousinship, or his uncleship. One cannot really love anybody simply because he is connected with one by ties of blood.

People may talk as they please — but strong and lasting friendships are founded on moral qualities. Where great benefits are to be gained, there one cannot tell just how deep the friendship is. But between ordinary persons the mere fact of long friendship implies high qualities. And a happy married life means the same thing.

One of the strongest tests of friendship is the attitude of the friends of your friend.

If you go to a distant place, where all that is known of you is what some friend of yours has told to his circle of acquaintances there, you can tell pretty well what short of a friend he is by the way they treat you.

'How fond of you Mrs. X. is!' remarked a certain woman to her sister.

'It seems so,' replied the other, doubtfully. 'She always seems enchanted to see me. She has made me many beautiful gifts. She has never done anything to my face to make me distrust her, but I notice that wherever she goes much, I am not popular. She is very intimate with the So-and-Sos. They used to be friendly with me. Now they treat me brusquely. I could mention a dozen people, all intimate friends of hers, who used to seem to like me, but who do not treat me so well now. I am not of a suspicious nature, but after she had said two or three things to me which I did not fully understand, and after I had encountered so many people who had, for no reason that I could see, turned a coolish shoulder to me, I began to put two and two together. All along the track which she pursues grow waning friendships for me, and this in the face of all that I can do for her to prove my own loyalty. My outward bearing toward her will be the same, but I cannot confide in her as I once did.'

The sister thought the matter over. She had not at first felt as though such accusations could be well founded. Case after case came to her mind to confirm the story which she had heard, and certain considerations involving envy and jealousy could be made to account for them all. It may be set down as a fact, that the man or woman of an envious disposition can never taste to the full the rare goblet of friendship.

Not long ago an ingenious women remarked that there had been a great deal of company at her home lately.

'Oh, that must have been very pleasant,' exclaimed her companion. 'You have so many charming friends.'

'Yes, we have, admitted the other, 'but our company lately has been mostly relatives.'

She was accused of aiming at wit, but she had simply been stating a bare and unvarnished truth, which reminded her listener of the old story of the wife who died, and who was called in a subsequent eulogy 'more like a friend than a wife.'

To be what is called 'good friends' with one's wife, one's husband, one's brothers and sisters, with that peculiar assemblage of people who are connected with us by ties of blood, is to possess one of the greatest, perhaps the very greatest, element of earthly happiness. And to have in the world outside a few choice friends who know your thoughts and aspirations, sympathize with your sorrows, and come to you with their own, and find you sympathetic in turn, loving you and beloved by you—this is the very gateway of heaven. 'Blest be the tie that binds.'—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

AN ACROSTIC

Find good friends and do your best to—
Retain them, by proving yourself worthy of them
Inspire them with high and spiritual ideals.
Encourage them by appreciation; you will—
Need them often; therefore so live as to—
Deserve them; and strive ever to keep—
Steadfast to them

Health Hints

HOW TO OVERCOME THOSE HORRID NERVES.

'There goes a woman who insists that she has nervous prostration, when she is really suffering from improper food, self-indulgence, lack of exercise, late hours, and last, but not least, ungovernable temper.'

The doctor indicated a handsomely gowned woman of middle age, with a cross, petulant face under her stunning autumn hat, who languidly crossed the pavement before his door and entered a waiting carriage.

'Certain forms of the diseases that come from overused and wrongly used nerves are always accompanied by fatness,' he continued. 'These people want to reduce weight, but they think the flesh can be taken off by magic and without changing their old habits.

'One of the habits is a physical laziness, which you cannot get them to admit, for the simple reason that they perform prescribed duties each day—travel, bathe, attend to business or social matters. But they are never really active, and nine out of ten of them admit under pressure that they breakfast in bed and loll about indoors until noon.

'To break these habits strenuous means are necessary. A complete change of the usual programme is the desired thing, and activity, moderate food of a simple kind, pure air and sufficient sleep are substituted for the routine of the average day.

'There are far more women suffering from these nerve troubles than men, for the reason that their lives are less active and they coddle themselves too much. Their doctors dare not tell them the truth, for it is one of the symptoms of the disease to imagine that every one—family doctor, friends, nurses, servants—is treating them cruelly and without sympathy.

'The moment women develop nerves they loll about in negligence and send for the doctor. While no person is more wretched than the woman suffering from diseased nerves, she wins little sympathy, for her disposition speedily becomes unbearable. She argues, finds fault, scolds the servants and children, and indulges generally in what old-fashioned persons used to call 'tantrums.' Doctors with very bad cases of this sort instruct nurses to leave the hysterical woman alone until she recovers her temper, and if there is no one to witness the performance she will speedily come to her senses.

'I have one patient—a well educated woman, alas!—who will not permit a statement to go uncontradicted, and who does not hesitate to speak with the greatest rudeness to the devoted people about her.

'I have seen neurasthenic patients, young, happily married, with children and beautiful homes, with plenty of wealth to command diversion of any sort desired, who remain in an absolutely miserable condition for months, unable to rouse themselves from a state of mind bordering on mild insanity—an introverted mental view, exaggerated self-pity and imaginary troubles of various kinds.

'Many women are waking, I think, to the fact that this matter of nerves is one that, as a rule, depends largely on their self-control and the conquering of vagrant moods of despondency and irritability.'—'Tribune,' New York.

COMING EVENTS.

Let no one say that the mind has no power over the body. If it can cause such effects as in the case taken from 'Ulk,' how much more can it influence the physical conditions of the now and here?

'You look pale and thin. What's got you?'

'Work! From morning till night, and only a one-hour rest.'

'How long have you been at it?'

'I begin to-morrow.'

Our Correspondents.

Dear people of the Home Department—'Where are ye hiding as weary years roll?' Have you melted away like last year's snow? To-day is exceedingly warm. I was so tired a few moments ago that I almost wished I was resting on the everlasting hills. Some one loved spoke sharply. They too were tired. I hastened upstairs and flung (yes, flung is the word) myself on a couch, intending to indulge in that panacea for all feminine woes, viz., a good cry. Thinking better of it I picked up an old paper and here are the words I read:

YOUR PLACE.

'Just where you stand in conflict,
There is your place!
Just where you think you are useless
Hide not your face!
God placed you there for a purpose
Whate'er it be;
Think you He has chosen you for it,
Work loyally.

Gird on your armor! be faithful
At toil or rest,
Whiche'er it be, never doubting
God's way is best.

Out in the fight or on picket,
Stand firm and true;
This is the work which your Master
Gives you to do.'

Hoping this will comfort some one as I have been comforted myself.

ONE OF THE HOME PEOPLE.

For the Housekeeper.

CLEANING A CLOCK.

To clean a clock is not such hard work, although it sounds quite difficult. It is not necessary that an amateur should take it apart; that is, if the clock is expected to go again afterward.

The requirements are some benzine, a white rag, a sable brush, some oil, and a little care and patience.

The benzine should be quite clean. This can be readily tested by pouring a little on the back of the hand. If good, it will dry off rapidly, leaving the hand quite clean, but if any perceptible grease remains on the hand, the spirit is not fit to use.

