

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY SEVENTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1902.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
\$1.00 Post-Paid 5c a Copy.

TALK OF ARBITRATION.

Venezuela's Difficulty With Britain and Germany.

THE POWERS ASK PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO ACT AS ARBITRATOR—DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT

London, Dec. 15.—The House was crowded this evening when the Venezuelan matter again came up for debate. Mr. Henry White, the American charge d'affaires, had a seat in the diplomatic gallery. Mr. Schwann (advanced Liberal), after having expressed surprise that the government was anxious for another war after South Africa, complained of the paucity of the information concerning the Venezuelan situation, which had been given to Parliament. He said he hoped arbitration would be accepted, because, although President Roosevelt is anxious not to act quickly, the situation is full of danger and the President's hands might be forced by politicians.

Lord Cranborne spoke after Mr. Schwann. He reproached this member with a desire to discredit the government, and exclaimed that papers in the Venezuelan matter were very voluminous, and that those issued to-day were only a summary. He said that Great Britain had to perform police duty among the nations, and had to prevent Venezuela from breaking the law of nations and the United States took the sensible view that Great Britain's insistence that Venezuela should meet her engagements was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine. 'No country had been more anxious than Great Britain,' said Lord Cranborne, 'to assist the American government in maintaining that doctrine.'

Continuing, the under foreign secretary said the British government had displayed great forbearance and that it was only after Venezuela had been thrice summoned to do right that the government had been driven to strong measures to secure the safety, liberty, and property of British subjects in Venezuela, and that in the execution of these measures the government desired to pursue the same course of moderation.

Lord Cranborne said also that the blockade would be carried out with every regard for the interests of neutrals.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, then voiced his strong dissatisfaction with Lord Cranborne's speech. He complained of the lack of information about the German and British claims, which, he said, seemed to be on a different footing. The speaker said he was an advocate of the best feeling between the two countries, but in this matter Great Britain seemed to be bound hand and foot to Germany. We can do nothing with regard to our claims, continued the Liberal leader, unless the Germans are perfectly satisfied with the settlement of their claims. Such an agreement is contrary to the country's best interests. The speaker has said nothing about an important communication received from the United States; there would be universal satisfaction if this communication were of such a nature as to lead to a peaceful solution of what after all seems to be a somewhat squalid difficulty.

Mr. Balfour accused the mover and seconder of the motion to adjourn of a desire to discredit the government, and said this was not the way to approach a painful international episode. The Premier declared there was no justification for the assumption that the government was prepared to go to war for the Venezuelan bondholders. The crux of the matter was a series of outrages by Venezuelans on British seamen and shipowners, for which not only had compensation been refused, but Great Britain's remonstrances had been entirely disregarded. It was an intolerable situation, and the Premier denied that the government had been unduly hasty. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman appeared to desire to co-operate with Germany on his own peculiar terms, but few allies were prepared to act on such a basis.

Mr. Balfour, continuing, said that in so far as the financial claims were concerned, the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He also said that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American Minister at Caracas, Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of German subjects. The Premier said he understood that it was through the United States that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On that point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by these controversies, but, on the contrary, she should have refused all explanation or apology until actually engaged in hostilities, when this idea of arbitration suddenly commended itself to the minds of the Venezuelans.

The Premier said he would say nothing for or against his idea and re-

peated that it had not come from the government of the United States.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt and other members of the House then criticized the government for its action, and pressed for additional information.

Mr. Timothy M. Healy (Nationalist) declared that the Irish vote in America had driven the British Government into a humiliating alliance with Germany, and warned the government that it was in a perilous position, owing to the state of political feeling in the United States.

Replying to questions, Mr. Balfour said Italy was sending warships to Venezuelan waters, but that there was no agreement between Italy and Great Britain, as there was between Great Britain and Germany. Referring to the Anglo-German fleets on the Venezuelan coast, the Premier said there was no question of seniority, as the two fleets were acting along different parts of the coast, and independently of each other.

During the course of the debate, Mr. H. Norman (Liberal) warned the government of the perils which might possibly result from a sudden change in American feeling. He suggested that Great Britain should even now approach the United States, with a request for that country's friendly offices.

Major Arthur Hamilton Lee (Conservative), who was at one time military attaché to the British embassy at Washington, expressed regret at Anglo-German co-operation, which, he said, would be greatly resented in America.

Mr. Schwann's motion was rejected without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Dec. 15.—Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, this afternoon announced that the proposal for arbitration was now under consideration by the British Government. He added: 'We are greatly indebted to the good offices of the United States minister at Caracas in obtaining the release of the British and German subjects.'

Lord Lansdowne had no official information regarding the reported bombardment of Puerto Cabello. He said since the parliamentary paper giving the Venezuelan correspondence had been issued, the government had received from Mr. Haggard a cabled summary of what purports to be Venezuela's reply to the British ultimatum. Therein Venezuela complains that no reparation was offered by Great Britain for the landing of the marines or for the conduct of the British authorities of Trinidad. This despatch closed by saying Venezuela represented that as her treasury was exhausted it was impossible for the government to meet its debts for the moment, but directly peace was declared it would not be necessary to remind the Venezuelan Government of its obligations.

BRITAIN'S GRIEVANCES.

A parliamentary paper giving the correspondence relating to Venezuelan affairs, was issued this afternoon. It begins with a memorandum, which, after recounting the existing causes of complaint against Venezuela including the seizures of British ships and the protest against the Venezuelan consul at Trinidad exacting improper fees for collecting customs dues for Venezuela in Trinidad, of which 'no notice was taken by Venezuela,' says: 'Besides these specific outrages and ground for complaint, there are causes in which British subjects and companies have large claims against Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government declined to accept the explanations and assurances of His Majesty's Government in regard to the Ban Righ as in any way modifying the situation. As a result the position of His Majesty's legation at Caracas is rendered quite impracticable for diplomatic purposes, as all representations, protests and remonstrances now remain disregarded and unacknowledged.'

The correspondence, which dates to Dec. 2, shows that so early as July 23, Germany tentatively mentioned the Venezuelan difficulties and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, replied that he would be quite ready to co-operate with a view to joint action. On Aug. 8, Lord Lansdowne warned the Admiralty to prepare for putting pressure on Venezuela, adding: 'The German ambassador, Count Wolf-Meternich, has suggested that the two powers concerned should partake in a joint naval demonstration.'

On Aug. 1, the British minister, Mr. Haggard, notified Lord Lansdowne that he had personally presented to the Acting Foreign Minister a note recording his formal protest against the 'intolerable conduct of the Venezuelan Government,' stating that unless prompt compensation were paid the injured persons he should take the necessary steps to exact reparation. Mr. Haggard concludes:

'The minister accepted the note quietly. His final remark was that they were "used to these communications." I said that might be the case, but not from England.'

Mr. Haggard, on Aug. 4, informed Lord Lansdowne that the Venezuelan Foreign

Minister had definitely stated that 'until the Ban Righ matter is settled satisfactorily to the interests of both nations the Venezuelan Government cannot entertain any question on a different subject.'

On Sept. 27, Vice-Admiral Douglas suggested to the Admiralty that it would be necessary in order to bring effective pressure on Venezuela to blockade the ports of La Guayra, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo towards the end of November, and seize all Venezuelan gunboats 'until the demands are complied with.'

Lord Lansdowne, under date of Oct. 22, says the blockade is 'open to some objection,' but he endorses the seizure of the vessels.

In the next communication, dated Nov. 11, he notified Mr. Buchanan, charge d'affaires at Berlin, that Germany was prepared to join Great Britain in a final warning, and that it had been agreed that the first step should be the seizure of Venezuelan vessels.

'As to the joint execution of measures of coercion,' says Lord Lansdowne, 'the German Government recognized that there was a sharp distinction in the character of the British and German claims, but that nevertheless the two claims ought to stand or fall together, and that we ought to exclude the possibility of a settlement between Venezuela and one of the two powers without an equally satisfactory settlement with the other.'

After settling with Germany the mode of procedure and the instructions to be sent to the naval commanders, Lord Lansdowne, on Nov. 27, informed Mr. Haggard thereof, and gave instructions as to his course regarding the presentation of the ultimatum, and the ministers' departure from Caracas, which have since followed out.

The last communication, dated Dec. 2, is from Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Haggard. It instructs him regarding the terms of the ultimatum, which already are known.

DISRESPECTFUL TREATMENT OF THE BRITISH MINISTER RANKLES IN THE BRITISH MIND.

London, Dec. 16.—Judging from statements given out by the Foreign Office, the Venezuelan situation to-night does not appear to be any nearer a settlement. Up to a late hour to-night, no suggestion has been made that Great Britain could eventually see its way to submitting its claims to arbitration, and the Foreign Office points out that Venezuela's offer to arbitrate is extremely vague. President Castro, in the communication in which he expressed his willingness to resort to arbitration, provides no guarantee that the rights of British subjects in Venezuela will be respected pending the award. The Foreign Office claims that some matters are impossible to arbitrate, instancing the disrespectful treatment of Mr. Haggard, the British minister to Venezuela. To arbitrate the financial claims, however, will meet with no opposition in official circles in London, nor is there any desire to stir up opposition here by continuing unnecessarily the present armed compact with Germany; but, quoting from the Foreign Office, 'at the same time there is not the slightest inclination to let Venezuela go unpunished for her repeated insults and injuries. The offer to arbitrate comes very late. We are not seeking a quarrel, but we must ensure ourselves against a recurrence of acts which led to the present situation.'

The Foreign Office appears to be without official cognizance of the attitude of the Washington Government, although it is convinced unofficially that Washington is anxious that further hostilities be avoided. It is known that the Foreign Office has made enquiry as to whether the United States would be willing to guarantee the fulfilling of Venezuela's pledges, either at the immediate cessation of the present European action, or pending the award of arbitrators. This enquiry resulted in a direct negative from the United States. With the guarantee of the United States the Foreign Office says arbitration in the Venezuelan matters would be an immediate probability, but, with only the word of a government hitherto unreliable, arbitration is difficult of accomplishing even upon the points where international relations admit of such a method of settlement.

'VINETA'S' OFFICER KILLED.

Porto Cabello, Dec. 16.—It has been learned here that during the bombardment of Porto Cabello, on Dec. 13, by the British cruiser 'Charlybdis' and the German cruiser 'Vineeta,' that the 'Charlybdis' was struck in the bow by a shot fired from a cannon on the Plaza Bruzal. The 'Vineeta' was struck twice by the Venezuelan cannon fire. The report which has been in circulation here that an officer of the 'Vineeta' was killed during the bombardment by a rifle bullet fired from the shore appears now to be true. The 'Vineeta' left this port suddenly, although it was supposed she would remain here to protect German interests. She is at present at Willemstad, Curacao, where she arrived with her flag flying at half-mast. It is believed the German cruiser went to Willemstad for the purpose of burying the body of the dead officer there.

WHAT IS A PEACEFUL BLOCKADE?

