Montreal Weekly Witness.

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EASTERN WAR CLOUD

Japan Growing Impatient Over Russia's Delay in Replying to Her Rejoinder

MAY MAKE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN COREA.

London, Jan. 25.—On Wednesday next a fortnight will have elapsed since Japan sent her rejoinder to the last Russian note. Reports from Tokio and Paris speak of the possibility of Japan making an important military demonstration in Corea if Russia does not tender a reply by that date. The Paris 'Matin' says it hears that four Japanese divisions will be landed in Corea. All reports from the Far East both from Russian and Japanese sources describe the continuance of war preparations, which are unabated, despite the general idea that Russia is inclined to peace. Paris newspapers assert that M. Delcassé has declared that he hoped to be able, within a few days, to publish a definite statement that the danger of war was ended. This assertion is believed to be the result of the exchange of views between the various chancelleries.

A despatch from Chefoo reports a fight on the Manchurian railway between Russian troops and Chinese marauders. Three soldiers were killed. Ten Chinese were captured, and handed over for execution.

The government at Port Arthur has put an embargo on all dealings in horses and provisions. Troops are pouring into Port Arthur from the north.

Admiral Alexeieff, Viceroy of the Far East, was absent from the last council, owing to an attack of angina pectoris.

The bulk of the Russian fleet has left the narrow-mouthed harbor and has taken up a position outside.

AN UNCONFIRMED RUMOR.

There is no confirmation here of the reports that Japan has occupied Masampho. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, not only discredited them but he said:—'The Japanese Government had previously decided not to take any half measures, or any steps which could be construed as being prejudicial to the negotiations so long as they are proceeding. When Japan decides to take action she will announce it frankly to Russia and the rest of the world.'

According to Baron Hayashi, the situation is unchanged. He continues to take the gloomiest view of the situation.

The Russian ambassador, Count Benckendorff, when questioned as to the truth of the rumor that the reply of Russia to Japan was sent from St. Petersburg yesterday, said: 'It is not true.'

Count Benckendorff significantly remarked that he believed the question of Japanese settlements in Manchuria to be the most important outstanding question.

'But this,' he added, 'certainly does not seem worth going to war about. As regards the Japanese demand for the inclusion of a Russian acknowledgment of Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria in the Russo-Japanese treaty, that is merely a matter of words, and surely no war about words would be justifiable. So I am hopeful of a peaceful outcome of the negotiations.'

RUSSIAN EXCESSES.

A despatch to the 'Times' from Tokio says the letters from Vladivostock state that a party of Russian marines came ashore on July 9, and submitted the Japanese residents to great violence. They wrecked twenty-four houses, ravished women and wounded old people and children. The riot lasted twenty hours. The rioters included officers. The civil authorities did not restrain them. The Japanese press asks what is to be expected in the event of war if such crimes can occur in time of peace. The despatch adds that the rumors of Russia's pacific intentions do not affect Japan. The nation is absolutely determined to fight for a thoroughly satisfactory settlement.

HEARD IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—Reports of an alarming nature continue to pour out of the Far East. Statements are made in these reports that the Japanese are landing an army at Corea, and that three thousand Russian troops are crossing the Yalu River.

The reported despatch of a Chinese army of soldiers trained by European officers, beyond the Great Wall, to preserve order in Manchuria, can not be confirmed here, and the reports of Japanese at Masampho, and the Russians at Yalu, are discredited at the Foreign Office, and by Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister to Russia. M. Hartwig, a departmental chief of the Russian Foreign Office, yesterday, spoke to Mr. Kurino regarding the harm being done by exaggerated and often utterly baseless reports.

While the Russian Government understands the situation at Corea is disturbed, and possibly threatening, it has no information of a situation grave enough to warrant the landing of a large Japanese force there. Russia freely admits Japan's right under existing conventions, to land in Corea a reasonable number of soldiers, to preserve order, but the landing of an army at this stage of the negotiations, could not be viewed with equanimity. Mr. Kurino is in no way anxious, because of the delay of Russia's response to the latest Japanese note, and says that Japan is not pressing for an immediate reply.

'Russia will be given all the time she needs,' the minister is quoted as saying.

The statement published by the 'Novoe Vremya' that because Russia desires peace she cannot surrender all, coincides with the distinct impression gathered at the Foreign Office by the correspondent of the Associated Press, that Russia will continue to maintain that the question of the sovereignty of Manchuria is solely a matter between Russia and China.

The 'Svet' and the St. Petersburg 'Listoe' have raised an outcry over the reported sending of Chinese troops to Manchuria, and the latter newspaper declares that if it is true that these troops go with the purpose of threatening the railway between Port Arthur and Vladivostock, it means war with China, and not with Japan.

ATTITUDE OF CHINA.

In an interview, Hoo Wei Teh, the Chinese minister to Russia, is quoted as saying: 'The talk of China going to war with any one is absurd. We have no intention of fighting. If Chinese troops are being sent north it is solely for the purpose of inspiring confidence in our own people, who are alarmed, and who would become panic stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated to me.

The 'Russ' has attacked the 'Novoe Vremya' for what it terms its stupid mistake about the destination of the American Asiatic squadron, the 'Novoe Vremya' having said the American warships were going to Yongampho, when, actually, their destination was Olongampho, in the Philippines, and presaging American intervention in the Far East. The 'Russ' declares that as the interests of America are commercial, the American Government requires friendly relations with Russia.

THE CZAR'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—The 'Official Gazette' on Saturday published the Czar's telegram to Admiral Alexeieff, Viceroy of the Far East, on the occasion of the latter's message at the time of the Russian New Year celebrations. The Czar's message, which was read to all the Russian troops in Manchuria, concluded: 'May the Almighty bless Russia with peace and prosperity during the coming year.'

RIOTING AT SEOUL.

Seoul, Jan. 25.—An accident yesterday on the electric street railway here, which resulted in the killing of a Corean, led to rioting on the part of the populace. The marine guard at the American legation, however, without having recourse to their firearms, succeeded in preventing the trouble from assuming serious proportions.

COREA NEUTRAL.

Seoul, Corea, Jan. 25.—The Corean Government has made a formal declaration of neutrality in the event of war between Japan and Russia.

RUSSIA DISAPPROVES.

A cablegram has been received from the Corean minister at St. Petersburg saying Russia disapproves of the Corean declaration of neutrality.

QUEEN VICTORIA

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF HER DEATH.

London, Jan. 22.—The third anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria was observed here to-day. There was the usual memorial service at Frogmore, which was attended by the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. The anniversary of the King's accession to the throne was marked by the customary salutes at the naval and military stations and the dressing of the warships.

HOWE MONUMENT

MODEL PREPARED BY PHILIPPE HEBERT ACCEPTED.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 23.—The Howe monument commission, appointed by the Provincial Government, has selected the model prepared by Mr. Philippe Hebert, the French-Canadian sculptor of Ottawa, for a statue of the Hon. Joseph Howe, to be erected by the government in the Provincial Building square, in this city, at a cost of about $10,000.

BOUNTY ON STEEL

REGULATIONS FRAMED TO GOVERN IT.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Regulations have been framed to govern the payment of bounties on manufactures of iron and steel, such as rods, etc.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Capetown, Jan. 23.—The Loyal Women's Guild states that the War Office has refused to allow the removal of the dead from the battlefield of Magersfontein to the adjoining spot where the Scottish Association is erecting a memorial to the Highlanders. The War Office declines to sanction the removal of the remains of any members of the Imperial forces, the City Imperial Volunteers, or the Yeomanry. There are about twenty-five thousand soldiers' graves in South Africa. The relatives of the fallen continue to send out gravestones. Nearly two hundred arrived last month.

RICH STRIKE OF TIN IN IDAHO.

New York, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the New York 'Times' from Salt Lake, Utah, says a large and well defined ledge carrying a high percentage of tin has been found three miles west of Salmon City, Idaho. Despatches say many prospectors have gone to the scene. The ore assays 13 percent tin, 24 percent lead, and it is 4.55 in gold. The ledge can be clearly traced for half a mile.

NOW A CHAMBERLAINITE

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD LATEST CONVERT TO PROTECTION.

London, Jan. 25.—The Duke of Bedford, speaking at North Bedfordshire Liberal Unionist Association on Saturday night, announcing that he had become a Chamberlainite, said the new fiscal system would help the English farmers until the great fields of Canada, India and the Soudan began to supply. Like raw material it was unwise to rely for bread on the granary of the world when the key was not in their own pockets. The Americans could starve them into submission without firing a shot if they were engaged in war.

THE COBDEN CLUB.

Mr. Cox, secretary of the Cobden Club, has resigned on the ground of ill-health. The 'Daily Express' says it means the breaking up of the famous club.

LAST OF FASHODA

NAME HAS ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED FROM THE GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA.

London, Jan. 25.—From a feeling of tenderness for French susceptibilities the name Fashoda vanishes from the face of the geography. An official decree transforms the Province of Fashoda into the Upper Nile Province. Fort Fashoda becomes Kodok, while the village is rechristened Dabwar.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

COMMITTED BY A FARM LABORER NEAR ALFRED, ONT., ON SUNDAY.

News reached Montreal yesterday that on Sunday evening a hired man, Clemow Goyette by name, became enraged at Mr. Samuel Colligan, his employer, at the farm of the latter at Alfred, Ont., and murdered him and his young son. The men were working in the stable, and Goyette's weapon was an axe, with which he showered blow after blow upon his victim. Goyette made a desperate attempt to kill Mrs. Colligan, but there was help at hand, and he was caught in the act of trying to kill her, and was soon overpowered and locked up under guard. Mrs. Colligan was badly cut on the arms and head.

The prisoner made a confession, and told how he had quarrelled with his employer. The two had been drinking and playing poker together on Sunday, and in course of the quarrel Goyette got Colligan down, when the young boy took a billet of wood and struck Goyette as he was strangling his father. It was then that Goyette took the axe that was lying handy. He then went in to rob Mrs. Colligan, having previously robbed her husband.

The coroner's jury found a verdict of murder against Goyette and he was sent to jail at L'Orignal.

Alfred is a station on the C. P. R. short line to Ottawa, about 15 miles from Vankleek Hill, near which place a similar crime was committed twenty years ago by a young English immigrant.

Last Notice.

The special January offer giving subscribers who get a NEW subscription at the regular annual rate, the privilege of having their own subscription extended one year free, expires the 31st of January.

Those who have not yet taken advantage of the offer have only a few days left. All remittances bearing the postmark of January 31 will be accepted. After that date the usual rates will prevail.

DOINGS OF ROYALTY

THEIR MAJESTIES TO ATTEND THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

London, Jan. 25.—Their Majesties come to London next Monday for the opening of Parliament the next day, the function being a state affair. Later in the week they will return to Windsor for the final preparations for the royal wedding. As the King and Queen will entertain a large number of guests at the castle, including the Dowager Queen of Holland, their Majesties will be a good deal in town later, with various visits to Windsor and Sandringham.

The Irish trip is definitely fixed for April 25, but it will be less of a state visit than a private one to the Lord Lieutenant. The dates of the famous Irish race meeting have been altered to fit the royal arrangements.

On leaving Ireland their Majesties will probably make a coasting tour in the 'Victoria and Albert' along the Welsh Shore, stopping at several places for automobile trips inland to the finest points of scenery.

OUR TRADE RELATIONS

CANADIANS HAVE NO THOUGHT OF ANNEXATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Providence, R.I., Jan. 25.—At the Commercial Club's banquet, held on Saturday night, the subject of Canada's international affairs was discussed by the Hon. W. H. Montague, formerly Secretary of State of Canada, and Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, former president of the Manufacturers' Association of Canada, on: 'Canada and her trade relations.'

In the course of Mr. Birge's remarks he commented favorably upon the plan for preferential tariff of Great Britain with other portions of the Empire. The idea of annexation of the Dominion to the United States, he declared, had no place in the minds of Canadians.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—At a meeting of the China Inland Mission Commitee on Saturday the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Helmer stated the total revenue of the mission for 1903 would probably exceed three hundred thousand dollars. There are eight hundred missionaries now in China and two hundred and seventy-seven Christian churches. The Rev. F. A. Stephen said that during the ten months of last year nearly fifteen hundred converts had been received and that China had accommodation for six times the number of missionaries now in the field. Mrs. Howard Taylor referred to the eagerness of Chinese women to know more about Christianity.

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VEXATIOUS CUSTOM RULES

AN EFFORT TO HAVE THEM MODIFIED.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 25.—Representatives of the Plant line, the Dominion Atlantic and Eastern Steamship Companies, whose steamers run between Boston and Halifax, Yarmouth and St. John respectively, are making strenuous efforts to secure more considerate treatment for their passengers landing here. According to a recent order of the Treasury Department, passengers from Canadian ports are compelled to make the same declarations as to the contents of their baggage and to submit to the same system of inspection as if they had crossed the Atlantic. As this has never before been attempted, and as no such requirements are made of passengers on the railways or on the lake steamers, it is hoped that the offensive order will soon be rescinded.

SWEPT BY A HURRICANE.

Melbourne, Jan. 25.—A disastrous hurricane has blown over the Fiji Islands, resulting in great loss of life and property.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SENATOR.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—The federal grand jury on Saturday returned an indictment against Joseph Ralph Burton, United States senator from Kansas, charging him, on nine counts, with accepting five cheques of $500 from the Rialto Grain & Securities Company while a United States senator, for his alleged services in interceding with the Postmaster-General, chief post-office inspector and other high post-office officials, to induce them to render a favorable decision in matters affecting the permission of the Rialto Company to use the mails. Major Hugh C. Dennis, president of the company, and W. B. Hehaney, associated with him, are named in the indictment as the men who made the cheque payable to Burton.

WHOLE TOWN DESTROYED

AALESUND WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE BY FIRE ON SATURDAY.

Aalesund, Norway, Jan. 25.—A fire which swept over this town on Saturday destroyed every building in it with the exception of the hospital. The 11,000 inhabitants of Aalesund were compelled to camp in the open. The children were housed temporarily in the church of Borgund. The panic among the people was so great after the outbreak of the flames that all attempts at leadership or discipline became out of the question. No excesses, however, were committed. The people first endeavored to save some of their property, but they soon found they had quite enough to do to save their own lives.

The destruction of the town was complete within a couple of hours from the time the fire started. Over twenty steam fishing boats and many sailing smacks were sunk in the harbor to save them from the flames, but three steamers and many other boats were burned. It is now believed that only three persons lost their lives. Succor has arrived from Molie, Bergen and other places, and provisions are being distributed.

Relief committees have been formed and have invited public subscriptions. The King and Queen of Sweden and Norway have contributed $1,500 to a relief fund, and all the other members of the royal family have also subscribed. A majority of the inhabitants of the town lost everything they possessed. Thousands of persons had to spend twenty hours in the open fields, where they were without food and exposed to a bitterly cold wind and a driving rainstorm.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

Hamburg, Jan. 25.—In consequence of a request made by the Emperor William, through Herr Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, a relief committee met here to-day to decide upon what measures should be taken to assist the sufferers at Aalesund. It has been decided that the Hamburg-American line steamer 'Phoenicia' shall sail for Aalesund to-morrow with doctors and stores. Other places are sending relief expeditions.

PARTY SLAUGHTERED

EXPEDITION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE EAST AFRICAN SYNDICATE MURDERED BY TRIBESMEN.

London, Jan. 25.—The Foreign Office has received news of the massacre of a British expedition under the auspices of the East Africa Syndicate by Turkhana tribesmen in the neighborhood of Rudolph Lake, East Africa. Several white men were murdered, but no details of the occurrence have been received.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

Chumbi, British India, Jan. 25.—Colonel Younghusband, the commander of the British expedition to Thibet, has had a friendly interview with a general from Lhassa and a number of Llamas who came out to meet the British mission. The general offered favorable terms for Colonel Younghusband to retire, and on his refusal indicated that the British advance would be opposed.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE OKAHANDAYA.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—An official despatch from Windhoek, German South-west Africa, says the Germans have lost heavily in an unsuccessful attempt to relieve Okahandaya, that five settlers and their entire families have been murdered and that the Hereros are threatening Windhoek.

Light has been thrown by the 'Frankfort Zeitung' on some of the contributory causes of the Hereros rising in German South-west Africa as the result of statements of a traveller who has just returned from Windhoek and Okahandya. The merchants and the traders allied with them are charged with purposely involving the natives in debt and then arbitrarily seizing their cattle without legal process in payment. By this process the natives were mulcted of 90 percent profits.

DR. MURPHY'S SUCCESSOR.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Dr. T. J. Moher, assistant superintendent of the institution for the feeble-minded, Orillia, has been promoted to the position of medical superintendent of the asylum for the insane, Brockville, in place of the late Dr. Murphy, who died suddenly a few days ago.

UNDER THE BAN

THE 'COMBAT,' FRENCH SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, CONDEMNED BY ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI.

A circular letter from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal was read in all the churches of the archdiocese on Sunday morning bringing the 'Combat,' the successor of 'Les Debats,' to the notice of the faithful, and prohibiting the sale, the purchase, the reading and the keeping of the 'Combat.'

DEATH IN A MINE

Over a Hundred and Fifty Men Entombed Near Cheswick

EXPLOSION IN THE SHAFT THE CAUSE.

Pittsburg, Jan. 25.—Between 150 and 180 men, including a fire boss and a pit boss, it is said, were entombed today by an explosion in the shaft of the Harwick Coal Company, near Cheswick. None of them had been rescued at noon, and it is believed that many of them were either killed outright by the explosion or have been suffocated by the gas. Several hundred men are at work trying to liberate the men imprisoned inside.

About a hundred and fifty men are employed in the mine and fifty on the tipple. The men on the tipple were badly burned by the explosion. With a loud report and upheaval like an earthquake the wood work of the tipple was destroyed. The walls of the shaft were filled with debris, rocks and earth, completely shutting off all means of escape for those in the mine.

Three of the injured were brought to this city, one, Henry Mahew, dying upon arrival. The two others, George Waltman and F. N. Gillespie, were removed to the Allegheny General Hospital. Waltman will die.

The excitement is intense at Cheswick and Springdale, where the families of the miners live. Great crowds surround the pit mouth and the wails of the women and children of the entombed men are pitiful. The three injured men were put on a train for Allegheny and one died on his way to the city.

When the explosion occurred the concussion was so great that it is said a mule was blown out of one of the shafts. It is not yet known what caused it. Springdale and Cheswick, physicians, are now at the mine.

GOLDWIN SMITH HONORED

PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—Toronto University on Saturday afternoon was the scene of an interesting ceremony, the occasion being the unveiling of the portrait of Prof. Goldwin Smith, the gift of Mr. J. Ross Robertson. The ceremony took place in the library, on the south of which the portrait has been hung, and was largely attended. The presentation, in the absence of Mr. Robertson, who is abroad, was made by Prof. Clark, of Trinity University, who referred in appreciative terms to the career of Prof. Goldwin Smith, mentioning in eulogistic terms his influence in the literature and life of Canada. Principal Loudon received the portrait in behalf of the university. He expressed the gratitude of the university at what he described as the gift of an independent journalist. Prof. Goldwin Smith's influence had been as much as anywhere in university circles. The portrait, which is by Mr. Wylie Grier, represents Prof. Goldwin Smith seated, with his face at a slight angle, and is an excellent likeness.

CASHEL REPRIEVED.

HIS BROTHER SENT TO JAIL FOR A YEAR.

Calgary, Jan. 25.—John Cashel was this morning sentenced to one year in Regina jail by Chief Justice Sifton for assisting Ernest Cashel to escape from prison. When the sentence was passed he bowed and sat down.

Ernest Cashel has been reprieved till Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Chief Justice Sifton.

John Brown has been arrested for assisting Cashel, when at large. A warrant has also been issued for Brown's companion on the same charge.

HOW CASHEL WAS CAPTURED.

Calgary, Alberta, Jan. 25.—Ernest Cashel, the condemned murderer, who made such a daring escape from the police barracks guard room here, was captured yesterday afternoon by the Mounted Police, about six miles northeast of Calgary. He is now in the guard room and will be hanged on Tuesday. Cashel gave the police a chase of forty-five days, and during that time has not been more than six miles away from the city at any one time. During a portion of the time he was in the city. The police learned of his supposed whereabouts two weeks ago, and have been quietly keeping watch.

Constable Biggs found Cashel concealed in one corner of the cellar of Pitman's house. He held a light to the corner, whereupon Cashel fired a revolver, the bullet grazing the constable's head. Another shot also failed and Biggs retired from the cellar, as he was unarmed. Procuring a revolver Biggs returned to the cellar, but was met on the stairs by Cashel and further shots were exchanged, only one taking effect, as it lodged in Cashel's heel. The murderer retreated to the cellar corner, and the police retired outside; when it was decided to burn the building. Cashel called out he would kill himself and merely wanted to leave a letter to his mother. He fired several shots, but the police would stand no 'bluffing' and warned him out of the building. Cashel finally emerged with his hands in the air, and was soon placed under arrest, and is now lodged in his old cell at police barracks. He said he had complete knowledge of everything that was happening and did not want to leave the country until his brother was released.

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt, by Georg Ebers

CHAPTER XL.

Nearly three months had passed since the battle of Kadesh, and to-day the king was expected, on his way home with his victorious army, at Pelusium, the stronghold and key of Egyptian dominion in the east. Splendid preparations had been made for his reception, and the man who took the lead in the festive arrangements with a zeal that was doubly effective from his composed demeanor was no less a person than the Regent Ani.

His chariot was to be seen everywhere: now he was with the workmen, who were to decorate triumphal arches with fresh flowers; now with the slaves, who were hanging garlands on the wooden lions erected on the road for this great occasion; now—and this detained him longest—he watched the progress of the immense palace which was being rapidly constructed of wood, in which the actual ceremony of receiving the king was to take place, and where the Pharaoh and his immediate followers were to reside. Nothing was lacking to it that could be desired, even by a king so accustomed as was Rameses to luxury and splendor. A high exterior flight of steps led from the garden—which had been created out of a waste—to the vestibule, out of which the banqueting hall opened.

This was of unusual height, and had a vaulted wooden ceiling, which was painted blue and sprinkled with stars, to represent the night heavens, and which was supported on pillars carved, some in the form of date-palms, and some like cedars of Lebanon; the leaves and twigs consisted of artfully fastened and colored tissue; elegant festoons of bluish gauze were stretched from pillar to pillar across the hall, and in the centre of the eastern wall they were attached to a large shell-shaped canopy extending over the throne of the king, which was decorated with pieces of green and blue glass, of mother of pearl, of shining plates of mica, and other sparkling objects.

The throne itself had the shape of a buckler, guarded by two lions, which rested on each side of it and formed the arms, and supported on the backs of four Asiatic captives who crouched beneath its weight. Thick carpets which seemed to have transported the sea-shore on to the dry land—for their pale blue ground was strewn with a variety of shells, fishes, and water plants—covered the floor of the banqueting hall, in which three hundred seats were placed by the tables, for the nobles of the kingdom and the officers of the troops.

Above all this splendor hung a thousand lamps, shaped like lilies and tulips, and in the entrance hall stood a huge basket of roses to be strewn before the king when he should arrive.

The barracks intended for the soldiers and bodyguard stood nearer to the city, as well as the stable buildings, which were divided from the palace by the garden which surrounded it. A separate pavilion, gilt and wreathed with flowers, was erected to receive the horses which had carried the king through the battle, and which he had dedicated to the Sun god.

The Regent Ani, accompanied by Katuti, was going through the whole of these slightly built structures.

'It seems to me all quite complete,' said the widow.

'Only one thing I cannot make up my mind about,' replied Ani, 'whether most to admire your inventive genius or your exquisite taste.'

'Oh, let that pass!' said Katuti, smiling. 'If any thing deserves your praise it is my anxiety to serve you. How many things had to be considered before this structure at last stood complete on this marshy spot where the air seemed alive with disgusting insects—and now it is finished how long will it last?'

Ani looked down, 'How long?' he repeated.

Then he continued: 'There is great risk already of the plot miscarrying. Ameni has grown cool, and will stir no further in the matter; the troops on which I counted are perhaps still faithful to me, but much too weak; the Hebrews, who tend their flocks here, and whom I gained over by liberating them from forced labor, have never borne arms. And you know the people. They will kiss the feet of the conquerer if they have to wade up to them through the blood of their children. Besides—as it happens—the hawk which old Hekt keeps as representing me is to-day pining and sick—'

'It will be all the prouder and blither to-morrow if you are a man!' exclaimed Katuti, and her eyes sparkled with scorn. 'You cannot now retreat. Here in Pelusium you welcome Rameses as if he were a god, and he accepts the honor. I know the king, he is too proud to be distrustful, and so conceited that he can never believe himself deceived in any man, either friend or foe. The man whom he appointed to be his regent, whom he designated as the worthiest in the land, he will most unwillingly condemn. To-day you still have the ear of the king; to-morrow he will listen to your enemies, and too much has occurred in Thebes to be blotted out. You are in the position of a lion who has his keeper on one side, and the bars of his cage on the other. If you let the moment pass without striking you will remain in the cage; but if you act and show yourself a lion your keepers are done for!'

'You urge me on and on,' said Ani. 'But supposing your plan were to fail, as Paaker's well considered plot failed?'

'Then you are no worse off than you are now,' answered Katuti. 'The gods rule the elements, not men. Is it likely that you should finish so beautiful a structure with such care only to destroy it? And we have no accomplices, and need none.'

'But who shall set the brand to the room which Nemu and the slave have filled with straw and pitch?' asked Ani.

'I,' said Katuti decidedly. 'And one who has nothing to look for from Rameses.'

'Who is that?'

'Paaker.'

'Is the Mohar here?' asked the Regent surprised.

'You yourself have seen him.'

'You are mistaken,' said Ani. 'I should—'

'Do you recollect the one-eyed, grey-haired, blackman, who yesterday brought me a letter? That was my sister's son.'

The Regent struck his forehead—'Poor wretch,' he muttered.

'He is frightfully altered,' said Katuti. 'He need not have blackened his face, for his own mother would not know him again. He lost an eye in his fight with Mena, who also wounded him in the lungs with a thrust of his sword, so that he breathes and speaks with difficulty, his broad shoulders have lost their flesh, and the fine legs he swaggered about on have shrunk as thin as a negro's. I let him pass as my servant without any hesitation or misgiving. He does not yet know any hesitation or misgiving. He does not yet know of my purpose, but I am sure that he would help us if a thousand deaths threatened him. For God's sake put aside all doubts and fears! We will shake the tree for you, if you will only hold out your hand to-morrow to pick up the fruit. Only one thing I must beg. Command the head butler not to stint the wine, so that the guards may give us no trouble. I know that you gave the order that only three of the five ships which brought the contents of your winelofts should be unloaded. I should have thought that the future king of Egypt might have been less anxious to save!'

Katuti's lips curled with contempt as she spoke the last words. Ani observed this and said:

'You think I am timid! Well, I confess I would far rather that much which I have done at your instigation could be undone. I would willingly renounce this new plot, though we so carefully planned it when we built and decorated this palace. I will sacrifice the wine; there are jars of wine there that were old in my father's time—but it must be so! You are right! Many things have occurred which the king will not forgive! You are right, you are right—do what seems good to you. I will retire after the feast to the Ethiopian camp.

'They will hail you as king as soon as the usurpers have fallen in the flames,' cried Katuti. 'If only a few set the example, the others will take up the cry, and even though you have offended Ameni he will attach himself to you rather than to Rameses. Here he comes, and I already see the standards in the distance.'

'They are coming!' said the Regent. 'One thing more! Pray see yourself that the princess Bent-Anat goes to the rooms intended for her; she must not be injured.'

'Still Bent-Anat?' said Katuti, with a smile full of meaning, but without bitterness. 'Be easy, her rooms are on the ground floor, and she shall be warned in time.'

Ani turned to leave her; he glanced once more at the great hall, and said with a sigh. 'My heart is heavy—I wish this day and this night were over!'

'You are like this grand hall,' said Katuti, smiling, 'which is now empty, almost dismal; but this evening, when it is crowded with guests, it will look very different. You were born to be a king, and yet are not a king; you will not be quite yourself till the crown and sceptre are your own.'

Ani smiled, too, thanked her, and left her; but Katuti said to herself:

'Bent-Anat may burn with the rest; I have no intention of sharing my power with her!'

Crowds of men and women from all parts had thronged to Pelusium, to welcome the conqueror and his victorious army on the frontier. Every great temple-college had sent a deputation to meet Rameses, that from the Necropolis consisting of five members, with Ameni and old Gagabu at their head.

A few only of the members of these deputations wore the modest white robe of the simple priest; most of them were invested with the panther-skin which was worn by the prophets. Each bore a staff decorated with roses, lilies, and green branches, and many carried censers in the form of a golden arm with incense in the hollow of the hand, to be burnt before the king. Among the deputies from the priesthood at Thebes were several women of high rank, who served in the worship of this god, and among them was Katuti, who by the particular desire of the Regent had lately been admitted to this noble sisterhood.

Ameni walked thoughtfully by the side of the prophet Gagabu.

'How differently everything has happened from what we hoped and intended!' said Gagabu in a low voice. 'We are like ambassadors with sealed credentials—who can tell their contents?'

'I welcome Rameses heartily and joyfully,' said Ameni. 'After that which happened to him at Kadesh he will come home a very different man to what he was when he set out. He knows now what he owes to Amon. His favorite son was already at the head of the ministers of the temple at Memphis, and he has vowed to build magnificent temples and to bring splendid offerings to the Immortals. And Rameses keeps his word better than that smiling simpleton in the chariot yonder.'

'Still, I am sorry for Ani,' said Gagabu.

'The Pharaoh will not punish him—certainly not,' replied the high-priest. 'And he will have nothing to fear from Ani; he is a feeble reed, the powerless sport of every wind.'

'And yet you hoped for great things from him!'

'Not from him, but through him—with us for his guides,' replied Ameni in a low voice but with emphasis. 'It is his own fault that I have abandoned his cause. Our first wish—to spare the poet Pentaur—he would not respect, and he did not hesitate to break his oath, to betray us, and to sacrifice one of the noblest of God's creatures, as the poet was, to gratify a petty grudge. It is harder to fight against cunning weakness than against honest enmity. Shall we reward the man who has deprived the world of Pentaur by giving him a crown? It is hard to quit the trodden way, and seek a better—to give up a half-expected plan and take a more promising one; it is hard, I say, for the individual man, and makes him seem fickle in the eyes of others; but we cannot see to the right hand and the left, and if we pursue a great end we cannot remain within the narrow limits which are set by law and custom to the actions of private individuals. We draw back just as we seem to have reached the goal, we let him fall whom we had raised, and lift him whom we had stricken to the earth, to the pinnacle of glory; in short, we profess—and for thousands of years have professed—the doctrine that every path is a right one that leads to the great end of securing to the priesthood the supreme power in the land. Rameses, saved by a miracle, vowing temples to the gods, will for the future exhaust his restless spirit not in battle as a warrior, but in building as an architect. He will make use of us and we can always lead the man who needs us. So I now hail the son of Seti with sincere joy.'

Ameni was still speaking when the flags were hoisted on the standards by the triumphal arches, clouds of dust rolled up on the farther shore of the Nile, and the blare of trumpets was heard.

First came the horses which had carried Rameses through the fight, with the king himself, who drove them. His eyes sparkled with a joyful triumph as the people on the farther side of the bridge received him with shouts of joy, and the vast multitude hailed him with wild enthusiasm and tears of emotion, strewing in his path the spoils of their gardens—flowers, garlands, and palm-branches.

Ani marched at the head of the procession that went forth to meet him; he humbly threw himself in the dust before the horses, kissed the ground, and then presented to the king the sceptre that had been entrusted to him, lying on a silk cushion. The king received it graciously, and when Ani took his robe to kiss it, the king bent down towards him, and touching the Regent's forehead with his lips, desired him to take the place by his side in the chariot, and fill the office of charioteer.

The king's eyes were moist with grateful emotion. He had not been deceived, and he could re-enter the country for whose greatness and welfare alone he lived, as a father, loving and beloved, and not as a master to judge and punish. He was deeply moved as he accepted the greetings of the priests, and with them offered up a public prayer. Then he was conducted to the splendid structure which had been prepared for him gaily mounted the outside steps, and from the topmost stair bowed to his innumerable crowd of subject; and while he awaited the procession from the harbor which escorted Bent-Anat in her litter, he inspected the thousand decorated bulls and antelopes which were to be slaughtered as a thank-offering to the gods, the tame lions and leopards, the rare trees in whose branches perched gaily-colored birds, the giraffes, and chariots to which ostriches were harnessed, which all marched past him in a long array.

Rameses embraced his daughter before all the people; he felt as if he must admit his subjects to the fullest sympathy in the happiness and deep thankfulness which filled his soul. His favorite child had never seemed to him so beautiful as this day, and he realized with deep emotion her strong resemblance to his lost wife.*

Nefert had accompanied her royal friend as fan-bearer, and she knelt before the king while he gave himself up to the delight of meeting his daughter. Then he observed her, and kindly desired her to rise. 'How much,' he said, 'I am feeling to-day for the first time! I have already learned that what I formerly thought of as the highest happiness is capable of a yet higher pitch, and I now perceive that the most beautiful is capable of growing to greater beauty! A sun has grown from Mena's star.'

Rameses, as he spoke, remembered his charioteer; for a moment his brow was clouded, and he cast down his eyes, and bent his head in thought.

Bent-Anat well knew this gesture of her father's; it was the omen of some kindly, often sportive suggestion, such as he loved to surprise his friends with.

He reflected longer than usual; at last he looked up, and his full eyes rested lovingly on his daughter as he asked her:

What did your friend say when she heard that her husband had taken a pretty stranger into his tent, and harbored her there for months? Tell me the whole truth of it, Bent-Anat.'

'I am indebted to this deed of Mena's, which must certainly be quite excusable if you can smile when you speak of it,' said the princess, 'for it was the cause of his wife's coming to me. Her mother blamed her husband with bitter severity, but she would not cease to believe in him, and left her house because it was impossible for her to endure to hear him blamed.'

'Is this the fact?' asked Rameses.

Nefert bowed her pretty head, and two tears ran down her blushing cheeks.

'How good a man must he be,' cried the king, 'on whom the gods bestow such happiness! My lord Chamberlain, inform Mena that I require his services at dinner to-day—as before the battle of Kadesh. He flung away the reins in the fight when he saw his enemy, and we shall see if he can keep from flinging down the baker when, with his own eyes, he sees his beloved wife sitting at the table—You ladies will join me at the banquet.'

Nefert sank on her knees before the king; but he turned from her to speak to the nobles and officers who had come to meet him, and then proceeded to the temple to assist at the slaughter of the victims, and to solemnly renew his vow in the presence of the priests and the people, to erect a magnificent temple in Thebes as a thank-offering for his preservation from death. He was received with rapturous enthusiasm; his road led to the harbor, past the tents in which lay the wounded, who had been brought home to Egypt by ship, and he greeted them graciously from his chariot.

Ani again acted as his charioteer; they drove slowly through the long ranks of invalids and convalescents, but suddenly Ani gave the reins an involuntary pull, the horses reared, and it was with difficulty that he soothed them to a steady pace again.

Rameses looked round in anxious surprise, for at the moment when the horses had started, he too had felt an agitating thrill—he thought he had caught sight of his preserver at Kadesh.

Had the sight of a god struck terror into the horses? Was he the victim of a delusion? or was his preserver a man of flesh and blood, who had come home from the battle-field among the wounded!

The man who stood by his side, and held the reins, could have informed him, for Ani had recognized Pentaur, and in his horror had given the reins a perilous jerk.

CHAPTER XLI.

The king did not return to the great pavilion till after sundown; the banqueting hall, illuminated with a thousand lamps, was now filled with the gay crowd of guests who awaited the arrival of the king. All bowed before him, as he entered, more or less low, each according to his rank; he immediately seated himself on his throne, surrounded by his children in a wide semicircle, and his officers and retainers all passed before him; for each he had a kindly word or glance, winning respect from all, and filling every one with joy and hope.

'The only really divine attribute of my royal condition,' said he to himself, 'is that it is so easy to a king to make men happy. My predecessors chose the poisonous Uraeus as the emblem of their authority, for we can cause death as quickly and certainly as the venomous snake; but the power of giving happiness dwells on our own lips, and in our own eyes, and we need some instrument when we decree death.'

'Take the Uraeus crown from my head,' he continued aloud, as he seated himself at the feast. 'To-day I will wear a wreath of flowers.'

During the ceremony of bowing to the king, two men had quitted the hall—the Regent Ani, and the high priest Ameni.

Ani ordered a small party of the watch to go and seek out the priest Pentaur in the tents of the wounded by the harbor, to bring the poet quietly to his tent, and to guard him there till his return. He still had in his possession the maddening potion, which he was to have given to the captain of the transport boat, and it was open to him still to receive Pentaur either as a guest or as a prisoner. Pentaur might injure him, whether Katuti's project failed or succeeded.

Ameni left the pavilion to go to see old Gagabu, who had stood so long in the heat of the sun during the ceremony of receiving the conqueror, that he had been at last carried fainting to the tent which he shared with the high priest, and which was not far from that of the Regent. He found the old man much revived, and was preparing to mount his chariot to go to the banquet, when the regent's myrmidons led Pentaur past in front of him. Ameni looked doubtfully at the tall and noble figure of the prisoner, but Pentaur recognized him, called him by his name, and in a moment they stood together, hand clasped in hand. The guards showed some uneasiness, but Ameni explained who he was.

The high priest was sincerely rejoiced at the preservation and restoration of his favorite disciple, whom for many months he had mourned as dead; he looked at his manly figure with fatherly tenderness, and desired the guards, who bowed to his superior dignity, to conduct his friend, on his responsibility, to his tent instead of to Ani's.

There Pentaur found his old friend Gagabu, who wept with delight at his safety. All that his master had accused him of seemed to be forgotten. Ameni had him clothed in a fresh white robe, he was never tired of looking at him, and over and over again clapped his hand upon his shoulder, as if he were his own son that had been lost and found again.

Pentaur was at once required to relate all that had happened to him, and the poet told the story of his captivity and liberation at Mount Sinai, his meeting with Bent-Anat, and how he had fought in the battle of Kadesh, been wounded by an arrow, and found and rescued by the faithful Kachta. He concealed only his passion for Bent-Anat, and the fact that he had preserved the king's life.

'About an hour ago,' he added, 'I was sitting alone in my tent, watching the lights in the palace yonder, when the watch who are outride brought me an order from the regent to accompany them to his tent. What can he want with me? I always thought he owed me a grudge.'

Gagabu and Ameni glanced meaningly at each other, and the high priest then hastened away, as already he had remained too long away from the banquet. Before he got into his chariot he commanded the guard to return to their posts, and took it upon himself to inform the regent that his guest would remain in his tent till the festival was over, the soldiers unhesitatingly obeyed him.

Ameni arrived at the palace before them, and entered the banqueting-hall just as Ani was assigning a place to each of his guests. The high priest went straight up to them, and said, as he bowed before him:

'Pardon my long delay, but I was detained by a great surprise. The poet Pentaur is living—as you know. I have invited him to remain in my tent as my guest, and to tend the prophet Gagabu.'

The regent turned pale, he remained speechless and looked at Ameni with a cold, ghastly smile; but he soon recovered himself.

'You see,' he said, 'how you have injured me by your unworthy suspicions; I meant to have restored your favorite to you myself to-morrow.'

'Forgive me, then, for having anticipated your plan,' said Ameni, taking his seat near the king.

Hundreds of slaves hurried to and fro loaded with costly dishes. Large vessels of richly wrought gold and silver were brought into the hall on wheels, and set on the side-boards. Children were perched in the shells and lotus-flowers that hung from the painted rafters; and from between the pillars, that were hung with cloudy transparent tissues, they threw roses and violets down on the company. the sounds of harps and songs issued from concealed rooms, and from an altar, six ells high, in the middle of the hall, clouds of incense were wafted into space.

The king—one of whose titles was 'Son of the Sun'—was as radiant as the sun himself. His children were once more around him, Mena was his cup-bearer as in former times, and all that was best and noblest in the land was gathered round him to rejoice with him in his triumph and his return. Opposite to him sat the ladies, and exactly in front of him, a delight to his eyes, Bent-Anat and Nefert. His injunction to Mena to hold the wine cup steadily seemed by no means superfluous, for his looks constantly wandered from the king's goblet to his fair wife, from whose lips he as yet had heard no word of welcome, whose hand he had not yet been so happy as to touch.

All the guests were in the most joyful excitement. Rameses related the tale of his fight at Kadesh, and the high priest of Heliopolis observed: 'In later times the poets will sing of thy deeds.'

'Their songs will not be of my achievements,' exclaimed the king, 'but of the grace of the divinity, who so miraculously rescued your sovereign, and gave the victory to the Egyptians over an innumerable enemy.'

'Did you see the god with your own eyes? and in what form did he appear to you?' asked Bent-Anat.

'It is most extraordinary,' said the king, 'but he exactly resembled the dead father of the traitor Paaker. My preserver was of tall stature, and had a beautiful countenance; his voice was deep and thrilling and he swung his battle-axe as if it were a mere plaything.'

Ameni had listened eagerly to the king's words, now he bowed low before him and said humbly: 'If I were younger I myself would endeavor, as was the custom with our fathers, to celebrate the glorious deed of a god and of his sublime son in a song worthy of this festival; but melting tones are no longer mine; they vanish with years, and the ear of the listener lends itself only to the young. Nothing is wanting to thy feast, most lordly Ani, but a poet, who might sing the glorious deeds of our monarch to the sound of his lute, and yet—we have at hand the gifted Pentaur, the noblest disciple of the House of Seti.'

Bent-Anat turned perfectly white, and the priests who were present expressed the utmost joy and astonishment, for they had long thought the young poet, who was highly esteemed throughout Egypt, to be dead.

The king had often heard of the fame of Pentaur from his sons, and especially from Rameri, and he willingly consented that Ameni should send for the poet, who had himself borne arms at Kadesh, in order that he should sing a song of triumph. The regent gazed blankly and uneasily into his wine cup, and the high priest rose to fetch Pentaur himself into the presence of the king.

During the high priest's absence, more and more dishes were served to the company; behind each guest stood a silver bowl with rose water, in which he could dip his fingers to cool and clean them; the slaves in waiting were constantly at hand with embroidered napkins to wipe them, and others frequently changed the faded wreaths round the heads and shoulders of the feasters for fresh ones.

'How pale you are, my child!' said Rameses, turning to Bent-Anat. 'If you are tired, your uncle will no doubt allow you to leave the hall; though I think you should stay to hear the performance of this much-lauded poet. After having been so highly praised he will find it difficult to satisfy his hearers. But indeed I am uneasy about you, my child—would you rather go?'

The regent had risen and said earnestly:

'Your presence has done me honor, but if you are fatigued I beg you to allow me to conduct you and your ladies to the apartments intended for you.'

'I will stay,' said Bent-Anat, in a low but decided tone, and she kept her eyes on the floor, while her heart beat violently, for the murmur of voices told her that Pentaur was entering the hall. He wore the long white robe of a priest of the temple of Seti, and on his forehead the ostrich feather which marked him as one of the initiated. He did not raise his eyes till he stood close before the king; then he prostrated himself before him, and awaited a sign from the Pharaoh before he rose again.

But Rameses hesitated a long time, for the youthful figure before him, and the glance that met his own, moved him strangely. Was not this the divinity of the fight? Was not this his preserver? Was he again deluded by a resemblance, or was he in a dream?

The guests gazed in silence at the spell-bound king, and at the poet; at last Rameses bowed his head, Pentaur rose to his feet, and the bright color flew to his face as close to him he perceived Bent-Anat.

'You fought at Kadesh?' asked the king.

'As thou sayest,' replied Pentaur.

'You are well spoken of as a poet,' said Rameses, 'and we desire to hear the wonderful tale of my preservation celebrated in song. If you will attempt it, let a lute be brought and sing.'

The poet bowed. 'My gifts are modest,' he said, 'but I will endeavor to sing of the glorious deed, in the presence of the hero who achieved it, with the aid of the gods.'

(To be continued.)

* Her name was Isis Nefert.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

'THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.'

The Canadian Magazine' fills a place in our national life which grows with its continued existence. The prominence of historical matter in its contents ensures it the attention of an important class of readers. Representative Canadian poetry, too, finds here a natural place to appear before an appreciative audience, and as a good deal of our native verse is rather feeble, it is worth noting that one of the poems in the January number has the clean-cut quality, in its first and last lines at least, of a genuine lyric. It is by Alice D. Baukhage.

In the north country, where the great hills lie,
Wrapt not in sleep, but knowledge infinite,
Where lakes are still and brooding, and the sky
Falls like a veil between our faith and sight;

. . . . . .

Into this country it is joy to flee,
Unhanding tasks and slipping loose from strife,
From the world's burdens all unbent and free
Save that dear sorrow which is half of life.

Another poem, 'The Players,' is by Theodore Roberts, and will interest those who keep track of the various tendencies in our literature. It shows the characteristic felicity of phrasing of the New Brunswick school, but lacks some element, perhaps of conviction or proportion, essential to a fine piece of imaginative work. Among a number of articles referring to Imperial matters (a specialty in this January number), we notice especially one by the Hon. J. W. Longley on 'Canada and the Chamberlain movement.' This reviews the attitude of Canada towards fiscal relationships. Mr. Longley says:

Scarcely any one in Canada favors political union with the United States. Comparatively few openly support political independence, and still fewer favor Imperial federation. The great mass of the people and the politicians at the head of them, are disposed to pursue the policy of shutting their eyes and drifting.

. . . . . .

The policy of drift may be carried to a point where misunderstanding may breed distrust, and lack of frankness lead ultimately to a condition in which it is possible that friendship may be supplanted by ill-will.

A fairly bright article on Spain has been contributed by an observant traveller, W. A. R. Kerr. He remarks that Spanish women are shorter and fatter than Canadian women, and have but little variety of expression in their faces. The boys are girlish in appearance, and the old men shaky. The lack of athletic sports seems to be a serious matter, combining with the lack of cleanliness and of business habits to make Spain an unfortunate country. Even the police, in the cities, are a puny set, but it is otherwise with the force that polices the country as a whole.

The rural districts are kept in order by the Civil Guard, the finest body of men to be found in Spain, and a corps of whose efficiency any nation might be proud. Every railway train carries a detachment of the Guardia Civil. They have made brigandage a thing of the past. In addition to revolver and sword, they carry the famous 'Mauser.' The Civil Guard have very wide discretionary powers as to the use of their weapons, and Spaniards themselves think their methods too ruthless and severe. But much may be forgiven them, for they have to keep in order a half-loyal and unindustrious population. Their spotless uniforms, stalwart, soldierly figures, and their serious faces are a pleasure to see, and a unique thing in decadent Spain.

A new historical work begins in this number, and is to last through the year, 'The Fight for North America,' by A. G. Bradley. The first instalment gives a most interesting summary of the condition of the different colonies in 1750. A strong as well as a picturesque portion of the British population in what is now the Southern States was composed of the Scotch Irish,

who since the beginning of the century had been leaving Londonderry and Belfast in a steady stream. They had been introduced there, as everyone knows, to fight the wild Celt of Ulster, and to reclaim the lands he would not till, and they had done both with conspicuous success. North-eastern Ireland, from a blood-stained wilderness, had become a land of plenty, busy with the hum of trade and agriculture. But the English merchants were afraid of the new linen trade that was arising in Ireland, and the Anglo-Irish bishops did not like the Presbyterians. So the Irish linen trade was crippled, as the wool-trade had been destroyed, and the Presbyterian religion was treated on a par with that of Rome. The first piece of insanity was the work of the English Government; the second, that of the Irish House of Lords, under the influence of the Irish bishops. These two crushing blows, falling near together, drove from a country that sorely needed them, thousands of an industrious, hardy, virile and God-fearing stock.

These early immigrants went scarcely at all to the New England colonies, landing principally at Philadelphia and in lesser numbers at Charleston. They seemed determined not to place themselves again in the power of any government or again to trust themselves within reach of sectarian jealousy or unfriendly legislation. They found their way in no long time to the back country of Pennsylvania on the north, and to that of the Carolinas on the south, and threw themselves in both cases with consummate courage upon the forest-covered barrier which was then the Ultima Thule of Anglo-Saxon America.

TOLSTOY STORIES.

Three characteristic stories by Count Leo Tolstoy are published in a sixpenny booklet by the Free Age Press, 13 Paternoster Row, London, for the benefit of the families of the Jews who were slain in recent massacres, and a study of them has its own interest, as the author is looked upon by so many as a prophet. 'King Assarhadon' is the title of the first story, based on the familiar tale of a man's undergoing mentally the experiences of years during the few seconds that his head is immersed in water. The Eastern despot in Tolstoy's story is first transformed into the enemy that he has captured and is about to torture, and afterwards into the she ass to be killed for food, in each case undergoing long preliminary experiences. The application of the story follows, and it illustrates the vagueness of the way of thinking which has fascinated so many.

Assarhadon utters a slight cry, and at the same moment thrusts his head out of the bath, and sees that the old man is standing over him pouring water remaining in the jug over his head.

'Oh, what anguish I have suffered! and for what a length of time,' says Assarhadon.

'How is that?' says the old man. 'Thou hadst only just immersed thy head, and thou immediately thrust it out; see, all the water has not yet been poured out of the jug. Hast thou not understood?'

Assarhadon does not answer anything, but only looks with horror at the old man.

'Hast thou now understood,' continues the old man, 'that Lailey is thyself, and those warriors whom thou hast executed are also thyself? And those beasts which thou killedst in sport, and didst devour at thy feasts, were also thyself. Thou didst think that life was only in thee, but I snatched from off thee the covering of deceit. And thou hast seen that doing evil to others, thou didst do it to thyself.

'Life is one in all, and thou dost manifest in thyself only a portion of this one life. And only in this one portion of life in thyself canst thou improve or injure, increase or diminish life.

'Thou canst improve life in thyself only by destroying the limits which separate thy life from other beings, by regarding other beings as thyself—loving them. Thereby thou dost also increase thy life.

'Thou injurest thy life when thou dost recognise as life only thine own life, and thinkest to increase the welfare of this, thy life, at the expense of the welfare of other beings. Thereby thou dost also diminish thy life.

'It is not in thy power to destroy life in other beings. The life of the beings thou hast killed has disappeared from thine eyes, but has not been destroyed. Thou thoughtest to prolong thine own life and shorten the life of others, but thou canst not do this. For life there is neither time nor place. The life of a moment, the life of a thousand years, thine own life, and the life of all visible and invisible beings of the universe are equal. One can neither destroy nor change life, because it alone exists. Everything else only appears to us to exist.'

Having said this the aged man disappeared.

The second story is entitled 'Three Questions.' A certain king offers a great recompense 'to whoever would teach him how to know the proper time for every action, who are the most necessary men, and how to avoid making a mistake as to which is the most important of all undertakings.' Many unsatisfactory answers are brought to him, and he at last goes alone to consult a hermit whom he finds wearily digging in his garden. The king takes the spade and digs for a couple of hours, but gets no answer to his questions. Then a wounded man runs to them for aid, and the king helps to nurse him. Afterwards he heard that this man had been in ambush waiting to kill him on his return, but had at length been himself wounded. Then the king again asks the hermit for an answer to his questions:

'But they are already answered,' said the hermit, seating himself on his haunches and looking up at the king standing before him.

'How answered?' said the king.

'Why, plainly,' answered the hermit. 'If yesterday, thou hadst not pitied my weakness and hadst not dug these trenches for me, but hadst returned alone, that fine fellow would have attacked thee, and thou wouldst have repented that thou hadst not remained with me. Consequently, the right time was when thou went digging the trenches, and I was the most important man, and the most important work was to do good to me. Then when the other ran up, the most important time was when thou wert tending him, for if thou hadst not dressed his wound he would have died without reconciling himself with thee. Therefore the most important man then was again he, and that which thou didst unto him was the most important act. Thus, remember, that the most important time is only one: now; it is the most important because only at that time have we got power over ourselves; and the most necessary man is the one with whom at each present moment we are in touch; and the most important work is to do good to him.

The third story is a slight legend credited to the South American Indians concerning the lessons which mankind long refused to learn from work, death and sickness, but in conclusion the philosopher says:

Only quite latterly have some of them begun to understand that labor should not be for some a horror to be avoided and for others compulsory penal servitude, but should be a common and joyous undertaking uniting all men. They have begun to understand that in view of death—hourly threatening each one—the only rational work for every man consists in passing the years, months, hours and minutes allotted to each in concord and love. They have begun to understand that sickness should not only not be a motive for separation but, on the contrary, should be a reason for mutual loving communion.

[For the 'Witness.'

A SPRAY OF SCOTCH HEATHER.

O dear to the heart are the lily and rose
And the shamrock, but rather, far rather,
From the bleak, barren moors where the bitter blast blows,
I'd pluck a wee spray of Scotch heather.

When the brave Hieland clans meet in battle array,
Where's the chiel that would show the white feather,
If abloom on his bonnet there's only a spray,
A tiny blue spray of Scotch heather.

And the gude shepherd man attending his sheep,
Through the long nights of simmery weather,
With the skies for a plaidie, he lies down to sleep,
Upon a saft bed of Scotch heather.

If a lad meets a lassie alone on the heath,
And their troth they have plighted together,
For a kiss from her lips he would boldly meet death,
For a kiss, and a spray of Scotch heather.

When after long winters the lassie and lad
The Good Shepherd has gathered together
Enfolded about in the shepherd's own plaid,
They will rest 'neath a sod of Scotch heather.

M.N.M.

Birmingham, Alabama, October, 1903.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHEN THE MERRYMANS MOVED.

(By Grace Willis.)

The Merrymans had moved. And that was a very tremendous affair, for the last moving was not within the memory of the twins, and Elsie was but two years old at the time.

Billee and Bob were in high glee. Papa Merryman came home on the noon of the fourth day after the moving, Saturday, with Mertice and Alecia Trenery, their cousins from Cherrydale.

It was a little inconvenient to have company so soon after moving, but the plans for the visit had been made before those for the moving, and, not wanting to disappoint the girls, Mama Merryman had not postponed the visit.

'What do you think?' said Elsie. 'This morning I came home from the grocery, and walked right around to the back door of the Hiltons, next door.'

The neighborhood was a new one to the Merymans, and there were several houses in a row, very much alike.

'Well, last night, when I came home at ten o'clock,' admitted Papa Merryman, 'I went up to the front door of the Quades, on the other side, and tried to open the door with my latch key. Mrs. Quade came to the door, and told me I had made a mistake in the house.'

The twins chuckled, and nudged each other.

'We don't ever get mixed up,' Billee said. 'We know where home is.'

'Why, don't you know, Elsie, there's a birch-tree out in front of our house?' said Bob.

'And there's a birch-tree in front of the Hiltons, too,' said Elsie.

'Our house has outside blinds,' said Bob.

'So has the Quades's; I'd just like to see you boys get mixed up once.'

The boys looked at each other and laughed.

'Those boys always have some kind of a joke between them,' explained Elsie to the Trenery girls.

After dinner the girls went down town. Mama was a little afraid to have them go so far alone, for Elsie was but eleven, and the girls were not used to a large city, and then, besides, they lived in a new neighborhood, and it might be hard for them to find their way back.

'When you come home,' said mama, 'transfer to the Martin street car, you know, and be sure not to take the car that says "Birchwood Hospital," for that turns off a few blocks below our street, and goes to the hospital, while the plain Martin street car passes just half a block from here.'

'Yes, mama, I know where it passes. I won't make any mistakes, honest and truly.'

'Those girls are so tickled to get off they didn't listen, mama,' said Billee. 'You see if they don't get mixed up again.'

And then the two boys got to whispering together and giggling, and finally went off upstairs with their arms full of something or other, and were quiet for so long that Mama Merryman called up to them, 'Boys, what are you up to now?'

'Oh, just some fun, mama. Just a joke on Elsie. We'll show you when we come down.'

Meanwhile the girls were having a fine time down-town, going from one store to another, doing a good deal more looking than buying, and forgetting some of the things they had been told to bring home.

'Mama said to be sure to take the car that said "Birchwood Hospital,"—didn't she?' said Elsie, as one of that kind came in sight.

'Yes,' answered the two cousins vaguely. So they got in.

Elsie felt delighted to be able to show their big city to these girls who had lived all their lives in a small village, and so she didn't tell the conductor where she wanted to stop, as she usually did, thinking she could take care of herself, and punch the little button at the side of the window.

After a few minutes she stopped chatting with the girls, and began to watch. The streets were not very familiar, and she couldn't tell very well until they got nearer home, so she chatted on for a few minutes.

When she watched the streets again she grew a little anxious, and then really alarmed.

'Alecia,' she said, 'I believe we've gone beyond our street. We must get right out and walk back.' And she punched the button. As they stepped out, she said to the conductor, 'Have we passed Lee street?'

'Five blocks back,' answered the conductor.

'Oh, dear! I'm so tired!' mourned Mertice, the younger, unused to hard city pavements. 'Aren't we 'most home, Elsie?'

'Yes, Mertie; just one block more and then we are at Lee street.'

But when they came to Lee street, it didn't look familiar at all.

'I think we have to go several blocks down Lee street before we get to our house,' exclaimed Elsie tremulously. 'I guess we took the wrong car, after all, and it doesn't pass so near our house as the right one.'

They walked four blocks more, and then Mertie begged them to sit down on the curbstone to rest.

'My feet are so achey!' she wailed.

A boy came out of a house near by and walked toward them. Elsie stepped up to him.

'Do you know where the Merrymans live?' she asked bravely.

The boy shook his head.

'Oh! thank you then, just as much,' she said. 'I guess we can find it.' And they trudged on.

Another block, and then she stopped short.

'Alecia and Mertie, it's past supper time,' she said, 'and I'm afraid we went the wrong way when we got off the car. We've got to go clear back and go the other way.'

Mertie began to cry, and Elsie felt very helpless.

'Elsie,' exclaimed Alecia, 'there are some houses over there, across the street, that look like yours; and one has blinds,—yes, two of them have and there are some birch-trees.'

Elsie looked eagerly.

'Look, Alecia, at that big sign on the front door! Do you see what it says? O Mertie, Mertie! stop crying, dear! We're home! Oh, those blessed boys and their jokes!' The twins waited to greet them with eyes bubbling with fun.

The sign on the front door was a single word in big, irregular, blue, chalked letters, on a piece of cardboard about a yard long: 'HOME.'

And nobody had worried about the girls, either; for it was not nearly so late as they had imagined, and Papa Merryman had not yet come home to supper.

Advertisements.

Deadly "La Grippe"

Or Epidemic Influenza is Caused by an Air Germ. The Most Scientific Remedy is Catarrhozone.

Two years ago, the medical journals commented widely on the marvellous success of Catarrhozone, which assisted very largely in stamping out the epidemic raging at that time. Cases that had resisted all other treatment were at once relieved, and through the great healing powers of Catarrhozone further progress of the malady was arrested.

It is doubtful whether in the whole range of medicine a more lasting cure can be found. If a patient has any warning of the approach of La Grippe he has only to inhale the germ-killing vapor of Catarrhozone a few times daily and escape entirely.

Even as a preventive of colds and catarrh it is a wise precaution to always carry a Catarrhozone Inhaler in your pocket. At the first shiver or sneeze you can ward off an impending attack by merely inhaling a few breaths of Catarrhozone. Fatal consequences are often avoided in this way. The Inhaler is beautifully finished and made entirely from hard rubber. It can be conveniently carried in the vest pocket ready for use in church, at work, in the theatre, street car, anywhere, at any time. The complete Catarrhozone outfit contains a large bottle of inhalant, sufficient to keep re-charging the inhaler for two months. It costs $1.00, and is guaranteed to cure. Sold by all druggists or sent direct to your home by mail if the price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Whiteside—'Why do you always put "dictated" at the top of your letters? I see you have no shorthand writer.'

Fourbriefs—'Well, I'm rather a poor speller, you know.'

To Those of Sedentary Occupation.—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active, outdoor lives. The former will find in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills a restorative without question the most efficacious on the market. They are easily procurable, easily taken, act expeditiously, and they are surprisingly cheap considering their excellence.

Customer—'What sort of a chicken do you call this?'

Waiter—'That, sir, I believe, is a Plymouth Rock.'

Customer—'Ah, I'm glad it has some historic interest. I thought it was just an ordinary cobblestone.'

A Sure Cure for Headache.—Bilious headache, to which women are more subject than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utterly prostrated. The stomach refuses food, and there is a constant and distressing effort to free the stomach from bile which has become unduly secreted there. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a speedy alterative, and in neutralizing the effects of the intruding bile, relieves the pressure on the nerves which cause the headache. Try them.

JAPANESE PROVERBS AND SAYINGS.

Here are a few proverbs and sayings current among the Japanese:

Beware of beautiful women as you would of red pepper.

A wife's tongue, three inches long, can kill a man six feet high.

Rubbing salt into a wound is adding insult to injury.

Those who know the ropes do most hauling.

Habit has more weight than instruction.

Before argument, proof.

Live under your own hat.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

NOTHING BETTER.

An excursion from Wales to Glasgow last summer took a crowd of Welshmen to the latter city. A large party of excursionists visited the cathedral and upheld the musical reputation of their country by giving a magnificent rendering of the Welsh National Anthem. 'Yr Hen Wlad fy Nadau,' (Land of my Fathers.)

The singing attracted a large crowd of other excursionists and Glaswegians.

'What's that they're skirlin' at?' asked a Gordon Highlander on furlough of a Welshman.

'That's "Yr Hen Wlad fy Nhadau," proudly replied Taffy.

'The "Hen Laddy Naddy," indeed,' retorted the Gordon scornfully. 'Man, ye should hear "The Cock o' the North!" '

Pale, sickly children should use Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.

FREDDY USED DIPLOMACY.

'Father,' inquired Freddy, as he put down the top he was spinning, 'what is diplomacy?' 'Diplomacy, my boy,' replied the old man, proudly, 'is doing exactly the right thing at the right moment!' 'Then I reckon I used diplomacy last night!' 'What did you do?' 'Why, I heard mother say that she was going to give me some medicine. Now, you know, I generally sleep on the outside of the bed, but last night, when I heard mother coming upstairs, I pushed Johnny into my place, and slid into his part of the bed.' 'What happened?' 'Why, Johnny had the medicine, that's all!'—London 'People.'

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

Two young ladies on the promenade of a seaside resort had been watching the vessels pass, through a telescope lent them by an old salt. On handing the glass back one of the ladies remarked that it was a very good one. 'Yes, miss,' said the ancient mariner, 'that 'ere telescope was given me by Lord Nelson.' 'Good gracious! Why, Nelson has been dead nearly a hundred years.' 'Well, I'm glowed!' replied the salty one, quite unabashed. ' 'Ow the time do fly!'

It is Known Everywhere.—There is not a city, town or hamlet in Canada where Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil is not known—wherever introduced it made a foothold for itself and maintained it. Some merchants may suggest some other remedy as equally beneficial. Such recommendations should be received with doubt. There is only one Eclectric Oil, and that is Dr. Thomas's. Take nothing else.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

A fisherman invested in a tub so very old
A single drop of water in its staves it would not hold.
Said he: ' 'Tis very plain to me a vessel of this kind
Would make the safest fishin'-smack a fisherman could find.
What matters if a barr'l of brine should o'er the gunwale slop,
This ancient tub would keep afloat—if couldn't hold a drop.'
Which is a bit of logic you'll admit is good and sound;
But when it came to practice—why, the fisherman was drowned!
—Peter Newell, in 'Harper's Magazine.'

Cereal Foods without cream are not appetizing, but good, raw cream is not always easy to get. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream is superior to raw cream with a delicious flavor and richness. Use it for general cooking purposes. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., proprietors.

Husband—'Have you completed your list of persons to be invited to the reception?'

Wife—'Yes.'

Husband—'You have invited only the best people?'

Wife—'The very best.'

Husband (examining the list)—'And these are all?'

Wife—'All, excepting the two detectives, who are to be here incog. to see that nothing is stolen.'

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

'What's the crowd doing down at the courthouse?' inquired the stranger. 'Oh, they're tryin' the case of Moses Johnson,' replied the Southerner. 'Why, that was the man they lynched yesterday, wasn't it?' 'Yaas, but to-day some o' the boys got teched with a foolish curiosity to know wheathah he was innocent or guilty, suh.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

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

Scribblehard—'I believe I've written myself out; I don't seem to have an idea left.' Penhandler—'Well, why don't you write stories for the magazines, then?' 'Life.'

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

Advertisements.

Pale, Weak Women Take New Hope

There is a remedy for all your troubles. Thousands have been Cured. Why get back your Strength and Vigor by Using the Food-Tonic Ferrozone?

Ever since the world began woman has borne more than her share of suffering. Secret troubles undermine her strength, yet she seldom complains. But because she has suffered in the past is no reason why she should forever be dragged down by misery and sleeplessness.

There is a remedy, one that will lift that awful burden and remove the ills from which women suffer. The name of this remedy is Ferrozone which to-day is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the American continent. New hope has been brought into the life of many a downcast woman, a new era of health has dawned for thousands who have tried and proved the merit of Ferrozone.

There is no girl or woman who can afford to miss the benefit that is sure to come from the regular use of this grand remedy. It acts directly on all the organs and insures functional activity upon which health so largely depends. Your days of weakness and headache, your hours of nervousness and despondency will all depart. Life will hold for you many new joys as it does for everyone that uses Ferrozone regularly.

Your whole body will feel the quickening influence of Ferrozone. The blood will be purified and enriched. You will no longer suffer from suppression and interference with menstrual functions. Ferrozone cures all such ailments and prevents their return.

Mrs. Mary E. Cowan, of Hillsboro, writes: 'If half the ailing women in this world would only use Ferrozone regularly they would save a great deal of sickness. Before using Ferrozone I was fatigued and tired out with the least exertion. I spent half my time in bed and was forever bothered with some trouble or another. After using a few boxes of Ferrozone I became more robust, my strength increased and the irregularities I formerly had have disappeared. Ferrozone is a grand medicine for women.'

This is the experience of thousands. You really ought to use Ferrozone—it will do you so much good. Don't listen to the druggist who urges something just as good. No substitute compares with Ferrozone, which does all that is claimed of it. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, at druggists or by mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

The Boys' Page.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

By the kindness of M. Leclaire we are able to publish this translation of a very charming sketch which appeared in 'La Revue Canadienne,' last year. All our readers will enjoy the description of the charming old neighbor and her children, and the pictures of the youngest and best beloved.



HE RUMMAGES IN MY POCKETS TO FIND GOODIES.

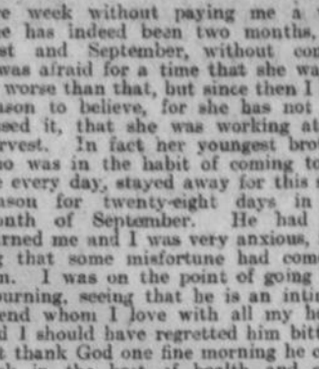
I live in one of the most charming spots in Montreal. About my house majestic maples rise. Behind it the ground rising in an ampitheatre, has permitted me to make a garden there which, especially in summer, when it is enamelled with flowers, affords a pretty sight. One of my most agreeable pastimes is to cultivate it and to vary its arrangement, not to speak of the happiness of seeing my children's pleasure in gathering freely of the flowers to distribute them among their friends or to adorn the altars. Just behind my garden spreads the limpid surface of the pure water with which our municipal council quenches our thirst, and for which our good aldermen, imagining they are furnishing us with rock crystal, make us pay so dearly. To the left, but far enough away to make a beautiful picture, without oppressing us with its neighborhood, rises with its back to the mountain, the majestic building of Victoria Hospital, of fairy-like appearance, when in the evening all its windows are illuminated. In front and to the right we enjoy the view of the entire city of Ville Marie. Overlooking even our nearest neighbors, we see beyond the domes, the spires and the towers, our majestic St. Lawrence, its verdant isles, the plains of the southern shore, and in the distance St. Bruno, Beloeil, Rougemont and other mountains.

Of all my neighbors, it is a beautiful old lady neighbor that I prefer. Very often I go to pass some hours with her, even from time to time taking supper upon her shady and flowery lawn. This charming neighbor has also a numerous family, and, unable to go about herself, she sends to visit me many of her children. There are four of them, especially, more faithful in visiting me than the others. They are so delightful, these dear children, that it is impossible not to love them.

The eldest has already reached a quite advanced age. One knows him by his plumpness, his broad and merry face and his nose slightly broken and turned up; then his right ear is a little split, a souvenir of a stormy youth. Not that I would say that he has been 'wild.' Oh, no; his conduct has always been irreproachable, but he has had to defend his life against cruel and stupid enemies. This necessity has made him prudent. Having made my acquaintance when he was no longer young, he has continued timid in spite of my advances.

The second is a young lady, about a year married. Like all well born people of her sex, she is reserved, and does not permit liberties to be taken with her. I have succeeded in having her come to sit upon my knee to enjoy her lunch, but if I want her to stay there she is 'Madame Don't Touch Me!' She has, no doubt, home cares; who knows, perhaps she has no servant. This tribe having also become so trying that often one prefers to do without and do one's own work. At all events she comes to see me less frequently than her brothers, sometimes passing an entire week without paying me a visit. She has indeed been two months, August and September, without coming. I was afraid for a time that she was ill, or worse than that, but since then I have reason to believe, for she has not confessed it, that she was working at the harvest. In fact her youngest brother, who was in the habit of coming to see me every day, stayed away for this same reason for twenty-eight days in the month of September. He had not warned me and I was very anxious, fearing that some misfortune had come to him. I was on the point of going into mourning, seeing that he is an intimate friend whom I love with all my heart, and I should have regretted him bitterly but thank God one fine morning he came back in the best of health and since then he has never missed his daily visit.