The oil should be the regulation clock oil sold at most stores, but if this is not to be had conveniently, the next best must do, such as sewing machine oil, cycle oil, pure sperm oil, or neatsfoot oil.

The difficulty about sperm oil is that you will have trouble in obtaining it pure; in many places it is largely adulterated with colza.

Cut a circular piece of blotting paper six inches in diameter and fold it twice across the centre. This will reduce it to a quarter round.

If it is now opened so the three thicknesses of the paper are on one side of the hollow cone and one thickness on the other, the paper may be placed in a cup or jar and the oil upon being poured into it will slowly filter through. Do not use vegetable oils.

The spindles and spindle holes in the clock, and the teeth of escapement wheel are to be cleaned by dipping the brush in benzine, and after washing a part, wiping the brush on the rag and rinsing in the benzine. This should be repeated frequently, until no more dirt comes away.

After the clock has dried, proceed to oil the spindle hole very carefully. This may be done with the handle of a brush cut to a very fine point.

Before proceeding to wash the clock, all loose dust should be removed by blowing with bellows, or a fan, or dusting with a dry brush. In the latter case great care must be exercised not to injure any of the parts.—'Times.'

DAINTINESS IN THE HOME.

It costs no more to keep pretty things in order than it does to care for ugly china and pressed glass, says the Troy 'Press.' True, it costs more to buy fine pepery and crockery, but inexpensive and tasteful things are to be found as easily as cheap and uglier ones. In one household where heavy reverses have come everything is as beautiful in its way as of old. Instead of the city house there is now the country cottage, and where three maids did the housework it is now performed by the mother and daughter. The washing is done out of the house, and once a week a woman comes in to scrub. There are no more course dinners, but the cooking is delicious. While there is less luxury than of yore there is quite as much refinement and an air of home-like daintiness pervades the whole house. The husband and father coming home at night finds his home as pretty and his family as bright and cheerful as before their losses came. They have learned the great art of making the best of what is, and of believing it to be the best.

Selected Recipes.

Creole Gumbo should always be accompanied with a dish of snowy boiled rice. It contains so many elements of food that it is a sufficient meal in itself.

1 lb. veal or 1 chicken
2 oz. ham
3doz. okra pods
2 green peppers
3 ears corn
3 large onions
½ pint string beans
½ pt. lima beans
6 to 8 tomatoes
1 Tablespoon salt
2 qts. boiling water

Cut the meat into two-inch blocks and brown every piece carefully in some of its fat or good dripping. Set the kettle over a very low fire and add each vegetable in the order named, tossing it with the browned dripping. Slice the onion thin, wash and slice the okra and the pepper pods, reject the pepper seeds. It is easier to cut the corn from the cob if it has been thrown into boiling water a few minutes. Scald, peel and slice the tomatoes, then after everything is in add two quarts of boiling water, one teaspoon of salt, cover and simmer gently, stirring occasionally. Allow four or five hours cooking adding more boiling water if needed; but this should be thick like a stew, not like soup. Serve a pile of rice in the centre of each plate or serve the stew in a deeper platter and the boiled rice in a separate dish.

Mint Jelly for Roasts.—Wash one cupful of fresh mint leaves. Pour over them a half pint of boiling water, cover closely and let stand for half an hour; then strain, pressing hard. Boil together for three minutes a cupful of water and a half cupful of sugar. Add to it one-third of a package of granulated gelatine soaked in three tablespoonfuls of cold water; take from the fire, stir until dissolved, add the mint water and four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and pour into moulds.—'The Circle.'

Eggs with Cheese and Peppers.—Beat four eggs slightly, add one-third cup thin cream, one-third teaspoon salt and a few grains pepper. Heat omelet-pan, put in two tablespoons butter, and when melted turn in mixture. Cook until of creamy consistency, then add three-fourths cup grated cheese and one and one-half red peppers parboiled and finely shredded.

Omelet aux Croutons.—Fry one cup small croutons in butter until well browned and crisp. Beat five eggs slightly, and four tablespoons cream, one-half teaspoon salt and one-eighth teaspoon pepper. Cook as a French omelet, and when partially done add croutons. Finish cooking, fold, and turn on a hot platter.

A NEIGHBORLY KINDNESS.

Why not get your neighbors to make a year-end trial of your favorite newspaper, the 'Weekly Witness' and Canadian Homestead?' We would accept a club of THREE NEW trial subscribers to the end of the year for 35 cents, or Ten for a Dollar Bill. We would do more than that; for we would send FREE to each of these new subscribers, and to you as well, a specimen copy of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' that popular illustrated monthly, selling at 10 cents a copy. Even if you get the 'Pictorial' already, you can send the specimen copy to some friend abroad, who would greatly value this souvenir.

You know all about the 'Witness,' and can speak with conviction of its merits to those who do not take it. Keep a paper by you, and get your friend's name and subscription the very next time you meet. You confer a benefit on any home when you introduce the 'Witness,' and such good offices on the part of their subscribers would be warmly appreciated by

THE PUBLISHERS.

Home Thoughts.

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quickly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common. This is to be my symphony.—William Henry Channing.

Let us learn the meaning of economy. Economy is a high, humane office, a sacrament, when its aim is grand; when it is the prudence of simple tastes, when it is practiced for freedom, or love, or devotion. Parched corn eaten to-day that I may have roast fowl to my dinner on Sunday, is a baseness; but parched corn and a house with one apartment, that I may be free of all perturbations, that I may be serene and docile to what the

BLACK KNIGHT



STOVE POLISH

is a revelation to housekeepers. Nothing like it has ever been made before.

It means less work, because it does not get dull or brown. The hottest fire can't burn it off.

It means less work, too, because just a few rubs bring a bright, brilliant polish that always looks fresh and clean.

It is cheapest, because you get a bigger can for the money.

If your dealer does not handle "Black Knight" send his name and 10c for full sized can.

The F. F. DALLEY CO. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A position for a porter in a London hospital was advertised, and although the wages were only 18s. a week, with board and uniform, there were 2,000 applicants.

A piteous case of poverty was revealed at a London inquest. It came out in evidence that a widow and five children had only 8s. per week to live on; and of this 5s. 6d. had to be paid for rent.

Hull newsboys have subscribed for the erection of a brass tablet to the memory of one of their comrades, Albert Spencer, a fatherless lad of 13, who lost his life in an endeavor to rescue another boy, who was saved from drowning.

'Professor' Rogers, the 'magnetic healer,' who undertook to grow a new eye by means of 'magnetic passes,' in the empty socket of a servant girl who had lost her own, and paid him £14 15s. for his treatment, was found guilty of fraud, and sentenced in London to 9 months' imprisonment.

A boy of eight, playing on a railway bridge at Coalville, fell through an opening, alighted on the funnel of a passing engine, and as he rolled down the side of the boiler grasped the handrail and held it till the train was brought to a standstill and he was rescued, comparatively uninjured.

At Bocking, Essex, there has been a remarkable gathering in celebration of the diamond wedding of an Essex patriarch, Samuel Chapman, and his wife, Susannah. Many of their 143 living descendants visited the little cottage in which the old couple live. Of seventeen children, ten survive, and there are eighty grandchildren, fifty-three great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, which was christened on the diamond wedding morning.