New York, Dec. 17.—Mr. Hay has cabled to Mr. Tower, ambassador at Berlin, says the 'World's' correspondent at Washington, to ask the German Government to define for this country exactly what is meant by a 'peaceful blockade.' Although it has not yet been put into public expression, the United States Government contends that there is no such thing as a 'peaceful blockade.' If a state of war does not exist, the Washington Government will contend at the proper time, that United States ships must be allowed to pass. The test will come when the Red D Line steamer

'Caracas' arrives at La Guayra, probably next Saturday. If that ship goes through, as it is expected it will, other ships from other nations will also demand to go through, and the 'peaceful blockade' will become a farce. If Germany insists on its right to blockade peacefully and refuses to let American ships through, then Admiral Dewey's fleet will be sent to Venezuela to convey the American ships through the German and British lines.

Admiral Dewey has been told to keep his fleet together. The reason the United States Government made this demand of Germany is because it has in writing, in black and white, the full statement of Germany's intentions in Venezuela. It has no such statement from Great Britain. The diplomats of that country were shrewd enough to make only a verbal statement of intent.

Senor Lopez Barfalt, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, has transmitted to Mr. Bowen, the United States minister, a document signed by President Castro as constitutional president of the republic, and countersigned by himself as minister of foreign affairs, in which Mr. Bowen is recognized as the only representative of Venezuela in the matter of effecting a settlement of the present difficulty.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

Caracas, Dec. 18.—It was learned to-night that France has addressed a note to her charge d'affaires at Caracas for submission to the Venezuelan Government, stating the position she will maintain with reference to claims of her citizens against Venezuela. France makes a distinction between claims arising before Castro's assumption of power and those arising since. The claims of France prior to Castro's administration, it is agreed, are all ready to be settled by arbitration. The claims arising since Castro became President are to be adjusted by the French minister at Caracas and proper ministerial officers of Venezuela. This was arranged some time ago. In the note sent to Caracas France takes the position that claims arising since 1899, when Castro became President, should have as favorable treatment as is given to claims of Great Britain, Germany and other countries. As to claims prior to 1899 France says they shall be met according to the most favored nation treaty clause and be met out of custom receipts. The note is courteous and firm. France, it is announced, will make no demonstration against Venezuela.

THE ALLIES AND CASTRO.

London, Dec. 19.—Great Britain has sent a reply to the United States in regard to the suggestion that the Venezuelan question should be submitted to arbitration. The tenor of the reply, it is expected here, will tend to bring about some arrangement for a satisfactory solution while thoroughly safeguarding the interests of the powers concerned. The note to Reuter's Telegram Company announcing that Great Britain had sent a reply to the United States adds: 'The statements issued from Caracas to the effect that President Castro has empowered the United States minister, Mr. Bowen, to act as the representative of Venezuela are regarded in London as open to question. Any such action on the part of President Castro would be considered wholly beside the mark. The powers concerned will deal solely with the United States in the matter of arbitration. The Government of President Castro will not be consulted in any form, not even to the terms on which arbitration might be acceptable to the powers.'

ACTUAL WAR.

London, Dec. 17.—In the course of a long statement in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour said there was no such thing as a 'pacific blockade.' A state of war actually existed with Venezuela and an intimation of the blockade would shortly be given to the powers. Mr. Balfour added that the blockade will be carried out with as little inconvenience to neutrals as possible. Nothing definite had occurred with reference to the arbitration proposal since his previous statement on the subject.

The Premier also said the operations were reluctantly undertaken, not to recover debts, but, after a long and patient delay, to recover compensation for assaults on British subjects and the seizure of British vessels. He believed the Germans also had claims besides the financial ones.

Mr. Healy, Irish Nationalist, asked if the United States assented to a blockade which would exclude United States vessels.

The Premier replied: 'Neutrals are not consulted when you are in a state of war with a third party.'

'Is war declared?' asked Mr. Healy.

The Premier replied: 'Does the honorable member suppose that without a state of war you can take vessels and have a blockade?'

Replying to further questions, Mr. Balfour said he had nothing to add regarding arbitration beyond what was contained in his previous statement on the subject. Papers were being prepared and would be presented to the House as soon as possible. He assumed they would include the communications which had passed on the subject of the blockade between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Balfour's statement was made in reply to the desire of the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for information on the Venezuelan situation. After reiterating Lord Lansdowne's brief statement in the House of Lords yesterday the Premier continued:

'The blockade will be carried out by Great Britain and Germany along different portions of the coast, and although the two fleets will have the same objects they will not act as one force. We never had any intention of landing troops in Venezuela or of occupying territory even temporarily. We do not

think it desirable on either military or other grounds. All the conditions governing such a blockade have been carefully considered and will be published in due time for the information of neutrals. The government is most anxious that these operations, the necessity for which we deeply regret, should be as little inconvenient to neutrals as they possibly can be made. No difference will be made between the vessels of the various neutral powers. I think it is quite likely that the United States will think that there cannot be such a thing as a 'pacific blockade,' and I, personally, take the same view. Evidently, a blockade involves a state of war.'

Mr. Balfour concluded his statement by saying he could make no announcement as to whether the offer of arbitration from Venezuela will be accepted by Great Britain.

VENEZUELA YIELDING.

Caracas, Dec. 17.—Indications here now are that Venezuela will yield to the demands of the allies. The leading citizens of Caracas have addressed a joint note to President Castro asking him to give full powers to Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister, to effect a termination of the present difficulty.

This note was transmitted to President Castro at one o'clock to-day. It is signed by all the leading merchants, bankers and agriculturists of Caracas, and is signed by the business element of this city. The men who signed the note will meet to discuss ways and means of obtaining money with which Venezuela can meet her obligations, as well as the guarantees which it will be possible to offer to her creditors.

NOTE TO CASTRO.

The note is as follows:—

Caracas, Dec. 17, 1902.

To the President of the United States of Venezuela:—

'Sir,—The undersigned have met with the purpose of offering their aid to the Government of Venezuela in the present conflicting situation which has been created by the aggressive attitude of Germany and Great Britain, and upon your request to give our opinions in writing we address you in the following terms:—

'In view of the acts of violence already committed, and of the absolute impotence of Venezuela to meet force with force in response to the allied action of Germany and Great Britain, in view of the fact that Venezuela has exhausted all the means required by civilization and diplomacy to put an end to the present situation, and the government and people of Venezuela having complied honorably and worthily with the demands of the national honor, we consider, with all due respect, that the moment to yield to force has arrived.

'We therefore respectfully recommend that full power be given to the Minister of the United States of America, authorizing him to carry out proper measures to terminate the present conflict in the manner the least prejudicial to the interests of Venezuela.

'We subscribe ourselves your obedient servants,

'J. E. Linares, H. L. Boulton, Carlos Santana, Nicomedes Zuloaga, Carlos Zuloaga, F. DeSales, Perez Montauban, M. Chapellin, Juan Herrera, Juan A. A. Travieso y De J. Paul.'

In addition to the names given, the note is signed by about 200 other prominent citizens of Caracas.

Caracas, Dec. 17.—The blockade of La Guayra, notification of which in the names of Great Britain and Germany was communicated to the Venezuelan Government Dec. 13, went into effect to-day. The order applied to Venezuelan vessels only.

Washington, Dec. 21.—President Roosevelt has proposed to the allied powers that the Venezuelan dispute be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. The powers have replied with a counter proposal that Mr. Roosevelt himself arbitrate the issues. These are the latest developments in the Venezuelan matter, and they seem to justify the prediction that the critical point had been passed.

Mr. Roosevelt does not wish to act as arbitrator in this dispute, for as such it is felt here he would be at once judge, jury and constable, and would be under the moral obligation to execute his own judgment. The President feels that a reference to The Hague tribunal would vastly strengthen the cause of arbitration. Still, rather than see the present dispute proceed to extremes, it is probable the President will reluctantly assume the duties of arbitrator.

If an agreement is reached on arbitration, the procedure would be for Mr. Bowen, representing Venezuela, as a plenipotentiary, to sign with the representatives of the allies a protocol, stating that the case is to be submitted to arbitration; that Venezuela admits the right of diplomatic intervention in behalf of a claimant, a principle she has always resisted, and that the details of the arbitration shall be arranged in a formal treaty, which she pledges herself to sign. This treaty will provide in the greatest detail for the security of foreign interests against vexatious and extortionate interference on the part of the Venezuelan Government hereafter, and will ensure the administration of exact justice in the settlement of claims, and especially will it relieve foreign residents of Venezuela from forced loans and prosecution in the time of revolutions. The status of the arbitration negotiations as disclosed at the State Department was that the powers were waiting for an answer from the

President to their proposal that he himself undertake to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulty.

CASTRO WILL ACCEPT.
Caracas, Dec. 21.—In the name of Venezuela President Castro has signified acceptance of the appointment of President Roosevelt to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulty.

ANSWERS OF THE ALLIES.
Berlin, Dec. 21.—It has been learned here that the government of Germany and Great Britain have adopted detailed answers to the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan issues. These communications will be handed to Mr. Tower, British ambassador here, and to Mr. White, charge d'affaires in London, to-morrow.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has learned further that the German answer agrees in all substantial effects with the British answer and makes no separate reservations in behalf of the German case.

BRITISH FAVOR MR. ROOSEVELT.
London, Dec. 22.—Provided the difficult question of guarantee can be satisfactorily surmounted, the London newspapers agree this morning in desiring Mr. Roosevelt to accept the office of arbitrator. They fear that if the matter is referred to The Hague, Venezuela will probably ignore the award. At the same time, the President's reluctance to accept the office is perfectly understood and his motives respected. It is recognized that he would have a very difficult task because it is said, among other things, that there would be something like a scramble to be heard of the different nations having claims against Venezuela. The hope is generally expressed that a pacific settlement will be reached. Great resentment is voiced in the press this morning at a report from Porto Cabello, Trinidad, that the crew of the British steamer 'Topaze' were dragged ashore at Porto Cabello at midnight, half clothed, prodded with bayonets by Venezuelan soldiers, roughly handled by the mob, and all imprisoned in one filthy room.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S VIEWS.

London, Dec. 20.—Lord Charles Beresford has just returned from a visit to Germany. In a letter published in the 'Times' this morning he expresses the opinion that a great number of Germans disapprove of the Anglo-German agreement in the Venezuelan matter, and says he thinks it would have been much better had the two nations acted independently.

NOT OFFICIALLY ASKED YET.

Washington, Dec. 23.—President Roosevelt has not yet accepted the position of arbitrator of the Venezuelan controversy. In fact, when yesterday closed he had not received officially a request from the European powers that he act as arbitrator of the dispute. These statements are made on the highest authority.

MORE WARSHIPS.

Halifax, Dec. 23.—The British cruiser 'Pallas' and the Italian warship 'Carlo Alberto' have sailed for Venezuela.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING

IN HIS LATEST EFFORT HE EMPHASIZES THE ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT.

London, Dec. 22.—The 'Times,' which strenuously opposes the British alliance with Germany in the Venezuelan troubles, prints a poem by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, crystallizing the popular anti-German sentiment. Under the title of 'The Rowers,' Mr. Kipling pictures the men-of-war men grumbling at being compelled to join hands with such allies, who were the bitterest haters of Britain during the South African war. The poem contains the following:

Last night ye swore our voyage was done,
But seaward still we go,
And ye tell us now of a secret vow
Ye have made with an open foe.

'That we must lie off a lightless coast,
And haul, and back and veer,
At the will of the breed that have wronged us most,
For a year and a year and a year.'