My children often tease me about my attachment to him, but truly he is so lovable, so pretty in all the strength of his youth that it is not possible not to love him. If he comes when I am busy with my garden he follows me, step by step, jumps upon me as soon as I give him a chance, and rummages in my pockets to see if he can find some goodies. I have passed whole hours sitting on my verandah amusing myself and others with his pretty ways. He jumps upon my shoulders and my head, hangs himself by his feet on one of my hands to reach with both his little ones the fruit which I offer him below with the other hand.



HE HANGS BY HIS FEET TO REACH THE FRUIT IN MY HAND.

In the same position, like a sailor, he draws up a cord to the end of which I have tied a nut. As soon as he has possessed himself of it he runs to hide it in the garden and then comes back to ask for more. Since it became too cold for me to receive him on the verandah we have agreed upon a signal to give me notice of his arrival. The moment the signal is given I run to let him in. He comes in and runs before me to my work table, when we pass delicious moments together, I lavishing caresses and dainties on him; he nibbling them so prettily that I cannot take my eyes off him. He is so graceful in his movements, and in his poses, so elegantly dressed in a brown fur coat, shaded with grey and white, and irreproachably clean as his kinfolk always are. The children have taken pleasure in protographing us in all these positions. They make delightful and quaint little pictures, some of which I am showing you.

The fourth is quite young, and has all the carelessness of his youth. If he wants to come into my garden it is for a romp, to run, to jump, to climb the trees, to make pirouettes and sumersaults, never stopping an instant, except to nibble some fruit which we put out for him. It is useless to attempt to detain this restless child, but he is so well brought up that he never does any damage to the masses of flowers among which he plays. He goes as suddenly as he comes. All at once we see him playing around the house, then we look for him in vain. He has disappeared without a word.

I see that I have forgotten to tell you who the beautiful old lady that I love is. It is the mountain of Montreal, so well named by Jacques Cartier, Mount Royal. Her children, at least those who visit me intimately, are the squirrels, which the learned call 'sciurus carolinensis,' familiar to us under the name of grey squirrels. They live in couples at the forks of great branches in inaccessible parts of the mountain. They will not permit any other squirrel to establish himself in the same tree where they have made their home. This dwelling is clean, warm and impervious to rain. To build it the pair commence by bringing twigs, which they lace together with moss. They bind and tread it, making it roomy and solid enough to hold themselves and their little ones in comfort and safety. The opening is upward and narrow, just big enough to let them through. Over the opening they make a cover in the shape of a cone, which shelters the whole and sheds the rain, not allowing it to penetrate the nest. In the spring the mother has three or four little ones, which she brings up with the greatest care. During the summer they gather food for the winter, and hide their provisions in holes in trees, never forgetting where to find them again. In the spring when the provisions are exhausted they wander in search of food.

In this way, in June last, when the maple keys strewed the ground about our verandah, they came to eat the seeds. The children amused themselves by throwing peanuts to them. Soon they understood the source of this beneficent manna, and came close to the verandah, looking up as if to ask for more. Naturally, it was never in vain. So as to have provisions at hand, a flower pot was placed on the table of the verandah and filled day by day with nuts. Our guests came almost every morning between seven and eight o'clock.

One day when my friend was in the top of the tree nearest the house he saw where the children got the dainties which were being served out, and immediately made up his mind to profit by this knowledge. In fact, as soon as we had gone in for our midday meal he set himself to carry off the peanuts, which he did so well that on our return the flower pot was found almost empty. I suspected the robber, and in order to catch him red-handed I installed myself motionless on a chair beside the table, perfectly still. Soon I saw the guilty one appear on the trunk of a great maple, five feet from the verandah. Just at first my presence seemed to disconcert him. He looked at me for some minutes, then, calculating on my perfect immobility, he jumped on the railing and, after another movement of hesitation, on to the table. Seated on the most distant corner, with his arms crossed, he looked at me for a long time, ready to take with a single bound the aerial route by which he had come. Seeing that I still did not



LIKE A SAILOR HE DRAWS UP A CORD.

stir, he decided to snatch a nut and decamp. I ran quickly to the railing and saw him search in the grass for a good place, dig a little hole, and place his booty safely there, draw the earth over it, pat it down with care, then cautiously replace the bits of grass which he had pulled away. We have since realized that the work was so well done that it was impossible to find the exact hiding place, even though looking down from the verandah we thought we had marked it. He repeated this performance three or four times, every time with more daring. I then tried emptying the flower pot and offering him a nut between my finger and thumb across the table. He came back, looked in the flower pot, and, not finding anything, began looking at me. He caught sight of the nut, approached with distrust, making two steps forward and one back; then again, noting that nothing moved, he decided to take it.

We began again the next day and little by little I persuaded him to jump on my knee and sit there to eat. Soon he became so familiar that he went even into my pockets to look for what he desired. Now, we are two inseparable friends. He is not even afraid of strangers whom he sees in my company.

Speaking of their forepaws, I have said their hands because, in fact, squirrels do not use them as feet except in walking. When in repose they sit with their forepaws folded on their bosom. They use them to carry their food to their mouth, they turn a nut round and round with astonishing dexterity to see how they can best break or carry it. These front paws have only four fingers. The thumb is replaced by a round lump, having the appearance and the tenacity of india rubber. This lump is used as a man uses his thumb.

I have spoken also of the signal agreed upon with my friend, to let me know of his arrival when I could no longer leave my door open. From my writing table I can see the verandah and the table of which I have spoken. I placed on this table a wooden box in the form of a little barrel, the cover of which overlapped. I managed to teach him to take off the cover with his teeth while holding the barrel in his hands. When I hear the cover fall on the table, or when I see the barrel uncovered, I know that he is there. I have only to open the door and to call him, saying, 'Come, come,' to have him in immediately. Dogs and cats are born enemies to the squirrel, and as soon as he sees one he hastens to climb out of his reach and scolds a little, shaking his pretty tail. Man is, however, his worst enemy.

Many of these beings whom one imagines intelligent appear not to be able to enjoy the sight of one of these gentle little animals without stooping to pick up a stone. The squirrel, which, at the sight of an animal enemy contents himself with mounting the lower branches and expressing his annoyance, flies to the top of the trees when he sees one of those bipeds stooping towards the earth. From there he watches in silence, as dumbfounded as at the sight of the stupidity of this being whom he had no doubt believed to be endowed with reason. He knows very well how to distinguish between a respectable person who stops to look with curiosity and goodwill and, a street boy or vulgar inspector of the gas company or an employee of the hospital whom I have seen at this work and whose intelligence seems limited to seeking chances of doing mischief.

If these details have sufficiently interested my readers to induce in them the desire to make similar friends or even only to inspire in them the thought of protecting these pretty little creatures when occasion should offer, I shall have done useful work. We have a law, severe enough, indeed, to protect the animals against human stupidity. Let us respect that law and soon in our beautiful park we will all be able to rejoice in the familiarity of the squirrels which desire nothing better than to become the friends of man.



HE JUMPS UPON MY KNEE AND SITS THERE TO EAT.



WE HAVE ARRANGED A SIGNAL.

STEADY.

A rush is good in its place, lad,
But not at the start, I say;
For life's a very long race, lad,
And never was won that way.
It's the stay that tells, the stay, boy,
And the heart that never says die;
A spurt may do with the goal in view,
But steady's the word, say I.
Steady's the word that wins, lad,
Grit and sturdy grain:
It's sticking to it will carry you through it—
Roll up your sleeves again.

Oh, Snap, is a very good cur, lad,
To frighten the tramps, I trow,
But Holdfast sticks like a burr, lad—
Brave Holdfast never lets go.
And Clever's a pretty nag, boy,
But stumbles and shies, they say;
So Steady I count the safer mount
To carry you all the way.

The iron bar will smile, lad,
At straining muscle and thew;
But the patient teeth of the file, lad,
I warrant will gnaw it through.
A snap may come at the end, boy;
And a bout of might and main;
But Steady and Stick must do the trick—
Roll up your sleeves again.

Silas Mason's Subscription.

(Concluded.)

'That's all right,' the answer was heard. 'He's off his guard now. To-night at ten o'clock we'll all be here, twelve of us. The work will be done by midnight.'

The listener did not grasp the situation at first. Then it dawned on him that there was a plot to inundate Mason's corn-field.

'Good for him!' he thought. 'I'm glad if those poor farmers north of the bank can get rid of the water so easily. I don't intend to lift a finger to prevent them.'

He was cautiously stealing away along the embankment when he heard a shout. One of the conspirators, climbing to the railway track, had discovered him.

'Here's one of Mason's men, I'll be bound!' was the cry.

'Stop him!' 'Don't let him get away!' 'He'll tell Mason, and the game will be up!' came the answering voices from beyond.

But James had taken warning, and was off down the road. The man on the bank gave chase. He had a hard task before him, for the younger man was a practiced runner. After a half-mile, in which he lost much ground, the pursuer sent a shot after his quarry. James felt a sharp pain in his ankle. He was not disabled, however. But, fearing further injury, he left the road and plunged into a clump of willows which separated the road from the waters of Running Lake. Then he knew nothing more.

The sun was setting when next he looked about him. Evidently he had fainted with the pain in his ankle, which was now quite stiff. His pursuer must have turned back after firing one shot, and so he had been left unmolested.

His first thought was of the embankment. In a few hours it would be cut and Farmer Mason's fields would be flooded. What could he do to prevent this? He had forgotten his anger of a few hours before, and gave himself to the solution of the problem how to help the man who had treated him so shabbily.

'I cannot walk more than a few steps,' he considered. 'My ankle is too stiff. It will not do to wait for some one to come along the road. Often hours pass without a single traveller.' He was lost in thought for a few moments.

'I have it!' he cried at last. 'This is the very clump where the boat is kept hidden by the farmers of the neighborhood. Of course it may be over at Lake Station, but I hope not. If I can row over there, I can tell the section men, and they'll be on hand to stop the little game of our friends the dike-cutters.'

He found the boat, and with some difficulty pushed it into the water. 'I guess I can row across the lake,' he thought. 'I don't row with my ankle, but it will pain me a good deal just the same.'

It was a trying trip, but the two miles were at length covered. It was nine o'clock when the lights of Lake Station appeared. The rower shouted, and the agent responded.

'Rout out the section men!' was the startling greeting he received. 'Send them in force three miles west. A dozen men are going to cut the embankment at ten o'clock.'

The agent hastened away. Within ten minutes two hand-cars carrying every available man in the little settlement were on the way to the scene of the proposed misdemeanor. Then James called for help for himself.

'Look at this ankle, please!' he asked. 'One of the dike-cutters winged me.'

The result of the examination was reassuring. It was only a flesh-wound. A cold bath, the application of liniment, a night's rest, and he would be all right again.

He was asleep when the section men returned from their trip. Next morning he learned that they had surprised the conspirators while at their work. When these saw that they were discovered, they fled precipitately.

The young solicitor took the morning train to Whittier. He went straight to the office of the 'News.' Editor Nesbit rose as he entered the room.

'I'm afraid you'll think me a failure, Mr. Nesbit,' he began. 'I have a few names, but I failed to get Silas Mason. He warned me off the place. And I'll have to stay at home a day or two. My ankle is a little stiff from an accident.'

The editor laughed. 'Is that the way you tell about your work of last night?' he asked. 'Why, every one is talking about your plucky trip to Lake Station. You've done a good stroke for the 'News.' The people will not forget that it was one of our men who foiled the dike-cutters. And don't you worry about Silas Mason. He was in a while ago, asking for you. Before he went out he paid his subscription five years in advance. Will you consider a year's engagement with the 'News,' Mr. Carson?'

And Mr. Carson thought he would.—Exchange.

Puzzles.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

DIAMONDS.

NO. 1.

C
A H A
C H I C K
C H I C A G O
C R A C K
A G O
O

NO. 2.

L
A I L
N A N C Y
L I N C O L N
S H O O T
I L L
N

COMBINATIONS.

Licensed, silenced, declines.

TEN BEHEADINGS.

Clover, ideal, near, down, every, reel, Easter, lover, lash, abase.

PRICES FOR CANADIAN STAMPS.

At a sale of rare stamps in London by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, Leicester square, the following high prices were realized: British Columbia, 1861, no watermark, a pair of 2½d. brown rose, £30; 1865, C. C., 5c rose, £11. Canada: 1851-57, 12d black, lightly cancelled, £28 10s; and 6d purple black, on thin wove paper, £9 10s. New Brunswick: 1851, 6d yellow, £5 10s; 1s mauve, £7; and 1860-63, 5c brown, head of Connell, £11. Newfoundland: 1857, 1s scarlet, £7 10s; 1860, 1s orange, £10 10s. Nova Scotia: 1851-53, 1s violet, £11, and 1s purple, £10.

Fortune may find a pot, but your own industry must make it boil.

It requires no strength of mind to be mean—it does to be generous.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
Though we oft land on our pate;
Never mind the falls ensuing—
We are bound to learn to skate.
—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

Real Heroes

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ONE?

So often in looking over the news of the day I find real heroism and acts of daring and bravery which in a story book or a romance would thrill our hearts and stir our blood and yet in the daily papers just a few words or an inch of space is devoted to them and we turn away from the wonderful real life to the fairy tales of literature; wishing we lived in those golden days of the knights of old.

A BOY HERO.

As you read of the terrible Chicago theatre fire and heard people talking about it how many of you thought of that elevator boy making journey after journey up to save all he could? Did you realize that he knew that at any time the connection might be cut and he with his load be caught in a trap? Did you think what it meant to keep cool enough to take in all the car could carry and yet hold back the others whom he could not then take? Did you realize what it must have meant to go up again that last time and scorched and blinded, in the face of death, to grope in the dark and smoke for the girls who could no longer see the entrance or help themselves to escape? Did ever a knight who set out in quest of danger to prove his courage face more?

ELEVEN YEARS OLD, BUT A HEROINE.

How many of our boys are reading stories of how Indians or hunters control themselves in times of danger and think as they read 'I would keep my presence of mind, too.' 'If I only had a chance I would show the boys how cool I am.'

It's not so very hard to have what we used to call Scotch wit, and know just the right thing to say or do after the opportunity to do it is past; but away out in the western states the other day a little slip of an eleven-year-old girl discovered that the crowded school building was on fire. Do you think she screamed or cried? Not she. She went quietly up to her teacher's desk and whispered the news. Her teacher, as steady as she, dismissed the class quietly and going from room to room quickly but without any fuss warned all the other teachers and in two minutes all were safely out.

A MIDSHIPMAN THREE TIMES A HERO.

Have you read how brave the officer was who picked up the burning shell and cast it overboard. Do you think him braver than Midshipman Mason, who, when the Italian barque 'Delaide,' loaded with gunpowder and railway supplies, was burning in the harbor of Callao, Peru, went down into the burning hold and with three other brave men rolled the kegs of powder aside to get at the fire, which they finally extinguished. Since that time he has twice hazarded his life in rescuing shipmates.

WRITE TO THE BOYS' PAGE ABOUT IT.

Now I am going to add one more story of a boy and a dog who both unconsciously had some of the unselfish love for others and lack of thought for self which goes to the making of a hero. Then I am going to hold this part of the Boys' Page open for letters from any of you who have heard or read of a hero in these days. If you read of one in the newspaper, or better still, if you know one a boy or a girl or a man who rose to the occasion write and tell us. Don't let your story get too long in the telling and write on one side of the paper only, giving your name and address.

LOYALTY AND LOVE.

(New York 'Times.')

A diminutive specimen of the genus 'small boy,' ragged and far from clean, was meandering along an east side thoroughfare the other evening, whistling through his fingers from time to time to a dingy little cur that nosed about the doorways for some dainty droppings from the morning's cans. The boy was carrying a bulky bundle, and did not look as if the picking of a bone or two on his own account would go amiss.

Presently a great mastiff, wild with the thought of an hour's freedom, bounded down the steps of an apartment house into disastrous collision with small boy and a bundle, knocking one flat and rolling the other into the gutter. Quick as a flash the hungry cur was at the big dog's throat. He was hardly half the size of the mastiff's head, but for ten seconds he did battle not unworthy his big enemy, putting all the love and loyalty of his homeless little heart into this attack upon the giant that had assailed his master.

Instantly, of course, the boy was on his feet, calling him off, and the mastiff walked soberly on. He had evidently understood the matter perfectly, appreciated the cause of the little contretemps and let it pass after the manner of his magnanimous kind.

'Good doggie,' said the boy.

But there was a sequel. It chanced that this particular pugnacious cur had some time since been bereft of an eye, and now, essaying to cross the street, the oncoming car was at his blind side and the 'L' overhead wiped out all surface sounds. Boy and bundle were half the street's width in his rear, when a swerve of the motorman's hand gave the car a headlong plunge. The fender was hardly a foot from the unconscious dog when his master, quick as thought, dropped his load, and with one spring scooped the lank body up in his arms and bounded on the fender, clinging like a crab to the sagging steel bands. Then, as the car slowed up with a screech and a growl from the brakes, the two scrambled off and raced back for the bundle again. Neither seemed to regard the incident as anything unusual; it was all in the day's work of outwitting a fate that kept both at their wits' keenest to stave off starvation and other shapes of death. A man in the car had risen breathlessly in his seat, and a pedestrian or two turned inquiringly at the sound. The motorman probably thanked his stars that he had not ground the foolhardy little imp to powder—and that was all.

But to at least one onlooker life afterwards seemed infinitely more worth while just because of this dog's loyalty and this boy's love.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Barley harvesting was in progress on a farm at Chorley Wood, Herts, during the last week of the old year.

Mr. T. H. Holdsworth, of Sandal Hall, near Wakefield, has completed fifty years as a West Riding magistrate. He is chairman of the Wakefield Bench.

The Duke of Bedford has informed his tenants on his Wansford estate, in North Hants and Huntingdonshire, that the property has been purchased by Earl Fitzwilliam.

An offertory taken at St. Nicholas's Church, Rochester, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, was found to include a diamond ring wrapped in a five pound note.

Mrs. Bremridge, the Sidmouth centenarian, who will on Jan. 25 celebrate her one hundred and third birthday, has been the recipient of a Coronation souvenir from Queen Alexandra.

The smallest inhabited four-roomed house in England stands in High street, Wavertree, near Liverpool. It measures 6½ feet in width, and each of the rooms is about 6 feet by 14½ feet in size.

A number of the leading scientists in York and district are arranging to secure that an invitation shall be given to the British Association to visit York in 1906, which will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the association at York in 1831.

John Halligan and William Smith, two Newcastle butchers, charged with poaching at Beal recently, on the suggestion of the magistrates, consented to insert an apology in the newspapers, and were thereupon discharged.

'Ian Maclaren' (the Rev. John Watson) has heard nothing more of the £1,000 which an anonymous corrrespondent said he had placed to his credit with a London bank as a token of admiration for his remarkable literary gifts.

There is a Denmark Hill tradesman over seventy years of age who boasts that, during the whole of his life he has never crossed the Thames or entered any part of London except the area or the district in which he was born.

Sarah Sherwin, 59 years of age, was found lying in the gutter on Sunday, Jan. 3, in Carter street, Uttoxeter, with her clothes burnt to ashes. She was terribly charred about the body, and expired a few hours later in the Workhouse Infirmary.

A very large and interesting shipment of bullion was made at Dover on Jan. 7, consisting of sixty cases—a total weight of nearly five tons of new Egyptian coinage, minted at Birmingham. It was despatched by passenger steamer via Calais, being carefully guarded en route.

An international poultry show opened at Sheffield on Jan. 5. There is a record entry of 4,193 head of poultry. Many ladies exhibited poultry, and not a few breeders sent birds from the Continent. This collection of poultry is worth, at the lowest estimate, £60,000. Many of the best birds are worth £100 each.

The Rev. S. R. Rimmer, rector of Eastington, near Stroud, in resigning his living, made a vigorous attack from the pulpit against the administration of Queen Anne's Bounty Fund. Some years ago the rectory was sold and the proceeds handed to the fund on an understanding which, the rector says, has not been carried out.

Mr. Wood, an English mountaineer, had a strange accident in the Alps on Jan. 3. He fell into a snow-covered sheet of water and when taken out it was found that both his feet were frozen. He was conveyed to Meinengen, and placed under medical treatment. It was at first feared it would be necessary to amputate both his feet, but it is hoped they will be saved.

A passenger train from Birkenhead collided with a ballast engine and brake van while entering Chester station on the last morning of 1903. Both engines left the metals, and the brake van guard, Thomas Cowap, of Chester, was killed. Tomlinson, the passenger train driver, jumped from the engine, and was seriously injured. Three lady passengers were severely shaken.

There was a sharp frost for two or three days during Christmas week. It gave way to a return of mild weather on Jan. 2. Many accidents occurred in various parts of the country through the temerity of skaters venturing on immature ice. One of the most serious was at Derby, where seven persons fell into the water and a young lady and two young men, one in attempting her rescue, were drowned.

A serious fire occurred on Christmas morning at Place Cross Colliery, Dudley, belonging to Lord Dudley. The conflagration filled the upcast shaft with smoke and flames, setting fire to the engine house and ventilating apparatus, and when the Dudley fire brigade poured water down steam and ashes belched up as from a volcano. Eleven horses were destroyed, but there was no injury to human life. The fire has, however, thrown about two hundred men out of employment.

Lieut.-General Sir Robert Grant, C.B., died at his London residence at a quarter-past six on the morning of Jan. 2, after a long period of failng health. Sir Robert, who was born in 1837, entered the Royal Engineers in 1854, and commanded the Royal Engineers in the Soudan expedition of 1855. He was inspector-general of fortifications from 1891 to 1898, and retired from the active list last year. His son, Captain Charles Grant, Coldstream Guards, married, last year, Lady Sybil Primrose, Lord Rosebery's elder daughter.

While shaving a carter named Johnson at Burwell, near Newmarket, on the first week of the new year, Howarth Ellis, the village barber, suddenly stopped and drew the razor across his own throat. The horrified carter jumped up, yelled for help, and with one side of his face smothly shaved, and the other side covered with lather, bolted along the village street in search of a doctor. The prompt arrival of that gentleman saved Ellis's life, and the barber was sent for trial on a charge of attempting suicide.

Mr. J. Mountstephen, while shooting on Boxing Day, at Colyton, was on the top of a high hedge, with his gun, waiting for a shot. He intended to jump off, and, thinking that his legs were clear of brambles, he made a spring. Unfortunately, however, his foot caught in a thorn, and he was thrown violently down, sustaining severe cuts and bruises to one of his knee-caps. He had the presence of mind to hold his gun up to prevent it going off when he fell, and probably prevented a much more serious accident.

The Gloucestershire Regiment can claim to possess one of the oldest, if not the oldest of the War Office pensioners in Private Henry Davies, now residing at Magor, in the county of Monmouth. Davies, who was born at Christchurch, Caerleon, in 1807, enlisted into the 28th Foot (now the 1st Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment) at Newport, in September, 1837. He saw service in New South Wales. He shared in the battles of Alma and Inkermann and the many engagements which took place in the trenches outside Sebastopol. He was lucky enough to come off unharmed through all these perils, and after twenty-two years' service he was pensioned in 1860. Although close upon ninety-six years, the old veteran's faculties are good.

A sensational incident occurred in Cannon street, London, on Monday, Jan. 4, when Mr. W. E. Lane, secretary of the Monica Copper Company, the Electric Light and Traction Company, of Australia, and other companies, was attacked in his office by the office boy, a lad aged sixteen, who used a huge axe which he had apparently brought to the city for the express purpose. The lad attacked Mr. Lane in a most determined fashion, and there was a desperate struggle, in which furniture was smashed and the walls damaged. Eventually the lad felled Mr. Lane with a blow on the side of the face, which inflicted a severe wound. Mr. Lane was conveyed in a serious condition to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The assailant, whose name is Schietz, disappeared, but afterwards surrendered to the police.

A terrible fatality occurred at Cambridge on Dec. 30. As a result of frost, an extensive subsidence occurred in a trench being constructed in Ramsey Town for the enlargement of a gas main, and a laborer named Porter was pinned beneath a part of the fallen mass, which nearly reached his waist. A rescue party got speedly to work, and one of the men accidentally struck the gas main with a pick, releasing the gas and setting fire to it. A dense mass of flames instantly enveloped the imprisoned laborer. The spectators almost stripped themselves to throw articles of clothing upon the opening in the pipe, but the gas was not extinguished until it could be turned off at the main. The man was released shortly afterwards, and was found to be dead, having sustained shocking injuries.

SCOTCH.

The Rev. Dr. John Hunter, late of Trinity Congregational Church, Glasgow, has been spending a short holiday at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, the guest of Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

The voting for the election of a minister for Delting, Shetland—rendered vacant by the re-trial of the Rev. Mr. Boag—has resulted in the appointment of the Rev. J. Mitchell, Flotta, Orkney.

If all the distance travelled by the tramcars of Glasgow in one week could be stretched out in one straight line, it would make quite a journey. The combined runs make a total of 333,906 miles.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 8, the herring obligingly came right up to the entrance of Campbeltown Harbor, and the local fishers lost no time in dealing with them according to their deserts. One pair of skiffs netted £123 8s worth in one shot.

There have been twenty-four cases of sudden death reported to the police in Edinburgh since Hogmanay. This is a record of such deaths for five days in the city. In two of the cases alcoholic poisoning was certified as the cause of death.

The Rev. G. H. R. Garcia, minister-elect of Trinity Congregational Church, has sent word home regarding the state of his health. His stay at Dresden is, he reports, proving beneficial. He has not yet, however, decided as to the date of his return to begin his ministry in Glasgow.

While the steamer 'Cumbrian' was entering Arbroath Harbor on Jan. 4 the heavy run of the sea caught her, and swung her twice violently against the east quay, with the result that about thirty feet of the masonry was started, while a rent of about ten feet in length was made in the ship's starboard bow.

Tariff or no tariff, Dunfermline seems to do a very satisfactory stroke of business in sending linens to the United States. Last year was exceptionally good, the total value of the shipments being £316,319, which came very near the record. It is admitted, however, that the outlook for this year is less promising.

At an inquest regarding the death of Elizabeth Wilson, the wife of a hawker living in Tabard street, Borough, the husband informed the coroner that the deceased had had supper and went to bed as usual the previous Friday evening. He dreamed during the night that he should find her dead when he awoke in the morning. His dream came true. Death was due to heart disease.

The body of a woman terribly mutilated by having been run over by a passing train, was found on Jan. 8 on the North British Railway at a part near Lochmill Siding, half a mile to the west of Linlithgow. The police removed the body to the mortuary at Linlithgow, where it was identified as that of Elizabeth Brown or Wilson, wife of Thomas Wilson, railway goods guard, residing at Linlithgow Bridge.

An alarming subsidence occurred on the roadway at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, on Jan. 4. The surface of the road suddenly sank, leaving a hole about twenty feet long and twelve feet broad. The tramway traffic had to be stopped, and water soon began to collect, ultimately reaching the depth of about twelve feet. A staff of workmen were summoned, and attempts were made to restore the road to a passable condition. It is supposed that the common sewer had collapsed under the street, and this caused the subsidence.

A telegram has been received in London stating that the boat which was missing from the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel 'Cygnet' (built at Dundee) arrived at Figueira da Foz, on the Portuguese coast, between Riga and Lisbon, on Saturday night, Jan. 2. Lloyd's agent at Figueira states that the names of the saved are Major Little, wife and three children; the mate and three hands. The British steamer 'Cygnet' has previously been reported destroyed by fire and sunk about 60 miles south of Vigo, nineteen of the crew being landed at Vigo.

An affray which has had a fatal termination took place at Saltcoats on New Year's night. Michael McCue, a miner, and John Anderson Martin, a laborer, met in Kyleshill Bridge and quarrelled, Martin, it is said, struck McCue a blow with his fist on the jaw. McCue fell on the frozen road unconscious till removed to the house of Martin's mother, in Canal street. Martin remained by the injured man, and rendered what assistance he could. He never regained consciousness, and died at his home in Stevenston on Saturday. The police arrested Martin, who was conveyed to Kilmarnock for examination before the sheriff. McCue was a native of Donegal, Ireland.

With a view to securing the best locomotive power obtainable for the hauling of the Pennsylvania, Limited, and other of their world-famed long distance 'flyers,' the Pennsylvania Railway have for some time been inquiring into the merits of locomotives of other countries, and in addition to arranging for the experimental adoption of one of the celebrated De Glehn compound locomotives have also now arranged for the introduction of an express locomotive similar to those which have within recent years been designed by Mr. W. Worsdell for the North-Eastern Railway. These compound locomotives have for some time been successfully used in working the heavy East Coast Scotch express between York and Edinburgh and also in hauling increased mineral train loads over severe sections of the line.

IRISH.

The second Pan-Celtic Congress will open at Carnarvon, on August 30, and will be under joint Welsh and Irish management. The first Congress met in Dublin in 1901.

How the North and South of Ireland differ is shown by the fact that while newspaper publication was suspended in Dublin and Cork on Christmas Day, it was not suspended in Belfast. In Belfast Christmas is mainly viewed from the Scotch standpoint.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught concluded their visit to their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countes of Dudley at Rockingham on Saturday evening, Jan. 2. Their Royal Highnesses travelled to Dublin in a special saloon carriage attached to the limited mail train.

There has just died in the village of Baslick, a woman named Peggy Moran, who had reached the great age of 103 years. The deceased had never known a day's illness, and up to a couple of months ago was able to attend to her household duties. She retained possession of all her faculties to the last.

When Balfe, the composer of 'The Bohemian Girl,' was a lad in Dublin, he was given the option of abandoning a musical career, and becoming the adopted son of a wealthy relative of his mother in the West Indies. He selected the musical career. It is now little more than sixty years since 'The Bohemian Girl' was produced at Drury Lane.

A shocking carriage accident was reported from Moate, Westmeath, on Jan. 8. Mr. John Lowe, auctioneer, of Moate; and Mr. Robert English, J.P., of Athlone, were driving together when their trap collided with another. Mr. Lowe was killed on the spot, and Mr. English was seriously injured. Mr. Lowe was well known both in Ireland and England in connection with the cattle trade.

Lord Oranmore and Browne holds to his determination not to have Irish taught in the national schools which are under his management. Many sensible persons are applauding the action of a man who asks the question, 'In what way will a knowledge of a practically dead language be of use to students who will have to earn their bread in English speaking countries?'

The ('Tuam Herald') understands on reliable authority that His Majesty the King will again this summer visit the West of Ireland. On this occasion His Majesty will most likely stay at Kylemore Castle, the present picturesque residence of the Duke of Manchester, now happily restored to health from his recent illness. His Majesty will be accompanied by Her Gracious Majesty, who, like the King, was charmed with the people and scenery of Connemara.

The inquest on John O'Keefe, who was alleged to have been thrown into the river Lee at Cork, on the night of Dec. 28, was concluded on Jan. 5. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and condemned as false the reports published in the English papers attributing the death of deceased to members of the Young Ireland Society, and added that after a searching investigation they could say there was no ground for the insinuation.

From Castlebar, County Mayo, there comes a story of the death of James Conway, a farmer, who attained the age of 113 years. The father of James Conway did not die so young, for his years were six score and six, that is, 126. The grandfather's final age was 130 years. These statistics are the less unlikely because in the same county an old man died not long ago who was proved to have attained the age of at least 120 years. James Conway remembered the French Invasion in 1798, which was led by General Humbert, who won the battle known as 'The Races of Castlebar.'

THEATRE FIRES IN LONDON.

(London 'Speaker.')

The disaster at Chicago has naturally set people asking whether our London theatres are better provided than the Iroquois Theatre against the outbreak of fire, and an interesting correspondence is proceeding in the 'Times' on the subject. Some of the proposals made are more picturesque than practical. Dr. Furnivall, for instance, suggests that once a year or so audiences should rehearse the clearing of each theatre on a cry of fire. If the matter were not so serious, one might be amused at the suggestion. The main practical objection to it is that, since panic is the chief source of danger in a fire, a rehearsal without panic would be utterly unlike the dreadful reality. M. de Noduwez gives his own experience as to the best means of preventing fires, and his letter should be read by every manager. He knows of a theatre where fifty-two fires have broken out on or about the stage, and have been immediately extinguished without the knowledge of the spectators by means of very simple precautions. Firemen at the beginning of every performance have been placed in the passages about the stage with hose in their hands ready for use, and tested daily. So that, whenever a fire has broken out, the hose has been instantly turned upon it. The actors, M. de Noduwez says, have often been watered, but they were under orders not to appear to notice it. To obey such an order must need a heroic devotion to art, but the practice seems an excellent one. As M. de Noduwez says, nearly all fires break out on or about the stage, and the main object of managers should be to extinguish them at once. Fireproof curtains and numerous exits are all very well; but no precautions are likely to prevent loss of life when once an audience becomes aware that a fire has broken out. As a minor precaution one may suggest that managers should never admit more spectators than they can seat. The difficulties of emptying a theatre are enormously increased if the gangways as well as the seats are crowded. Yet it is a common practice to allow them to be crowded, and it ought to be forbidden by law.

IS WELL KNOWN IN BURK'S FALLS

There are Numerous Witnesses of Mrs. Adams' Sickness and Cure.

She Surely Had Bright's Disease in Its Very Worst Stages.

And Just as Surely was Completely Cured By Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Burk's Falls, Ont., Jan. 22.—(Special)—Mrs. Thomas Adams, of Collingwood, whose almost miraculous recovery from Bright's Disease in its worst stages has caused a sensation in the medical world, is well known in Burk's Falls. She resided here for years before removing to Collingwood, and it was while living here that she was stricken with the terrible disease that sweeps so many into the grave.

Mrs. Adams has many friends still living in Burk's Falls, and they well remember the helpless, suffering invalid, who in March, 1900, looked as if her only relief lay in death itself. They can recall how when the dread words 'Bright's Disease' fell from the doctor's lips, the report went around that Mrs. Adams' doom was sealed, that she would never rise from the bed of suffering on which she lay. They can recall how their sympathy went out to the little children who would soon be motherless.

What Caused the Cure.

Then while they waited and watched for the end, a gradual improvement came over the sufferer. It was hardly noticeable at first, but as she grew stronger and was at length able to leave her bed and give to her children a mother's care, they wonderingly asked the cause. And then the truth came out. Mrs. Adams had on the advice of a friend placed her trust in the old reliable kidney remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Slowly but surely Mrs. Adams strength came back till she was going about as if Bright's Disease had never held her in its clutches. Still the skeptics refused to believe. 'It is only one of the vagaries of the disease,' they said. 'It will come back with the winter.' But winter came and went. Another summer and another winter passed, and to-day Mrs. Adams is able to say, 'I have had no return of the trouble since Dodd's Kidney Pills brought me back from the brink of the grave.'

And now all Burk's Falls, all those who knew Mrs. Adams in sickness and health, are forced to admit Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her Bright's Disease, and cured it to stay cured.

Neither has the lesson taught by Mrs. Adams' case been lost. People recognize the fact that if she had cured her pain in the back with Dodd's Kidney Pills, she would never have had Bright's Disease.

Advertisements.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SILENT SALUTE OF JAPAN

CUSTOM OFTEN MORE IMPRESSIVE THAN ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERING.

At the recent grand review of the Japanese fleet, when the Mikado's launch went by, the civilians removed their top hats and the officers stood saluting in absolute silence, says the Sydney (Australia) 'Town and Country Journal.' In the same profound silence His Majesty was received on board the 'Asama,' lined along the sides with motionless men. There was something much more impressive about this than the most enthusiastic cheering would have been. It is considered more respectful by the Japanese. Only once was he greeted otherwise, which was considered quite an ovation. That was on the occasion of his entry after the victorious war with China, when the enthusiasm and loyalty of the people burst forth into an ovation such as few monarchs have ever received.

As he stepped on board the royal standard was floated from the mizzen-mast—a great crimson flag, with the chysanthemum in gold. Precisely at 9.30 o'clock the 'Asama' began to move in the direction of the fleet, and then all the assembled ships, including those of foreign nationalities, fired a royal salute simultaneously.

The 'Mayako' and 'Chihaya' took up their places behind the 'Asama,' which slowly and deliberately steamed down between the lines. She passed between the Japanese admiral's flagship at the head of the line and His Majesty's ship 'Glory,' the flagship of the British admiral, which respectively headed the lines of Japanese and foreign vessels. The Emperor was greeted with three British cheers as he passed, and, as the Japanese have taken the British navy as their model, each of the ships replied with three cheers to the words 'Ho hai!' (honorably salute).

Including the foreign ships there were four lines; the tonnage of the Japanese amounted to 220,000 tons. The Emperor passed down between the first and second and returned between the third and fourth lines. The 'Chen Yuen,' captured from the Chinese, was at the end of the second line—a fine war trophy for that young fleet. Passing through these lines of grim death machines one was struck with the thought of the wonderful things these people had accomplished in thirty years.

What a retrospect might pass through the mind of that man on the bridge of the 'Asama'! Marquis Ito stood behind him, to whom more than any other that fleet owed its existence. It was a proud day for him and for those who had labored with him in the great revolution of reformation.

MEN YOUNG AT A HUNDRED

THERE ARE SCORES OF CENTENARIANS FOUND AMONG THE NOMADS IN NORTHERN AFRICA.

Perhaps it is the nomadic, outdoor life they lead; perhaps it is merely due to heredity, but, the fact remains that the Arabs of northern Africa are among the most long-lived people in the world. 'I saw a lot of queer things during my wanderings through Morocco, Algeria and Tunis,' said a man who recently returned to America from a long tour in the north of Africa. 'But the queerest thing of all was the multitude of centenarians. They were as common as blackberries here in August, and a man or a woman had to be at least 150 to enjoy any sort of local reputation.

'It is quaint and refreshing to step aside for a moment from the bustle of modern life and make acquaintance with men whose fathers or grandfathers were Barbary corsairs.

'It is a treat to drop into coffee houses where public story tellers rivet the attention of a crowded audience and where the jars of Ali Baba are still in common use, to frequent public squares where snake-charmers, barbaric musicians and other story-book delights are a commonplace; to meet a kadi riding to court on a white mule and to mix with people who tell you stories of djinns as if they were everyday occurrences.

'All this and more you can enjoy in Morocco, Algiers and Tunis—though the French are doing their best to spoil the old world charm of the last two centuries. But of all the strange things I saw there, the strangest were the old people. There are so many of them, and they are so strenuous.

'Every traveller in the "Barbary States," as they used to be called, is impressed by this remarkable abundance of centenarians.

'A gray-bearded old man of 70, who is trying to sell curios to a tourist for thrice their value exclaims: "By the beard of the prophet, may my grandfather die if what I tell you is not true!" Looking at his gray beard, you think he is quite safe in calling down that curse upon himself, but when you make inquiries you find that he really has a grandfather living, aged about 110, and that the old gentleman is still going about doing business on market days.

'Life is not wearing in Moslem Africa. A man never does anything in a hurry there. Naturally he does not even grow old in a hurry. When he is 70 he is beginning to get over the first hot flush of youth; he is no longer counted as one of the boys, but not until he is at least 90 does he expect people to pay honor and reverence to him as a veteran, and even then he must take a back seat and listen deferentially when the hale and hearty centenarians approach.—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

Advertisements.

Worn thin?
No! Washed thin! That's so when common soap is used.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

Home Department.

Morning.

(Albert Bigelow Paine, in the 'Independent.')

We saw her baby eyes grow dim,
As fell the summer night,
And knew that all the things on earth,
Were fading from her sight.

Her baby hands put out to touch
The faces that she knew—
So day went out, and all about
The shadows deeper grew.

We held those feeble hands to guide
Her up the narrow steep,
And felt the throbbing fever tide—
Our hearts too full to weep.

But with the faint first gleam of day
We knew that she had gone,
Adown the happy sunrise way,
Across the peaks of dawn.

Three Points of View.

(By Susan Teall Perry.)

'Yes, I believe I'll take 'em,' soliloquized Mrs. Busk, as she rubbed the clothes up and down on the washboard stopping now and then to give them a souse in the suds. 'It will cost me all of a dollar and a half but I'll take 'em.'

A great agitation in the wash boiler interrupted Mrs. Busk, and the way she lifted off the cover and punched the refractory clothes lent vigor to her further utterance.

'Some folks will talk about it, but I earn my own money and earn it hard too, an' if I choose to take my children to the fair I'll do it. They have been so good all summer to fetch and carry the clothes, and Jennie has been so helpful about the house, that they deserve to go and see the show just as much as other folk's children. If I'm a mind to take an extra washing and do it at night to earn that dollar and a half, it isn't anybody's business. I'll take 'em.'

Mrs. Busk's husband had left her and upon her none too broad shoulders had fallen the burden of bread-winning for four children. It had been a hard struggle, but she had succeeded wonderfully well. Some of the neighbors who had seen her courage and industry, had helped her in little ways.

There was a flash of joy on the children's faces when they came home from school and the mother told them that she would take them to the Fair.

'Well, if that doesn't beat all!' said Mrs. Henry to her neighbors, as they met on the Fair grounds. 'There's Mrs. Busk and her four children looking at the poultry exhibit—must have plenty of money. I don't think you and I need trouble ourselves about trying to help her any more. Poor people are so improvident. She won't get out of this place without its costing her every bit of two dollars.'

Mrs. Henry and her neighbor called their children to look at the curious marking of some Guinea fowls. It was an education for children—this autumn exhibit of the Agricultural Fair. They made a point of taking their boys and girls and showing them everything worth seeing; but then their husbands had not left them and they did not have to do washing for a living.

'What do you think!' was Mrs. Henry's salutation to her friends and neighbors when she met them, 'Mrs. Busk is here with all her children. She must have money to spare. I'm through troubling myself about them. One way and another I have done considerable to help them along.'

But she was hungry and the children were hungry and she went into one of the tents and ordered a dinner of the best food that had been provided. Mrs. Busk and her children sat down on the steps of the Horticultural building and ate a luncheon of crackers out of a paper bag.

'I wonder what is the matter with Mrs. Henry,' thought the mother, as she divided the crackers among the children: 'she passed me by without speaking to me and acted as if she didn't see me.'

'I saw Mrs. Busk at the Fair grounds today with all her children, and I was so glad she could take them,' said Deacon Brown, as he sat down to the supper table.

'Mrs. Henry was very much upset over Mrs. Busk's spending her hard-earned money that way. She said she guessed her children could live if they didn't see the Fair,' replied his wife.

'Why shouldn't Mrs. Busk's children have such a pleasure as well as Mrs. Henry's, I should like to know? Because their father is a scamp and ran away and left them is no reason they should be deprived of pleasures. Doesn't their mother honestly earn every cent she gets and hasn't she a right to spend it in that way?'

'She will have to work harder to make up for it,' replied the deacon's wife.

'Got a roll of butter to spare to-night, wife, and a couple dozen of eggs? Guess we better lend a hand and help her out of the extra time at the wash tub.'

That Wednesday night the deacon was late for meeting. He had never missed a Wednesday evening meeting, although he lived two miles from the church, and he always came on ahead of time. The faithful few who came together to pray for the unfaithful many began to be anxious for fear something serious had happened to the deacon. They never knew why he was late that night and he never told. He had simply been a little hindered putting up a load of apples and potatoes and other farm products to leave at Mrs. Busk's on his way.—'The Evangelist.'

The Dinner Question

(Chicago 'Journal.')

The man separated himself from his long gray top-coat with that swinging ease peculiar to his sex when perpetrating this deed—hung the garment on the rack in the hall—then grabbed his hat from his head with characteristic suddenness and placed the piece of masculine millinery with extreme care on the hook over the coat—gave the habiliments a gentle pat—then turned to his wife, who was standing beside him, and propounded the natural query:

'Dinner ready?'

The presiding genius of The Man's home obediently replied:

'It will be—in ten minutes.'

Instantly The Man's eyebrows met over his nose—his mouth took on a curve of protest—then he calmly took his watch from his pocket, deliberately opened the case, and gravely watched the longer hand moving over the dial for a minute and a half—returned the ticker to his pocket. Then he said, as if pronouncing a gloomy sentence upon himself:

'In—ten—minutes.'

The presiding genius smiled acquiescence and accentuated the assurance in saying:

'You were twenty minutes past this time in arriving last night—and the night before you were a quarter of an hour earlier. You see, I don't like to serve the dinner overdone—so I try to strike the most probable time of your arrival. If—

Here The Man quickly yanked his vest down, pulled at his necktie, and pushed his hair away from his left ear—all done as if he had scant time for the proceeding—while he impressively interrupted, saying:

'That's all a woman knows about business. As if a man who has a family to support can let a business advantage go hang so he can bolt for home to catch the roast just ready to leave the oven!' and he flung back the fronts of his undercoat, hitched his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, and took on an attitude suggestive of the importance of being the master of millions—which he wasn't.

The presiding genius said, with suave significance:

'Of course you can't neglect your business advantages for the mere matter of arriving home at a certain time as marked by both hands of the clock. Of course not. No more can I know just when the business will let you go. All I can do is to handicap the most probable time, a sort of medium approximation. Of course you don't expect me to altogether risk my bills of fare coming on the table with the accidental evil reputation due to your scope of business advantages at the finish of the commercial day. My dear, there are two sides to this domestic obligation of "time for dinner."'

The man's wife launched a correct estimate of the situation.

Nine out of every ten husbands expect dinner to be ready on the minute they arrive at home, most anywhere from 5 until 7 o'clock.

More, they expect the bills of fare to be at their best just as 'mother's used to be' when, as boys, they were hungrily on hand, waiting for the dinner 'to get done.'

Every little while a man irritably wonders aloud why his wife spoils the good food for which he pays, by her 'miserable cooking.'

You see, A Man may be very clever at his business and yet quite stupid concerning culinary affairs.

Or—possibly, A Man may not 'think that a well-cooked dinner is spoiling while he exchanges confidences with his comrades in the hush of the office after the day's work is past and done.

A good deal of disappointment and likewise of trouble is brewed in this blessed old world by the 'don't think' habit.

Domesticity and Domestics.

Mrs. Russell Sage—who, it may be noted in passing, has kept her coachman thirty years, one maid twenty, another ten, and has had three long-term cooks, all of whom married from the house—has said some sensible things lately about the servant question in connection with her interest in the 'Women's Domestic Guild.' It is all very well to say, as many harassed housewives may, that Mrs. Sage, being a very rich woman, can easily get good servants and keep them. But the point of her remarks, on the contrary, is that simplicity and economy in domestic methods must be followed if good domestics are to be kept.

She considers her record 'as much a matter for pride, perhaps, with a woman as any so-called social achievement.' Then she abdicates personal credit for it by making it largely a result of family life. No late and elaborate dinners, no unusual or excessive service, are required. The servants' rooms are sunny and comfortable, the food simple, but appetizing. These suggestions certainly can be followed by any housewife. Then comes an idea that deserves thinking over—that the mistress, being the home-maker, should know her work and be proud of it. Her personality should be felt through the whole. 'Hers is the broader outlook, hers should be the larger charity and the longer patience. She has an opportunity to fit the younger, and less experienced for futures of greater usefulness, and to make the lives of those long in servitude less burdensome.' Homes, not family headquarters, are what is needed, and to have a home there must be thought and tact. The domestic who feels herself part of a successful home will stay.

In how many so-called homes to-day an ignorant mistress, despising all the details of household work, confronts an almost equally ignorant maid with no pride in her half-learned trade. These two negatives of domesticity cannot result in any affirmative of it. When the mistress knows the essential details of housekeeping, and throws her whole weight of character and influence towards tactful training of domestics, she will find good ones, and keep them. But the woman to whom her house is but her headquarters, and whose interests are outside of it, is demoralizing to her domestics. 'There's no place like home, and I'm glad there isn't!' soon applies to the situation that results. The servant question is partly the mistress question, too. In the changing of woman's status, the coming of the business woman, the club-woman, the whist-playing woman, the woman of charities and affairs, to the front, the foundations of domesticity have been more or less upheaved. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson Gilman thinks the remedy is to give up home. Mrs. Sage suggests a return to more homelike living. The French have a proverb, 'A door has to be either open or shut.' Woman at present seems to be neither in nor out of the home—yet one or other she must be in the end, and the servant question is only one of the signs and results of her present halting between two opinions.—'Harper's Bazar.'

A Lovable Old Woman.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. You wonder how this has come about; you wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She kept her nerves well in hand, and inflicted them on no one.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant things.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her, and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered. This is the secret of a long life and a happy one. —Richmond 'Palladium.'

With the Children.

THE TOYS.

(By Coventry Patmore.)

My little son, who looked from thoughtful eyes
And moved and spoke in quiet, grown-up wise,
Having my law the seventh time disobeyed,
I struck him and dismiss'd
With hard words and unkiss'd,
His mother, who was patient, being dead,
I visited his bed,
But found him slumbering deep,
With darken'd eyelids, and their lashes yet
From his late sobbing, wet,
And I, with moan,
Kissing away his tears, left others of my own;
For, on a table drawn beside his head,
He had put within his reach,
A box of counters and a red-veined stone,
A piece of glass abraded by the beach,
And six or seven shells,
A bottle with bluebells,
And two French copper coins, ranged there with careful art
To comfort his sad heart.
So when that night I pray'd
To God, I wept and said—
'Ah, when at last we lie with tranced breath,
Not vexing Thee in death,
And Thou remember'st of what toys
We made our joys,
How weakly understood
Thy great commanded good,
Then fatherly not less
Than I whom thou hast moulded from the clay,
Thou'lt leave Thy wrath and say,
"I will be sorry for their childishness."'

THE GOOD-NIGHT KISS.

'Never send a bairn greetin' to its bed either for a kiss or a piece,' was the axiom of a wise old nurse who had 'mothered' more than one family of happy youngsters. Her words breathe the truest wisdom. Children must neither be sent to bed hungry nor unhappy: and, whether the 'piece' is given or not, be sure the kiss is! The child who has been naughty should be allowed to expiate his fault in his waking hours. Let not the sun go down upon your wrath, just though it may be. To do so is to let a darkness thicker than Egyptian settle on the wounded spirit, to condemn a sensitive child to bad dreams and fearful visions, and to project the shadow of to-day's wrong-doing into the morrow.

Sleep is the food of childhood, and it is absolutely essential for healthy sleep that the child fall asleep with a serene mind. We are all conscious of this. The last image made on our waking consciousness persists, and is the first to confront us with a new day. Many things are still unexplained in the psychology of sleep, but it is unquestionable that the last thing we think of at night is firmly fixed in our memory. The student knows this, and acts upon it when he memorizes something he wishes very much to remember the last thing at night, certain that it will stand out clearly from the tablets of his memory in the morning. This being so, how important it becomes that the child shall wake with unclouded brow to a fresh day. Be very forbearing, then, with the little ones at night, ye mothers, and meet their penitent advances half way. Even the naughtiness which has frozen into sulks and sullenness will be found to have melted ere sleep claims the culprit; and he will be O! so ready to kiss and make up friends before the lamp is carried away and the good-night said.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

MOTHER LOVE.

Chastisement can only properly be inflicted by proper love, and all those who have had the upbringing of other people's children—loving aunts and doting grandparents, not to speak of the much-maligned, often sorely tried, stepmother—have been confronted with the problems this involved. How would the mother have acted in the circumstances? The question arises often in the mind; and I believe that the struggle issues frequently in the being spoilt from want of proper correction for fear that, even accidentally, harshness or injustice should occur. Children are preternaturally acute, and they soon get to know when this restraining feeling is present, and, I fear, take full advantage of the immunity which it augurs. This is the reason why orphan children are so often spoilt by their guardians who are otherwise devoted to their welfare.—Exchange.

Home Work Room.

TO PANNE VELVET.

To give a panne or satin finish to velvet, iron on the right side with a moderately heated steel iron. Be sure to press the right way of the nap and keep the iron moving with equal pressure all the time. If this is not done an ineffaceable mark will be made.

After going over the entire surface of the velvet, steam thoroughly, then iron the second time. You cannot press too much, provided the stroke is heavy and even. This treatment gives you a fashionable shimmering panne.

A PRETTY SKIRT.

I have just put the finishing stitches into a little girl's petticoat and the result of my labors is so satisfactory that I will tell you all about it, thinking some other woman may wish to do likewise. One day, in looking over some discarded garments, I found two pairs of men's underdrawers, fleece-lined and light brown in color. Only the tops were worn, the legs being as good as ever.

I cut the legs from each pair then cut each leg open along the seam. The seamed ankle was double and was cut open on the wrong side. Each of the four pieces when opened, very much resembled the gore of a skirt, being 8 inches wide at the top and 15 inches wide at the bottom; the four pieces were stitched together, the seamed bottoms of the legs forming a fitted yoke. The top of a two-inch hem was feather-stitched with red silkoleen. I was fortunate in having some red crocheted edging, which had previously adorned another skirt but was still good; I made use of it on this one and I am well pleased with the result.—Exchange.

GET ALL READY.

If one only knew how much time and trouble was saved by having everything in readiness for the dressmaker when she arrives in the morning and how much more she could accomplish in the day, they would accept many of the following sugestions and have everything handy for her.

How often it is the case that she arrives with nothing prepared and by the time everything is found and plans talked over enough time has elapsed for a frock to be cut out.

In the first place, have the machine well oiled and thoroughly cleaned, so that the seamstress will not have to spend a half-hour or so in doing this herself. Have also prepared for her an old clean sheet, on which her chair may be put, and which will catch all the threads, scraps and pins. This will do away with the disagreeable 'cleaning up' afterward.

Have a good supply of pins for her, also basting thread and French chalk, white if the fabric be dark and slate blue otherwise. This chalk brushes entirely away, leaving no mark. Have the cutting table up and on it your pattern, a pair of large, sharp scissors, a tape measure, and your pins.

Have a comfortable cushioned chair for her; you will be surprised what a difference this often makes in the disposition, and then, besides, think for how many hours she is to sit there and sew. See that you have a good supply of hooks and eyes, bones, needles, etc., as nothing is so disagreeable as to run out of these seemingly small but important things.

If these suggestions are followed, you will be surprised how much can be accomplished in one day, for it is the many little things that count and make a tremendous whole.—Chicago 'Journal.'

Household Hints.

SOAP BAGS AND SOAP JELLY.

Do not throw away bits of toilet soap. Keep a jar to put them in. Make bags of fine cheesecloth, four by six inches. Fill with bran, a few bits of the soap and, if you have it, a pinch or two of orris. Tie the bags at the top. Do not fill them full, as the bran swells in the water. Oatmeal may be used as well as bran. These bags make the nicest kind of wash rags. Another use for the bits of soap is to put some of them in a jar and pour in alcohol or cologne, not quite enough to cover the soap. This will make a jelly which will be found useful in shampooing or in the bath, as it dissolves quickly in the water. Add a few drops of lavender or rose to alcohol and soap just before using. The above may be useful on occasions.

WRINKLED CLOTHES.

I have often, says a writer in 'Good Housekeeping,' taken the wrinkles out of a cloth skirt or jacket and restored the fresh look by hanging them over a line in the bathroom, then closing all the doors and windows, turn on the hot water and let it run till the room is filled with steam. Leave the clothes to hang undisturbed in the vapor for two hours, then open the room and let the garments dry in the fresh air. You will be surprised and gratified to see how they will be renovated by this simple process. Soft silk can be treated the same way.

Making Roman Wedding Cake.

During a course of study at Radcliffe College, on the private life of the Romans, some old Roman wedding cake was made. The experiment is described in a daily paper.

The recipe is found in the Latin of Cato the Censor, who should have been more familiar, one would suppose, with the manœuvres of war and politics than with the minor mysteries of the kitchen.

'Mix eight quarts of wheat flour with new unfermented wine; add anise, cumin, a pound and a half of lard or suet, and three-quarters of a pound of cheese. Grate into this a sprig of bay. Shape into cakes and bake with a single bay leaf under each cake.'

The success of the young woman who did the baking was apparently complete; and even if the recipe suggests a Welsh rabbit, the finished product, though recalling something between a bit of gingerbread and a dog biscuit, was undeniably in shape and substance a genuine cake.

There was a little difficulty in obtaining the ingredients. Unfermented wine—which supplied the sweetening—was to be had in the 'grape juice' of any soda fountain; anise was obtainable everywhere, and cumin at a Swedish bakery; leaving only the lard, flour and bay leaves. It will be noticed that as in the case of the Jewish unleavened bread, no yeast was required.

One-eighth of the recipe—a quart of flour and the other things diminished in proportion—produced some two dozen cakes, each a couple of inches in diameter or about twice as big as an ordinary cocoanut cake.

How much larger or smaller the Romans may have made them is not known; but the Radcliffe cakes are of a size corresponding to the mould of certain old kitchen utensils found at Pompeii and supposed to have been used for cake-baking.

For the sake of scientific accuracy, it may be added that the color of the cakes turned out brown on the outside, with a sort of purple brown centre, due to the grape juice. According to modern ideas the most attractive thing about them was the whole bay leaf on the bottom of each one.—'Wellspring.'



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

'A Sunshine Society! What does it do?' asked somebody the other day, with an emphasis on the 'it' which implied that of forming societies there seems to be no end. Now, at the beginning of the year, is a good time to explain again that the object of the Sunshine Society is just to do whatever it can to 'add to the sum of life's sunshine,' by brightening the lives of as many people as it can. For example of its way of working: Someone who reads the Sunshine column knows of an invalid, or old person who is rather lonely, or some one who is 'shut in' a good deal. She writes, bringing the especial needs of that person to the notice of the Sunshine Society, and the members talk it over and try to do something to send a little 'good cheer' where it is needed. In this way books and magazines have been sent to furnish reading for some in remote places; cheerful and encouraging letters written to the despondent; toys and games, etc., sent to children; some small material help to others actually in need. It does not call itself a charitable society, but rather aims at being the means of 'passing on' what one has to give, to another who is perhaps in want of that very thing.

The work accomplished by any society depends, of course, on the earnestness and active interest of its members, and it is hoped that this year all the sunshine members will try, more than ever, to promote the cause of 'good cheer.'

To those who might otherwise feel deterred from making really worthy cases known, it may be said that the names of those who make appeals for 'sunshine,' either for themselves or others, are not made public.

'TIS NOT IN VAIN.

If I can do some good to-day,
If I can lift despair
From off the face of those who pass,
Or cheer a soul somewhere,
Then surely life is not in vain,
However little is the gain.

If I can soothe an aching heart,
Or help to bear a cross,
Or comfort such as dimly see
The meaning of their loss;
Then surely life is not in vain,
However little is the gain.

For all these little turns disclose
A heart that beats with love,
And tune the world to harmony
With life which is above;
And thus to serve is worth the while,
Though for the day it costs denial.

The sunset hour each day will tell
Just what our life has been;
But keener eyes than ours discern
What we have never seen,
How some one chose the better way,
Because we lived for Christ to-day.

L. M. C.

A RUMMAGE SALE.

Almost every time the housekeeper goes quite through her various stores, she finds something she would just as lief send out of the way as not. Sometimes it is a coat or hat of two or three seasons ago; sometimes an old piece of furniture—which is a different thing from a piece of old furniture; a dish that doesn't match anything else in the china closet, or a picture that has been turned with its face to the wall in the garret, and so on. These things collected in a so-called 'rummage sale,' and sold at very small prices, often supply the needs of some who cannot afford higher-priced things, besides the ostensible purpose of raising money for some particular object.

The Westmount branch of the Sunshine Society are holding a rummage sale at the Inspector Street Mission on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 26. They will be glad to receive contributions of garments, dishes, lamps, etc., and will send for parcels on Monday, Jan. 25, if those who have donations to send will telephone or drop a card to the president, Mrs. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street (Tel. Westmount 186), or to Mrs. Westgate, 330 Victoria avenue (Tel. Westmount 595).

WESTMOUNT BRANCH NOTES.

Magazines are acknowledged from Mrs. Bow, and Miss Rutherford, and a large parcel by post.

The Sunshine friends of little Willie Smith will be glad to hear that he is able to leave the hospital and is staying with his mother at 33 McGill College avenue for a few weeks, before they return to their home in Manitoba.

THE BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

The regular meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon. A chair from Mrs. Sclater and $1.25 from Mrs. Gnaedinger for a desk towards furnishing the club room, are acknowledged. Flowers have been sent to two or three sick friends. A collection of toys, books and clothing is being sent to a mission at Springhill, N.S., also literature to Scotstown to be distributed among the lumbermen. Ten scrap-books nicely made, on colored cambric, have been received from some one who sent no name, but who is warmly thanked.

The first vice-president, who is enjoying shanty-life for a little while, writes a bright chatty letter about his experience.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. R. H. Seabrook, 397 Mance street, when reports were given from the different committees on Christmas work. The secretary of this branch is Mrs. A. B. Parker, 377 Mance street.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mr. H. Lawrence, teacher at Vegreville, asknowledges for the district Sunday-school library, a book from the Sunshine committee of the First Baptist Church, Montreal; a book from the Montreal Sunshine branch; four books from Mrs. Sinclair, Galt, Ont.; and one book from an anonymous donor, to all of whom he extends thanks.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

Advertisements.

RESTLESS AND CROSS.

When infants or young children are restless and cross or peevish it is a very certain sign that they are not well. The mother may not know just what the trouble is, but she can depend upon it the trouble exists. Give the little one Baby's Own Tablets see how promptly it will be changed into a happy, smiling, good natured child. The little one will sleep soundly and naturally and the mother will also obtain her much needed rest. Here is the proof given by Mrs. John E. Ramsay, Port Hill, P.E.I., who says: 'My baby was cross, restless and did not sleep well, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets he became better natured, sleeps well and is growing finely. The Tablets have been a great blessing to both baby and myself.'

The Tablets are a prompt and certain cure for such troubles as indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and other minor ailments. They always do good and cannot possibly harm the most delicate child. You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

About six hundred waifs are given a tea every Sunday afternoon by the Belfast Central Mission.

So far as is known, there are now fifty teetotal mayors in England and Wales, and fifty-three teetotal provosts in Scotland.

The chapel at which General Booth was minister at Brighouse, Leeds, in the late fifties, has been sold, and will become a printing office.

Fifty new members were admitted to membership at Queen's Park Church, Harrow road, (Dr. Lawson Forster), on a recent Sunday.

Glasgow Corporation has, by thirty-five votes to five, decided to suggest to the licensing magistrates that city public houses should be closed at ten p.m. instead of eleven.

A bill to prohibit the sale of tobacco to children under sixteen years will, it is understood, be introduced into the English Parliament next session by Mr. Richard Rigg.

At one of Dr. Torrey's meetings in Dumbarton, Scotland, Lord Overtoun was seen dealing with an intelligent young man, an inquirer, who proved to be his own gamekeeper.

During the past year seven hundred and twenty-one persons in Great Britain received recognition by the Royal Humane Society for saving six hundred and sixty-five lives and atempting to save sixty-seven others.

Dr. Campbell Morgan is still considering the invitation to Westminster Chapel, London. It is probable that he will not decide until June, when he is engaged to fill the pulpit at Westminster for three Sundays.

The City Council of Sydney, Australia, has agreed to let the City Hall to the Rev. Dr. J. A. Dowie, who is now voyaging across the Pacific to Australia, for three days, the rent to be £215, plus a deposit of £100 to cover any damage.

It is not exaggeration, says an American paper, to say that the liquor traffic will send 100,000 men to ultimately graves in the United States in this glorious year of 1904 unless mighty efforts are made to destroy this destroyer.

There appears to be quite a good prospect of the Church Missionary Society securing the million shillings it has appealed for. The idea is to raise £50,000 in order to prevent a deficit in the accounts for the year ending in March next.

At a meeting held in the Cathedral library at Hereford, the Bishop in the chair, a resolution was adopted, expressing the earnest hope that the use of temperance readers in elementary schools, as a branch of moral training, may be encouraged by local educational authorities.

Excellent work of a practical character is being done at the Thomas Binney Institute of the King's Weigh House Church, Oxford street, London, in the provision of a daily dinner (Saturdays excepted) for lady typists and clerks and girls engaged in business establishments. A varied menu is provided at very moderate prices, and daily from a hundred and fifty to two hundred girls dine there. It is possible to get a thoroughly good, well-cooked dinner for from 4d. to 6d. per person, and those who do not care to spend so much can get a plate of soup with bread for from 2d. to 3d. After dinner one of the rooms of the Institute, warmed and furnished with magazines, is placed at the disposal of diners, so that during inclement weather the remainder of the dinner hour need not be spent in the streets. The dinners are managed by the Young Women's Christian Association.

An announcement, says the 'British Weekly,' is made in Mr. Meyer's 'Church Magazine' that will cause great regret to all admirers of the popular pastor of Christ Church. It is to the effect that Mr. Meyer's eyesight has recently been giving him trouble and anxiety. Some few weeks ago he met with what was thought to be a slight accident to his right eye by coming in collision with a hard substance. Slight pain was soon followed by a coagulation of blood at the back of the eye; this was succeeded by dimness of vision, and now the sight of the eye has entirely gone. Mr. Meyer asks the prayers of his people that if it be God's will, the sight may be restored to him. Acting on the advice of two experts, he is declining a large number of engagements, and desires, as far as possible, to confine himself exclusively to the work of Christ Church and the duties of his office as president of the Free Churches for 1904.

LATE HON. KATAOKA KENKICHI.

CHRISTIAN AND STATESMAN — FOUR TIMES SPEAKER OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE JAPANESE DIET.

Tamsui, Formosa, Japan.
Dec. 16, 1903.

Dear Sir,—As a constant reader of the 'Witness,' I have seen mention made several times of Mr. Kataoka's earnestness as a Christian and the respect in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen. He died a month and a half ago, and the recent reassembling of the Diet was the occasion of renewed expressions of the esteem in which the deceased Speaker has been held. I thought this brief biographical sketch might be of interest to your readers, and may help to repel the slight which is so often offered to friends of missions, that the converts are all of the lowest classes, 'rice Christians.'

Yours sincerely,
THURLOW FRASER,
Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Readers of 'The World's Welfare' page of the 'Witness' have frequently noted the name of the Hon. Mr. Kataoka, as one of the brightest ornaments of the Christian Church in Japan, a man belonging to the best type of the modern converts from other faiths to that of Christ. A sketch of his life may not be uninteresting to them.

Kataoka Kenkichi was born in the year 1843 in Kochi, a province and town of Shikoku, the smallest of the five main islands of which the Empire of Japan is now composed. Then, and for ten years more, Japan was a hermit nation, and the warlike feudalism which had prevailed unchecked since the expulsion of the Spanish and Portuguese missionaries and merchants more than two hundred years before, still held sway. In accordance with the ideas of the time, the future constitutional statesman was trained as a soldier and swordsman, his training being especially cared for by his grandfather, a man of prominence and ability.

Before he was twenty years of age both his father and grandfather died, leaving him head of the family. Soon afterwards he was appointed to an important office by his feudal lord, one of the most progressive of the Japanese chiefs. In 1868 occurred the war which overthrew the Shogunate, established the sole authority of the Mikado, and laid the foundations of the present constitutional monarchy. In this war Kataoka fought on the side of the Mikado, being in command of half the troops from his native province, and received high commendation for the discipline and efficiency of his soldiers.

In 1871 he visited America, then spent a year in study and in observation of western civilization in England, and paid a short visit to France. On his return he was made a lieutenant-commander in the newly-created Japanese navy. Before long he became noted for his advocacy of constitutional government, and became a leading member of a party which made constitutional liberty the chief plank in its platform.

In 1877 the Satsuma clansmen, who had helped to overthrow the old order, only nine years before, became convinced that reforms were being hurried on too quickly. Headed by the brave Marquis Saigo, they rose in rebellion against what they considered the too progressive policy of the government, but were soon defeated. Mr. Kataoka was suspected, probably without reason, of favoring them, and was imprisoned for one hundred days. Ten years later his outspoken advocacy of the very policy the Satsuma clansmen fought against, freedom of the press and public speech, in short general constitutional liberty, led to his imprisonment for over a year.

In the meantime the event of first importance in Mr. Kataoka's life had taken place. From the first he had welcomed the preaching of the Gospel in his Province of Kochi. In May, 1885, he received baptism in the Presbyterian Church of his native town, and in October of the same year was chosen an elder in the church, the duties of which office he continued faithfully to discharge till the time of his death. The Rev. Dr. Davis, of the American Board Mission, (Congregational), to whose article in a recent issue of the 'Japan Mail,' I am indebted for much of the information here given, and who was Mr. Kataoka's intimate friend for sixteen years says of him: 'His Christian life has been one constant and consistent witness for Christ.'

In 1889, he was elected Speaker of the first Provincial Assembly in his native province. In 1890 the first session of the Japanese Diet was held, and Mr. Kataoka was present as a member of the Lower House from Kochi, and was returned at every election since. In 1898 he was elected Speaker of the Lower House, and held that position up to the time of his death, having been three times re-elected. This is the more remarkable when we consider the chaos which marks Japanese political parties. The government is not popularly responsible. The ministers are responsible to the emperor, not to the people, and may hold office even when they do not command a majority in the House. As a consequence, there are not, as in Canada, well-defined and well-drilled parties who are ready to do as their leaders bid, and if in the majority elect whatever candidate for the Speakership the ministers may choose. Japanese parties are in a state of constant flux, organizing, dissolving, reorganizing in ever-varying forms. And it is a remarkable tribute to the esteem in which this Christian statesman was held by his fellow-members, the great majority of whom are of other faiths, that in the midst of the general confusion of parties and political creeds so many should support him as speaker of the House as to enable him, session after session, to completely outstrip all other candidates.

Another testimony which was recently borne to Mr. Kataoka's uprightness of character is also striking. Some time after having been elected Speaker for what proved to be his last term of service in that office, he contemplated resigning, if indeed he did not actually hand in his resignation. His reasons were his increasing weakness and ill-health, and especially because he was becoming more and more convinced that the ministry should be responsible to the people, and had doubts as to the propriety of his continuing in office under the circumstances. A prominent newspaper in Japan, commenting on the prospect of his resignation, said (I quote from memory) that while it could not agree with his position in the matter, it knew that the reasons which influenced Mr. Kataoka to that decision must be of the highest kind, for nothing else was to be thought of in connection with a man of his character.