Mary O'Neil, an elocutionist who trained children for the stage, has been sentenced in London to six months' hard larbor for merciless cruelty to a seven-year-old girl whom she had taken as a pupil, and thrashed nearly every day. It was shown in the evidence that the woman got engagements for her pupils and received their salaries; also that she had fraudulently substituted the birth certificates of older children for those of younger children when she wished to obtain licenses for the latter to perform in public.

Two young ladies from Hereford have been drowned near Southerndown, a seaside resort in South Wales. They started out for a walk along the seashore, with the object of exploring a smugglers' cave at the Black Rocks, not far from Dunraven Castle. Visits to the caves are always dangerous, as the tide only allows half an hour for inspection. There is no doubt that the hapless visitors made their stay longer than had been intended, not appreciating their situation, and were cut off by the rising water, which gradually filled the caves.

The report of the Joint Select Committee appointed to inquire into lotteries and indecent advertisements has been issued. They find that the law on the subject of lotteries, though antiquated, and in some respects ineffective, is strong enough to prevent the holding of lotteries in Great Britain in the ordinary sense of the word. They suggest, however, that fresh legislation is necessary to meet the recent great development of all kinds of prize competitions in which the element of chance largely predominates, and also to check more effectually the advertisement of foreign lotteries. They recommend, therefore, that it should be made illegal 'for any proprietor publisher, or editor of any newspaper or periodical to charge any form of entrance fee, including the purchase and return of coupons, for prize competitions in his paper.' This is aimed at Limerick competitions.

In a naval order which has been issued at Portsmouth exception is taken to men who accept invitations to take part in local regattas and athletic meetings appearing dressed in an absurd or fantastic manner, which is not in accordance with the dignity of the service. Some relaxation of strict uniform regulations, it is pointed out, is quite permissible, but commanding officers are directed to see that the relaxation is not carried to extreme, and disapproval is expressed at naval men appearing in public dressed up as clowns, females, etc.

Last year 1,117 persons were killed, and 8,811 injured, on railways in the United Kingdom, a decrease of 52 in the number killed and an increase of 1,599 in the number injured, as compared with last year. Only eighteen passengers were actually killed in train accidents, eleven of these being killed in the Shrewsbury disaster. There were fifty deaths at level crossings, 447 (including suicides) through trespassing on the line, 10 through crossing lines at stations; 31 were killed by falling out of carriages and 27 by falling between the train and the platform. There were 441 deaths of railway servants, 13 in train accidents. No fewer than 18 deaths and 757 cases of injury occurred in coupling accidents. Of these only one case of death and one of injury occurred where the vehicles had automatic couplings. During the year one passenger was killed in every seventy million, and one passenger injured in every two million three hundred thousand. During the preceding thirty years one passenger was killed in every forty million three hundred thousand, and one injured in every one million three hundred thousand.

SCOTLAND.

The first temperance society in Scotland was formed at Maryhill, on Oct. 1, 1829, by Misses Allan and Graham, of Gairbraid House. A demonstration to mark its formation has been held at Maryhill.

Sir Robert Finlay, ex-Attorney-General, has been presented by the citizens of Nairn with his portrait painted in oils by Mr. A. G. Herkomer, in recognition of his services to his constituents during his twenty years' representation of Nairn in Parliament.

The Duke of Buccleuch has just passed his seventy-seventh milestone. He is one of the richest of Scottish noblemen, and has a pedigree going away back into the centuries when peers and monarchs were not always on such good terms as they are to-day. It was one of his ancestors who was asked by Queen Elizabeth how he 'dared' make war on the English near the Border. 'What is there a man dare not do?' was his reply; and the Queen was so struck with it that she said—'With 10,000 of such men our brother of Scotland (James VI.) might shake the firmest throne in England.'

The citizens of Glasgow will soon have an opportunity of seeing part at least of the great Scottish National Pageant soon. It will not be possible to gather together all who took part in the function at Edinburgh Exhibition in the early summer, but the Arthurian Legend, the Celtic Cycle, the History of St. Margaret of Scotland, the Foundation of the University, and other important sections of the pageant, will go to form the procession, which is to be held within the precincts of Glasgow University. The pageant is being organized in aid of the funds of Queen Margaret College Settlement, an institution which has done charitable work in Anderston.

IRELAND.

Not within living memory has the rainfall in North-West Ireland been so heavy and incessant as during the early part of September. The damage to corn crops, cut and standing, was exceptionally heavy. Many low-lying districts were under water and the crops ruined. Large quantities of corn and hay were washed away in County Donegal with deplorable results.

A large number of magazines and periodicals have been publicly burned in the Sligo Roman Catholic Cathedral yard by order of the missioners at present conducting nightly services in the cathedral. The periodicals were distributed from house to house as specimens, and one of the missioners referred to the matter in the cathedral. He warned the people against reading this literature, and said it was not right for Roman Catholics to read Protestant books. He then commanded them to bring the books, papers, and magazines to the chapel yard to be burnt. At the appointed hour the people turned up in large numbers, bearing armfuls of the condemned literature, and they made a huge bonfire.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. Curzon-Howe has written to Galway Urban Council that in consequence of their disavowal of their chairman's charges against the sailors of the fleet, he will send two battleships to Galway. It had originally been intended to send a large squadron, but the admiral countermanded the order after a disloyal speech by the chairman of the Urban Council. Limerick Harbor Board has passed a cordial vote of welcome to Admiral Sir A. Curzon-Howe and the fleet on their visit to the Shannon. The resolution expressed the pleasure of the board and the citizens at this, the third, visit of the fleet to local waters. They all hoped to renew the acquaintance of the officers and men under the gallant admiral, whose offices in the cause of temperance are so well known and appreciated.

Although the unemployment is still a very serious question in Belfast, the condition of the ship-building trade evidently gives no ground for alarm. Nearly nine thousand men are at present employed in the shipyards of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., at Queen's Island, and since last June about 1,700 men have been re-engaged. In regard to the linen trade, there is little change to record. Actual business passing is still of very restricted proportions, but hopeful signs are the better deliveries which are being taken against old contracts. The growing distress in the city is taxing the resources of the Poor Law authorities, and not a little anxiety prevails in regard to the winter months.

NEANDERTHAL SKELETON

NOTABLE FIND OF ANTEDILUVIAN SKELETON IN FRANCE.

(Westminster 'Gazette.')

Our knowledge of antediluvian man has recently received an extremely important addition by the find of a skeleton in the Vézère valley, already known for its paleolithic treasures. Last April the expert in prehistoric antiquities, C. Hauser, has found in the lowest grotto of Le Moustier, which he had discovered, a human skeleton, which he left in the position in which it was found till the arrival of the German anthropologists, who had been invited to the South of France after their Congress at Frankfurt-am-Main.

An examination has now revealed the fact that the skeleton is that of a young man of the Neanderthal race; this opinion is based on the examination by Professor Klaatsch, in which all the specific points were discovered that are typical of the finds at the Neanderthal, Spy, and Krapina—such as the enormous size of the fleshy part above the eye, the extraordinary development of the lower jaw, and the large size of the teeth. The wisdom-teeth were still enclosed in the jaw. The structure of the mouth showed a likeness to that of the snouts of animals, but the canine teeth were not strongly developed, as, for instance, in anthropoid apes; in fact, the left canine tooth was abnormally small, and had not yet pierced the skin. The bones of the limbs were also exactly like those of other skeletons of the antediluvian races, that have clumsy upper thigh-bones and the strongly curved radius.