Having enumerated some of the enormities ascribed to the Germans, the poet continues:

The dead they mocked are scarcely cold,
Our wounds are bleeding yet,
And ye tell us now that our strength is sold
To help them press for a debt.

'Neath all the flags of all mankind,
That rise upon the seas,
Was there no other fleet to find,
That ye strike hands with these?'

Of evil times that men could choose,
On evil fate to fall,
What brooding judgment let ye loose,
To pick the worst of all.

In sight of peace from the narrow seas,
O'er half the world to run,
With a cheated crew to leaguers anew,
With the Goth and the shameless Hun.

DEAN OF WINCHESTER DEAD.

London, Dec. 23.—The Very Rev. William R. W. Stephens, Dean of Winchester, died yesterday from typhoid fever. It is supposed that he contracted the disease at a majority banquet at Southampton, on Nov. 10, from eating oysters that were contaminated with sewage. Several of the guests who attended the banquet are ill, and two others have already died.

RUMORED VACANCY IN CHAMBLAY

It was rumored this morning that Mr. Maurice Perrault, M. P. P. for Chamblay, will resign his seat to accept the position of Deputy Minister of Public Works at Ottawa.

WACOUSTA :

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British army, in 1832. The author was a grandson of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from thence across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remnant of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service, and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michilimacinae, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of 'Wacousta' was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and is to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene of the story is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians in the vicinity are disaffected, and strict guard is kept on the fort. One midnight, the governor, Colonel de Hall, alarmed the garrison with the news that a stranger entered his apartment and he slept, search is made through the fort, and the sentinels are questioned without any result. A party of officers proceed along the ramparts, and at the rear Sir Everard Valletort, dimly making out a figure on the common, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. Adjutant Lawson arrives to say that the governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Holloway, is being examined by the governor. At the ensuing court-martial Holloway declares he is not guilty of the murder, but his regard for Captain de Haldimar, who would not be in his present position. On his request his trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. As he is removed to the governor's quarters and heard thanking God for his wife's voice, and when the governor harshly orders the women of the regiment to be kept away from such scenes, she says, 'May the hour never come when my lips shall pronounce their bitterest curse upon your severity.' The governor reproves Valletort for having fired in the first instance, and returns to his quarters. The burial of Murphy is then proceeded with.

A terrific yell of rage is now heard from the distant woods, followed by another of triumph. Captain Erskine interprets them to mean that Captain de Haldimar is a prisoner with the Indians, and that he has attempted to escape, and was recaptured. As the day dawns, Valletort exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. But to his dismay, as the daylight increases, he recognizes the gay uniform of a British officer, undoubtedly that of Captain de Haldimar, the younger brother, Charles de Haldimar, who has been overcome at the sight. Captain Erskine, having reported these events to the governor, is despatched with a company of 50 men to bring in the body. As they are about to raise it on a litter the hat falls off disclosing a scarlet crown. It thus seems evident the officer was killed by the Indians, and not by Valletort. At this moment yelling Indians arise in the neighboring forest. A fierce encounter ensues, but the Indians fall back before a fusillade from the ramparts, and the company make good their retreat though with casualties. On closer examination the corpse is discovered not to be Captain de Haldimar, but his servant Donellan dressed in the Captain's uniform.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

'I did,' replied that officer, with a quickness that denoted a natural feeling of exultation; 'but Bombardier Kitson's was the most effective. It was his shell that drove the Indians finally out of the bomb-proof, and left the coast clear for your retreat.'

'Then Kitson, and his gunners also, merit our best thanks,' pursued Captain Erskine, whose spirits, now that his detachment was in safety, were more than usually exhilarated by the exciting events of the last hour. 'But, confound my stupid head! where are Charles de Haldimar and Sir Everard Valletort?'

'Poor Charles is in a high fever, and confined to his bed,' remarked Captain Blessington, who now came up, adding his congratulations in a low tone, that marked the despondency of his heart,

Advertisements.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." MRS. HUGH RUDOLPH, West Liscomb, N.S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

'and Sir Everard I have just left on the rampart with the company, looking, as he will may, the very image of despair.'

'Run to them, Summers, my dear boy,' said Erskine, hastily addressing himself to a young ensign who stood near him; 'run quickly and relieve them of their error. Say it is not de Haldimar who has been killed, therefore they need not make themselves any longer uneasy on that score.' The officers gave a start of surprise. Summers, however, hastened to acquit himself of the pleasing task assigned him, without waiting to hear the explanation of the singular declaration.

'Not de Haldimar?' eagerly and anxiously exclaimed Captain Blessington; 'who then have you brought to us in his uniform, which I clearly distinguished from the rampart, as you passed? Surely you would not tamper with us at such a moment, Erskine?'

'Who it is, I know no more than Adam,' rejoined the other; 'unless, indeed, it be the devil himself. All I do know is, that it is not our friend, de Haldimar; although, as you observe, he most certainly wears his uniform. But you shall see and judge for yourselves, gentlemen. Sergeant Cassidy, he inquired of that individual, who now came to ask if the detachment was to be dismissed, 'where have you placed the litter?'

'Under the piazza of the guard-room, sir,' said the sergeant. These words had scarcely been uttered, when a general hasty movement of the officers, anxious to satisfy themselves by personal observation that it was not indeed de Haldimar who had fallen, took place in the direction alluded to, and in the next moment they were at the side of the litter. A blanket had been thrown upon the corpse to conceal the loathsome disfigurement of the face, over which masses of thick coagulated blood were laid in patches and streaks, that set all recognition at defiance. The formation of the head alone, which was round and short, denoted it to be not de Haldimar's. Not a feature was left undisturbed; and even the eyes were so covered it was impossible to say whether their lids were closed or open. More than one officer's cheek paled with the sickness that rose to his heart as he gazed on the hideous spectacle; yet as the curiosity of all was strongly excited to know who the murdered man really was who had been so unaccountably inducted in the uniform of their lost companion, they were resolved to satisfy themselves without further delay. A basin of warm water and a sponge were procured from the guard-room of Ensign Fortescue, who now joined them, and with these Captain Blessington proceeded to remove the disguise.

In the course of this lavation, it was discovered that the extraordinary flow of blood and brains had been produced by the infliction of a deep wound on the back of the head by the sharp and ponderous tomahawk of an Indian. It was the only blow that had been given; and the circumstance of the deceased having been found lying on his face, accounted for the quantity of gore that, trickling downwards, had so completely disguised every feature. As the coat of thick encrusted matter gave way beneath the frequent application of the moistening sponge, the pallid hue of the countenance denoted the murdered man to be a white. All doubt, however, was soon at an end. The ammunition shoes, the grey trousers, the coarse linen, and the stiff leathern stock encircling the neck, attested the sufferer to be a soldier of the garrison; but it was not until the face had been completely denuded of its unsightly covering, and every feature fully exposed, that the soldier was at length recognized to be Harry Donellan, the trusty and attached servant of Captain de Haldimar.

While yet the officers stood apart, gazing at the corpse, and forming a variety of conjectures, as vague as they were unsatisfactory, in regard to their new mystery, Sir Everard Valletort, pale and breathless with the speed he had used, suddenly appeared among them.

'God of heaven! can it be true—and is it really not de Haldimar whom I have shot?' wildly asked the agitated young man. 'Who is this, Erskine?' he continued, glancing at the litter. 'Explain, for pity sake, and quickly.'

'Compose yourself, my dear Valletort,' replied the officer addressed. 'You see this is not de Haldimar, but his servant, Donellan. Neither has the latter met his death from your rifle; there is no mark of a bullet about him. It was an Indian tomahawk that did his business; and I will stake my head against a hickory nut the blow came from the same rascal at whom you fired, and who gave back the shot and the scalp halloo.'

This opinion was unanimously expressed by the remainder of the officers. Sir Everard was almost as much overpowered with his joy, as he had previously been overwhelmed by his despair, and he grasped and shook the hand of Captain Erskine, who had thus been the means of relieving his conscience, with an energy of gratitude and feeling that almost drew tears from the eyes of that blunt but gallant officer.

'Thank God! thank God!' he fervently exclaimed; 'I have not then even the death of poor Donellan to answer for;' and hastening from the guard-room, he pursued his course hurriedly and delightedly to the barracks-room of his friend.

CHAPTER V.

The hour fixed for the trial of the prisoner Holloway had now arrived, and the officers composing the court were all met in the mess-room of the garrison, surrounding a long green table covered with green cloth, over which were distributed pens, ink and paper for taking minutes of the evidence, and such notes of the proceedings as the several members might deem necessary in the course of the trial. Captain Blessington presided; and next him, on either hand, were the first in seniority, the two junior occupying the lowest places. The demeanor of the several officers, serious and befitting the duty they were met to perform, was rendered more especially solemn from the presence of the governor, who, sitting a little to the right of the president, and without the circle, remained covered, with his arms folded across his chest. At a signal given by the president to the orderly in waiting, that individual disappeared from the room, and soon afterwards Frank Holloway, strongly ironed, as on the preceding night, was ushered in by several files of the guard, under Ensign Fortescue himself.

The prisoner having been stationed a few paces on the left of the president, that officer stood up to administer the customary oath. His example was followed by the rest of the court, who now rose, and, extending each his right hand upon the prayer-book, repeated, after the president, the form of words prescribed by military law. They then, after successively touching the sacred volume with their lips, once more resumed their seats at the table.

The prosecutor was the Adjutant, Lawson, who now handed over to the president a paper, from which the latter officer read, in a clear and distinct voice, the following charges, namely:

'1st. For having on the night of the 11th of September, 1763, while on duty at the gate of the Fortress of Detroit, either admitted a stranger into the garrison himself, or suffered him to obtain admission, without giving the alarm, or using the means necessary to ensure his apprehension, such conduct being treasonable, and in breach of the articles of war.'

'2nd. For having been accessory to the abduction of Captain Frederick de Haldimar and Private Harry Donellan, the disappearance of whom from the garrison can only be attributed to a secret understanding existing between the prisoner and the enemy without the walls, such conduct being treasonable, and in breach of the articles of war.'

'Private Frank Holloway,' continued Captain Blessington, after having read these two short but important charges, 'you have heard what has been preferred against you, what say you, therefore? Are you guilty or not guilty?'

'Not guilty,' firmly and somewhat exultingly replied the prisoner, laying his hand at the same time on his swelling breast. 'Stay, sir,' sternly observed the governor, addressing the president; 'you have not read all the charges.'

Captain Blessington took up the paper from the table, on which he had carelessly thrown it, after reading the accusations above detailed, and perceived, for the first time, that a portion had been doubled back. His eye now glanced over a third charge, which had previously escaped his attention. 'Prisoner,' he pursued, after the lapse of a minute, 'there is a third charge against you, viz., for having, on the night of the 11th Sept., 1763, suffered Captain de Haldimar to unlock the gate of the fortress, and accompanied by his servant, Private Harry Donellan, to pass your post without the sanction of the governor, such conduct being in direct violation of a standing order of the garrison, and punishable with death.'

The prisoner started. 'What!' he exclaimed, his cheek paling for the first time with momentary apprehension; 'is this voluntary confession of my own to be turned into a charge that threatens my life? Colonel de Haldimar, is the explanation which I gave you only this year hour, and in private, to be made the public instrument of my condemnation? Am I to die because I had not firmness to resist the prayer of my captain and of your son, Colonel de Haldimar?'