It is in connection with his most closely contested election to the Speakership of the Lower House that the story is told of him which is to Christians probably the best-known incident in his career. At the beginning of the contest some of his political friends wished him to resign, at least temporarily, the eldership in his church, as such prominence in Christian work might prevent his election. His reply was: 'If I am to choose between them, I would rather be an elder in the church than Speaker.'

Mr. Kataoka was not a church official who thought that the prestige lent the church by his honored name was sufficient help to give, and that he need put forth no personal exertions on its behalf. He worked constantly and effectively not only in connection with 'the Church of Christ in Japan' (the native church formed by the union of all the Presbyterian missions), but in the yet wider field of general Christian effort. He was president of the Home Missionary Society of the Church of Christ and of the Tokio Y. M. C. A. Two years ago he was unanimously offered the presidency of the Doshisha University. The latter position deserves more extended mention.

This famous Christian school, situated at Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, was largely the result of the labors of Dr. Joseph Neesima, 'easily the first Christian teacher and preacher Japan has yet produced.' The school was under the supervision of the missionaries of the American Congregational Church, and for years exercised a powerful Christian influence. According to the policy of the American Board in Japan, the trustees were soon entirely natives, and the school passed entirely under Japanese control. Then about the year 1888 began the great anti-foreign reaction, which affected every phase of life in Japan. The Doshisha felt it more severely than any other mission school. An unhealthy type of rationalism, almost agnosticism, took the place of positive Christian teaching, the foreign teachers all resigned in protest, and the school, founded by devoted Christians, erected and supported by Christian mission funds, became a menace rather than a help to the Christian cause. But again the tide of feeling turned. The anti-foreign reaction is largely spent; the just decision of the Japanese authorities restored the Doshisha to the control of the American Board, and Christian teaching is again the order of the day. It was felt by the faculty and board of directors that no person could give more strength to the Christian character and high standing of the college than Mr. Kataoka. Accordingly he was unanimously elected president of the university, and installed in March, 1902. He did not live long to direct the policy of the Doshisha, but even his short term of office had a powerful influence in establishing the now pronounced Christian character of the school. It shows how much importance he attached to Christian work that in the midst of a multitude of public and national duties he should yet faithfully and efficiently fill the office of head of a Christian mission school.

Mr. Kataoka had intended to retire from his political offices, and give his whole time and energy to the Doshisha, but it was to be otherwise. For six months his health had been failing, and in October an attack of appendicitis proved fatal. After great suffering he passed away on Oct. 31, dying as he had lived, faithful and fearless. His wife, four sons and one daughter, all of whom are members of the church, survive him.

His funeral was a great demonstration of affection and respect. According to Japanese custom in the case of distinguished dead, the Emperor sent a money present, in this case 1,000 yen ($500) and memorial cloths, and also the posthumous honor of a decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun. Believers and unbelievers alike crowded the large Presbyterian church of Kochi, to pay their respects and listen to the funeral sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Tada. Then the body was laid to rest on the side of a mountain overlooking the town and harbor, lying in their amphitheatre of hills. So sleeps a patriotic son of Japan and a faithful follower of Christ.

UNIVERSAL DAY OF PRAYER FOR STUDENTS.

The general committee of the World's Student Christian Federation appoint Feb. 14, 1904, as the Universal Day of Prayer for Students. For several years the corresponding date, the second Sunday of February, has been observed in this way, and year by year an increasing number of universities, colleges, and schools have united in its observance. All the Christian student movements belonging to the World's Student Christian Federation, namely, those of Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Canada, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, France, Switzerland, Australasia, South Africa, Japan, China, India and Ceylon, and of lands without national organizations have officially endorsed and adopted this day for united intercession on behalf of students. These movements embrace over 1,600 separate Christian student societies with a total membership of 89,000 students and professors. The number of students and professors who have become members of the Christian student movements of the world has increased during the past year from 85,000 to 89,000. There have been spiritual awakenings among students not only in nearly all countries in Christendom but also in the non-Christian countries, notably in the Levant, in South India, and in Ceylon. There has been a marked increase in the enrolment of students in Bible classes and circles, especially throughout North America, Australasia and China. There has been a genuine missionary revival among the students of Australia and New Zealand. The year has also witnessed large accessions to the roll of student volunteers in South Africa, in Great Britain and in North America.

RELIGION IN JAPAN.

The fact remains, says Dr. Oltmans, of the Reformed Church, that at present on the whole the educated classes of Japan are practically wholly indifferent to religion as such, to Christianity among the rest. Their general attitude is that the regeneration of Japan with all its desirable results must and will come from intellectual, social and industrial progress. In Japan we find the peculiar phenomenon of an Eastern nation coming all at once into possession of a Western civilization, along all but religious lines, without the struggle of centuries through which almost every other nation had to pass in order to obtain the blessings of civilization. The Japanese, as a people, thus far fail to recognize and understand the vital part that Christianity has had and must have in the true development of a nation. As some one has well said: 'Japan has been willing to pluck the fruit of civilization without asking for the tree on which the fruit grows.' But though willing to do so, it is certain that she will not succeed. Unless Christianity in the not very distant future keeps pace more than it has done with the material and intellectual progress of the nation, the Japanese will surely find out that what has been such a casual element in the civilization of western nations, namely, the Christian religion, cannot be neglected by them without vitiating much of the material and intellectual progress in which they have been so successful, and of which they are so proud.

A LONDON MIDNIGHT MEETING.

That was indeed an extraordinary little assembly which gathered in the great basement hall of Christ Church, Westminster road, on Saturday night. They were crusaders, numbering forty, who had rallied round the pastor, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, for a bold enterprise. They were to march straight into the drink dens on a novel mission. Many of these artisans and laborers had themselves been only too familiar with the haunts of the habitual tippler. Prayer preceded the march, which was under disconsolate auspices, for the evening was one of pouring skies and slushy streets. Carrying colored lanterns, the crusaders sang lustily, 'We're marching to Zion,' accompanied by a solitary euphonium. Their reception was remarkable. From the swarms of drinkers in the crowded 'pubs' came no word of abuse. On the contrary, cards of invitation were politely accepted, with questions about the meeting. The full band presently came along, and a throng was gradually gathered from public houses and streets. When the procession at length entered the hall, a novel scene presented itself. The mass of untidy and unwashed humanity made a ring round the minister and acclaimed him as a 'jolly good fellow.' When all were settled down, coffee and cake and sandwiches were passed round, and then the wiches were passed round, and then one delivered striking testimony on the drink question. This midnight meeting was a splendid success. Many pledges were taken, and probably many a new start in life will be made.—'Episcopal Recorder.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Feb. 7, 1904.

A SABBATH IN CAPERNAUM.

Mark i., 21-34.

Golden Text.—'He laid his hands on every one of them, and healed them.'—Luke iv., 40.

(From the 'Pilgrim Quarterly.')

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

Tell what you can about the Lake of Gennesaret as it was when Jesus was there. What class of men did Jesus see most of while in Galilee? How was Simon Peter won as a disciple? What had given him such faith in Jesus that he was willing to give up everything and follow him?

Time.—Only a few days later than the last lesson.

Place.—Capernaum, a beautiful and thriving city on the Sea of Galilee (Lake of Gennesaret).

Jesus.—A young man only a little over thirty years and in the midst of his short ministry, (three and a half years).

LESSON STUDIES.

Jesus and the four fishermen, Peter, Andrew, James and John, left the fishing grounds together and went to the city of Capernaum, which was full of men, women and children—for their work was henceforth to be in the busy world of men. They were to be missionaries, home missionaries at first, then foreign missionaries. On the Sabbath Day.—Jesus's experience in the synagogue at Nazareth was on the preceding Sabbath. What must have been his feeling as he entered the synagogue here? And taught.—Jesus taught a great deal in the synagogue during his early ministry. Its service was more informal than that of the temple at Jerusalem, the seat of the stiffest and most orthodox Judaism. Though instruction in the law was the main object of the synagogue, its services were in the hands of laymen, not priests (Geikie), and were more like our prayer-meetings than our church services. 'Amid the dull, mechanical tendencies which were turning the heart of Judaism to stone, the synagogue may have been often a centre of life and rallying place of freedom.' Taught them as having authority.—This is one of the most illuminating sentences in the whole story of Christ's life. The meaning is not simply that he spoke as confident that he was right—the scribes were doubtless confident they were right—but rather that he did not back up his teachings by reference to the standing authorities, (Moses, etc.), but spoke the truth that he felt to be true in his own soul, depending on the truth itself to make its own impression. His was a message direct from God. It was a novel thing in the synagogue to have a man speak as if the fact that he said a thing was sufficient guaranty of its truthfulness—that he was authority. This decidedly 'new teaching' made a tremendous impression.

Whether the man was an epileptic or possessed of the kind of devil that the Jews believed in, was a matter of indifference so far as the kingdom was concerned. The point is that Christ healed the man. Christ allowed nothing to interfere with his main purpose. Came out of him.—Every one saw that the man was cured. What is this?—'What does all this mean!' referring to the whole service. A new teaching . . . . unclean spirits . . . obey him. —The two marvels of the day. 'Both equally unlooked for; the former a moral miracle, the latter a physical—both revealing an imperial spirit exercising sway over the minds and bodies of men.' Note the effect in verse 28.

(Verses 29-34.) And straightway.—No time was lost. How full of service for others the Master's days were! Came into the house of Simon.—Jesus was the guest of his new disciple. A fever.—Very common in the low, hot country about the lake; commonly believed, like insanity, to be the work of evil spirits. Luke says Jesus rebuked the fever as he had done in the case of the man in the synagogue. At even.—The Sabbath ended at sunset. Picture to yourself the scene. No painter has ever been able to do it so well as we can in our own minds. Remember the Master's commanding presence, but that he was at the close of a hard day, surrounded by the poor and the needy, not the unsympathetic Pharisees, and radiantly happy in being able to minister to them whom he considered as brothers and sisters. Suffered not . . . . to speak, because they knew him.—How did they know him? Explanations are plenty, but not such as explain. The intuitions of deranged persons are frequently amazingly keen and true, and can hardly be explained. Christ did not want to be proclaimed the Messiah as yet, particularly by these people who were physically or mentally unsound. The time was not ripe.

(From Matthew Henry.)

He went into Peter's house. Probably he was invited thither to such entertainment as a poor fisherman could give him, and he accepted of it. The apostles left all for Christ; so far as that what they had should not hinder them from him, yet not so, but that they might use it for him. He cured Peter's mother-in-law, who was sick. Wherever Christ comes, he comes to do good and will be sure to pay richly for his entertainment. Observe how complete the cure was. When the fever left her, it did not, as usually, leave her weak, but the same hand that healed her strengthened her so that she was able to minister to them.

'When the sun did set.' Perhaps many scrupled bringing their sick to him till the Sabbath was over, but their weakness herein was no prejudice to them in applying to Christ. Though he proved it lawful to heal on the Sabbath Days, yet if any stumbled at it they were welcome at another time. He healed all that were brought to him, though ever so many. And that miracle particularly which he wrought in the synagogue, he repeated in the house at night, for he cast out many devils, and suffered not the devils to speak.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Feb. 1.—Mark i., 21-34.
Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Mark v., 1-20.
Wednesday, Feb. 3.—Mark ix., 14-29.
Thursday, Feb. 4.—Mark iii., 1-15.
Friday, Feb. 5.—Matt. xii., 22-30.
Saturday, Feb. 6.—Acts xvi., 16-24.
Sunday, Feb. 7.—Luke iv., 33-44.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE MIND OF THE SPIRIT.

If we would know the mind of the Spirit we must be careful and constant readers of the holy writings, for they are God-breathed; that is, they come to us through the Holy Spirit. (II. Tim. iii., 16.) David and all the prophets spake by the Spirit. (Matt. xxii., 43; Acts ii., 4.) The Apostles taught in words which the Holy Spirit teacheth. (I. Cor. ii., 13.) Refusing obedience to the Scriptures is resisting the Holy Spirit. (Acts vii., 51.) Not to believe His words is to close the mind to truth and to harden the heart. (Heb. iii., 7-15.) Through the Spirit we have in both Testaments the mind of God concerning Jesus Christ. God hath revealed them through the Spirit. (I. Cor. ii., 10.) Without His teaching the Bible cannot be understood, for spiritual things can only be discerned by the spiritually enlightened mind. (I. Cor. ii., 14-16.) When men say 'We cannot believe,' they ought rather to say, 'We will not believe,' for all men can and do believe, if not the truth they believe a lie. They are willingly ignorant. (II. Pet. iii., 5-7.) God's will is that all men believe and be saved. (I. Tim. ii., 1-4.) The invitation is, Whosoever will may come. Jesus said, 'Him that cometh to Me, I will in no wise cast out. (Jno. vi., 37.) Of men, He said, 'Ye will not come to Me, that ye may have life.' (Jno. v., 40.) If ye believe not that I am, ye shall die in your sins. (Jno. viii., 24.) The faith cometh through hearing the word about Christ. (Rom. x., 17.)

CHARLES READE'S STORY.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding's farm is a poor one, and he can scarcely eke out an existence. The Honorable Frank Winchester endeavors to induce George to go with him to Australia to act as his bailiff, or agricultural adviser and manager. George Fielding and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton, their cousin. William recognizes his brother's prior claim, and buries his love in his breast. John Meadows, a cool-headed, iron-willed, wealthy corn factor, who has earned the name of a 'lucky man,' also covets Susanna Merton, and tries to bring about the ruin of the Fieldings. In this town there resides Isaac Levi, an Oriental Jewish money-lender, whom Meadows hates for being in competition with himself in the same business. The latter purchases the Jew's house, and orders him to leave it at once. In the meantime, William returns to the farm from an unsuccessful mission to Farnborough, where he endeavored to borrow money from the bank to pay the long overdue rent of the farm. Things are desperate, and the brothers at length come to an agreement whereby William is to ask Meadows for a loan, and if unsuccessful, George is to ask his uncle, old Merton. Both fail, and the result is a quarrel, which they agree to decide with their fists. They are in the midst of a battle royal when they are interrupted by the sudden appearance of Susanna, who parts them, and soundly rates them for their foolishness and un-Christianlike behavior. At the 'Grove,' there was staying at the time, a gay, happy-go-lucky young adventurer, who tells the two young farmers rose-colored tales of the wealth he had accumulated in the Californian gold mines and had squandered away. This man's name is Robinson, and he endeavors to induce George to go with him to this land of gold where, he tells the latter, they will soon all make their fortunes. A strange thing happens. The village constable, accompanied by a detective from London, accosts Mr. Meadows one day, and, showing him a bank-note, asks him if it is one of those of which he, Meadows, had been robbed some time before. Meadows compares the number of the note with a list in his pocket-book, and finds that it is. The robbery has been traced to the young adventurer, Tom Lyon, alias Scott, alias Robinson, who is arrested. Robinson has become fond of George Fielding, and asks him to shake hands in last farewell, but George is struck with horror to think that he had been entertaining a thief, and proudly refuses, and then the criminal is removed. George decides to accept the offer of the Honorable Frank Winchester and go to Australia. He departs, firm in the belief of Susanna's great love, never suspecting that Meadows has indirectly forced him to leave the country, and hopes to win his sweetheart from him in his absence. Thus a 'respectable man can do a deal of mischief, more than a rogue could.' Robinson, in the meantime, is held in the county jail until the Assizes open, when he is convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and ten years' transportation. Great stress is laid by the author on the system prevailing at this period in certain jails in England, and in the particular one in which Robinson is to spend much time. A governor who has humane ideas of reform, loses the confidence of the justices, owing chiefly to the underhand work of Hawes, his deputy, and he is at length replaced by the latter, whose ideas of governing a jail are anything but humane. Hawes is assisted in his work of 'governing' by Fry, a warder, and Hodges, a turnkey, as cruel and unscrupulous a pair of villains as ever existed. One of the details of the system at this jail is the isolation of the prisoners in separate cells, the forbidding of talking at all times, and the only 'airing' they ever get being within the walls of long corridors. Even at chapel the prisoners wear a kind of visor on their heads, the only openings being for the eyes and for breathing purposes. Naturally of a genial and buoyant disposition Robinson manages to stand this at first, but gradually the awful solitude begins to tell upon him, until at length one day, in chapel, he scratches upon the door of his sentry box and whispered: 'Mate, whisper me a word, for pity's sake.' The prisoner in the next box, to curry favor, informs on Robinson, and the latter is removed to a pitch-dark dungeon. Six hours he is kept in there, and when at length he is taken back to his cell the surgeon who examines him reports that 'No. 19 was sinking.' But the governor and his satellites will not have him die just yet. Robinson is sent out to work in the garden and the sunlight, the fresh air and the exertion brings back new life to the prisoner. Then he is put to work on the 'crank,' a contrivance just then introduced to take the place of the 'treadmill.' In his cell he is taught to make brushes and proves an apt pupil, for this man, though thoroughly unprincipled, has rare capacity and talent, and the courage and energy that vent themselves in action; but he is not rich in the tough fortitude which does little, feels little, and bears much. The heavy and incessant work on the 'crank' gradually tells on Robinson's health, and finally he breaks down completely, and is carried to his cell, raging with fever and delirium. The fever gone, torture follows as a result of Robinson having disclosed in his delirium that he had dared to sympathize with another poor tortured wretch. The cruel, barbarous system of this jail is depicted with horrible fidelity and the sufferings of Robinson at the hands of the governor and his brute myrmidons are beyond the power of pen to depict. Now we must return to the 'Grove,' to Meadows, and to Grasmere farm, the home of Susanna Merton. Meadows is suddenly startled with a suspicion that in Australia, that land of quick fortunes, George may become wealthier than he, and thus make his chances of retaining Susanna's love more secure than ever. He decides to go to Australia also. Poor Susan is almost heart-broken at George's departure, but there is work for her to do. The living in that locality has been vacant for over a month, and the Rev. Mr. Eden volunteers to fill the position temporarily and attend to the spiritual needs of the simple country folk. He interests Susanna in his work, too, and together they visit the poor, cheer the sick, and comfort the afflicted. But Mr. Eden has higher work still to do. The chaplain of the ——— Jail, where Robinson is confined, had the temerity one day to preach a sermon on 'swearing' before the governor, turnkeys, warders and convicts. As Hawes, the governor, is much addicted to profanity himself, the sermon, he believes, chiefly directed towards him, and he loses no time in having the obnoxious chaplain removed. The Rev. Mr. Eden is appointed in his place. This good man comes as an angel into this hell upon earth.

Advertisements.

Could Not Sleep At Night.

Was All Run Down.

Had No Appetite.

FOOD WOULD NOT DIGEST.

Mrs. I. W. Warner, Riverdale, N.S., is glad there is such a remedy as

Burdock Blood Bitters.

IT CURED HER AND WILL CURE YOU.

She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the many others who have spoken so highly as to the unfailing virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was all run down, had no appetite, lost all ambition, could not sleep much and had terrible headache and backache, and my food did not digest properly. I saw B.B.B. advertised, so concluded to give it a trial, thinking if it did no good it could do no harm. But after using one bottle I began to feel better, and by the time I had used three bottles I was feeling like a new person. I am so glad there is such a remedy provided for suffering humanity, and cannot praise it enough for I think there is no medicine like it on the market."

Advertisements.

STEM SET, STEM WIND — WATCH FREE



To Introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pill for enriching the blood, for pale people, female weaknesses liver and kidney diseases, rheumatism, backache, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give FREE a 14k gold-plated, watch, plain or engraved, Ladies' or Gents' reliable time-keeper. The Pills are 50c. per box, $2.50 for 6 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 6 boxes and the watch, or write for particulars and our list of 84 handsome presents.

THE DR. WESTON PILL CO., 356 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

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ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
World Wide	1.00
Northern Messenger	30c
" "	10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy.

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand.

Postal Union Countries other than the above Daily Witness,' $6.50; 'Weekly Witness, $2.00; 'World Wide,' $1.00; Northern Messenger 30 cents. Also City of Montreal and suburbs.

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 made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.

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

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

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

CLUB OFFERS.

'Weekly Witness'	$1.00
'World Wide'	1.00
Both for $1.50.	
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'World Wide'	1.00
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'Weekly Witness'	$1.00
'World Wide'	1.00
'Northern Messenger'	.30
The three papers, $1.75.	
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'World Wide'	1.00
'Northern Messenger'	.30
The three papers, $3.50.	

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.

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Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

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

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

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JANUARY, 1904

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

KRUGER'S HEALTH

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL IN A DECLINE.

Birmingham, England, Jan. 25.—The 'Post' quotes a friend of Mr. Paul Kruger as stating that the health of the former President of the Transvaal is not only indifferent, but that he shows signs of progressive decline. His indisposition for exercise is increasing, his gait is feebler, and his memory is failing. Whereas heretofore he evinced great interest in public affairs, he now manifests none whatever. His friends are most anxious regarding him.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1904.

The neatest thing which we have seen in reply to the blatant protectionism that fills the air just now is the remark of Professor Goldwin Smith, when confronted with certain abuse of him at the hands of Mr. Tarte: 'I am not the least 'afraid,' says the veteran journalist, 'that by hurling epithets he will lead 'Canadians to believe that they can 'make themselves richer by taxation, or 'that when competition is excluded they 'will get better and cheaper goods.'

The Hereras, the tribe now giving trouble in German South Africa, are the most numerous of the tribes in that somewhat dreary region, their number being estimated at between thirty and forty thousand, with a well-armed and mounted fighting quota. They must have had considerable success so far, for it is reported that their rifles and horses were obtained from the farms they raided. Yet unless they can get ammunition the arms will be of no use to them. They may capture some of the military posts and secure a supply in that way. The great difficulty in military operations against such apparently insignificant foes consists in transportation through a country of vast distances with no highways. Fighting an enemy who can cut and come again with vexatious uncertainty is extremely trying, as British troops found in their African wars. Such a kind of warfare is new to German soldiers and may knock some of the goose step stiffness out of them. The manner in which they will acquit themselves will be watched with interest by British soldiers, who have had to endure German criticism of wars concerning the peculiarities of which the critics knew little or nothing.

The many serious railway accidents, involving deplorable loss of life, that have occurred during recent months in the United States, have given rise to a general demand in the press for the adoption by all railways of a more thorough and efficient block system. There is also a demand for more substantial construction of ordinary passenger coaches and mail cars. It is pointed out that the Pullman and palace cars seldom suffer damage to any extent in railway wrecks, because of their superior strength and weight, and it is held that the companies should be as careful of the lives of ordinary travellers as they are of those who can pay extra for palace car accommodation. Considering the vastness and intricacy of the railway system and the popular demand for rapidity in transportation, the completeness with which it is managed is a miracle of organization and a proof of high efficiency in the service. But the American railway system must lie under the condemnation of being culpably more perilous than those of European countries until all possible means have been adopted to prevent accident. The trouble with some railways appears to be unwillingness to incur the large expense involved in a change of appliances. While the public is itself so reckless no one company seems likely to handicap itself with special expense or special precautions until all are required to do so. Here is matter for state and national legislation, if not for international agreement.

A despatch from Ottawa to a contemporary, after quoting the customs returns to show how the surtax on imports from Germany had reduced these forty percent during the three months ending with December, 1903, makes the somewhat surprising statement that 'the facts are so 'conclusive that even the free trade jour-'nals are singing the praises of this form 'of protection.' This piece of news surely contradicts itself. It is protectionists, and not free traders, who jubilate over declining trade. Free traders see in this only a striking instance of the stupidity and savagery of tariff warfare, in which two countries strive to injure each other when it is obviously to the advantage of both to remove all obstruction to free intercourse. There was jubilation in the German press when it was shown that imports from Canada had declined as a result of excluding the Dominion from the operation of the most favored nation clause in existing treaties. Now, we have the same sort of jubilation in Canada over the decrease of imports from Germany. We are a nice sort of merchants who rejoice in the decline of mutually profitable business because the other man suffers as well as ourselves. Our jubilation is founded on the imagination that a country that buys more from another than it sells to it loses by the transaction, when all reason, as well as the facts of commerce, go to prove that the reverse is necessarily the case. In all profitable trade we must get more in than we sent out, and the moment a country begins to lose by either buying or selling the trade ceases. No one can afford to carry on business at a loss. Protection is ruining the trade between Germany and Canada, and retaliation is in a fair way of killing it outright. How any one can rejoice over such conditions is a mystery which the protectionist intellect alone can fathom.

The struggle in Chicago over the renewal of street railway franchises has entered on a new phase, and other cities that are facing the same problem are watching the result with close attention. The traction company had managed to secure powerful support in the state legislature and in the City Council, and made repeated efforts to obtain renewal of its franchise on the old terms, but the business and reform interests, united for the defence of the citizens' rights, fought the company at every step and defeated it. Accusations of bribery and corruption were freely made, but there were no prosecutions. Meantime the reformers carried the war into civic elections and succeeded in removing from the City Council aldermen of bad and doubtful record, and placing more honest and reliable men in their stead. After the elections the company changed its tune and offered to give the city five percent of all gross receipts and twenty percent of all receipts above a certain figure. The City Council is now considering this offer, and it is expected to demand better terms. In support of this demand the bargain made by the city of Toronto with its street railway company is quoted. It requires the company to pay percentages ranging from eight percent on receipts up to one million dollars per year to twenty percent on receipts above three million per year. In addition, the company pays the city eight hundred dollars per year for each mile of single track, and sixteen hundred for each mile of double track. This is a great deal more than the Chicago company offers, and the franchise in that city is worth much more than in Toronto. These facts should be noted in Montreal for future reference.

Mr. Bryan showed some of his old Puritan grandeur and fire when, in a non-partisan assembly at New Haven, he declared that 'too much time is spent in 'trying to decide what will pay and too 'little in trying to decide what is right.' When it is said that a certain course will not pay the issue is drawn on lines from which the moral element is excluded, and, people having lost the straight and narrow path, next lose themselves in the wilderness of conflicting interests. The path whose waymarks are 'Thou shalt not steal' and 'The wages of sin is death' is far the plainest one to follow. Only by the gauge of 'What is right' can the trust question, the money question or the labor question be solved. When leading a money movement Mr. Bryan himself forgot this and found that there are laws more inexorable than those a nation makes. Faith in the wisdom of doing right is the only safe basis for public policy. Selfish methods may prevail for a day, or a year, or a generation, or for centuries, but right will triumph in the end. In the struggle between men and man there has been a constant devolution of despotic power. At one time it was a personal absolutism, at another an overbearing nobility; again it was an impeccable church, then a military dictatorship, then a plutocracy, as in the United States to-day, and then the organization of the labor ins against the labor outs and all other, as in New Zealand. Macchiavelli advised the prince to find which class was the most powerful in the state, attach it to his interest, and thus secure himself in power. But as politics conducted on this principle has everywhere failed, so must it fail in America and in the isles of the sea. Only that policy will truly succeed which is in accord with the conscience of the people and the eternal principles of morality.

The United States law for the exclusion of known European criminals has just been put into execution against Gabrielle Bompard, who for a peculiarly atrocious murder was sentenced at Paris some twelve years ago to jail instead of to the guillotine, because the jury accepted the plea on her behalf that she had been hypnotized by her fellow assassin. Since then she has been a favorite subject for experiment with the Paris physicians, who have published to the world from time to time the phenomena of her re-enacting her crime while under 'hypnotic influence.' More recently, she has re-enacted this murder before a cinematograph, while in a hypnotic condition, and it was intended to present this scene before audiences in the United States, Canada, and South America. In the case of the Nulty murder, and the murder by Parslow and Viau, there were crude representations of the scenes in several parts of Montreal, notably on St. Lawrence street, horrible enough, and never sufficiently to be reprobated, but even this palls before the intent of exhibiting the murderess herself, and a moving picture of her doing her bloody work. We may be grateful that our criminal classes, and those liable to become criminal, have escaped this suggested excitation. Would that we could exclude from our borders incentives to vices which have their origin in the United States itself. Certain of our bookstores are filled with dime novels of the 'Jesse James' type, and journals of 'Police Gazette quality; our fences hitherto have been covered with huge placards depicting scenes of vice and crime; and our youth has been taught everything unsavory and vicious by means of plays produced in the United States. Is it not time that Canada did some deporting on her own account?

Gambling by wire has been given a knock-down blow by the telegraph and telephone companies largely increasing the rates of transmission of stock market quotations to the poolrooms of New York and, it is said, the increased charges may be applied to points outside that city. Several hundred poolrooms, which were gambling hells under the guise of business places, have had to close up in consequence. The demoralizing effects of stock gambling have been so marked of late that attempts have been made in several state legislatures to suppress the evil, but they came to nothing on account of the difficulty of discriminating between legitimate and speculative business over the wires. But what legislation could not accomplish has been done at one stroke by the companies, who understand the business thoroughly, and upon whose cheap and rapid wire facilities the poolrooms absolutely depend. It may be assumed that business reasons alone dictated the policy of increasing rates, though it may be that the great monetary institutions and merchants generally have come to the conclusion that gambling by wire has reached a point where it is necessary to interpose a check to an evil that has grown to proportions worse than those of a state lottery. It has in fact been a sort of financial maelstrom, which drew people of all conditions into its vortex where nearly all were losers and many were ruined. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce all over the continent have made special efforts on many occasions to suppress the poolroom nuisance, for it was recognized that, in addition to the gambling thereby encouraged, it had a bad and disturbing influence on prices. If the big concerns have moved in the matter, the fact proves that corporate action in these days is sometimes as potent or even more potent than legislation in business affairs.

A few weeks ago Lewisham and Dulwich returned each a Unionist member of Parliament, although by greatly reduced Unionist majorities. Still, as the issue was squarely Mr. Chamberlain's brand of protection versus free trade, the 'Chamberlainites' had reason to claim it as a victory for their side. With more reason, however, can the Liberals proclaim their victory in the Middle Devonshire constituency a fortnight ago, and at Gateshead on Wednesday, as victories for free trade. The clerk element was predominant at Dulwich and was also influential at Lewisham, and the clerk's conservatism is worn with his 'top' hat and frock coat—insignia of respectability. Still, the falling-off in the Unionist vote in the cases of Lewisham and Dulwich was quite considerable, while in constituencies altogether different from London ones, and diverse from one another, the verdict has gone forth for free trade. Mid-Devon is an agricultural constituency and Gateshead is a manufacturing one, but both have decidedly spurned Mr. Chamberlain's blandishments. The greatness of this victory will be realized when it is remembered that Sir William Allan, the former Liberal member for Gateshead, was given a majority of only 946 at the general elections in 1900, compared with a majority of 1,205 on Wednesday, although Sir William was one of the most popular men of his time and a large employer of labor; and also when it is considered that the agricultural constituency of Middle Devonshire only gave a majority of 771 to the former Liberal member, compared with the majority of 1,476 given to the present member elect. It used to be asserted that, 'what the North says to-day, the 'whole of England will say to-mor-'row,' and the saying was not without foundation. How far Gateshead spoke for the whole of England on Wednesday remains to be seen; but it is evident that Mr. Chamberlain is not going to get a sweeping mandate when two such places as Gateshead and Mid-Devon, so far apart in most other respects, decide to have nothing to do with his policy. Mr. Balfour would seem to have read his country rightly when he told Mr. Chamberlain that England was not ripe for a tax on food.

As usual, the bank note circulation shows appreciable contraction in the December bank statement, when compared with the November statement, but it is still two million dollars ahead of the 1902 December statement, as was to be expected, indeed, seeing that the paid-up capital of the chartered banks has been increased by six and a half million dollars during the year. Exactly, the note circulation at the end of December was $62,539,407, compared with $67,425,586 for November, and $60,574,144 for December, 1903. Deposits, both those payable on demand and those payable after notice, have increased only slightly when compared with November, but even a slight increase is better than a falling-off, and the enormous increases that have been more or less continuous since 1896 cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. The deposits on demand for December amounted to $120,529,032, compared with $120,098,903 for November, and $115,890,499 for December, 1902, while the deposits payable after notice amounted to $279,327,788 for December, $278,530,529 for November, and $254,217,869 for December, 1902. The call loans again show a reduction, the result of a lifeless stock market, only $34,991,423 being lent on call for December, compared with $39,109,610 for November, and $51,385,890 for December, 1902. Current loans and discounts show the greatest individual increase. Last month, the loans and discounts amounted to $384,419,677, as compared with $380,688,701 for November, and $322,877,089 for December, 1902, or an expansion of more than sixty million dollars in a year. Quite a falling-off in foreign business is noticeable, the call loans abroad having decreased from $37,199,339 for December, 1902, to $34,479,937 for last month, and the current loans abroad having decreased from $34,131,237 to $18,616,518—but this business is in the hands of only one or two banks. It is interesting to compare the principal figures of the current statement with those for December, 1896. Note circulation then was only $26,670,799, compared with $62,539,407 now, an expansion of nearly a hundred and thirty-five percent; the total deposits of the public increased from $196,630,223 to $399,856,820, or over a hundred and three percent, while current loans and discounts have increased from $210,522,074 to $384,419,677, or more than eighty percent. That is a remarkable record for seven years.

ARBITRATION.

On the part of the press and public men of the United States there is a general approval of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the International Arbitration Conference at Washington. Mr. John W. Foster, a former Secretary of State, said: "There never was a time 'when Great Britain and the United 'States were more closely united in com-'mon aims and a similar duty to man-'kind. Every high motive and every 'worthy impulse of the kindred peoples 'call for a binding pledge of peace.' In the abstract we find the principle of arbitration meaningless, when, as in most international disputes, there is no standard to which to bring the matters of difference. Where the matter has been one capable of judicial adjudication we have generally seen the principle of arbitration simply repudiated. The basis of settlement has in all cases been: which party is the strongest and most determined to have its way? Even where arbitration has intervened, whether between man and man, between interest and interest, or between nation and nation, its findings have been as a rule based upon the same test. The question simply is how far each party can be got to recede; can one or other, or both, be got to yield till they meet? To call this an ideal method of settlement or an abrogation of the old law of the strongest is most delusive. We have therefore never joined in holding up arbitration as the undeniable right. Indeed, when a referee free from interest or prejudice is not in sight, as often happens between nations, one party may have good reason for declining to submit to such a judgment. All will admit, however, that an arbitration treaty must be a powerful aid to good will and peace, and that in the creation of a judicial court like that of the Hague a step has been taken towards providing an honorable umpire. An arbitration treaty at least demands that the two powers shall, like prize fighters, shake hands before they clinch, and it is a warning to meddling powers to be careful how they attempt to set two nations pledged to amity at variance. If such a brotherly pledge is called for anywhere it is surely between the two nations that are the most closely related of any two on earth, the two which are so intimate that more and more they share all each other's thoughts, the two which are each other's best customers, the two which, as Mr. Foster says, have the greatest community of interests and duties with regard to mankind. Indeed, between such, a mutual pledge of amity should be looked upon as only a step towards a closer fellowship. As the old rule of might has not yet been abrogated between nations, the best hope for the present is in some preponderant power that makes for righteousness and peace. Such a preponderant power had better not be a single empire if it can be a fellowship of powers. If Great Britain and the United States were in alliance to impose peace upon mankind, it would be a bold combination of powers that would dare to flout their mandate. Such an ordinance of universal peace might be issued to-morrow if these two nations were at one. They might be at one to-morrow but for the separations and spites which exclusive tariffs breed. Hitherto one party only has been guilty of this policy of estrangement; there is a man who is seeking to make Britain also a party to it.

STICK TO THE FACTS.

All through his Eastern Townships tour, Mr. Borden told the electors of Magog, Granby, Coaticook, Richmond, Sherbrooke, and other important constituencies, that Canada purchases from the United States three times as much, or nearly three times as much, as the United States purchases from Canada. Whatever may be the object of repeating this assertion so often, we find no warrant for it. From Confederation until the end of 1902 we sold to the United States goods to the value of $1,288,230,722, and we bought from her goods to the value of $1,898,845,870. So that in those thirty-five years, we only purchased from our neighbors about half as much again as we sold to them, instead of three times as much. It is only during the past few years of our abounding prosperity and expansion, when we have required more and more raw materials, that the ratio of what we have bought from the United States has increased, as compared with what we have sold to her. But in no year has Mr. Borden's figures been even approached. For the fiscal year 1900, our imports from the United States gave a big jump, and for the first time reached and passed the hundred million mark. The actual figures show that we purchased from the United States during 1900, for home consumption, goods to the value of $109,844,378, while we sold her domestic products to the value of $39,666,556—so that the proportion of purchases to sales in that year was not two to one. In 1901 the purchases amounted to $110,485,008, and the sales to $67,983,673; in 1902, the purchases amounted to $120,814,750, and the sales to $66,567,784; while last year the purchases amounted to $137,605,195, and the sales to $67,760,367. So that only in 1903 did our purchases reach double our sales. It is necessary to insist upon the fact that a large proportion, about a half, in fact, in 1902, of our imports from the United States are on the free list, and include settlers' effects, corn, wool, cotton, raw materials and partially manufactured goods which our manufacturers could not do without. But, even so, the ratio of our purchases from the United States to our sales to that country has varied since Confederation from par up to two to one, but we have never even approached three to one. Is it too much to expect of the distinguished leader of the Opposition that he should stick more closely to the facts?

THE CANADIAN IDEA.

The organization of Canadian National Clubs in several cities of the Dominion is an indication of the growth of a national spirit which is seeking utterance. The Toronto National Club led the way by bringing together persons of all shades of opinion and inviting men of reputation and ability to speak on questions of public interest apart altogether from party politics. The success that attended these gatherings, the high tone of the addresses delivered and the attention these attracted in Great Britain and the United States proved that the Club had taken a good way of voicing, if not of enlightening, Canadian sentiment. The movement thus started received a great impetus from the Alaska boundary award. Clubs were organized in other cities, that at Ottawa coming rapidly into prominence through the speeches made at its meetings by men of high standing in public life. In every place and on every occasion the vibrant tone in every speech naturally is the assertion of the Canadian idea in connection with the present position and future destiny of the Dominion. Indeed, clubs formed on such lines could hardly be expected to welcome or even to tolerate anything else. According to the sentiment thus voiced, Canada's aspiration is to be, and remain, a separate, self-contained nation on this continent, independent of the United States, and allied on Imperial lines with Great Britain and the other colonies and dependencies of the Empire.

Among the more immediate causes of this recrudescence of the national spirit are, first, the development given to the Imperial spirit by the Canadian tariff preference and the disputes with other powers which it has engendered, and our share in the Boer war and, later, the revulsion against imperial control caused by the surrender of our recent boundary case to the foregone decisions of a notoriously unjudicial tribunal. The spirit of our people is in revolt against the unpleasant fact that their own weakness and British complaisance have placed

them at the mercy of a power whose practical attitude towards Canada has for a century been one of aggression, injury and repulsion, and they very naturally wish to accentuate their assertion of independence. This is right and noble in so far as it means a refusal to be domineered over and a determination that we shall do for ourselves, no matter whether powers or circumstances work for us or against us; but it is not either right or noble to reciprocate either an antagonistic or a don't-care attitude towards our neighbors. It is certain that the repellant and exclusive attitude of the United States towards Canada has retarded both her development and ours, and ours naturally the most. It is certain that the fullest and freest intercourse with our great neighbor is our greatest commercial desideratum, as the like free intercourse with us is hers, and that the desirableness of it will not grow less but more as either country increases. Those who in either country teach otherwise are probably, whether consciously or unconsciously, trying to exploit our prejudices against our neighbors or theirs against us, to their own profit and the people's loss.

If the United States, as a nation, has been hoity-toity with us it has been so largely at the beck and bidding of special interests, and it will not mend matters at all for us, under similar guidance, to be unneighborly to it. In fact, those imperialists are built on too narrow a gauge for us, and for Canadian interests, who would prefer to see an Anglo-Celtic federation with the larger half of the Anglo-Celtic world left out. The United States, for its part, is, we hope, coming to see that injury to other countries is not necessarily a benefit to one's own. The ancient empires sought to prosper upon the ruin of other countries, but wise peoples are beginning to know that the more prosperous other peoples become the better customers they are, and the United States is finding out that Canada, which has prospered in spite of exclusion, is a customer with whom it is wise to cultivate friendly relations. Meantime, the freezing out process seems to have had the wholesome effect of making us a nation, while the failure of our latest diplomacy seems to have developed a desire, in itself wholesome, however ill-chosen the form in which it is expressed, to depend less upon the empire and more upon ourselves. The speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and of Mr. Borden at the Ottawa National Club banquet last week were both on the line of this idea, so that it would seem that, however we may differ otherwise, a frank and friendly independence of the United States and a loyal and loving independence of Britain are ideas which fairly express the present aspirations of the Canadian people, who seem to desire relations with the empire at once looser in bond and more intimate in intercourse and spirit.

A NEWSPAPER PHENOMENON.

Toronto people have been startled by a broadside article in the 'Daily News' of that city reversing the somewhat enthusiastic welcome given by that paper to the government's Atlantic end addition to the Grand Trunk's Pacific railway scheme. The article appears not in the form of editorial, but as a broadside, after the manner of the astonishing articles with which the 'Globe' for a period used to advocate the Jaffray-Cox Crow's Nest deal—a kind of advocacy which far from convincing anybody only showed who controlled that paper. When the Grand Trunk Company determined to have a line from the lakes to the Pacific, the government insisted that it should combine that scheme with the trans-Canada scheme of the Quebec bridge people, and undertook to supply the money for a line from the Red River to Moncton, duplicating for a good way the Intercolonial. The 'Witness' pointed out that this was not a commercial proposition, that it had taken the country by surprise, that it would be better to know something of the country sought to be opened up before plunging into it, and that the duplication of the Intercolonial was to wreck that enterprise. The Toronto 'News,' however, advocated the scheme hotly, and could not understand how any patriotic person could oppose it. The present somewhat extra-journalistic reversal of that paper's attitude finds a parallel only in the recent summersault of the London 'Daily Mail,' which was a free-trader of the free-traders on a Monday, and a fully convinced Chamberlainite on Tuesday.

One wonders on reading this article on 'the situation at Ottawa,' if one is reading the 'News' at all, so reminiscent are its arguments of old 'Witness' editorials. The 'News' has discovered that the 'government will be badly advised if 'it does not abandon outright the pro-'jected extension from Quebec to Monc-'ton, and suspend the contract for con-'struction between Winnipeg and Que-'bec until the necessary surveys can be 'completed, and it is proved beyond rea-'sonable question that satisfactory grades 'can be obtained.' The 'News' also now is of opinion that it is the immediate 'duty of the government to appropriate 'money for surveys and for accurate 'and comprehensive geological reports 'on the character of the back country, 'so that we may proceed a few years 'hence in reasonable confidence that the 'expenditure of one hundred millions of 'money on this great project will yield 'adequate national results, or in case the 'reports are unfavorable, now withdraw 'and devote the money to more certain 'and more practicable enterprises. It 'is of enormous importance that we 'should give depth to the country, es-'tablish a continuous line of settlement 'between older Canada and the western 'provinces, and make eastern seaports 'the natural outlets for western traffic, 'but it is of equal importance that we 'should proceed upon accurate and ade-'quate information, and not enter blind-'ly into a contract which will entail 'upon the Confederation such vast obli-'gations.' This is exactly what we have been urging all along and in almost identical terms.

For years, moreover, the 'Witness' has been urging the need of extending the Intercolonial to the Great Lakes, and has frequently suggested that the Canada Atlantic Railway might perhaps be acquired for this purpose. The 'News' supports this poporition:

> The Government should also associate with its transcontinental railway project the extension of the Intercolonial to the lakes. In order to do this it should acquire the Booth road to Parry Sound. This would greatly strengthen the Intercolonial's command over the traffic of Ontario and enormously improve its position for the handling of Western business during the season of navigation. If nothing is done here, and the Booth road passes into the hands of one of the great private systems, the Ministers will have neglected a high public duty, and will deserve emphatic condemnation.

The 'News' considers that 'possibly the 'best immediate policy for the country is 'the extension of the Intercolonial, as 'suggested, the construction of the Grand 'Trunk Pacific eastward from Winnipeg 'to a point on the Temiskamingue Rail-'way, so as to bring it in touch with 'North Bay, a Grand Trunk connection 'with the great lakes at Port Arthur or 'some other satisfactory port, and the 'prosecution of adequate surveys in order 'to determine if the projected road to 'Quebec can find the easy grades essen-'tial to a great through route designed 'for all-year traffic in competition with 'the water route from Fort William,' and it concludes that 'there may be some 'humiliation in confession of haste or of 'error by the government, but it is bet-'ter to abandon outright the contract 'into which ministers have entered than 'to commit the country to enormous ex-'penditures upon an enterprise which 'may be badly designed and unfitted to 'realize the expectations of its promot-'ers.' The 'News' is no doubt sympathetic about the confession of haste and error, but what has made its own conversion so hearty? There is one point in the article of the 'News' which we own had not before been sufficiently insisted upon, namely, that the contract made with the Grand Trunk has the 'monumental fault' of vetoing for fifty years to come the movement for the nationalization of railways in Canada. No one who watches the progress of events can view without alarm a step which may turn out to have planted the government of the country across the track of the inevitable. Of course no one can foresee the future of the relations of governments and municipalities to public utilities, but the 'News' rightly raises the question whether a government of to-day is within its right in limiting the free action of future parliaments in dealing with the national question of rail transportation. It may be a vivid realization of this objection which has inspired the new attitude of our esteemed contemporary.

UNPARALLELED PROGRESS.

No one can read the report of the address on transportation, delivered by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy before the Canadian Club, at Toronto, without realizing to some extent the astonishing progress made by Canada within the last twenty years. There is nothing to equal it even in the history of the United States, where railway progress and settlement have been held up to the world as the most phenomenal in human history. The facts presented by Sir Thomas contain volumes of suggestion as to the future, for what may not a country, which has accomplished such miracles of energy and enterprise in twenty years, achieve in the coming time? The part of the address which gives the most profound satisfaction is that wherein allusion is made to the results of Canadian and United States rivalry in transcontinental and Pacific ocean transportation. Sir Thomas is a practical business man who is not given to flights of imagination. He is accustomed to deal with matters of the highest importance in their relation to the progress and development of the Dominion. It will be observed that he bases his estimate of the future on what has been accomplished in the past, and his quoting from the report made to the United States Senate by the committee on the Pacific railways on Feb. 19, 1869, is very striking as showing what was hoped for on the other side, and how that hope has proved an iridescent dream through the opening of the Canadian west and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Senate committee report said: 'The opening by us first of a northern 'Pacific railway seals the destiny of the 'British possessions west of the 91st meridian. They will become so American-'ized in interests and feelings that they 'will be in effect severed from the new 'Dominion, and the question of their 'annexation will be but a question of 'time.' The Northern Pacific Railway was built, and another, the Great Northern, was constructed between it and the Canadian frontier. The first became bankrupt and the second had a hard struggle to keep out of the hands of a receiver: 'Yet to-day,' Sir Thomas observed, 'we find that the people west of 'the 91st meridian are, if possible, more 'thoroughly British than they were in '1869. We find that so far from taking 'our Canadian people into the United 'States, stealing them away from the 'British Empire, as they proposed in '1869, we are bringing citizens of the 'United States by thousands into our 'North-West, and making them prosper-'ous farmers and good British subjects. 'We find that on the Atlantic and on 'the Pacific we are quite holding our 'own; that on the Pacific Ocean the 'cream of the trade to-day is in the 'hands, not of ships connected with the 'Northern Pacific or Great Northern, 'but of ships connected with the Cana-'dian Pacific Railway.' Too much prominence cannot be given to the wonderful facts contained in this statement. Their importance cannot be overestimated and they fully warrant the prediction with which Sir Thomas concluded his admirable and convincing address. It was that many who were listening to him 'would see not only that portion of 'Canada west of the Great Lakes, but, 'by reason of the progress of that sec-'tion, the portion from the Great Lakes 'to the Atlantic Ocean, quite as pros-'perous, in proportion to its population, 'and with a population quite as large in 'proportion to the lapse of time, to the 'years that have passed, as our great 'and most enterprising neighbors to the 'south.'

RUSSIA'S DREAM.

Having exhausted the power of warlike threats Russia would seem to be falling back upon her traditional method of advance in Asia. Russia has seldom gained anything by war. She has done everything by cajolery, by what she regards as diplomacy, that is, corruption and lying, and by biding her time. Her plenipotentiary representative at the front, Admiral Alexeieff, is said to have represented to his government that a war would check the natural course of events which must promote Russian aspirations in the Far East. These aspirations are obviously to advance upon China. After volunteering monthly solemn assurances to every known power that she was about to retire from Manchuria, and after refusing to discuss her occupation of Manchuria with Japan on the ground that she had no more to say about Manchuria than about Hongkong, or the Phillippines, seeing that it belongs to China, she would seem to have thrown off the contemptible mask and sought Great Britain's aid to get Japan not to demand of her an acknowledgment of China's sovereignty over Manchuria. Having established herself by corruption and effrontery in Manchuria she evidently counts on doing the same in time farther on, until she is able to exploit the Chinese race to the domination of the world.

So runs Russia's dream. But mild-faced Asiatics can dream as well as Russians. It was a Buddhist scholar who had travelled extensively through Europe and America and who possessed intimate knowledge of the Asiatic peoples, that declared the conquest of China by Russia would not mean the conquest of the Chinese by the Russians, but the reverse. He pointed out that during the thousands of years during which the Chinese Empire has existed, it was frequently invaded and apparently overrun and conquered. But in every instance the Chinese millions closed over the invaders like the waves of the sea, absorbed them and they finally became lost in assimilation with the masses they were said to have overcome. Tartar hordes, Manchu rulers, even the Jews, who held out for over a thousand years, lost their racial peculiarities and were absorbed into the general Chinese population. Recently efforts were made to discover the Jews of China and restore them to the faith of their forefathers, but only a few persons who had a dim tradition of their origin, but had forgotten both the Hebrew language and religion, were discovered in an interior province. A stone inscribed with Hebrew characters, marking the place where a synagogue once stood, alone remained to testify to the disappearance of the Israelites in China. Thus in the same lapse of time, during which the western nations not only failed to absorb the Jews, but also to keep them from increasing and becoming a financial and commercial power, they melted away and disappeared as a distinctive people in China. It has been said by observers, whatever truth there may be in it, that there is a more than ordinary persistence in the Chinese race type, that no matter with what race the Chinese may intermarry, even the negroes, the progeny is invariably Chinese, and trace of intermixture disappears in three generations.

If the Buddhist philosopher is right, Russia in taking China would, as the saying is, catch a Tartar. It will be the Chinese who will take the Russian empire, and instead of other powers having to resist Muscovite preponderance, the white man will have to contend with the yellow man for the possession of the earth. When that time comes, our Buddhist theorist declared, the doom of the white man will be sealed. Already his fecundity is declining among his most highly developed families, and his vices are slowly undermining his racial vitality. On the other hand, the yellow man is prolific far beyond all other men. His industry is marvellous, his contentment, under conditions of life that would kill or drive the white man insane, may be seen even in the cities of America, and his vitality is so strong that he is practically immune from diseases that decimate white populations. Such is the latest aspect of the Yellow Terror, as presented by an Asiatic seer, and such, he thinks, will be the penalty the western world will have to pay for breaking down the walls of China. Nothing on earth, however, has yet proved eternal, and it is possible that Russia's 'glacial progress' may not prove eternal. It is possible, too, that Chinese powers of absorption may not prove eternal. Eternal as Chinese manners and customs and modes of thoughts have been held to be, we doubt if any country in the world has changed so much or so radically and progressively in modes of thought and behavior in the last ten years as China has done. The change that is going on in her way of looking at things is of a stupendously revolutionary sort, and she is not sitting at the feet of the Russian, but at those of the Englishman and the American.

BRITAIN'S REAL PERIL.

Those who, for what reason we can only surmise, are shrieking to the world that Great Britain's trade is declining, and that she is hastening to decay, will be sorely distressed when they read the figures of Great Britain's commerce for 1903, just published. All records are left behind in these returns, the exports having reached the extraordinary total of $1,454,450,000; the imports, $2,715,000,000, and the re-exports nearly $350,000,000, or a total sea-borne trade amounting to $4,519,000,000. As Mr. Chamberlain and his followers declare that exports are the only test of prosperity, it is interesting to note that the exports for 1903 exceeded those of any former years, since the days of King Arthur, and if ships and coal are deducted, so as to please the protectionists, it is found that the exports for 1903 amounted to $1,296,500,000, or $47,000,000 more than for 1902, and $93,500,000 more than for 1901. That all the British manufactures are not declining is shown by the fact that the exports of iron and steel were greater by $27,220,000 last year than for 1902, and the exports of woollens were greater last year than for 1902 by $18,480,000. The total increase of exports of manufactures was greater by $36,672,100 for 1903 as compared with 1902, and greater by $55,000,000 odd when compared with 1901. The imports of raw materials for manufactures have increased steadily during the past three years, as follows:

1901	$835,999,919
1902	845,232,780
1903	869,783,980

This gives an increase, in this vital particular to a manufacturing nation, of $24,561,200 for 1903, as compared with 1902, and of $33,794,070, as compared with 1901. The increase in imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during 1903 was $10,896,075 as compared with 1902, and $36,100,880 as compared with 1901.

This is a record of oversea trade of which even Great Britain may well be proud, and the figures will prove a great source of strength to her friends and confusion to her enemies. Comparison of the figures of British trade with those of the United States at this time are more than usually interesting, and edifying especially to those who, with Mr. Chamberlain, tell us that exports are the gauge of prosperity, and that the United States under protection is more prosperous than Great Britain under free trade. These people will be positively alarmed to learn that while British exports have increased $346,000,000 in the three years since 1900, United States exports during the same period have decreased about $10,000,000. On January 23, 1903, Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at Leeds, was reported as follows: 'He confessed that he did not see 'any signs of the decline and ruin of 'British industry which was such a com-'mon topic with the British newspapers; 'and, though the critics might have done 'good by drawing attention to the short-'comings, they could have too much even 'of a good thing, and he was bound to 'say that he thought the rôle of Cassan-'dra had been somewhat overdone. He 'thought in this matter they could well 'do with a little of the optimism which 'distinguished Mr. Chamberlain. They 'all knew that the world was apt to 'take people at their own valuation, and, 'if they were constantly decrying their 'own merits, in all probability they 'would have to suffer for it.' That was just a year ago, startling as it may seem, A year ago Mr. Chamberlain and the Unionist party were optimistic concerning British trade—but what Jeremiads have they not uttered since! Is this the result of any new light? Fortunately, the figures since that date are all remarkably on the side of the optimists of the present.

We are not blinding ourselves to the fact that a peril does overhang British commerce. As far as natural production goes Great Britain is, we fear, reaching an age of senility, especially when brought into comparison with other countries. Her coal has to be got from deeper and deeper down, while vast tracts of the United States prairies have it in unlimited quantities almost at the surface. Her iron is also harder and harder to get at, and will come more and more into competition with mines easier worked. China, for instance, has coal and iron beside each other crying for the pickaxe. As a producing country Britain is doomed. Her hope is as a craftsman and shop-keeper. In the fulfilment of these functions her ocean environment and free trade have given her immeasurable advantages. Her peril lies in putting any obstruction in the way of this business. The merchant who would put a heap of bricks across his goods entrance, or the miller who would require grain to be carted round or over an unnecessary hill before admitting it to his mill, would be a wise man compared with Great Britain, should she do anything to impede those supplies, whether of material or of food, without which her wheels could no longer turn round. Britain is the world's mill, the world's department store, the world's entrepot of exchange, and the world's carrier. There is nothing left to make her such except the facilities she has to offer. Let her impede those facilities ever so little and she is lost.

THE ROAD TO THIBET.

The retirement of Colonel Younghusband for the second time, after having been for the second time refused the audience with the Lhassa authorities which he demanded, creates a situation which cannot be final, and the article of Mr. Douglas Freshfield in the January number of the 'Geographical Journal' concerning the roads that these expeditions must take only gains new interest from the increased tension of the situation. According to this account the terrors of the way are not so great as might be imagined. We have a railway base at Siliguri, in Sikkim, and the distance from that base to Gyangtse is only 213 miles, about the distance from Montreal to Belleville, and to Lhassa itself the distance does not exceed 327 miles, or a trifle less than the distance between Montreal and Toronto. The passes are of great altitude, ranging from over 14,000 feet to over 18,000 feet, but they are said not to offer serious difficulties to ordinary travellers, while the defences erected by the Chinese at a few places are described as 'beneath contempt.' Also Mr. Freshfield tells us that the Thibetan regular army only consists of 4,000 men, who are armed, or were until a recent date, with old-fashioned matchlocks and pikes, and who are, we are assured, 'a very peaceable set of men.' The cold has already been responsible for the loss of some transport animals, but although it is severe, it does not put a stop to ordinary traffic during the winter months. One of the best proofs that the obstacles the expedition will have to overcome are not so formidable as some 'travellers' stories' would lead us to believe, is the fact, according to Mr. Freshfield, that parties of travellers from Lhassa to the British frontier do not usually spend more than a fortnight on the road. With despatch, indeed, it can be covered in eight days, while the journey to Gyangtse is not more than a week to ten days' travel.

On the British side of the frontier the roads have been much improved during the past few years, while within the Thibetan border those between the chief towns are generally good mule tracks. There are two main roads from India to Gyangtse, Shigatse and Lhassa. On the first expedition Colonel Younghusband took the shorter route, which continues longer in British territory than the other; but on this second expedition he has taken the longer route, which enters Thibet sooner and is easier than the other for a large body of men. This is the road that the Thibetans used in 1886-88 by which to invade Sikkim, and since the time of Warren Hastings, and probably for many centuries before, this 'Chumbi route' has been the chief gateway through which the trade of Thibet and India has been transacted. The point at which the ascent of the Himalaya Mountains begins in earnest is a bridge on the River Tista, in Sikkim, which is thirty miles by cart-road from the railway base at Siliguri. Twenty-two miles further on, the wheel-road ends at Pedong, but it is succeeded by a fair horse-road 'metalled in places and bridged throughout,' up to Gnathong, where British troops passed the winter of 1888 at an elevation of 12,000 feet. From Gnathong it is a day's march over the Jelep La, an easy, smooth pass 14,400 feet high, to Yatung, on the Thibetan side of the great range. After Yatung, Chumbi is reached, and it is described as being situated in a delightful valley which enjoys a warm and dry climate and is very fertile and highly cultivated. The road from Chumbi to Pari ascends 4,000 feet in the twenty-one miles between the two places, and after that the way to Gyangtse is comparatively quite easy, although there is the Tanga La pass to be crossed at the great elevation of 15,700 feet. The valley of the Gyangtse is described as being extremely rich. Mr. Freshfield concluded that except for some possible suffering from cold on the Jelep La and the Tanga La, there was little to fear for the expedition, for which he augured a not unpleasant winter at Gyangtse or Chumbi. From a cable dated at the latter place it appears that the expedition has returned thither for winter quarters after renewed insolence on the part of the Thibetans. It was insolent conduct and breach of faith which led to the first expedition. The Thibetans had undertaken to send their delegates to Khamba Jong, in the valley of the river Lachen, but they kept Colonel Younghusband waiting for months without sending the promised representatives to negotiate with him, and finally added insult to insult by ordering him and his party to withdraw to British territory. It reminds one of that grim pagan saying that 'Whom the gods wish to destroy they first turn mad.' It is to be hoped, however, that, even at this late date, an amicable settlement may be made.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

New American Rights in Manchuria—The 'Commercial Advertiser,' New York; the Providence 'Journal,' Rhode Island; the Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
All that Japan's Success would Involve—The Springfield 'Republican.'
Why I shall Vote for Mr. Chamberlain—By Alfred W. Pollard, in the 'Pilot,' London.
A British Industry Really Ruined—An Object Lesson in Efficiency—By Edwin Sharpe Grew, in 'The World's Work,' London.
Mr. Long on the 'Stupid Party'—Mr. Chamberlain's Policy the Ultimate Solution—English Papers.
Positivism and Politics—Mr. Harrison Pleads for Reconsideration of Whole System of Taxation—The 'Morning Post,' London.
The Board of Trade Figures—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Extraordinary Indifference of the United States to the Fiscal Question—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
India on the Fiscal Question—The 'Daily News,' London.
The Flags of the Colonies—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Floods in St. Petersburg—A Curious Underground Population—'Collier's Weekly,' New York.
'Slackness'—The Archbishop of Canterbury's New Year's Message—The 'Standard,' London.
A Threefold Rule—The Bishop of Worcester's New Year's Pastoral—The Birmingham 'Post.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS

Hector Berlioz—The Great Artist after Death—By the Author of the 'Savoir-Faire' Papers, in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
Art in Furnishing—On Country Quarters—By Mrs. George Tweedie, in the 'Onlooker,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY

Man and the Universe—Poem, by Bliss Carman, in the 'Reader.'
Friday's Child—Poem, from the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' London.
Mr. George Gissing—The 'Morning Post,' London; the 'Illustrated London News'; C. F. G. Masterman, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Wet-Blanketing Authors—The New York 'Tribune.'
A New Edition of 'Original Poems'—By Ann and Jane Taylor and Adelaide O'Keeffe—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Dominion—A. G. Bradley's Study of Canada in the Twentieth Century—By Gilbert Parker, in the 'Academy and Literature,' London.
The Feast of Christmas Day—A Plea for Formalities—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Literary Inheritance of the United States—The New York 'Evening Post.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Herbert Spencer—By Dr. Fairbairn, in the 'Contemporary Review,' London. Abridged.
Radium and its Meaning—Lecture by Sir Oliver Lodge—The Birmingham 'Daily Post.'
Comments on Sir Oliver Lodge's Lecture—'Daily Telegraph,' London; 'Morning Leader,' London.
Liquid Sunshine—The 'Sun,' New York.
Milking Cows by Electricity—The 'World's Work,' London. Abridged.

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IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

The next morning Fry, the morose, came into Robinson's cell with a more cheerful countenance than usual. Robinson noticed it.

'You are put on the crank,' said Fry.

'Oh! am I?'

'Of course, you are. Your sentence was hard labor, wasn't it? I don't know why you weren't sent on a fortnight ago.'

Fry then took him out into the labor-yard, which he found perforated with cells about half the size of his hermitage in the corridor. In each of these little quiet grottoes lurked a monster, called a crank. A crank is a machine of this sort—there springs out of a vertical post an iron handle which the workmen, taking it by both hands, works round and round as in some country places you may have seen the villagers draw a bucket up from a well. The iron handle goes at the shoulder into a small iron box at the top of the post; and inside that box the resistance to the turner is regulated by the manufacturer, who states the value of the resistance outside in cast-iron letters. Thus:

5 lb crank.

7 lb. crank. 10, 12, etc, etc.

'Eighteen hundred revolutions per hour,' said Mr. Fry in his voice of routine, and 'you are to work two hours before dinner.' So saying he left him, and Robinson, with the fear of punishment before him, lost not a moment in getting to work. He found the crank go easy enough at first, but the longer he was at it the stiffer it seemed to turn. And after about four hundred turns he was fain to breathe and rest himself. He took three minutes' rest, then at it again.

This was Robinson's first acquaintance with the crank. The tread-wheel had been the mode in his time; so by the time he had made three thousand turns, he was rather exhausted. He leaned upon the iron handle, and sadly regretted his garden and his brushes; but fear and dire necessity were upon him; he set to his task and to work again. 'I won't look at the meter again, for it always tells me less than I expect. I'll just plough on till that beggar comes. I know he will come to the minute.'

Sadly and doggedly he turned the iron handle, and turned and turned again; and then he panted and rested a minute, and then doggedly to his idle toil again. He was now so fatigued that his head seemed to have come loose, he could not hold it up, and it went round and round and round with the crank-handle. Hence it was that Mr. Fry stood at the mouth of the den without the other seeing him. 'Halt,' said Fry. Robinson looked up, and there was the turnkey inspecting him with a discontented air. 'I'm done,' thought Robinson, 'here he is as black as thunder—the number not right, no doubt.'

'What are ye at,' growled Fry. 'You are forty over,' and the said Fry looked not only ill-used, but a little unhappy. Robinson's good behavior had disappointed the poor soul.

This Fry was a grim oddity; he experienced a feeble complacency when things went wrong—but never else.

The thief exulted, and was taken back to his cell. Dinner came almost immediately; four ounces of meat instead of three; two ounces less bread, but a large access of potatoes, which more than balanced the account.

The next day Robinson was put on the crank again, but not till the afternoon. He had finished about half his task, when he heard at some little distance from him a faint moaning. His first impulse was to run out of his cell, and see what was the matter, but Hodges and Fry were both in the yard, and he knew that they would report him for punishment upon the least breach of discipline. So he turned and turned the crank, with these moans ringing in his ears, and perplexing his soul.

Finding they did not cease, he peeped cautiously into the yard, and there he saw the governor himself as well as Hodges and Fry; all three were standing close to the place whence these groans issued and with an air of complete unconcern.

But presently the groans ceased, and then mysteriously enough the little group of disciplinarians threw off their apathy. Hodges and Fry went hastily to the pump with buckets, which they filled, and then came back to the governor; the next minute Robinson heard water dashed repeatedly against the walls of the cell, and then the governor laughed, and Hodges laughed, and even the gloomy Fry vented a brief grim chuckle.

And now Robinson quivered with curiosity as he turned his crank, but there was no means of gratifying it. It so happened, however, that some ten minutes later the governor sent Hodges and Fry to another part of the prison, and they had not been gone long, before a message came to himself, on which he went hastily out, and the yard was left empty. Robinson's curiosity had reached such a pitch, that notwithstanding the risk he ran, for he knew the governor would send back to the yard the very first disengaged officer he met, he could not stay quiet. As the governor closed the gate he ran with all speed to the cell, he darted in, and then the thief saw what made the three honest men laugh so. He saw it, and started back with a cry of dismay, for the sight chilled the felon to the bone.

A lad about fifteen years of age was pinned against the wall in agony by a leathern belt passed round his shoulders and drawn violently round two staples in the wall. His arms were jammed against his sides by a straight waistcoat fastened with straps behind, and those straps drawn with the utmost severity. But this was not all. A high leathern collar a quarter of an inch thick squeezed his throat in its iron grasp. His hair and his clothes were drenched with water which had been thrown in bucketsful over him, and now dripped from him on the floor. His face was white, his eyes were nearly glazed, and his teeth chattered with cold and pain.

A more unprincipled man than Robinson did not exist; but burglary and larceny do not extinguish humanity in a thinking rascal, as resigning the soul to system can extinguish it in a dull dog.

'Oh, what is this!' cried Robinson, 'what are the villains doing to you'

He received no answer; but the boy's eyes opened wide, and he turned those glazing eyes, the only part of his body he could turn towards the speaker. Robinson ran up to him and began to try and loosen him.

At this the boy cried out, almost screaming with terror, 'Let me alone! let me alone! They'll give me worse if you do, and they'll serve you out too!'

'But you will die, boy. Look at his poor lips!'

'No, no, no! I shan't die! No such luck!' cried the boy impatiently and wildly. 'Thank you for speaking kind to me. Who are you? tell me quick, and go. I am —Josephs, No. 15, Corridor A.'

'I am Robinson, No. 19, Corridor B.'

'Good-bye, Robinson, I shan't forget you. Hark, the door. Go! go! go! go! go!'

Robinson was already gone. He had fled at the first click of a key in the outward door, and darted into his cell at the moment Fry got into the yard. An instinct of suspicion led this man straight to Robinson's hermitage. He found him hard at work. Fry scrutinized his countenance, but Robinson was too good an actor to betray himself, only when Fry passed on he drew a long breath. What he had seen surprised as well as alarmed him, for he had always been told the new system discouraged personal violence of all sorts; and in all his experience of the old jails he had never seen a prisoner abused so savagely as the young martyr in the adjoining cell. His own work done, he left for his own dormitory. He was uneasy, and his heart was heavy for poor Josephs, but he dared not even cast a look toward his place of torture, for the other executioners had returned, and Fry followed grim at his heels like a mastiff dogging a stranger out of the premises.

That evening Robinson spent in gloomy reflections and forebodings. 'I wish I was in the hulks, or anywhere out of this place,' said he. As for Josephs, the governor, after inspecting his torture for a few minutes, left the yard again with his subordinates, and Josephs was left alone with his great torture for two hours more; then Hodges came in, and began to loose him, swearing at him all the time for a little rebellious monkey that gave more trouble than enough. The rebellious monkey made no answer, but crawled slowly away to his dungeon, shivering in his drenched clothes, stiff and sore, his bones full of pain, his heart full of despondency.

Robinson had now eight thousand turns of the crank per day, and very hard work he found it; but he preferred it to being buried alive all day in his cell; and warned by Josephs' fate, he went at the crank with all his soul, and never gave them an excuse for calling him 'refractory.' It happened, however, one day just after breakfast, that he was taken with a headache and shivering; and not getting better after chapel, but rather worse, he rang his bell and begged to see the surgeon. The surgeon ought to have been in the jail at this hour; he was not, though, and as he had been the day before, and was accustomed to neglect the prisoners for any one who paid better, he was not expected this day. Soon after Fry came to the cell and ordered Robinson out to the crank. Robinson told him he was too ill to work.

'I must have the surgeon's authority for that, before I listen to it,' replied Fry, amateur of routine.

'But he is not in the jail, or you would have it.

'Then he ought to be.'

'Well, is it my fault he's shirking his duty? Send for him, and you'll see he will tell you I am not t for the rank to-day; my head is splitting.

'Come, no gammon, No. 19; it is the crank or the jacket, or else the black hole. So take which you like best.'

Robinson rose with a groan of pain and despondency.

'It is only eight thousand words you have got to say to it, and that is not many for such a tongue as yours.'

At the end of the time Fry came to the mouth of the labor cell with a grim chuckle: 'He will never have done his number this time.' He found Robinson kneeling on the ground, almost insensible, the crank-handle convulsively grasped in his hands. Fry's first glance was at this figure, that a painter might have taken for a picture of labor overtasked; but this was neither new nor interesting to Fry. He went eagerly to examine the metre of the crank—there lay his heart, such as it was—and to his sorrow he found that No. 19 had done his work before he broke down. What it cost the poor, fever-stricken wretch to do it can easier be imagined than described.