The skeleton was so badly preserved that it was only possible, after great trouble, to secure parts of it; these, however, are sufficient for the reconstruction of the entire skeleton, on the subject of which Professor Klaatsch is preparing a paper for publication.

Hauser's examination of the conditions in which the skeleton was found have led to an unexpected insight into the ethnology of the ancient inhabitants of the Vézère valley; the position of the skeleton in a stratum of silex, which distinguishes it from the so-called Chellée and Moustérie type, was quite natural; among the remnants of the skeleton were found stone implements and the broken bones of large diluvian mammals, especially of the primigenius. The most interesting thing in connection with this discovery is probably the fact that here, for the first time, a funeral in the early paleolithic period can be traced. Under the head of the dead man flat pieces of flint had been placed with obvious care and tenderness to fit into the spaces between the body and the place on which it was laid. The body itself was in the position of a sleeper, with the right cheek resting on the right elbow. This is the first instance in which a skull of the Neanderthal type has been found in the natural position close to the rest of the skeleton; the discovery is also the first proof of the existence of this race in France.

KING EDWARD AND GERMANY.

It is a popular impression in Germany that Edward VII is not merely the Richelieu of the twentieth century, but that he is constantly preoccupied in weaving plans of Machiavellian deviltry for the purpose of weakening, injuring, and, above all, of isolating the nation which owes allegiance to his nephew. What is believed to be the fact has often more influence in politics than the fact itself; and the real King of England is of less importance to the peace and tranquillity of Europe than is the imaginary Edward VII as he is pictured daily in the German press, a sinister figure dominating the European situation, who spends his days and nights in spinning, like some infernal spider, the meshes of the net in which Germany is being encircled. His Majesty is not a prince with the intellect of a Richelieu. He possesses neither the overmastering brain, nor the dominating will, nor the calculating ambition of the great cardinal. He aspires as little to possess the conscience or the ethics of Machiavelli as to inherit the antlike industry of his illustrious father. His genius does not lie in politics. He is an inveterate traveller, and much enjoys change of place and scene. He retained after his coronation the genial, pleasuring loving disposition of the Prince of Wales, and used it with sense and tact to aid the policy of his foreign secretaries. But these things, which are matters of common knowledge to us in England, are unknown to the believers in the myth of modern Germany concerning the Bismarckian genius and dogged diplomacy of 'Onkel Edouard.'

This myth continues to exert a mischievous influence upon contemporary politics. When His Majesty, in fulfilment of the plainest of his duties, alike as a sovereign and a man, undertook to visit the Emperor of Russia, this visit of courtesy and congratulation was the occasion of an outburst of comments in many German papers, which suggested the need for writing this article. It was openly asserted or cunningly suggested by journalists, at present outside lunatic asylums that His Majesty was going to Reval in order to conclude a triple alliance, binding England, France and Russia to make war on the Germans by land and sea. It was even asserted that His Majesty was prepared to purchase the Russian alliance by making over to the Czar the reversion to Constantinople and the Asiatic possessions of the Sick Man. To give substance to the ordinary parade ground oratory of the Kaiser, as if it were a challenge to all to come on, and a reply to the attempt to einkreisen Germany. A sombre and sinister, but sonorous, throb of the war drum vibrated through the Fatherland.'—Contemporary Review.

The latest project in France is a tax on married couples who have no children, the proceeds to be given to those who have large families.

QUEER TELEGRAPH POLES.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

The most original telegraph line in the world once extended from the capital of Bolivia, La Paz, to the town of Oruro. In this part of Bolivia there are no growing trees, and wood is so difficult to find that even the ordinary household furniture of the natives is invariably made not of wood but of dried mud or adobe. So when the war broke out between Chile and Bolivia and a telegraph line became urgent it was adobe that was chosen for the queerest telegraph poles in existence. These pillars were built on stone foundations and measured about 5 feet square at the base, with a height of about 15 feet. They were placed at intervals of about 361 feet, and thus held the wire at a height sufficient to clear the only animals of the country, the llama and the donkey. The total length of the line was 156 miles.

Among other curious telegraph lines is the growing pole line erected in Uganda by an English engineer, who could not find any deadwood which would withstand the white ants and hit upon the idea of transporting growing bark cloth trees to the side of the roads and using them as poles. This system has been used for ten years or more. In the Dutch East Indies growing trees are turned to account also, but there a wire is stretched across the road between the trees on either side, and the insulator is suspended in its middle, and the line is thus over the road and clear from vegetation.

My Free Trial Treatment May Cure You.

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1904.

Dear Mrs. Currah:—I feel so very much better after using the 10 days' treatment of ORANGE LILY you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. T. W.

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use ORANGE LILY longer than the Free Trial treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use ORANGE LILY or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an Applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and ORANGE LILY will



relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, without cost, I will send enough of ORANGE LILY for 10 days' treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. F. A. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NOS. 1532 AND 1533—LADY'S PRINCESS COSTUME.

A very smart house dress that is really in two parts, but joined by the belt, is of blue repped cotton with tiny frills of blue lawn and stitching as the only trimming. Any material may be made in the same style, and more or less elaboration put on the front panel, collar, cuffs and belt. The sleeves are cut in one with the waist. The cut is perfect, and for all natural movement will be found most comfortable. The patterns, Nos. 1532 and 1533, are made in six sizes, 32 to 42-inch bust measure, and waist measure to conform, and 13 yards of 24-inch, 10½ of 36-inch, or 6 yards of 48-inch material will be required for a medium size.



NO. 1528—THREE NEW SLEEVES.

The most radical changes in the present styles are in the cut and size of sleeves. Anything with a stand-up effect, or puffed between the arm-hole and elbow, while still worn has not the 'sterling' mark stamped upon it. Our three models, all of which are sold as one pattern, include three new styles. The short one for an afternoon gown is set into a wide armhole. It is open on the top of the arm but may be filled in with lace or some other transparent materials. The long close design is suitable for cloth or silk. The top is in two parts and ornamented with buttons or cord loops. The third is for a dressy waist. The oversleeve of the gown material opens on the back. The undersleeve is of some sheer material. The patterns, No. 1528, are made in three sizes, small, medium and large. For the short one 1¾ yards of 24-inch material will be required for the medium size. The long one will take 1¾ yards of 24 inch, and the one with oversleeve 1 yard for the top and 1½ of 24-inch material for the undersleeve.



NO. 1499—LITTLE GIRL'S COAT SUIT.

This little coat and skirt of pale blue broadcloth is in three pieces only, front and back and skirt, and is bordered with simple soutaching of the same shade. The tops of the sleeves are ornamented with two blue silk buttons and the same buttons hold the coat together in front. Later on, this little suit, made of velveteen or some heavy cloth, will be the correct thing for dress occasions. A fine little blouse waist, very full and with almost no trimming other than tucks, will complete the costume. The pattern, No. 1499, is made in 6, 8, 10 and 12-year sizes, and 4 yards of 27-inch material will be required for a 6-year size.