The president looked towards the governor, but a significant motion of the head was the only reply. He proceeded: 'Prisoner Holloway, what plead you to this charge? Guilty or not guilty?'

'I see plainly,' said Holloway, after the pause of a minute, during which he appeared to be summoning all his energies to his aid; 'I see plainly that it is useless to strive against my fate. Captain de Haldimar is not here, and I must die. Still I shall not have the disgrace of dying as a traitor, though I own I have violated the orders of the garrison.'

'Prisoner,' interrupted Captain Blessington, 'whatever you may have to urge, you had better reserve for your defence. Meanwhile, what answer do you make to the last charge preferred? Are you guilty or not guilty?'

'Guilty,' said Holloway, in a tone of mingled pride and sorrow, 'guilty of having listened to the earnest prayer of my captain, and suffered him, in violation of my orders, to pass my post. Of the other charges I am innocent.'

The court listened with the most profound attention and interest to the words of the prisoner, and they glanced at each other in a manner that marked their sense of the truth they attached to his declaration. 'Holloway, prisoner,' resumed Captain Blessington, mildly, yet impressively; 'recollect the severe penalty which the third charge, no less than the others, entails, and recall your admission. Be advised by me, he pursued, observing his hesitation. 'Withdraw your plea, then, and substitute that of not guilty to the whole.'

'Captain Blessington,' returned the prisoner with deep emotion, 'I feel all the kindness of your motive; and if anything can console me in my present situation it is the circumstance of having presided at my trial an officer so universally beloved by the whole corps. Still, and again his voice acquired its wonted firmness, and his cheek glowed with honest pride, 'still, I scorn to retract my words. Of the two first charges I am as innocent as the babe unborn. To the last I plead guilty; and vain would it be to say otherwise, since the gate was found open while I was on duty, and I know the penalty attached to the disobedience of orders.'

After some further but ineffectual remonstrances on the part of the president, the pleas of the prisoner were recorded, and the examination commenced. Governor de Haldimar was the first witness.

That officer, having been sworn, stated that on the preceding night he had been intruded upon in his apartments by a stranger, who could have obtained admission only through the gate of the fortress, by which also he must have made good his escape. That it was evident the prisoner had been in correspondence with their enemies; since, on proceeding to examine the gate it had been found unlocked, while the confusion manifested by him on being accused, satisfied all who were present of the enormity of his guilt. Search had been made everywhere for the keys, but without success.

The second charge was supported by presumptive evidence alone; for although the governor swore to the disappearance of his son, and the murder of his servant, and dwelt emphatically on the fact of their having been forcibly carried off with the connivance of the prisoner, still there was no other proof of this, than the deductions drawn from the circumstances already detailed. To meet this difficulty, however, the third charge had been framed. In proof of this the governor stated,

'that the prisoner, on being interrogated by him immediately subsequent to his being relieved from his post, had evinced such confusion and hesitation, as to leave no doubt whatever of his guilt; that, influenced by the half promise of communication, which the court had heard as well as himself, he had suffered the trial of the prisoner to be delayed until the present hour, strongly hoping he might then be induced to reveal the share he had borne in these unworthy and treasonable practices; that, with a view to obtain this disclosure, so essential to the safety of the garrison, he had, conjointly with Major Blackwater, visited the cell of the prisoner, to whom he related the fact of the murder of Donellan, in the disguise of his master's uniform, conjuring him, at the same time, if he regarded his own life, and the safety of those who were most dear to him, to give a clue to the solution of this mysterious circumstance, and disclose the nature and extent of his connection with the enemy without; that the prisoner, however, resolutely denied, as before, the guilt imputed to him, but having had time to concoct a plausible story, stated (doubtless with a view to shielding himself from the severe punishment he well knew to be attached to his offence) that Captain de Haldimar himself had removed the keys from the guard-room, opened the gate of the fortress, and accompanied by his servant, dressed in a colored coat, had sallied forth upon the common. And this, emphatically pursued the governor, the prisoner admits, he permitted, although well aware that, by an order of long standing for the security of the garrison, such a flagrant dereliction of his duty subjected him to the punishment of death.'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE CHRISTMAS PARTY.

A long time ago, in a land far away, Mother Goose gave a party one bright Christmas day. She marshalled her children in brilliant array, and invited the folk from Fairy-Tale way. There was sweet Cinderella, Dame Trot and her cat; And Jack the Giant-Killer, and Horner and Spratt. There was Little Boy Blue, And the Frog who would woo, And the funny Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe. There was Little Miss Muffet and Red-Ridinghood, And Hop-o'-my-Thumb and the Babes in the Wood. There was jolly King Cole And his fiddlers droll, And a great many more that I cannot enroll.

When all were assembled, so history tells, They heard in the distance a chiming of bells, And, drawn by his eight prancing reindeer so gay, Santa Claus soon appeared in his glittering sleigh. The children all gathered around him with joy, And each one received a most beautiful toy; And—this part of the tale you can scarcely believe— Whatever they asked they were sure to receive. Their gifts made them all as happy as kings, But some of them asked for the funniest of things. The Babes in the Wood desired new winter suits. Cinderella said she wanted high rubber boots. And Little Boy Blue was longing, he said,

For a nice little bed, With a blue and white spread, And a soft feather pillow to put 'neath his head. Jack Horner requested a silver-pie-knife; Jack Spratt said he'd like a new gown for his wife. Then Jack and Jill said That they wanted a sled, With shining steel runners, and painted bright red. Simple Simon announced he'd like turnover pies, Of various flavors and rather good size. Mother Hubbard remarked, in quavering tones, That she'd be much obliged for a bushel of bones. Bo Peep said she'd love to have a new crook; The Queen of Hearts asked for a recipe-book. And thus Santa Claus went on through the list; Each had a fine present and no one was missed.

Then he jumped into his sleigh and drove out of sight; 'Merry Christmas,' he called, 'and to all a good night!' And each guest went home saying, 'This seems to me The very best party that ever could be.'

—Carolyn Wells, in the 'Youths' Companion.'

THIRTY MINUTES WITH SANTA CLAUS.

A CHRISTMAS STORY FOR CHILDREN. (By Henry Folger, Kingston.) Christmas Eve, Dec., 1901. Dear Boy,—This is Christmas Eve, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1901. I am careful to give you this exact time, because I am going to tell you a story different from what any other little boy has ever heard; a narrative of something that has taken place in your room, where Santa Claus has just called and talked with me. I have been very ill for several days and to-night the river is frozen over,

Advertisements. Poor time has its ending Good time has its beginning in an ELGIN WATCH. Every Elgin watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works, and is guaranteed against original defect of every character. A booklet about watches will be mailed to you for the asking. ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.

and the ice thunders and crackles in the cold as you have heard it before when the old river was being nailed down and covered over with ice by Jack Frost. The wind howls around the old house, and seems to say: 'I have got you now! I have got you now!' I could hear it so plainly, and it shakes the windows of my room so fearfully that I could not sleep there, for the wind is west and strikes that part of the house; and so I came into your old room, where all is so quiet and still that I dropped to sleep at once, but was awakened by a noise on the roof, as if a hundred horses were pawing there, and a big stone fell from the top of the chimney (you know how large those stones are). It rolled from the roof, and fell off and struck the balcony in front of your room, breaking a piece out of it. In a minute I saw what had knocked the stone off. I was lying on my left side in the bed in your room, with my face turned toward the door, when what do you think I saw? Why, there in the door stood Santa Claus, with a lot of things for you. He seemed surprised when he saw you were not there, but laughed and said to himself, 'Oh, I remember, Bert has gone to Brooklyn, and I will slip over there.' He looked so funny and good natured that I was not a bit afraid of him, and so I let him know I was awake, and asked him if he had anything for me. Well, then you ought to have heard him laugh! 'You are a nice kind of a kid to bring a present to,' he said. I guess he only brings presents to little boys and girls.

Sure of Its Victim. Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last eight years with soothing, balmy oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later inquiring after their condition; to his surprise and grief he learned that nearly twenty percent had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address DR. L. M. BYE, Co. Drawer 358, Indianapolis, Ind.

'Oh, there are lots of boys worse than Bert,' but he did not say there were any better. I noticed every time he spoke he laughed, and when he laughed his eyes were full of tears. I asked him what made that, and he said: 'They are tears of happiness; I never waste any of them. I save them, and when I find a little boy that is very, very good, I steal up to him some time when I find him asleep, and put one of these little tears in his eyes, and it gives him a sight so that he sees the good in everything, which makes him happy all his life.' 'This,' he said, 'is my best gift.' I did not ask him to give you one, but I hope you will get it.

I was going to talk a good deal more to him, but he interested me so that I wanted Miss Clark, the nurse, who was in the next room, to see him and I called her to come. As I did so, he jumped off the bureau and said he would go, as he was too busy on Christmas Eve to hold a reception for ladies. I noticed when he got off the bureau he was only a little taller than you are. I asked him to wait a minute longer, and I would tell Miss Clark not to come in, and he said all right. Then he said: 'What can I do for you?' 'Well,' I said, 'I think you have done a good deal in making me this call; but if you would just wait a little, while I write to tell Bert of your visit, I will be glad, and then if you will take the letter with you, he can have it the same time that he does your other gifts.' He said, 'All right, I will do it,' and he is looking at me now while I am writing; but I must not keep him any longer, so I suppose you will have this in a few minutes, while you and I are sleeping. I would like to know if you get it all right, because it has a long way to go, and I have never known a letter before to be sent in that way.

There are lots more that I have to tell you about him. We will talk it over when we meet. As soon as he goes, I shall call Miss Clark and Tommy, and show them the very spot where he sat, so there will be three undoubted eye-witnesses to this strange story.

Your loving GRANDFATHER.

SEAL HUNTING. (From 'Outing.') Hunting the seal from the icy storm-swept coast of Newfoundland is not sport; it is toil, whereby, in part, the Newfoundlander wins his scanty measure of bread. The hunt is a slaughter, dull and bloody—a leap into the whining, scurrying pack and the swinging and thrust of an iron shod gaff; a merciless raining of blows, with a silent waste of ice, all splashed red, at the end of it. There is no sport in this, nor is there any fear of hurt, for the harp seal pleads and whines like a child, even while the gaff is falling, but the chase is beset with multitudinous and dreadful dangers which are seldom foreshadowed and are past all fending off—perils so vast and uncompromising and wilful that escape from their descent is by the veriest chance.

I asked him how he kept track of all the little boys and girls, and how he knew how good and bad they were, and what to give them. Well, he said, it is not generally known, but he was really king of all the fairies, and every night in the year they brought him gifts for children, and talked over what they were doing; and besides, in some families, the father or mother keeps an account, in which they put down whether the boy is good or bad. 'For instance,' he said, 'Bert's mother gives him three kisses if he is a good boy all day, and if not, she gives him two. Then, when only a little good, she gives him one. She puts this down in a book, so I can see just what Bert is doing every day.' I asked him what sort of a boy you were, and he said,

The lives of the hunters depend upon the watchfulness of the attenuated line of lookouts, from the women on the head to the first sentinel within signalling distance.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE TWO VANREVELS.