They assisted Robinson to his cell, and that night he was in a burning fever. The next day the surgeon happened by some accident to be at his post, and prescribed change of diet and medicine also for him. 'He would be better in the infirmary.'

'Why?' said the governor.

'More air.'

'Nonsense, there is plenty of air here; there is a constant stream of air comes in through this,' and he pointed to a revolving cylinder in the window constructed for that purpose. 'You give him the right stuff, doctor,' said Hawes, jocosely, 'and he won't slip his wind this time.'

The surgeon acquiesced according to custom.

It was not for him to contradict Hawes, who allowed him to attend the jail or neglect it, according to his convenience, i. e., to come three or four times a week at different hours, instead of twice every day at fixed hours.

It was two days after this that the governor saw Hodges come out of a cell, laughing.

'What are ye grinning at?' said he in his amiable way.

'No. 19 is light-headed, sir, and I have been listening to him. It would make a cat laugh,' said Hodges apologetically. He knew well enough the governor did not approve of laughing in the jail.

The governor said nothing, but made a motion with his hand, and Hodges opened cell 19 and they both went in.

No. 19 lay on his back flushed and restless, with his eyes fixed on vacancy. He was talking incessantly and without sequence. I should fail signally, were I to attempt to transfer his words to paper. I feel my weakness and the strength of others who in my day have shown a singular power of fixing on paper the volatile particles of frenzy; however, in a word, the poor thief was talking as our poetasters write, and amidst his gunpowder, daffodils, bosh, and other constellations, there mingled gleams of sense and feeling that would have made you and me very sad.

He often recurred to a girl he called Mary, and said a few gentle words to her; then off again into the wildest flights. While Mr. Towes and his myrmidons were laughing at him, he suddenly fixed his eyes on some imaginary figure on the opposiet wall, and began to cry out loudly, 'Take him down. Don't you see you are killing him! The collar is choking him! See how white he is! His eyes stare! The boy will die! Murder! murder! murder! I cannot bear to see him die.' And with these words he buried his head in the bed clothes.

Mr. Hawes looked at Mr. Fry; Mr. Fry answered the look. He must have seen Josephs the other day.'

'Ay! he is mighty curious. Well, when he gets well!' and, shaking his fist at the sufferer, Mr. Hawes went out of the cell soon after.

CHAPTER XI.

'What is your report about No. 19, doctor?'

'The fever is gone.'

'He is well, then?'

'He is well of the fever, but a fever leaves the patient in a state of debility for some days. I have ordered him meat twice a day—that is, meat once and soup once.'

'Then you report him cured of his fever?'

'Certainly.'

'Hodges, put No. 19 on the crank.'

'Yes, sir.'

Even the surgeon opened his eyes at this. 'Why, he is as weak as a child,' said he.

'Will it kill him?'

'Certainly not; and for the best of all reasons. He can't possibly do it.'

'You don't know what these fellows can do when they are forced.'

The surgeon shrugged his shoulders and passed on to his other patients. Robinson was taken out into the yard. 'What a blessing the fresh air is!' said he, gulping in the atmosphere of the yard. 'I should have got well long ago if I had not been stifled in my cell for want of room and air.'

Robinson went to the crank in good spirits; but he did not know how weak he was till he began to work; but he soon found out he could not do the task in the time. He thought, therefore, the wisest plan would be not to exhaust himself in vain efforts, and he sat quietly down and did nothing. In this posture he was found by Hawes and his myrmidons.

'What are you doing there, not working?'

'Sir, I am only just getting well of a fever, and I am as weak as water.'

'And that is why you are not trying to do anything, eh?'

'I have tried, sir, and it is impossible. I am not fit to turn this heavy crank.'

'Well, then, I must try if I can't make you. Fetch the jacket.

'Oh! for heaven's sake don't torture me, sir. There is nobody more willing to work than I am. And if you will but give me a day or two more to get my strength after the fever, you shall see how I will work.'

'There! there!—— your palaver! Strap him up.'

He was in no condition to resist, and, moreover, knew resistance was useless. They jammed him in the jacket, pinned him tight to the wall, and then throttled him firmly in the collar. This collar, by a refinement of cruelty, was made with unbound edges, so that when the victim, exhausted with the cruel cramp that racked his aching bones in the fierce gripe of Hawes's infernal machine, sank his heavy head and drooped his chin, the jagged collar sawed him directly and lacerating the flesh drove him away from even this miserable approach to ease. Robinson had formed no idea of the torture. The victims of the Inquisition would have gained but little by becoming the victims of the separate and silent system in —— jail.

They left the poor fellow pinned to the wall, jammed in the strait waistcoat, and throttled in the round saw. Weakened by fever and unnatural exertion, he succumbed sooner than the inquisitors had calculated upon. The next time they came into the yard they found him black in the face, his lips livid, insensible, throttled, and dying. Another half-minute and there would have hung a corpse in the Hawes pillory.

When they saw how nearly he was gone they were all at him together. One unclasped the saw collar, one unbraced the waistcoat, another sprinkled water over him—not a bucketful this time, because they would have wetted themselves. Released from the infernal machine, the body of No. 19 fell like a lump of clay upon the men who had reduced him to this condition. Then these worthies were in some little trepidation; for though they had caused the death of many men during the last two years, they had not yet as it happened murdered a single one on the spot openly and honestly like this; and they feared they might get into trouble. Adjoining the yard was a bath-room; to this yard they carried No. 19; they stripped him, and let the water run upon him from the cock, but he did not come to; then they scrubbed him just as they would a brick floor with a hard brush upon the back till his flesh was as red as blood; with this and the water together he began to gasp and sigh and faintly come back from insensibility to a new set of tortures; but so long was the struggle between life and death that these men of business detained thus unconscionably about a single thief lost all patience with him; one scrubbed him till the blood came under the bristles, another seized him by the hair of his head and jerked his head violently back several times, and this gave him such pain that he began to struggle instinctively and, the blood now fairly set in motion, he soon moved. The last thing he remembered was a body full of aching bones; the first he awoke to was the sensation of being flayed alive from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot.

The first word he heard was: 'Put his clothes on his shamming carcase!'

'Shall we dry him, sir?'

'Dry him!' roared the governor, with an oath. 'No! Hasn't he given us trouble enough.' (Another oath.)

They flung his clothes upon his red-hot dripping skin, and Hodges gave him a brutal push. 'Go to your cell. Robinson crawled off, often wincing, and trying in vain to keep his clothes from rubbing those parts of his person where they had scrubbed the skin off him.

Hawes eyed him with grim superiority. Suddenly he had an inspiration. 'Come back!' shouted he. 'I never was beat by a prisoner yet, and I never will. Strap him up.' At this command even the turnkeys looked amazed at one another, and hesitated. Then the governor swore horribly at them, and Hodges without another word went for the jacket.

They took hold of him; he made no resistance; he never even looked at them. He never took his eye off Hawes; on him his eye fastened like a basilisk. They took him away, and pinioned, jammed and throttled him to the wall again. Hodges was set to watch him, and a bucket of water near to throw over him should he show the least sign of shamming again. In an hour another turnkey came and relieved Hodges—in another hour Fry relieved him, for this was tiresome work for a poor turnkey—in another hour a new hand relieved Fry, but nobody relieved No. 19.

Five mortal hours had he been in the vice without shamming. The pain his skin suffered from the late remedies, and the deadly rage at his heart, gave him unnatural powers of resistance, but at last the infernal machine conquered, and he began to turn dead faint; then Hodges, his sentinel at the time, caught up the bucket and dashed the whole contents over him. The effect was magical; the shock took away his breath for a moment, but the next the blood seemed to glow with fire in his veins, and he felt a general access of vigor to bear his torture. When this man had been six hours in the vice the governor and his myrmidons came into the yard and unstrapped him.

'You did not beat me, you see, after all,' said the governor to No. 19.' The turnkeys heard and revered their chief. No. 19 looked him full in the face with an eye glittering like a sabre, but said no word.

'Sulky brute!' cried the governor, 'lock him up' (oath). And that evening, as a warder was rolling the prisoners' supper along the little natural railway made by the two railings of corridor B, the governor stopped the carriage and asked for 19' tin. It was given him, and he abstracted one-half of the man's gruel. 'Refractory in the yard to-day; but I'll break him before I've done with him' (oath).

The next day, brushes were wanted for the jail. This saved Robinson for that day. It was little Joseph's turn to suffer. The governor put him on a favorite crank of his, and gave him eight thousand turns to do in four hours and a half He knew the boy could not do it, and this was only a formula he went through previous to pillorying the lad. Joseph had been in the pillory about an hour, when it so happened that the Rev. John Jones, the chaplain of the jail, came into the yard. Seeing a group of warders at the mouth of a labor cell, he walked up to them, and there was Josephs in peine forte et dure.

'What is this lad's offence?' inquired Mr. Jones.

'Refractory at the crank,' was the reply.

'Why, Josephs,' said the reverend gentleman, 'you told me you would always do your best.'

'So I do, your reverence,' gasped Josephs, 'but this crank is too heavy for a lad like me, and that is why I am put on it to get punished.'

'Hold your tongue,' said Hodges, roughly.

'Why is he to hold his tongue, Mr. Hodges?' said the chaplain quietly; 'how is he to answer my question if he holds his tongue? You forget yourself.'

'Ugh! beg your pardon, sir, but this one has always got some excuse or other.'

'What is the matter' roared a rough voice behind the speakers. This was Hawes, who had approached them unobserved.

'He is gammoning his reverence, sir—that is all.'

'What has he been saying?'

'That the crank is too heavy for him, sir, and the waistcoat is strapped too tight it seems.'

'Who says so?'

'I think so, Mr. Hawes.'

'Will you take a bit of advice, sir? If you wish a prisoner well, don't you come between him and me. It will always be the worse for him, for I am master here and master I will be.'

'Mr. Hawes,' replied the chaplain, 'I have never done or said anything in the prison to lessen your authority, but privately I must remonstrate against the uncommon severities practiced upon prisoners in this jail. If you will listen to me I shall be much obliged to you—if not, I am afraid I must as a matter of conscience call the attention of the visiting justices to the question.'

'Well, parson, the justices will be in the jail to-day—you tell them your story and I will tell them mine,' said Hawes, with a cool air of defiance.

Sure enough, at five o'clock in the afternoon, two of the visiting justices arrived accompanied by Mr. Wright, a young magistrate. They were met at the door by Hawes, who wore a look of disgust at their appearance. They went round the prison with him, whilst he detained them in the centre of the building, till he had sent Hodges secretly to undo Josephs and set him on the crank; and here the party found him at work.

'You have been a long time on the crank, my lad,' said Hawes, 'you may go to your cells.'

Josephs touched his cap to the governor and the gentlemen, and went off.

'That is a nice, quiet-looking boy,' said one of the justices; 'what is he in for?'

'He is in this time for stealing a piece of beef out of a butcher's shop.'

'This time! what! is he a hardened offender? He does not look it.'

'He has been three times in prison; once for throwing stones, once for orchard-robbing, and this time for the beef.'

'What a young villain! at his age—'

'Don't say that,. Williams,' said Mr. Wright, drily, 'you and I were just as great villains at his age. Didn't we throw stones Rather!'

Hawes laughed in an adulatory manner, but observing that Mr. Williams, who was a grave pompous personage, did not smile at all he added—

'But, not to do mischief like this one, I'll be bound.'

'No,' said Mr. Williams, with an air of ruffled dignity.

'No' cried the other, 'where is your memory? Why, we threw stones at everything and everybody, and I suppose we did not always miss, eh? I remember your throwing a stone through the window of a place of worship—(this was a schoolfellow of mine, and led me into all sorts of wickedness): I say, was it a Wesleyan shop, Williams, or a Baptist? for I forget. Never mind, you had a fit of orthodoxy. What was the young villain's second offence?'

'Robbing an orchard, sir.'

'The scoundrel! robbing an orchard? Oh, what sweet reminiscences those words recall. I say, Williams, do you remember us two robbing Farmer Harris's orchard?'

'I remember you robbing it, and my character suffering for it.'

'I don't remember that! but I remember my climbing the pear-tree, and flinging the pears down, and finding them all grabbed on my descent. What is the young villain's next—Oh, snapping a piece off a counter. Ah, we never did that—because we could always get it without stealing it.'

With this Mr. Wright strolled away from the others, having had what the jocose wretch used to call 'a slap at humbug.'

His absence was a relief to the others. These did not come there to utter sense in fun but to jest in sober earnest.

Mr. Williams hinted as much, and Hawes, whose cue it was to assent in everything to the justices, brightened his face up at the remark.

'Will you visit the cells, gentlemen?' said he, with an accent of cordial invitation, 'or inspect the book first?'

They gave precedence to the latter.

By the book, was meant the log-book of the jail. In it the governor was required to report for the justices and the Home Office all jail events a little out of the usual routine. For instance, all punishments of prisoners, all considerable sicknesses, deaths, and their supposed causes, etc., etc.

'This Josephs seems by the book to be an ill-conditioned fellow, he is often down for punishment.'

'Yes! he hates work. About Gillies, sir—ringing his bell, and pretending it was an accident'

'Yes! how old is he'

'Thirteen.'

'Is this his first offence?'

'Not by a good many. I think, gentlemen, if you were to order him a flogging, it would be better for him in the end.'

'Well, give him twenty lashes. Eh! Palmer?'

Mr. Palmer assented by a nod.

'I beg your pardon, sir,' said Hawes, 'but will you allow me to make a remark?'

'Certainly, Mr. Hawes, certainly.'

'I find twenty lashes all at once rather too much for a lad of that age. Now, if you would allow me to divide the punishment into two so that his health might not be endangered by it, then we could give him ten or even twelve, and after a day or two as many more.'

'That speaks wel for your humanity, Mr. Hawes; your zeal we have long known.'

'Augh sir! sir!'

'I will sign the order—and we authorize you here to divide the punishment according to your own suggestion'—(order signed).

The justices then went round the cells accompanied by Hawes. They went into the cells with an expression of a little curiosity but more repugnance on their faces, and asked several prisoners if they were well and contented. The men looked with the shrewdness of their class into their visitors' faces and measured them. saw there, first a feeble understanding, secondly an adamantine prejudice; saw that in those eyes they were wild beasts and Hawes an angel, and answered to please Hawes, whose eye was fixed on them all this time and in whose power they felt they were.

All expressed their content: some in tones so languid and empty of heart that none but Justice Shallow could have helped seeing through the humbug. Others did it better; and not a few overdid it, so that any but Justice Shallow would have seen through them. These last told Messrs. Shallow and Slender, that the best thing that ever happened to them was coming to —— Jail. They thanked heaven they had been pulled up short in an evil career that must have ended in their ruin body and soul. As for their present situation, they were never happier in their lives, and some of them doubted much, whether, when they should reach the penal settlements, the access of liberty would repay them for the increased temptations and the loss of quiet meditation and self-communion, and the good advice of Mr. Hawes, and of his reverence the chaplain.

The jail-birds who piped this tune were without a single exception the desperate cases of this moral hospital; they were old offenders—hardened scoundrels who meant to rob and kill and deceive to their dying day. While in prison their game was to be as comfortable as they could. Hawes could make them uncomfortable; he was always there. Under these circumstances, to lie came on the instant as natural to them as to rob would have come had some power transported them outside the prison doors with these words of penitence on their lips.

They asked where that Josephs's cell was. Hawes took them to him. They inspected him with a profound zoological look, to see whether it was more wolf or badger. Strange to say it looked neither, but a simple quiet youth of the human genus—species snob.

'He is very small to be such a ruffian,' said Mr. Palmer.

'I am sorry, Josephs,' said Mr. Williams, pompously, 'to find your name so often down for punishment.'

Josephs looked up hoping to see the light of sympathy in this speaker's eyes. He saw two owls' faces attempting eagle but not reaching up to sparrow-hawk, and he was silent. He had no hope of being believed; moreover, the grim eye of Hawes rested on him, and no feebleness in it.

Messrs. Shallow and Slender receiving no answer from Josephs, who was afraid to tell the truth, were nettled, and left the cell shrugging their shoulders.

In the corridor they met the train just coming along the bannisters with supper. Pompous Mr. Williams tasted the prison diet on the spot.

'It is excellent,' cried he; 'why the gruel is like glue.' And he fell into meditation.

'So far everything is as we would wish, Mr. Hawes, and it speaks well for the discipline and for yourself.'

Hawes bowed with a gratified air.

'I will complete the inspection to-morrow.'

Hawes accompanied the gentlemen to the outside gate. Here Mr. Williams turned. For the last minute or two he had been in the throes of an idea, and now he delivered himself of it.

'It would be well if Josephs's gruel were not made so strong for him.'

Mr. Williams was not one of those who often say a great thing, but this deserves immortality, and could I confer immortality this of Williams's should never die! Unlike most of the things we say it does not deserve ever to die:

'It would be well if Josephs's gruel were not made so strong for him!'

(To be continued.)

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Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell Tells of a Christmas in Northern Newfoundland.

(Special Correspondent of the 'Witness.')

St. Anthony Hospital, Nfld., Dec. 18, 1903.—As soon as I could leave the Labrador service this fall in the 'Strathcona,' we came over here and made excursions into the forest round Hare Bay and brought down some three thousand sticks of firewood for winter, using my new little schooner, the 'Formaline,' which I had bought, co-operating with two fishermen's families for the joint service of going for wood and allowing others to get their wood 'on shares'—that is, they navigate our boat, load and unload her, and fell the trees, and in return take a proportion of the wood for their winter supply. We also brought down loads of wharf sticks to give us a chance in spring to finish our wharf and not be obliged to transfer everything in small boats. Had our friends seen us at four a.m., in the dark, going through this half-frozen, gruel-like water of the harbor with a cold breeze biting one's fingers, four hours, to and from the steamer that brought the last freight, they would, I am sure, have promptly said, 'We will subscribe to get you a stage built.' All we want now is the labor and the iron bolts—the balance of the wharf sticks we hope to get over in late winter. Some of those who were recipients of the clothing sent out are doing this as a return. We want a hand-car also, to run along it to drag the freight to the hospital, and to enable this to run right we shall in time put a wooden track from the house. This will also, as at Indian Harbor, greatly facilitate the carrying of sick people from the 'Strathcona' to the hospital. To give the hospital a water supply in a country where everything freezes up, we have 'taken a leaf' from our Moravian brethren's book. We have placed in the kitchen near the chimney two large, square galvanized iron tanks. These are filled by a pipe fixed to a box outside the house and in summer this will fill first one and then the other by gravitation from a brook on the hillside, by the simple expedient of putting in a connecting piece of wooden ski. In winter we can only do as our neighbors—fill them with barrels of half ice, hauled by the dogs from a deep hole kept open down at the running stream, now some five feet below the hard surface of snow.

The work inside of building ceilings, flooring, and making cupboards, shelves, and furniture has been much delayed by our 'lumber' being green, and the necessity of drying it before using. A coating of ice on every board had to be thawed off a day or two at least before it could be planed, and once cut to fit it could only be tacked up after it had had at least a week to dry. The shrinkage is so great at first that actual gaps would appear even between the tongues and grooves of 'matched lumber.' It must be remembered our lumber is local—from our own forests, and has given a lot of our people employment to prepare, while now it is giving invaluable remunerative winter work to our local men to put in place. This hospital will be our people's hospital, except for the movable fittings, and the $2,000 or $3,000 spent locally in winter months in labor on it and on the outbuildings. Truly, it has delayed it a little, but it has been such a very real pleasure to feel these dollars have been going in houses where they were so badly needed and that not in charity but because the work of help of these men was so really effective, that we feel more than compensated. It is true we have still no staircase, and we have to climb a workman's ladder to our bedroom, but that has already become second nature, and we can now walk down without holding on, as if it really were a staircase. My English retriever dog can now climb it to the top entirely by herself, as fearlessly as any performing canine. We have purchased in the south a certain small quantity of pine wood and also a few boards of pitch pine. How one does learn to appreciate little differences one never noticed in southern climes. It is quite an event for friends and neighbors to come in and see the pitch pine ceiling—an extravagance we have put in our intended dining-room, while, of course, our poor northern spruce and fir are far too humble for door casings and skirting boards. 'White pine' there must be—a board that cuts, so it seems to me, very much as if it were some of my native Cheshire cheese. Cupboard designed for holding hospital linen and stores has taken all last week. Never before did I realize what a long time it takes to make a door. What a tedious process it is, the mortising and tenoning, and facing, etc. I mean, of course, such doors as have to face windows and where the workmanship will have to stand the test of close inspection—indeed, we daily are getting illustrations for our Sunday talks, both as to the capacities of good material, and the testing of faithful workmanship. Here a humble old clothes cupboard, facing only the ventilating shaft of the garret, has to put up with a plain door, varnished and sized hastily after being put together, lest it should 'shrink' up and not serve its purpose of keeping dust out. How will it be with us when one day we have to stand before him in whose sight all things are naked and open?

We have just brought in for drying the large planks with which to build our staircase. Three years ago a large lumber steamer bound from Montreal to England was wrecked and lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Shortly after coming along in the 'Strathcona' a fisherman presented me with five fine yellow-pine planks that had floated from the wreck. They were three feet wide and three inches thick. It made us curious to think what we might not do if such trees flourished in the midst of our ice and snows. However, three of these I have had weathering ever since, and now out in the snow we have erected a saw-pit and two of our handy men have just 'split' them most skilfully with the long pit-saw, so we have now pieces enough to carry the stairs, when we can 'get at it.' The violent weather of late has made this getting at anything by no means an easy matter. Our most skilful man, to whom we entrust the supervision of matters of such gravity as the tampering with these important pieces of wood, lives at the other side of this landlocked harbor, and usually arrives in the dark in his boat. This, of course, is now impossible, and he counts on coming over the ice on his snowshoes.

But though we have had frost hard enough to afford him an effective bridge, it so happened that an extraordinary deep fall of snow occurred just after the harbor had 'caught over.' The result was that the warm covering kept the ice unreliable and we need a 'good mild' and another 'spell' of cold weather,' till we can trust it and can launch the new ice-boat, presented to me by one of the agents of the great Hudson's Bay Company. We have not yet unpacked all the interior 'fittings' that have been generously sent us, but I should like to acknowledge here some of the invaluable ones that have arrived. The splendid box of tabloid drugs purchased in New York and paid for through our invaluable helper in Boston, Miss White, has been divided between here and Battle Hospital. The value of it here is doubled at present because, having no surgery, my drugs and bottles, etc., etc., are scattered about on the floor, in the attic, and in whatever odd corners they would be most safe from falling over. This admirable gift of tabloids is all in one small box, and yet supplies in portable and reliable form all the drugs that we need make much use of. Thus, when one is interrupted while showing how 'paste' should be made, or cutting glass for a broken pane, or removing shavings from the men's way, or mixing cement, or fixing on locks, or doing any other of the duties of a missionary doctor, unprepared as one may be for the delicate handling of patent preparations, one can find the right thing and empty it out of the bottle all ready for use, without touching it with one's unprofessionally conditioned fingers. The splendid box of blankets, sheets, pillow cases, etc., sent by Mrs. Brewster, of Boston, was unpacked as soon as we had built a linen cupboard, and I could get up a woman to sew on the marking tapes. To give her work to last while I was away visiting a dying woman in a neighboring harbor we cleared a ward and put in much also of our personal clothing and the requisite number of marked tapes. We did not discover till my return that my kind helper had been unable to read, and that the marked tapes had been sadly mixed. But one did not fail to appreciate it, when I found my friend's name alternating with my own on my limited stock of new socks for winter. How hard it is to realize that any pair of eyes can gaze at two different names plainly written in black on white, and yet fail to convey to the mind any impression that there is a difference between them which should guide our actions. Yet some of us go through life like this — never able to differentiate the true from the false. Another beautiful gift was an office desk for the doctor's room, in splendid oak, with all the ingenious and serviceable devices, which so characterize American work. It is a gift from the Congregational Church at Winchester, Boston, and is almost incongruously beautiful in our stout but homely hospital. Then there are the sloyd benches, given to us by the 'Lend-a-Hand Society,' and by Mr. Samuel D. Warren. These are not yet in regular use, but it will not be long now before we can commence the class—to which many boys are looking forward. Then the splendid box of clothes, both from England and America; some noble 'sweaters' from Boston, some splendid barrels from Miss Roddick, in Montreal; a set of enamelled bedsteads from Montreal; a splendid box of clothing from Toronto; a barrel of apples, 'picked on our own farm,' from a good farmer's wife in the Annapolis Valley—'famous for apples'; a dentist's chair for the consulting room; a box of Christmas letters, which we are just distributing, and toys which some of us gave yesterday afternoon to naming and sorting for the Christmas tree, while other boxes are being also packed to be literally carried by dog team and sleigh over the ice and snow of the frozen north to little hamlets further north, where many children have not yet ever seen a Christmas tree. And so, in honor of our generous helpers in Boston we have christened the 'Komatik' the 'Lend-a-Hand,' and now resplendent in bright green and red, with clasped hands painted in white enamel on the curved-up horns immediately by the name, it will go forth to carry simple joy and kindly merriment to many children this Christmas time. Last Sunday I had to go over the hills two miles to see a very sick fisherman's wife. Three of us went together on 'ski' and snowshoe to help one another to 'break the path,' for the snow was soft and deep, and hard to get over—or, rather, through—though on 'skis,' eight feet six inches long and five and a quarter inches wide, it was easy enough to shoot down the last steep hillsides, and leave the snowshoers 'way behind.'

After trying to relieve my patient, we gathered into the little room some fourteen souls for service. We began speaking from a very familiar passage, when, as we often do, we asked a question of the audience. No one could answer it, though ever so simple. It was clear we were not being understood. To get our bearings it was obviously necessary to take soundings, but it was almost impossible to find bottom. There were three families present. None could read nor write. None knew their own day of birth, and not one knew what Christmas day was kept for. They had never kept a birthday of their own, and the only day they knew was that in July some time the Orangemen on schooners all flew flags and fired guns. It was stuffy and close, yet my neighbor, a slight girl of eleven years, kept shivering for the door to be 'shut closer.' It is usual to put on all one's best clothing on a Sunday, so I asked her, 'Why do you not put on stockings and boots.' 'Please, sir, I'm keeping them to go to your Christmas tree,' she answered. We had a very happy Sunday afternoon, and at the end my young helper, John Currie, registered a vow to go over every Sunday when he could get over, if he had to go alone. I want to add here my sincere thanks for a case of Coleman's Wincarnis. It has been really valuable in several of my cases. One of its great advantages is that it needs no cooking, no skill to use, and it is not too sweet. The average person around us does not like sweet things—they seldom get sugar, and are mostly only accustomed to such sweetness as black molasses affords. Thus another of my cases now, a lad of seventeen, with acute rheumatism and heart disease, lives over a mile away. The hospital is not yet open for patients, and so, to do anything for him, one has to journey two miles over an exceedingly icy road around the hillside, with a constant tendency to precipitate one ingloriously into the sea below. The boy's mother has been long dead, and a sister-in-law with two families cannot give him any attention, even if she were able to cook and keep the house clean. Thus, prepared, digestible and stimulant food, over which little mistake is possible, is invaluable, and this lad, too, has derived much good from this kindly gift. The gasoline launch kindly lent me by Mr. H. D. Reid, has not been of the service I had hoped it would, partly, no doubt, owing to our own unfamiliarity with the motor, and partly because the water would freeze in the circulating pump, and the oil clog in the lubricators, so that, after we had been twice towed in by a row boat after drifting about on a sea that was icy and in weather that could not be called sultry, we have dismantled her and stored her, to try her again in the early spring. The great event of fetching the St. Anthony Christmas tree is over. A team of twelve boys, resplendent in our new dog harnesses, frisking and tumbling about in the deep snow in front of the hospital, announced that it was time to make a start, and shortly away we went—a real catamaran, driver, whip and all complete. It was really quaint to see all our dogs, who had also gathered at the sight of the Komatik, and the 'bow-wowing' boys, and indeed they came the whole way with us, some going in front and some behind—eighteen dogs in all, but none of them able to understand where exactly they ought to be. One thing specially interested me. They were obviously annoyed instead of pleased at being left out. Scarcely a tail wagged, not a bark or prance greeted the 'Hist, hist,' as we loosed the Komatik, not a dog yowling because his excited neighbor had given him a nip, whereas, had they had the harness on nothing would have held them quiet. However, they had their chance coming back.

The inclemency of the weather having kept back our mail boat—at least we can only attribute her long absence to that—allows me to add another line or two to my log. I want specially to acknowledge a number of kindly gifts that we had kept till Christmas to open. Two large boxes from Toronto were specially generous. One with a full-sized new 'Union Jack,' gave very special pleasure; a gun from Mr. Kirkpatrick, and a little single barrel muzzle-loading gun—very great prizes—and I suppose no gift can be more useful, and certainly none more valued than a weapon of that nature—climax of the ambition of the young hope of the household. Some instruments for the hospital belonging to Dr. Archibald Campbell, also will prove useful, some splendid towels, bed covers, most useful clean white linen, and some real leather-cased footballs. Then there was a very excellent addition of warm garments from Grace Church, Barrie, Ontario, a fine barrel packed with some invalid foods, some tins of vegetables, a lot of splendid men's garments, some being Hussar capes and trousers, from Mr Payzant, of Halifax, N.S.; silk linings for fancy work, balled colored cottons, white crocheting cotton, which will also help to give useful employment and teaching.

Dec. 28.—Christmas has come and gone. A fine crisp morning brought many a laggard out to join in praising God for the greatest gift to the world. Two football matches on the ice were played this afternoon, in spite of a rising blizzard of wind and snow, which at last grew so furious that it became impossible for the children to come out to the Christmas tree. So it was postponed to boxing night, when our schoolroom was filled like a box of sardines, and children from all around went off full of happiness from the generous presents sent from friends mostly in Canada. A Christmas letter greeted all on Christmas morning, quite an achievement for a place without a postman.

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CELERY-FLAVORED CARP

THEY DROVE AWAY THE DUCKS, BUT MOBILIANS ENJOY EATING THEM.

While the carp of other sections may not be good, about Mobile they are the most delicious of fish. They have here a flavor not imparted elsewhere, and the eating of Mobile carps is like a seance at the tables of the ancient Greeks, where ortolans' tongues and other almost impossible delicacies were deemed necessary to the perfect pleasure of those incomparable gourmands. In Mobile, even the negroes, those without a place to sleep, have the frequent opportunity of gorging on the finest flavored fish known to the world.

By the constant eating of celery the carp of Mobile have become permeated with the delicious flavor of this toothsome vegetable, and even the smell of the cooking fish is sufficient to give one an appetite. There is a story in connection with this that is interesting.

In the early days, when the 'antebellum Southerner' owned Mobile, and when the good old custom prevailed, and when the white residents had many opportunities for the pleasures of the gun, the marsh across the river from the city was a noted duck covert. Here the predatory birds would gather by the thousands for the winter, and here they were sometimes slaughtered almost unmercifully.

But after some years it was noticed that they did not come in such numbers, and year after year there was a material lessening very distressing to the sportsmen who so loved to hunt. One day some ten years before the war, a citizen who had travelled and hunted afar, while considering the problem of how to secure more ducks for the hunters of Mobile, hit upon the idea that there was not sufficient food for them. He broached the matter to others, and all investigated, to find that this was probably the reason the ducks had given Mobile so much of a go-by. Then they made inquiries, and found that celery was a great attraction for ducks, and that in a place like the marsh on the east side of the river this vegetable would thrive wonderfully.

A committee was tentatively suggested to see to the procuring and planting of celery. They took the matter seriously, and did their work so very thoroughly that within a few years it became in reality a marsh — as much that as in the place where they grow is called a cranberry marsh. And the ducks knew it, too! They came in such flocks as had never been even dreamed of by the most sanguine member of the gunning contingent. The feeding on the luscious celery imparted a new flavor to the flesh of the birds, so that Northern friends of Mobilians who were fortunate enough to get a present of a hamper containing a brace of these ducks dreamed, as he sat at table enjoying the birds, of the feast of Lucullus!

But the wearied tumult of the four years' war scared off all the birds! A few of the less timorous ones came, but they remained but a short time, and then departed in seeming fear. The reason was not apparent for some years.

Not many years ago a negro man, well known to the white people of Mobile, having been a servant for one of the best families prior to the war, started a lunch counter, making a specialty of fish. He had one kind of fish, it appeared, of a most delicious flavor, and no matter how it was cooked, it was entirely edible and delicious. The negro got a big reputation, and for some time it was a mystery where he got his fish. But after awhile it was learned that every fish he used came from the celery marsh. Since then there has been a deal of fishing there, and the carp, which it appears have taken possession of the marsh and are successful in keeping other fish out, still possess that rich flavor to be obtained in carp nowhere but in Mobile!

But it was the carp that made the ducks go!—Mobile (Ala.) 'Register.'

HOUSEHOLD OF THE BRITISH KING AND QUEEN.

Those who consider themselves learned concerning the court world might well be surprised to know that His Britannic Majesty's household contains over 100 individuals, headed by the Keeper of the Privy Purse and terminated by His Majesty's Master of Music in Ordinary. In comparison with this imposing crowd of distinguished men, Queen Alexandra's household appears more than modest, for it only consists of fifteen.

In looking down the list of names of those who compose His Majesty's household one cannot help noticing how faithful King Edward has been to those who were about his person when he was still Prince of Wales, and also how often members of the same family are chosen to occupy important posts. The King and Queen take a very kindly and real interest in the children of their friends, in this following the example set them by Queen Victoria, who during her long reign had in more than one instance three generations successively in her service. Yet another fact which may be mentioned is King Edward's obvious affection for the army. A large proportion of those whom he has chosen to be about his person were noted, not as carpet knights, but as valiant and brave soldiers long before they were connected with the court.

By a happy coincidence the two members of the royal circle who are most closely associated with our King and Queen are united in the closest and most affectionate natural bonds. Lord Knollys and Miss Charlotte Knollys are brother and sister, and what the one has now been to the King for thirty-three years, that is, private secretary and the closest of confidential friends, the other has been to the Queen for an equally long period. The Knollys family have an historic connection with royalty, indeed there was a Sir Francis Knollys who married Queen Elizabeth's first cousin, Kitty Cary, and who was with her luckless aunt, Anne Boleyn, on the morning of her execution. As regards the position held by Miss Charlotte Knollys, it would be almost impossible to overestimate its importance. Since this lady became bedchamber woman to her beautiful royal mistress she has never had a rival in Queen Alexandra's heart, and her constant companionship has become such a necessity to the Queen that the two are hardly ever parted even for a day.

Of the group of distinguished men who play so great a part in the royal circle, particular interest attaches to Lord Farquhar, an old friend and neighbor of the King and Queen, whose appointment as Master of the Household was marked by some radical changes, especially at Windsor Castle. General Sir Dighton Probyn, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, is in some ways the most distinguished of His Majesty's military friends. He has a right to fifteen letters after his name, of which the first four signify perhaps the two most coveted distinctions, excepting the Garter, which can befall a British subject, that is Privy Councillor and the Victoria Cross.—London 'Woman at Home.'

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KILLED A REGICIDE

TWO COREANS MURDER ONE OF THE ASSASSINS OF THE LATE QUEEN.

(New York 'Sun.')

One of the murderers of the Queen of Corea, who fled the country and has been living in Japan, has fallen a victim to her avengers. Two men were sent to kill him, and they have fulfilled their mission.

The matter has been kept quiet because Japan cannot surrender the murderers or condemn and execute them without giving grave offence to one of the political parties of Corea. The facts, however, were published in that country recently.

After Japan's triumph over China, the dominating influence in Corea was Japanese. The King and Queen soon found that the liberal laws and many reforms introduced by Japan had stripped them of most of their power. The strong-minded Queen was beside herself with rage, and, rightly or wrongly, she was accused of plotting to assassinate the new Cabinet installed under Japanese influence.

Native friends of the Japanese decided to kill her, and one night a party of armed men burst into the palace and stabbed her to death. None of them was caught, and all got safely out of the country. Prominent among them was a man named U-Pom-sun, who fled to Japan.

Most Coreans were tired of the Japanese régime, whose reforms were a little too rapid for their conservatism. They were horrified also at the murder of the Queen, and when it became certain that U-Pom-sun was a refugee in Japan, there were loud demands that he be sent home for punishment; but Japan refused to surrender him, asserting that his crime was political and that he was not extraditable.

A band of Coreans took a vow that they would never rest till U-Pom-sun had paid for the tragic death of the Queen with his life. But the man whom they sent to Japan to kill the regicide could not find him. He was living in retirement and under an alias. It was not until October last that his out-of-the-way place of concealment was discovered and the man recognized.

One day two men came to the hamlet where P-Pom-sun made his home. They did not deny that they were Coreans. They were travelling through Japan studying the country and having a good time.

Their intended victim had no suspicion as to their real character. He had never seen them before. They drank and played cards with him and the three became quite friendly. Strangely enough, they lived in the same house with him for three or four days and he was not at all disturbed by their presence.

On the evening of Oct. 25 the three men were drinking together, when one of them pretended to take offence at some remark made by U-Pom-sun and suddenly whipped out a knife and stabbed him. At nearly the same instant the other man struck the victim on the head with a piece of iron, fracturing his skull. His death was almost instantaneous. The name of the man who stabbed him was Ko Yung geun; the other assailant was No Wun-myung.

The men were at once arrested as common murderers. Each of them drew from his pocket a paper declaring that they had been deputized to go to Japan to avenge the death of the late Queen.

At last accounts the murderers were in jail. It is not believed in Corea that Japan will inflict severer punishment for their crime.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

Viscount Sidmouth sends to the 'Torquay Directory' an interesting article, in which he says that he is probably the sole survivor of those who saw the last of the members of the Franklin Expedition as they left the Thames. In the spring of 1845, Lord Sidmouth says, he was invited by Sir Robert Inglis, M.P. for Oxford University, to meet Sir John Franklin at breakfast at Sir Robert's house, 7, Bedford-square. Others present included Mr. S. Rogers, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and Lord Arundel, father of the present Duke of Norfolk. After breakfast Franklin took his friends to the map, pointed out to them his intended route for the discovery of a North-West passage, and said, 'I shall return round Cape Horn in about two years' time.' Commander Fitzjames, under whose command Lord Sidmouth had returned a few months before from the East Indies and Persian Gulf on board Her Majesty's brig 'Clio,' invited him to inspect the ship—the 'Erebus,' or 'Terror'—before it sailed for the North Seas. Others of the party were Le Vescomte, Des Voeux, Adam, Helpman, and Robert Orme Sargent. Many years later Lord Sidmouth remarks, he attended at the Admiralty on some public business. Conversing with one of the Naval Lords—he thinks, Sir Frederick Richards—there was a reference to the Franklin Expedition. 'By the bye,' said the Naval Lord, 'one of the ships recently returned has brought back a skeleton, which, we believe, is that of Lieutenant Le Vescomte.' Lord Sidmouth remarked, 'I remember his figure, and his bow legs, well.' The Admiral then asked Le Vescomte's height, breadth, and age, after which, stooping down, he drew from under the table a wooden case, took a key from his pocket, and showed Lord Sidmouth the skeleton. 'There,' said the Naval Lord, 'it corresponds exactly with what you have just related. We have made inquiry, but can find no remaining relatives of Le Vescomte to interest themselves in the disposal of the remains.' Lord Sidmouth offered to take the skeleton and inter it in the church-yard at Upottery, Devon, but the Admiralty decided that it should be buried at Greenwich.

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VULGAR BUT SO TRUE

How a Lady Missionary Describes Some of Kipling's Stories of India.

NEW METHODS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

'Some of them so vulgar, but oh, so true,' is how Mrs. Lawson, after twenty-two years of service with her husband, the Rev. J. C. Lawson, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oude, India, characterizes Kipling's 'Plain Tales from the Hills.'

'You know 'Mrs. Hawksbee,' with her intrigues, some bad and some good? She is drawn from life. And the other characters, too. You know Kipling was assistant editor of a paper in Simla, when he first began to write, and his editor was jealous of him. He could not get his tales published in the paper and so he had to publish them himself. Anglo-Indians used to watch eagerly for them as they came out. They could place the characters every time. Of course, he embroidered a little, for literary effect, but in the main they were true.'

'No, I cannot remember just who 'Mrs. Hawksbee' was,' said Mrs. Lawson, in answer to a question by a Kipling lover, recently, 'but 'Strickland' was Christie, of the Bengal police.'

'And did he disguise himself as a native, as told in 'Miss Youghall's Sais,' and do all those amazing things?'

'Certainly, and he worked off his disguises first on his wife. If they deceived her he knew they would pass him elsewhere. One day at dinner he said: "My dear, this is fine beef, where did you get it?"'

'"Why," she said, "a new butcher came around to-day, and the beef was so good and so cheap that I could not resist taking it." That butcher was her own husband. On another occasion Christie ('Strickland') wanted to see how his men were guarding a certain place where only certain people were allowed to enter. He rigged himself up as a dancing woman, took with him twelve pretty bracelets and bribed eleven different policemen (you know the policemen are very corrupt) to let him pass. The twelfth kicked him soundly for impudence in trying to get him into trouble.' The next day Christie sat in his office and called up the eleven policemen and asked them for "the bracelets they got from the dancing woman yesterday," and they were almost paralyzed with terror. The twelfth man was promoted.'

Pilibhit, where is situated the new industrial mission which Mrs. Lawson has so much at heart, is a large city of heathen temples, situated under the shadow of the Himalayas, nearly three hundred miles south-east of Simla, and over two hundred miles east of Agra. Of this new method in foreign missions Mrs. Lawson tells a story full of interest.

At the beginning of 1903 was organized a new mission known as the Industrial Evangelistic Mission of Northern India. During our twenty-two years of service in India much thought and labor have been given to industrial methods, and when the famines of 1897 and 1900 left on our hands over seventeen hundred famine orphans and widows we were compelled to devise ways and means for them to earn a living. India, with her three hundred million of people, three hundred and thirty millions of gods, and three thousand castes, is a most difficult field for mission work. Every trade is a caste and every caste a labor union. A caste man will not impart any knowledge of his craft to any one and certainly not to the despised Christian. A man who openly confesses Christ at once loses his employment, and if he has a business, loses his market for his goods. All he can do is to turn to the missionary who led him to Christ. He is his only earthly friend. But the missionary is compelled to say, 'I have no work I can give you,' and so it is that the name of Christian is often a by-word and a reproach.

Higher education has been for years vigorously pushed by government and by missions. Thousands of young men have passed and are passing through the universities of India, receiving a finished English education. Then they expect positions to be given them suitable to their attainments. This means government service or higher educational work in missions, and while we believe in higher education for those who are willing to struggle for it, and while we would rejoice to see all the high offices of the land filled with Christians, yet this does not help our direct gospel work among the masses, for the more highly educated our converts are the less contact they have with the masses. This is the rule, but we rejoice that there are many noble exceptions. It takes a long time to eradicate caste notions from even the converts, and to teach them respect for honest labor, and as missions have not in the past attempted much in manual training, some classes of converts seem to think that missions are a refuge for those averse to hard work. Though some missions now see the mistake and wish to remedy it, they are helpless because of lack of funds and proper instructors. For some years the cry has been 'retrench,' and it is a hard struggle to keep up current expenses, so there seems no hope of their taking up new enterprises. Every time famines occur some attempts are made at industrial training, but most of them are short-lived. Perhaps the very hope for such a work is in a separate organization. With this one end in view, then, workers and funds cannot be diverted to older and more favored institutions.

For years we have claimed that the only way to succeed was to get out consecrated lay workers to teach trades to India's increasing number of converts and at the same time to preach and live the Gospel. The converts thus trained could set up for themselves and preach the Gospel while they earned their own living. If there must be a salary behind every foreign worker, and one behind every native helper, then we must wait a very long time before the Gospel is given to the world. Certainly the time has come when self-support should be pushed. Let us no longer play at missions. We cannot wait for the home churches to act. We must develop the resources on the field. India is rich in raw materials of every kind. There are millions there who need employment. The only lack is industrial teachers. Let consecrated workers go out for Christ's sake, and not for personal gain.

Less than two percent of all the children in the missions of India to-day are receiving manual training. The remainder are receiving book education only or growing up in idleness, with a dislike for honest labor. This is not a hopeful outlook, but it is not the fault of the people. The fault is ours if we do not help them to help themselves. To help them without requiring anything in return is to harm them. When they learn to help themselves they begin to desire to help others. Then it is they have the burden of souls.

At present we have three departments at work—cabinet making, shoe making and printing. We are taking up those things for which there is an urgent and growing demand. The European population of India is increasing, also Anglicised natives—hence the demand for modern, every day things. Heathen workmen are far behind the times, and refuse to take up new industries and new methods. Now is the time for the despised Christian to learn modern methods and thus come to the front. Our cabinet maker is on the field. A shoemaker and a printer are needed at once. Every department, if properly equipped, ought to be self-supporting in four years. There are many other openings, as engineering, architecture, brick-making and brick-laying, weaving, farming, fruit farming and gardening, dairy farming, blacksmithing, tin-work, cane furniture work, paper and pasteboard box manufacture, tailoring, dressmaking, bread and confectionery business. These do not exhaust the list. As funds and workers are available, we shall take these up. No worker need apply who is not a Holy Spirit Christian, and they must know everything about their one line of work. They must go for Christ's sake. Reward small in this world's currency, but magnificent in the heavenly. Plenty of hard work; many souls for the hire. Thousands of people undergo severe hardship for their own sakes in their own business. When this is done for Christ's sake it is called sacrifice. May God forgive us for our selfishness.

This mission is one of faith and works. Our famine rescue work was of prayer and faith. The mission is much on the same basis as the China Inland. It is undenominational, on the doctrinal basis of the Evangelical Alliance. It is thoroughly evangelistic, with the industrial feature as an aid. We hope in future no orphan child or widow will ever have to be turned away. We hope no one who wants to confess Christ openly may have to remain a secret disciple. There are hundreds of such to-day in India—not daring to take the step that may bring certain privation and starvation to themselves and little ones. We do feel that we ought to tell of the needs of these helpless ones. There are so many who could help in this work. God grant the burden may be laid on many hearts. We can go on only as funds come in, for we cannot go into debt. While we look to God for all our needs, yet we feel that all should be done in a business-like way. So we have our board of trustees and our councils in three countries to help us, not boards pledged to furnish all the funds we need, but prayer councils of earnest, praying, believing Christians who will help and not hinder, pledged to stand by us in prayer and to help in any way God may show. We are forming prayer circles wherever we can, for we believe that sincere prayer should be the foundation of all mission work.

NEEDS OF THE MISSION.

1. Support of orphans of the last famine, only four cents a day; the price of a life, $15 a year.

2. Funds for sending out workers and their support for a short time. Several are ready to go.

3. Funds for land, dwelling houses, workshops and simple machinery. The government helped us get our first settlement, and will help more if the mission can show decided progress. We are begininng in a simple way, and hope for hearty, gradual growth.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE MISSION.

India—Pilibhit, U. P., the Rev. J. C. Lawson, superintendent and treasurer.

Great Britain (Central Council)—30 Norfolk street, Strand, London W. C., Mr. Charles W. Cotton, secretary-treasurer.

United States—156 Fifth avenue, Mr. Hugh Munro, treasurer.

Canada—8 Lombard street, Toronto, Mr. William Henderson, treasurer.

Funds may be sent to any of the above.

Trustees and referees and council in Great Britain—Mr. R. C. Morgan, editor of 'The Christian'; the Rev. David J. Findlay, pastor of the Tabernacle, Glasgow; Mr. R. Caldwell, Zambesi Industrial mission, B. C. A.; Mr. Henry Varley, evangelist; Mr. William Quarrier, Orphan Homes of Scotland; the Rev. J. C. Lawson, founder of the mission; Mrs. Lydia Walshaw, Missionary Bureau, Halifax; Mr. Richard Cory, J. P.; Mr. A. S. Dyer, lately editor of the Bombay 'Guardian.'

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CHINESE IDEA OF ANATOMY

CELESTIALS BELIEVE THE BODY CONTAINS FIRE, WATER, EARTH, WOOD AND METAL.

No Chinese representative of the healing art has ever dissected any portion of the human frame. Accordingly their ideas of anatomy and physiology are matters of faith—confirmed by images which have been reproduced during untold centuries, says 'American Medicine.' Their osteology teaches that the skull is formed of one bone; so is the pelvis; the number of ribs varies with the individual, and at the junction of the arm with the forearm is placed a cubital patella. According to Chinese splanchology, the small intestine communicates with the cavity of the heart, while the colon, after describing sixteen circumvolutions, terminates by opening into the lung. The heart governs the vital processes—in co-operation with the cavity of the stomach it supplies all ideas and all pleasurable sensations. The liver is the habitat of the soul, and it is from this gland that all noble and generous sentiments emanate.

The gall bladder is a receptacle of courage, its ascent in the body is the cause of a fit of anger. They have an idea of the continuous motion of the blood, but it seems to be the product of an imagination more riotously Oriental than even that which created the other items of their physiologic knowledge. They do not know the pulmonary circulation; they, naturally, know nothing of the valves in the veins; they do not even appear to have quite grasped the motor function of the heart itself; but they nevertheless profess to differentiate no less than seventy-four varieties of pulse—simultaneously recognizable on the person of a single individual! In its ultimate structure the body is composed of five elements: Fire, water, earth, wood and metal. Each of these elements is in a harmonious rapport with the corresponding members of the series of five planets, five metals, five solid viscera, five colors, and five tastes. All diseases originate from disturbances of the primary and essential quintic harmonies of these correlations.

THE MINISTER'S DOG.

'Our Dumb Animals,' in its current number, prints the following:—My father had a small and beautiful dog, who rejoiced in the name of 'Fidelity.' He differed from other good dogs only in being better than others, and in manifesting what seemed like religious sensibility, or a peculiar attachment to religious places, people and services. He attended family worship with a punctuality and regularity that other members of the household might well have imitated, and certainly did not surpass. If a stranger were present—and much company visited our house—the dog's attention to him was regulated by his taking the lead, or not, in the religious worship of the household. If the visitor at my father's request conducted the worship, the dog at once attached himself to his person, and when he departed the dog escorted him out of the village, sometimes going home with him to a neighboring town, and making him a visit of a few days. If the visitor did not perform any religious services in the house the dog took no notice of him while there, and suffered him to depart unattended and evidently unregretted.

Such a dog was, of course, a habitual attendant on the public services of the church on the Sabbath. It required extraordinary care to keep him at home. Shut up in a room, he dashed through a window, and was at Church before the family. He was once shut up in an outhouse that had no floor. He dug out under the sill of the door and was at church before the first psalm. In church he generally occupied the upper step of the pulpit within which his master ministered. He lay quiet during the sermon unless other dogs below misbehaved, in which case he left his seat, and after quieting the disturbance resumed it. He was equally devoted to the weekly prayer meeting, which was held from house to house, the appointment being announced on the Sabbath. He remembered the evening and the place, and was always present. As it was not agreeable to have a dog at an evening meeting in a private house he was confined at home. The next week he went early, before the family had thought to shut him up, and waited for the hour and the people. He knew the names of the familes where the meetings were held and where they lived, and could have gone to any of them on an errand as easily and correctly as a child, and the only knowledge he had of the place of meeting he got as the others did, by hearing the notice on Sunday. These habits of the dog were not the fruit of education. On the contrary, pains were taken to prevent him from indulging in his religious preferences. He did not manifest a fondness for other meetings or for any individuals out of the family circle, except those whom he recognized by their habit of praying as the people in whom he was specially interested.

My father was wont to relate many other anecdotes of this remarkable animal, and the relation of them always caused his eyes to fill with tears. He had a strong impression that there was something very mysterious about this propensity of the dog, and being himself a sternly orthodox divine he never ventured to express the opinion that the dog had moral perceptions—but I always thought he believed so.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS IN MADRID.

THE CITY'S MULTITUDINOUS BEGGARS AND IDLERS.

(From a letter from Spain in the Boston 'Transcript.')

The king has returned from San Sebastian, which is the signal for the opening of the winter season, and Madrid once more presents an animated picture after its summer doze. By five o'clock the great Boulevard la Castellana is crowded with carriage upon carriage, and every one who can by hook or crook get together the few pesetos necessary will hire any kind of vehicle so as to be able to join the procession. Thus, from the nobility down, entire Madrid is represented, and the spectacle is certainly a captivating one. It is a great show in which half the gathering affords amusement or diversion to the other half. But the bright picture of the Castellana is offset by the spectacle of the opposite quarters of Madrid, of the barrios bajos, or poor districts, where the misery and squalor remind one of the little filthy towns which exist in neglected corners of the Orient.

Never have I seen such hosts of idlers, beggars and cripples in Madrid before. Never did I think it possible that such an army of the halt and blind, so many disfigured, distorted, unhuman shapes could be found in a city. There seems to be no regulations about the restriction of begging, beyond the fact that a beggar must not take the money out of your pocket himself, but he can follow and molest you as long as his patience or yours holds out. The number of beggars per square is a matter they no doubt arrange among themselves. Any adequate organized relief from this pest, in the nature of a charity organization does not exist. Consequently, the whole caravan is thrown on its own resources, and the tricks of the trade have been multiplied to such an extent that few beggars or cripples fail to make a living. Co-operation is apparent everywhere. All the members of a family are pressed into service. Another way of making a few coppers is the vending of newspapers. This begins at daybreak and lasts until two o'clock at night. In this all the children available have to lend a hand. Many of them are so young, however, that long before their newspapers are sold they are overcome by sleep, and at night in hundreds of doorways some of these little ones may be seen cuddled up utterly forgetful of the papers in their laps.

The chief cause of such a state of affairs is the enormous influx of people into Madrid from the rest of Spain, and the capital has neither space for the numbers nor sufficient work to go around. Cases of disease, lately especially of smallpox, have become so frequent that the mayor has issued a proclamation urging the greatest caution and cleanliness. Starvation is the apparent lot of hundreds. It is little wonder, therefore, that with inadequate regulations in matters both of health and decency, the worst conditions should prevail.

The most interesting because the most original type of idler is the golfo, or 'thug,' who represents the lowest and most abject kind of beggar, and combines in himself the select qualities of idleness, filth and vice. Yet he is not without a touch of the traditional Spanish rogue who lives by his wits. The golfos form an organized band estimated at about six hundred individuals, who recognize certain duties and obligations to the 'brotherhood.' Their chief occupation is the gathering of colillas or 'cigarette butts' from the streets, and where it is possible in the cafés, a business discharged chiefly at night. In the morning, between the hours of 6 and 6.30, the army of gatherers (colilleros), assembles in the Plaza Mayor, and the tobacco which they have collected is sold at seven reales (about thirty cents) a pound. Each golfo manages to collect half a pound on the average, and would thus realize about fifteen cents. The purchasers boil and dry the tobacco, and re-sell it at a handsome profit. Boys as well as men, half-dressed, half-starved, and always unwashed, swell the ranks of this society, and the vast majority sleep under the stars. A favorite trick of the older and experienced golfos is the robbing of the younger ones as they lie asleep under one of the bridges across the Manzanares, which is their chief haunt at night.

The ranks of the homeless and disinherited are swelled by new additions from day to day. Madrid's ability to support the present number of her inhabitants is doubtful. But the authorities, such as they are, can neither stem the tide of newcomers nor cope with the masses already present. Plans have been suggested for cutting new streets through many parts of the city, for enlarging the outskirts, and for facilitating communication. The result thus far has been words, and no relief can be looked for in the immediate future.

THE RUSSIAN 'POGROM.'

(From London 'Times' Russian Correspondents,)

It is perhaps because the word 'pogrom' is not understood in western Europe that the occurrences at Kishineff and Gomel were described as massacres. There is an important distinction, for the pogrom is a national institution, and it was not a massacre in the ordinary sense of the term, but a pogrom that took place in these towns. The word 'grom' means thunder, and the word pogrom implies a desire to shatter or destroy as a thunderstorm destroys. A mob assembled for purposes of devastation does not, however, constitute a pogrom unless it follows certain well-established and characteristic rules. Thus, until now, pogroms have only been directed against Jews, though the system could be extended to other sections of the population. The pogrom was first instituted after the assassination of Alexander II., in 1881, when anti-Semitism and reaction flourished under General Ignatieff. The pogrom was encouraged as a means of terrorizing the Jews.

The method is as follows: First, there is a period of incubation. Hints are received 'from above' by the local police that it would be well to give the Jews a lesson. It will then so happen that some three or four months before Easter a propaganda is commenced in dram shops, cheap restaurants, and other places of popular resort. Rumors are circulated that the Jews are exploiting the people, that they are enriching themselves, that they have killed for ritual purposes a Christian child. Then, when Easter comes, the smallest incident suffices for a pogrom. At Kishineff it was a squabble with a Jew who was managing a merry-go-round; at Gomel it was a dispute with a woman selling herrings. The first manifestation of a pogrom is made by small boys. They march round the town shouting, throwing stones, and smashing the windows of houses inhabited by Jews. If the pogrom has commenced spontaneously or its occurrence is not considered desirable by the authorities, the police arrest some of the small boys, give them a flogging in a public square, and there the matter ends. But if on the morrow it is ascertained that no boys have been flogged, a mob of adults gathers and matters become more serious. The houses of the Jews are entered, though, as a rule, no one is hurt, and only the furniture is smashed. But, above all, the great feature of a pogrom is the bringing of bedding to the windows and discharging the feathers it contains into the street below. The Jews are very great consumers of poultry, and they carefully keep the feathers. Thus feather beds become a mark of social distinction and indicate the wealth of the family. To slit open a feather quilt cuts at once at the pride and purse of the Jew. The scattering of the feathers also greatly amuses the crowd, and it is considered fine sport. The police stand aside, only interfering should the Jews resist; then they separate the contending parties.

On the morning of the third day the Governor or the local authorities issue proclamations, professing to be very grieved at what has occurred and forbidding the people to assemble in the streets. Perhaps two or three 'mujiks' are arrested and publicly flogged. Here the pogrom generally terminates, and such pogroms have now taken place off and on for more than twenty years, so that they fail to cause any particular concern unless they are allowed to continue for the third day. By that time the criminal instincts of the crowd have developed, and the professional criminal ceases to fear the police. Then it is that men are murdered and women violated. A pogrom is, therefore, a five-act drama. First, there is the propaganda; secondly, some squabble that supplies the pretext; thirdly, little boys go forth to see if the authorities are willing, and if they are not punished for smashing the windows then the fourth act begins and the mob breaks the furniture and scatters the feathers of the bedding. Finally, at the fifth act, the lowest passions, finding themselves unrestrained, rape and murder terminate the drama. But from the very first pebble thrown by a small boy to the last murder committed, all is absolutely under the control of the government.

RADIUM IN MEDICINE

THE POSSIBLY WIDE FIELD IN WHICH ITS MARVELLOUS AGENCY MAY BE USED.

(D. Samuel G. Tracy, in the New York 'Medical Journal.')

The marvellous properties of radium have made it a matter of wide interest to almost everyone, but to the medical man its possible value as a therapeutic agent renders it a subject of special importance. Already many investigators are turning their attention to the treatment of various forms of disease by means of radium, and many fields have been proposed as promising ones for investigation of its action.

For instance, among the various diseases in which it has been tried may be mentioned certain malignant growths, such as epithelioma and other superficial cancers, lupus, certain skin diseases, blindness from atrophy of the optic nerve, etc. Its effect upon micro-organisms and fermentation, as well as its likely action upon the tissues and fluids of the body, suggests that, if it could be harmlessly introduced into the system, a vast field of positive usefulness lies before it. To take its effect upon micro-organisms first: As we have stated, it is admitted to have a very considerable inhibitory effect upon the functional activity of various bacteria, moulds, etc., and it is at any rate possible that it may possess a like effect upon protozoa. This at once suggests a value for its systematic employment, should such be practicable.

Now, the property possessed by radium of imparting its activity to various fluids, e. g., normal saline solution, seems to offer reasonable ground for hope that, in this way, it may be therapeutically administered internally, and the fight against bacterial disease be waged directly in the tissues affected, through the agency of the blood and lymph circulations and the various internal secretions.

Another diseased condition in which the induced radioactive salt solution is likely to prove of service is fermentative, gastrointestinal indigestion, with its long train of symptoms due to auto-intoxication. It is also hoped that the 'radium fluid' will have a favorable effect on malignant disease of the stomach and intestine.

As to local employment, that is already under investigation, for radium has met with more or less success in many superficial diseased conditions. Its local use, however, will be found far more convenient if we can get the desired results by the imployment of the induced radioactive salt solution. By this method we can use it as a local application on compresses, in sprays, gargles, inhalations, collyria, etc.

In its use in surgical dressings, compresses can be saturated with this solution and applied over large areas which could not be reached by the radium rays.

As a spray it will be found useful in catarrhal affections of nose, throat and lungs, by coating the membranes with a fine film of radioactive matter. This active matter is antiseptic and will remain in the tissues for several hours. The radioactivity of this active matter may be intensified by exposing the patient to the ultraviolet rays, and by the internal use of quinine.

While all these possibilities of the use of radium fluid may not be borne out by actual clinical experience, nevertheless, owing to the already known properties of radium and induced radioactive substances, it is certainly worth while to try them—especially in pathological conditions which are not amenable to other forms of treatment.

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF MOZART.

Lovers of music were reminded the other day of the tragic story of one of their idols. A hundred and twelve years ago to-day Mozart lay in his last agony. The pauper grave to which his 'friends' were to consign him on the morrow was opening. Rain was falling when the body which they had hastily crammed into a coffin was carried to its nameless tomb. Those few who had started to accompany the corpse to the grave turned back.

Mozart, who had enriched every branch of his art and had made the fortunes of the sycophants around him, had died beggared. All that remained was to dispose of the corpse. So effectually was it done that when some one whose heart was stirred to pious regret sought for the grave only a score of years later no trace remained. In such and such a plot the body had been cast, but exhumation failed to reveal the remains of the composer. His bones had mingled with those of the pauper offscourings of Vienna interred with him.

We have all heard of artists' ghosts, the ghosts of sculptors and of others; ghosts who have a physical entity and do the work for which their employers take credit. Mozart was to have been one, though he little knew it. Intending to publish it as his own, a stranger commissioned him to write a 'requiem.' He was at work upon 'The Magic Flute.' The new commission he believed came to him from one sent to forewarn him of his approaching end. 'La Clemenza de Tito' was ordered to be written for the coronation of the Emperor at Prague. Again the stranger called for his requiem. Madly Mozart worked at his three compositions.

'It will be my own requiem,' he said, and determined to make it the grandest of his works. 'Did I not tell you that I should write my own requiem?' he asked of those around his deathbed. 'Let me hear it once again.' So one went to the piano, one sang the soprano, a third the tenor, a fourth the bass; the dying Mozart himself sang the alto. The marvellous death song ended, 'I feel they have the flavor of death upon my tongue,' said its composer. He lay thinking out further portions of this work to the last. Towards midnight he raised himself, gazed once, and finally about him, then stretched himself out and died.—'St. James's Gazette,' Dec. 6.

THE MILITARY POWER OF JAPAN.

In a paper in the 'Journal of the United Service of India,' on the growth of the military power of Japan, Capt. H. W. R. Senior traces the origin of the present Japanese army to the action of the Mikado, when 'a commission was sent out from Japan to all foreign countries in 1869 to inquire into the best system of education, and the best religion. On its return the commission reported the French military system, the British naval system, and the American system of education to be the best. They stated, however, they found no civilized religion to be worth adopting.' In 1887 the Mikado undertook the reorganization of his land forces on Prussian lines with the assistance of a German military mission. The issue was seen in the triumph of Japan in the war with China, in 1904, a brief account of which is given by Captain Senior. The principal results were 'the complete unification of the various clans into the Japanese nation with a strong national feeling, and the receipt of the indemnity of £34,500,000.' This sum was partly applied to the further reorganization of the army, and reforms were instituted which were 'to be completed by April, 1903, and to be in full working order by 1905, when the Japanese army will have a peace strength of 150,000 men and 30,000 horses, capable of expansion by trained men to an army of 500,000 men with 100,000 horses for war, with a supernumerary reserve of about another 500,000 men. The Mikado, as head of the empire, is assisted by an advisory board of generals and admirals. The cavalry are armed with sword and carbine, those of the Imperial Guard alone carrying a lance for escort duties. The cavalry is the weakest portion of their army, the Japanese being indifferent riders. The artillery and engineers are well-organized and equipped. Their medical arrangements are excellent, and a foreign surgeon wrote in 1900: 'It was the general impression among medical men with the expedition that the Japanese medical service was most efficient and complete, removing their wounded promptly to the base. This was not due to superiority of equipment, but to a better organization of personnel for field service, and to the numbers they have at their disposal.'

Advertisements.

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Rattles even the strongest man, but to the average woman it is a taste of general purgatory. Take a little Nerviline in sweetened water and away goes the palpitation. You'll be saved lots of worry by keeping Nerviline on hand, which is a treasure for all sorts of pains and aches. Nerviline cures headache, stomach and bowel troubles quickly. Costs 25c for a large bottle.

THE CITY OF SEOUL

WHERE RUSSIA AND JAPAN SEEK SUPREMACY.

(T. Philip Terry, in 'Outing.')

Seoul, the capital of Cho-sen, is built amidst a network of hills 18 miles from the sea. It is an ancient walled city, fortified in the strongest way by smells that would drive any but an Asiatic army forthwith into the ocean. It is poor in appearance, but rich in fleas. On autumn nights tigers frequently contest the right of way with belated pedestrians, and this is the chief reason why one has the entire street to oneself in a moonlight stroll after 8 o'clock. Metaphorically, one can scarcely see the town for the bald, bulbous and bullet-headed Buddhist priests who fatten on the superstition of the populace, and lead licentious lives in the adjacent monasteries. Barring an occasional court function, marked by street processions, Seoul is triumphantly devoid of sights interesting to a traveller. The streets lack entirely those picturesque characteristics of a Chinese or Japanese thoroughfare, and a vista across the Corean housetops is one of appalling monotony. One seeks in vain for attractive souvenirs. In the small shops of Seoul, Japanese beer, matches, cigarettes and cheap crockery form the chief stock in trade, while long-stemmed Corean pipes and metal-banded Corean knives are offered in the more pretentious shops. Here, likewise, can be had the really unique Corean fans, made of silk or paper, finished in oil and covered with curious native designs. These fans are dipped in water before they are used, and the little breeze produced by them is astonishingly cool.

The wall surrounding Seoul, from which kites are ever flying, is but a pocket edition of the great Chinese wall that leads down to the sea at Shanhaikwan. Piercing this Corean copy are the city gates—picturesque passageways—which are promptly and irrevocably closed with the setting of the sun. The west gate will be entered by the tourist on reaching the capital from Chemulpo, and should he come to the outside of this but a minute after the sun has disappeared behind the horizon, and the 'big bell' has boomed its mournful warning note, he is elected to camp in the open until Phoebus has cycled round the world on the equatorial path. If he reach the gate five minutes before it closes on its groaning hinges, he will witness a sight that will almost repay him for the toilsome trip up from the coast.

CANADA'S FIRST HUMORIST, 'SAM SLICK.'

It was not until nearly seventy years had elapsed that the first great figure in Canadian literature made his first appearance, and it may be many years before we hail the writer who is to wrest the laurels from Thomas Chanles Haliburton, the man whom Artemus Ward called 'the father of the American school of humor.' (In parenthesis it might be remarked that in the idea of a man being the father of a school there is not lacking a suggestion of humor.) Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, of Ottawa, in 'The Sewanee Review,' speaks thus of Haliburton: 'It is impossible to attempt to do even partial justice within the limits of a general paper to the work of one . . . . whose humor never became forced, and whose satire was absolutely free from that vitriolic quality which mars the work of so many writers. . . . His skill in character drawing has rarely been excelled on this continent, and his dialogue and power of graphic description are only slightly less marked.' Haliburton's first book, 'The Clockmaker, or the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville,' appeared originally in the 'Nova Scotian' in 1835-6, then edited by another famous native of the province, Joseph Howe. 'The Clockmaker' was published by Howe in a small volume in 1837. It has since gone through some twenty editions, and was translated into German in 1840. In that year 'The Letter Bag of the Great Western' appeared, and in 1843 'The Attaché, or Sam Slick in England.' 'The Old Judge' came out in 1840, and was translated into both French and German, besides running through many editions in English.—Toronto (Ontario) 'Mail and Empire.'

'THE FIJIANS AND THEIR FIRE WALKING.

Departing for once from a strictly utilitarian course, members of the Royal Colonial Institute met in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole recently to hear a paper read by Mr. W. J. Allardyce, the Attorney-General of Fiji, on 'The Fijians and their fire walking,' which turned largely on legend and mystery.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, who presided, spoke of the Fijian Islands as being no longer an isolated group in the Southern Pacific, but as being now connected by cable with the rest of the empire.

Mr. Allardyce's paper was illustrated with pictures on the screen, and was given in a colloquial way. After describing the principal island of the group as being 4,000 square miles in area, he showed pictures of natives in their costumes as warriors or workers. Fire walking as performed by a certain tribe was associated with an ancient legend of heathen days, wherein one Tui Qalita—who trod upon hot stones, 'and they all seemed cool to him'—was promised by Tui Namoliwai that he and his heirs forever, whether living in Fiji or Tonga, should have the power granted to them of being able to walk over redhot stones without being burnt.

And so they do, apparently, to this day in the island of Tonga, and in that island only. The circular earth oven around and through which the natives walk is about twenty-five feet across. It is dug out in the first instance to a depth of between two and three feet, and then large logs of wood are stacked up in it to a height of several feet above the level of the ground. Some of these tree trunks are as much as fifteen and twenty inches through. Stones varying in size from six inches to two feet across are placed between the logs and on the top, and the fire is kindled about twelve hours before the fire walking takes place. Prior to performing the ceremony such charred logs as remain on top of the stones are removed, and the rough surface of the oven is levelled. The temperature at the edge of the oven is about a hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit. When the master of the ceremonies considers that the oven is sufficiently levelled the natives walk over it barefooted.