NO. 1550—DIRECTOIRE SKIRT WITH BOX-PLAITED BACK.

The skirt of the moment is the high-waisted one, to be worn with the long sash or wide girdle that encircles the form. These skirts are mounted on a fitted and boned girdle, to which the skirt is caught at the top only. From that point it hangs loosely and not quite into the waist line, though curving slightly. The pattern, No. 1550, is made in five sizes, 22 to 30-inch waist measure, and requires nine yards of 24-inch, four and a half yards of 48-inch or three and three-quarter yards of 52-inch material for a medium size. Perforations mark the line for walking length.



NO. 1535—GIRL'S GUIMPE FROCK.

Fashions for girls follow slowly in the trail of those designed for older women. The good features are copied and the objectionable ones cast aside. Just now we are imitating the high-waisted styles; whether we accept them or not remains to be seen, but an occasional design indicates a leaning in that direction. Of such a fashion is our model 1535. In all other respects than the lifting of the skirt in the back it is put together on the regulation lines. It is of white mohair with bands of white satin striped challis cut crosswise. Around the neck the plain spaces must be plaited in a trifle to make the stripes radiate. A bias band of mohair with silk briar stitching and a white Liberty satin ribbon sash complete the costume. The pattern No. 1535, is made in 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 year sizes, and 4¼ yards of 24-inch or 2½ year of 44 inch material will be required for a 6-year size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

OCTOBER SUBSCRIBERS

uld in renewing for the 'Witness' take advantage of one or other of the following clubs:

The 'Weekly Witness' AND TH 'Canadian Pictorial'

one year for

only $1.35.

Worth $2.00.

Our Special Family Clubs

are the best in the market.

1. 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $3.90, for only **$2.70.**

2. 'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $5.90, for only **$3.70.**

Our other clubs are as follows:—

	Regular rate per annum	Club price
Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'	$2.50	for only $2.00
Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20
Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger.'	$2.90	for only $2.20

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 8.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Owing to change in the postal arrangements, we are now able to forward the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' to any address in the United States or her dependencies, for only 25 cents postage, instead of 50 cents, as during the past year or more; so that the subscription, postage included, will cost only $1.25, instead of $1.50. We would be glad to have our United States readers make this known to interested friends who may have been obliged to drop the 'Witness' owing to the stringent postal regulations that were for a time in force.

As a similar reduction has taken place on other publications, residents in the United States may take advantage of any advertised yearly clubbing offer by adding postage as follows: On the 'Weekly Witness,' 25c.; on the 'Northern Messenger,' 10c.; on the 'World Wide,' 15c.; on the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 10c.

The two last-named quotations are only for the papers mentioned when clubbed with one or more other publications; 'World Wide,' at $1.50, and 'Canadian Pictorial' at $1, include postage to any part of the world.

BEER IN THE YUKON

A DUTY OF FIFTY CENTS PER GALLON PLACED ON THE IMPORTED ARTICLE.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—An ordinance is published placing a duty of fifty cents per gallon on porter, beer and ale imported into the Yukon territory. This does not apply to Canadian or British products. This dates from Nov. 1, 1908, and cancels the free importation at the request of the Yukon commissioners and council.

COBALT'S AUGEAN STABLE

IT IS GETTING A THOROUGH CLEANING.

Cobalt, Ont., Oct. 3.—Thirty-two convictions in liquor cases, one of keeping a disorderly house, one of being an inmate, and one of frequenting, with fines amounting to $2,615, was the tally at the close of yesterday's session before Magistrate Atkinson. There were eighteen convictions and seventeen on Thursday. The court is still open indefinitely, as there are other cases in prospect.

BITTERLY RESENTED

POSTING OF BILLS ON WALLS OF CHURCHES OF ROME AN INSULT TO THE CLERGY.

Rome, Oct. 3.—A stormy debate is to be expected in Parliament when the latest action of the anti-clerical mayor of Rome is brought forward. The mayor, who is a Jew, made the posting of bills and advertisements on the walls of Rome a municipal undertaking. Heretofore a private firm secured these contracts, and by an ancient custom the bills were never posted on the walls of churches. The mayor has now secured the abolition of this custom and soon bills of all description will cover the churches. The Catholics, aided by the artistic and archaeological societies, have naturally raised a loud protest. The affair is still in the air.

AN OKLAHOMA SCANDAL.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 28.— Governor Haskell, on behalf of the state, filed suits here to-day in the district court against the State Capital Printing Company, Congressman B. S. McGuire and Dennis T. Flynn, former delegates in Congress, for the recovery of $195,062.18, an alleged overcharge in the state printing from 1901 to 1907.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A new torpedo, the invention of two British naval officers, is announced as one that will 'place the equipment of the British fleet far ahead of rival powers, and which will revolutionize naval tactics.' The torpedo has an improved type of gyroscope for keeping it on its course, and as its range is nearly four miles it will justify the Admiralty in building in future only big ships.

Haley's comet, first discovered in 1801, and not seen since 1885, is again nearing us at the rate of several million miles an hour. Prof. Minchina, of Harvard, estimates that it is not to be expected until 1910, and if Jupiter and Saturn should be in its way it may be delayed by them anywhere from one and a half to three years, as if these two big planets happen to be 'in conjunction' its speed will be checked as that of a race horse suddenly hampered with a heavy load.

The Premier told the deputations from the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches which waited upon him on Saturday in regard to the moral conditions in the Yukon, that the commissioner of the Yukon already had full instructions that every infraction of the law regarding immorality and the suppression of vice, including infractions of the liquor ordinance, must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and that such instructions were intended to relate not merely to enforcement of local ordinances of the Yukon Council, but also to that of the criminal law of Canada. The Prime Minister added that he would draw the attention of the commissioner to the statements laid before him by the deputation.

Herbert G. Wells, the Socialist writer, has withdrawn from the Fabian Society, a famous Socialist organization. He says he is still a Socialist, but the scheme of the society which proposes to leave a mother and child economically dependent upon a father, he considers not Socialism at all.

Admiral Nebogatoff has just issued the first volume of his naval history of the Battle of the Sea of Japan.

Records were broken at the automobile races in New York last week. Incidentally five big racing machines were reduced to scrap, one human being killed, and five injured.

Philadelphia celebrated Sunday the 225th anniversary of its founding by William Penn by services of praise and thanksgiving in all the churches. This week there is to be a succession of festivities and pageants designed to eclipse anything since the centennial of 1873. The historical pageant of Friday is being looked forward to as perhaps the most interesting of all.

At the opening of Cornell University on Friday, President Schurman spoke in scathing terms of the drinking habits of some of the students. The senior class of last year, he said, made its closing banquet a disgrace to the university. He called attention to the dangers of fraternity life leading to a building up of cliques and the killing of the democratic spirit of Cornell, and said: 'In heaven's name, gentlemen, let us not have any artificial lines.' He deplored too the Sabbath breaking of the past year. 'The observance of Sunday,' he said, 'is the temporal sign that man belongs not only to time but eternity.' He earnestly hoped that Sunday might be observed as a day of physical rest and spiritual meditation.