It is not so very long ago since the old sentimental songs were the new songs of the day. 'Youth was romantic' in the forties. Mr. Booth Tarkington reminds us; poetry was epidemic whenever a new beauty came to town, and people were not above 'doing a pretty thing openly without mocking themselves for it.'

So, to his fancy, as they walked, the space between them was hung with brilliant strands, like gossamer chains of gold, already linking them together; every second fixing another slender, precious letter, binding them closer, drawing her nearer.

Advertisements. I Will Cure You of Rheumatism Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 10 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better.

with a thrill of delight that he recognized her clear reading of him. He had been too stolid again. The rascal Crailey, with supreme art, fosters the girl's illusion that he is Van-revel. His unspeakable meanness in borrowing his friend's reputation and finally his clothes, to parade before the woman whom both admired, is not emphasized.

POETRY BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

'Sous les Pins' is a book of verse by Adolphe Poisson, a member of the Royal Society of Canada. It is not as the name might imply chiefly composed of poems on outdoor subjects, though there are a few such as 'L'oasis,' 'Le Matin,' and 'Myosotis.'

Advertisements. Art thou a pagan in some far And unlit jungle, whose dark mind Must vainly scan the insensate star

'Longman's Senior School Poetry Book' is the complement of the recently noticed smaller book of 'Junior School Poetry,' compiled by Principal Peterson, who says: 'The editor's main difficulty, apart from copyright, has been that it is absolutely impossible to include everything in so small a volume.'

ters are headed 'Glad tidings,' 'Family reconciliations,' 'Three Wise Men,' 'Christmas Joseph' and 'Noble requests.' These are very readable little sermons, and the book would make an appropriate present for the Christmas season. (Price, 50 cents.) 'Denslow's Night Before Christmas' is a handsome children's book, containing the well-known Santa Claus poem with illustrations by W. W. Denslow.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

'The Canadian Magazine' for December is a pretty number to send to friends abroad. Some of its pictures are printed in a soft brown tone. Among the illustrated articles are 'Realism and religious painting,' by John Henry Hughes, and 'The art of Homer Watson,' by Katherine Hale.

Advertisements. Some periodicals recently received are: 'The Canadian Boy (Canadian Boy Pub. Co., Shallow Lake, Ont., monthly, one dollar per year); Christmas number of 'The Pilgrim' (Pilgrim Pub. Co., Battle Creek, Mich., monthly, one dollar per year); 'The Feather,' a poultry and bird magazine (George E. Howard & Co., Washington, D.C., monthly, 50 cents per year); 'The Horseless Age,' a weekly, published in the interest of the automobile industry (E. P. Ingersoll, 'Times' Building, New York, 5 cents per copy).

'The Presbyterian College Journal' always contains excellent reading, and the number for December is no exception. Among the articles is an interesting and learned review of Mr. Lang's 'Mystery of Mary Stuart,' by Prof. Charles Colby, of McGill University. It leaves the impression that the writer, as well as Mr. Lang, notwithstanding his willingness to look adverse evidence squarely in the face, must be called a friend of Mary Stuart.' The review kindles a strong desire to read Mr. Lang's book.

being 'Stratheona and Mount Royal,' 'Helen of Kirkconnell,' 'The Gael in Canada,' 'Mackenzie-Glenmore,' 'Leading Scotch books of the year.' Poems are also included, as 'The Heather,' 'Scotland, my ain,' 'Fair Helen,' etc. (Edited by Alex. Fraser, The Scottish Press, Toronto. Price 25 cents.) 'LITERARY CHAT' The Ishisters are starting Canadian editions of 'Good Words' and the 'Sunday Magazine' by arrangement with William Tyrrell, of Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

We have received a pretty holiday catalogue from the Revell Co., Toronto. Also the Tomoye Art Catalogue, from Messrs. Elder & Shepard, San Francisco, and illustrated catalogues from Appleton, Putnam and MacMillan. In last week's notice of 'Glenrarry School Days' we omitted to mention that it is published in Canada by the Westminster Co., of Toronto, who have been so successful in introducing Ralph Connor's stories to the notice of the English-speaking world.

Advertisements. THE F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Canada.

Richard Le Gallienne, poet, novelist, journalist, whose new romance, 'An Old Country House,' the Harpers publish, started life in the prosaic office of a firm of chartered accountants in Liverpool. But he did not remain long in an atmosphere so ungenial. In 1880 he became secretary to Wilson Barrett, the actor, and only relinquished this work when ill-health compelled him to return to Liverpool, the place of his birth.

Riis as its result is of Mr. Roosevelt. The dedication was written, but Mr. Riis decided not to add his small drop to the already overflowing business of the President by even giving him the trouble of writing a letter with the customary permission to dedicate. Mr. Roosevelt, hearing of this after the appearance of the book, expressed the wish that Mr. Riis had carried out his original intention, business notwithstanding. So the dedication appears in the second edition.

NATIONAL PUGNACITY.

'Nationalism has been the great curse of humanity. In no other shape has the demon of ignorance assumed more hideous proportions; to no other possession do we yield ourselves more readily. For whom do the hosannas ring higher than for the successful butcher of tens of thousands of poor fellows who have been made to pass through the fire to Moloch of nationalism. A vice of the blood, of the plasma rather, it runs riot in the race, and rages to-day as of yore in spite of the precepts of religion and the practice of democracy.

Advertisements. AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! ELECTRIC BELTS IN THE REACH OF ALL. We are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price Within the Reach of the Poorest Sufferer.

THE F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Canada. Cadbury's Cocoa. Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining! Fits Cured Free. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders - No Pills after first day's use - Send to Dr. E. H. Kline, Co., 951 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS. 'No,' said the housekeeper, angrily, 'I don't want any more of your vegetables. They're just about as worthless as I've come to believe you to be.' 'Oh, don't say that about 'em, ma'am,' protested the huckster. 'Don't say that about 'em.' - Philadelphia Press. Efficacious Burdens Life. - The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

The Boys' Page.

A very Merry Christmas to all



WHAT THE BOYS SAY.
 'Oh, clap, clap, the hands and sing out
 with glee
 For Christmas is coming and happy are
 we.'

'Will he bring us soldiers fine,
 Marching in a splendid line,
 Gun and cannon, sword and drums?
 I can't wait until he comes!'

Christmas Customs.

Christmas celebrations are drawn from diverse sources and are by no means all of Christian origin, in so far as the ceremonies and festivities are concerned. In fact, many of them antedate the religion of Christ. In the countries of Roman descent the Roman Saturnalia has left distinct traces. This great festival in honor of the Roman God of Agriculture, Saturn, was celebrated in old Rome every December. Children and slaves were overwhelmed with presents, and merriment reigned in every form for a whole week. Southern Europe and Spanish and Portuguese America have retained Christmas mostly as an ecclesiastical festival, but a joyful one, a time of public rejoicing; while in the northern countries its celebration has a more domestic character. It is a home and family feast. The derivation of Northern customs may be traced to the gods of 'Edda,' the greatest source of northern mythology. Its scriptures were found in Iceland. The customs derived from the Saturnalia and those from northern myths were by and by partly amalgamated through the mixture of peoples, but still every country has its own peculiar ceremonies of Christmas.

YULETIDE.

The customs of Scandinavia and Iceland rely most distinctly on the old northern myths. The celebration of the solstice was a great festival in olden times. For a long time it was believed that the year stood still at the solstice. With it began again the reign of Freyr, the sun god. The Yuletide, the Scandinavians call Christmas, 'Yul' means wheel. The old inhabitants of Scandinavia imagined the sun to be like a wheel. 'Yule'-'app' signifies the clapping of the wheels and the expression is still in use for the manner in which the presents are distributed in the north of Europe. They are thrown into a room and packed in a mysterious manner, so that nobody can guess what the contents are. Verses generally accompany each bundle directing the presents from one person to another. This peculiar usage is derived from the mysterious manner in which the sun god gave his presents, i. e., the flowers, the green grass and the leaves. Therefore, the green decoration is still in use for Christmas. Also the Christmas tree is derived from early sources. It is of right a fir tree because this remains always green. It symbolizes eternal spring. Christmas applied to it the worship of Christ because through Him eternal spring began for humanity. The candles signify eternal light, which came into the world with Christ.

In Scandinavia there is, probably, the greatest veneration for Yuletide of all countries. The courts are closed, old quarrels forgotten, feuds adjusted. A pretty symbol of the spirit that reigns is the practice of placing in a row every pair of shoes in each household, so that during the year the family will live in peace and harmony. Candles are left burning to show the way to Yule Trumpe (the Christmas Spirit), who brings the gifts. One sets a cake of meal in the snow as a Christmas offering; for the birds a sheaf of wheat is placed on a pole in front of each house to provide them with food. The family itself has no time to take a regular meal on the 24, although baking and cooking begin about four weeks before. On the day of the celebration, at noon, the whole household will assemble in the kitchen and dip a piece of bread in the ham broth. Then everybody has to prepare again for the Yuleklapp and the great supper following. After this games are played. They are usually interrupted by a knock at the door. Four or five boys dressed in white enter. One carries a star-shaped lantern and another an ornamented box containing two dolls, the Virgin and the Christ child. The boys sing Christmas carols. Afterward appear masked per-

formers, who do tricks and play pantomimes.

Besides Scandinavia and Iceland, England has most faithfully preserved the custom of Yule log. It is a massive piece of wood, usually the rugged root of an oak, which is kept burning at Christmas time for twelve days. A piece is kept for the following year. It was first lit in honor of the heathen sun god, then the custom was transferred to signify the Eternal Light. The log is drawn in triumph from its resting place amid shouts of laughter, every wayfarer donning his hat as it passes. Formerly the minstrels hauled, with song and music. This is an example of the old Yule song:—

Part must be kept wherewith to tend
 The Christmas log next year,
 And where 'tis safely kept the fiend
 Can do no mischief there.

In England a very important symbol of decoration is the mistletoe. It is customary for every young man to try to bring his beloved under the mistletoe, where he is allowed to kiss her. For this custom we are indebted to Scandinavian mythology. The plant was dedicated to the goddess Friga. It was the emblem of love, and everyone who passed under it received a kiss.

ST. NICHOLAS.

St. Nicholas is especially venerated in Russia. The emperors mostly carry his name. In the rural life of Russia, Christmas evening is an important event. At sunset young and old assemble, forming a procession, and visit the village dignitaries, singing carols and receiving coppers. This part of the ceremony is called 'Kolenda,' which means begging for money or presents. A masquerade follows in which the adults transform themselves into cows, pigs, and other animals in remembrance of the Nativity in the manger. In the evening supper is served on a table covered with straw. The feast begins by dividing the blessed water. An old Christmas custom in Russia is to sing a boar. An old woman, a man and a boy execute that function. The gold-bristled animal is symbolic of light. Bringing in the boar's head was formerly an elaborate ceremony during the Christmas day repast at all mansions of the wealthy—Queen Victoria kept up this always. The boar appears on Christmas Day, with a lemon in his mouth, the old symbol of plenty.

In France we find a mixture of various customs. The up-to-date Parisian divides his Christmas dinner, the 'Reveillon,' into many courses, taking each at a different place and reaching home for the last cup of coffee at breakfast time. The hanging up of stockings Christmas night is a common French custom. The children receive their presents hidden in these like the Roman children at the time of the Saturnalia. The Provençals in the south of France venerate the Yulelog called there 'Cacho fo.'