Mr. Allardyce said he had taken pains to find out whether any trick or artifice was employed, but could discover none. The soles of the feet had become hard with constant walking, but bore no trace whatever of having been even scorched by the fiery stones, though a pocket-handkerchief placed on them was immediately charred. No other Fijians than the natives of Tonga attempt the feat.

Sir Louis Beaumont, who was Commander-in-Chief in Fiji, stated that he had seen the performance, and that he had examined the feet of the men who did it, but they showed no sign whatever of burning.—London 'News.'

SOME STRANGE DELICACIES.

(London 'Mail.')

It is a truism that anything purchasable can be bought in London. The shop window of a Piccadilly confectioner exemplifies this fact. His trade in Chinese edible birds' nests has lately developed to such an extent as to warrant the inclusion of that somewhat rare delicacy among the more commonplace goods displayed in his window.

The nests are used in making a soup which was until recently consumed only by Celestials, but which is now gaining favor among English 'gourmets of experimental tendencies and unlimited wealth. For it is the dearest soup known. The nests—little gelatinous things in the construction of which the saliva of the tiny Chinese birds is the principal constituent—cost fifteen shillings an ounce.

The manager of a famous restaurant and an accomplished chef explained that a consomme of chicken is first made, and then for each plate of soup a whole nest is added, as in the manner of calipash and calipee in turtle soup. A small plate of the nest soup, little more than a mouthful, costs from five shillings to seven shillings and sixpence.

The manager in question pointed out that until recently he seldom or never sold a bird's nest, and then only to some wealthy Chinaman visiting London. Now he has a regular and increasing demand for the article, and sells about a hundred and fifty ounces during the brief season when the nests are at their best.

Another curious delicacy now being employed in the making of an expensive soup is called 'visega'—the dried backbone of sturgeon. In appearance it resembles long strands of macaroni. Nothing known to the modern chef is more nutritive than 'visega.' It is sold at 12s. 6d. a pound.

Escargots, or French snails, at the very mention of which English diners were wont to shudder, are becoming a common article of consumption in West End houses. One dealer in comestibles in Piccadilly disposes of about a hundred thousand in the season. A West End chef described what he regarded as the best manner of preparing them. First they must be boiled in water, then the snails are extracted from the shells and allowed to simmer for three hours in a bottle of white wine seasoned with pepper corns. Afterwards the snails are dressed with garlic, butter and breadcrumbs.

The popularity of frogs is also increasing greatly. They are sold on skewers at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a dozen, or in tins—legs only—at 4s.

THE DECAY OF NICKNAMES.

Whether there is merely a temporary lull in the bestowal on public personages of nicknames, or whether the practice is dying out, it is difficult to say, but it is an undeniable fact that in no branch of life do nicknames flourish at the present day so rankly as they were wont to do in the past. There used to be a time when every politician of any importance had his particular name, sometimes opprobrious. Nowadays, we have 'Joe' for Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Labouchere's name is generally abbreviated; but otherwise the public is content to speak of its leaders by their proper names. Nor is it only in the political world that this is noticeable. Nicknames are dying out at the public schools. In the earlier books of school life (very curious school life) the hero on his arrival at St. Asterisk's School or Blank College is immediately equipped with a sobriquet by which the whole school will call him in future. The modern boy, for the most part, avoids this habit. Nicknames are reserved for those in authority. The lights of the fifteen and eleven may possess them, but the new boy who expects to be saddled with some cacophonous title will be agreeably disappointed. And even the members of the football and cricket teams referred to rarely receive genuine nicknames of the old style. We cannot help feeling that this is an improvement on the old system. Many a man has grown haggard in trying to live down a school nickname.—London 'Globe.'

HE 'WELL' DESERVED IT.

A little while ago the newly elected mayor of a provincial town was about to make his first journey in that capacity through the place. The townspeople had arranged that from an arch of flowers, under which he was to pass, a floral crown should hang, surmounted by the words: 'He well deserves it.' But the wind blew away the crown, and when the pompous mayor passed under the arch, to the great joy of those who had voted against him, only a rope with a noose at the end of it dangled there, with 'He well deserves it' standing out in bold relief above.—London T. A. T.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER A COMPETING MANUFACTURER'S SECRET.

(Philadelphia 'Press.')

A group of young men, all active in the world of business, were telling hard luck stories at the Manufacturers' Club one evening recently. An electrical engineer, still in his early thirties, whose salary is represented by five figures, told the following:

'I've been up against it more than once, but an adventure I had in New York in '96, like Aaron's serpent, swallows all the rest. At the time I was manager and a stockholder to a limited extent in Baltimore. We were operating under a patent, and things were just beginning to come our way when we got word from our salesmen that goods similar to ours were being placed upon the market at a figure which we could not meet.

'I got samples of the goods and the figures from three different sources, and at once called a meeting of the directors. Our patent was worthless as a matter of protection, and our only resource was secrecy; and, so far as we were able to do it, our process was kept from prying eyes. But there was some one who was beating us at our own game. If we could find out how it was done, we could do it ourselves; if we couldn't, it meant ruin.

'The next day, disguised as a workman, I went over to New York and found the factory without any trouble, but try as I would I couldn't get employment. The foreman said he hadn't enough work to keep his men going and would have to discharge some of them. I was desperate. It was a bitter winter day, and a foot and a half of snow lay on the ground. As a last resort, I asked him if he would let me shovel the snow from the sidewalk and give me a square meal in payment. This appeal reached his heart, and I got the job. It was no joke, I can tell you, for the factory was a big one and the sidewalk long. But I was glad to get the chance, for it meant that I was to have a show to get inside the works, and I only needed a few hours at most to find out how the trick was done. It took me four hours to get the sidewalk cleared, and my back was nearly broken when I went into the office again. The foreman looked up from his desk as I came in and said:

'"Got it done so quick?"

'"Yes," said I.

'"Let's go out and look at it."

'And he went out. He looked the sidewalk over and said: "It's a good job. I didn't think you could do it. Now, if you look sharp you'll be in time to catch the noon train for Baltimore, and "Just tell them that you saw me." That was a new song in those days, and I've detested it ever since.'

THE MAN WHO FILLED BISMARCK'S PIPE.

Berlin.—Pinnow, the whilom faithful servant and personal valet of the late Prince Bismarck, expired last week, and his remains were yesterday laid in the cemetery. Prince Herbert Bismarck and the Kaiserin sent messages of condolence to his widow.

The little knot of mourners that stood with the family round the grave deserve some notice. There were some subordinate officials of the Foreign Office who in days gone by often saw the deceased's face, and detectives who in former years paid regular visits to Friedrichsruhe to protect the Chancellor from his secret foes! Since Prince Bismarck's death Pinnow has been porter to the Royal Chateau of Bellevue, in the Berlin Thiergarten, a position specially given him by the Emperor. The Warriors' Union of former artillerymen of the Guard sang 'Ich hatt, einen Kameraden' at the grave.

Pinnow was a historic personage; he served his master faithfully for twenty years. We must lay stress on the word faithfully, for despite his position of confidential servant, no word ever escaped from his mouth in reply to the questions of inquisitors, journalistic or political. It was he who invariably filled his master's pipe for him, that helped to free him, in the puffs of smoke that emananted from it, of all his cares. When, a few days before the Chancellor's death, Bismarck ceased to smoke, Pinnow exclaimed: 'The end is at hand!' Two days afterward the Prince again asked for his pipe, and Pinnow called out: 'What? The Prince wants to smoke again! Well, the devil shall fill his pipe for him!' The family related the little scene to the patient, who was much amused and laughed. 'Yes,' he said, 'Pinnow knows me.' The next day Prince Bismarck was no more.'

When the Emperor and the princes of the empire paid Prince Bismarck a visit in later years, they invariably had a word for Pinnow before they recrossed the threshold and said farefell; it was generally in the sense of 'You will continue to take good care of the Prince, won't you?' One day the deceased trod on his master's gouty foot. Instead of swearing at him or even declaring he was a clumsy fool, the Prince, noticing that Pinnow himself was frightened, said: 'No other European, my dear Pinnow, would have been suffered to tread on my corns!'—Correspondent London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

A WEST AFRICAN MARKET DAY.

In Northern Nigeria there is very general prosperity, due mainly to the Hausa's undeniable industry in commercial pursuits. Accounts of a market day in the town of Zaria are very interesting. At least ten thousand people were crowded together in a huge square and its neighboring streets, so that it was only with difficulty a horse and rider moved at all. Everything appeared to be systematically arranged, separate areas being located, under head market men (who also collect a tax from merchants), for produce, of cotton, cloth, gutta percha (very little rubber), hides, leather and leather work, ivory, ostrich feathers, indigo, and fibre; for foodstuffs, of various cereals, such as Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, rice, barley, vegetables—such as onions, pumpkins, ground nuts (the so-called monkey nut), yams, and sweet potatoes—along with fresh and sour milk, butter, shea-nut butter, dried and fresh meat; while the live stock market was well represented by fowls, turkeys, goats sheep, cattle, horses, and donkeys, even a solitary camel being present. Cowrie shells (and occasionally Maria Terese dollars) are used as a standard of value. A magnificent warhorse was paraded for sale at 2,500,000 cowries, our equivalent being about forty to fifty pounds. Useful mounts can, however, be obtained from anything over ten pounds. Along with the above-mentioned principal articles are found kola nut, a most highly prized luxury, coming as it does, over a thousand miles from the hinterlands of the Gold Coast and Ashanti; antimony (for dyeing eyelids), tin and iron represent the metals; salt and natron from Lake Chad, besides articles of foreign import, which are of infinitesimal value compared to the natural produce, and mainly consist of copper wire, cloth, knives, sword blades, razors, needles, beads, etc.—London 'Magazine of Commerce.'

SIR WALTER RALIEGH

A NOTE ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF HIS NAME.

(From 'Notes and Queries.')

According to Mr. Adrian Wheeler, 'the pronunciation of "Raleigh" seems to be "rawley."' Whether this only means 'seems now to be' is to be surmised. The question is, What was the pronunciation at the period indicated? And surely that is much a matter of surmise also 'When Sir Walter Raleigh's name was told ('Ralegh'), said the King, "on my soule, mon, I have heard rawly of thee"' (not 'rawley'). The conjecture presumably must be that King James, with a labored joke founded on the sound then given to Raleigh (or Rawly), meant 'I have heard "really,"' with the 'rale' sound that the Irish still give to the word 'real'; or, 'rarely,' with the meaning, 'I have heard "rare" things of thee'; or, the same word with its present meaning, 'I have heard seldom of thee (of late).' The asumption that King James must have sounded the letters 'raw' as we now do surely requires some proof. Now, in old Northern records one may find the name Maitland (and even Maytland) spelled also 'Mautland.' It is conceivable to the present writer that the men who wrote 'Mautland' may have pronounced the word 'Ma-utland,' but it is inconceivable to him that the men who wrote 'Maitland' (and 'Maytland' could have sounded the name 'Mortland,' for that is what our modern tongues have brought the 'au' and the 'aw' to, as to sound.

Is there known to be any other origin for the surname 'Raleigh' than the place name 'Rayleigh'? If not, that place name stands to this day in the way of the 'Rawley' ('Rorly') pronouncers. En passant, it may be worth remarking that 'rare meat' and 'raw meat' are much about the same thing. Can it be proved that 'rare,' with the 'raw' meaning, is anything more than a phonetic spelling of the sound given of old to the combined letter 'raw'? It may be recollected by some 'Notes and Queries' readers that it has been allowed that the proper sound of 'Ralph' (often spelled 'Rawfe' in old deeds) is 'Rafe,' rhyming with 'safe.'

A PARIS INCIDENT.

A duke, a marquis, and a shirtmaker have had a lively row in the tradesman's shop near the Champs Elysées. The marquis has a little outstanding bill at the establishment. As he was walking down to his club with his friend the duke, it occurred to him that he might look in on the tradesman and give him twenty pounds on account. His friend went with him to the shop, where the shirtmaker was wreathed in smiles to receive them. But the tradesman's amiability vanished when he heard that he was only to have a portion of his due, which is considerably more than twenty pounds. He became not only chilly, but distinctly disagreeable, and walking to the shop door, shut it, pulled out the removable handle, and put it in his pocket. The duke and the marquis were his prisoners. He was not going to let them out until the latter had signed a note of hand for the amount owing and the former had become security for the bill. The duke and the marquis both refused to be coerced, and demanded their freedom. But though they stormed and threatened and hammered with their sticks on the shop door the shirtmaker kept the latter shut. A crowd collected outside, and he imprisoned noblemen made known their plight by animated dumb show. At last a policeman strolled up, this time the tradesman had to open his door and let his captives go. Moreover, the policeman took down his name and address with a view to summoning him for 'sequestrating' the two noblemen, from whom he did not even get the twenty pounds which the marquis had originally offered him.—London 'Daily Telegraph.'

CONCERNING RED-HAIRED MEN.

The prejudice against the red-haired man is certainly a puzzling, but no doubt an absurd, one. That fiercely martial, yet withal beautifully musical, and in many ways highly gifted Thrakian or Thracian race, from which learned men and deep thinkers sprang, who generally pass for pure Hellenes, is described by Xenophanes, the Greek philuosopher of the fifth century before our era, as red-haired and blue-eyed. He says they gave their deities the same bodily characterstics, and he adds that other races have the same anthropomorphical habit of figuring their gods with their own national appearance as to skin, hair, and so forth.

Now, it can clearly be proved that from those Thracians, who were kindred to the Scandinavians and the Teutons—the Getic tribe of the Thracians being the forbears of the Goths—not a few eminent Greeks were descended. This was the case, to give but two instances, with Agamemnon, who in Sophocles's 'Aias' is insulted by his antagonist as the descendant of a Phrygian, or barbarian; and also with Thucydides. Yet are we to think that there was 'something wrong' with the vast Thracian race which is, it appears, in the ancestry of these men?

'Do not get between the red-haired man and the deep sea,' is a well-known saw in Ireland. In other words, the Germanic conqueror, Norse or Danish, who was fair, yellow, or red-haired, had a reputation among the native Celt-Iberians of being an ugly customer in war. Instead of the 'red-haired man' the devil is often mentioned in that Irish proverb. Yet, the wrongly so-called 'typical Irishman' is represented on the stage with a shock of red hair! That is to say, the Scandinavian conquerer, who numerically was in a minority, is put in the place of the dark-haired aborigines of Iberian and Celtic origin.

To the Teutonic race Tacitus and other classic writers attribute red hair, (rutilae comae). These Teutons proved, in the end, rather more than a match for the old oppressive Roman Empire. But was there 'something wrong' with them? As is often the case in folk-lore the very race against which a saying was originally directed finally adopts it, from sheer forgetfulness, as its own!—very foolishly so. In a part of southwestern Germany, where Franks and Alamans came in as conquerors, one may hear the proverb: 'Red hair and alderwood do not grow on good soil.' But there is nothing wrong with red hair. Only the silly proverb is wrong.—Karl Blind, in the London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

WHY THINKERS LIVE LONG.

Thinkers, as a rule, live long; or, to put the proposition into more general terms, exercise of the mind tends to longevity. Herbert Spencer has died in his eighty-fourth year, Darwin reached his seventy-third, Sir George Stokes his eighty-fourth, Carlyle his eighty-sixth; Tyndall was accidentally poisoned at seventy-three, but might have lived several years longer; Huxley was seventy when he died, Gladstone in his eighty-ninth year, Disraeli in his seventy-seventh. Newton lived to be eighty-five, and Lord Kelvin is still vigorous in research in his eightieth year. To a great extent the brain is the centre and seat of life, what Sir William Gull called the central battery, and its stimulation undoubtedly strengthens the forces that make for vitality. Healthy exercise of either mind or body, of course, favors length of days, but the strivings of the thinker and writer are seldom quite of the healthy order. Darwin, Carlyle, and Spencer were victims of nearly lifelong dyspepsia, and yet exceeded three score and ten. A priori, one would not expect the abstract thinker to live so happily as the man of experimental research, and experience seems to confirm the expectation. No one will question Sir James Paget's dictum that undue fatigue is a common cause of disease, but so also is indolence. What part of the human economy, mental or physical, is not made for activity?—London 'Telegraph.'

MADAME DUPERRON.

A familiar figure has just disappeared from the Paris boulevards, owing to the death of Mme. Duperron, the old lady of English extraction, who for so many years earned her living by selling papers at one of the kiosks near the Grand Hotel. She succumbed last night to an attack of heart disease. She was in her way, quite a celebrity, having been patronized by all the successive British ambassadors and by almost every member of the British colony, who were, so to say, her personal friends. She used to boast of her acquaintance with many English politicians and men of note. She never complained, and up to the very last attended diligently to her business, being at her kiosk from the early morning till late at night. She was refined in her manners and conversation, having received a good education, and, in her younger days, moved in the honest though comparatively poor bourgeois class. Her father, M. Leonard, was a modest state officer, who had married an English woman, and Mlle. Henriette, their daughter, married M. Duperron, who was at one time secretary to Marshal Canrobert. Unfortunately, Mme. Duperron was left a widow early in life, and lost her only son before he was twenty years of age. Being alone in the world, and without means, she at first tried to establish a dressmaking business; but the attempt proving a failure, she at once courageously set to work to earn her living by utilizing her thorough knowledge of English in selling newspapers to the British colony in Paris and to the English visitors. Well-merited success attended her efforts, and she soon became quite popular. She first made her reappearance on the bouvelards as a newspaper seller in 1867, but it was not till 1880 that she had a kiosk of her own. She will be sincerely regretted by all her customers, many of whom were really attached to her. She was in her seventy-sixth year.—Paris Correspondence London 'Standard.'

RAINFALL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. H. R. Mill, who has succeeded the late Mr. G. J. Symons as our leading authority in the matter of rainfall, discussed the subject of its distribution at the last meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers. As is well known, the western portions of the Kingdom of Great Britain get the largest share of precipitation. The parts of England receiving a rainfall of forty inches and over included the Lake District, with the east of Lancashire and the west of the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the centre of the maximum fell exceeding a hundred inches around Seathwaite; the whole of Wales except Anglesea, culminating in an area with over a hundred inches round Snowdon! almost all of the peninsula of Cornwall and Devon. Most of the west of Scotland has a rainfall of more than forty inches, and in parts of Ireland—Kerry, Galway and Mayor—the fall exceeds fifty inches. It was shown that 1872 was probably the wettest year of the last century, and 1887 the driest. The excess in the former year was 34 percent, and the deficiency in 1887 23 percent. In the one year the rainfall was almost exactly double that of the other. The current twelve months will probably far eclipse 1872 in its excess, but, while we have had too much wet, California has been suffering an unprecedented drought, which has only just broken up.—London 'Telegraph.'

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DRIVEN BACK TO EDEN

'It is the curse of crowded city life that there is so little of a natural and attractive sort for a child to do, and so much of evil close at hand.'

The above quotation is from the opening page of an interesting little book—a novel—which I lately read with considerable interest, although I have a decided aversion to the promiscuous reading of fiction. The subject of the tale was a country lad who went to New York to push his fortune and got employment as a bookkeeper, and after a few years married a young woman, who, though brought up in the city, seemed to appreciate the beauties of nature as seen in the country much more than is usually the case with city girls. While his family was small he managed to live comfortably, and also to save a little money, but after some sixteen or seventeen years, the increasing family expenses, including sickness and doctor's bills, compelled him to live up to his income. His oldest girl became sickly, while the other children were learning evil habits from their street companions, and these things began to prey on his wife's peace of mind and health of body to such an extent that the husband and father determined to forsake the city for the purer and more natural surroundings of a farm, and his wife readily gave her consent to the change being made. This resolution was taken in the autumn, but it was thought best not to move until spring, and in the meantime the necessary preparations were made for commencing country life, including the purchase and careful perusal of a good deal of agricultural literature. The head of the house advertised for a small farm, and towards spring he secured a good bargain in a farm of twenty-five acres, twenty acres being ploughed land, and a very fine orchard, of which its lately-deceased owner had not taken proper care. There were also five acres of bush land on the banks of a large creek, which furnished good fishing. The farm buildings were somewhat antiquated, but capable of being rendered quite comfortable at small expense, and there was a large garden and a considerable space devoted to raspberries, which afterwards proved a source of considerable income. When he took possession he paid half of the purchase money down, and had still sufficient cash remaining to buy a horse, a milch cow, twenty fowls, and the necessary farming implements and provisions to last for several months. The oldest girl soon recruited her health, taking care of the flower garden, while the second daughter took charge of the fowls, and succeeded in raising one hundred chickens the first season. The boys helped very materially in the cultivation of the farm and the gathering of the fruit, while the oldest son, for whom his father bought a gun, did some hunting in autumn, in company with a neighboring youth of about his own age. The neighbors, with one exception, were very kind and obliging, ready to give useful advice and render aid when wanted. The first year's crop of fruit returned more money than was required to 'keep the pot boiling' and defray all other necessary expenses, including the interest on the debt still due for the purchase of the farm.

The farmer and his family enjoyed a very merry Christmas after their summer's toil, which seemed really to be pleasure, as with improved health and brightening prospects they looked forward to the good things in store for them next summer.

It would scarcely be right to hold out such bright hopes to every citizen who, wearied of urban belongings, is contemplating a change to agricultural surroundings, if they have not already had considerable experience or a natural taste along rural lines. But the thing which took my attention most while reading the story was the great variety and diversity of employment that exists on an average farm, which contrasts favorably with the dreary monotony of nearly all sorts of city vocations. Besides this, the farmer is usually his own master, and is not depending on the whim of his employer or his less reasonable fellow-workmen. He is also in a general way improving his circumstances and hope for the future is generally bright. But the chief benefit is in the healthy development of his children, both in mind and body. Farm work is not now nearly so fatiguing as it was practiced half a century ago by

RUSTICUS.

THE BREEDING OF GRAIN

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Good work has been done along various lines by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and by some of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in Canada with a view to encourage the use of high-class seed of the best varieties, but there is yet room for a considerable increase in the average yield of common field crops by the use of better seed grain.

The object of forming associations of seed growers may not be perfectly clear to all. The idea may be new in Canada, but there are associations of seed-growers in other countries, such as the Illinois Seed Corn Growers' Association, that are doing good work. The benefits derived from associations of breeders of live stock are pretty well understood. The advantages to be derived from organized efforts on the part of seed-growers are not dissimilar to those which breeders of pure-bred live stock obtain through their associations, and the general operations of an organization of seed-growers are similar to those of live stock associations.

Associations of breeders of pure bred stock fix a standard which must be attained before animals will be recognized as pure-bred. In fixing standards of excellence for pedigreed animals the principles which underlie improvement are recognized. The same principles that are applied in the improvement of animals are also applied in the improvement of varieties of farm crops. Heredity is the lever by which improvements are made and on which breeders of either plants or animals depend to fix desirable characteristics; but the law that like begets like must be taken in its broad sense, because it would not be possible to make improvement if it were not for the tendency toward variation. Heredity and the tendency toward variation can be turned to account in the improvement of plants equally as well as in the improvement of animals, but unfortunately few farmers make any attempt to systematically apply these principles to the improvement of plants. Through heredity and variation improved varieties of field crops tend to revert to the wild types from which they evolved; but when these improved sorts are provided with the environment best suited to their growth, and a continued selection of the most desirable specimens practiced, this natural tendency toward reversion is overcome.

Though it is highly important that the variety of grain be well suited to the locality where it is to be grown, too much faith has been pinned to the names of varieties without due attention to the quality of the seed itself. It is not always recognized that there may be as much difference between two strains of seed of the same variety of grain as there is between two distinct varieties, so far as the capacity of the seed to give a large yield of grain of good quality is concerned. It is therefore important to use seed of the best variety that has had kindly treatment and continued selection for several years. In the production of good paying crops the cost of the seed is small but the influence of the seed is great. Plumpness and freedom from impurities is not sufficient proof that seed grain is capable of giving a good crop. Breeders of poultry do not pay much attention to the size of eggs for incubators; they want, first of all, to know something about the good qualities that the germ in the egg has inherited from the parents, and not only from the parents but from the majority of the ancestors. It is equally important that seed be taken from a crop in which the individual plants have had an opportunity to attain a maximum vigor and yield per plant, and it is just as important to have definite information about the crops and how the work of selection was carried on for several preceding years as it is to have a knowledge of the ancestors of breeding animals. In consideration of these principles which underlie improvement in common grain crops, and in view of the limited supply and growing demand for high class seed grain, an effort is being made by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, to form an association that will operate for the mutual benefit of seed producers and seed consumers.

According to the provisional rules of the association, seed grain that is pure, true to variety, and that had the benefit of a system of careful growing and continued selection for three consecutive years, is recognized as improved seed. The operations of members are closely inspected and records are kept of the amount and pedigree of the seed they produce. It is proposed to issue a catalogue for general distribution each year, in which names and addresses of members will be given, together with the kinds and varieties of seed produced by them, the pedigree of the seed, the amount of seed for sale, and the price per buohel. It is also proposed to supply members with certificate forms, having printed thereon the rules with which members are required to comply in the production of seed. Purchasers of pedigreed seed may obtain one of these certificates with seed bought from a member; the signature of the member would be a guarantee that the seed supplied had been produced in accordance with the rules. The purchaser would then have an opportunity to verify the pedigree of the seed by having it registered.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS FAIR

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Townships' Agricultural Association was held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Association, Odell's block, Sherbrooke. There was a good attendance of directors and shareholders, the president, Mr. N. T. Dussault, presiding. The nineteenth annual report was submitted as follows:—

To the shareholders of the Eastern Townships' Association:

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to hand you the following report, as to the doings of the Association during the past year, with statements of income and expenditure, assets and liabilities duly audited.

The exhibition which took place in the first week of September last, was the largest, both in exhibits and attendance, ever held by the Association. All departments were well filled except perhaps the vegetables and fruit, and this was owing to the lateness of the season. The total paid admissions were 34,286, against 30,488 in 1902.

The evening performances were well patronized, the total revenue from the two evenings being $2,321.75, an increase of $679.50 over last year.

The Spring Seed Show was held in Sherbrooke on April 15, under the auspices of this Association and the County of Sherbrooke Agricultural Society. The success was only moderate. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa have expressed a hope that a second trial may be given and have offered to do part of the advertising and to provide a judge and lectures.

Disappointed in outside assistance, your directors decided to assume the responsibility of making a start in the matter of new buildings. The old cattle sheds were pulled down and new and comfortable stables erected at the north end of the grounds. A small ring for exhibiting carriage and saddle horses was made, a boiler house, two new gentlemen's dressing rooms were built and the capacity of the fireworks building doubled. The cost of these improvements was as follows:

Cattle sheds, $2,389.15; dressing rooms, $200; boiler house, $50; driving ring, $128; and fireworks building, $50; a total of $2,817.15.

The Quebec Government grant was $3,000, the same as last year, and we received $2,000 from the city of Sherbrooke. The Eastern Townships Bank generously continued their special prizes of $500 in the dairy department, and the Banque d'Hochelaga gave a handsome silver cup for the first prize cheese.

The third bench show gave increased returns, both from entries and attendance, the receipts being $328.90, and the expenses including judges' wages and prizes, $345.50.

The total receipts from exhibition account were $25,514.20, or $1,917.55 more than last year. Gates and turnstiles showed an increase of $813, and grand stand, $581.95. The returns from the sale of grand stand reserved seats were $1,313.50, compared with $1,106.25 in 1902. Entry fees, $18.87, larger, and privileges, $238.27.

The amount received from special prizes, not including the $500 from the Eastern Townships Bank, was $729. The local society grant (net) was $283.10, and the returns from the parcel office were $30.28, an increase of $12.48. Admission to Bench Show, $208.90, against $134.90. The item of $300 was the sum granted by the city as compensation for rent and damage to the grounds during the occupancy of the military camp.

Turning to the other side the expenditure in nearly all departments was considerably heavier than last year, the total being $23,081.87, an increase of $528.72. Prices account is $753.83 larger; wages, $253.50; hay, and straw, $247.91; attractions, $28.40; judges' fees, $110.90; advertising account, $143.38; printing and stationery, $72.70, but the following show a decrease, namely:—General repairs, $735.65; general expenses, $14.29; postage, 27.21, and prize lists, $4.75.

The amount transferred from Exhibition account to profit and loss was $2,432.33, and this account after deducting insurance, $424.85, and interest, $415.37, shows a gain for the year of $1,592.11.

The amount charged to moveable property was $117.48; to electric light plant, $80.50, and a sum of $195 was advanced to Mr. Juwel on crockery purchase.

The subway near the track being in a very dangerous condition, it was decided to rebuild it permanently of stone and iron, and this was done this fall at an expense of $1,024.27, this stone being taken off the exhibition grounds.

The piece of land belonging to Mr. T. B. Terrill, adjoining the grounds and somewhat over eleven acres in extent, coming into the market this fall, your directors decided to purchase same, the price being $2,524.50. Since then a sum of $25.89 has been expended on it for drainage.

Real estate improvement account has therefore been charged altogether, including these last items, $6,402.81.

In addition to the standing loan of $4,000 on Jan. 1, 1903, the liability of the Association was a short note of $1,800, less cash on hand, $334.27.

The amount this year is as follows: In addition to the standing loan a short note was given in payment of the new land, amounting to $2,524.50, and the Association is overdrawn at the E. T. Bank to the amount of $4,144.91, or a total liability of $8,202.68, more than at the same date last year.

Another effort was made this fall to induce the government to grant special aid for buildings, but your Directors regret to say that the Ministers could not see their way to help the Association this year. In spite of this set back, however, your directors see no reason to be discouraged as to the future of the Exhibition.

During Exhibition week we were favored with beautiful weather.

We were honored by visits from our patron, the Hon. A. Turgeon, and the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, now Provincial Treasurer.

The Association this year lost in the Hon. M. H. Cochrane one of its most important members, and one who always took the greatest interest in its welfare.

The thanks of the Association are due to the Quebec Government, the city of Sherbrooke, the Eastern Townships Bank, the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the Banque d'Hochelaga, Messrs. Nutter, Clough, Cochrane, the Massey-Harris Company, the merchants and hotelkeepers of Sherbrooke, and others for grants and special prizes and to the Directors of the Local Society for their assistance during Exhibition week.

The whole respectfully submitted.

N. T. DUSSAULT, President.
W. M. TOMLINSON, Sec.-Treas.

The report was adopted and some discussion took place on matters pertaining to the exhibition.

The old board of directors were re-elected.

Mr. William Farwell and Hon. John McIntosh were elected vice-patrons.

APPLE SHIPMENTS

(Department of Agricultural Bulletin.)

A number of shipments of apples, which had been lying in Halifax for several days awaiting the sailing of a vessel, were recently found by the fruit inspectors at that port to be seriously frosted and badly smoked when loaded on the steamship. Mr. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, consequently advises shippers in both Ontario and Nova Scotia to take extra precautions in the packing of their apples, so as to guard against the cold weather which they are now almost sure to encounter in transit. In addition, shippers should make sure that the heating apparatus in the cars is not liable to smoke. Having done their part in these respects, they might also consider the advisability of taking concerted action to impress upon the railway companies the need of better attendance in the case of fruit cars en route.

The fruit packers of Ontario using boxes are creating a very unfavorable impression in the Old Country by the use of an excessive amount of excelsior. The trade in Great Britain entirely misunderstand the object of this excelsior. They take it for granted that it is put in the cases for the purpose of economizing in the quantity of fruit. As a matter of fact, our Ontario packers have not yet acquired the art of packing an apple box properly. It is quite possible, with almost any size of apple, to fill the box recommended by the Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia Fruit Growers' Associations (10 feet by 11 feet by 20 feet, inside measurements) with the use of very little, if any, packing material; and those who are using boxes largely will do well, during the remainder of this season, to practice box packing. The box has come to stay, and those who first acquire skill in its use will reap the reward. Let us have numerous private experiments in the art of packing a box of apples properly; as well as public demonstrations by competent packers at Farmers' Institutes and Horticultural meetings.

MICROSCOPIC FOES

Mr. C. H. Tourgee, writing the Iowa Agricultural College publication, says:—

It is, as a rule, believed, that milk is less liable to contamination during the winter than in summer. This is true in regard to the actual number of bacteria that are found in milk, but when we come to consider that more than three-fourths of all the organisms found in milk during the winter are of the putrefactive kind, which are very injurious to the keeping qualities of the milk and butter, it is readily seen that the bacterial infection of milk during the winter is relatively of more importance to dairymen than in summer time. It has been found that most of these bacteria live and multiply very rapidly in the bedding, manure and refuse material that is found in and around the stables. Therefore since the cows are milked and confined in the stable more or less during the winter it is but natural that the bacteria will get into the milk in large numbers unless some precautions are taken to prevent them.

If the cow's sides and udder become covered with manure, more or less of it is bound to be brushed into the pail by the milker unless he takes considerable pains to clean this off before sitting down to milk. Then again it is quite a common practice to feed the cows some hay or fodder just before milking, so that the cows will stand quieter, thus creating more or less dust which, of course, will settle on the cows or remain suspended in the air. Many bacterial germs adhere to these dust particles and are consequently conveyed to the milk by the dust falling into the milk pail. At milking time the air in the stable should remain as quiet as possible and feeding should never be done until after milking, unless it has been done long enough before so that the air has become quiet and the dust settled. By actual experiments carried on by the class in dairy bacteriology at the Iowa State College this fall it was calculated that about two hundred and fifty thousand bacteria will fall into a twelve-inch pail when exposed for five minutes in a stable where feeding or bedding is being done, while only about six thousand four hundred will fall into the pail in the same length of time, if the air is quiet and no unnatural amount of dust is in the air.

The number of bacteria falling into the milk pails from the udder and sides of the cow during the process of milking can be greatly lessened if the milker takes a little pains in cleaning off the loose dirt and manure before sitting down to milk. Then by taking a little care as to the time of feeding you will be surprised at the difference in the purity of the milk compared with that secured by the methods commonly followed. In some of the large city dairies where a low percentage is required by law, dampening the floor and sides of the stable and also the sides and udder of the cows is practiced, which prevents most of the dust from being brushed off or falling into the pails during milking. With a few such precautions the number of bacteria that would otherwise get into the milk can be reduced very materially.

Since about eighty percent of all the bacteria that get into milk during the winter are of a putrefactive nature, causing bad odors and flavors in the milk, it is very important that the number be kept as low as possible. One of the main reasons why the good flavors found in milk and butter during the early part of the summer cannot be continued through the winter, is because of the abundance of these injurious bacteria which gain access to the milk in winter. It is thought, even by some of the so-called well-informed dairymen that it does not make much difference how much dirt gets into the milk, for if it is strained out right away the injury to the milk will be of no consequence. However, it is not the dirt that gives the bad odors and flavors to the milk, but the bacteria.

QUEBEC DAIRY ASSOCIATION

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION AT SHERBROOKE ON JAN. 26 AND 27.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec is to be held in the Art Gallery Hall, at Sherbrooke, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 26 and 27. There are to be three sessions each day, alternately English and French. The programme is a comprehensive one and covers the whole gamut of scientific dairying. Among the principal speakers are Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, and Prof. J. H. Hills, principal of the Vermont Experimental Station. Both these gentlemen are high authorities and their treatment of the dairy question will be interesting and instructive. They speak at the public meeting on Tuesday evening. At the opening session on Tuesday morning, which will be in English, Mr. Elie Bourbeau, chief cheese inspector, and Mr. J. A. Plamondon, his assistant, will give their reports, followed by a general discussion, in which a prominent member of the Montreal Produce Exchange has promised to take part. At the French session in the afternoon, Mr. J. D. Leclair, chief butter inspector, will present his report, and Mr. L. A. Fourchot will deal with the work of the St. Hyacinthe dairy school. In addition, Mr. J. A. Vaillancourt, of Montreal, an ex-president of the Association, will speak on the position and prospects of the butter trade and Prof. J. C. Chapais will give an account of the dairy and agricultural competitions of 1903. The election of president, vice-president and directors takes place on Wednesday morning, followed by a French session at which Messrs. Bourbeau and Plamondon will present their reports; Mr. H. Nivin, of Montreal, will speak on the cheese trade, and Mr. Gabriel Henry on cool curing for cheese. At the afternoon sitting in English, Prof. Leclair will treat of butter making and a Montreal shipper will deal with the butter trade in a comprehensive way. The convention ends on Wednesday evening with a French session, at which the speaker will be Mr. G. A. Gigault, assistant commissioner of agriculture, Quebec; Mr. J. M. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and O. E. Delaire, of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec. The Tuesday evening meeting will be devoted to the formal opening of the convention. The president, Mr. C. H. Parmelee, will deliver the annual address, and the Hon. S. A. Fisher, and the Hon. A. Turgeon will speak on the work of their departments and the dairy industry generally. Sherbrooke is an ideal city in which to hold the convention. It has first-class hotels and exceptionally good railway facilities. The coming convention is of no little importance to dairymen and there should be a large attendance of the townships farmers as well as from more distant parts of the province.

NOVA SCOTIA INSTITUTE

The Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. Hodson's plans for thoroughly organized and systematically conducted farmers' institute work in every province of the Dominion are being gradually fulfilled. Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., was recently placed at the disposal of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association for a month, and he, along with the secretary, Mr. Charles R. B. Bryan, visited every county in the province. Mr. Bryan reports: 'As far as the work of organization is concerned we were highly successful, succeeding in organizing a County Farmers' Association in all counties where none previously existed. We have now, throughout Nova Scotia an organization for institute work similar to that which exists in Ontario and other provinces. We were most unfortunate in the weather, the roads were bad, and wet weather greatly interfered with the attendance, but all present thought there was need, and were very anxious for something of the kind to be started, so that practical men could come amongst them to help discuss the vital questions pertaining to their profession. I may say that Mr. Anderson was most helpful in the organization work, and his very practical talks from a successful farmer's standpoint were most cordially received and greatly appreciated and will bear fruit.

WEBSTER'S TIRESOME HABIT.

Senator Hoar says that Daniel Webster had a tiresome habit, in his public speeches, of groping after the most suitable word, after this fashion: 'Why, is it, Mr. Chairman, that there has gathered, congregated, this great number of inhabitants, dwellers, here; that these roads, avenue, routes of travele, highways, converge, meet, come together here?' When the speech was printed all the synonyms but the best one would be left out.

THE DISEASES OF SWINE.

When a hog is sick, he is sick all over, and it is difficult to do anything that will give him relief.

Prevention is certainly much better, easier and surer than cure. Almost all swine diseases are traceable to derangement of the digestive organs. Too much feed, too little exercise, too strong feed, or cold and dampness, are usually the cause of the trouble. A hog roaming at large, with his rooter in working order, is seldom, if ever, attacked by disease. The explanation of this is that in rooting and grazing he obtains a great variety of food of an aromatic nature, which enables his digestive organs to do their work perfectly. The penned hog is deprived of this advantage, and the result is often derangement of the whole system. A system deranged has no safeguard against the attack of disease. Herbageum fed regularly with ordinary feed supplies the aromatic qualities needed, and ensures perfect digestion, even to the hog that is closely confined to the pen.

We quote the following bearing on the point under discussion:

'Brampton, Ont., Sept. 22, 1903.

'I believe Herbageum to be an excellent tonic and a good appetizer. I feed it to my hogs with good results. It is a great cure for, and preventive of, indigestion when fed to hogs.

'JOHN A. PASCOE.'

'Pleasantville, Ont., Oct. 1, 1903.

'I fed Herbageum to a hog that was weak in the legs. The result was satisfactory. The hog's legs soon became strong. In my opinion Herbageum is all right. WILLIAM SARTY.'

Advertisements.



What the Farm Hand says about the U.S. Separator

"I worked on farms where they had these separating machines and I had very little use for them—too hard to run and too many parts to keep clean—took a man's whole time to look after them. When the U.S. man came I told the farmer I would quit if I had to run another of those separating things. However, **the agent was so ready to put the U.S. to any test and back up his claims** that we took a chance. **He put in a dog power machine and all he claimed for the U.S. is true.** I'm no mechanic, but I set it up the first time. The dog runs it easily, and I have lots of time for other things. It only takes a few minutes to wash with only two parts in the bowl. **It's a great skimmer and the cream is good and smooth.** We put the cream aside until the creamery cart calls for it. Then the skim milk goes fresh and warm to the calves night and morning, and that's a great thing—**never have any trouble with the calves now we have the U.S.**

"The U.S. is all right—it converted me and I was pretty hard on these machines—had enough of the others. The U.S. is very different from the others—it does the work without any trouble."

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton.

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A SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Is there an up-to-date sewing machine in your home? If not, do you want one? The publishers of the 'Witness' will give one as a premium for forty dollars' worth of subscriptions, at full rates, to any of the 'Witness' publications. It has given splendid satisfaction wherever used and will be a boon to any overworked housewife.

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It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us. 201

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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 postoffice address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED.

A Reader, Mance street, would be obliged if some one could give a short poem which appeared some years ago, about the voices of the wind, and how they speak to the soul.

Reader, Lochaber Bay, would be very much pleased if some one could furnish the poem, 'The Three Sons,' beginning:

'I had a son, a little son,
A boy just five years old.'

L.M.M. asks for a poem or song called 'Norah O'Neill.'

JOCK O' HAZELDEAN.

J. McI., Arthur, Ont.—Please give the words of the song 'Jock o' Hazeldean.' Ans.—The author is Sir Walter Scott.

'Why weep ye by the tide, ladie?
Why weep ye by the tide?
I'll wed ye to my youngest son,
And ye sall be his bride:
And ye sall be his bride, ladie,
Sae comely to be seen'—
But aye she loot the tears doon fa'
For Jock o' Hazeldean.

'Now, let this wilfu' grief be done,
And dry that cheek so pale;
Young Frank is chief of Errington
And lord of Langley-dale;
His step is first in peaceful ha',
His sword in battle keen'—
But aye she loot the tears down fa'
For Jock o' Hazeldean.

'A chain of gold ye sall not lack,
Nor braid to bind your hair,
Nor mettled hound, nor managed hawk,
Nor palfrey fresh and fair;
And you the foremost o' them a'
Shall ride our forest-queen'—
But aye she loot the tears down fa'
For Jock o' Hazeldean.

The kirk was deck'd at morning-tide,
The tapers glimmer'd fair;
The priest and bridegroom wait the bride,
And dame and knight are there;
They sought her baith by bower and ha';
The ladie was na' seen!
She's o'er the border, and awa'
Wi' Jock o' Hazeldean.

TO BLEACH HAIR.

J.A. — Is there anything I can use to bleach a switch? My hair is nearly white, and I want the switch to match. Ans.—Either chlorine gas or peroxide of hydrogen is used, but the latter is perhaps more convenient. The druggist from whom you buy the peroxide will tell you how to use it. Bleached hair is not the same tint as hair that turns naturally.

HERBS.

J.K., Elkwell, Alta.—What properties, medicinally or otherwise, are there in sage, thyme, summer savory and other sweet herbs? Ans.—Sage is possessed of active properties, as its powerfully aromatic odor and bitter taste indicate. The leaves and flowering parts of the plant, infused as tea, are considered tonic and astringent. The tea, along with vinegar or alum and honey, is used as a gargle in cases of inflammation of the throat and relaxation of uvula. The plant contains an essential oil (oil of sage), which has been used in liniments against rheumatism, but its reputation for this purpose is not now so high as formerly. Both Wild Thyme and Garden Thyme contain an aromatic essential oil. The flowering branches are used as a powerful stimulant. Thymol, an antiseptic phenol, is obtained from oil of thyme by distillation. Summer savory is used as a stomachic and tonic. All of the foregoing herbs are used in cooking for flavoring purposes. There are numerous other sweet herbs used for a variety of purposes.

FORMALDEHYDE.

Bella.—Will formaldehyde destroy insects in a room? How should it be used as a disinfectant? Ans.—Close windows and the doors of the room to be disinfected, open up drawers and move the furniture away from the walls, then pour a quantity of the formaldehyde into a graniteware cup, and under it place a spirit lamp, or something that will cause the fluid to evaporate. The windows must be opened from the outside, and the fumes of the formaldehyde allowed to escape before any one enters the room. It will destroy insects in the room.

AN ENGLISH HYMN WRITER.

J.R.—Kindly give a short sketch of the life of Miss Charlotte Elliott, author of 'Just as I Am.' Ans.—Miss Charlotte Elliott was an English hymn writer, born March 17, 1789. She showed literary talent at quite an early age, and in her youth wrote humorous verses. A severe illness in 1821 left her a permanent invalid, and she gave up secular pursuits entirely. She wrote many religious poems, comprised in 'Hymns for a Week,' 'Hours of Sorrow, and 'The Invalids' Hymn Book.' The last named included the hymn 'Just as I Am,' which has been translated into almost every language. Miss Elliott lived with her father, Charles Elliott, at Clapham, and later at Brighton, where she died on Sept. 22, 1871.

THE GATLING GUN.

Enquirer, Ontario.—Kindly inform me if 'Gat' Howard was the inventor of the Gatling gun? If not he, who was the inventor? Ans.— The Gatling gun was invented by Richard Jordan Gatling, of Hertford County, N.C. The first specimen of the gun was constructed in 1862.

'THE ENGLISHMAN.'

Mr. J. D. Anderson, Newport, Vt., courteously sends a copy of 'The Englishman,' by Eliza Cook, asked for recently.

There's a land that bears a world-known name,
Tho' it is but a little spot;
I say 'tis first on the Scroll of Fame,
And who shall say it is not?
Of the deathless ones who shine and live
In Arms, in Arts, in Song;
The brightest the whole wide world can give,
To that little land belong.
'Tis the star of the earth, deny it who can;
The island home of an Englishman.

There's a flag that waves o'er every sea,
No matter when or where;
And to treat that flag as aught but the free,
Is more than the strongest dare.
For the lion-spirits that tread the deck
Have carried the palm of the brave;
And that flag may sink with a shot-torn wreck,
But never float over a slave;
Its honor is stainless, deny it who can;
And this is the flag of an Englishman.

There's a heart that leaps with burning glow,
The wronged and the weak to defend;
And strikes as soon for a trampled foe,
As it does for a soul-bound friend.
It nurtures a deep and honest love;
It glows with faith and pride;
And yearns with the fondness of a dove,
To the light of its own fireside.
'Tis a rich, rough gem, deny it who can;
And this is the heart of an Englishman.

The Briton may traverse the pole or the zone,
And boldly claim his right;
For he calls such a vast domain his own,
That the sun never sets on his might.
Let the haughty stranger seek to know
The place of his home and birth;
And a flush will pour from cheek to brow;
While he tells his native earth.
For a glorious charter, deny it who can,
Is breathed in the words 'I'm an Englishman.'

POEMS RECEIVED.

Miss Winnie Peskett, nine years of age, sends a very neatly written copy of the poem, 'My Mother,' asked for recently. Mr. Wm. Cumming, Mountain, Ont.; Miss W. E. Metcalfe, Riverfield, Que.; Mrs. Harvey, London, Ont.; Miss Lizzie McKirdy, Galbraith, Ont. and Mr. N. D. McArthur, Mance street, also kindly send copies.

ETIQUETTE.

J.L.E.—1. When a gentleman is introduced to a lady, what should she say? Should she say, 'I am pleased to meet you,' or is it the gentleman's place to make that remark? 2. Should a gentleman in all places and on all occasions offer his arm to a lady? Ans.—1. To bow and look pleasant is sufficient on a casual introduction, and no set speech is obligatory on either, although the gentleman may make some complimentary remark. 2. A gentleman offers a lady his arm on such occasions as when he is taking her in to dinner, or escorting her through a ball-room; out of doors when a slippery or bad condition of the road makes support necessary or on any occasion where such assistance is desirable, not otherwise.

HAGGIS.

Canadian.—Is there more than one recipe for making Scotch haggis? Ans.—There are more kinds of haggis than one—English haggis, Royal haggis, etc. The real Scotch haggis is made after the following recipe, given in Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery. Take the stomach of a sheep, wash it well, and let it soak for several hours in cold salt and water, then turn it inside out, put it into boiling water to scald, scrape it quickly with a knife, and let it remain in water until wanted. Clean a sheep's pluck thoroughly. Pierce the heart and the liver in several places to let the blood run out, and boil the liver and lights for an hour and a half. When they have boiled a quarter of an hour, put them into fresh water, and, during the last half hour, let the rest of the pluck be boiled with them. Trim away the skins and any discolored parts there may be, grate half of the liver, and mince all the rest very fine. Add a pound of finely shred suet, two chopped onions, half a pint of oatmeal, or, if preferred, half a pound of oatcakes, toasted and crumbled, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and one of pepper, half a nutmeg, grated, and a grain of cayenne. Moisten with half a pint of good gravy and the juice of a small lemon, and put the mixture into the bag already prepared for it. Be careful to leave room for swelling, sew it securely, and plunge it into boiling water. It will require three hours' gentle boiling. Prick it with a needle now and then, especially during the first hour, to let out the air.

NUMISMATIC.

J.M.A.—I have two Canadian cents dated 1859, struck on a thinner flan than those ordinarily found in circulation; are they worth more than face? If so, how much? Ans.—No, for there were some eight or nine millions of cents issued bearing that date.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

An Old Subscriber.—1. The municipality of A is divided into two municipalities, the village of A being incorporated and formed into a distinct village municipality. Can the rural municipality of A hold its office legally in the village of A without motion or by-law to establish it there? 2. What kind of a title must an occupant have before he can legally vote at a municipal election in Quebec? Ans.—1. Yes, by section 106, Municipal Code. 2. He must have been in possession, either in his own name or in the name and for the benefit of his wife, as appears by the valuation roll in force, if there is one, as proprietor of real estate of the actual value of at least $50, or as resident tenant, farmer or lessee, or as occupant by any title whatsoever of real estate of the annual value of at least $20.

RATEPAYERS AND SCHOOLS.

Teacher.—1. Has a ratepayer any right to enter a school during school hours, take up the teacher's time from his classes, and accuse him of breaking the school law? 2. Is he not liable to have to pay a fine for such conduct? 3. If so, by whom should proceedings be taken against him, by the teacher or trustees? 4. Can a teacher legally order a person out who comes to the school with complaints about the pupils and uses abusive and threatening language towards them? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes, by R.S.Q., 2197, he is liable to a fine of $20 and costs. 3. By the chairman or secretary-treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners, authorized by the commissioner or trustees. 4. Yes.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

J.H.G.—Is the landlord or tenant responsible for renewing stovepipes connecting, furnace with chimney, the furnace being erected by landlord and forming a fixture of the property, and situated in the cellar, the stove pipes connecting direct with chimney and not passing through house occupied by tenant? Ans.—The tenant.

ONTARIO.

PROOF OF WILL.

Old Subscriber.—Can a will be proved by one witness if the others should die before the testator? Ans.—Yes.

IRRIGATION.

J.C.B., Cleveland, Ohio.—I am thinking of using water from a creek flowing through my farm for irrigating. 1. Would it be necessary to get consent of municipal sary, state what course I will have to pursue to acquire the right to use water. The farm is situated in Ontario. Ans.—No.

RURAL COUNCIL'S RIGHTS.

A.D.—Is it in the power of the local council to have a winter road that runs through private property closed to the public, as it is taking most of the travel off the public road, making it difficult to break the public road? Ans.—Yes.

LEGALITY OF MARRIAGE.

Marriage.—1. Is a marriage legal between a Catholic and Protestant; married by a Protestant minister, when the lady, a Catholic, was under age at the time; both parents dead, but has a brother, who did not give his sanction, and was not aware of the marriage till after, but has never objected to it since. How do the children stand regarding property at death. Also, is a sewing machine exempt from seizure for rent? Ans.—1. Yes, legal. 2. Children are the legal heirs. 3. Not exempt, except in special cases.

BULLYING AN AUDITOR.

——, Ont.—1. A was appointed to audit the accounts of a school section at the annual meeting. Not being satisfied with the accounts he was abused and threatened with a beating by B, one of the trustees. Is A compelled to accept any office when he may have to meet the same treatment again from B, B being of a bullying nature? Does B become disqualified for using threats to a parson in a public school meeting when that person is on business, B having used very bad words? Ans.—1. No. 2. No, but he renders himself liable to prosecution before a justice of the peace.

SALE OF INTESTATES.

An Old Subscriber, Mass.—Property was left in Nova Scotia without will. Both parents dead. Left four children, who married afterwards. One son died and left a widow and small children. After a while his widow married again. The rest of the heirs want to sell the property. Now, can she sign the deed, and it be all right for the parties that buy, or will her last husband have to sign, or will the children have to be of age? Ans.—The widow must execute the deed of conveyance in order to pass her interest in the property to the purchaser, but she may do so without the concurrence of her present husband. As to the infant children, it may be necessary to obtain an order of the proper court in that behalf authorizing the sale of their interests, and execution of the deed by a guardian.

BEQUEST OF LAND.

Enquirer.—Will you kindly inform me, through the Montreal 'Daily Witness,' if the owner of a property willed to him as follows, would have a clear privilege of right to sell the same, the owner being married and childless? 'I give and bequeath to ———— to have, hold, use, enjoy, and dispose of the said lot of land by the said ..... as his own forever . . . . And in case the said ..... should depart this life without having disposed of the said lot of land, and without issue, or without any child or children born or to be born from his legitimate marriage, I wish and ordain that the said lot of land shall revert in such case, to the said .... his heirs, etc.' If he were to will the property to another would his will hold good as a lawful disposal at his death? Answer—Yes, he would have a right to sell the property, but not to dispose of it by will.

WILL—CUSTODY—WIDOW.

Enquirer.—A, who owns a farm, and has a wife, one son and two daughters, makes his will. In it he bequeathes all his property, real and personal, to his wife, to use and hold during the time of her natural life, and that upon her death his son shall have all his property, real and personal, only he shall have to pay the two daughters the sum of one thousand dollars each. 1. Can wife take the use of the farm while she lives, and also one-third of the property the same as if it had not been mentioned that she should have the farm while she lived? 2. A left his will with the lawyer who wrote it, and who said he would keep it safely for him. He also appointed his son to be sole executor of his will. Can the son compel the lawyer to let him have the will until he reads it any time he wishes to do so, even before his father's decease? 3. If son wishes, can he ask for and keep the will? 4. Can wife take her third of the property and will it to any one she wishes to in this case? Ans.—1. No. 2. No. 3. Not without permission from A. 4. No.

TESTAMENTARY.

Constant Reader.—Can you inform me whether or not the following form of will, written in full by the maker thereof, and without witnesses, would be valid and sufficient to convey the interests of a brother to his sisters, in real property to which they are at present joint heirs? 'I, "John Smith Robinson," being of sound mind and understanding, and knowing the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof; and wishing to make disposition of any and all property, real and personal, of which I may be possessed at time of my death, I write this as my last will and testament. I commend my soul to Almighty God, my Creator, in the humble hope that he will grant me the forgiveness of my sins through the merits of His dearly beloved Son, my Redeemer Jesus Christ. I desire and command that my body be cremated, and the ashes thereof be buried in our family lot in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal. I will and ordain that as soon as possible after my death, my just debts be first duly paid by my executrix "Mary Jane Robinson," my sister, hereby appointed to that office. I will, devise and bequeath to my dearly beloved sisters, "Mary Jane Robinson," "Susan Ann Robinson" and "Eliza Brown" (wife of "Thomas Brown"), share and share alike, the whole of my remaining possessions, both real and personal, movable and immovable, ready moneys, claims and demands generally whatsoever. Dated at Montreal, this —— day of —— nineteen hundred and three (1903). Signed, "J. S. Robinson."' Ans.—Yes, this form is good.

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.'

'In a garden all of garlands,
And shade and shine and dew,
Of roots from eastern far-lands
Two mystic roses grew.
One laughed in joy of living
Come sunshine or come rain,
One hung close shut and grieving
In jealous, miser pain.

Now, which of these my masters,
Best wrought a rose's doom?
The rose that feared disasters?
Or the rose of generous bloom?
The shut rose lonely perished
To moulder where it grew,
The open rose was cherished
By every wind that blew.'

BY THE FIRESIDE.

The world is divided into two great classes, said an oracle who sat a while by the fireside, there seems but little happy medium. People are either constituted too liberal or too stingy, and seldom trained in the opposite direction. A very wise idea has been started among the children here, inviting them to give some of their toys to poorer children at the holiday season. It was a pleasure to see the contributions sent in, and the sharing with others was done in the true spirit of generosity. Some wise mothers made it a valuable lesson in true giving by teaching their little ones to bestow 'in His Name' something they valued instead of the discarded toy treasures. For the habit of giving, of helping each other in the home, in the church, or in the world, grows with a child, if trained by precept and example till it broadens and ennobles life, and forms character beautiful as the open rose.

Selfishness is a subtle poison that works slowly but surely into the system. It dwarfs the soul and, by keeping closely shut towards others will surely 'moulder where it grew.' God is not satisfied with a charity that is only in the sand, and measures a gift, not by its value to the receiver but to the giver, whether it be kind words or noble deeds. We all know that there is a measureless value to some things that have come into our lives through their bestowal, of more value than money can buy for us. It is hardest sometimes to give one's self, yet if we withhold this, all other gifts are valueless.

Of small account are gifts of ostentation, of duty or of charity; but treasured deep in our hearts are those that come to us from the hand of love, with the personal touch that is an ever present message.

While we mused the fire burnt low, and the red coals spread their warmth around us, like the gifts of love that no sorrow or adversity can chill.

The speaker poked the fire, and as the sparks flew up the chimney the little lecture was ended.

FROSTED FLOWERS.

This column has been the recipient of many letters lately telling of disaster to window plants during the cold waves that have swept in succession over a vast area of country for the last month. No flower lover could read these tokens of disappointment without a feeling of sympathy and of regret, all the more so, because, in many cases, they were the chief pleasure and recreation of the writers in isolated homes, and the disaster seemed so complete.

'I have put them all down cellar,' writes one lone woman on a prairie farm, 'and my eyes were full of tears as I carried them away. But my husband laughed at me and said: "We may be very thankful it wasn't the potatoes."' I believe I was thankful, too, but all the time there was going through my mind the words: "Is not the life more than meat?" Now I shall not see a green growing thing till next May.' There are many readers who can sympathize with the writer; indeed, we all can, for at some time or other we have doubtless experienced frosted flowers. Few there are who have not had their hopes blighted, their anticipations nipped in the bud, and the frost of disappointment settle on their spirits. The flowers we have loved and cherished have been put away out of our sight, doubtless 'with our eyes full of tears.' Happy shall we be if

'Rising on its wrecks at last
To something nobler we attain.'

I would not misjudge him for laughing, very likely it was to keep up your courage. It would not be surprising if he told his best neighbor when they met again, that it was hard luck for his wife, too bad all her plants were frozen.' Those who love us best have somtimes very curious ways of showing their sympathy, and act as if they thought a good shaking would be of more benefit than a pat on the back. Do not wait till May in order to see something green growing again. As soon as the days get a little longer, and have more sunlight, bring up the plants that are alive at the root, and give them a little care. Take an old stiff table fork and stir the soil all around the pot close to the root; you will find little sprouts growing perhaps, and if so, water carefully, but not much at first, and cover at night with several thicknesses of newspaper—the old 'Witness' is a good friend in this case, and Garden Talks may be made of practical use. This keeps off draughts and cool air, for many tender plants droop from chilling without actual frost. It must be attended to every night till the weather is settled and warm and is really no more trouble than wrapping the children up at night as all anxious mothers do in cold weather.

And as we have for years wrapped the blankets around our sleeping treasures, so we must wrap the newspapers around our floral treasures if we would keep them growing to be the delight of the home through wintry days.

If only slightly touched a plant can sometimes be restored by plunging in cold water, but all depends upon its condition and state of growth, for if succulent the injury will be more severe. But in many cases if the top is cut off a new growth will start that brings with it new life and beauty. And what has been done can be done again, so do not give up in discouragement. In most of life's disappointments it is much better to keep up one's courage and determine if possible to conquer difficulties. Nothing is gained by putting them in the cellar.

GERANIUMS.

Lover of Flowers.—You do not tell how you have been treating the plant all winter, so it is not easy to prescribe. The geranium as a rule stands more hard usage than most plants, but there must be a weakness at the root, whether from dryness or disease it is hard to say.

When the next bunch of buds appears be careful not to allow the plant to become root dry, and give it all the sunshine possible. The plant has a freedom from leaf enemies, and with a little care your difficulty will be overcome.

SUNFLOWERS FOR MALARIA.

Inquirer.—There is a great difference of opinion as to the value of sunflowers for malaria when planted in damp, swampy districts, but experiments have been tried in Holland with beneficial results. One of the experiments testify that during the month of June in a certain year when they were cultivated near a marshy district a quarter of an acre of sunflowers exhaled with a temperature of 70 deg. at midday, 1,950 gallons of water in the form of vapor, or at the rate of 65 gallons a day. It was decided that part of the virtue in destroying malarial miasma was in emitting an abundance of pure oxygen and absorbing and utilizing the moisture in the soil where there is a superabundance. The flowers are said to possess antiseptic virtue, and the prepared seeds are used by old-fashioned people as a remedy for whooping cough. Whether it has any such virtue I do not know, but there is wonderful healing power in many of the herbs that grow and the sunflower, with its wealth of oil, has no doubt soothing properties.

It is the Country Parson of George Herbert who says: 'For salves she seeks not the city, but prefers her garden and the fields before all outlandish gums.'

SALVIA SPLENDENS.

E.M.G.—The plant, of which leaf and flower was received, is named as above. Yours must have done well to be blooming so nicely in the house. It is a standard bedding plant and gives brightness to the garden in late summer and autumn. It is valuable for cutting and for forming bushy plants in the garden to contrast with any tall white perennial.

Seed can be sown in window boxes or cuttings taken from the old plant and started in sand in early spring. Set out as soon as all danger of frost is over, and protect from strong winds. They are treated as annuals, and will blossom the first year. The soil should be light and rich, to have them make rapid growth.

DAHLIA ROOTS.

Mrs. M.—It was a mistake to pull the dahlia roots apart when storing them in autumn. The entire clump should be left together and stored in a dry frost-proof cellar.

It is not easy to tell why so few of them started last spring, but if the bulbs are pulled apart at that season of the year there is danger of injuring them. When spring comes cut apart taking part of the parent stem with each new bulb. It is just like beets, if you twist the tops off they boil without losing color, but if the tops are cut down low on the crown they will bleed. In the same way the dahlia will shrivel and lose its substance if cut apart from the parent stem when full of sap.

The soil that suits corn is just the thing for the dahlia, and it is a plant that can stand any amount of fertilizer.

There is no doubt the failure to start strong and do well last season was on account of the injury to the bulb, and if they are in the same condition now, the only remedy is to lay them in a box and scatter dry earth over them till spring, bringing them to a little warmer air to encourage them to start into life, and as soon as well sprouted let them be planted in pots ready to turn out when the weather is warm. This may save them from losing power of germination.

IMPATIENS SULTANA.

Miss Jenny.—You can sow seed of this greenhouse plant as early in the spring as you like, for if taken care of it will grow with the same method as the Chinese primrose. It is suitable for pot culture, and does well out of doors, in a half-shaded position, being satisfactory for the length of time it remains in bloom. The little plants will require to be pricked out two or three times, and then kept in a warm, shaded place during growth. The rosy carmine flowers are very abundant and pleasing, and the foliage only injured by too much sunshine.

A CROP FOR ALKALI SOIL.

Prairie Farmer asks for information regarding a fodder crop that will grow on alkali soil. Ans.—It is a very discouraging soil, and many things will not thrive at all on it, or even live. But the University of California has recently introduced a new forage plant that should be useful to you for it thrives on soil where nothing else will grow, and is recommended for countries that are subject to periodical drought. It is very nutritious and good for all kinds of live stock, and one pound of seed will sow an acre of land. Its value has been tested by experiments, and it may answer your purpose.

The soil must be well ploughed and harrowed, and the seed is best sown in beds and then planted out, when two inches high, about seven or eight feet apart. The endeavor to grow something profitable on alkaline soil is a problem and this plant with the lengthy name of Alripiex Semibaccatum has been found in a measure satisfactory, except for the special care and extra labor employed in the transplanting required.

DWARF JAPANESE TREES.

Roger.—They are 'very expensive,' as you say, but I doubt if you would have the patience to wait till a little evergreen grew into the ancient look of the genuine article. The roots must be systematically pruned for four or five years, and all the little branches kept cropped for the same time. But just how and when is a problem that it needs a professional dwarfer to tell, for it cannot easily be done on paper.

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Also Ringbone, hard or soft enlargements, Sweeny, Knee-Sprung, Fistula and Poll Evil. Slight cost and certain cures. Two big booklets telling how to do it sent free. Write today.
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GOOD FOR EVERYTHING.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs:— Galetee, N.M., June 18, 1901.
I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time. I use from twelve to fifteen bottles a week and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Galls and all Cuts and Swellings. I have two hundred head of horses in my care.
I enclose a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
Yours very truly, H. W. LAIRD.

Thousands of Men report equally good or superior results from its use. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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Advertisements.

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$25 FOR 9-BAR FENCE.

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Every strand is tightly and properly stretched.
We absolutely guarantee that the labor required in stretching and weaving the 100 rods above, should not under ordinary conditions exceed 4 days, or not over $5.00.
BUY A LONDON MACHINE, and you can build your fence at times when you can't well do other things, or if necessary hire a man to run it—save money and get a better fence.
Description of wire for the 100 rods:—Top and bottom wires, No. 9; body wires, No. 12, all high grade, coiled steel spring wire, and No. 12 wires for stays 12 inches apart (in balls ready for weaving); also brace wire and staples. All delivered at your station (anywhere in old Ontario), for $25, cash with order, or will ship same, together with a London Fence Machine, one London Safety Pulley Stretcher, complete with rope, and London "Perfect" Wire Grip, a London Reel, and a pair of Bernard's 6½ in. nickel-plated cutting pliers, all freight paid, for $40, cash with order, or 50c extra if C.O.D. Ask our Agents for particulars, or write us.

THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., LTD.
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Advertisements.

THE GRIP AGAIN.

THIS DANGEROUS EPIDEMIC HAS MADE ANOTHER APPEARANCE.

A Suggestion as to How to Guard Against the Trouble and its Pernicious After Effects.

Every winter influenza, or as it is more generally known, the grip makes its appearance in Canada. Every few years it spreads and assumes alarming proportions. From all appearances this is one of the years in which it will seize upon a great number of victims, for every day new cases are reported. As in scarlet and typhoid fever, the after effects of grip are often worse than the disease itself. The sufferer is left with a debilitated system, short of breath upon the slightest exertion, subject to headache and heart palpitation, affected by every change in the weather, and in a physical condition to invite the attack of more serious diseases, such as pneumonia and consumption.

A timely suggestion as to how to enable the system to resist the inroads of the grip and its after effects, is given by Mrs. Emma Doucett, St. Eulalie, Que., who says: 'I had an attack of the grip which left me a sufferer from headache, pains in the stomach and general weakness. I used several medicines but found nothing to help me until I began to take Dr. Williams Pink Pills. When I began to take these pills I was very much run down and very weak, but they soon began to help me, and after using them a few weeks I was not only as well as ever but had gained in flesh as well. I can hardly tell you how pleased I am with Dr. Williams Pink Pills, for I was feeling very hopeless when I began their use.'

These pills cure by making new, rich red blood, thus strengthening every part of the body and enabling it to throw off disease. You can always avoid imitations by seeing that the full name, 'Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six for $2.50, by writing to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

IS HIGHER TAXATION IMMINENT?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The wonderful prosperity of Canada has had one unlooked for result. The protectionist forces are more clamorous and better organized than ever,' while the low-tariff men are affected by inaction and lack of organization. The manufacturers are selling more in the home and foreign markets than ever before. They audaciously assail the large customs revenue, that flows into the federal treasury, as 'taxation,' knowing well that if the imports were stopped by a higher tariff, the 'taxation' would go into their own private coffers, and be irremediably lost to the general public. Their advocates declaim loudly against the United States 'selling' to us so much goods, while they really mean to reproach Canadians for exercising the liberty of buying what they want. In one sentence, they appeal to British sentiment by speaking in favor of imperial preferential tariffs, and in the next they denounce the present Canadian tariff preference to Great Britain because it gives us cheaper woollen and cotton goods.

And while all this is going on, to the misleading of the unthinking, the accredited representatives of low tariff ideas are silent. What does it mean? Apart from the British preference the Fielding tariff reduced the taxation on dutiable goods from thirty to twenty-seven percent, and this was promised us as the first step, to be followed later on by a second. Does the silence mean a halt? We shall soon see, as tariff revision seems to be in the air. In the meantime, it seems to me that the consumers, and they are nineteen-twentieths of the population, should seriously consider the question. The farmer, the lumberman, the fisherman, the miner, the professional man, the clerk, and even the workingman will find it difficult to reason out for themselves a benefit from a high tariff. Strong thinking on economic questions cannot be said to be a characteristic of the Canadian people. For their sluggishness, they almost deserve to be cursed with a high protectionist tariff, with its consequent plutocracy, corruption and social demoralization.

It seems to me to be a time, when the low-tariff men should cause their voices to be heard and their influences felt. We should insist that our federal members, who were elected on a tariff for revenue basis, should formally renew their vows. Letters should be written to them and to the cabinet ministers, so that the opinion of the unorganized, tax-paying people should not be unheard. Let it be remembered that the successful often become opportunists and smile at the enthusiastic advocacy of principles, which made their success. The right of any government, so to legislate as to hand over the power of taxing the people through their purchases, to any class of the community cannot logically be maintained. Why one class should be legislatively pampered at the expense of all the others is difficult to see. If the manufacturers have not sufficient capital, skill, energy or nerve to maintain themselves under our present high tariff let them come as paupers to parliament and beg for bounties, but their arbitrary demand that all outside competition shall be kept away from them, so that they may charge Canadians what prices they will, is intolerable.

FREEDOM.