Two lieutenants and two midshipmen of the United States Atlantic fleet are to be courtmartialed for drunkenness at Albany, West Australia. The two former are Lieut. Charles P. Burt, of the 'Georgia,' and Lieut. Frank T. Evans, of the 'Louisiana,' son of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans.

In an incendiary fire in a tenement house in Mulberry street, New York, early Monday, eleven persons were burned to death, five of them, a young father and mother, and their three children, under six years of age. The place had been well provided with fire escapes, but the tenants themselves had used these for sleeping on in the hot weather, and in the frantic rush to escape the fire the boards covering the wells of the platforms could not be removed.

Thomas W. Lawson, the well-known financier, was thrown from his carriage, near North Scituate, Mass., Sunday, and severely injured.

Preliminary steps were taken at a conference in Berlin last week for the amalgamation of all the great Jewish philanthropic organizations of the world. The new association is to work along the lines pursued by the various government colonial departments, and will be devoid of any money-making aspect.'

The dispute between the Quebec Electric Railway Company and some of its employees, which at one time promised to become serious, was amicably settled by arbitration on Saturday. Mr. W. H. Moore, of the Canadian Northern Railway, acted for the company, and Alderman Brunet, for the men. The cause of the trouble was the dismissal of an employee, to which exception was taken by the men.

Japan is planning royal entertainment for the United States battleship fleet. At the special wish of the Emperor, Admiral Sperry is to be entertained and reside for four days at one of the imperial palaces at the capital. For the officers there is to be an endless round of receptions, luncheons, dinners, banquets, official visits, garden parties and excursions, while for the men there will be provided continual theatrical performances, excursions to points of interest, baseball matches and unlimited refreshments, which will be free, and in order to protect the strangers in their purchases of curios, local merchants have been warned not to make exorbitant charges.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Sept. 25, 1908.

While your correspondent has been on holiday the parliamentary session has come to an end, or rather, has been adjourned till October. The outstanding feature of the year's work so far is the Old Age Pensions Act. There are many who would have preferred to try a contributory scheme; there are many who wish the government had postponed legislation on the subject until the report of the royal commission sitting to inquire into the working of the Poor Law had been presented, when, it is well known, drastic changes will be proposed, and old age pensions cannot be considered separately from other forms of poor relief. The government, however, was pushed on by the Labor party and some of their own party to do something, and they frankly state that the new act is of the nature merely of a beginning, with nothing final about it. As it comes into operation next January, the machinery for working it must now be got into operation. The would-be pensioners have to make application at once, and the local committees that are to exercise such powers of discrimination as the act gives are at present being formed. On the composition of these committees much will depend, and social workers, whatever their view of the new act, are bound to take up this new work and prove what an act in working is really worth. The London County Council has this week held a special meeting for the purpose of electing a local pension committee for the whole of London, and for dividing the metropolis into thirteen pension areas, each with its separate sub-committee of nine, of whom two should be women. After discussion the pension committee was appointed consisting of twenty-one members of the council and twelve co-opted members, of whom four are women. It was ascertained that the number of persons of 70 years of age and over in the London area at the last census (1901) was 106,900, and the number estimated as eligible for a pension under the new act involves an expenditure of half a million pounds. Borough and county councils all over the country are proceeding in similar manner to form their pension committees, which all before the year ends must have the list of pensioners ready. Meanwhile, our legislators are taking a recess, and when they reassemble the fate of the Licensing Bill will be determined in committee. This will be a long and bitter struggle, for if the government is not able to stand firm, the proposals for reform may easily be whittled down till they become practically valueless.

As I write, the result of the Newcastle by-election comes to hand. The presence of a Socialist candidate makes the return of the Liberal candidate at once less certain, while the advice of the Catholic clergy to the Irish electors to vote Tory as a protest against Mr. Asquith's action in practically forbidding the procession of the Eucharist in London, was bound to further subtract from the number of Liberal votes. Trade is bad and unemployment somewhat widespread in Newcastle, and this undoubtedly won some votes for the Tariff Reformer. The sum of all these causes and others have turned the overwhelming Liberal majority of the general election into a minority, and the blow will be severely felt by the government.

A discovery is reported with some show of circumstantiality from Burton-on-Trent, which, if really a fact, will have wide commercial importance. Two investigators, after long endeavor, claim to have discovered the way to manufacture india rubber. It is the equivalent of the milk of the india rubber plant which they state they can produce, and this, it is said, has been successfully employed to manufacture the rubber which is identical in quality and value with the natural rubber. The uses of rubber in this age of machinery are so manifold, and the production of the natural product so slow that such a discovery as the above would be an immense addition to the wealth of the world. One wonders if it might not go further than European diplomacy has yet gone to solve the problem of Congo misgovernment, simply by reducing the commercial value of the rubber which at present it is 'worth while' to wring out of the luckless native even at the cost of forfeiting the respect of right-minded men.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG — At Shawville, Que., on Sept. 17, 1908, to Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong, a daughter.

CLARK — At the Frontier, Hemmingford, Que., on Sept. 25, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Clark.

DUMOULIN — At 216 McCaul street, Toronto, on Sept. 25, 1908, the wife of Wm. Dumoulin, of a daughter.

FERGUSON — On Sept. 26, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ferguson, 60 Delaware ave., Ottawa, a son. Both well.

GUNN — On Sept. 27, 1908, at 33 Victor avenue, Toronto, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Gunn, of a daughter.

KELLOGG — On Oct. 1, 1908, at 155 Crescent Road, Toronto, to the Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Kellogg, a daughter.

McGOVERN — At 139 George street, Ottawa, on Oct. 3, 1908, the wife of J. McGovern, of the Ottawa Custom House, of a daughter. Both well.

REYNAR — At Quebec, on Oct. 1, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Reynar, a daughter.

ROWAN-LEGG — At Mattawa, Ont., on Oct. 1, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Rowan-Legg, jr., a daughter.

SMITH — At Chesterville, on Sept. 27, 1908, to the Rev. and Mrs. I. E. Smith, a son.

VIEUSSEUX — On Sept. 14, 1908, at No. 140 Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, London, N., England, the wife of E. T. Vieusseux, a daughter.

WHYTE — At 137 Rochester street, Ottawa, on Sept. 19, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Holland E. Whyte.

MARRIED.

BLACK — SINCLAIR — In Knox Presbyterian Church, Calgary, by the Rev. J. A. Clark, on Sept. 23, 1908, David E. Black to Mae L. Sinclair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Sinclair, Calgary, Alta.

BELL — EVES — In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1908, by the Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, Miss Loulra, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Eves, Centre street, to Captain James H. Bell, both of Kingston.

BELFRY — GRIMSDALE — At the Church of the Ascension, on Sept. 30, 1908, by the Rev. J. L. Flanagan, Louise M., third daughter of Thomas Grimsdale, Outremont, to Wm. Ira Belfry, son of Alfred W. Belfry.

BERRIE — THORNE — On Sept. 30, 1908, at 102 Carmarthen street, St. John, N.B., by the Rev. J. C. Berrie, assisted by the Rev. C. R. Flanders, D.D., Catherine T. C. Thorne, daughter of J. C. Thorne, to J. Charlton Berrie, of Woodstock, N.B.