Miss Simpson's Christmas.

Miss Samantha Simpson was an old maid. There was no doubt about it. The fact was written all over her in extra capital letters. Her hair was very grey, she wore spectacles in her house and eye-glasses in church and the Sunday-school, where she had been a teacher for a great many years, and she had that indescribable walk and talk and carriage which are only to be produced by the flight of time.

Like all good old maids, Miss Simpson had her hobby and it was her Sunday-school and her Sunday-school class. As a matter of fact, her church was a very small organization in an old-fashioned corner of the city where people were slowly moving out and no one was ever moving in. It has been a good church in its day with a large congregation, but time had dealt with the church the same as it had done with Miss Simpson. It was merely a shadow of its former self. The Sunday-school had grown smaller with the years and now numbered not two hundred scholars and teachers all told. The classes had shrunk until her own contained only five boys where twenty years before it had had three that number. But these facts had no meaning to Miss Simpson. She knew that her church was the finest her Sunday-school the best, and her class the most exemplary of any in the great metropolis. If any one had ventured

to describe some other class or school and give the impression that it surpassed her own, she would have resented it as a mortal affront. In fact one day when old Mrs. Dickinson spoke of leaving and going to a larger and more fashionable church up-town, Miss Simpson was so shocked that she kept to her room for three days and spent most of her time between tears and prayers for the benefit of her misguided friend.

If the good old maid were proud of her class, she was particularly proud of Master Edward C. Otis, her best scholar. He was a good looking boy of about nine or ten with big blue eyes, a hearty smile and a well knitted, muscular body, which told its own tale of active life and out of door sports. A man of the world seeing the twinkle in the boy's eye, quick repartee, and clever mimicry which at times escaped him, might not have had the same opinion as the old teacher, but she was not a man of the world and had no knowledge of physiognomy.

The boy was undeniably smart. He took a pride in his lessons and always knew them better than the other boys in the class. He sang well, he was polite, and altogether he seemed in the eyes of the old maid to be a model scholar. She noticed, too, that the other boys held him in awe and admiration, that whatever he suggested they promptly endorsed, and that in all matters of doubt or question they referred the subject to Master Edward, and on one or two occasions to her great surprise they attempted to appeal from her to him, when to her unspeakable delight he sustained her opinion with a diplomacy which would have passed muster in a European congress. Master Edward had been in the class nearly a year. He had entered in January, and it was now approaching Christmas time. He lived far away in another part of the city, which was too far for Miss Simpson to visit his people, and she, living in still another district, was too far, he said, for him to accept her many polite invitations of tea after school hours or to luncheon on Saturday.

It is needless to remark that Sunday was to her the happiest day of the week. At dawn her soul expanded just as a bud expands to the first sunlight in June. All day long she moved in another atmosphere and only at night when she was preparing to retire did she come back to prosaic every day life. In the week time Miss Simpson lived in an old-fashioned house upon an old-fashioned street, whose only peculiarity was the inordinate number of children that used it as a playground. It had been a good neighborhood when Miss Simpson was young, but the growth of the city had driven the fashionable element up town, and their places had been filled with other types. Mansions once tenanted by wealth and power became boarding houses and furnished room houses, and finally mere tenements. Other mansions had been pulled down and on their sites great dumb-bells had been erected five and six stories in height, with four families on every floor.

It is sad to relate that Miss Simpson and the children, especially the boys of her neighborhood, did not get along together very well. She knew it was their fault. They were certain it was hers. As a matter of fact the blame was on both sides, and chiefly on that of the urchins who made her week day life very unhappy.

She had a small income in her own right, and also owned the old place in which she resided, but her income had grown smaller, and she had leased the upper portion of her residence to some good German people, who, although very irreligious in their habits, were, nevertheless, very good tenants. She had reserved for herself the parlor floor and basement, and these were her citadel.

She had a servant, a sort of family heirloom, so old and useless that she might just as well have had none, but she forgave the shortcomings and stupidity of her domestic's presence in the fidelity and good work which had marked her long past. And the servant also assisted in intensifying the feud between Miss Simpson and the boys. The boys were not a very bad set, probably no worse than boys are everywhere, but they did seem to have positive genius when it came to tormenting Miss Simpson. They had a leader, a wild young fellow, whom they called 'Co,' and who to Miss Simpson was undoubtedly a terror. Whatever happened was charged to 'Co,' of course, and a great many things did happen. Thus, for example, a pet parrot in some mysterious way was taught to scream out whenever any man came near it. 'A bottle of beer, and bring it quick.' This was bad enough in itself, but when the bird applied it one afternoon to her pastor, she was compelled out of self-respect to send him away forever. On another occasion a pet cat, whom she had had for ten years, vanished one morning, and although she gave fifty cents to a small boy who knew where it was and would bring it back in five minutes, it did not return until the evening, and then it was painted to represent a star-spangled banner. As for baseballs, footballs, shiny blocks, tops, marbles and other things which are thrown, kicked, struck and hit, they came into her rooms in a steady deluge. It made no difference whether the window was opened or closed, they came in all the same, greatly to her grief and to the secret joy of the little Russian glazier who occupied the basement of the tenement a few doors below.

She frequently made reprisals, and threw water upon some unsuspecting boy, or roundly boxed the ears of another, but either from ill luck or because she was old, she generally picked out the wrong boy, and had to explain and apologize to an indignant parent in the next twenty-four hours.

She spoke to the police and gave one mercenary patroness a two-dollar note, for which he promised to 'fan dem wid his club,' but nothing ever came of it, excepting a few minutes afterwards she saw the minion of the law vanishing into the saloon on the opposite side of the street. Whenever the feud got too bad she would lock herself in and have a good cry. This had happened so often that it had become a regular recreation in her week-day life. When, for example, the boys rubbed catnip in her front yard and threw a bunch of it into her dining-room without her notice, she had a very long spell of crying, because not only did the lice her temper in chasing out the legion of cats that came

pouring into her rooms at all hours of the day and night, but also she broke several pieces of valuable china with the broomstick wherewith she was trying to drive out the invaders. It should be said to her credit that ordinary pranks had become so monotonous that they no longer disturbed her peace of mind. Thus she did not change the expression of her face when one morning she found several small fishes swimming in her milk jug, nor was she particularly disconcerted when two rats whose tails were tied together undertook to pull each other through the dining-room. It was the same when Mrs. Murphy's geese were found in her cellar, and when two strange bill-gators attempted to butt her when she entered the kitchen one morning. When the tricks were very serious she would do a little detective work on her own account which would always wind up by her hiring some small boy who would invariably inform her that it was all 'Co's' doings, but that if she ever told on him (the informer) 'Co' would certainly break every bone in his body. Thereupon Miss Simpson retired to her own room and endeavored to reconcile 'Co's' existence with that of an all-wise Providence.

It was near Christmas-time, and Miss Simpson was making her little Christmas presents. To her it was a sacred duty as well as a pleasure, and to each one of the small circle that she loved—and it was a circle that grew smaller every year—she made some present, the work of her own hands. She was very skilful in work of that sort; she had much natural taste, and long years of experience had made her perfect. She could sew and embroider, sketch and paint, carve and do work in leather, and could, in fact, have made a good journeyman for Santa Claus.

She had a present for every boy in her class, and for Master Edward she had a wonderful football. It was a very good football, anyhow, with nothing done to it, but she had embossed it or worked it so that on one of the leather segments could be read in handsome character, 'Edward C. Otis, Merry Christmas,' and on another fragment were the Stars and Stripes; on a third was a full-rigged ship and on a fourth was a trophy of arms. It was just the style of ornamentation that good healthy boys like the world over.

It was two days before Christmas, and Miss Simpson sat up quite late finishing the various gifts that she was to present on the morning of the holiday. When she got through her work she was so tired that for once she left it on the table near the window, instead of following her usual custom and putting it carefully away. She was late to breakfast the next morning, and when she entered the room her eyes rested on the table. The table was empty and the presents were gone!

Either some thief had broken in in the night or else 'Co' and his vagabond retinue had played another of their wild pranks. She sank down in her chair and folded her hands in blank despair. There was not enough time left in which to make a new set of presents, and the good old maid did not have enough money to buy presents ready-made.

It was a clear, frosty morning, and people walked rapidly, and the air seemed full of electrical vigor, but it had no effect upon Miss Simpson, who sat there in a daze, not knowing what to do. The old servant came in and spoke, but her words fell upon deaf ears. The old cat purred and rubbed herself against her mistress's feet, but was unnoticed; the little meal turned cold; the tea lost its steam and perfume, and still Miss Simpson sat there looking at nothing, and, it may be, thinking of nothing.

The old clock ticked upon the mantel-piece, and a hand organ a few doors away began to play 'La Paloma' as if in sarcasm at the ugly life of the neighborhood.

The sun rose higher, and still Miss Simpson sat there as if hopelessly waiting for some one, who never came.

Some one did come. The crazy bell in the hall, which answered the front door, rang as sharply as its broken springs would allow, and the old servant went slowly up stairs to see who the visitor might be. If Miss Simpson had listened she might have heard the sound of many feet and a subdued conversation between the old domestic and some one with a young and musical voice, but she heard nothing and sat motionless as before. The servant came downstairs and entered the room. There was a curious smile upon her face as she said 'there was a young gentleman upstairs who wanted to see the lady of the house.' Miss Simpson rose, and with the stately courtesy with which she always extended the hospitality of her poor home, was soon in the front hall. There to her surprise stood some twenty boys, and at their head was her prize scholar. Her sorrow passed away as she came forward, put both hands in his and said, 'Edward, I am so glad to see you.' The boy flushed up a little and answered: 'Miss Simpson, you don't know me very well. I'm 'Co' down here. My middle name is Colby, and that's how it is. We boys played robber last night just for a lark, and didn't intend anything by it, but when we saw that lovely football we all felt ashamed of ourselves, and so we brought it all back, and to make things square, and to show we are not quite as bad as you might think us, each of us has brought you something for Christmas, and hereafter none of the boys will ever bother you any more.'

It was a rare collection of presents. The only beautiful one came from the ringleader himself, and that was a pretty silver spectacle case, which ever after replaced the old leather one she had worn for years; another urchin had brought some rolls of bright ribbons like what he had purchased for his five-year-old sister; a third boy had brought her a great German drinking mug, which the old maid still uses as a spoon-holder, and the poorest and smallest boy of the whole lot produced from the interior of his overcoat the greatest treasure which he owned, a little snow white kitten. Miss Simpson's class has eighteen students now. Edward, or 'Co' is still the head boy, and, most wonderful of all, Miss Simpson has never had trouble since.

MARGHERITA A. H.

Our Note Book.

LEGENDS OF HIDDEN BELLS.

One of the prettiest legends that belong to this season is that of the ringing of hidden bells. In quite a number of places this superstition exists. It found credence at one time in Berkshire; and it is believed at Killgrinol, near Blackpool, that if one bends his ear to the ground at Christmas he will hear the bells of a hidden church ringing out their glad message of hope. A similar belief is entertained at Raleigh, in Nottinghamshire. An earthquake occurred at that place some hundreds of years ago, and one of its remains is a well-defined valley. It is common for the old people of the place to regale the children with the story that if they go down the valley on Christmas morning and stoop down they will hear a merry peal from the bells of a church that was swallowed up by the earthquake. Among English miners, too, this superstition is common, and many of them have been heard to say that deep down in the mines Christmaside is made happy and festive by the ringing of hidden bells.