WORSE THAN TYPHOID.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—All the country is in serious sympathy with the people of Montreal in their suffering and fears in the typhoid epidemic from contaminated water. I have had just enough experience through residence in your city to know that everywhere in the city there are far more sick and dying and in serious trouble every day there from the drinking of liquors in open bars, and yet scarcely anything is said about it except in police courts, some churches and in a very occasional paper, among which the 'Witness' has a long and honored record. If the papers and citizens would speak out as definitely against the far greater and continuous evil the matter of remedy would not be far away in prohibition.

Would it not be an opportune time for the people of Montreal to assail this constant cause of death they harbor so peacefully.

L. M. ENGLAND.

Lacolle, Jan. 19, 1904.

DIRTY WELLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There has been a great deal written and talked about the dread disease consumption, but, bad as it is, there are other agents at work that have to be reckoned with. For instance, there is the smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria and many others, all of which require attention. Building castles in the air is all right as far as they go, but they are insufficient of themselves; they are not the whole, nor the half. In order to check or cure disease you must begin at the beginning. Drugs are adulterated to an alarming extent, yet adulteration goes on unchecked. Our food, such as groceries, are adulterated too, notwithstanding all the money that is spent in commissions, who get their pay, and that is the end so far as the public is concerned. Our water supply is the cause of the majority of the diseases in this country. Most of our wells are mere cesspools; a great many of them are not cleaned out for years, and it is no uncommon thing in cleaning them out to find two or three pails of filth, such as dead rats, mice, snakes and toads. Rats and mice will go down into the well for water, no matter how deep it is, and once in the cesspool that is the last of them until they are hauled out at some convenient time. This is a dark picture, but none the less true. Every well ought to be built up above the surface, say, 18 inches, with a platform extending over the wall. I do not intend for any one to infer from my remarks that this country is lacking in good, pure water, for there is an abundant supply, which only needs to be kept pure. Take care of the water supply if we are to have a clean bill of fare. Our government ought to take the matter in hand and see that something is done to remedy the evil.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.

Woodford, Ont.

AN IMPROVED SYSTEM REGARDING REGISTERED LETTERS SUGGESTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I take the liberty of writing to suggest an improvement in our postal service with respect to registered letters. About three years ago I was in New York and while there had occasion to send a registered letter to a town in New Jersey. By return mail I received an acknowledgment on a specially prepared postal card, which was presented by and signed in the presence of, the New Jersey postman. Per contra, ten days ago I sent a registered letter to a well-known Montreal publishing house and at the time of this writing I have no means of knowing whether said letter was received or not. I may add that this is not the first time that I have had a similar experience with the same firm. This uncertainty regarding the receipt of a registered letter is very vexatious. The American system completely obviates this.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D.

Toronto, Jan. 20, 1904.

The charge for registering a letter in the United States is eight cents, which secures to the person sending it a return post-card receipt of delivery and in addition the letter is insured against loss for its value up to twenty-five dollars. The rate for registering a letter in Canada is five cents, and to obtain an acknowledgement of its receipt by the person addressed five cents additional is charged. There is no insurance on registered letters in Canada. That we have a system of receipts seems to be but little known as these are seldom called for.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE WOOD-CHOPPER.

The one sharp limpid note that wakes
With dawn in the unanswering woods,
The solitary voice that breaks
The spell of these white solitudes.

With sweet insistence calls me forth,
To greet the sunrise at the gates
Of that great temple in the north,
Wherein my daily task awaits.

Across the virgin fields I fare,
By paths no human feet have trod;
I enter with a silent prayer,
The forest-temple filled with God.

Its silence I would not profane,
With any sound of human strife,
But rapt into its vastness gain
Its own immeasurable life.

Yet thoughtless and unheeding now,
I yield my soul to other moods—
The dreams that nestle in each bough,
The boughs that dream of unborn buds.

My ruthless blade divides from life,
At my own life's imperious call;—
The temple's silence throbs with strife,
Before my strength the great trees fall.

And all the long white winter day,
In the brief pauses of my blows,
Shrill snatches of a far-borne lay,
Are blown across the open snows.

Till from the high clear brow of night,
The sympathetic stars stoop down,
And with their crystal rings of light,
Halo each high tree's snowy crown.

But to the trees that I have slain,
Tributes of grief the winds shall bring,
The noble trees that ne'er again,
Shall hear the summons of the spring.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

There is Pneumonia on Every Hand.

Three Deaths in One Family Recently Arises from Neglected or Uncontrollable Colds.

Pneumonia is second only to consumption in the number of deaths which it causes, and, like consumption, always has its beginning with a cold.

At this season you can scarcely glance over a paper without seeing the record of several deaths from this dread disease.

Cold in the head, fever and chills, a cough which gradually becomes dry and more painful in the chest, rapid, difficult breathing, feelings of exhaustion and depression—these are symptoms of pneumonia.

You can prevent and cure pneumonia by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the greatest of all treatments for the throat and lungs.

The only safe way is to regard every cold as serious. Think of the dreadful possibilities which accompany every cold. Remember that pneumonia and consumption are the frequent outcome, and cure the cold before it gets beyond your control. By frequent doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine you can quickly break up the cold and guard against dangerous developments. No treatment was ever so successful for this purpose.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much), 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

CHESS

Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 821.

(By W. M. Greenwood.)

Black, 6 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 822.

(By A. T. P.)

Black, 6 pieces.



White, 13 pieces.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 815. Pillsbury. Three moves. Key: R—B 4.

Correct from George Patterson, H. W. Barry, 'a charming rendering of a single pretty idea—key takes two checks, but gives half a dozen in exchange.'

No. 816. Phelps. Two moves. Key: R—R 4.

Correct from George Patterson, H. W. Barry, 'shows that this theme can still be made interesting by a clever hand'; St. Leon Water Chess Club. No. 793, incorrect. Also Nos. 793, 794 from Tyro.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sets of solutions to special sets received from E. W. Allen, whom we are glad to see in our ranks again (request noted and shall receive due attention), George Patterson (congratulations), and J. Bemrose (first class).

St. Leon Water Chess Club.—As you say, the pawn at K R 4, in 795, should be a white pawn. In 817, Blake, the R at White's K 8 is Black, and the Q at K R 5 is White.

Solvers are reminded that Saturday next is the last day for receiving solutions to the special set of problems published on Dec. 25. To the two-movers the key alone is sufficient. In the three-movers at least one variation should be given, and in the four-movers each of White's second moves, and at least one variation complete. As on previous occasions the problems have been chosen for their worth and interest rather than for mere trappiness or excessive difficulty.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Seventy problems were entered for the sixth tourney of the Hampstead Express, fifty-five proving sound. The judge, Mr. B. G. Laws, awarded the prizes as follows: 1st, P. F. Blake; 2nd, G. Heathcote; 3rd, F. Libby; 4th, D. Mackay.

The final score in the match at Paris between Janowski and Taubenhaus was:—Janowski, 5; Taubenhaus, 1; drawn, 4.

To celebrate the coming of age of the Surrey County Chess Association, formed in 1883, a match of one hundred players a side will be played between the borough of Croydon and the rest of the Association.

The 'Leisure Hour' announces another problem tourney. In the foreign and colonial section the prizes are: 1st, £8; 2nd, £2.50, for three-movers, and a collapsible chess board for two-movers. The problems must be diagrammed with full solution on back, and the usual sealed envelope and motto arrangement must be followed. The last day for entries to reach the Chess Editor is April 15, 1904.

The six consultation games played by Blackburne and Marshall, each in conjunction with an amateur, at the Hastings Chess Club, resulted in Marshall's side winning three to their opponents' two, one game being drawn.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says: 'The six masters who are to compete in the forthcoming Monte Carlo tournament have been chosen from a large number of entries. Mr. Hoffer, one of the vice-presidents, made his selection from the list submitted to him, and returned his proxy to the Paris committee. Dr. Lasker's and Mr. Blackburne's non-participation has been attributed in some quarters to the 'peculiar' conditions governing the tournament. There is, however, nothing 'peculiar' about the matter, except the reasons given by the abstainers. Blackburne does not play because 'le clima de Monte Carlo lui est contraire.' There is no accounting for tastes. Steinitz, for instance, loved the fog. 'He never felt so well as in a thorough thick fog. He could breathe more freely, and it produced an exhilarating effect upon his nerves.' So he said. We had an interview with Dr. Lasker. He simply said that the prizes were not adequate for a players with a reputation at stake, and who could afford to choose. He is going to America for the tournament in April, and afterwards he will be fully occupied with the financial arrangements of the match with Dr. Tarrasch. We recapitulate the 'peculiar' conditions of the Monte Carlo Tournament: A Challegne Cup; 5,000 francs in prizes to be divided among six players; plus 2,500 francs for the Rice Gambit tournament, and 500 francs to each player for expenses. It will be admitted that for a short contest these conditions are not unfavorable, considering that the tournament is an annual institution.'

The objects of the newly-formed British Chess Federation are:

(a) To further the study and practice of chess in the British Isles. (b) To institute an annual contest for the amateur championship of the British Isles. (c) To promote international chess tournaments in the British Isles. (d) To arrange and play matches with other nations by meeting, correspondence, or otherwise. (e) To promote national chess contests among British masters. (f) To provide for national representation in international tournaments, promoted by other nations. (g) To foster the study of chess problems, and to promote national and international problem tournaments, and also problem-solving contests. (h) To promote the interests of British chess and chess players generally by arranging such other contests and meetings as may be deemed desirable.

CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The third match in the Inter-Club Series was played between the Montreal and St. Denis Clubs, in the rooms of the latter, on Saturday last, and resulted as follows:

Montreal.		St. Denis.	
1. Kurrie	1	1. Germain	0
2. Falconer	1	2. Clement	0
3. Anstey	1	3. Pelletier	0
4. Cameron	1	4. Beauchemin	0
5. Sawyer	0	5. Collins	1
6. Davies	0	6. Cartier	1
7. Bemrose	1	7. St. Pierre	0
8. Cornish	1	8. Beique	0
Totals,	6	Totals,	2

This match concludes the first half of the series, and the standing of the clubs to date is:

	Mont.	St. D.	Westm't	T't'ls.
Montreal	X	6	5	11
St. Denis	2	X	4½	6½
Westmount	3	3½	X	6½

Some of the games in the last match are given below.

The rooms of the Cercle St. Denis have been entirely renovated, and are now cosier than ever. The chess players have not only more accommodation, but the adoption of Bridge, in place of Hearts, and so forth, by the card players, has made the sit-down section of the club considerably quieter.

We were very glad to see some new and promising players on the St. Denis team, but thought it rather a pity that the full strength of the club had not been drawn upon for so important an encounter. Mr. Collins is to be much congratulated on his well deserved victory over Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. Beauchemin, although finally vanquished, offered a fine resistance to Mr. J. D. Cameron. Mr. Cartier was in great form, both with pawns and cue. Here's to the next merry meeting between the old rivals.

Full score of the Montreal Club Handicap Tourney next week. Some interesting games have been played, but very few score sheets have been handed in. A good game is given below.

GAME NO. 778.

Montreal Handicap Tourney.

(Sicilian Defence.)

White	Black
C. S. Jacobs	J. Sawyer
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P x P
5 Kt x P	5 P—Q 3
6 B—Q Kt 5	6 B—Q 2
7 Castles	7 P—K Kt 3
8 P—K B 4	8 B—Kt 2
9 B x Kt	9 B x B
10 P—K 5	10 Kt—Kt
11 Kt x B	11 P x Kt
12 Q—B 3	12 P—Q 4
13 P—B 5	13 B x P
14 P x P	14 R P x P
15 Q x P ch	15 K—Q 2
16 B—B 4	16 Q—Kt 3 ch
17 K—R	17 B x B
18 Q x B	18 Kt—B 3
19 Q R—K	19 Q—B 4
20 R—K 5	20 Q R—K B
21 K R—K	21 R—B 2
22 P—K R 3	22 K R—K B
23 Q—Q R 4	23 K—Q
24 Q—Kt 3	24 Kt—Q 2
25 R (K 5)—K 2	25 R—B 8 ch
26 R x R	26 R x R ch
27 K—R 2	27 Q—Q 3 ch
28 P—Kt 3	28 Q—B 4
29 R—Kt 2	29 Q—K 6
30 Q—R 4 ? ?	30 Q—K 8
31 P—Kt 3	31 R—R 8 mate

GAME NO. 779.

Match, Montreal vs. St. Denis.

Board I.

Queen's Gambit.

White. Mr. W. Karrie.	Black. Mr. C. Germain.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q Kt 4
4 Kt x P	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—K 3	5 P—K 3
6 B x P	6 B—Q Kt 5
7 B—Q 2	7 P—Q R 3
8 Kt—Q B 3	8 B—Kt 2
9 Kt—B 3	9 Kt—B 3
10 Castles	10 Castles
11 R—Q B	11 Kt—K 2
12 Kt—K 4	12 B—Q 3
13 Kt x Kt ch	13 P x Kt
14 B—B 3	14 Kt—Kt 3
15 B—Q 3	15 Q—K 2
16 P—K 4	16 P—K 4
17 B—Kt	17 Q R—Q
18 P—Q 5	18 K—R
19 Q—Kt 3 ?	19 B—B
20 K R—K	20 K R—Kt
21 B— Q2	21 Q—K B
22 P—K Kt 3	22 Q—Kt 2
23 K—B	23 B—R 6 ch
24 K—K 2	24 Q R—Q Kt
25 Q—B 2	25 B—Kt 7
26 R—Kt	26 B x Kt
27 K x B	27 Kt—K 2
28 P—K Kt 4	28 Q—Kt 3
29 R—Kt 3	29 R—Kt 4
30 B—K 3	30 K R—Q Kt
31 P—Q Kt 3	31 Q—Kt
32 P—Kt 5	32 P x P
33 B x P	33 Resigns.

GAME NO. 780.

(Board II.)

Ginoco Piano.

White, Mr. G. Falconer,	Black Mr. C. Clement.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 Kt— B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 Castles.
6 B—Kt 5	6 B—K 2
7 Castles.	7 P—Q 3
8 B—K 3	8 B—K 3
9 Kt—Q 2	9 P—Q 4
10 P x P	10 Kt x P
11 Kt x Kt	11 B x Kt
12 P—K B 4	12 B—B 3
13 B x B	13 Q x B
14 Kt—K 4	14 B—K 2
15 Q—B 3	15 Q—K 3
16 P—B 5	16 Q—Q 2
17 P—B 6	17 B—Q
18 P x P	18 R—K
19 Q—R 5	19 Q—K 3
20 R—B 3	20 Q—Kt 3
21 Q—R 3	21 P—B 3
22 R—B	22 K—B 2
23 R—Kt 3	23 Resigns.

GAME NO. 781.

Board III.

(From Gambit.)

White. C. T. Anstey.	Black. J. Pelletier.
1 P—K B 4	1 P—K 4
2 P x P	2 P—Q 3
3 P x P	3 B x P
4 Kt—K B 3	4 P—K Kt 4
5 P—K Kt 3	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 P—Q 4	6 B—K 3
7 B x P	7 P—B 3
8 B—Q 2	8 B—Q 4
9 P—B 3	9 Q—R 2
10 B—Kt 2	10 Castles Q R
11 Castles	11 P—K R 4
12 B—R 3 ch	12 K—Kt
13 Kt—R 4	13 B—K 5
14 B—B 4	14 Kt—R 3
15 Kt—Q 2	15 B—R 2 ? ?
16 B x Kt	16 Q R—Kt
17 B—B 4	17 B x B
18 R x B	18 Q—K 6 ch
19 K—R	19 Kt—K 2 ? ? ?
20 Kt—Kt 2	20 Resigns

HOW TO CRIPPLE RUSSIA

OTHER POWERS CAN MAKE HER HELPLESS BY CUTTING OFF HER MONEY SUPPLY.

(From 'Public Opinion.')

An article on Russia in the last number of 'L'European,' a journal of international influence, issued in Paris, has attracted no little attention in the European press. The author is a Danish publicist, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. He assumes that Russia is an undesirable and dangerous element in Europe and Asia, and as a means of thwarting her further advance proposes that other nations stop supplying her with money. Since 1899, the writer estimates that Russia has borrowed abroad $700,000,000 with which to build fleets and to maintain an army no less than to establish the gold standard and build railways, and M. Bjornson seems to take it very much to heart that 'the larger part of this foreign gold, which has maintained the Russian institution and served its plans of oppression and of conquest, has flowed from the country of "liberty, equality and fraternity."'

'It is admitted in France and America,' M. Bjornson goes on to say, 'that without French gold the Russian institution would have gone to smash long ago. No centralized power, even the best, is, for any length of time, capable of governing so many and varied peoples. No hand, no matter how powerful, can stretch over such an enormous territory or unite so many contrary destinies, created by varied climates and by numerous racial and religious differences. But what the best government, what the most powerful hand cannot perform becomes chaos and misery under a feeble autocratic power of a bureaucratic institution that is mercenary and mendacious, unstable and oppressive. Without the foreigner's aid it would have destroyed itself, whether by revolution or by asphyxia. What, however, would have been most natural would have been a general disintegration of the administration of the colossal masses of Russia according to a scheme of federalization.

'With the aid of the foreigner's gold all the inflammable material of this formidable accumulation of injustice and distress has been able to subsist until it has become a danger to us all. Unless a war precipitates her upon her neighbors—a war which would be followed through long years by thunderings and tumults—she will continue to court them as of yore. On this point, Russian and foreigner agree. But war will come. If up to the present time all the powerful Russian institution has not recoiled before any of the means taken to prolong its existence, why should it recoil before war? Whatever the result of the war, one thing is certain — the payment of interest will cease. Russia will thank the aid given her by state bankruptcy.

WONDERS OF UNDERGROUND LONDON.

'If a man were to live to be a hundred,' the late Sir Walter Besant declared, 'and were to spend every day of his life in exploring this vast London of ours, I am quite sure it would be possible to put him down in a different part of it every day for a year, and nine days out of ten he wouldn't have the ghost of an idea where he was. And the same man might easily die without knowing anything really of that other London which lies beneath our feet, and which, in a way, is more wonderful than the one we see.'

There are probably hundreds of thousands of people who think they know pretty well all that is worth knowing about London who would 'open their eyes with surprise' if they were told that when taking their walks abroad they are walking over a buried city with its network of hundreds of miles of streets following exactly the lines of the streets aboveground and bearing the same names, with an historic river fed by many a tributary, with waterfalls and baths, bookstalls, bakeries, and restaurants—a vast, silent city to which the roar of the traffic above cannot penetrate, but without which the London we know could scarcely exist.

If any one doubts this let him get permission to explore this buried Metropolis, and within a minute he will find himself transported from a crowded, noisy, city street into clean, well-paved, well-lit passages, along which he may wander at will for hours or days. By his side run huge pipes carrying water, gas, electric wires, pneumatic tubes—all for the use of the millions of people above his head.

He will find that these vaulted streets branch off in all directions, just as do the streets above-ground, and he need never be at a loss to know precisely where he is, for each street bears its name in plain letters. And not only this, but on the walls are numbers corresponding to those borne by the houses immediately overhead.

If, for instance, he is walking eastward along Gresham street he will find Old Jewry branching off to the right and Coleman street to his left, while a few yards farther on he can continue his walk along Princes street or Moorgate street at will. Thus he may wander for scores of miles along these white-bricked, clean, well-ventilated subways, now startled to find himself peering down on a railway-station far beneath his feet, and a moment later by the thunder of an underground train just over his head.

Deep below these subways are others through which run enormous gas and water mains; and in between, at different levels, is the most wonderful network of underground railways in the world. If curiosity carries him farther there are hundreds of miles of sewers to explore, but the task is not a savory one, and he will encounter rats by the thousand on his way. In his wanderings he will rediscover the old Fleet River, so familiar to long-gone generations, which now finds its way to the Thames through a channel more than twice one's own height, and which in time of flood thunders down in great volume. Beneath Ludgate Circus it is recruited by a stream which falls into it like a miniature Lodore.

But wherever you wander in subterranean London there is something startling or interesting to greet you. There are cavernous wine vaults which, if they ran continuously, would reach half-way from the City to Brighton, and which contain thousands of casks of wine. Beneath St. Paul's Churchyard—your 'bus or cab passes over it—is a spacious, well-equipped restaurant where hundreds take their meals every day deep below the city traffic, and to gain access to which you must walk under a large block of warehouses; and this is but one of many underground eating-houses, while there are scores of bakeries which daylight never enters.

Underneath Bucklersbury you may look on a venerable arch and doorway which were built about the time Pompeii was destroyed, and near the Strand you may have a dip in an underground bath into which Severus may have plunged seventeen centuries ago.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

BISMARCK'S ENGLISH.

Baron Diest, an intimate friend of the late Prince Bismarck, has just published some reminiscences of the Iron Chancellor of special interest to Englishmen. When once on a visit to Dantzig, where he was entertained by the merchant princes of that 'Nuremberg of the North,' Mr. Bancroft, the American minister at Berlin, replied in German to the toast of his health, as proposed in English, explaining that he made a point of only speaking German while he was in Germany. 'But,' said the baron, 'I have often heard you speaking English with Bismarck.' 'Yes,' replied the historian-diplomatist,' but that is quite a different matter, for Bismarck's way of expressing himself in English is so instructive, from a linguistic point of view, and he uses so many wonderful adjectives, that I have never attempted to deprive myself of the pleasure of hearing him speak English.' The truth is that Bismarck's English, like that of Kossuth, had been mainly drawn from Shakespeare, while most of his modern familiar idioms, such as 'half seas over,' and the like, he had acquired from his early intercourse with the late Sir John Astley, of sporting fame, who had studied with him at Gottingen, and continued to correspond with him in English long after.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

Advertisements.

Father and Son

BOTH CURED OF

KIDNEY TROUBLE

BY

Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Benjamin Brooks, a well-known farmer of West Cape, P.E.I., tells of how his son was cured of Kidney Disease, and how he was cured of Backache.

The First Sign of Kidney Trouble.

He says: "Our little boy was troubled with kidney disease. We had tried many kinds of kidney pills but they only helped for a time. We got Doan's Kidney Pills and one box effected a perfect cure. About six weeks after this I caught a very bad cold that settled in my kidneys. My back was so sore I could hardly walk. I went to the drug store and got a box, took them according to directions and the result was that my back was completely cured. I believe they are the best kidney pill on the market to-day."

There is not a kidney trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve or cure. The price is 50 cts. per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25 and may be procured at all dealers or from

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Advertisements.

Not the Slightest Danger

In using Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut for constipation or piles. Highly recommended because they cause no griping pains. For prompt and certain cure use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Chamberlain's Guildhall Speech Evokes Almost Unprecedented Press Criticism

THE FREE FOOD AND FREE TRADE ARGUMENT IN ROBUST OPPOSITION.

London, Jan. 19.—The Guildhall was packed to-day to hear Mr. Joseph Chamberlain speak. Mr. Chamberlain received a great ovation. He declared that the provincial centres of commerce of the United Kingdom had been heard from in regard to his tariff proposals, and he believed the same argument he used in the provinces would appeal equally to imperialistic London. London would no longer be the world's clearing house if Great Britain's present relations with her colonies and the great neutral countries of the world were not improved. His opponents claimed that the recent Board of Trade returns destroyed his contentions; but he intended to base his future arguments on those returns, as they proved that the growth of foreign exportations to the British colonies had greatly exceeded the growth of exportations from the Motherland. The position of Great Britain was deteriorating, and though he anticipated no immediate catastrophe, the situation called loudly for some remedy. The framework of a new empire must be built up under new conditions, by adopting the protective policy adopted by every other civilized nation, and creating new bonds of union with the colonies.

In concluding his address in the Guildhall, Mr. Chamberlain, in an eloquent peroration, pointed out that the struggle for life and existence in the future would not be between the cities or between kingdoms, but between mighty empires. The minor states would come off badly.

Mr. Chamberlain added:

'Profiting by the experience gained when the finest jewel the British Empire ever possessed, the United States, left us for a separate existence, a new empire has arisen, greater than any in the world, but the great work of keeping and making permanent this heritage remains to be solved.

'In the great revolution which separated the United States from Great Britain the greatest man that the revolution produced, in my judgment, was Alexander Hamilton. He was a soldier and a statesman. He left a precious legacy to his countrymen when he said to them: "Learn to think continentally."

'I venture now to give you a similar message. Learn to think imperially, and remember that the future of this country lies in the future of the British race in our colonies and possessions.'

PRESS COMMENT.

Commenting on the victory in Gateshead, the 'Daily Mercury' says it is a blow struck at the Education Act and a triumph for free trade.

The Yorkshire 'Post' says the result in Gateshead emphasizes the opinion that the method by which Mr. Chamberlain's policy has been presented is unwise, and that it may easily lead to disaster.

The Manchester 'Guardian' in commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's Guildhall speech, says it contained among endless repetitions of rather obvious fallacies long ago explained here and elsewhere, a typical new illustration of the method of bending statistics to his will.

The Birmingham 'Post' says Mr. Chamberlain took one more opportunity of emphasizing his great concern at the falling off in exports to foreign countries and the increase in imports from them.

The Liverpool 'Mercury' says Mr. Chamberlain's Guildhall speech was the most disappointing of all his great deliverances on the fiscal campaign.

The 'Graphic' says the speech was weighty, closely reasoned, and eloquent.

The London 'Post' says Mr. Chamberlain never before has given such a convincing exposition of his policy.

The 'Daily News' heads its leader on the Guildhall speech, 'Robin Hood in a new style and stand.' It says it had been hoped that the case would have been presented in a form specially adapted for the consideration of an audience familiar with financial details and all intricate problems of international commerce, but this expectation was not fulfilled.

The 'Chronicle' says the speech was a complete failure.

The 'Telegraph' says it was obvious that Mr. Chamberlain had the whole assembly with him.

The 'St. James's Gazette' says Mr. Chamberlain is not frightened by the trade returns; on the contrary, upon analysis, they afford the strongest possible support of his case.

The Liverpool 'Daily Post' says. The Duke of Devonshire's policy is freedom both at home and throughout the Empire. To this the colonies will respond. He said at Liverpool that the greatest colonial interest was that the United Kingdom should be rich. The colonies had absolute freedom. It would be a dangerous substitute for perfect freedom if the bonds which, although they might be voluntarily entered into now, might not improbably at some distant time be found to be factors which irritated and galled, and which could only be relieved by a remedy of a violent description, such as separation.

London, Jan. 23.—The 'Economist,' commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's Guildhall speech, says the ex-Colonial Secretary has been prolific in his plans, each for a time infallible and equally ready in sacrificing his unhappy offspring when political exigencies at the moment demanded it. The colonies, according to his first suggestion, were to cease manufacturing in order to provide the market for the manufactures of the Mother Country. That idea the colonies promptly repudiated. Mr. Chamberlain's skill as a political instigator promptly caused it to disappear.

The 'Spectator' says it is not friendship that Mr. Chamberlain offers the colonies, but partnership in which there is not even an equality of sacrifice, for if they are to give up by preferential tariffs something of their revenues we are to go comparatively hungry in order that they who can never even fear the pangs of hunger may continue their careers, which are to produce for them success, which men like Mr. Chamberlain think so supreme—the success of growing rich

The 'Statist' says it is difficult to judge whether Mr. Chamberlain made such an impression on the public. He has made a great mistake in devoting so much of his speeches to figures and relegated imperialism to the end of his speeches. If he is ultimately to succeed it will be by an appeal to imperialism, not by laboring trade statistics, that will win the support of the public.

FREE FOOD LEAGUE

RESOLUTION ADOPTED OPPOSING PROTECTION—MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

London, Jan. 20.—Almost simultaneously with Mr. Chamberlain's exposition of his policy in the Guildhall, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord George Hamilton addressed at Liverpool an equally enthusiastic, if smaller, meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Unionists' Free Food League. The Duke of Devonshire said he was coming more and more to believe that the government was right in advocating a policy of retaliation against protectionist countries, but, with Mr. Balfour allowing himself to be so dragged into the Chamberlain propaganda, it would be impossible for the Unionists to maintain their alignment with the government before the country, if it was desired to differentiate between retaliation and protection. He said he feared the Chamberlain commission, representing the highly organized industries, would be able to prepare a tariff scheme whereby they would benefit, and that they would be able to force it on the country, to the detriment of the consumer, and the less well-organized manufacturers. The meeting passed a resolution declaring against a general protective system.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Sir Edward Grey Believes It Would be Mutually Beneficial

London, Jan. 23.—Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Morpeth yesterday, said he had long wished to see the development of an Imperial council, which would make the colonies feel that questions of foreign policy not only affected them in England, but also affected the whole Empire. The colonies either misunderstood Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Chamberlain misunderstood them. If Mr. Chamberlain meant to propose free trade within the Empire, he ought to state so immediately, and the colonies would say it was impossible for a fiscal policy to be worked for free trade within the Empire, and sheer protection at home.

The 'Morning Post' publishes an article on an Imperial Council. The writer suggests that such a body be formed from the two Houses of Parliament, which would combine to elect 125 members for the council, each member to be elected for five years, one-fifth resigning each year, the leader of the strongest party in the council to organize a cabinet, the assent of the Crown to be essential to the validity of every measure of the cabinet. Legislative power and taxation would be retained by parliament. Ultimately representatives of the colonies and India would be admitted to the council.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, addressing the Eighty Club last night, dwelt on the temptations offered the manufacturers by Chamberlain, but believed that the common sense of the country would reject the scheme.

MR. MORLEY HITS BACK

PROSPERITY OF THE COLONIES ENTIRELY DEPENDENT ON THE MOTHERLAND HE SAYS.

London, Jan. 21.—Mr. John Morley, speaking at Forfar, asked what would the colonies have done; what would they do now without capital from the United Kingdom, without our cheap means of transport, without our guaranteeing their security by warships, troops, police and diplomatists, for which Great Britain paid. It was the strength of Great Britain which made the strength of the Empire, which gave nerve to the colonies, which supplied them those conditions and on which their future well-being and growth must absolutely depend.

BREACH IS HEALED

LORD ROSEBERY AND SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AGAIN IN HARNESS.

Birmingham, England, Jan. 23.—The 'Post' to-day says the movement for placing the Duke of Devonshire, president of the Liberal Unionists, at the head of the free trade party, has incidentally effected a complete healing of the breach between Lord Rosebery, former Premier, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the well known Liberal, and that the latter will shortly make clear his position and will warmly support the Devonshire-Rosebery combination, which is opposed to the protective tariff policy advocated by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, formerly Colonial Secretary.

Many influential Conservatives are urging the Premier, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, to refer Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals to a grand parliamentary commission for investigation and report. It might be stated in this connection that should the proposals be referred to the commission as suggested, it will mean their complete burial.

THE BRITISH TAXPAYERS WARNED.

London, Jan. 22.—Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the toast, 'His Majesty's Ministers,' at the banquet of the Carpenters' Company, last night, said that unless a great change occurred within the next few months from the revenue returns, there would be little prospect of realizing the budget anticipations, and that he was afraid he would not be able to propose a remission of taxation during this session. He explained that the Somaliland campaign had proved to be much more costly than had been anticipated, and that the purchase and equipment of the two Chilian battleships had been another unexpected financial drain. He hoped it would not be necessary to increase the indebtedness of the state, but said there would be special need for economy in the national expenditure for some years to come.

PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN.

Referring to the Canadian Minister of Customs saying that as a result of the preference given Great Britain by the Laurier Government, Mr. Chamberlain left the ministry and started an educational tour of the constituencies to bring people to view with favor the adoption of the principle of preferential trade by which Canada would receive a return for the preference voluntarily given England by a preference for her products in the British market, the 'Westminster Gazette' says this is certainly a new phase of the situation. Will Mr. Chamberlain explain whether the propaganda actually embraces the taxing of the food products of the world imported to Great Britain and giving Canada a special preference of exemption of these taxes.

RESULT HAILED AS A GREAT VICTORY FOR FREE-TRADERS.

London, Jan. 20.—The by-election at Gateshead to fill the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the recent death of Sir William Allan, Advanced Radical, has resulted in a victory for Mr. John Johnson, Liberal Free-Trader, by a majority of 1,205 votes over Lord Morpeth, Unionist and tariff reformer.

FIGHT FOOD TAXATION.

The new organization, the Imperial Labor Federation, formed at Manchester to-day, has issued a manifesto to fight food taxation until they are in a position to produce in Greater Britain all they need themselves.

CALLS IT CUPBOARD LOVE.

J. Nettlefold, who will be ousted from the position of treasurer of the Midlands Liberal-Unionist Association, says colonial cupboard love is an insecure foundation for the Empire.

A BISHOP'S ADVICE.

The Bishop of Hereford has written a letter denouncing the Birmingham gospel as all in the interests of the rich and without mercy to the poor. It is the duty of every Christian minister to oppose it, he says.

A NOVELIST'S IDEA.

The 'Chronicle' says Mr. Chamberlain should find much interest in Mrs. Cote's new novel, 'The Imperialist,' which presents Canada's dream of a preferential tariff with the Motherland. The idea was schemed out weeks before Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal speech.

WHITAKER WRIGHT

EXPLAINS HIS CONNECTION WITH LONDON AND GLOBE CORPORATION.

London, Jan. 19.—There was a considerable crush in court and a buzz of anticipation when Whitaker Wright, the company promoter (whose trial on the charge of fraud began on Jan. 11 in the High Court of Justice) entered the witness box to-day. The former financier was composed and answered questions firmly. He told of the foundation of the London & Globe Corporation, which, he declared, was prosperous until the end of 1899, after the South African war had started, when matters became disastrous. The witness added that he assisted the company out of his private pocket, lending it between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. Previously to this he had prepared a settlement of $1,500,000 on his family, giving $500,000 to each of his children, but, in 1899, he supplied the company with $1,500,000 to save it from suspension. Consequently, the settlement on his family was never carried out.

Wright admitted that he held only 2,500 shares of the London and Globe Corporation at the time of the crash and said he tried to induce the late Lord Dufferin to resign his directorship because the newspapers attacked him over Lord Dufferin's shoulders. The witness had intimated to Lord Dufferin that the position of chairman of a speculative company was not dignified; but, Lord Dufferin replied that he was well satisfied and that he wished to retain the position.

CANADIANS AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. H. W. Lucy's article on Canada and Mr. Chamberlain in the 'Westminster Gazette' says that inquiry during a recent visit disclosed the fact that resentment of the Alaska decision had not altered the popular attitude towards Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. Canadians are Chamberlainites to a man. They uncompromisingly favor the scheme because it promises them profits, whose value is not lessened by extortion, counterbalancing the advantages to Canada's best customer, the British consumer.

CANADIAN CLUB IN LONDON

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S SPEECH AT A DINNER.

London, Jan. 19.—The Secretary of the Colonies, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, was entertained by the Canada Club to-night at the Princess Restaurant, Piccadilly. Lord Strathcona presided. The banquet hall was filled with men celebrated all over the Empire, among those present being the Duke of Marlborough, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Stepney, Viscount Duncannon, Lord Hillingdon, Earl of Lichefield, Admiral Sir Thomas Hopkins, Gen. Lord Seymour, Sir J. Jones, Sir J. Anderson, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, Sir C. Drury, Sir C. Fremantle, Gen. Fryer, Sir Henry Green, Sir M. Ommanney, Sir A. Henderson, M.P.; Major Coates, Sir A. Rollit, Sir Herbert Molson Macpherson, Gen. O'Grady-Haly, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Mr. L. Lash, Mr. J. G. Colmar, Mr. W. Preston, Dr. Parkin, Major-General Robinson, the Hon. W. Turner, Mr. H. Watson, and the Lord Mayor of London.

LORD STRATHCONA.

Lord Strathcona, in proposing the toast of Canada and Lord Minto, spoke of the vast prosperity of the Dominion. Trade was wonderfully increasing, and immigrants coming in in thousands, at the same time building up the country. Canada was not unmindful of her responsibilities to the Empire. She regarded Mr. Chamberlain as developing the Empire more than any man, and on the question of a preferential tariff Canada was not slow to respond to anything proposed.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, proposing the 'Forces of the Empire,' spoke of the fine part Canada's fine regiments had played.

Admiral Sir T. Hopkins said Canada's ability to supply contingents took away half the feeling of anxiety on the part of Britain on the stress of war.

General Lord Seymour emphasized the same point.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton, who was heartily cheered, said his predecessor, Mr. Chamberlain, had made his first colonial speech to the Canada Club in 1896. He wished he had Gibbons's stately style to speak on so colossal a subject as Canada. The grand Canadian outburst of loyalty of 1896 had not passed away. The presence of Canadians in South Africa not only added strength to the Empire's forces, but was a warrant of the righteousness of the cause. The service rendered to the Motherland by the colonies was voluntary. No appeal ever made to the interest, ambition, or greed, would reach the ears of those great democratic states, which yet would always vibrate to the trumpet call of honesty, justice and truth. He thanked Lord Strathcona for his tact in not referring to the Alaska case. The award had removed a subject of irritating difference. The difficulty of the tribunal was not on the question of facts, but the construction of a loose treaty made eighty years ago. It would be presumptuous on his part to say anything in regard to the intellectual qualifications of Lord Alverstone. He had reached the headship of the English bar without any adventitious aid. As a friend of twenty years he was noted for his vast unselfish industry and goodness of character. They were not able to remedy the past, but should turn it to some future use. Such a lesson had already been learned by placing the great war commission under Lord Strathcona. A few weeks ago Sir Frederick Borden had come over to England. At first it was only on departmental matters, but Mr. Balfour summoned him to the council of imperial defence. Two obstacles appeared on the part of the members, the difficulty of the colonial states sparing leading statesmen to be permanent members of such a council, and the feeling that with such absence they would lose touch with democratic ideas. He believed whenever the question arose touching foreign affairs and colonial states, it would be well that one of the leading men of the colony should come over and give his advice on that subject. This would form the germ for a permanent council of the Empire.

The Duke of Marlborough spoke of the wonderful loyalty of Canada he had seen in South Africa.

The Earl of Ripon said Canada produced the type of men who have ruled the world, and referred to Lord Strathcona as the Great Canadian Imperialist.

ALLEGHENY RIVER IN FLOOD

PITTSBURG THREATENED WITH THE GREATEST INUNDATION IN ITS HISTORY.

Pittsburg, Jan. 22.—Mr. Rudgeway, the weather forecaster, has received a telegram stating that the ice gorge at Freeport, forty miles north of this city on the Allegheny river, started with a rush early to-day. It is expected to reach the city about ten o'clock. The weather continues warm and everything indicates one of the worst floods in the city's history. The police department has patrols out, warning the residents and business houses in the threatened district. The largest ice gorge in years at Springdale, sixteen miles north of this city, on the Allegheny river, began to move at 7.45 this morning, causing great excitement and apprehension. Flat boats along the river side were caught and crushed.

So far no damage has been done to the Springdale dam and it was thought by experienced observers that the water was too high for any to be wrought.

Reports received by the weather bureau up to ten o'clock indicate a general break-up in the rivers. The ice gorges are letting go at different points and the water is rising with the headwaters of both rivers. The weather is mild and rain is reported from all sections of western Pennsylvania.

All conditions favor a great flood, but it will probably be late this afternoon before any definite report on the state of the water can be made.

At this point the rivers are rising at the rate of nearly a foot an hour, with the Allegheny marks registering twelve feet.

A Greensboro, Pa., despatch, states that the ice broke in the Cheat river at 8.30 a.m., and is coming out with thirty feet of water back of it. The ice is running over dam No. 7 on the Monongahela river.

HEAVY RAIN AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Rain has been falling in this city and vicinity since ten o'clock last night, melting the huge piles of snow and flooding the streets. Tracks are under water, and trains are all late. Many telegraph wires are down.

WORKINGMAN PROSPERING

WAGE STATISTICS IN ENGLAND LAST YEAR SHOW MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

London, Jan. 19.—Returns show that though the net result in the changes in wages in 1903 declined, the fall, measured by the weekly loss to the working classes was comparatively less than 1901 and 1902. On the other hand, it was spread over a large number of trades up to the beginning of 1903. The fall was mainly due to the depression in coal mining, iron and steel, and shipbuilding trades. Throughout 1903 the wages continued to decline in those trades, spreading to the engineering, glass and clothing trades, but the building trade wages had an upward tendency. As a result of the depressed labor market there seemed to be fewer trade disputes, but, taking the percentages based on the number of workmen involved in disputes, the balance of success appears to have been in favor of the men.

THE LATE GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

New York, Jan. 20.—The late Mr. George Francis Train, who died yesterday at the Mills Hotel, Bleecker street, was probably one of the most picturesque figures in the history of America. Only a year ago, when he was then seventy-four years old, he dictated the reminiscences of his extraordinary career, and the result was published in book form. Summarized in his own curious fashion,



MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

this contained the following information about his life:

'Shipping clerk, sixteen; manager, eighteen; partner in Train Company, twenty; with an income of $10,000.

'Established firm, George Francis Train & Company, Melbourne, Australia, 1853; agent, White Star Line, income $90,000. Started forty clippers to California in 1849. Built railway connecting Erie with Ohio and Mississippi.

'Pioneered the first street railway in Europe, America, Australia and England. Built first Pacific railway, 1862-1869; through Credit Mobilier. Owned 5,000 lots in Omaha, worth $3,000,000. Been in fifteen jails without a crime.'

New York, Jan. 22.—After a musical service held in an undertaking establishment here, the remains of the late George Francis Train were buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery.

NO TRACE OF EXPLORER

FAILURE OF EXPEDITION SENT OUT TO FIND THE MISSING BARON TOLL.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—A despatch from Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia, says that boatmen of the expedition commanded by Lieut. Kolchak, had arrived there and reported that the efforts of the expedition to find Baron Toll on New Siberia and Bennett Islands, in the Arctic Ocean, has been unsuccessful.

Baron Toll left documents on Bennett Island showing that he turned southward on Nov. 8, 1902.

A despatch from St. Petersburg on July 31 of last year, said that the Imperial Academy of Sciences was beginning to entertain serious fears for the polar explorer, Baron Toll, from whom nothing had been heard since he left the yacht 'Zaria,' on May 23, 1902, in company with two Yakuts, and started for Bennett Island.

The 'Zaria' left her winter quarters early in June of 1902 to find Baron Toll and his associate, the zoologist, Biruliu, but was unsuccessful in its mission, and returned to the River Lena. Biruliu escaped across the ice.

Three relief parties were sent out by the Academy early in 1903, one of them being under the command of Lieut. Kolchak.

THE WHITE PLAGUE

London, Jan. 22.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Sydney says that the Board of Health of Victoria has decided to treat consumption as an infectious disease, and completely isolate all sufferers. It has arranged to accommodate a number of consumptives at the quarantine station.

M. LEBAUDY'S DREAM

PROPOSAL TO BUILD UP AN EMPIRE IN THE SAHARA FOR THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

London, Jan. 19.—The development of Jacques Lebaudy's empire of the Sahara is about to take a turn which will be of some interest to the United States. M. Lebaudy has decided to draw the officers and non-commissioned officers for two battalions of Imperial Life Guards from Great Britain and the United States, and in pursuance of this idea he will submit to President Roosevelt an invitation to name any officers of his former Rough Riders whom he can personally recommend for commission. The British officers will be drawn from the 7th English Lancers and the Royal Horse Artillery.

The battalion will be the Emperor's Guard. Colonel George Gouraud, who was Governor-General of Sahara, is organizing a military establishment for M. Lebaudy. He said to-day: 'It is proposed besides the formation of the battalions of Life Guards, to organize a Sahara Constabulary, which will police the country somewhat along the lines of the Canadian North-West Mounted Police. This Constabulary will be composed wholly of American negroes, but whether under white or colored officers has not yet been decided.

The management of the entire force will be in the hands of a retired British army officer, who has already been selected, a man with an unsurpassed war record.

'Extensive farm lands will be allocated, on which ex-officers and the men of the Constabulary can obtain homestead rights if they choose at the end of the period of enlistment.

'We purpose also to encourage the emigration of the American negroes to the new empire, selecting only approved settlers, who will be chosen by thoroughly reliable agents scattered throughout the United States. Personally, I believe this scheme will gain the support of the American negroes to an extent which no other emigration plan has ever yet attained, because it will not involve them in a new and prosperous land with a mixed white and black population.'

SHORTHORN BREEDERS

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS DISCUSSED AT ANNUAL MEETING.

Toronto, Jan. 20. — The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association held its annual meeting in Richmond yesterday. The president, Mr. W. Linton, of Aurora, who occupied the chair, called attention to the opportunity that exists for developing a trade in pure-bred shorthorn stock with the Argentine Republic, if proper steps were taken. Since the Canadian breeders are not to exhibit at St. Louis, it would be well to ask the government that the grant of money be devoted to the distribution of the best stock over the country. To place ten thousand good shorthorn bulls in the hands of the farmers would be as profitable an investment as the railways. Thousands of tons of beef are sent into Canada every year from the Chicago packing houses. To counteract this abattoirs should be established in the large cities to develop the beef trade.

A communication was read from Mr. Gregg, in which a grant was asked for the Dominion fair at Winnipeg. After some discussion it was decided that $1,200 be given, this sum to be duplicated by the Winnipeg people.

CHILDRENAND MISSIONS

FIFTH VESSEL FOR WORK IN THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—The prudential committee of the American Board has decided to ask the children of the Sunday-schools to build a fifth vessel for missionary work in the islands of the Pacific. Since 1856 the schools have already built four vessels, each bearing the name 'Morning Star.' Two of these have been wrecked, and two have been sold after surviving their usefulness. There are now German steamers making regular trips from Hongkong to Sydney, touching at several ports in the Caroline and Marshall groups, and in this way all supplies can be forwarded. With a vessel in Micronesian waters, the Board could give its stations far better service than they have ever yet had. There is now on hand from the sale of the last 'Morning Star' and other sources nearly $18,000. It is estimated that about $20,000 more will be necessary.

CHINESE LABOR

STRONG PROTESTS FROM AUSTRALIA AGAINST ITS INTRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Melbourne, Victoria, Jan. 19.—The federal premier, the Hon. Alfred Deakin, after a conference with the Premier of New Zealand, the Hon. R. J. Seddon, has cabled to the authorities at Pretoria to the effect that Australia, after an experience of years, is convinced that the prohibition of Chinese labor is imperative in British communities expecting to enjoy responsible self-government. Mr. Deakin added that he was reluctant to interfere outside of Australia, but the federal ministry was compelled to express deep apprehension as to the results of the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal.

London, Jan. 20.—After consulting together Messrs. Deakin and Seddon, of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand respectively, have cabled Lord Milner, expressing deep apprehension as to the results of introducing Chinese labor in the Transvaal. They foresee grave perils, of a racial, social, political and sanitary nature.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

New York, Jan. 21.—Fire in Jersey City to-day did $150,000 damage and destroyed Brown & Miller's machine shop, a six-story building adjoining, occupied by a number of machinery concerns, and a stable.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Lord Minto Supports the Patriotic Sentiment, 'Canada for the Canadians!'

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AGAIN DEFINES HIS POSITION AS TO TREATIES.

Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., Suggests That Canadians Should Know Canada Better.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Following up the programme which Sir Frederick Borden outlined before parliament last fall for the adequate equipment and extension of the militia forces, the Minister of Militia will, next session probably, ask for appropriations on the same generous scale that was so cheerfully granted in 1903. That is he will take in round figures two million dollars for the maintenance of the force and one million three hundred thousand dollars on capital account for further purchases of guns in the Old Country, for the establishment of new rifle ranges and to pay for adequate reserves of rifles, ammunition, clothing, etc., such as would be an absolute essential for the Canadian militia if ever it was called on to take the field, either to subdue revolt or to repel hostile invasion. This same capital outlay will be continued in 1905, and 1906, according to the plan already approved by the House.

THE CANADIAN CLUB

LORD MINTO, SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND MR. BORDEN THE SPEAKERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The Canadian Club of Ottawa, held its first annual banquet last evening with His Excellency Lord Minto, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., as guests of honor. In reply to the toast of his health His Excellency recalled the saying that the world can be divided into three classes: Those who write history, those who read it and those who make it. Canadian men and women have made history and are making it still every day, but the present generation have more time than of old to write and to read it. He hoped they would do so over and over again for it was a history to be proud of. In all the exuberance, though, of youth and prosperity he hoped Canadians would never forget the old folks at home—the parents of us all—possibly a little old-fashioned, possibly not catching on to new ideas as quickly as the inhabitants of this continent, but nevertheless full of responsibilities, full of the hard-earned experience of many generations, and thank God, as strong as ever still.

Lord Minto remarked that he had always been a firm believer in esprit de corps. He believed, too, in the man who regarded his home as the best of all homes, who swore by his own township, his own province and his own country. He had himself been brought up as a borderer, believing that a borderer was better than any other Scotchman. But if he were a Canadian he would shout Canada for the Canadians.

In conclusion, His Excellency remarked: Clubs such as yours, gentlemen, growing, as I believe they are, throughout Canada, cannot but ensure that Canadian patriotism you so justly value. You have all my good wishes for the future which is before you. Go on making your history—let your wise men write it and your rising generation read it—but, be we Canadians or Scotchmen, or from whatever nationality we spring, let us never forget that we are members of a clan—England, Scotland and Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Indian Empire and dependencies without end—a clan owning fealty to one chief, our King, working out together the greatest history the world has ever known—the history of the British Empire.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the course of a fifteen-minute speech, declared that the Canadian Club was a worthy institution. Its motto was of the noblest—the promotion of Canadian patriotism. He had noticed the birth of several similar institutions on Canadian soil—similar in name and in purpose. Whether this was the outcome of a preconceived idea or a spontaneous movement he did not know but this he did realize that its inspiration was the development of the Canadian idea and the advancement of Canadian unity.

We are proud to call ourselves a nation, and it is no vain pride, because already our population, close on six millions, was greater than that of several states that have filled all Europe with their renown—Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. It was no undue presumption to hope that our next census may show a population of eight millions. Canada has happily seen the end of the exodus of our youth towards the United States. Canada can now look to keep her own and to bring back our sons from the south and many Americans with them.

A note of alarm has been sounded that the large influx of Americans into this country means danger to our institutions. But he (Sir Wilfrid) had no such apprehension. He was convinced rather that wherever people prosper and live in the enjoyment of good laws there is no likelihood of their resorting to revolt. Under Canadian laws these incoming Americans would soon become good Canadians, and their children better Canadians still.

Citizens of the Dominion claim equal pride with their British brethren as subjects of the same crown, because the colonial status carries with it no inferiority. Our Canadian independence is not incompatible with dependence as colonials.

Our relations with the Empire, although satisfactory, cannot always remain as they are to-day. They shall and can be improved, but after the British manner, that is without violence and giving justice to all.

There is a school in England that would draw us into the orbit in which the Old Country revolves as an European power, which would mean our sharing at once in the blessings and the burdens of such a compact. The prototype of that school is the Roman Empire, the most compact empire the world has ever known, but no parallel with the British Empire of this day. The latter had its birth not so much in conquest as in colonization. The sailors of Britain have carried her dominion around the globe till her empire is found in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Oceania. Of all the bonds that bind the British Empire the most potent is the local autonomy and self-government possessed by all the colonies. If the right of self-government had been granted to His Majesty's dominions in America it is probable that the United States would still have been occupied by subjects of the British Crown. But it remained for Baldwin and Lafontaine to claim self-government for Canada such as had never before been known in the world's history.

Perhaps Colonial institutions are sufficient to our present necessities, but they may not always remain so. There may be more local autonomy required.

He had made the statement a few days ago that the time would come when we would require our own treaty-making powers. He could not discuss that theme in the present assembly because politics were debarred from its proceedings. It had been asserted that treaty-making powers would sever the colonial tie, but he wanted to protest against this understanding. In his estimation whatever powers were necessary to such colonies as Canada and Australia to carry out their own institutions according to their own light instead of loosening would only strengthen the bond with the Motherland. Nobody could have supposed in 1837, when Upper and Lower Canada were both in rebellion, that four years after they would be entrusted with responsible government, and with such happy results. The outcome was that rebels had been converted into the most loyal subjects of the British Crown. Canadians have been pioneers in the new civilization of the world, which is based on peace. The Roman Empire meant war, but that of Britain means peace.

The older he grew the more grateful he felt that he had been born a Canadian. Canada has been modest in its history, but that history is only in its commencement. If the nineteenth century was marked by the progress of the United States Canada will fill the twentieth. He could not hope to see much of that future development, but before his life closed he hoped to see Canada united in every particular, cherishing the traditions of the past, but all the more in cherishing hope of the future that is before her.

The Premier's address was punctuated by frequent applause. He spoke with exceptional vigor and carried his audience with him in every point he made.

MR. BORDEN.

Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., followed. He also thanked the club for the privilege of membership. He subscribed especially to Sir Wilfrid's concluding remarks concerning the future of Canada. Some matters of possible political difference he would discuss more fully in parliament. As to the suggestion that Canada needs treaty-making powers, Mr. Borden remarked that treaties must be made by the King on the advice of his responsible ministers. That Canada must have an important voice in future treaties in which her interests were concerned he fully realized, but he could not see clearly how Sir Wilfrid's scheme could be worked out.

Mr. Borden dwelt upon the desirability of fostering patriotism in this country. Canadians should learn more of their own dominions. A sentiment of national unity should be developed. In the United States the school children were taught patriotism, and Mr. Borden thought Canadians might well follow their example in this particular.

RIEL REBELLION RECALLED

BODY OF THOMAS SCOTT WAS CAST INTO THE RED RIVER, NOT BURIED, AS SUPPOSED.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 20.—The secret of the disposal of the remains of Thomas Scott has been revealed by a rebel lieutenant after thirty-four years' silence. This man is to-day a well-known Manitoban, but there are reasons why his name should not be given. He met Mr. MacFarlane, who was a Hudson's Bay factor at the time of the Riel rebellion, at the funeral of Pierre Deschambault yesterday. Riel's confederate divulged to Mr. MacFarlane that after Scott's murder a grave had been dug within the fort, and a coffin supposed to contain the body lowered in the presence of a battalion of Riel soldiers, but Scott's remains were not in that coffin, the mock interment being but a ruse on the part of Riel, who did not choose to trust many of his followers with this knowledge. After the mock interment the body was dragged by a few trusty men to the bank of the Red river, and at a point near where the Broadway bridge now stands was put through a hole in the ice and sunk by means of a weight tied about the neck. This weight was a Hudson's Bay grindstone.

Mr. MacFarlane believes that an investigation will reveal this grindstone, and perhaps the bones of poor Scott. It is likely an investigation will be undertaken.

NOVA SCOTIA HAS A SURPLUS.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 21.—The Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, presented the financial statement for the past fiscal year in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The total revenue from all sources was $1,243,581, an increase of $103,000 over 1902. The increase is largely due to the increase in royalties on coal, the total amount received from that source being $619,234, the largest in the history of the province. The total expenditure on ordinary account was $1,177,330, leaving a surplus of $66,260, the second largest in the history of the province, being only exceeded in 1900, when it was $76,000. Increased expenditures were made on agriculture, public charities and roads and bridges, and miners' relief societies. The total expenditure on capital account was $999,161, of which $823,982 was for railways, and $175,000 for general provincial purposes. The largest items of capital expenditure were for the purchase of the Nova Scotia Central Railway, and on account for the construction of the Halifax and South-western. To provide for the payment of these amounts a loan had been floated in London on very favorable terms.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED

House will Meet on March 10 for the Transaction of Business

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The cabinet met for a few minutes yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to call parliament for March 10. An earlier date might have been chosen but for the by-elections, ten in number, which must precede the session.

As already intimated, the government will have a light programme to present—a revision of the Militia Act, a few modifications in the contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific for the construction of the proposed new transcontinental highway, and the passage of supply. No one seriously anticipates tariff revision in 1904. The government has no call from its supporters for a lowering of the duty schedules, and the most recent ministerial utterances warrant one in believing that there is no intention of increasing the burden of customs taxation.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the government may see fit to readjust our tariff relations with Germany by withdrawing the surtax of last session. That will depend, though, on whether Germany is prepared to concede our exporters the same tariff treatment as they enjoyed up till 1898 in the German empire.

The customs departmental returns show that in the three months of October, November and December since the surtax came into full operation, our purchases from that country have decreased by forty percent.

The following statement of imports of dutiable goods from Germany bears out this statement:

	1902	1903.
October	$ 935,324	$ 609,843
November	857,926	302,166
December	789,504	353,929
Total	$2,382,754	$1,356,034

It will be noticed that in November the shrinkage of German imports was more conspicuous than in October, and that in December the change was more noticeable still.

WRITS ISSUED.

The writs issued on Tuesday for by-elections in Rouville county, Quebec, and in Westmoreland county, New Brunswick. In the former the Hon. Mr. Brodeur seeks re-election by reason of his call to 'an office of emolument under the Crown.' In the latter Mr. Emmerson asks the approval of his constituents to his acceptance of a cabinet portfolio. Nominations in both counties will be held on Jan. 30 and polling, if any, on Feb. 6, but from present indications there will be no opposition to either. Mr. Brodeur's majority in 1900 was 1,085 and Mr. Emmerson's 486.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Writs issued to-day for four of the by-elections which must precede the meeting of parliament, nominations on Feb. 9, polling one week later. These are Queen's, P.E.I., St. John City, Bruce East and Lambton East. The first two were held by Liberals and the others by Oppositionists. The Hon. Donald Farquharson, deceased, sat for West Queen's and the Hon. A. G. Blair for St. John. Mr. Cargill, deceased, was member for East Bruce, and Mr. Simmonds, deceased, for East Lambton. It is altogether probable that the other four by-elections, all of which are in the Province of Quebec, will be brought off on the same dates. These vacancies are all Liberal—St. James Division, Montreal; Hochelaga, St. Hyacinthe and Montmagny.

NEW MINISTER SWORN IN

WARRANT FOR NEW ELECTION ISSUED—THE COMING SESSION.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The Hon. L. P. Brodeur was sworn in as Minister of Inland Revenue at eleven o'clock this morning before the Governor-General. On account of his acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown, Mr. Brodeur was not able to issue the writ for the holding of a new election in his own constituency of Rouville, so at his request the warrant was issued by Messrs. Charles Marcil, M.P., of Bonaventure, and Turgeon, M.P., Gloucester. It was the first time that this procedure has had to be resorted to in Canada since 1874, when Speaker Anglin lost his seat through a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act. On that occasion the warrant for a new election bore the names of Messrs. Blake and Laurier.

Two by-elections which result from the call of Messrs. Emmerson and Brodeur to the cabinet, may be held before the eight others that must precede the meeting of parliament. The voters' lists are all in the government hands. Those for St. James division of Montreal are already printed. The Hochelaga and several other lists are now in process of printing, so that the existing vacancies in the House of Commons can all be filled next month. The writs may issue any day. Meanwhile the impression gains ground that the session of parliament will open on March 10, although nothing is as yet officially announced in connection therewith. Mention is still made of Mr. Belcourt's name in connection with the Speakership, but that gentleman said to-day that it had not been offered to him. It is quite possible that Dr. Macdonald, the deputy Speaker, will fill out the balance of the present term.

BLACK WATCH VISIT

LORD ROBERTS IN SYMPATHY WITH IT.

London, Jan. 22.—Lord Roberts, interviewed by Mr. Orr, manager of the Toronto Exhibition, expressed sympathy with the object of Mr. Orr's visit, and said permission for the Black Watch band to visit Canada only awaited the usual sanction of the King in such matters.

Mr. Orr, manager of the Toronto Exhibition, who is in London, stated to-night that he had made a contract for the full band of the Black Watch, fifty strong, with twelve pipers, under the command of Major Rose. The band will sail for Canada on Aug. 18, and be away six weeks. Colonel Duff, commanding the 1st Battalion, will likely accompany the men. The band will give three concerts daily.

ST. JOHN HARBOR

WEST END TO BE DREDGED TO INCREASE THE ACCOMMODATION.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Lieut.-Col. Tucker, M.P. for St. John, N.B., has succeeded in the mission that brought him to Ottawa, viz., to induce the government to make immediate provision for dredging in the west end of the harbor to make provision for the growing trade of the port next season. St. John has all the shipping this winter that its limited facilities can accommodate and is providing dockage in advance for an even larger traffic next winter.

Halifax, Jan. 21.—The Transportation Commission met at New Glasgow yesterday afternoon. The first subject brought to their attention was the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Moncton to Country Harbor, via Pugwash and New Glasgow. It was pointed out that by following the water levels easy grades could be obtained. The fact that the distance from Moncton to Country Harbor was the same as that from Moncton to Halifax, and that Country Harbor was 100 miles nearer Europe than Halifax, was impressed upon the Commission. It was claimed that Canada should perfect her national highway to the Atlantic so that shipments could be made every day. The fast Atlantic steamship service was endorsed with the addition that Canada should build, own, and sail the ships. The Commision left for Montreal in the afternoon, and will reach that city to-night.

SCARCITY OF LABOR

POINT WHERE CANADIAN FARMERS AND LABOR MEN DIFFER.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—A petition addressed to the Minister of the Interior shows that the attitude of the farming classes towards immigration is not the same as that of the labor bodies. The Hon. Mr. Sifton has just received a petition from the Farmers' Institute of the district of East Algoma, which deals with the representations made to him as Minister of the Interior by representatives of various labor organizations on Jan. 4, in Toronto, to the effect that more mechanics and farm laborers are not wanted in this country. The petition proceeds:

'We, the members of the East Algoma Farmers' Institute, wish to emphatically protest against this most unwarranted statement knowing as we do that exactly the reverse is the case. Hundreds of unfinished buildings and thousands of other buildings projected have not been started that would have been built under favorable conditions of the labor market, which testifies to the undoubted fact that there has been throughout the province of Ontario during the past season an extraordinary scarcity of mechanics. And every farmer in Canada will testify that farm labor has been extremely scarce; indeed, almost unprocurable. This is largely due to two circumstances; first, the unprecedented number of people who have moved to the North-West during recent years; second, to the fact that large numbers have drifted into the cities where they have no difficulty in procuring employment at high wages.

'Your petitioners would therefore pray that every possible encouragement should be given your government to induce farm laborers to come to Ontario, knowing as we do that profitable employment can be given to any number of people who can be induced to come here.'

DR. PARKIN'S WORK A SUCCESS.

London, Jan. 22.—The 'Times' says that as a result of Dr. G. R. Parkin's recent tour of South Africa, New Zealand and Australia, where he has been distributing the Rhodes scholarships, 75 students will be in residence at Oxford next year. The work of distribution will be practically completed in 1906, when the number of students will have been increased to 175, who will hail from the above countries and Canada, Germany and the United States. The introduction of the Rhodes scholars already in residence has been attended with the happiest results. The scholars have settled themselves comfortably, without a sign of the cliquism that was predicted.

IGNORANCE OF CANADA.

London, Jan. 22.—Selections from the geography books used in the English schools show that Manitoba is treeless. Halifax has almost all the essentials of a successful harbor; the chief states are at present Quebec, Maine and New Brunswick; Victora Bridge, over 3,000 yards long, connects Montreal with the mainland south of Niagara; the Suspension bridge has two stores; the Atlantic coast is most useful at present for several reasons, it has splendid communication inland by railways, but has one great drawback, most of it is frozen up in winter; Ottawa, though quite a small town, is a suitable place for the capital of the Dominion.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

REPORTED IT WILL MEET ABOUT THE FIRST OF MARCH.

Quebec, Jan. 22.—It is reported that the Local Legislature will be summoned for the transaction of business the last week of February or the beginning of March.

A TARTE CRITIC

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH RETORTS.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—When asked regarding Mr. Tarte's statement in which he is reported to have denounced Mr. Goldwin Smith and the latter's view of a protective tariff, Mr. Smith said: 'I have not the slightest inclination to be drawn into an altercation with Mr. Tarte. As a journalist, I, in common, I suppose, with most journalists, regard him with interest and satisfaction as a political character who shows 'sport.' I am not the least afraid that by hurling epithets he will lead Canadians to believe that they can make themselves richer by taxation, or that when competition is excluded they will get better and cheaper goods.'

ONTARIO FINANCES

SURPLUS OF OVER HALF A MILLION ANNOUNCED IN A PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The 'Globe' says the year's financial transactions by the Ontario Government will be shown to have been most satisfactory when the public accounts are presented in a few weeks. A preliminary statement, prepared yesterday, shows a surplus for the year of over half a million, with three million dollars in the bank at present, and a total surplus of a half million more. The statement in detail shows that the total receipts by the Province of Ontario during 1903 were $5,469,298; total expenditures, $4,890,982, leaving a surplus for the year's transactions of $578,316. On Dec. 31, 1902, there was in the bank to the credit of the province $1,415,510. A year later, on Dec. 31, 1903, this had increased to $1,993,827. Since then the revenues received brought the money in the bank on Jan. 20, 1904, up to a total of $3,094,196.

PILGRIM SOCIETY

TO UNITE GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BY CABLE.

New York, Jan. 22.—The 'World' says:—The Pilgrim Society will unite England and America for an hour at its dinner at Delmonico's, on Jan. 29, and so put in practical effect the principle of the club. For the first time in the history of any dinner in this city a trans-Atlantic cable has been leased for an hour and while the New York Pilgrims will have charge of this end of it, the organization in London, at which Earl Roberts is to be the guest of honor, will have charge of the other.

The guests at the two dinners will exchange messages of goodwill and sentiments of the kind which promoted the formation of the Pilgrim Society three years ago.

The dinner in this city will be given to Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador. All of the members of the Cabinet and many prominent Americans have been invited.

PERISHES IN THE WILDS

LEADER OF 'OUTING' EXPEDITION TO LABRADOR DIES OF STARVATION.

Quebec, Jan. 23.—Word has been received here from Chateau Bay, Labrador, that a courier had arrived there from Northwest River, with the information that Mr. Hubbard, of the exploring party, sent out by 'Outing,' of New York, had died of starvation in the wilds of Labrador, on Oct. 18 last, and that the remains were on their way up to Quebec by dog train, with the other members of the expedition, which expected to reach Chateau Bay some time in March. Northwest River is several hundred miles below Chateau Bay.

A DUCAL GAMBLER.

New York, Jan. 22.—A despatch to the 'Sun' from Nice, says:—The Russian Grand Duke Alexis has broken the bank at Monte Carlo, winning about $50,000 in half an hour, playing roulette.

WEATHER AFFECTS DOGS

THIRTY-SIX CASES OF 'BITE' REPORTED AT HARLEM HOSPITAL.

New York, Jan. 19.—The 'Herald' says: Never in the hottest days of August have there been so many dog bite cases in Harlem Hospital as in the last three weeks. There have been thirty-six cases of such injuries treated and some of them are serious. Physicians at the hospital declare that the extreme cold of the last month is accountable for the savage acts of the dogs. Lack of warmth and difficulty of obtaining food when even refuse is frozen hard as iron has driven the stray dogs to a condition of wolfish irritability similar to that produced by the heat of mid-summer, they say. Several of the more dangerously injured are still in the hospital. All the victims, with a single exception, are men.

COLONIAL PROGRESS.

AN IMPERIAL EXHIBITION FOR CANADA IN 1907.

London, Jan. 21.—Mr. Chamberlain has informed a prominent London Canadian and close friend of his that he will visit the United States, if the British elections are not held this fall, and in that case will likely attend the Toronto Exhibition.

An imperial exhibition, to be held in Canada, suggested by Mr. Walton, is being boomed here. A number of members of parliament and government officials favor Toronto, and 1907, the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation, as the date. The agent-general of New Zealand is enthusiastic over the idea.

GERMANY IS WAITING

EFFECT OF BRITISH FISCAL POLICY ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA.

London, Jan. 20.—The 'Standard's' Berlin correspondent wires that negotiations between Germany and Canada are unlikely to be concluded until the fiscal question in England is settled, although the German Government would be glad to dispose of the matter as soon as possible. The export of sugar, amounting to thirteen million marks in 1902, has almost completely disappeared.

RECIPROCITY

THE DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE WANTS IT WITH CANADA.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20.—The Detroit Board of Commerce last night adopted resolutions declaring 'That the joint high commission should be reconvened for the purpose of negotiating a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, and that the approach to its deliberations on the part of the United States should be in such a spirit of liberality and concession as may lead to agreement satisfactory and beneficial to both countries.'

Boston, Mass., Jan. 20.—The directors of the Chamber of Commerce reported yesterday that the sentiment in favor of closer trade relations with Canada has gained much strength in 1903. They believe that another effort to negotiate a trade treaty with Canada would meet with the cordial approval of the great body of men.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The committee on reciprocity of the National Board of Trade, which is in session here, to-day reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

'That the National Board of Trade favors the establishment and maintenance of judicious reciprocal commercial relations with the chief foreign markets of the world, and especially with the Dominion of Canada, and other contiguous countries.'

Resolutions were also adopted favoring international arbitration, and favoring ratification of the Panama canal treaty. The meeting then adjourned until next year.

MR. GAMEY AGAIN

THE MEMBER FOR MANITOULIN SAYS HE HAS MORE CHARGES

Embro, Ont., Jan. 22.—A Conservative meeting in connection with the North Oxford provincial election campaign was held last evening. Mr. Andrew Ingram, M.P., East Elgin, and Mr. E. A. Dunlop, M.P.P., North Renfrew, opened the meeting with brief addresses. Mr. Ingram's assertion that the Hon. George W. Ross had betrayed the temperance people was met with the question, 'What temperance legislation will Mr. Whitney give us?' Mr. Dunlop criticised the government's timber and mining policies.

Mr. Gamey, who spoke at considerable length, at the commencement of his remarks suggested that the audience was glad to see him, a remark which produced such vigorous dissent that he made an earnest appeal for a fair hearing. Had he been fairly treated last spring, he would, he said, have gladly stepped down and out of politics, but the unfair treatment he had received from the government and the judges' commission compelled him to state his case to the people.