BLACKMORE — PARKINS — At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on Sept. 29, 1908, at 5.30 p.m., by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, assisted by the Rev. Canon Murphy, of Allandale, Ontario, Charles Blackmore, of St. John, N.B., formerly of Montreal, to Gladys Watson, eldest daughter of Frank Fairleigh Parkins.

BUCHANAN — ARMSTRONG — On Sept. 30, 1908, by the Rev. Carl Allum, at the home of the bride, Miss Jennie Armstrong, of Asolo, Frontenac, to Mr. Robert Buchanan, of S. Sherbrooke, County Lanark.

CHADWICK — SANDILANDS — On Sept. 30, 1908, at St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, Ont., by the Rev. W. G. Wilson, M.A., Henry Austin Chadwick, of Toronto, and of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, son of His Honor Judge Chadwick, to Mary Helena, eldest daughter of the late George William Sandilands, Esq., of Guelph.

CURRY — FERRIS — At Queen Street Methodist Church, Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 1, 1908, by the Rev. W. H. Sparling, Alma, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. H. Ferris, to Henry Earle Curry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Curry, of Windsor, N.S.

FLANAGAN — GRIFFIN — At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Sept. 29, 1908, by the Rev. Father Delargy, James J. Flanagan, of the firm of C. Flanagan & Sons, Stevedores and Exporters, Port Arthur, Texas, to Miss Sadie Griffin, daughter of ex-Ald. Griffin, of Quebec.

GALE — CLARK — At the home of the bride's father, Sutton, Que., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1908, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, L. Howard Gale, of Sherbrooke, Que., to Nellie A., only daughter of Mr. Wm. C. Clark.

JERRARD — CRAWFORD — On Oct. 1, 1908, at the residence of the bride's father, Ste. Foye Road, Quebec, by the Rev. E. P. H. King, Francis William Jerrard, Rocklands, Finchley, London, England, to Charlotte Augusta, eldest daughter of William H. Crawford, Quebec.

JONES — HAGARTY — On Sept. 30, 1908, at the Church of St. George the Martyr, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cayley, rector, assisted by the Rev. Canon Webb, of Calgary, Mary Kathleen, second daughter of George F. Hagarty, Esq., to B. Morton Jones, of Lethbridge, Alta.

KEELING — ROSS — At St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, on Sept. 30, 1908, by the rector, the Rev. Walter M. Loucks, M.A., Charles Horace Keeling to Emma Mildred, youngest daughter of James W. Ross. Both of Ottawa.

KNAPP — CORDY — At Capelton, on Sept. 29, 1908, at the home of the bride's mother, Annie Florence, daughter of the late John G. Cordy, to Gordon Lorne Knapp, of Everett, Mass.

MEIGHEN — WILSON — On Sept. 16, 1908, by the Rev. Canon Muckleston, at Otty Lake, Perth, Margaret May, only daughter of Mr. John Wilson, to Robert Ernest Muir Meighen, of Perth.

MILLAR—GIBSON — At Danville, Que., on Sept. 30, 1908, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. A. Gibson, by the Rev. E. C. Woodley, Emily Mary Towne, to Robert John Millar, of Grand Mere, son of the late Wm. Millar and Mrs. Millar, of Calgary, Alta.

MILLS — WOODBURN — On Sept. 29, 1908, at the residence of the bride's mother, 519 Lyon street, Ottawa, Charles Alexander Mills to Lulu Chester Woodburn, third daughter of the late Thomas M. Woodburn.

MITFORD — VANDER-WATER — On Sept. 30, 1908, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Geo. H. K. Mitford, son of W. Mitford, Esq., of Toronto, and grandson of C. E. Knowlys, Esq., of Stockwell Park, Surrey, and of Heysham Castle, Lancashire, England, to Helen, only daughter of Mr. P. A. Vander-Water, of 'The Maples,' Chisholm, Ont.

O'GARA — TALBOT — At Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Sept. 30, 1908, by the Rev. Father Roche, Anna Louise, daughter of the late Michael Talbot, M.D., to James J. O'Gara, Calgary, son of the late Martin O'Gara, Q.C., LL.D.

PARTRIDGE — SIBBALD — At the residence of the bride's father and mother, 'Melrose,' Parrie, Ontario, on Sept. 30, 1908, by the Rev. J. R. Aikenhead, Mabel Melrose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sibbald, to Edward H. Partridge, of Collingwood.

REDDICK — MILLER — At Riverfield Que., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1908, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., Ernest Reddick to Margaret Maud Miller.

ROSS — BUDGE — On Oct. 1, 1908, by the Rev. Robert Johnston, in the American Presbyterian Church, George A. Ross, son of D. W. Ross, to A. Gertrude Budge, daughter of D. A. Budge, both of Montreal.

RUSSELL — ROBERTSON — On Sept. 30, 1908, by the Rev. C. J. Dobson, B.D., at the residence of the mother of the bridegroom, Mrs. Catherine Russell, Mr. Wm. T. Russell, to Miss Agnes Lou Robertson, all of Aurora, Ont.

SMEED — CAVERHILL — On Sept. 29, 1908, by the Rev. W. Loucks, of St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, Mary Lowell (Minnie) Caverhill, to Ustace Harper Smeed, of Montreal.

SPRIGGS — LEMMON — In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 29, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, 300 Earl street, by the Rev. F. H. Sproule, Wm. A. Spriggs, son of the late Major H. J. Spriggs, to Accie Pearl, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Lemmon.

THOMAS — HANNAH — On Sept. 30, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, 289 Charlevoix street, Montreal, by the Rev. K. J. MacDonald, Jessie Elizabeth, second daughter of Wm. D. Hannah, to Stanley Gerdon Thomas, of Montreal.

VIPOND — FERGUSON — At the residence of the bride's mother, 458 Lagauchetiere street, West, Montreal, on Sept. 30, 1908, by the Rev. E. S. Morrison, of Hudson Heights, assisted by the Rev. G. D. Armstrong, A. Homer Vipond to Bertha, youngest daughter of the late John Ferguson.

WOOD — KIRKWOOD — On Sept. 29, 1908, at Christ Church, Rawdon, by the Rev. W. Davies, Thomas A. Wood, of Maple Grove, Megantic, to Mary Rosamond, daughter of Mr. John Kirkwood, of Rawdon.

WOOTTON — WHITCOMB — At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zerah Whitcomb, Hatley, on Oct. 3, 1908, by the Rev. Jacob I. Hughes, M.A., Miss Myrtle May Whitcomb, to Dan T. Wootton.

DIED.

ALLAN — At her late residence, 562 Somerset street, Ottawa, on Saturday, Sept. 26, 1908, Catherine Allan, daughter of the late John Allan, of Lachute, in her 79th year.

BAILIE — In this city, on Oct. 2, 1908, Samuel Johnston Bailie, in his 52nd year.

BECKHAM — On Sept. 27, 1908, at the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Sutton, Que., Robert Beckham, of Montreal, aged 75 years.

BOND — On Monday evening, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. McCandlish, 195 Gladstone avenue, Ottawa, Isaac Luke Bond, aged 44 years.

CLEARY — On Oct. 2, 1908, Ann Jane Shaw, widow of the late William Cleary, at the age of 79 years.