CHRISTMAS IN A FLOATING CHURCH.

On the North Sea thousands of fishing vessels are occupied all the year round following the schools of fish that are always moving from one place to another. Among this great fleet the vessels of the Deep-Sea Mission are always to be found. They each contain a large cabin, in which services are held, the congregation being drawn from the crews of the fishing vessels.

On Christmas Day special services are held in these floating churches, just as they would be on shore. The men who attend the services probably have to row two or three miles on a rough sea in the biting cold of a December morning; but in the floating church they find warmth and comfort.

After the service a well-served Christmas dinner is given, at which the customary pudding, with the regulation sprig of holly, appears. Then all the old Christmas ballads are sung by the blue-jerseyed fishermen, to the accompaniment of a small harmonium and the sound of the wind and waves.

At the great cod fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland the floating churches are on an even larger scale. In some cases they are steam vessels, that remain at sea for six or even twelve months at a time, following the fleet of fishing vessels.

Holiday Games

DIVINATIONS AND TELEGRAMS.

After the Christmas dinner people are usually not inclined for much exertion, but they want some kind of light amusement. Some of the old-fashioned 'divination' tricks then come in nicely.

Such feats are frequently performed by two persons, one playing the part of the 'professor,' or wizard in chief, the other that of 'medium.' One of the simplest tricks of the kind is the indicating by the medium of some object which has been agreed upon by the company during her absence from the room. On her return the magician, after placing her under (supposed) mesmeric influence by a few sham 'passes,' proceeds to interrogate her. 'Do you know the article that has been named?' 'Yes.' (She doesn't; but strict truthfulness is not expected from conjurers). 'Is it the moon?' 'No.' 'Is it the sun?' 'No.' 'Is it a coin?' 'No.' And so on, till the right article is named, when she replies:—'Yes.'

There are various ways of giving the clue. In one version of the trick the medium is instructed to say 'Yes' to the first article named next after a four-legged object (animate or inanimate). This is a very old form of 'key,' but not very widely known, and we have often seen it mystify a roomful of people. If, however, the trick is repeated before the same company, it may be as well, on the second occasion to agree on a new kind of keyword, say a flower or bird.

In another form of the trick the performer does not speak at all, but in this case the object selected must be something in the room. On the return of the medium, the performer merely points with his wand (or any convenient substitute, say a ruler, or a lady's fan) to various objects in succession. The first half-dozen or so are met with a negative, but when he touches the right one a confident 'yes' is the answer.

The secret here is equally simple. At the outset the performer grasps the wand, all the fingers encircling it. When he points to the right object the forefinger is allowed to lie along it. Unless the secret is known beforehand, it is absolutely safe from detection.

On a similar principle, but somewhat more elaborate, is the trick of

THE MYSTIC TARGET.

The apparatus for this feat consists of a pasteboard target, having a bull's-eye and three concentric rings of different colors; and half a dozen arrows, also of different colors. (If the appar-

atus is home-made, these, too, may be of pasteboard). The medium retiring as before, a spectator is invited to select one of the rings of the target. On the medium's return she indicates, with more or less make-believe of mental effort, which arrow was used, and which circle of the target was touched with it.

Here, again, the secret lies in an agreed code of signals. The rings of the target are regarded as numbered; the bull's-eye as one, the ring nearest it to two, and so on. The arrows in like manner each bear an imaginary number, say, blue, one; black, two; green, three; red, four; white, five; yellow, six. Call the blue 'azure,' and the initials will come in alphabetical order, a, b, g, r, w, y; under which conditions the sequence of the colors will be recalled without difficulty.

The number of the particular arrow used is signalled to the medium by the way in which the wand, or its substitute, is held. Thus if it be held by its upper end in the right hand, with one finger lying along it, two; if encircled by all the fingers, three; if encircled in like manner, but round the centre, four; if placed under the arm, five; if laid on the table, six. The ring of the target which has been touched may be indicated by the position of the left hand. If it grasps the lapel of the coat, the bull's-eye has been touched; if the thumb is tucked into the vest pocket, ring No. 1. If the hand is placed in the trouser pocket, No. 2; if allowed to hang down by the side, No. 3; and if resting on the hip, the white space outside the rings.

TELEGRAMS.

This is an excellent game. Each of the players gives a letter in turn, until twelve have been obtained, which are written in the same order at the top of each piece of paper. Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour are allowed, in which each player writes a sentence beginning with the chosen initials. The messages are then read aloud. It is an excellent practice for condensing one's ideas. The results are often very amusing. Some people merely string words together, but others can suggest a whole story in a few words. Supposing the letters are p, g, t, t, n, z, p, s, j, w, m, j. One player will evolve the following sentence which, though silly, is consecutive: 'Please give Tommy the new game played since January with much joy.' Another will formulate the following with exactly the same letters: 'Papa getting too tiresome. No games possible. Send John with muzzie, Jennie.' (The name of an imaginary sender may be placed at the end if the letters allow of it, but it is optional.)

Advertisements.

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FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
Once bless our human ears,
(If ye have power to touch our senses so)
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time,
And let the bass of Heaven's deep organ blow,
And with your ninefold harmony
Make up full consort to the angelic symphony.

From Milton's 'On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.'

The 'President,' an old frigate captured from the Americans in the war of 1812, is now used as a drill ship for the British Royal Naval Reserve.

The stairway leading to the tower of the Philadelphia City Hall contains 598 steps, and is said to be the tallest continuous stairway in the world.

A French statistician estimates the number of cows in the civilized world as 63,880,000, and the amount of butter they yield at 2,640,000 tons a year.

Swiss cowbells have a protection for cattle against tigers. The tigers are said to run as soon as they hear the bells.

The bulk of British preserves is made in London. A reliable estimate gives the weekly output by London makers as 500 to 600 tons, and this output is annually increasing.

Although the author of a book on the finances of Turkey has been decorated by the Sultan for his work, the Turkish press censor has prohibited the sale of the volume in Turkey.

The premier of New South Wales has been urged by a deputation of ladies to institute the curfew law, prohibit the employment of barmaids and prevent the sale of cigarettes to young children.

Mr. Nathaniel Lincoln, of Wiscasset, Me., has in his possession the only picture of the ship 'Wiscasset,' the barque which brought Mr. Andrew Carnegie and his father from Scotland to America in 1849.

Beefsteak is 44 cents a pound in Berlin. Meats generally are reported to be 26 percent higher in Berlin now than in 1900, although in Rotterdam, Paris, Vienna and Buda-Pest they are only 10 to 16 percent higher.

More than 524,000 acres of land in the Indian possessions of Great Britain are devoted to the cultivation of tea, nine-tenths of the area being in Assam and Bengal. Production is officially estimated at 191,250,000 pounds.

After a systematic exploration of the different strata of the Forum, Prof. Boni, the Italian archaeologist, believes that he has discovered the Necropolis of primitive Rome, dating as far as the eighth century before Christ.

White river, Arkansas, is said to be the most crooked river in the United States, if not in the world. It travels 1,000 miles in traversing a distance of 200, zig-zagging, winding, twisting, curving, bending its mazy, tortuous, tortive way through the beautiful Ozark mountains.

Dr. A. D. Hopkins has just returned from a trip to Arizona, southern California, northern Idaho and the Black Hills, where he has made investigations of the damage done to timber by insect pests. In the Black Hills about 600,000,000 board feet of yellow pine have been destroyed by the forest beetle.

An Australian settler, born in Stratford, England, in 1801, who has just applied for an old age pension, states that he is the father of eight children, has sixty-eight grandchildren, 218 great-grandchildren, and ten great-great-grandchildren, making the total number of his descendants 304.

The Duke of Montrose, who just celebrated his fiftieth birthday, is a Graham and a descendant of him who became Baron Graham in the fifteenth century. The third Lord Graham was killed at Flodden, and the fifth became Marquis of Montrose and commander-in-chief of Charles I.'s army in Scotland.

The Salvation Army is building a large citadel in Cleveland, Ohio, for institutional work which will cost about \$90,000. Already \$30,000 has been paid on the building and site. An appeal to Mr. John D. Rockefeller for assistance brought forth the response that if by May 1, \$80,000 has been paid on the entire cost, he will make the final payment of \$10,000.

A member of the Women's League of the Congregational Church of Flint, Mich., who has raised ninety-nine cents of a desired dollar which every member was to contribute for an 'experience social,' sent a request by mail to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for the remaining cent. She received a courteous note from the great financier, enclosing the one-cent piece, and conveying assurances of future aid if the league ever got in a tight financial place.

A unique express package was an object of curiosity at the station at Troy, N.Y., recently. It consisted of an enormous potato, weighing several pounds. It was in a box consigned to His Majesty the King of England, House of Parliament, London, England, and was shipped by Mr. N. P. Hullett, of Pawlet, Vt., who raised it on his farm. It was on the way to New York, and will be shipped from that port to England. The expressage was prepaid.

A CURIOUS DISPUTE. The precise moment of King Edward's birth, on Nov. 9, 1841, gave rise to a curious controversy at the time. It was, or was believed to be, the custom, when a royal child was born, for the officer on guard at St. James's Palace to be given his majority in honor of the event. As the guard was changed at 10.45 o'clock that morning, and the little prince was born at 10.48 o'clock, there was a dispute as to whether the officer of the relieving guard or the officer of the guard re-

lieved should receive the promotion. The former claimed that his men had marched in, and that he had actually received the keys before 10.48 o'clock, while the latter contended that the sentries had not been changed nor the keys delivered until after the magic moment. The dispute duly came before Lord Hill to be decided when he had a second to spare from the more momentous questions of trimmings and buttons, which even in those days worried the War Office.—London 'Tatler.'

SCENTS AND NERVES.

To sensitive natures certain perfumes act like poison upon the emotions and health. Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, is very susceptible to the odor of flowers, and at the opera and theatres where bouquets are thoughtfully placed in readiness for the royal party it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for an attendant to have to take away those which affect the Princess deleteriously. Perhaps this is the reason Her Majesty the Queen is fond of carrying a nosegay of scentless orchids, for these, of course, her daughter can enjoy. The ancients recognized the medical virtues of perfumes, and one Latin writer has put on record almost a hundred perfume remedies for various diseases. Among these remedies violets figure more frequently than any other flower, so possibly the over-present furor for violet perfume has benefited the nerves of the sex. Lavender is also remarkably soothing to the nerves, and the lavender-scented sheets of our grandmothers were not only deliciously fragrant, but were excellent sleep promoters.

Another victim whose supersensitive nature is affected by perfumes is Kuiblik, the great violinist. One who knows him well, said recently, that 'the perfume of violets maketh him gay, and he takes down his violin and plays lively airs. If heliotrope is in the room he unconsciously becomes romantic, and under its influence reads and composes poetry, and falls into raptures over antique jewels and vestments. Love is then a pet theme of his. If he wears a tuberosa he immediately becomes sad and melancholy, and searches for tragic books and plays, dons dark clothes, and performs sad music on his violin.' A famous judge remarked to an interviewer his abhorrence of the mingling of scents women in court use on their handkerchiefs, and declared that they sent him home at night after a 'fashionable' case a prey to the very worst of headaches.—London 'Mail.'