A new statement made by Mr. Gamey was that he would next week in the legislature again make charges against Mr. Stratton, and challenge a vote upon the question that the legislature regretted the government had not taken steps to ascertain where the money came from.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

EXPECTED THERE WILL BE FIFTY MILLION BUSHELS FOR EXPORT.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Mr. W. B. Ross, Canadian commercial agent in Melbourne, writes that the Commonwealth expects a record crop this season, with fifty million bushels of wheat for export. Japan has been seeking quotations for grain delivery in January and February no doubt anticipating the possibility of conflict with Russia. The butter exports from July to November represented 8,578 tons as against 266 tons in the corresponding months of 1902. It is premature, he says, to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the attitude of the new Australian Parliament towards preferential trade within the Empire. If the Deakin Government is sustained no doubt Australia will make an early and a favorable pronouncement on this question, but the labor party which has hitherto been non-committal on the fiscal question will in numbers dominate the Senate beside having a strong following in the House of Representatives. Mr. Ross asserts that the state-owned Pacific cable is not being run on anything like business principles.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Project Has a New Critic.

THE OLD GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM ON ITS DEFENCE.

The General Manager Explains Some of its Apparent Shortcomings.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The 'News' publishes a full page editorial article dealing with 'The situation at Ottawa.' It begins by pointing out that the government has submitted with reluctance to circumstances which necessitate another session, the two powerful reasons being (1) the condition of the Liberal party in Ontario, and (2) the necessity for revision of the contract for the construction of the projected transcontinental railway. 'It was felt, no doubt,' says the 'News,' 'that if the Liberal government of Ontario should go to pieces during the federal campaign the effect upon the party would be damaging. On the other hand, if the local government were well out of the way and a Conservative ministry seated in Queen's Park, the contest would be confined to federal issues. This would reduce materially the stock of Conservative ammuniton available for use in the constituencies of this province, and, perhaps, dispose a considerable proportion of the electorate of independent temperament to vote for the continuance of Liberal government at Ottawa.'

Concerning the second reason, the 'News' points out that the deposit made by the company cannot be considered as carrying out the terms of the contract, and that if it was found difficult to get five millions as security for the performance of the contract, what prospect is there that the millions necessary to carry the great undertaking to completion can be obtained. 'It would seem, however,' it continues, 'that the Grand Trunk has balked at more than the cash deposit, and that when the House meet the whole question of the construction of a second transcontinental railway may be re-opened. The 'News' admits that if there is any sentiment in Canada in favor of public ownership and operation of railways it found no striking expression in parliament. The contract had 'the monumental fult of setting back for fifty years the movement for the nationalization of railways in Canada, and of arbitrarily limiting the free action of future parliaments in dealing with the great national question of rail transportation. This provision should now be eliminted from the contract, even if it involves the abandonment of the whole bargain for public construction between Moncton and Winnipeg.

'Further,' it continues, 'the government will be badly advised if it does not abandon outright the projected extension from Quebec to Moncton, and suspend the contract for construction between Winnipeg and Quebec until the necessary surveys can be completed, and it is proved beyond reasonable question that satisfactory grades can be obtained.'

The 'News' considers that the government should purchase the Canada Atlantic Railway, as an extension of the Intercolonial, before it falls into the hands of one of the great private systems, 'the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific eastward from Winnipeg to a point on the Temiskamingue Railway, so as to bring it in touch with North Bay, a Grand Trunk connection with the Great Lakes at Port Arthur or some other satisfactory port, and the prosecution of adequate surveys in order to determine if the projected road to Quebec can find the easy grades essential to a great through route designed for all year traffic in competition with the water route from Fort William. This would give a second through transcontinental railway, would afford all the business centres of Ontario direct connection with the West, and make the Intercolonial an effective national system for Older Canada, and a direct competitor for Western business during the season of navigation.'

'There may be,' says the 'News,' 'some humiliation in confession of haste or of error by the government, but it is better to abandon outright the contract into which ministers have entered than to commit the country to enormous expenditures upon an enterprise which may be badly designed and unfitted to realize the expectation of its promoters. From the first this great project has been beset by hostile railway influences and enmeshed in very grave party exigencies, and just in proportion as the government surrenders to the one set of influences so great and permanent loss will be entailed upon the country, and great and permanent damage accrue to its own reputation.'

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—A move of local significance in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific route was evidenced here yesterday, when a most representative and influential delegation of farmers and ranchers, representing Clandeboye, Flee Island, Oakland, Longburn and Lakeland districts, came to Winnipeg to consult with Mr. Kyle, the Grand Trunk district agent, in regard to the route of the new transcontinental line, as it may affect these portions of the province. The sections mentioned include a stretch of country over forty miles in length. The delegation went on invitation of the district agent, the company thereby signifying a desire to secure the advice and opinion of old time and representative settlers on the best feasible route. It is confidently asserted that the road will run south of Lake Manitoba, and will touch Portage la Prairie.

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

HON. MR. EMMERSON DECLARES THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC WILL BE BUILT.

Moncton, N.B., Jan. 23.—The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, was accorded an enthusiastic reception here yesterday. In the midst of a monster procession he was escorted from the railway station to the Opera House by crowds of cheering people. Hotels and private residences throughout the town were gaily decorated while mottoes bearing appropriate inscriptions were conspicuously displayed. One of the most striking was 'Buy your tickets here for Port Simpson.' In his address Mr. Emmerson said that he had been nominated by the Liberals of Westmoreland to-day for the House of Commons and that he had accepted. He declared that the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be built and he looked forward to the day when the I. C. R. would be the eastern terminus of another transcontinental railway.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

WILL DEAL WITH ALL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND ISSUE ORDERS TO PREVENT THEIR RECURRENCE.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—One of the functions of the newly constituted Railway Commission will be to ascertain particulars of all railway accidents and to issue such orders as will tend to prevent their recurrence. This is an office which the chairman (Mr. Blair) promises will receive faithful attention. It is one which aside from the occasional enquiry of a coroner's jury, has not been looked after in Canada hitherto. In 1902, the last year for which official returns are available, there were 1,522 persons injured in railway accidents in this country, of whom 126 were passengers, 932 employees and 220 others.

The statement for 1903 would show a larger mortality still.

The two hundred and thirty-fifth section of the Railway Act of last session compels railway companies to furnish immediate particulars to the Board of Railway Commissioners concerning all accidents attended with personal injury to any one using their lines, or whereby the road has been rendered temporarily unfit for traffic. Omission to furnish this information involves a fine of two hundred dollars a day. The next section gives the board power to appoint a commission of enquiry to ascertain the cause of the mishap, the circumstances attending it, and means by which like occurrences may be avoided in the future. The board has full power to act upon such report as it may see fit and to order the dismissal of any official whom it may consider neglectful of duty.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council holds one more meeting before going out of existence. There are also a few appeals upon which judgment was reserved, but a list of between twenty and twenty-five appeals awaits the organization of the railway commission. These are chiefly applications from railways and municipalities with regard to railway crossings. There are no complaints of rate discriminations on hand yet, though these will come in due time.

PROF. MILLS'S SUCCESSOR.

Toronto, Jan. 20—Mr. George C. Creelman, new superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, and secretary of the Ontario Fairs and Associations, is the probable successor of Professor Mills as president of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

Mr. Creelman is thirty-five years of age, and has refused tempting offers from several states in the Union and from Orange River Colony, preferring to remain in Canada. He is a brother of A. R. Creelman, K.C., Canadian Pacific Railway solicitor, and a son-in-law of Professor Mills. The appointment will probably be made in a few days. Mr. Creelman graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1888.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Details of the Plan for Teaching Railway Engineering

The official statement of the new project for the McGill railway department has been issued. It is as follows:—

The board of governors of McGill University has at present under consideration the proposal to found a school of railway engineering and transportation in general in connection with the university. This important project has been in the air for some time past. It may be interesting to know that it was first definitely put forward by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, some three or four years ago, in the course of an address in which he stated that if a quarter of a million dollars could be secured, it would be comparatively easy to establish such an institution in Montreal as would take front rank among the schools of the American continent. It was a fortunate coincidence that about the same time Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, G.C.M.G., president of the Grand Trunk Railway, was on one of his annual visits to Montreal, and, along with Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, he went fully and sympathetically into the project, and gave a general promise of support. Since that time the university authorities have not lost sight of the matter, and now, greatly through the efforts of Dr. Bovey, dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, it is within measurable distance of realization.

The important point about this new scheme is that it has originated in its present shape with the great railway corporations, and the substantial assistance they have promised to finance the school is the best guarantee of its practical character. From the very inception of the project, it has had, as has already been stated, the warm support and advocacy of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Mr. C. M. Hays, and the corporations which these gentlemen represent have taken joint action in promising an annual subsidy of $5,000 each, while the Canadian Northern has engaged, through Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, to contribute an annual sum of not less than $2,000, and negotiations are in progress with other roads, including the Intercolonial. It is confidently believed, not only by the university authorities, but also by the practical men who have interested themselves in the institution of this department, that, if such a school can be successfully established, the railway companies will enjoy the advantage of drawing a regular supply of well-trained men to their service, while the country at large will benefit from the fact that wherever railway extension is undertaken in any portion of the Dominion, there will always be at hand a number of scientific engineers ready to take advantage of any opportunity that may lead to further development an any particular district. That Montreal is the natural centre for such a school—containing as it does the headquarters and termini of the great railways—cannot be doubted, and the advantages which it seeks to offer will, of course, be accessible, without any kind of restriction whatsoever, to capable persons from any part of the Dominion or elsewhere. Under such favorable conditions as those with which it is being started, the Montreal School of Railway Engineering may be expected at once to assume the proportions of a national undertaking. There certainly will be nothing provincial about it, and nothing sectional. It is highly natural that the railway corporations which have fathered the project should desire to connect it with the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University. That Faculty already provides for the training of civil engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers and mining engineers; and it is a comparatively easy matter to graft on it also a special department of railway engineering. In order to emphasize the practical character of this department, and to recognize the interest which railway men themselves are taking in it, the new school will be administered by a special committee, on which the railway companies will naturally have representation. It is to them that the university looks to watch over the development of the scheme, and to keep the curriculum in constant touch with actual practical needs.

With the help of other corporations, it may be possible to secure a sum of twenty thousand dollars as an annual appropriation for the maintenance of the school, and this will leave the university to face the problem of accommodation. It is expected that the railways will furnish such reasonable facilities in their shops and other premises as will give students the opportunity of undertaking practical work under the direct control of the railways, concurrently with the more theoretical teaching undertaken at the university. As to the latter, the need for an extension of existing accommodation will at once make itself felt. As a matter of fact, the Engineering Building at McGill is to-day just as full of students as it can well be, and some increase of accommodation—desirable in itself in the general interests of an ever-growing department—becomes an inevitable necessity in view of such an important departure as is now under contemplation.

The preliminary task of drawing up a scheme of studies has been entrusted to a committee which has the advantage of the services of Mr. Morse, third vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and of Mr. McHenry, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and this committee will, in course of time, submit a detailed report. It may suffice to say, meanwhile, that the work to be done in the proposed department will include:

(1) Location, including all branches of surveying.

(2) Construction, including the laying out of work, the construction of bridges, buildings, etc., tracklaying and ballasting, organization, specifications, etc.

(3) Operation, including (a) maintenance of way and structures; (b) the conducting of transportation: (c) equipment, organization, legislation, etc.

It is expected that work in the new department will be commenced in September of the present year.

A. C. P. R. APPOINTMENT.

Winnipeg, Jan. 22.—Mr. G. J. Bury, general superintendent of the Lake Superior Division, C. P. R., has been transferred to the Central Division of the railway. It is understood he will have headquarters here.

CRITICS ANSWERED

By Mr. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction expressed in the west in regard to the service which the Grand Trunk has been giving recently. It is admitted, of course, that the weather has been of unusual severity, making it difficult to run the trains on time, but the Toronto press has been voicing the general opinion that the branch lines of the Grand Trunk have in particular, been greatly neglected, that while the main line has received the attention of the company, the branch lines have been kept in poor repair—the trains, during the recent cold spell have been running late, the cars cold, and sometimes, at night, in total darkness, while a general feeling of listlessness prevailed among the employees.

The Grand Trunk at first pleaded the weather conditions, but Mr. Hays now makes a more specific reply, as follows:

'Thanks to the great prosperity of the country, the Grand Trunk Company has enjoyed, with all the burdens of operation accompanying same, a period of constantly increasing traffic extending over the past six years, each succeeding year calling for increased facilities in the way of additional sidings and station tracks, heavier bridges and more cars and engines, all in a much greater ratio than it has been possible to immediately provide, even when using our best endeavors and spending money freely for the purposes named. It will be conceded that everything reasonable has been done in this direction by our company, when I state that within the period named we have spent on new steel bridges of a type designed to carry the largest of modern engines, four million dollars.

'We have constructed a hundred and thirty-two miles of additional second track in Canada, so that to-day the Grand Trunk system has five times as much double track as all other railways in Canada. We have built three hundred and thirty-five miles of additional sidings: have added 11,723 new freight cars, 127 new passenger cars, and 208 engines to our equipment at a cost of $19,399,565, and for this purpose have not only kept our own shops filled to the fullest capacity, but have ordered from outside shops, paying upon such importations the large duty required. The company has been very liberal in its expenditures for improved station buildings, both passenger and freight, with the result that 95 new passenger and 49 new freight buildings have been constructed, while 1,480 have been remodelled entirely, or considerable expenditures made thereon.

'The criticism is made that these expenditures have all been made on the main lines, and that the side lines or branches have received but little if any benefit therefrom.

'When it is remembered that these main lines are the chief arteries or channels through which all of the traffic of the railway must be moved, each one of the branches contributing its proportion thereto, it will be at once conceded that it is but proper that this portion of the line should first be put in condition to handle heavy traffic or it will soon become clogged, and the situation on the branches be even worse than that complained of. Those of your readers who have been over those portions of the line on which the heavy work has been in progress will have noted that it has, in many cases, involved the disturbing of miles of existing track, thereby necessitating slow time by trains, with the accompanying result of delay in arrival at terminals. This has had the same effect on the branch line train service as the proverbial row of bricks, where the first being knocked over, all the balance are affected in the same way.

'Delay to any one of our through trains necessarily adversely affects the connecting trains from the many junction points. When, to this condition of affairs, is added the inexperience of the great number of new employees made necessary by increased traffic, intensified by a period of more than usually severe weather, the situation becomes more aggravated, and it is not unnatural that unsatisfactory service is the result. It may be that the situation is worse on the Grand Trunk Railway lines than on other railways in Canada, but if this should be the case it is readily answered by the very much greater tonnage handled on the Grand Trunk Railway, and the greater number of trains run than via any other system. I feel quite sure the public will admit that the officials and employees of the company are devoting their entire time exclusively to the business of the company, and are actuated by no other desire than that of giving the best service possible under the prevailing conditions. Fortunately the heavy expenditures before referred to have put us in a position where we can now, while still continuing the work of improvement on the main lines, turn our attention to doing more for the branch lines, in the matter of better equipment and improved train service, with, I trust, a greater degree of satisfaction to our patrons than they have experienced heretofore, and much more than they could ever hope to receive from any company not so well equipped as the Grand Trunk Railway, with double tracks, extensive terminals, and large supply of rolling stock.

'This is not intended in any way to justify or excuse any omission on the part of either officials or employees to do those things which pertain to the proper transaction of railway business, but merely as an explanation for some things which the management admit as unsatisfactory to themselves, as well as to the travelling public, but which we hope may be bettered within the near future.'

BINDER TWINE FRAUD.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 22.—Mr. Twitchell, United States Consul, asked about his report to Washington as to a Canadian factory's manufacturing short twine for sale in the United States, says he came upon the matter by chance, and made full enquiry, with the disclosure that it was only giving 450 to 500 feet per pound instead of 600, and was underselling United States production in its own land. The consul says the fraudulent factory has now turned over a new leaf since the discovery was made. He thinks the appointment of Mr. Haycock, as binder twine inspector, will stop all frauds on the farmers.

OUR SERIAL STORY

'It is Never too Late to Mend,' the serial story now running in the 'Weekly Witness,' is one of the most powerful of Charles Reade's famous works, and will be found to be full of human interest. On another page will be found a synopsis of the story, given for the benefit of those who have perhaps missed the earlier numbers. With the aid of this synopsis readers may begin the tale this week without losing anything of the gist of the narrative.

Advertisements.

Could Not Lie On Her Left Side.

WAS TROUBLED WITH PAIN IN HER HEART FOR SIX YEARS.

Expected Her Friends Would Find Her Dead.

Mrs. C. Bondreau, Campbellton, N.B., was completely cured by

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.

She tells of her experience in the following letter: "I was troubled with a pain in my heart and weakness for six years. Most of the time I could not lie on my left side. I consulted a doctor but got no relief and was completely discouraged. I did not think I would live long and expected my friends would find me dead. A friend brought me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I took them to please her, not thinking they would do me any good. I had not used half the box when I commenced to feel myself getting better and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers from heart trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

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

Advertisements.

Modern Martyrs.



The age of martyrs is not past.* There are thousands of women all over the country enduring physical torture and mental anguish almost beyond description. They are not victims of persecution, like the martyrs of old; they are not called on to face the scaffold or the stake; but their sufferings, borne in silence and hidden from the world at large, are scarcely less intense.

These ladies, as a rule, are women and girls of refined and sensitive temperaments. Knowing that their sufferings are due to a disordered condition of the female functions, their native modesty deters them from seeking relief in the earlier stages; and when they do consult a physician they usually get some drug mixture to take internally which is not more effective for troubles of this kind than it would be for toothache, a bruise or any other strictly local ailment. The seat of the trouble being in some of the female organs, the remedy, to be effective, must act on this portion of the anatomy.

This is the secret of the success which always follows the use of ORANGE LILY in derangements of this kind. It is a strictly local treatment. It is absorbed directly into the parts that are inflamed and congested, and its beneficent, soothing influence is noticeable from the start. The irritation of the delicate membrane is relieved; the congestion is overcome by the discharge of the watery matter which served to oppress the nerves and cause mental depression; the nerves are toned and invigorated; and the sunshine and joy of life again become part of her being. Read the following letters:—

Archer, Ont., Feb. 1, 1902.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I received your kind letter some time ago, but was feeling so well and not needing medicine that I neglected replying sooner. I must say I have more confidence in ORANGE LILY than in any other thing I ever used. Before I knew or found out anything about this medicine, I doctored away hundreds of dollars, and when I thought I was dying with inflammation of the womb, a box of ORANGE LILY was sent me through the mail from a friend. The first suppository I used I was greatly relieved, and in a few months completely cured. That was nine years ago this winter, so you can imagine with what esteem I hold your ORANGE LILY. I am thankful there is such a relief for poor, suffering women, for I have been one of them, and can sympathize with others.

Your sincere friend,

MRS. NORMAN WEAVER.

Brinsley, Ont., Feb. 8, 1902.

Dear Friend,—I always feel glad to hear from you. I am real well and feel so much indebted to you and Dr. Coonley for my good health. I am so strong now that I will not need any more medicine unless I overwork myself, and that is very easy for a woman at my age to do. I am 53 past, and have 7 in family to work for, and four men boarders besides. Now, don't you think that is pretty good for your medicine? People wonder when I tell them about ORANGE LILY, but if I were to tell them you would cure them for nothing, I believe they would try it. But most of them would rather undergo an operation than do so simple a thing as I have been doing. Please tell Dr. Coonley I am cured of womb trouble. I can testify to its wonderful curative properties, and for building up the nervous system and general health. I enclose $1.00 for a box to have it in the house in case I overdo myself.

Yours very truly,

MRS. GEO. LEE.

ORANGE LILY as a remedy for these ills, as well as for leucorrhea, painful periods, irregularities, cancers in their earlier stages, tumors, displacements, lacerations, and all ovarian troubles, has long since passed the experimental stage. So confident am I of this that I will send 10 days' treatment, which is worth 35 cents, to any sufferer, ABSOLUTELY FREE. The treatment is inexpensive, used at home, and no physician is necessary. Send at once for the

Free Trial Treatment

which will demonstrate that ORANGE LILY will cure you. Inclose stamp and address, Mrs. Frances I. Currah, Canadian Rep. Coonley Med. Inst., Windsor, Ont.

(Delays are Dangerous.)

'GET OUT.'

That is What Uncle Sam says to Twenty-eight More Chinamen.

Since the going into force on the first of January of the new Canadian law which demands a tax of five hundred dollars upon all Chinese entering the Dominion, the Chinese immigration business has sensibly declined. On the other hand, there is a greater rush than ever on the part of the Chinese to get into the United States, though the law there absolutely prohibits the entrance of all Chinamen who cannot show certificates. The pressure of the unnumbered millions of Chinese has become enormous, and increasing numbers seek for better conditions in the great western world.

The C. P. R. acts in the premises simply as a carrying company. It brings the Chinese through in bond; it does not promise foothold; it does not promise employment. The Chinaman pays his passage across the Pacific; he becomes at Vancouver a piece of baggage (to all intents and purposes), and he is brought to a standstill at Montreal.

Should the C. P. R. bring any of the Chinamen to the United States frontier, and should the men so brought be rejected by the United States authorities, then the company is under solemn obligation to bring such persons back through Canada, put them on board ship and carry them to China. It might be said, why not be content with the order of deportation, permitting the rejected men to make their abode in the Dominion? That will not do; the United States, which dominates the situation, will not have it. The agreement is to take the rejected persons back to the port at which the carrying company got them. Even if the deported ones were able and willing to pay their tax in Canada, the Canadian law, which has been framed to propitiate the United States in the premises, would not permit such procedure to be adopted.

Another lot started off last Tuesday for China. They had tried to get into the United States; they had been detained at Malone; they were ordered to be deported, and the C. P. R. proceeded to carry out its obligation. Among those who started on the train at the Windsor street station were a number of Chinese merchants, coming from New York on their way home either for pleasure or on business. They looked and, no doubt, felt comfortable. They were free citizens. The law of exclusion does not touch the Chinese merchant, or the Chinese teacher. At the same time, one could note how sympathetically the merchants regarded their less fortunate fellow-countrymen, to whom they spoke kindly.

The eighty-one Chinamen still remain below in the immigrant quarters. They were addressed one morning by one of their number, who had been to Peru, and who knew a little about the world. He told his countrymen that the best thing for them and for China as a nation was to become Christian.

'Look at the Christian nations of the world,' he said. 'They have power. They are strong. They will not allow anybody to interfere with them. Why, if any of us should happen, in China, to interfere with the humblest citizen of the great Christian nations, what do these Christian nations do? They send their ships, they send their men, and they shoot us down. Now, you see how we are treated by the Christian nations. That is because we are not strong like them. Let us become Christian, and when we are trodden upon we can strike back. We can act as the Christians act.'

The Rev. Dr. Thomson, the local Chinese missionary, who has visited the party many times, in talking about the way the Chinese are treated, remarked, in regard to the late Admiral Keppell, that when any of his sailors, in China, were interfered with or locked up, he took a few men and beat down the Chinese guard and released the offenders, without 'by your leave.' He had nothing to say against the C. P. R. at all, which was doing its best to make the men comfortable, but one could not help contrasting the treatment which the Christian powers demanded for their subject in China with that which the powers meted out to the Chinese when once the latter tried to make a living in their territory.

One of the party in detention remarked on Tuesday that China was strong enough to say to the nations which refused to allow the Chinese to gain a foothold among them when the Canadian, or the Australian, or the citizen of the United States attempted to get into China—'No; you cannot come here unless you treat our people as you expect us to treat you.'

Two guards are on duty all the time. They allow no one to enter unless there he produced a written order from Mr. Ussher. The Chinamen are well attended to. They get two meals a day. The menu is varied, but of course rice is not forgotten. A delicacy is offered now and then in the shape of chicken, which the Chinaman loves, while a little meat is added, by way of change. There are, of course, no beds in the ordinary meaning of the word, but the place is warm both day and night, and the prisoners have blankets to throw over them, while they lie on the raised boards.

The imposition of the new tax of five hundred dollars will deprive the C. P. R. of a profitable trade—or, at least, it will have the effect of causing a serious diminution of it. This trade, it may be said, was captured from the United States steamship companies, who used to enjoy it. When the C. P. R. determined to start its Pacific steamers, it made great efforts to get into the Chinese business, which was then in full swing, the United States authorities not having then enacted the Chinese exclusion law. By offering better terms, by providing for the best of accommodation, especially by treating the Chinese with invariable courtesy, the great bulk of the business was won over to the C. P. R. While the Canadian tax remained at fifty dollars large numbers of Chinamen came every year into this country. They swarmed, of course, in British Columbia, but they came east, too, in very considerable numbers, and there is hardly a town or village in Quebec, or the Lower Provinces, in which Chinamen will not be found. When the city folk go to the remote country part for a summer holiday, the stolid countenance of the Chinaman will be about the first which will be visible in the long straggling street of the place. This may be said to have been the work of the C. P. R.—which, at the same time brought thousands of the Chinamen to the United States. The rigorous exclusion law was passed, and this trade seriously fell off, although, of course, there was still the business to be done with the certificated Chinamen—that is Chinamen who lived in the United States previous to the law, and who were allowed to go and come upon being identified by photograph and certificate. There was, to be sure, a vast amount of forgery and fraud in the connection. The certificate often was in the possession of the wrong man, and it was often proved, to the mingled anger and amusement of the United States officials, that while the photograph and the man examined might appear to be one and the same, it was another man altogether who tried to get upon the sacred soil of the United States.

Now the Canadian Government claps on a tax of five hundred dollars, which proves to be prohibitive, and the trade at once slackens. At the same time, curiously enough, with the imposition of this tax, there is greater desire than ever on the part of the Chinese to get into the United States.

1903
INDEXED
And CARTOONED

The publishers of 'WORLD WIDE' are preparing an index for the year 1903 for those who bind their volumes.

With the Index will be included all the cartoons that have appeared week by week on the front covers, as these should be bound with the volume. They are in themselves a most interesting and effective review of the world's interests during the past year.

The cartoons will occupy most of the twenty-eight pages. This valuable supplement will be printed on super-callendered paper, and will be issued free to subscribers.

It will be mailed to others, postage prepaid on receipt of five two-cent stamps.

The subscription to 'World Wide' for 52 weeks is only One Dollar, including Cartoons of 1903.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, - - MONTREAL, CANADA.

FACTS FOR GOVERNMENT

CANADIAN LIQUORS DECLARED TO BE VERY GENERALLY ADULTERATED.

In Unity Hall, the other evening, the Rev. Frank S. Weston delivered, before a very interested audience, an address containing 'facts for the government' about the adulteration of liquors sold and consumed in Canada. This address was the sequel to one delivered a month ago on the adulteration of intoxicating beverages in England and the United States, which deliverance caused a great deal of comment through its publication in the public press and certain medical journals.

'Some people,' said Mr. Weston, in opening his address, 'have expressed doubts concerning what I said about "drinks from drugs." If they inquired of dealers, or even druggists, they would be very unlikely to get reliable information—more likely to get a denial of what I said. The 'Pharmaceutical Journal,' an excellent trade journal, after some good-natured criticism, admits that "it is well-known that there are adulterated liquors and adulterated wines sold." It disagrees only in the proportion of such frauds. I contend that adulteration is general.

'The government professes to be ignorant. Its officers do not know that the liquor sold is impure! The inland revenue officials have found no adulterations. They found none of the poisons I named as being contained in modern drinks. What are the probabilities? Do the frauds shipped from England reach Canada pure? Are the Canadian manufacturers more honest than the English dealers?

'It is a fact that companies exist for the purpose of upholding fraudulent drinks, and that they do an extensive trade. There are companies which deal largely, if not exclusively, in materials for making drinks from drugs.' The lecturer gave several names of firms and their addresses, mostly in England, which do business in this line with Canadian firms.

'The second fact is,' continued Mr. Weston, 'that English drinks, consumed and exported are alarmingly drugged. A recent British Government report stated that in four years 127,923 pounds of coccus-Indicus, nux vomica, paradise grains and Guinea grains were mostly used in this way. Another proof is the fact that certain brands of choice wines "from the Continent" are sold in London for much less than in the place of their production. An eminent physician tells how the thing is done. A gallon of "Port" is taken from the winepress. At the warehouse, before shipment, it is increased to five gallons by adding beet whiskey, elder juice and water. It is then shipped to London, where it is made into ten gallons by adding potato whiskey, cocculus and water, with more coloring. What is true of Port is true of other wines. Thomas McMullen, in his 'Handbook of Wines,' says one wine shipper in a single year shipped from the south of France more than eighty thousand bottles, all wholly fabricated of water and drugs. This process is going on extensively in many places. And this is permitted by governments, by officers of the law, by the masses of the people! If the Canadian Government cannot stop this it can, at least, expose the vile traffic. It can warn the people that they are being secretly poisoned.

'The third fact I wish to mention is that the books and pamphlets published in the interest of the liquor trade acknowledge the adulteration features. According to these books, alum, copperas, capsicum, henbane, aloes, wormwood, sulphuric acid and a hundred other poisons are used in the manufacture of the different drinks. Following is one of the recipes for making gin flavoring: "For 100 gallons take 80 drops essential oil of almonds; eight drachms spirits of juniper, two ounces nitric acid." A chemist informs me that four drops of oil of almonds would kill any man. The advice is then given that "a small stock should be kept, of the right stuff, to meet the demand for such and to maintain the character of the house!"

'There is a book sold throughout the United States and Canada entitled 'The French Wine and Liquor Manufacturer, being a Clear and Comprehensive Treatise on the Manufacture and Imitation of Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey, etc., by John Rock.' This book is translated from the French. In the introduction the author says: "The manufacture of fictitious liquors is and will continue to be practiced." In this book are twenty-seven recipes for making "brandy" without any of the genuine article in it! A sentence in the book says: "The wines most subject to adulteration are the various kinds of Rhenish and clarets." On Page 159 the author says: "Wines are always doctored, more or less, for every market; otherwise they would be reduced to a few leading varieties, so as to interfere in a great measure with the existing profitable trade."

'The Bordeaux Wine and Liquor Dealers' Guide,' published in New York, makes even more startling admissions, which lack of time forbids being quoted. One sentence says: "It is well known to the trade that adulteration is carried on to a very great extent," etc. Again: "From the extreme high price of French liquors every inducement is held out to the distiller and exporter to adulterate."

'Messrs. Schimmel & Co., of Leipsig, Germany, and New York, publish a book from which the following quotation is taken: "The manufacture and compounding of liquors, cordials and other spirituous beverages by the use of essential oils or essences, without the more intricate and expensive process of distillation, has of late years assumed such vast proportions as to necessitate their appliance by the majority of distillers and dealers in this country."

'The card of a New York firm reads thus: "All oils and essences used by manufacturers of wines, liquors, cordials, bitters and syrups." A well known gentleman assures me that these books and drugs are on sale in Canadian cities. The government has officials who ought to know all about this business, and if they do not there is a reason. I wish simply to direct their attention and that of the public to this condition of affairs. We are face to face with one of the most gigantic plots ever carried out against the life and well-being of our race.'

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AID SOCIETY.

There has just been issued the first annual report of the Italian Immigration Society. The Italian Immigration Society was incorporated on Nov. 10, 1902, but not until January, 1903, did the society open an office and begin active life. As the title suggests, this organization is for the purpose of aiding Italian immigrants, securing employment for them, and affording temporary relief to those without money. The Italian government, in fact, has seen, within the last few years, that Canada is the only country in the world that promises much to laborious immigrants; it is the only country that, on account of its being very extensive and not thickly populated, will, for many years, be able to receive, in great number, Europeans who may find themselves obliged to emigrate; it is the only country that, while it enjoys the advantages of the strength of a powerful Empire, engages its men only in the development of trade, commerce and agriculture. Having seen that Canada is, in other words, the El Dorado of the present day, the Italian government wanted to see also in what way the Italian emigration to this country could be better encouraged, and to be sure of seeing it, they had to send, in the person of the Chevalier E. Rossi, one who was competent not only to see but also to judge.

The Chevalier E. Rossi and Count Mazza, the Royal Italian Consul-General, have immediately perceived that in order to encourage the Italian immigration to Canada it was necessary to protect it, and to protect it it was necessary to interest in such a protection, not a private person, but a corporation composed of men who already feel themselves above personal interests. This society was thus formed and, while formed according to the laws of Canada, it also enjoys the benefit of the Italian law of emigration, inasmuch as this society is liberally subsidized by the Italian government. The capital stock is only $500, a fact alone which shows that it must depend to a great extent on the public for support.

During last year 256 people secured employment through the society, and of these less than half paid the fee of fifty cents. Small sums of money have been given to 1,163 immigrants. Five immigrants who could not make a living here, on account of bad health, were sent back to Italy.

Two hundred and five applications for wages due, or for unpaid money-orders were made.

The society has hopes. The Italian government has promised a special subsidy for the House of Refuge to be opened in a short time, and $200 has been donated by the city of Montreal. It is hoped also that the Provincial Government will do something for the organization, so as to facilitate the importation of Italian labor.

During 1903 the receipts from all sources amounted to $1,946.99, and the disbursements were $1,650.60. C. H. Catelli is president of this Italian Immigration Society, and C. Mariotti, secretary-treasurer.

AFTER THE PRODIGAL

AARON RUBINOVITCH TRAVELS FROM THE ODESSA DISTRICT, IN RUSSIA, TO CANADA IN SEARCH OF A WAYWARD SON.

Among the Russian immigrants who were forwarded Wednesday by the C. P. R. to the North-West was an old man named Aaron Rubinovitch, who was in search of a missing son. The old man stated that he came from a village (it had a long and unpronounceable name) in the Odessa district. He had been in the jewellery business and had, during a long life, made considerable money. His son was, when the latter became a young man, taken into the business. It seems he fell in love with a young woman of the Gentile faith, which displeased his parents, who remonstrated. The young man would not give the girl up. The mother took ill and died, and after that both the young man and his sweetheart disappeared. That was over a year ago. The old man made many enquiries, but could learn nothing definite until recently, when he had a letter from a compatriot in Vancouver stating that he believed he had seen the son there. The old man sold out his business, took passage, and arrived in the city yesterday. He stated that he would freely forgive his son and offer him all his money, if he and his companion would only give him a home with them for the remainder of his days. The old man did not seem to think it at all strange that he should have travelled so far upon such an errand.

THIBET EXPEDITION

INSOLENT RECEPTION OF COL. YOUNGHUSBAND AT CURU.

Chumbi, Valley of Sikkim, British India, Jan. 20.—The general staff of the British expedition to Thibet, accompanied by a mountain battery, has returned to Chumbi. They report that Colonel Younghusband, with two officers, visited the Thibetan camp at Curu, and met with an insolent reception. Up to the present there has been no hostile act on the part of the Thibetans.

Calcutta, Jan. 21.—Reports from the British expedition to Thibet indicate that the Thibetans are likely to show fight. The native priests declare they will appeal to Russia if the advance continues.

CYCLONE'S FELL WORK

THIRTY-SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND MORE THAN A HUNDRED INJURED.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 23.—The cyclone that swept over this section yesterday visited Moundville, Ala., a town of three hundred inhabitants, fifteen miles south of Tuscaloosa, and as a result thirty-seven persons were killed and more than a hundred injured, and every business house in the town with the exception of a small drug store, was completely destroyed. The cyclone struck the town from the south-west. Its path was a quarter of a mile wide, right through the town.

The following is a list of the white persons who were killed:

E. P. Seymour, of Nashville, Tenn.
A. H. Warren, of Birmingham, Ala.
J. H. Redmond, Nashville, Tenn.
Robert Powers, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Miss Nettie Farley.

Surgeons were rushed to Moundville from Greensboro and Tuscaloosa.

By the force of the storm persons were blown hundreds of feet from their beds in the blackness of the night. Through terror, a father, mother and three children fled from their home to seek refuge, and in their excitement left a five-year-old boy in bed. Yesterday morning he was pulled from beneath some timber, and thus far it is impossible to find other members of the family. Bedding, carpets and wearing apparel are scattered a distance of ten miles throughout what was forest, but is now as clear as if it had been cut by the woodsman's axe.

Freight cars were torn into strips, the trucks under them being hurled hundreds of feet from the track.

The station, hotel, warehouses, gins, thirty homes and several storehouses were completely destroyed. Where they stood it is impossible to find even the pillars on which these structures rested.

Bales of cotton stored in warehouses were blown to atoms, the fragments of lint, together with the debris, lodging in the trees, making it appear as if that section had been visited by a snowstorm. Heavy iron safes were carried away by the storm, and the doors torn from their hinges.

NEWFOUNDLAND

MR. W. D. REID SAYS IT NEVER WAS SO PROSPEROUS—NO THOUGHT OF JOINING THE DOMINION.

Mr. W. D. Reid, vice-president of the Reid Newfoundland Company, who has returned from the ancient colony, states that there never was such a degree of prosperity witnessed as is now enjoyed by the people, who have determined to develop their resources themselves. The market for fisheries was never better, prices for cod oil were never higher, while there was a wonderful activity in lumbering. In regard to large questions affecting political life, Mr. Reid said that the modus vivendi, which had expired in December, would probably be renewed; that the Bond-Hay treaty was still in abeyance, though the matter could not be said to be dead, and that as for the question of annexation to Canada, there was no sign that it had any particular life in it at present. It had been an issue at one time, and at a subsequent period a delegation had gone to Ottawa to see what the Dominion would do. The latter made such a poor offer that Newfoundland could not accept it.

The company was doing, Mr. Reid thought, good work. The passenger, freight and tourist traffic were all improving, and he believed the company was giving satisfaction. A small population of less than half that of Montreal had taken upon itself the work of development without aid from outside, and it was doing this work in a spirited manner.

CRANKS AT LARGE

THREATEN TO DYNAMITE A WOODSTOCK CHURCH.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the officials of the new St. Paul's Church, held yesterday, it was decided to offer a reward of $500 for information leading to the conviction of the instigators of a series of post-cards that have been received by prominent members of the church during the past month. The post-cards up to last Saturday have been of a purely slanderous character, but on that day a communication was sent to Bishop Baldwin, in London, in which the anonymous writer threatened to blow up the new St. Paul's church with dynamite, and repeat scenes of horror worse than those witnessed at the Chicago theatre. On receipt of the letter the Bishop telephoned to the rector, the Rev. J. C. Farthing, and forwarded the letter, with the result that it was decided to offer the reward as stated. This extraordinary persecution of the church and its prominent members has caused a painful stir in the congregation. Many post-cards have been received by the leading members containing the most slanderous statements, and for months the police and private detectives have been endeavoring to trace them to their sources, but so far have failed.

SUNSET LIMITED HELD UP.

Salina, Cal., Jan. 21.—The news has just been received here that the Sunset Limited train on the Southern Pacific, which left San Francisco at 6 o'clock last night, was held up by robbers between Paso Roblos and San Ardo. The engineer, so the report says, pulled up at the sight of a red light. The trainmen were overpowered, and the robbers forced an entrance into the express and mail car. What booty they got is not yet known, but it is said that they looted a number of mail bags.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—At the office of the Southern Pacific Railway in this city the only information received was that section No. 3 of the Sunset Limited had been robbed by bandits, who had thrown the 200-pound safe from the express car. Officers from San Luis Obispo are now in pursuit of the robbers.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

THE INQUIRY WILL BE SUSPENDED FOR A FEW WEEKS.

Mr. John Bertram, chairman of the transportation commission, and Mr. Robert Reford, arrived in the city from the Lower Provinces on Thursday. Mr. E. C. Fry, the other member, left the body at Quebec. There is to be a lull in the inquiry for a few weeks. The commissioners have obtained a mass of material at the various places which they visited in the east, and they now want individually to digest it. Opinions, it was stated by the commissioners, had been expressed in the frankest manner. There had been, of course, local feeling shown, but this was to be expected. The commissioners will carefully review all the evidence which has been presented.

Sydney, Cape Breton, Jan. 22.—During the visit of the Royal Transportation Commission this week, it was very forcibly pointed out to them by leading shipping men here that the shortest and quickest route from Great Britain to Montreal and other western points was by steamer to Sydney and thence by rail to the desired destination. They declared that a twenty-three-knot steamer could make the passage from Galway to Sydney in three days and fourteen hours, or nearly two days less time than it would take going to Montreal. To demonstrate the forcibility of this proposition a movement has been started here with a view to asking the British Admiralty, through the Dominion Government, to make an experiment with one of the British navy's fast cruisers during the coming summer. The scheme as proposed will be that the cruiser receive the British mails at Galway and proceed immediately to Sydney. Here a special train will be in waiting with as clear a road as possible, and the mails will be transported to Montreal over the I. C. R. with all possible speed. An effort will also be made to have rapid transmission of mails over the C. P. R. to the west and through to the Orient, as part of the experiment.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—In his talk before the members of the Canadian Club at the weekly luncheon at McConkey's yesterday, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, made it clear that the solution of the transportation problem in this country would be found in the utilization of the waterways. By using the Lake Superior and Georgian Bay, as well as the St. Lawrence route in getting the products of the west to the Atlantic seaboard, a material reduction could be effected.

ONTARIO TAX REFORM

New Assessment Bill Makes Startling Changes

Toronto, Jan. 22.—The new assessment bill throws down the gauntlet to the big corporations, liquor manufacturers and the departmental stores. The main features of the new bill are practically assented to by the leaders, and rank and file on both sides of the House. The provisions of the new assessment bill are of a radical character to prevent railways and other corporations from escaping assessment. Telephone companies and street railways will in towns and cities be taxed on their earnings, and, with regard to these, machinery will be established for collecting and receiving sworn returns. In the outside municipalities telephone companies will be taxed on their wires.

The steam railways will, under the new bill, be taxed on a new basis of assessment, which will cover their rails and roadbed as well as their land and real property.

The proposal to tax householders according to the rent they paid has been dropped. A business tax will be established. It is to take the place of the present personalty and income tax. In the case of the general run of merchants it will be 25 percent of the assessed value of the premises. That is, if a store and the lot on which it stands are assessed at $40,000, it will pay taxes as heretofore, and the tenant be assessed for the business tax at $10,000. If the occupant is also the owner he will not escape the extra assessment.

In the case of merchants who carry on more than five kinds of business under one roof the percentage of the real estate that will be taken as the basis of the business tax is raised to 50 percent.

HEAVY ON LIQUOR MEN.

Brewers and distillers will be placed in a class by themselves. Their business tax will be paid on 125 percent of their realty. Thus, if a brewery is assessed at $100,000, it will also have to pay a business tax upon $125,000.

A somewhat similar basis is provided for professional men. A doctor who owns a house worth $10,000 will pay twice, once as owner and second as a business tax.

The advantages of the new measure are said to be that in addition to a taxation of corporations which have practically escaped in the past, it levies other taxes in a simple way, which in cases where truthful returns have been made in the past there will be no increases upon individual merchants.

WORK OF A TORNADO

LITTLE TOWN OF MOUNDVILLE, ALA., BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT AND POPULATION ANNIHILATED.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 22.—It is feared that the entire population of the little town of Moundville, in Tuscaloosa County, was annihilated in a tornado which swept that part of the state at two o'clock this morning. Officials of the Alabama Great Southern Railway have received a message dated at Akron from Mr. Capehart, conductor of a northbound passenger train, saying that when his train reached Moundville, shortly before three o'clock this morning, he was unable to pass because of wreckage on the track. He says the entire north end of the town of Moundville was wrecked by the tornado and that practically the entire population of the place was killed.

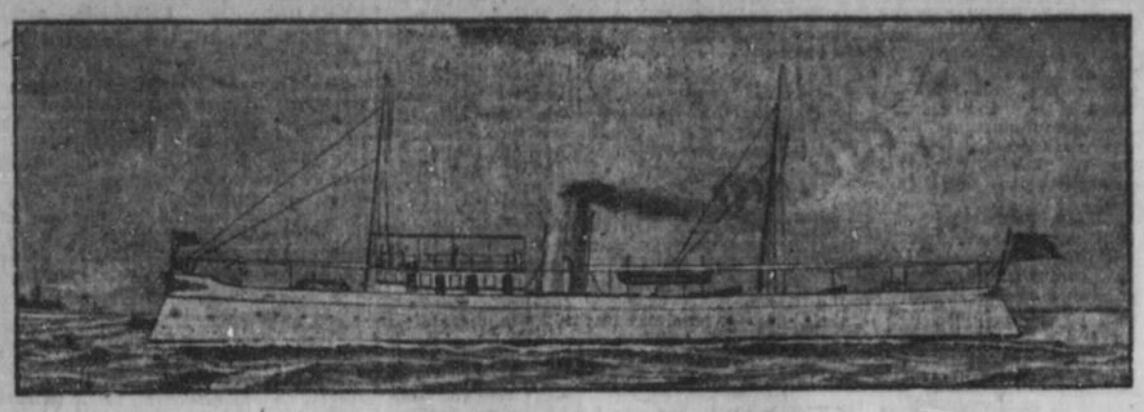
Moundville is a town of about three hundred people on the line between Hale and Tuscaloosa counties. It is 70 miles south-west of here and about 15 south-west of Tuscaloosa. Every wire to the place is down as the result of the storm. A wrecking train with ten linemen on board has gone from here to repair the damage. The railway officials here think Mr. Capehart's story is overdrawn. Five houses in North Birmingham were destroyed.

Advertisements.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

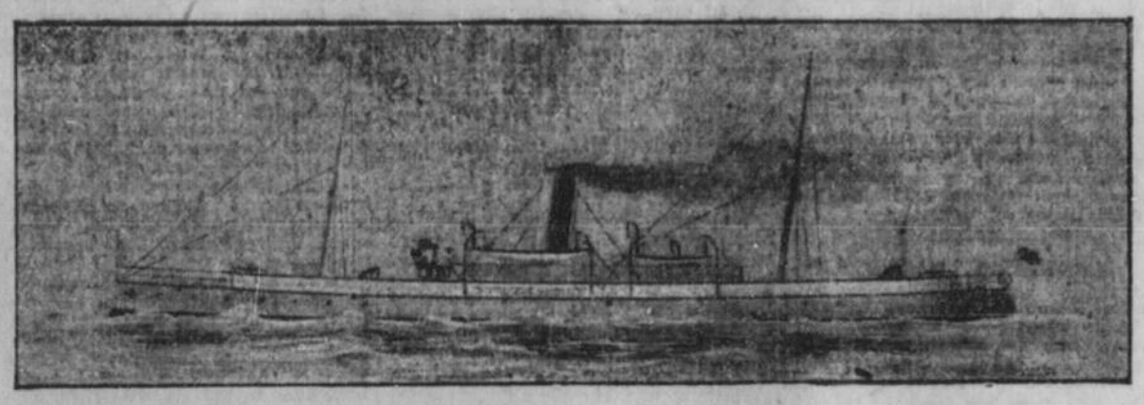
No need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. The Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the home office, Dr. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 508, Indianapolis, Ind.

CANADIAN FISHERY PROTECTION



CRUISER 'LAKE ERIE.'

The new cruiser for the Canadian Fisheries Protection Service on the Great Lakes will be 175 feet long with 22 feet beam and 9 feet draught. She will be fitted with a powerful search light, and will carry a crew of fifty-five bluejackets. She will have triple expansion engines and will be capable of steaming sixteen knots.



CRUISER 'ATLANTIC COAST.'

The cruiser for Fisheries Protection Service on the Atlantic seaboard will be 200 feet long with 25 feet beam and 10 feet draught. She will be fitted with a powerful searchlight, and will carry a crew of eighty bluejackets. She will have triple expansion engines, and will be capable of steaming seventeen knots. Her armament will be four quick-firing guns, two forward and two aft.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALER IN TROUBLE.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—Mrs. J. C. Appel, a Christian Science healer, has been arrested on the charge of criminal carelessness and held accountable for the death of Mrs. William H. Davis. According to the verdict of Mr. Boogher, the deputy coroner, Mrs. Davis died from pneumonia. Mrs. W. C. Hunt, mother of Mrs. Davis, was arrrested with Mrs. Appel, and held as an accessory. According to the testimony of Mrs. Appel, at the inquest, she had been giving Mrs. Davis 'absent treatment,' and attributed her death to the hostility of her husband, who opposed Christian Science.

BLOCKADE ON THE R. W. & O.

Watertown, N.Y., Jan. 21.—The worst blockade in recent years on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg division of the New York Central, is now on. Trains are now running from ten to fifteen hours late, and many have been abandoned. The road between Watertown and Syracuse is completely stalled, no train having passed over the line since yesterday afternoon. Several trains are stalled in snow banks near Richland, thirty miles south, and every plough is in commission seeking to release them. No snow has fallen within the past week, but the high gale of last night filled the cuts, completely tying up all traffic.

TORONTO CIVIC SCANDAL.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 21.—The Board of Control has decided to recommend that an official investigation be held before the county judge, into the municipal election frauds, and that the Hon. S. H. Blake be employed to conduct it. The report will come before council on Monday.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—The latest development in the municipal election frauds is the immediate prospect of proceedings being taken to invalidate the whole election for comptrollers, and also for aldermen in certain wards.

It is stated that the citizens may prepare for some startling revelations, when some of those accused of tampering with the ballots come up for trial. The investigation now going on by Mr. Curry, Crown Attorney, and Mayor Urquhart is of the most minute and far-reaching character, and the ingenuity of both these gentlemen is being taxed to its utmost in following every possible clue to wrong doing. In discussing the situation, one high up in authority in civic matters states that there was the opportunity of a lifetime for some citizen to commence quo warranto proceedings to invalidate the whole election.

DR. BRYCE'S NEW OFFICE.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, has been offered and will accept the position of Inspector of Immigration of the Interior, which has been offered to him by the Dominion Government. He will probably be succeeded by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, who for some time past has efficiently discharged the duties of Provincial Health Inspector.

COL. LYNCH AGAIN FREE

LIBERATED ON A LICENSE AFTER ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

London, Jan. 25.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for high treason for fighting with the Boers against the British in the Transvaal, and who, previous to his arrest, was elected to the House of Commons from an Irish constituency, was released from jail yesterday. He had completed a year's imprisonment. He did not receive a royal pardon, but was liberated on a license which gives him full personal liberty. He may leave the country, but is disqualified from sitting in parliament and from being elected to a position of trust. It is understood that the King favored his release in recognition of the friendly reception of His Majesty during his recent visit to Ireland.



COLONEL LYNCH.

London, Jan. 25.—The Associated Press learns that when Mr. Michael Davitt was last in the United States he saw President Roosevelt, who mentioned Lynch to him, saying he had once entertained him at Albany. The President expressed great interest in the case, and regretted he could not suggest clemency without laying himself open to a snub. On his return to England Mr. Davitt mentioned his conversation with President Roosevelt to Sir Thomas Lipton, and to Mrs. Lynch, who has suffered bitterly since her husband's arrest. He made a pathetic appeal to Sir Thomas, who then personally interceded with King Edward for Lynch. Without any hesitation, His Majesty promptly informed the Home Secretary of his wishes in the matter, and the prisoner was released.

Colonel Lynch, who completed a year in prison last Saturday, was the only political offender in prison in Ireland.

Patrick A. McHugh, ex-member of the House of Commons, who recently shared this distinction with Lynch, was also released from jail, through the mediation of Sir Thomas Lipton with King Edward.

When Mrs. Lynch came to Sir Thomas Lipton to thank him for what he had done for her husband, she was so overcome that she was unable to find words to express her gratitude, and, impulsively taking hold of Sir Thomas's hand, she kissed it.

WAR FEELING DYING OUT IN COLOMBIA.

New York, Jan. 21.—Mail advices received from Bogota, indicate, according to a 'Herald' despatch from Panama, that the war feeling in Colombia is dying out, and there is a general desire to allow the Panama secession to pass without a disastrous war. Hitherto the newspapers of the capital have been filled with patriotic declarations that it would be necessary to have a war to reclaim the lost territory. Now all urge conciliation or anything to avoid further serious complications.

Juan B. Perezsote, who has been agitating war with the United States by speeches and writings, is reported to have been placed under arrest.

From Cartagena comes the report of great financial depression and the desire to establish business relations with the Isthmus. Cartagena formerly had the main outlet for her poultry, eggs and hides in Colon. This port is now closed to Colombian trade, and there has been no substitute. Shipments made from Cartagena to the army at Atrata are at ruinous rates.

INJURED BY THE BURSTING OF A FLY-WHEEL.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 21.—Three men are dead and three fatally injured as the result of the bursting of a fly-wheel and big steam pipe in the boiler room of No. 2 mill of the Cambria Steel Company, to-day. Early to-day seven of the injured were receiving attention at the Cambria Hospital. Two of these are in a critical condition. A large force of workmen are digging in the great mass of ruins, searching for bodies. The immense building is a total wreck and the money loss is very heavy.

The accident occurred just as the turns were being changed and was the result of the engine in the mill racing as the result of the governor belt breaking.

The wheel was about thirty feet in diameter, and exploded with terrific force, breaking the large steam main that ran along the roof of the building and causing it to burst. The entire roof caved in and the whole mill is a complete wreck.

The force of the explosion was terrific. Great girders were twisted out of shape and everything is a tumbled mass of ruins. How many men may be buried in this mass was unknown early to-day. A big water main burst, flooding the wreck.

There were fifty men at work in Number 2 mill and few of them escaped without at least some injury. The fact that the victims are foreigners complicates the enumeration of the dead and injured. One mill worker who was near No. 2 mill, but far enough away to escape the force of the explosion, says he saw men writhing on the ground amid the wreckage, rolling over in the flames, while others appeared to be almost submerged in the deluge of water pouring from the broken mains.

Two of the victims in the hospital are Americans, one of whom is beyond all hope of recovery. Neither of the Americans has been identified at this time. Such devastation has not been seen around the plant of the Cambria Steel Company since the Johnstown flood, when the entire plant was submerged and practically all the valuable machinery wrecked.

THE MAD MULLAH

FORCES SURPRISED BY SOMALI MOUNTED INFANTRY.

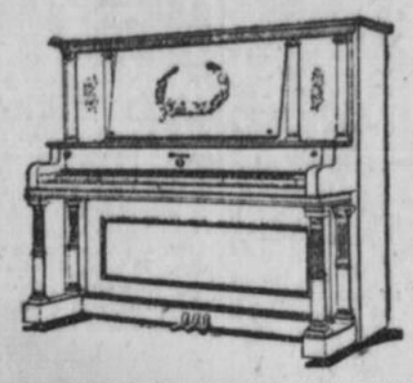
Aden, Arabia, Jan. 21.—Advices from Somaliland say that Kenna's Somali Mounted Infantry surprised a body of the Mullah's forces on Jan. 17, in the vicinity of Eilinaada, killing fifty spearmen and capturing 3,000 camels and thousands of sheep.

FIGHTING IN URUGUAY.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 22.—According to a cable report to the United States State Department from the United States minister at Montevideo, the revolutionary disturbance in the country is much more serious and extensive than has been supposed here. The minister cables under date of Jan. 20 as follows: 'There have been three battles, all won by the government, the last being on Jan. 18. The total number of killed and wounded was about five hundred. The government forces were estimated at 28,000, and the rebels at between seven and nine thousand. The opinion here is that the insurrection will be suppressed in a month unless aided by near neighbors. The press and telegraph censors continue; so also does martial law.'

Advertisements.

GOURLAY PIANOS



THE GOURLAY PIANO is the embodiment of the latest thought in piano construction. The **GOURLAY PIANO** is not only a first class piano, it is something more. There are pianos, first-class in material and workmanship, whose construction and design, inside and out, present but few improvements over what they contained years ago. We offer something more in the **GOURLAY PIANO.** We offer improved pianos, embodying not only first-class materials and workmanship, but also that certain fine quality of excellence which results from their being constructed in an atmosphere of progress, and the same spirit which has produced first pianos of such remarkable excellence is subtly expressed all through our work.

The illustration used above is in outline a fac-simile of the **"GOURLAY" PIANO** recently supplied for the personal use of Lady Ruby Elliott, at Rideau Hall, by the order of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto.

A card will bring full particulars and prices, also explanation of our easy payment system, by which customers can deal just as safely and conveniently through our Mail Order department as if they lived next door to our factory.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING,

188 YONGE STREET. - - - - TORONTO.

NORTH NORFOLK PROTEST

WHAT THE EXAMINATION OF MR. A. M. LITTLE, M.P., DISCLOSED.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—The official particulars of the North Norfolk election protest examination has been received here. The examination was held at Simcoe before Judge Robb, and was postponed until a future date owing to the illness of Mr. Little, M.P.P., and now to the calling of the session by the government for the Ontario Legislature.

Messrs. S. H. Bradford and S. Price, of St. Thomas, asked Mr. Little about a thousand questions. The latter was represented by Mr. A. G. Slaght. Mr. Little declared that he had no knowledge of the matters he was questioned upon.

Mr. Little deposed:—'I don't think there was ever a candidate in an election who knew less about it than I did. I did not expect the Liberal organization of North Norfolk to assist me in the election. I relied on the voters coming out of their own free will to vote for me. We expected to get a full vote—we were holding meetings, and so on.

'What do you mean by "so on?"'

Mr. Little—'I don't know.' The election was in his favor by a majority of 3,600, from a voters' list of 4,000. He had lived in North Norfolk since 1868 and retired from business eight years ago. He did not remember when he was previously nominated or who spoke to him about the present nomination. The Hon. R. Harcourt was at the nomination convention. He did not know who conducted his campaign. He authorized H. E. Durly, publisher of the Simcoe 'Reformer,' to arrange for a series of meetings, and to issue circulars. He did not read the circulars. He had three interviews with Durly about the election campaign.

He 'supposed there were scrutineers.' Had nothing to do with appointing them. 'I don't know who selected the scrutineers. I signed about seventy-five papers. I knew nothing about the character of the men I was appointing. The government had a narrow majority when I ran. It was charged by the Opposition that these ridings were being corrupted. I did not know the government was making their best efforts to carry the election. I do not know that I should know a copy of the Simcoe 'Reformer,' chief Liberal party organ in North Norfolk, if I saw it.' I kept a memorandum of my expenses. I did not carry it with me. I entered them at night or the next day. My expenses in the election were about three hundred and fifty dollars. I got $400 on a note from my sister. The note has since been destroyed. The original memorandum of my expenses has been lost.

CANADIAN FARMERS.

London, Jan. 23.—Professor Ashley, speaking before the London Institution, said that unless Canadian farmers were given British favors Canada would listen to the American overtures. The lecturer did not have unbounded faith in the preferential plan, but it was the only chance left. He recognized the risk of friction in preferential negotiations.

INTERESTS OF CANADA.

London, Jan. 23.—The 'Financial News's' twentieth anniversary number contains articles from prominent Canadians. The Hon. A. G. Blair writes of the great part to be played by the new line in populating the great west. Within the lives of persons already born the country between the Great Lakes and the Rockies will have five or six through railways.

Mr. D. Wilkie, dwelling on the banking system, says that the magnificent Canadian prosperity could only have been possible through the assistance of the Canadian chartered banks. It is a remarkable fact that deposits during the past eight years have more than doubled.

GOVERNOR OF MALAY STATES.

London, Jan. 23.—Sir John Anderson, secretary of the Colonial Premiers' Conference, 1897, and a member of the Duke of York's staff on his tour of Greater Britain, has been appointed Governor of the Malay States.

McGILL BOYS BEATEN IN DISCUSSION ON RECIPROCITY.

The final debate of the Intercollegiate series took place at the Royal Victoria College on Friday, between 'Varsity and McGill, which won from Queen's and Ottawa respectively in former debates this season. The result was a victory for Toronto University.

The subject of debate was: 'Resolved, that Canada should seek, at the present moment, to secure reciprocal free trade with the United States.'

McGill upheld the affirmative side, being represented by Mr. E. McGougan and Mr. C. G. Greenshields, and Mr. D. C. McGregor and Mr. D. S. Dix represented Toronto. The judges were: Mr. W. D. Lighthall, the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, and the Rev. Dr. Symonds.

WILL LABOR IN CHINA.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—The Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Committee has appointed Mr. William A. Lochead, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, to the mission in Honan, China, and a gentleman, who wishes his name withheld, has offered to pay the salary of Mr. Lochead in full, and the travelling expenses of himself and wife to China. Miss Agnes I. Dixon, of Fenelon Falls, a graduate of Toronto University, was appointed to the newly opened mission at Macao. She has had two years' experience in Y. W. C. A. work in Peterborough. Her expenses will be borne by Montreal women. The congregation of Galt Presbyterian Church reported that they would pay the salary of the Rev. C. A. Mitchell, of Elora, who sails for the missions at Honan, China, on Feb. 2.

CHARLES READE'S STORY

'It is Never too Late to Mend,' the serial story now running in the 'Weekly Witness,' is one of the most powerful of Charles Reade's famous works, and will be found to be full of human interest. On another page will be found a synopsis of the story, given for the benefit of those who have perhaps missed the earlier numbers. With the aid of this synopsis readers may begin the tale this week without losing anything of the gist of the narrative.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Lady Minto's Appreciation.—Gourlay, Winter and Leeming have the pleasure to announce that they have been honored with instructions from Her Excellency, the Countess of Minto, to forward a 'Gourlay' Art Piano to Government House at Ottawa. The compliment is all the more highly valued as the instrument is for the personal use of her daughter, Lady Ruby Elliot, and the order came unsolicited through their appreciation of the Gourlay piano, one of these instruments having come under the notice of Her Excellency in the music room of an Ottawa friend. Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming are proud of the honor thus accorded their instrument because it verifies them in their belief that in Canada the time is ripe for an art piano that possesses musical and artistic merit beyond that hitherto attained, even though its cost may place it in a class limiting its sale to buyers of wealth as well as musical culture.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Fourteen cases of personation have been reported by the police investigation in subdivision 3, Third Ward, of Toronto.

A Toronto despatch says that Dr. Moher, of the Orillia Asylum, will be promoted to the vacancy at the head of the Brockville Asylum.

At the Police Court in Brantford, on Wednesday, A. Mitchell was fined $85 for shooting an Armenian named Abe Gorge in the knee on Christmas Eve.

Inspector Anderson, of Hamilton, has ordered the closing of the Royal Templar lodge room, 30 King street east, and a dance hall, 12 Macnab street north, till fire escapes are placed on the building.

Mr. Samuel Thompson, deputy returning officer at polling subdivision 9, Ward 4, Toronto, has been arrested, on a charge of having fraudulently voted for controllers. This he denies, and he was admitted to bail.

Mr. Robert Johnston, of Todmorden, a stone mason, who had for some days been ill, but not seriously so, it was thought, was found dead in his bed in the Revere House, Uxbridge, on Wednesday morning.

Toronto marine firemen, water tenders and engineers last week held a meeting and discussed a proposition to ask for a minimum scale of forty dollars per month during the coming season of navigation. The present wages rate is $35 and $40 per month.

President Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, had his horses taken from the cutter on Wednesday afternoon, and was drawn in triumph by the students to his residence. The president has just arrived home from Toronto, and the reception was in congratulation of him upon his appointment to the Railway Commission.

Mr. William Spurbeck, of Dunville, Ont., perished in the flames which burned his house early last week, and which were only discovered by him when the bed on which he lay had been partly consumed. He helped his wife to escape, but was overcome by smoke in the effort, and help was not at hand to save him.

Mr. William Atchison, foreman of a gang of masons employed in enlarging the bridge on the Grand Trunk Railway half a mile east of Watford, Ont., was struck by a west-bound special on Wednesday afternoon, knocked off the bridge, and instantly killed. Atchison, who was 53 years of age, leaves a wife and family, who reside in Hamilton.

Because of the removal of a man suffering from smallpox from No. 4 Grand Trunk express at London, Ont., last Tuesday morning, the train was held at Niagara Falls by the American health officers and prevented from crossing the frontier, as were also passengers and crew. The Grand Trunk authorities then cut the infected car from the train and had it fumigated.

A Port Arthur despatch of Thursday says:—The remains of Andrew Sands, a Minnesota trapper, and his two horses have been found near Dodds, just across the line in Minnesota. The bodies of the man and his horses had been devoured by wolves and just enough remained of Sands' head to make identification possible. Wolves have been so numerous this year that they are dangerous. Two lumbermen were treed by a pack on Wednesday night and when rescued were nearly dead from exposure.

At the annual meeting of the Peterborough Industrial Fair on Wednesday, reports were presented which showed the society to be in better condition than ever before. After paying all the prize money, which had never been done in any previous year, there was a balance of $863. The officers elected were: President, Mr. D. Hughes Charles; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. Elliott and E. Elliott; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. J. Green; directors, Messrs. H. Kennedy, R. Fair and W. Irwin, of Peterborough; George Fitzgerald Smith, S. Hunter, of North Monoghan; J. K. Galvin, of Ennismore; George Moloney, of Douro; Robert Fowler, of North Monaghan, and R. G. Munro, of Peterborough.

QUEBEC.

The Rev. R. W. E. Wright has accepted an invitation to the Cathedral in Quebec, and will leave Magog for the Ancient Capital about Feb. 1.

Mr. William Fry was elected president, Mr. P. J. Bazin, first vice-president, and Mr. W. Power, M.P., second vice-president of the Quebec Board of Trade, at their sixty-third annual meeting on Tuesday last.

James Cavanaugh, aged 25 years, a blacksmith, whose home is in Chateauguay, was found frozen to death near the New York Central tracks three miles north of Tupper Lake Junction early last week.

The strike of the Paton Mill weavers is at an end, and they returned to work on Thursday morning. Some regard this is a victory for the Council of Conciliation and of Arbitration established by the Quebec Government.

A new elementary school teacher has been added to the staff of the St. Johns High School. Miss Iva Bridge, of Abbot's Corner, Missisquoi, a graduate of McGill Normal School, and latterly teaching the Philipsburg Model School, entered upon her duties on Monday as assistant to Miss Nichols.

Quite a stir was caused on Jan. 18 at about 10 a.m., when the Cowansville fire brigade was called out on one of the coldest days this winter to fight a blaze at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Cleveland, who reside in the dwelling in rear of the Eureka block, owned by Mr. James O'Halloran, K.C. The fire caught on to the wood close to the chimney in the upper flat, but the firemen, with No. 1 reel, soon had the blaze under control. Water rather badly damaged both stories of the dwelling, and the furniture. The damage by fire was slight.

A week ago yesterday morning Mr. O. A. Coat's horse, hitched to a single sleigh, got frightened at a freight train at Richmond, and jumped across Mr. Mathew's lumber sled. The sleigh was smashed and the horse ran down the streets towards home. Mr. Mathews was injured slightly and lost control of his team, which ran down the track ahead of the freight train, about three miles. The team was stopped by the section man at Ross Siding, and fortunately no damage was done.

People crossing the Magog river bridge, Commercial street, Sherbrooke, on Thursday morning, beheld a very unusual sight. In the river, just below the dam, were two large wild ducks. They appeared quite at home and not at all frightened. Evidently they had lost their way in their journey to the south, and with lakes and rivers everywhere covered thick with ice the open current of the Magog, though in the heart of a city, was an attraction they could not resist. Some one frightened them away with a shotgun afterwards.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

News from Boston on Tuesday last came to us that the fishing schooner 'Maggie Sullivan' had arrived at T wharf from Georges, having on board the body of one of the crew, Stephen Hogan, drowned on the previous day by being swept out of his dory by a heavy sea while tending trawls. He was 28 years of age, single, and a native of Carbonnear, Newfoundland.

Charles Munro Pasea, a brilliant young graduate of Dalhousie University, was instantly killed at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on New Year's day during the progress of the San Fernando regatta, of which he was honorary secretary and treasurer. Mr. Pasea was killed by a shot from a small cannon which was used as a starting gun for the races. He was walking past it to greet a winner in one of the races, when it went off prematurely and blew his head off and threw his body into the sea. Mr. Pasea graduated from Dalhousie in 1900 with high honors in mathematics and physics, winning the Sir William Young gold medal.

It was 48 below zero at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, last Tuesday morning.

Commander Pratt, of the cruiser 'Curlew,' who is also fishery inspector for the counties of St. John and Charlotte, went to Black River on a recent Saturday, says the St. John, N.B., 'Sun,' and in company with the local fishery officer, George Kersof, arrested the crew of the lobster smack 'Wideawake,' of Seeley's Cove, Charlotte county. The three men, James and Edward Butler, of Seeley's Cove, and Fred. Butler, of Musquash, were charged with catching lobsters on Dec. 29, while the open season commences on Jan. 5. They were fined $25 each, which they paid.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

James Black was found unconscious and badly frozen in the suburbs of Brandon, Man., on Thursday. He is about 30 years of age, and there are no hopes that he may recover.

A despatch from British Columbia to the London 'Daily Mail' says that consumptives will be treated as afflicted with an infectious disease, and that the sufferers will be isolated at Victoria, B.C., where quarantine will be established.

Richard Murray will be tried for the killing of Richard Mann during a row at Cross Point Beach in July last. The inquest at New Carlisle on Aug. 5 implicated also Mike Murray and Archie Gerrar, who had been in jail ever since until the grand jury at Campbellton, N.B., liberated them with a 'no bill' last week.

It is now stated to be almost a certainty that two regiments, one of them the R. G. R., at present at Halifax, N.S., will be stationed there during the coming summer, and that thereafter, except when the troops are needed for active service abroad, one regiment beside the R. G. R. will always be kept there. The name of the regiment coming is not known in Halifax, and, in fact, may have not yet been decided upon by the authorities.

UNITED STATES.

The Democratic National Convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo., on July 6.

Mr. Mitchell, the president, at the fifteenth annual meeting of the United Mine Workers of America, which opened last Tuesday in Indianapolis, Ind., counselled moderation and conservative action on all sides. The opponents of laboring men were on the alert to make capital out of their smallest indiscretion.

The Newcastle Presbytery, says a Dover despatch, has decided to try the Rev. R. A. Elwood, of Wilmington, Del., on a charge of preaching a sermon that led a mob to take out a man and burn him to death. George White was the man's name, and he was alleged to have murdered Helen Bishop.

Three of the Chinamen of the hundred and twenty or hundred and thirty crowded into the detention house at Malone, died recently, and many more are sick. The cause was over-crowding, lack of air and exercise. That house of detention must be something like the 'black hole of Calcutta,' and a disgrace to modern civilization. Who is responsible? asks the Plattsburg 'Republican.'