COLWELL — At his late residence, 403 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, on Oct. 1, 1908, Albert Henry, youngest son of Henry Colwell, and nephew of the late ex-Ald. W. W. Colwell, in his 50th year.

COUGHLIN — At Quebec, on Oct. 1, 1908, Eliza Griffin, beloved wife of Jas. Coughlin.

CUTT — At her late residence, 4729 Western avenue, Westmount, on Oct. 5, 1908, Mildred E. A. Cutt, aged 16 years and 3 months, eldest daughter of Augusta and the late Harry Cutt, and granddaughter of the late George Roberts.

EVANS — At his residence, Allisten, Ont., on Sept. 27, 1908, Thomas Evans, in his 59th year.

GARVIN — At Bourg Louis, P.Q., on Sept. 25, 1908, John Garvin, aged 72 years. Asleep in Jesus.

JARVIS — At Rouse's Point, N.Y., on Oct. 4, 1908, Annie E. Keddy, beloved wife of Sidney Jarvis, aged 40 years, eldest daughter of Robert Keddy, Hemmingford. Champlain paper, St. Johns 'News,' please copy.

KELLY — In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 29, 1908, Mary, McCormick, beloved wife of Samuel Kelly.

LAURENCE — At her home, on Walpole Island, in the Methodist Parsonage, on Aug. 22, 1908, Martha Parker, wife of the Rev. John Laurence, aged 61 years. Her end was peace.

LeBROCQ — At St. Lambert, on Sept. 28, 1908, Harold, infant son of Mr. Wesley LeBrocq.

LIGGET — In this city, on Oct. 3, 1908, Lizzie Keys, daughter of the late John Keys, and beloved wife of James Ligget.

LITTLEJOHN — On Sept. 27, 1908, at No. 86 Maple avenue, Quebec, Mrs. Edward Littlejohn, widow of the late Edward Littlejohn, in his lifetime of the Legislative Assembly.

LYMAN — At 72 McTavish street, on Oct. 2, 1908, Frederick Stiles Lyman, K.C., in the 65th year of his age.

MACKIE — At the residence of his son-in-law, R. M. Douglass, 13 Nelson street, Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 28, 1908, James Mackie, in his 75th year.

MACPHERSON — At Post-Office, Stroutian, on Sept. 10, 1908, Hugh D. Macpherson, aged 26 years, youngest son of Allan Macpherson, late schoolmaster, Kilchoan, Ardnamurchan, Scotland.

McDOWALL — At Paisley, Scotland, on Sept. 20, 1908, Janet Brown, aged 85 years, widow of the late Peter McDowall, and mother of John McDowall, 30 Walker ave., Montreal.

McGREGOR — On Oct. 1, 1908, at the Protestant General Hospital, Ottawa, Robert McGregor, father of Prof. McGregor, aged 77 years.

McKIM — In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1908, Mary Ann Canning, daughter of the late Charles Canning, beloved wife of John McKim.

McLISH — At St. Foy's, Que., on Oct. 1, 1908, Mr. John David McLish, at the age of 81 years, 7 months and 12 days.

MORTON — At her husband's residence, 'Fairview Farm,' Carluke, Ont., on Saturday, Sept. 5, 1908, at 10 a.m., Annie Simpson Calder, dearly beloved wife of John Morton, aged 49 years.

NOBLE — At his residence, Norval, Ontario, on Sept. 28, 1908, Robert Noble, in his 74th year.

PRENTICE — At his residence, in the town of Portage, State of New York, on Sept. 6, 1908, William Anson Prentice, aged 75 years, formerly of Montreal.

PRIMROSE — At Halifax, N.S., on Friday, Sept. 28, 1908, Olivia, widow of the late Howard Primrose, Esq., and mother of Mrs. J. W. Stirling, of this city.

SERVICE — At Winfield, Kansas, U.S.A., on Sept. 12, 1908, Annie Service, aged 71 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

SLOAN — In this city, on Oct. 1, 1908, at his residence, 28 Chomedy street, George Sloan, sr., in the 62nd year of his age.

STALKER — On Saturday, Oct. 3rd, 1908, at Burnside Villa, Lachute, Que., G. Howard Stalker, beloved son of David and Myra Stalker, aged 18 years and 26 days.

THOMSON — In this city, on Sept. 29, 1908, Frank D. Thomson, son of Francis S. D. Thomson.

WHEELER — At Quebec, Florence Nicholson, beloved wife of John Wheeler, and daughter of William Nicholson.

WOODS — At Quebec, on Sept. 30, 1908, Anne Dempsey, aged 84 years, widow of Wm. Woods.

WYLIE — On Saturday, Sept. 26, 1908, at 110 Belmont Place, Westmount, John Small, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. T. Wylie, aged 12 months.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Students from 28 countries were this year in attendance at

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Belleville, Ont.

Thorough training, the demand for and the success of its graduates cause the influx.

Write for catalogue to the Principal.

J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A., Belleville, Ont.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

This year we prepared students successfully for Departmental Examinations in Matriculation, District Certificate, Junior Teachers, Senior Teachers, Commercial Specialist, Second Class Manitoba, Standard VIII., Sask.; Standard VI., Alberta. We have over 100 courses of study. What can we do for you?

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited Dept. W., Toronto, Canada. (1185)

$1000

Is a very good salary for a young person under 20 to receive. Several of our shorthand graduates of last year are now enjoying this salary. Perhaps we can help you to receive this amount. Our new Catalogue explains. Cut out this card, sign it and send to W. H. Shaw, Central Business College, Toronto.

Name .....

Address .....

BUSINESS MEN WANT COMPETENT Office assistants. We can train you. Our Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphic Departments are in the hands of Specialists. Catalogue free. CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Stratford, Ont.

R & O NAV. CO.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST. Opp. POST OFFICE

LOW RATES

Autumn Excursions

FRESH AIR, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND REST.

Fast, up-to-date steamers, sailing daily, except Sundays.

Quebec at 7 p.m. For the Saguenay, Tuesdays and Saturdays, from Quebec, at 8.30 a.m. Str. 'Belleville' for Toronto and Hamilton every Friday at 7 p.m.

By Str. 'Belleville,' to Toronto, $7.50; return, $14. To Hamilton, $8; return, $15.50.

To Saguenay and return, $18.

Including Meals and Berths.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE to GLASGOW

SS. CASSANDRA (Cold Storage and Twin Screws) .. .. Oct. 8

Passenger Rates — Second Cabin, $42.50. Steerage, $26.50, Eastbound; $27.50 prepaid, Westbound.

ROTTERDAM SERVICE.

SS. SALACIA .. ..Oct. 1

THOMSON LINE to LONDON

SS. HURONA .. .. Oct. 10

(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. FREMONA .. ..Sept. 29

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited

Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

LEICESTER SHEARLING RAMS AND ewes; also, two Shorthorn bull calves, from imported sire, and English Lady Dams. GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater.

ALBERTA— 640 ACRES WINTER WHEAT land for sale to a cash buyer at a very low figure; 70 miles south of Calgary, and 5 miles from station. Farmers adjoining are anxious to buy this land at a good price, but the terms do not suit me, and will sacrifice for cash, or mostly cash. Write at once to W. J. FARIS, 1967 3rd avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'