Mrs. Ellen Cunningham, sixty years old, of 33 First street, New York, who died in Christ Hospital, Jersey, last Tuesday, had lived miserably and refused to have a doctor because she could not pay. It was found that she had bank deposits to the extent of $20,000, and that she has no relatives. The cash is in the hands of the Surrogate.

A despatch from Boston of last Tuesday stated that Joseph Wilfrid Blondin, sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of his wife on April 27, 1901, has confessed the crime. He says it was not done in Boston, but in Chelmsford, Middlesex county. He was not brought to justice until December, 1902, and led the police authorities quite a chase. His wife's headless body was found, and he now says he quarrelled with her about money and choked her. Then he wrapped her head in some of her clothing an threw it into the brook near by. This criminal hopes to be pardoned, probably because the murder was done in part of the state outside of the jurisdiction of the court that sentenced him. He was from St. Polycarpe, Que.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Messrs. Reford & Co., whose sheds on the wharf were under an accumulation of snow, had the misfortune to have them fall in on Saturday morning. The loss will be some hundreds of dollars. Fortunately, there was no one hurt.

The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at its annual meeting on Thursday declared that they could not carry on their work with four inspectors employed unless they got more revenue from membership increase, or otherwise.

The funeral of Captain George H. Matthews, formerly of the 2nd West India Regiment, but who has been for over thirty years a resident of Montreal, was on Friday, from his late residence, 884 Dorchester street, to St. James Cathedral, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where he was buried with military honors.

Michael Berrigan was the stupid thief who stole Mr. Lamarche's coat, a magnificent one, even for a saloonkeeper, valued at $125, and sold it for one dollar to a secondhand dealer. When arrested Berrigan turned the gas on in his cell, and could easily have been suffocated had not the policeman on duty discovered the trouble in time.

Ulric Lefrancois, 23 years old, of 585 St. Urbain street, was instantly killed and his brother Martin, of 287 Rivard street, was badly hurt, while hoisting iron rails to the bridge footpath at Bout de l'Ile, on Wednesday. One of the boards on which they were standing gave way and they fell twenty feet to the river ice. They were in the employ of the Dominion Bridge Company.

It has been decided to proceed with the organization of a new down-town club, its membership to consist of leading commercial and professional men. It will be known as the Canada Club, and a charter will be applied for along the same lines as those of the Montreal Club. Its quarters will be in the Board of Trade building, but it will have no connection with that or any other body. It will have a distinctive Canadian patriotic tone.

The newsboys and newsgirls of the city, the former seventy-five, and the latter fifteen, in number, had their first annual banquet in Welsh's Hall, St. Peter street, on Thursday evening. Mr. P. J. Ryan was the chairman, a veteran in the news vending line, who has made his living by that means, and who is a labor federation man. The boys and girls got some good advice from Mr. Woodword, president of the union, and greatly enjoyed the evening.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University, held on Friday afternoon, a regulation was adopted which will compel every partial student, next session, and thereafter, to give the dean satisfactory evidence of scholastic training. In the department of modern languages the partial student will have to pass a matriculation examination. All partial students will have to take the Christmas examinations, and any who fail will be obliged to withdraw from the course.

Thomas Enright, fireman, of No. 12 station, died on Friday night from the effects of a fall in the station last Tuesday morning. The men sleep in a dormitory above the engine room. In order the more speedily to get to the floor in case of alarm, they do not go down the stairs but slide down a pole, around which they clasp their arms and legs. In answering an alarm Enright missed clutching the pole and fell to the floor, fifteen feet down. It was his death blow.

A good deal of sorrow was expressed for the friends of Mr. Joseph Ernandez, a young student of McGill University, from Jamaica, because of his death from typhoid fever, which occurred on Wednesday at the General Hospital. He was twenty-one years old, was in his third year in medicine and contracted the fever while returning from a visit to his parents in Jamaica. His funeral was on Friday from the General Hospital.

McGill law undergraduates held their annual banquet at the Place Viger Hotel on Thursday evening. Mr. A. Phelan was chairman, and in course of the evening Principal Peterson emphasized the fact that the Chinese Imperial Government had applied to McGill for an experienced engineer, and Dean Walton, for law, pointed to the appointment of Mr. Samuel G. Archibald, B.C.L., a law graduate, as professor of French law in the University of Cairo.

Mr. L. H. Kaufman, travelling for a wholesale tobacco house in Philadelphia, was found dead in his room in the Windsor Hotel on Wednesday, where he had arrived at noon. He had a towel wound around his throat. A Royal Arch Masonic emblem and an Albany address were found upon him. Ultimately a despatch from Philadelphia requested the local Royal Arch Masons to forward the remains to Mr. W. H. Butler, Albany. There the deceased had resided for some time.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Royal Victoria Hospital last Tuesday that during the ten years that the hospital has been in existence 23,535 patients have been admitted to the wards for treatment: 1894, 1,570; 1895, 1,841; 1896, 2,016; 1897, 2,349; 1898, 2,279; 1899, 2,537; 1900, 2,619; 1901, 2,579; 1902, 2,814; 1903, 2,931. In the out-patient department the total number of patients treated was 4,398; the numoer of visits of these patients aggregated 23,638; medical, 9,890; surgical, 4,578; eye and ear, 4,122; nose and throat, 3,506; diseases of women, 1,542.

The opening of the beautiful new building of the Railway Y. M. C. A., at Point St. Charles, took place on Wednesday morning when an informal reception to about fifty railway and business men was given by the management of the association. A luncheon was served at noon, after which the visitors were shown around the building. They expressed themselves greatly pleased with the interior arrangements of the structure. Among those present were Mr. Logan, assistant to Mr. Hays; Messrs. W. D. Robb, A. Maver, A. C. Hutchison, Robert Munro, Chas. Manning, C. K. Calhoun, C. J. Hicks, chairman of the International Y. M. C. A. committee, New York; John F. Moore, New York, and the foremen of the different departments of the G. T. R.

Miss Eliza Duncan, well known in Montreal, sister of the late Mr. Duncan, so long known in the tea trade, has left at her death a large number of gifts to relatives and the following to public charities: Protestant Insane Asylum, Verdun, five thousand dollars: Boys' Home, two thousand dollars; restoration fund of Christ Church Cathedral, two thousand dollars; Mount Royal Cemetery, for the perpetual care of the lot and monument, five hundred dollars; Hervey Institute, five thousand dollars; Ladies' Benevolent Institution, two thousand dollars; Montreal General Hospital, ten thousand dollars; Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, one thousand dollars; mission fund of the diocese of Montreal, five thousand dollars; Church Home, two thousand dollars; Protestant Orphan Asylum, five thousand dollars. The will concludes: 'And the rest of my property to Maud Helen Booth, Mrs. Lewis, who is to give away to my other relations such of the china, etc., as she may think I would like them to have, and some of the pictures to the Art Gallery, including the old man in library and the Smith Hull in dining room. I name as my executor Samuel H. Ewing, to whom I give two thousand dollars.'

CABLE SUMMARY.

Mr. Nettlefood has resigned the treasurership of the Midlands Liberal-Unionist Association, and his kinsman, Mr. E. Nettlefood, a protectionist, has been elected instead.

A Belgian missionary who reached Pekin from Mongolia, last Tuesday, states that the notorious Boxer, Tung Fu Hsiang, exiled by the Dowager Empress on the demand of the allies after the capture of Pekin is dead.

Count Robert de Montesquieu-Fezuas was slashed three times in a sword duel last Tuesday in Paris by Mr. Jean Stern. The Count had criticized Madame Stern in public in a course of lectures, and M. Stern took the duel as the way of settling the critic.

King Peter of Servia is said to have made an offer of abdication of the throne, leaving it to the powers to choose his successor. Matters in Servia have been going from bad to worse until some action is deemed necessary to clear up the precarious condition of affairs.

A Vienna report states that the Archduke Ferdinand Charles, a nephew of the Emperor Francis Joseph, will marry the daughter of Herr Emanuel Czuber, professor of mathematics at Vienna University, and that he will even give up his rank in order to do so.

The London 'Times' Capetown correspondent, wiring in regard to the elections, says the Boers have succeeded in forcing the Progressives to fight the battle at the polls upon the race issue, and if Mr. Bond wins it will mean the temporary exclusion of Cape Colony from the South African Federation. The Kaffir vote holds the balance of power. A Kaffir editor is standing for the assembly in the Bond interest.

The German Reichstag last Tuesday authorized an expedition to subdue the Herreros in Southwest Africa, who had revolted against the German authority. On the following day a force of German marines left for the scene of the disorder, which is described as exceedingly grave. Germany's colonists were threatened by these natives. The railway station at Karibib was under military protection.

CHURCH DESTROYED

VALUED AT OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The fires, which were many on Tuesday last, in different parts of the city, were all eclipsed by the crowning disaster in the suburbs, when Ste. Cunegonde parish church took fire at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued to burn until it was destroyed utterly. The walls only were left standing. The loss is placed at about $100,000. The Rev. F. X. Ecrement is pastor of the church, and it was partially insured. It stood in a square in Ste. Cunegonde, a city that adjoins Montreal's western boundary, and is really part of it except in its name and government.

Fires occurred in the city proper at three different places, each of which the firemen dealt with very quickly. One was in J. E. Bourdon's tailor shop, 1520 St. Catherine street, another in the Union Cold Storage Company's premises, 225 Wellington street, and a third in the shed of a dwelling at 660 St. Andre street. All these resulted from the severe cold having exacted more heat than the places surrounding the fires would stand. There was not much damage done in either case.

THE CHICAGO DISASTER

THE IROQUOIS THEATRE STILL THE THEME OF INQUIRY.

The Chicago City Council has passed stringent ordinances regarding the theatres, and seemed determined that the proprietors shall take more care in the future to make their buildings safe. Cross aisles running directly to exits are required in every fifteen rows of seats on the ground floor and in every nine rows of seats in the balconies or galleries. The claims made by persons for death and personal injury aggregate six million dollars.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

THE PROGRESS OF THE HOUSE AND CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

There has been a good deal of interest manifested in the proceedings of the Legislature in Toronto, and on Wednesday the galleries were crowded, when those present heard some pithy speeches, in which Mr. J. B. Lucas, for Centre Grey, demanded the reason why the government had not taken steps to bring about a two-cent railway fare and declared that the government seemed to be in the pow of railway corporations. He challenged Mr. Gibson's declaration at the 'Soo' that the industries would be running in a few days, and blamed the government for that and other methods they had taken in by-elections of Muskoka and North Renfrew.

Mr. T. H. Preston, South Brant, claimed the first movement for free school books to have been made by the Liberals. He twitted the Opposition with using Gamey at elections; but he was not good enough to be used to introduce a member to the House. He criticized Gamey's conduct, and especially that part of it in appropriating money he received as bribes for his own purposes, as had been alleged.

On Friday the time of the Legislature was taken up with attack and defence of the government, which Mr. W. H. Hoyle, North Ontario, declared was on the down grade.

The Hon. E. J. Davis, Minister of Crown Lands, argued that the government surpluses showed the strength of the Liberal Governments in successive years—the present surplus being nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

Colonel Matheson protested against the government refusing to answer questions placed on the order paper, but the Premier pointed out that no ordinary business could be taken up until the speech from the throne had been disposed of.

Col. Matheson protested that the real reason was the effect such answers might have in the North Oxford election.

The Hon. E. J. Davis and Mr. J. P. Downey followed, the latter declaring that the government did not deserve to be acquitted by North Oxford electors of their conduct in connection with that county.

TREASURER A DEFAULTER

NASHUA, N.H., TRUST COMPANY FORCED TO CLOSE ITS DOORS.

Nashua, N.H., Jan. 25.—Mr. John P. Goggin, treasurer of the Nashua Trust Company, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling from the bank. The amount is placed at between $80,000 and $100,000. The Nashua Trust Company did not open its doors to-day, and the institution is in charge of the State Bank Commissioners, pending a further examination. The shortage was detected by the directors, who notified the Savings Banks' Commissioners.

The Nashua Trust Company has a capital of $150,000, and usually carries deposits running in amount from $600,000 to $650,000 in the savings department. The bank also had a cheque deposit department, the deposits in which will swell the total carried by the bank to about $1,000,000. It was announced soon after Goggin's arrest that his position was not due to speculation in stocks but to his having given assistance from time to time to a friend. Goggin made no statement. He was given a hearing, pleaded not guilty, and was held in $10,000 bonds for the Grand Jury.

Goggin is one of the most prominent bank officials in New Hampshire. He is about forty years of age and has a family.

Banking circles hope that the defalcation will not result in the permanent collapse of the company. The bank examiners have made no statement, but those in touch with the business incline to the opinion that depositors will lose nothing, and the hope is held out that the concern will eventually be able to resume business.

MONTREAL ELECTIONS

NINETEEN CANDIDATES WERE RETURNED ON WEDNESDAY BY ACCLAMATION.

The nomination for mayor and alderman at the City Hall on Wednesday was a quiet, though busy, function. Of 36 aldermen, 19 were returned by acclamation. They are:

Ald. L. A. Lapointe—Seat No. 1, East Ward.
Ald. Levy—Seat No. 2, East Ward.
Ald. Deserres—Seat No. 1, Centre Ward.
Ald. Carter—Seat No. 1, West Ward.
Ald. Walsh—Seat No. 2, St. Ann's Ward.
Ald. N. Lapointe—Seat No. 1, St. Joseph's Ward.
Ald. H. B. Ames—Seat No. 1, St. George's Ward.
Ald. Stearns—Seat No. 2, St. George's Ward.
Ald. Sadler—Seat No. 1, St. Andrew's Ward.
Ald. Robertson—Seat No. 2, St. Andrew's Ward.
Ald. Payette—Seat No. 1, St. Louis Ward.
Ald. Lemay—Seat. No. 2. St. Louis Ward.
Ald. Clearihue—Seat. No. 1, St. Lawrence Ward.
Ald. Robillard—Seat No. 2, St. James Ward.
Ald. Couture—Seat No. 1, Lafontaine Ward.
Ald. Lavallee—Seat No. 2, Lafontaine Ward.
Ald. Bumbray—Seat No. 1, Hochelaga Ward.
Ald. Wilson—Seat No. 2, Hochelaga Ward.
Ald. Turner—Seat No. 2, St. Gabriel Ward.

Three candidates were nominated for the mayoralty—Mr. James Cochrane, M.P.P., contractor; Mr. U. H. Dandurand, real estate agent, and Ald. H. Laporte, wholesale grocer.

The wards in which there is opposition are:

Centre Ward, Seat No. 2—Mr. C. LeBeuf opposed by Mr. A. J. St. Denis.

West Ward, Seat No. 2—Mr. F. E. Nelson opposed by Mr. Joseph Ward.

St. Ann's Ward, Seat No. 1—Mr. Daniel Gallery, M.P., opposed by Mr. Arthur Jones.

St. Joseph's Ward, Seat No. 2—Mr. Felix A. Sauvageau opposed by Mr. Thomas Kinsella.

St. Lawrence Ward, Seat No. 2—Mr. H. A. Ekers opposed by Mr. A. E. Harvey.

St. James Ward, Seat No. 1—Mr. N. Giroux opposed by Mr. T. Bastien.

St. Mary's Ward, Seat No. 1—Mr. F. E. Lariviere opposed by Mr. Felix R. Beaulieu. Seat No. 2—Mr. Joseph Lesperance opposed by Mr. J. T. Marchand.

Papineau Ward, Seat No. 1—Mr. Joseph O. Ricard opposed by Mr. M. Martin. Seat No. 2—Mr. E. Chaussé opposed by Mr. T. Charpentier, jr.

St. Jean Baptiste Ward, Seat No. 1—Mr. L. Ouimet, jr., opposed by Mr. N. Leclerc. Seat No. 2—Mr. George Vandelac opposed by Mr. W. J. Proulx.

Duvernay Ward, Seat No. 1—Mr. N. E. Hebert opposed by Mr. A. Gagnon. Seat No. 2—Mr. S. D. Vallieres opposed by Mr. H. B. Rainville.

St. Gabriel Ward, Seat No. 1—Mr. A. G. Dagenais opposed by Mr. Patrick O'Brien.

St. Denis Ward, Seat No. 1—Mr. L. P. Dupre opposed by Mr. Joseph Paquin. Seat No. 2—Mr. P. J. Martineau opposed by Mr. J. G. Duquette.

The election to decide these seats and the mayoralty will be on Monday, Feb. 1.

C.P.R. CABLES

AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES OPPOSED TO FREE PRESS SERVICE.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 19.—The Hon. H. Copeland, agent-general for New South Wales at London, is in the city, having crossed from Victoria to Halifax. He says he is not in favor of the scheme proposed by Sir Sandford Fleming for a free press service by the Pacific cable, on the board of which he has a seat, except so far as this might lead to production of revenue later on. He thinks Mr. Chamberlain's proposition a good one and believes people of the Commonwealth are in favor of it.

POLITICAL NOTES

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P.P., has been unanimously nominated by the Liberals of Pictou, N.S.

Mr. Victor Geoffrion, M.P., will again be the Liberal standard-bearer in the county of Chambly-Vercheres.

Mr. T. C. Robinette, K.C., was unanimously chosen by the Liberal convention of Centre Toronto last Tuesday evening as their candidate for the House of Commons. This is the first party nomination in the city.

The Liberals of Brockville riding met last Tuesday in convention to select a candidate for the Dominion Parliament. All withdrew in favor of Mr. Derbyshire, whose name was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

Mr. William Roche, M.P., and Mr. Michael Carney, retired merchant, were nominated at Halifax last Tuesday night as the Liberal candidates for the Dominion House.

There were only two nominations made seriously by the electors of North Oxford at Woodstock, Ont., last Tuesday—Lieut.-Colonel James Munro, Liberal, was nominated by Mr. George Smith, Woodstock, and Mr. George Law, Blenheim; Mr. R. E. Butler, the Conservative candidate, was nominated by Mr. John Young, West Zorra, and Dr. Welford, Woodstock.

At the East Northumberland Conservative convention, held at Warkworth, Ont., on Thursday, Mr. Ed. Cochrane, the present member, was again unanimously chosen as a candidate for the Dominion House.

Col. Sam Hughes has received the Conservative nomination in Victoria and Haliburton. At the convention held at Lindsay, on Wednesday, Col. Hughes made a vigorous speech on the questions of the day, and was received with some enthusiamm.

The Liberals of Annapolis county held a convention at Bridgetown on Wednesday and unanimously nominated Mr. F. B. Wade, M.P., for the House of Commons.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, was in Toronto on Wednesday, the guest of Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., West Toronto.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, M.P., was on Wednesday, at Gagetown, N.B., unanimously nominated the Conservative standard bearer for Queen's and Sunbury.

DIED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

St. Thomas, Ont., Jan. 21.—Mayor Maxwell yesterday received a cablegram stating that H. R. McKenzie, of this city, had lost his life at Bloemfontein, South Africa. Mr. McKenzie was 20 years of age, a son of Mr. D. McKenzie, 44 Jackson street. On March 7, 1901, he left for South Africa to join the Constabulary. About six months ago he resigned, and has since been giving hypnotic exhibitions. While in the Constabulary he played shortstop for the Canadian basbeball team there.

Advertisements.

Dr. Wood's



Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, it is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Sometimes when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost $1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.

Price 25 Cents.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

A BULL MOVEMENT.

'Witness' Office,
Friday, Jan. 22.

The sharp upturn in stocks in the last few days bears a certain resemblance to the one which was experienced in the early part of December, and which fizzled out so helplessly after a week or so. There are always a certain number of people, especially after such a slump as last autumn's, who hold stocks which they are willing to sell as soon as they can do so at a good profit, and selling of this kind usually brings such a bull movement as the present one to a standstill, when prices have gone up a few points. The checking of the rise naturally brings out a lot of stocks from speculators who, having bought during the rise, and thereby assisted in producing it, prefer to take a small and immediate profit, rather than to hold their stock over a possible decline on the chance of larger profits later on. The result of this selling is that prices lose a considerable part of what they had gained. If the money market and other conditions favor a rise, the upward movement is often resumed after a short interval of profit-taking, and prices are carried higher than before.

	Div.	Pay'bl.	1902. High.	Low.	1903. High	Low.	1904. High.	Low.	Last Sale.	price Per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	3H	Apr. 1	145¼	110	138¾	116¾	119½	116	119¾	$119.38	5.0
Power	1Q	Feb. 15	106¼	83	99¾	63¾	76	71¼	74¾	74.38	5.4
M. S. R.	2½Q	May 1	288	200	280	136	208	199	204¾	102.33	4.9
Twins	1½Q	Feb. 15	129	107½	122¼	80¼	95¼	83½	95¼	95.25	5.3
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	Apr. 1	124	110½	118	88	101½	98	101	101.00	4.9
Detroit	1Q	Apr. 1	97	77	90½	53	68	63¾	67¼	67.25	5.9
Richelieu	3H	May 1	117	89	104½	65	85	78½	84	84.00	7.1
N. S. Steel	3H	Apr. 15	119	65	111¼	68	82	78¾	82	82.00	7.4
Com. Cable	2Q	Apr. 1	180½	145	170½	150	184¾	164	184¾	184.75	4.4
Dom. Coal	3H	July 1	148	54	132½	59¾	71¾	66¼	67¼	67.25	8.9
Switch pfd.	1¾Q	Mch. 31	..	..	99¾	82	92	90	92	92.00	7.9
Halifax Ry	1¾Q	Apr. 1	115	100	105	88½	90	85	89	89.00	5.6
Ogilvie pfd	3½H	Mch. 1	140	105	136	113	119	119	119	119.00	5.9
Iron Com.	..	..	....	....	79¾	25	61¾	6¾	9¾	8½	8.75
L. Pulp	4H	Mch. 1	100	87	96	75	74½	74½	74½	74½	74.50
Mont. Tel	2Q	Apr. 1	175	163¾	168	165	158¾	158	158	158	63.20
Trinidad	1¼Q	Apr. 1	..	..	77½	77	77	72	72	72	72.00
Bell Tel	2Q	Apr. 1	176	160	169	140	151	151	151	151	151.00
Scotia pfd.	2Q	Apr. 1	138	118	125	109	116	115	115	115	115.00
Toledo	..	..	.....	.....	43¼	29	34	33¼	22½	20½	22	22.00
Mont. Cott	2½Q	Mch. 1	135	115	130¾	105	105	104	105	105.00	9.6
Banks—											
Molsons	4½H	Apr. 1	218	206	216	194	196	195	196½	97.25	4.6
Merchants.	3½H	June 1	164	144	172	150½	152	151	152	152.00	4.6
E. T'nship	4½H	June 1	165	158	192¼	158	159	156½	159	159.00	5.7
Montreal	5H	June 1	273¾	258	280½	245	249¼	245¾	249	249.00	4.0
Hochelaga	3½H	June 1	145	134	138	124¾	133	131½	133	133.00	5.3
Toronto	5H	June 1	253½	230	257½	218½	236	235	235	235.00	4.5
B. N. A.	2H	Apr. 1	138½	137½	145	124	126	126	126	306.60	4.8
Commerce	3½H	June 1	164½	150	170¼	149½	152¼	150¼	149¾	74.88	4.7
Bonds—											
Dom. Iron	2½H	July 1	94¾	81	93½	49	55½	52	55½	555.00	9.0
Ogilvie	3H	June 1	110	109	118	112	112	112	112	112.00	5.3
Scotia	3H	July 1	112	106½	112	106¼	105	105	105	105.00	5.7
M. S. R.	2½H	July 1	107¾	104	106¼	102	103½	103¼	103½	103.50	4.3

TORONTO RAILWAY

EARNED 8.53 PERCENT ON ITS STOCK LAST YEAR.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Railway Company, held in Toronto last week, J.C. Grace was elected a director in place of James Ross, of Montreal, resigned. The year's gross earnings were $2,177,637, an increase of $337,179 over 1902. Operating expenses were $1,200,823, an increase of $185,463; and net earnings were $971,354, an increase of $151,714, the percentage of operating expenses being 55.3, the same as 1902. The net income, after fixed charges, was $628,349; $50,000 was carried to contingent account, and $180,628 to profit and loss account. Dividends were paid to the amount of $326,518. Pavement charges, $71,986. The net profits, after deducting pavement charges, were $557,363, or 8.53 percent on the stock of the company, as against 7.38 percent last year.

SINEWS OF WAR

CAN BANKERS PREVENT A CONFLICT.

In the confusion and contradictions of last week's 'war news,' the one really novel and interesting development has been the effort of important money markets to obstruct the war by refusing to take war loans of one of the belligerents.

The point of particular interest is that the banking community, when it learned of Russia's repulse in the money market, assumed that Russia would thereby be forced to a conciliatory attitude towards Japan. In other words, if Russia were unable to float a war loan, she would try to avoid a fight. If this view is correct, an interesting light is thrown, not only on the present Eastern crisis, but on the future function of bankers in encouraging or obstructing war on other occasions.

TURKISH METHODS.

The case of Turkey, in the wars of 1877 and 1897, is often cited as proof that a bankrupt state may go to war and fight successfully an expensive campaign. But these were entirely land wars; they were fought near the base of supplies, and the commissariat was able to levy on the Turkish producers. Moreover, on the eve of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, Turkey stopped paying interest on its debt, and issued, in the next two years, nearly $450,000,000 paper money. Russia, when the same war was impending, borrowed $75,000,000 in Berlin. It had to pay roundly for it; for the interest rate was 5½ percent, and the loan was placed at 85. But neither forced loans, nor $75,000,000 raised on the international market, would serve to pay the expenses of a naval and land campaign, waged thousands of miles away from the military base.

JAPAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Japan met the whole cost of its war with China, in 1894, by means of internal loans, advance from the Bank of Japan, and use of its surplus Treasury balance. It was officially estimated that the extraordinary war expenditure thus involved amounted to 275,000,000 yen, or approximately, $112,000,000. It placed two loans in its own money markets during the Chinese war: one for some $15,000,000, the other for $25,000,000. The first of these was floated above par; the second at 96, and decline in the price of each, during the war-time, was not more than 10 percent.

It may, therefore, fairly be said that the European money markets could scarcely have exerted any serious influence, in 1894, in restraining Japan from an outbreak of hostilities. But the present fiscal position is considerably different from that of 1894. Public expenses, since the victory over China, have been on an enormously increased scale. All of the Chinese indemnity of 230,000,000 taels, or $189,000,000, went to new expenditure rather than payment of old debt, and $21,900,000 worth of five per-cent bonds were sold on the international money market in 1897, at the very hour when China's indemnity was being covered into the Japanese Treasury.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Oats are now rather scarce in the city, and are 1¼c higher than a week ago.

Owing to the high price of wheat in the West, one of the largest Manitoba milling firms has raised its prices for flour 10 cents, making a difference of 25c between its prices and those quoted by others.

Butter continues quiet, but holders report a better feeling in the market. There is a fair jobbing trade going on.

Cheese is steady with a dull tendency in the market.

Eggs are steady. It is likely that prices will be higher this week if the cold weather continues, as the stocks are very light, and last week's receipts were very small.

There is very little poultry being received. There is a fair demand for chickens at about 12c.

GRAIN—Peas, 71½c to 72c in store here; rye, 53c east, 58c here; oats, No. 2, 37c to 37½c in store; No. 3, 36c to 36½c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.75; seconds $4.45; strong bakers, $3.85; one firm quotes 25c higher. Ontario straight rollers, $3.90 to $4; in bags, $1.85 to $1.90; patents, $4.25; extra, $1.65 to $1.70; rolled oats, $2.17½ per bag, $4.75 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk, $17; shorts, $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18; shorts, $20.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.55 to $1.60 per bushel; $1.50 to $1.55 in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $18 to $18.50; light short cut, $17.50 to $18. American short cut clear, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $18 to $18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 10¼c; hams, 11½c to 12c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75; country dressed hogs, $6.75 to $7; live hogs, $5.50.

EGGS—Candled selected, 27c to 28c; Montreal limed, 23c to 24c; western limed, 22c to 23c; refrigerator, late fall stock, 22c to 24c; summer stocks, 20c to 21c.

BUTTER—Eastern, 19c to 20c, according limed, 23c; western limed, 22c to 23c; Western rolls, 16c to 17c.

mer stocks, 20c to 21c.

BUTTER—Eastern, 19c to 21c, according to quality; western dairy, in tubs, 15c; Western rolls, 16½c to 17c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 10½c to 11 1-8c; Townships, 10¼c to 10½c.

ASHES—Firsts, $5.85 to $5.95; pearl, $6.70 to $7 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 13c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c to 9c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per imperial gallon, 70c; per gallon in tins; 6c per lb. in wood, and sugar, 8½c to 8¾c per lb.

HAY—No. 1, $9.50 to $10; No. 2, $8 to $9; clover, $7 to $7.50; clover mixed, $7.50 to $8 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES—Per 90 lb. bag, 75c; 60 to 65c in car lots.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 14c to 15c; ducks, 13c to 13½c; chickens, 12c; fowls, 8c to 9c; geese, 9c to 10c.

WHEAT GOES UP

MANITOBA FARMERS GET 2 CENTS A BUSHEL MORE.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—The farmer of Manitoba and the North-West Territories is reaping the benefit of the big advance in wheat during the past month. Yesterday morning grain exchange firms were busy wiring their country representatives to the effect that on and after this date and until further notice, prices to be paid for wheat would be nearly three cents over those at present in force. The sharp upward tendency is the direct result of the strength in wheat at Chicago, where prices are at the highest figure for the last two years. Following this advance local prices for wheat in store in terminal elevators has been steadily advancing, until this morning No. 1 northern is quoted at 83½; No. 2 Northern, 80½c, and 3 Northern, 76½c for spot wheat, and for May delivery the quotations are 4½c over the above figures.

Despite the present high prices offerings have been exceedingly small, and while the demand has held good country holders refused to sell, presumably under the impression that dollar wheat was a certainty in the near future. Judging by the present activity on the Chicago and Minneapolis markets, this figure is by no means a remote contingency, and with Armour in control of the market it looks very much as if the cereal will sell at $1 a bushel.

The Winnipeg 'Commercial' says of wheat:—Outside of the situation in the American speculative markets caused by the apprehension of war and the Armour operations, the world's wheat situation is the reverse of bullish. In the United States the primary receipts of wheat continue to show large increase over corresponding date of last year, and the exports of wheat and flour are running very much smaller. Other countries, however, have more than supplied the requirements of Europe during that time, and now Australia and Argentine have begun to make the first shipments from their largest crops on record, and these with India will perhaps more than supplement the probably dwindling supplies from Russia and the Danube. The immediate future of prices doubtless hangs on the news from the East. With an outbreak of actual hostilities, there would probably be a quick temporary flurry, but it is an undetermined question whether war would cause prices to stay up or not, while with an early, peaceful ending of the difficulty prices might slump several cents. Later on in the season, wheat prices will be governed by the prospects for this year's crops. At present, the winter wheat crops in Europe and America are in fairly good shape, in most cases not so far forward as they were last year at this time, but with ordinary favorable weather during spring and summer they may give abundant results.

Grain and flour in store in Montreal:

	Jan. 23, 1904.	Jan. 16, 1904.	Jan. 25, 1903.
Wheat, bush	41,833	42,633	50,311
Corn, bush	155,446	156,989	40,125
Peas, bush	24,722	25,226	35,439
Oats, bush	56,814	75,676	52,087
Barley, bush	62 313	64,109	40,198
Rye, bush	820	820	2,606
Buckwheat, bush	3,761	3,761	2,849
Flour, brls	17,455	17,849	13,988
Meal, brls	633	493	704

RECEIPTS BY RAIL

	Week end. Jan. 25.	Week end. Jan. 18.
Wheat, bush	2,165	84,124
Corn, bush	749	749
Peas, bush	1,637	—
Oats, bush	15,906	8,125
Barley, bush	9,309	7,035
Buckwheat, bush	2,500	800
Flaxseed, bush	—	6,095
Flour, brls	5,407	5,773
Meal, brls	159	—
Ashes, brls	14	—
Eggs, cases	—	795
Butter, boxes	1,524	1,739
Cheese, boxes	588	643
Pork, brls	90	—
Lard, pkgs	1,196	350
Beef, brls	126	5
Meats, pkgs	2,018	971
Hams and bacon, pkgs	32	100
Tallow, brls	2	5
Leather, rolls	2,931	1,599
Raw hides	454	590
Dressed hogs	899	1,736
Apples, brls	10	293

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Jan. 25.

About 550 head of cattle, a dozen calves and as many sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and trade was fair, with decidedly higher prices paid all round for the cattle. Some of the cattle were also of better quality than have been on this market for some weeks past. Prime beeves sold at from 4½c to 5¼c per lb.; pretty good cattle from 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common stock from 2½c to 3½c per lb. The calves sold at from $2.50 to $10 each, or from 3½c to 4½c per lb. The mutton critters were a rather poor, mixed lot, and were sold at 4c per lb. to a jobber. Fat hogs sold at from 5c to 5½c per lb.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—The run of stock offering at the Western cattle market was again light and trade was quiet. The demand was not any too brisk, but nearly all the stock offering was sold, and prices generally were steady. The run amounted to 24 cars, and included 327 cattle, 107 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 48 calves.

Export Cattle—Only one or two were on the market, and they sold at prices about steady, with yesterday's quotations. Extra choice are quoted at $4.50 to $4.90; $4.20 to $4.40 is quoted for choice; $3.75 to $4.10 for others, and $3.50 to $4 for cows.

Butchers' Cattle — The run was mostly made up of medium grade cattle, although two or three choice animals were on the market. Quotations all round are unchanged. Picked lots are worth $4.20 to $4.50. Good are quotable at about $4 to $4.20; fair to good are worth about $3.50 to $3.75, and rough to common at $1.50 to $2. Cows are unchanged at $1.75 to $3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—A few short-keep cattle were on the market, and were sold at about $4 to $4.50. Feeders are quoted unchanged at $3 to $3.70, and stockers are steady at $2 to $3.50.

Milch Cows—Trade was quiet. The range of prices for fair to good cows is steady at $30 to $65 each.

Calves—A fairly good number were offering, but all were sold and quotations are unchanged at $2 to $10 each, and 3½c to 5½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—The light run was sold early. Quotations all round are unchanged Lambs are quoted at $4.60 to $5.30 per cwt., export sheep at $2.50 to $3.85, and culls at $3 to $3.50.

Hogs—The run was fairly heavy and the market has an easier tone. Quotations are unchanged at $5.12½ for choice light weights and $4.87½ for lights and fats.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Cattle, receipts, 20,000; market steady to strong; good to prime steers, $4.90 to $5.65; poor to medium, at $3.25 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00 to $4.00; cows, $1.50 to $4.00; heifers, $1.75 to $4.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.45; bulls, $2.00 to $4.00; calves, $3.00 to $4.10.

Hogs, receipts, 42,000; market steady to strong; mixed and butchers, $4.90 to $5.15; good to choice heavy, $5.05 to $5.20; rough heavy, $4.85 to $5.05; light, $4.60 to $5.00; bulk of sales, $4.85 to $5.05.

Sheep, receipts, 20,000; sheep steady, and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4.10 to $4.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.25 to $4; western sheep, $3.50 to $4.35; native lambs, $4.50 to $6; western lambs, $4.15 to $4.95.

East Buffalo, Jan. 25.—Cattle, receipts, 2,150 head; inactive; shipping steers, are steady; others, 15c to 25c higher; shipping steers, $4.75 to $5.15; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.50; butchers' steers, $4.00 to $5.00; and heifers, $3.25 to $4.75; cows, $3.00 to $4.10; bulls, $3.00 to $4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.00; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.25; fresh cows and springers, $30.00 to $5.00 a head higher; good to choice, $50 to $60; medium to good, $35 to $48; common, $20 to $30.

Veals, receipts, 350 head; 25c higher; $6 to $8.00.

Hogs, receipts, 12,800 head; active; pigs, 40; others, 15c to 20c higer; heavy, medium and Yorkers, $5.50 to $5.55; pigs, $5.50 to $5.60; roughs, $4.40 to $4.60; stags, $3 to $3.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 15,400 head; active, 25c to 40c higher; lambs, $5.00 to $6.55; yearlings, $5.25 to $5.75; wethers, $4.50 to $5.00; ewes, $4.50 to $4.75; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $4.75.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—Wheat—The snow blockade on the railways has greatly interfered with the shipment of wheat and other grain. The farmers' deliveries have fallen off, and owing to scarcity of power it has been difficult to secure prompt shipment. The demand from the Ontario millers for wheat has been good, and the higher prices have prevailed. Cars of No. 2 red and white are quoted at 80c freely, bid east and west, with holders asking 82c. Goose is quiet at 72c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 76c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 94c for No. 1 hard, 91c for No. 1 northern, and 88c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—There has been a better demand for export to Newfoundland, as well as for export to the Old Country, and the market is firmer at $3.15 to $3.20 for cars of 90 percent Ontario winter wheat patents in buyers' bags east or west. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is firm at $4.65 to $4.90 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4.35 to $4.60 for second patents, and $4.25 to $4.50 for strong bakers, bags included on the track Toronto.

Mill Feed—The demand has been better, and the market is steady at $17 for cars of Ontario shorts and $15 for bran in bulk, east or west. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $20 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included on the Toronto freight.

Barley steady at 43½c for No. 2, 41½c to 42c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3 or feed, east or west.

Buckwheat steady to firm at 48c for No. 2 east or west.

Rye steady at 53c for No. 2 east or west.

Corn—There has been a good demand for Canada corn in good condition the past week for export via New York. It is understood that there is difficulty of securing properly cured American corn for prompt shipment in large quantities for export. Within a comparatively short time 50 cars of Canadian corn have been shipped abroad via New York. Cars of Canada mixed corn are quoted at 37½c and yellow at 38c, f.o.b, west. American is steady at 50½c for No. 3 mixed, and 51½c for No. 3 yellow on the track, Toronto.

Oats are in fair demand and steady. Cereal millers are bidding 31½c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east, and local exporters quote ½c less; No. 2 white are quoted at 30½c biddle freights.

Rolled Oats steady at $4.10 for cars of bags, and $4.35 for barrels on the track, Toronto.

Peas steady at 62c for No. 2 west and 64c east.

Butter—The receipts are fairly liberal, and the demand is confined largely to the choice table goods, the low grade and the medium sorts being slow of sale. Prices are steady at quotations. Creamery prints, 20c to 22c; creamery solids, 19½c to 20c; dairy pound rolls, choice, 15c to 16c; dairy large rolls, 14c to 15c; do., tubs, good to choice, 15c to 17c; do., medium, 13c to 14c; do., poor, 10c to 12c.

Eggs—The light receipts of strictly fresh gathered stocks, and the high prices for all the best offering, have tended to check consumption. There is a moderate demand, and the market is about steady at 25c for new laid, 30c for selected fresh, 28c to 27c for cold storage, and 23c to 24c for limed.

Baled Hay—The receipts are about equal to the demand, and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $8.50 to $9 per ton.

Baled Straw quiet and unchanged at $5 to $5.50 per ton for cars on the track, Toronto.

Live Hogs—The offerings have been fair the past week, the demand has been steady, and the tendency of the market has been lower. Select bacon hogs here are quoted at 5 1-8c per lb., and the heavy and light fats at 4¾c. Dressed hogs are steady, cars on the track here are quoted at $5 by local packers. Farmers' lots delivered here are quoted at $7.25 for light, and $6.50 for heavy.

Ingersoll, Jan. 25.—White, red and spring wheat, 73c to 75c per bushel; barley, 50c to 54c; peas, 60c to 65c; corn, 60c to 62c; oats, 26c to 27c; flour, $1.85 to $2.10 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $17 to $18 per ton; oatmeal and cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $5 to $5.25 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Hamilton, Jan. 23.—White and red wheat per bush., 80c; spring, 78c to 80c; peas, 55c to 60c; barley, 46c to 48c; oats, 30c to 30½c; corn, 53c to 55c; clover seed, $5 to $6.25; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2.50; white wheat flour per brl., $4 to $4.20; strong bakers, $4.15 to $4.25; dressed hogs per cwt., $6 to $6.50; apples per bag of bushel and half, 70c to 80c; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 75c to $1; butter in rolls, per lb., 15c to 18c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 14c to 16c; eggs, per dozen, 25c to 27c.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKIN SALES.

London, Jan. 21.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 14,401 bales, including a large selection of superfine scoureds and greasies. Bidding was animated, and prices advanced sharply. Merinos were firm and in active request for all sections. Crossbreds were readily absorbed, Americans buying a few fine lots, and also several parcels of Geelong greasy. Scoured lots were taken by German buyers at extreme prices.

Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales—1,000 bales; scoured, 5½d to 2s 0½d; greasy, 6¼d to 1s 1d.

Queensland—1,000 bales; scoured, 1s to 2s 1d; greasy, 6¾d to 1s 1d.

Victoria—4,300 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 1s 6½d; greasy, 5½d to 1s 5d.

South Australia—2,500 bales; greasy, 5d to 1s.

West Australia—1,700 bales; greasy, 5½d to 11d.

New Zealand—2,200 bales; greasy, 5d to 11½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—900 bales; scoured, 7½d to 1s 7½d; greasy, 6¼d to 10d.

A sale of 500 bales of sheepskins was held in Mincing Lane to-day. There was a large attendance, and bidding was brisk. Merinos were occasionally 5 percent higher. Fine crossbreds were 5 percent, and coarse crossbreds 10 percent above the last sales.

Following are the sales and prices obtained for clothing and combing:

New South Wales—230 bales at 5½d to 7¾d.
Queensland—11 bales at 6¼d to 6¾d.
Victoria—558 bales at 4½d ta 9¼d.
South Australia—475 bales at 5d to 7¾d.
West Australia—436 bales at 3d to 7¾d.
Tasmania—656 bales at 5 1-8d to 7¾d.
Punta Arenas—751 bales at 5¾d to 8¾d.
New Zealand—1,793 bales at 3¾d to 7¾d.
Buenos Ayres—13 bales at 4¼d to 6¾d.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices today, as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	91¾	92¾	89	89½
July	82¾	83¾	81½	81⅝
Corn, May	49¾	50⅛	48¾	49⅛
July	48	49¼	47½	47⅝
Oats, May	42¾	42½	41⅝	41⅜
July	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛
Pork, Jan.				13.30
May	13.42	13.55	13.37	13.47
Lard, Jan.				7.30
May	7.37	7.55	7.37	7.52
Sh. Ribs, Jan.				6.52
May	6.75	6.85	6.75	6.84

Chicago, Jan. 25.—A sensational break of 3½ cents in the price of wheat took place to-day. The break was attributed to selling by representatives of Armour, who is credited with being the largest holder of wheat in the Chicago market. The May option fell from 92¾ cents to 89 cents.

THE APPLE TRADE.

Manchester, Jan. 20.—With very moderate arrivals the market has been very firm during the past week, and prices show a further advance of from 1s to 2s per barrel. The demand seems to be setting in again, as dealers' stocks are quite exhausted, and it is believed the consumption will keep pace with the quantities now on the way. The quality of the fruit arrived this week has been fairly satisfactory. Russets are particularly well in demand now, and they realize high figures. To-day's quotations are: American—Baldwins, 12s to 17s; Spies, 13s to 15s 6d; Greenings, 14s to 15s 6d.

Canadian—Baldwins, 12s 6d to 18s; Spies, 14s to 20s; Greenings, 14s to 18s; G. Russets, 15s to 23s.

TURPENTINE GOES UP.

The supply of turpentine has not been equal to the demand recently, and prices have been working upward. An advance of 5c a gallon was made last week, and this week the price has gone up another 5½c, making the quotation 94¼c a gallon for single barrels, and 93½c for larger quantities.

THE FRUIT TRADE.

John Caldwell & Co. quote fruits as follows: Oranges, 420s, $3.50; 714s, $4.25; 126c to 215s, $3.25; tangerines, box of 6½ doz., 50c; lemons, $2.50 to $3; grapes, $5 to $6; bananas, $2.50; winter apples, xxx., $3.25 to $3.50; xx., $2.50 to $3; cranberries, $7; prunes, 7½c to 8c; apricots, 12½c; figs, 8½c to 12½c; dates, 4c; cocoanuts, 4c; peanuts, green, 6¾c to 10c; roasted, 7¼c to 11c; Brazil nuts, 15c.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Special telegrams from correspondents of the International Mercantile Agency respecting the state of trade throughout the United States and Canada are summarized as follows:

The most encouraging developments of the week are the widening demand for all forms of iron and steel at Pittsburg and Chicago, with increased confidence that bottom prices have been reached.

Other features are the fading of war prospects, a real plethora of money at New York and western centres, and the highest prices for wheat since 1898, due to increased milling demand for home and foreign requirements, and a greatly oversold May option at Chicago. Other advances in prices were for corn, oats, print cloths, cotton, coffees, leather, hides, tin and copper, with partial reactions in the last two.

Silk piece goods are in better demand; prints are hardening, converters are buying with more freedom. Shoes and leather are firm at advances.

Most important industrial negotiations are about to be begun in Indianapolis. The Miners' Union want 10 percent higher wages for picked coal, and more than that for machine mined. Bituminous operators in four states want a reduction. John Mitchell says he is hopeful that an amicable settlement will be reached.

Throughout Canada the week has been quiet, as the severe weather has checked sales in the country districts, and made collections slower. Two or three large failures have disturbed the dry goods trade somewhat. Cotton goods continue firm, and the tone of the woollen trade is improved.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

SHERBROOKE WILL BUY ITS LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 22.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Sherbrooke Heat, Light and Power Company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice White presiding. The offer of $200,000 from the city council for the electric plant was discussed at length, and the following resolution was carried.

'Whereas, it is the desire of many of the citizens of Sherbrooke to acquire municipal ownership of the business of supplying electric light and power in this city, and it is not desirable or advantageous, either to the citizens or to this company that two such systems should exist or be carried on in competition:

'Be it resolved that the offer of the city council, as set forth in its resolution, passed at its meeting on Dec. 16 last, and now submitted to this meeting be accepted, provided that the city will also take over the gas property of this company on terms satisfactory to the directors.'

The shareholders will meet on Feb. 4 to deal with the question if the city should decide to accept the gas plant.

FIFTEEN CENT COTTON

NEW HIGH RECORDS ESTABLISHED.

New York, Jan. 25.—Cotton showed a still higher level to-day in a market that was active, but not particularly excited. March sold at 15.02; May, 15.21, and July 15.20, these being net gains of about 22 points on the positions named.

Judson & Co.'s wire: Despite the unsettled and more ominous outlook over the far eastern situation, the Liverpool cotton market to-day has recorded a sensational advance, which far exceeds expectations. There is nothing in the public advices to account for or to justify it. It is probably a part of the bull plan of campaign.

BOARD OF TRADE

ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS VIGILANCE OVER MONTREAL'S AFFAIRS.

The annual report of the Montreal Board of Trade Council, which has just been issued, is an unusually large one, as it contains, beside the usual review of the year's business, accounts of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, the opening of the new building, and the transcontinental trip of the delegates.

The report of the president, Mr. A. J. Hodgson, after noting the general prosperity of the country during the past year, —broken only by the setback to the iron industry—the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, and the new building, proceeds to consider the trade of the port of Montreal.

The number of ocean-going vessels entering the port was 802, being the largest on record except 1898, when 862 ships came here, but the larger average size of the ships brings this year well ahead in tonnage, which was 1,860,904, as against 1,841,272 for 758 ships in 1902, and 1,584,072 in 1898, the best previous year.

The abolition of canal tolls had the effect of diverting through Montreal a large amount of trade which would otherwise have gone through New York and Boston. The vessels passing through the Lachine Canal numbered 6,155 as against 5,276 in 1902; the trade of the port increased correspondingly, exports increasing by $11,000,000, and imports by $8,000,000. Montreal handled 29 percent of Canada's export business, and 32 percent of the imports. Shipments were especially heavy in grain, cheese, lumber and cattle.

The wharf shed controversy, the Board's advocacy of elevated railway tracks, and the rejection of that proposal on account of expense, are recorded. The need of fire protection in the harbor is also noted.

The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was addressed on the subjects of charts, lights, and other aids to navigation in the river and gulf, to which he replied to the effect that the charting and tidal work were now quite sufficient for safe navigation, that a definite programme of improvements in lights and fog signals was being proceeded with, and that the Department was considering the buoying and lighting of the river between Montreal and Quebec for night navigation.

The Council also communicated with the Government on the need for wireless telegraph stations in the Gulf, and on the extension of the Father Point pier into deep water.

FOR A FREE PORT.

A petition was sent to the Government, praying it to assume the debt of the harbor, make the further expenditure necessary to fully equip it for business, and maintain it in future as a free port. To this the Premier replied that the Government, having just abolished canal tolls, could hardly be expected to do more for Montreal at present, but he felt that something should be done in the near future.

The port warden's report shows shipments of 25,497,707 bushels of grain, an increase of 4,401,839; 2,289,848 boxes cheese, an increase of 379,842; 702,280 barrels of apples, an increase of 234,977; 261,607 packages of meats, an increase of 128,291; 225,408,695 board feet of lumber, a decrease of 10,515,801; 147,574 cattle, an increase of 70,422, and 60,900 sheep, an increase of 15,114.

With regard to the proposed fast mail transatlantic service the council addressed the Minister of Trade and Commerce, giving its opinion that anything less than a 21-knot service would be most unsatisfactory, and nothing less than a weekly 22-knot service would be worth subsidizing.

LEGISLATION.

The council successfully opposed the Montreal-Longueuil Bridge Company's bill in Parliament, on account of its interference with navigation. The incorporation of the Sault St. Louis Light & Power Co. was opposed on account of the large privileges conferred, but was amended by the promoters, and the opposition was withdrawn. Various labor legislation was opposed with success, while Senator Lougheed's bill with regard to alien labor agitators was heartily supported, and was passed.

The council wrote to the Minister of Customs recommending the appointment of three expert appraisers for the Dominion, to supervise the interpretation and operation of the tariff, with a view to securing uniformity.

The reduction of postage rates on newspapers and books sent to England from a cent for two ounces to a cent for four ounces in spite of the Imperial Government's refusal to reciprocate, is noted with approval, and the Postmaster-General congratulated thereon.

The council addressed the Minister of Militia and Defence on the necessity for a Military School in Montreal.

In the Quebec Legislature, the incorporation of the Rural Light, Heat & Power Co., and an amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure, were successfully opposed.

The new city charter was carefully considered and the objectionable amendments attached to it in its passage through the Legislature were condemned in a memorial addressed to the Legislative Council, which body largely remedied the features complained of.

Then follow the accounts of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, the delegates tours and the opening of the new building.

The financial statement shows $31,936.68 spent for maintenance of the building, including $13,230.27 interest; rents received and due amount to $28,880.53, including $1,881.74 from the board itself. Membership fees amounted to $9,350, and arrears and branch association fees brought the amount up to $14,145; $107.40 was received from the sale of periodicals, and $1,000 from the Port Wardens's office. The total expenses on membership account were $11,805, and there was a net surplus, on the combined account of $390.51.

The building has cost, up to the end of 1903, $626,314.95, furniture etc., making the assets up to $639,497.52. Against this there are liabilities of $640,874, including $300,000 first and 248,800 second mortgage bonds.

PATENT REPORT.

For the benefit of our readers we publish a list of patents recently granted by the American Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

Nos. 747384, Messrs. D'Artois & Brouillette, Waterloo, Que., mowing machine; 747418, Joseph d'Halewyn, Nomining

OUR MAIL BAG

Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld.
Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find one dollar to renew my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness.' I cannot afford to do without the 'Witness,' although I was burned out and lost everything. Wishing you a prosperous new year,
Yours respectfully,
WM. WALKER.

Miss K. Cooper, of Chateauguay, Que., writes: 'Our Sunday-school cannot be persuaded to change for any other young people's publication. We enjoy the 'Messenger' greatly.'

Stella, Ont.
Dear Sir,—Our Sunday-school likes the 'Messenger,' and have undertaken to supply every family in the congregation with a copy. Many thanks for the good little paper, for I think it gives many a pleasant hour to its readers. I wish many more of our people would take it.
Yours truly,
WM. FLEMING.

Marysville, N. B., Jan. 13, 1904.
Gentlemen,—I like your paper, 'World Wide,' very much and even prefer it to Funk and Wagnall's 'Literary Digest,' costing three or four times the amount. It is the best thing of the kind that I know of.
Yours respectfully,
R. S. CRISP.

Black Creek, O., Jan. 4, 1904.
Gentlemen,—With this I enclose three dollars and eighty cents. Of the ten publications taken by our family the good old 'Witness' is first and best. We esteem 'World Wide' a mine.
Yours truly,
MISS B. P. BEAM.

Cornwall, Jan. 9, 1904.
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find postal note, for one dollar, for one new subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness,' which is the best weekly published to-day. It is fearlessly consistent and impartial in every respect.
Yours truly,
C. E. ROMBOUGH.

Island Pond, Vt., Jan. 4, 1904.
Dear Mr. Dougall,—Enclosed find two dollars for my 'Witness' and 'World Wide.' The latter I like better and better the longer I have it. I could not well do without my 'Witness.'
I congratulate you on your well-deserved verdict in the libel case. Wishing the compliments of the season, and all good things in the year 1904,
I am as ever,
Your old admiring Friend,
THOMAS HALL.
The Parsonage.

South Boardman, Mich., Jan. 12.
Dear Friends,—You are old friends to me, though my name has never been on your subscription lists. I was raised on the tha 'Witness' and 'Messenger.' The 'Witness' was the first newspaper I ever read, and I was reading the 'Messenger' when you first printed 'Daph and Her Charge.' I instantly recognized Daph's picture when the copy containing the first chapter of that story came last month. I had been telling my daughter of it, and we were both greatly pleased to find we were to have the privilege of reading it. My parents, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Puffer, both of whom have entered into rest within the past two years, always considered your publications 'clean reading,' such as they were glad to put into the hands of their children, and I agree with their opinion.
In the good work in which you have been engaged so many years you must meet much opposition, many trials, and discouragements, but you have persevered and have accomplished much good, and have gained a host of firm friends. Many of these friends you have never even heard of, yet you have their prayers for God's blessing on you and your work, as you certainly have mine.
Yours sincerely,
(MRS.) LILIAN E. PUHLE.

Wingham, Nov. 28, 1903.
Dear Sir,—I received your beautiful fountain pen, and was pleased with it. Thank you very much for it.
MARY McGREGOR.

Cecebe, Ont., Jan. 8, 1904.
Dear Editor,—I need not tell you that your publications are much prized by us. We have been constant subscribers of the 'Witness' for twenty-seven years and of the 'Northern Messenger' for thirty-five years. The day before the 'Witness' comes is the longest day in the week for my husband likes to have it all read, even the advertisements.
MRS. FINCH.

CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES

NEW ORDINANCE WILL DELAY OPENING OF MANY OF THEM FOR TWO MONTHS AT LEAST.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Nearly two months' work and $500,000 expenditure for repairs will be required under the new theatre building ordinance, for the opening of the Chicago playhouses. This is the estimate of theatre managers and it does not include the amount which will be expended for the entire rebuilding of at least one theatre. Three theatres are closed certainly and five others have almost admitted that they would be forced to suspend. There are few theatres which will be able to use more than two floors for many months, and many, even of the best, may abandon the gallery permanently. The price of theatre tickets is almost certain to be increased. It is said that two dollars and two dollars and a half as a standard price for seats is likely to be advocated by the managers and that the low-priced houses will make corresponding increases.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 21.—It has been practically determined to drop all the amendments to the Panama canal treaty. Assurance has been received that Panama concedes that the treaty will be interpreted as the amendments provide in regard to the harbors, sanitation and the limitation of the cities of Panama and Colon.

CLUB OFFERS.

Subscribers desiring to form clubs for the 'Daily' and 'Weekly Witness,' as in the past, still have the opportunity. The rates for 1904 will be as follows:—
2 Copies 'Daily Witness, one year..$5.00
3 Copies 'Daily Witness, one year.. 7.00
4 Copies 'Daily Witness,' one year.. 8.00
3 Copies 'Weekly Witness,' one year. 2.40
4 Copies 'Weekly Witness,' one year. 3.00
10 Copies 'Weekly Witness,' one year 7.00
These rates will apply to all countries where local postal rates prevail. To other countries add $3.50 for postage on 'Daily Witness,' and $1.00 for 'Weekly Witness.'

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BECK.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, 1904, at 'Headley,' London, Ont., the wife of Adam Beck, M.P.P., of a daughter.

CRAIK.—In this city, on Jan. 19, 1904, the wife of Thomas D. Craik, of a son.

JACQUES.—At Quebec, on Dec. 26, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Jacques, a daughter.

MacCUBBIN.—At 'Maple Hurst Farm,' Grande Freniere, on Jan. 17, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. MacCubbin.

OSWALD.—At Petit Brulé, on Jan. 5, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. John Oswald, a son. Ottawa and Allanford (Ont.) papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Jan. 22, 1904, the wife of Herbert J. Smith, of a daughter.

TARDIF.—At Amherst Park, city, on Jan. 24, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tardif, printer.

WATSON.—At 520 St. Urbain street, Montreal, on Jan. 23, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Watson.

WISHART — At Valleyfield, Que., on Jan. 15, 1904, Mrs. John C. Wishart, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ARNOT — M'DOUGALL. — In St. Paul's Church, Bowmanville, Ont., on Jan. 20, 1904, by the Rev. Hugh Munroe, B.A., Miss Mary Jane (Mollie) Arnot, of Hampton, second daughter of Jesse Arnot, to James McDougall, of Chatham.

BARRINGTON—DRYSDALE.—On Jan. 20, 1904, at the manse, Georgetown, Que., by the Rev. Geo. Whillans, Charles M. Barrington, of Ste. Martine, to Edith, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Drysdale, of Allan's Corners, Que.

BEACHAM—MACLEAN.—At the Church of the Ascension, Toronto, on Jan. 19, 1904, at 12 noon, by the Rev. G. A. Kuhring, rector, assisted by the Rev. Canon Farncombe, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Annie M MacLean, fourth daughter of the late A. D. MacLean, Esq., to the Rev. Havelock Beacham, B.A., rector of Christ Church, Cranbrook, B.C.

COULTHARD—ROBINSON. — At Westminster Presbyterian Church, Dubuque, Iowa, on Jan. 12, 1904, by the father of the bride, the Rev. J. Millen Robinson, D.D., LL.D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rushton and the Rev. Dr. McClellan, Miss Jean, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson, to Dr. Walter Livingston Coulthard, of Rossland, British Columbia, formerly of Toronto.

GOHN — LLOYD — At Aurora, Ont., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1904 by the Rev. Walter Amos, Miss Maggie C. Lloyd, daughter of Mr. Wm. Lloyd, of Eversley, to Mr. Charles M. Gohn, of New Hope, Assa., N.W.T., son of Mr. George Gohn, of Markham Township.

GREAVES—CAMPBELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, John C. Campbell, Esq., of Prince Albert, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1904, by the Rev. John Harris, Geo. H. Twelch Greaves, Esq., of Assiniboia, N.W.T., to Miss Bertha Rose Campbell.

HAMBLY — BAILEY. — At Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, on Jan. 19, 1904, by the Rev. Chas. W. McKim, Wm. H. K. Hambly, of Winnipeg, to Rose A., only daughter of Henry Bailey, of Kingston.

HARRIS—DEWAR.—On Jan. 14, 1904, at the home of the bride's mother, at Adams, N.Y., by the Rev. Wm. Kimball, D.D., Helen Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. G. Harris, to Dr. Arthur Stewart Dewar, second son of James S. Dewar, Esq., J.P., 307 Huron street, Toronto, Ont.

IBBOTSON—BURNETT.—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, on Jan. 19, 1904, Miriam W. Judah, daughter of the late Frederick T. Judah, Esq., K.C., to John S. Ibbotson, D.D.S.

JOYNT—CROSKERY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Jan. 13, 1904, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Simeral Joynt, of the Township of Montague, Ont., to Mary Edith, daughter of Wm. Croskery, Esq., of North Elmsley, Ont.

KYLE — HYDE — On Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1904, at Crescent Street Church, Montreal, by the Rev. John Mackay, B.A., Alison Jean (Elsie), daughter of Mr. George Hyde, to Albert Douglas Kyle, son of Mr. James Kyle, all of this city.

LAWSON — FORSYTH — At St. Andrew's Manse, King, Ont., by the Rev. James Carmichael, D.D., on Jan. 20, 1904, Mr. John Lawson, of King, to Miss Hannah Forsyth, of Vaughan.

LOUDON—RYAN.—On Jan. 18, 1904, at Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, by the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, Bryce A. Loudon to Miss Jennie Ryan, both of this city.

MACEACHERN—McPHERSON. — On Jan. 20, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Gamebridge, Ont., by the Rev. A. C. Wishart, B.A., of Beaverton, John D. MacEachran to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McPherson.

MACINTYRE—DIEHL. — At Jena, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on Jan. 9, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. D. Braasch, superintendent of the Lutheran Church, Alfred E. Macintyre, Ph.D., of Quebec, to Emma, daughter of Dr. Karl Diehl, Jena.

McFARLANE—NORTH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Playfair, Ont., on Jan. 6, 1904, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Elizabeth A., only daughter of Mr. William North, to Robt. J. McFarlane, of Esmond, North Dakota.

MINGIE — GELLATLY —At the residence of Mrs. Somerville, 21 Brooke avenue, Westmount, on Jan. 20, 1904, by the Rev. Donald McKenzie, Roderick Albert Mingie to Miss Margaret Mitchell Gellatly, both of Montreal.

OSBORNE—INGLIS.—At Boissevain, Man., on Jan. 14, 1904, by the Rev. Alex. Hamilton, B.A., assisted by the Rev. James Farquharson, B.A., Pilot Mound, Man., Miss Joan Inglis, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Inglis, Toronto, to the Rev. J. D. Osborne, Sintaluta, Assa., N.W.T., late of Carlingford, Ireland.

ROADHOUSE—BRECHIN. — At Toronto, on Jan. 20, 1904, by the Rev. H. P. Welton, D.D., assisted by the Rev. William Stewart, D.D., Iona Edith, daughter of Mrs. E. Brechin, and of the late David Brechin, to the Rev. Wm. Fredk. Roadhouse, pastor of the Baptist Church, Parry Sound.

ROBINSON—KISH.—At the Methodist parsonage, Westport, Ont., by the Rev. R. Eagleson, B.D., Daniel Robinson to Nancy Kish, both of Bedford, Ont.

ROUSSEAU — HIGGINS. — On Thursday evening, Jan.. 21, 1904, at the home of her mother, Mrs. L. Higgins, Cote St. Paul, by the Rev. James Watson, Miss Daisy Deane Higgins, to Mr. Fred. L. Rousseau.

SUTHERLAND — CAMPBELL — At Kincardine Township, Ont., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, December, 1903, by the Rev. E. Maxwell Ripley, Miss Annie Campbell to Alex. Sutherland, Kincardine Township.

DIED.

ACKLAND.—At Ottawa, on Jan. 23, 1904, Russel John, son of Mr. John Ackland, of the Dept. of Indian Affairs, at the age of 5 months and 11 days.

ALLAN.—In this city, on Jan. 22, 1904, Wilson B. Allan, in his 71st year, a native of Dumfermline, Scotland.

ALEXANDER.—At St. Eustache, on Jan. 21, 1904, Jane Gorham, widow of the late Thomas Alexander, of Mascouche Rapids, and mother of Robert and Annie Gorham, aged 77 years and 10 months.

ANDERSON — On Jan. 19, 1904, Mrs. F. Anderson, widow of the late Francis Anderson, of Aultsville, Ont., aged 68 years.

BROWNE.—On Jan. 18, 1904, at South Gloucester, Ont., James Browne, aged 76.

BUCK — At East Farnham, on Monday, Jan. 18, 1904, Janet Wright, aged four and a half months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Buck.

CAMPBELL — On Jan. 16, 1904, at No. 13 Maple Grove, Parkdale, Ont., John Campbell, M.A., in his 80th year.

CLEMENT.—At Duffette Place, Brantford, Ont., on Monday, Jan. 18, 1904, Joseph Kendall Clement, son of the late Alexander Duffette Clement.

COLQUHOUN.—At Lakeview, Argenteuil Co., Que., on Jan. 16, 1904, Fanny Carson, widow of the late John Colquhoun, aged 62 years.

COPWAY.—At Port Dover, Ont., on Jan. 18, 1904, Elizabeth Howell, wife of the late George Copway, chief of Ojibways and missionary, and daughter of the late Henry Howell, Esq., Port Dover, in her 89th year.

DIXON — At Riverside, St. Lambert, on Jan. 18, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Wentworth Hill, in her 93rd year, Mary Henderson, relict of the late Henry Dixon.

ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 19, 1904, Elizabeth Sharpe, widow of the late Henry Elliott, in the 55th year of her age.

Advertisements.

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And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

EWING.—At his home, in Flodden, P.Q., on Dec. 15, 1903, after a lingering illness, in his 94th year, John Ewing, sr., a native of County Derry, Ireland. Vancouver papers please copy.

GARRETT.—At 102 Cambridge, Ottawa, on Jan. 24, 1904, in her 64th year, Leona Garrett, the beloved wife of the Rev. Thos. Garrett.

HAGERMAN.—At her residence, 331 Berkeley street, Toronto, on Jan. 18, 1904, Sarah Chapman, beloved wife of Sinclair H. Hagerman, formerly of Hagerman's Corners, York County, Ont., aged 70 years.

JOHNSTON — On Jan. 17, 1904, at his late residence, 488 Euclid avenue, Toronto, Joseph Johnston, G.T.R. conductor, in his 52nd year.

KITTERMASTER.— In Sarnia, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1904, Frederick William Kittermaster, barrister-at-law, in the 45th year of his age.

LAWSON — Entered into rest, at her late home, 499 Princess street, Kingston, Ont., Eliza Milligan, widow of the late Robert Lawson, aged 72 years and nine months.

MARGACH — At the residence of his niece, Miss Squair, near Orono, Ont., on Jan. 21, 1904, John Lewis Margach, in the 72nd year of his age.

M'COLLUM.—Eliza Harrison, widow of J. S. McCollum, died at the residence of her son, near Aylmer, Ont., on Dec. 30, 1903, aged 90 years.

McKIEL — At Renfrew, Ont., on Jan. 20, 1904, Charles Edward McKiel, of the Customs Department, Ottawa.

MORRISON.—At 202 Wilton ave., Toronto, on Jan. 23, 1904, Elizabeth, widow of the late James Morrison, of Glentay, Ont., aged 80 years.

MURPHY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 17, 1904, at his residence, Elm Park, Brockvillle, Ont., Dr. John Bernard Murphy, medical superintendent Insane Asylum, Brockville, in his 50th year.

PATTON — At the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, on Jan. 10, 1904, Henry Patton, of Bell's Corners, aged 75 years.

POPE.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1904, Sara Hicks, widow of the late Herbert Pope, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, Anticosti, aged twenty-eight.

ROBERTSON.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on the morning of Jan. 21, 1904, of pneumonia, Henry Robertson, in the 54th year of his age.

SCULLION — On Jan. 20, 1904, in Detroit, Mich., Mary Clyne, wife of Hugh Scullion, formerly a resident of Quebec.

SMITH.—In this city, on Jan. 21, 1904, Mary Grant, beloved wife of Robert Smith, in her 59th year.

SMITH.—At his late residence, York Mills, on Jan. 21, 1904, William Smith, in his 77th year.

SMITH.—On Jan. 20, 1904, Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Col. Smith, Coboug, and sister of Col. Henry Smith, of Ottawa.

TAYLOR.—At Harvey Station, N.B., on Jan. 4, 1904, John Taylor, a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, in the 79th year of his age.

WYMAN — Suddenly, at Rockland, Ont., on Friday, Jan. 22, 1904, Adelia Mary Hersey, dearly beloved wife of Thomas H. Wyman, formerly of Hawkesbury, Ont.

YELLAND.—On Jan. 19, 1904, at her son's residence, 12 Munroe street, Ottawa, Kate Ann Heale, relict of the late John Yelland, aged 74 years and 3 months.

Advertisements.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY JAMES A. Mathewson, Francis E. Grafton, Chas. Alexander, Samuel Bell, John T. Hagar, Louis Barbeau, Roswell C. Fisher, Edward G. O'Connor, Samuel M. Baylis, Thomas J. Dawson, Edward M. Morgan, M.D., Hugh M. Patton, M.D., Arthur D. Patton, M.D., Alexander R. Griffith, M.D., Arthur Fisher, M.D., John W. Hughes and George Durnford, all of the City and District of Montreal, that they will apply at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an act incorporating them and such other persons as may subsequently become members of the said corporation, as a body politic and corporate, to be known as 'The Homoeopathic Hospital of Montreal,' and for the usual privileges granted to hospitals in similar cases. Montreal, 18th January, 1904. LESLIE H. BOYD, Attorney for Applicants.

Advertisements.

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Ar. Ottawa, 11.45 a.m., *12.40 p.m., $1.25 p.m. 7.00 p.m., *1.10 a.m.
Lv. Place Viger, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
*Daily. Sundays included. ‡Sundays only. Other trains week days only.

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YOUNG — At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on Jan. 16, 1904, Richard W. Young, native of Ireland, late assistant secretary of Canadian Institute, in his 87th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHITE — In loving memory of William C. White, of 'The W. C. White Boiler Works,' who entered into rest on Jan. 19, 1899. 'Thy will be done.'

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FARM FOR SALE, SITUATED IN Beverly Township, County Wentworth, 7 miles from town of Galt, 200 acres, 50 acres good timber, remainder in good state of cultivation; plenty good water, large Bank Barn, 50 by 90, with wing 24 by 48; silo, implement house, hog pen, 2 dwelling houses, 1 stone, 1 frame. For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. B. JAMIESON, Kirkwall P.O., Ont.

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