AN IRISH METEORITE.

The British Museum has, I learn, acquired the meteoric stone which fell on the 13th of last month, in a cornfield near Crumlein, County Antrim, Ireland. It weighs nearly ten pounds, and as it fell a noise like a boiler explosion was heard for some miles around. It sank into the earth for a depth of only about eighteen inches, being probably due to the meteorite having first struck a stone when it touched the ground. This is the fourth recorded meteorite, I am informed, which has fallen in Ireland, the one before this having fallen in Dundrum, Tipperary, in August, 1865. Only two meteorites are, I believe, recorded from Scotland, the last fall having occurred near Perth, on May 17, 1830. The most ancient of all records of the fall of stones from the sky, if interpreted in the usual way, is that given in the tenth chapter of the Book of Joshua, where we read that during the fight of Gibeon great stones were cast down from heaven, so that more were slain by them than with the sword. It is not quite clear, however, from the text that a prolonged shower of large hailstones is not referred to. It is somewhat singular that, as I am reminded, till the beginning of the present century the fall of stones from the sky was an event the actuality of which neither men of science nor the mass of the people could be brought to believe in. The oldest undoubted sky stone still preserved is the one seen in the parish church of Ensisheim, in Alsace, of which a record states that it fell on Nov. 6, 1492.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

UNCANNY SEA PHENOMENON.

A resident of Parramatta, N.S.W., has received a letter from his son regarding a peculiar experience the passengers and crew of the R.M.S. 'Orizaba' had on a recent trip to London, says the Sydney 'Morning Herald.' The letter, which was written while the 'Orizaba' was off Cape Guardafui, dated Aug. 27, 2 a.m., states: 'Saw a most peculiar phenomenon last night about 8. The whole sea from horizon to horizon seemed to be lit up from below, not with the usual flashes of phosphorescence, but one steady white glow like a lamp covered with frosted glass. As you know the sea at night appears like a black circle against even the darkest clouds; but this was the reverse. It gave everybody the creeps. It appeared so ghostly and uncanny. It was smooth and calm while the phenomenon lasted, which was about an hour. The sea ap-

peared to be boiling and twisting from beneath, and when we ran out of it the edge between the light and dark water was as sharp as if printed. We could see the actual moment that the ship's nose touched the black water. Even our oldest officer, who has been twenty-six years on the run here, never saw anything resembling it. It was uncanny.—London 'Chronicle.'

SOME BRITISH BIRDS DYING OUT.

Every bird has his day, apparently, and the day of several birds once common enough in this country seems to have arrived. For instance, the fat bustard is now practically extinct. This bird much resembles a fat Christmas turkey, and at one time was easily enough found; now there are many naturalists who would give £80 for one. The golden eagle is another beautiful bird that has become very rare in the country; in desolate parts of Ireland and Scotland it is still to be met with occasionally, but the young gamins in these parts are ever on the lookout for the eggs of the bird, and usually know where to find them, with the result that the beautiful bird is becoming scarcer every year. The raven is also rapidly dying out of existence, as is also the goldfinch. Bird snaring and nest robbing are largely accountable for the disappearance of many beautiful British birds.—London 'Tatler.'

A GOOD, LONG LETTER.

A former Philadelphian who is now in business in Chicago, and who has been spending a portion of his vacation with old friends here, wrote a letter the other day to a chum in the Windy City. He had promised to write 'a good, long letter,' so he procured a coil of thin white tape paper, such as is used by the telegraph companies on their ticking machines, and proceeded to work, writing a single line lengthwise on the tape from the beginning clear through to the little wooden centre. The letter was in the neighborhood of 450 feet long. As he wrote he unrolled the tape, and allowed the finished part to fall upon the floor. It required forty-five minutes to roll it up again, and the epistle was then tied up with a light blue ribbon and mailed to its destination in a neat little box.

WINTER WAYS OF SQUIRRELS.

Gray squirrels do not hibernate, but seldom leave their nests during the very cold weather. On mild days in winter, however, they come out and race through the tree tops and visit the large stores of nuts which they gathered and hid away in the autumn. Red squirrels are smaller, but much harder, creatures than the gray ones, and although they, too, have snug nests of cedar bark in the hollow trees, they use them only at night, for no weather is so severe as to keep these little fellows indoors. They are about the most provident of all the creatures in the woods, usually storing away under brush heaps, beneath fallen logs and in hollow trunks far more nuts than they can possibly eat in one winter. They do not put them all in one place, as a rule; they generally have several hoards at some little distance apart. This is a wise precaution, as it sometimes happens that one store is discovered and stolen by an enemy, and unless there was another supply to fall back upon the squirrels might die of starvation.—From the 'Women's Home Companion.'

EDUCATING SEA LIONS.

A half-dozen slippery, shapeless seals and sea lions floundering about on the stage, croaking and barking—and doing some very wonderful things besides—do not seem in the least dangerous or formidable, but there is hardly anything more painful and serious than the bite of one of these curious beasts. Mr. Charles Judge, who has trained them for years and has a company of them in the Hagenbeck show, is badly scarred from the attacks of these peculiar half-land animals, half fish. The bite of the sea lion is poisonous; besides, it is an ugly wound from the manner in which it is inflicted. Although the creature moves painfully and slowly on land, the motion of its head and neck is extremely quick. The neck seems to have an almost elastic quality. One is surprised at its reach. The sea lion is like a bulldog. When he has caught hold he does not let go at once, but sets his teeth firmly in the flesh. Then he twists his head, the teeth being still embedded in the flesh; and without relinquishing his grip he gives a quick jerk. The result is to pull out a ragged piece of flesh, if the animal has gotten a deep hold.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MOTTO.

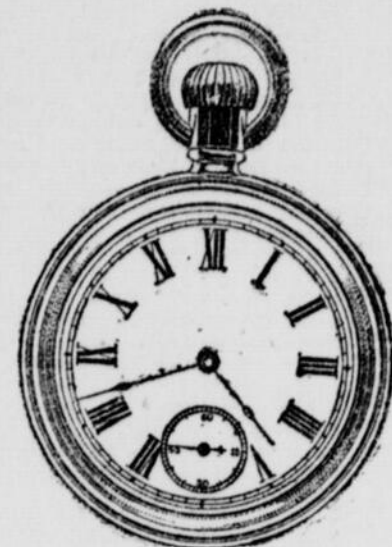
'Ich dien,' the motto which belongs to the Prince of Wales, is usually translated 'I serve,' and tradition has it that it was taken by the Black Prince from the royal helmet of the blind King of Bohemia who was killed on the field of Crécy. It is a notable fact, however, that the late Dr. William Ihne, professor of English literature at Heidelberg, rejected this theory. He held that the motto was of Welsh origin and took its rise at the time when Edward I. presented his new-born eldest son to the Welsh chieftains at Carnarban Castle as their future sovereign. He held the child up in his arms and exclaimed in Welsh 'Eich dyn,' meaning, 'This is your man.' The explanation is accepted by many antiquarians.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ADVICE.

It was a pretty as well as an appropriate compliment which a wealthy philanthropist in Central New York paid the other day to Mr. George W. Perkins, the well-known financier, when he caused to have printed upon a thousand rulers given away to school children the following quotation from Mr. Perkins:—'Too many young men in this country don't want to work hard. They prefer to take things easy, stay up late at night, and lie abed too long in the morning. They never can get ahead that way. Time and conditions may change, but the old rule remains the same, that there is no success without keeping everlastingly at it.' Wiser words to keep before the eyes of American boys and girls could hardly be found than these. It will be remembered that Mr. Perkins has come up to his present high and

Advertisements.

The Boy's First Watch. The Student's Watch. The Sportsman's Watch.



For XMAS

This is a thoroughly reliable timepiece, bearing the trade mark of one of the largest and richest manufacturing concerns in America, complete with vest chain, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents. The bill you get with each Watch is stamped "Guaranteed for One Year," by the authority of the makers. This store is back of that guarantee for your convenience and protection. To make him accurate the boy must have a Genuine American Lever Watch. This is not a toy or a long winding freak watch. It makes an ideal Christmas Present, and this is your chance to buy it away below regular value. This Watch is the favorite with students all over the continent. It is not clumsy. It keeps time. It costs little. Travellers and sportsmen frequently test these watches against the most expensive, and find they do not vary a minute in a week.

As a sample of the value to be obtained by writing to this Store for Watches, we are sending out several thousands of this Guaranteed Watch, securely packed for mailing, so that safe delivery is warranted. With each Watch we send a handsome and serviceable Vest Chain.

Price, complete, \$1.25.

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DOLLS' HEADS.

WHERE THEY ARE TURNED OUT IN THOUSANDS.

An industry comparatively new to the United States is the making of dolls with indestructible heads. There is an establishment for this work at Garden Lake, N.J.

The making of the dolls is a very interesting process. The head is in two pieces, of a special composition of which steel is the main factor. The shoulders, also steel, form a third piece.

The machine which stamps out the faces is a model of ingenuity and works with an intelligence almost human. First the great bars of the composition are cut into oval discs, varying in size according to the dimensions of the doll desired. These smooth pieces of steel are fed into the machine in hundreds and come out bearing the perfect impression of a human face. Of course all the faces look exactly alike and there is something almost maddening in the monotony of all these rows on rows of expressionless steel masks. Four or five strokes of the ponderous stamp are required to shape the nose, cheeks, ears, eye sockets, etc., and the force of the impact makes the building tremble to its very foundations.

The back of the head is then made in the same way and the two pieces are trimmed and soldered together.

The metal base of the head is now complete and the finishing process, the operation which gives dolly its china-like face, and converts the rough metal into a beautiful head with delicate complexion, ruby lips, raven eyebrows and white forehead, comes next.

The head is dipped into enamel, dried and dipped again and again, until the enamel is well set. Another operator then sets the eyes, which have been carefully blown over gas as hot as goes to the manufacture of Bohemian glass. The head and shoulders are fastened together and the doll head passes on to the artist.

With delicate and discriminate touch he paints the eyebrows, lips and cheeks, and hands dolly to the wig man. After the blonde or brunette wig has been glued on, the head is finished and ready for the market.

The result is a doll as fine in appearance as the most expensive varieties of the French bisque and whose head cannot be broken by even the most destructive of youngsters.

Moreover, said Mr. McCadden, the proprietor, in the course of a conversation, 'this doll sells cheaper than any of the so-called French dolls, most of which are in reality made in Germany.'

The experiment of making dolls with indestructible heads has already been tried abroad, but not with any great measure of success. Brass was used for the metal base, but for some reason the enamel would not adhere to it and chipped off at the slightest contact.

In the use of our steel composition we have not encountered this difficulty at all and it is almost impossible to crack the enamel off.

In proof of this Mr. McCadden picked up a fragile looking doll, with a wealth of blonde hair, and rapped it soundly several times on the wall. Although it looked as if it would be broken to bits by such rough treatment, it was found by examination that the enamel of the face was scarcely even scarred.

Thus American genius has solved a problem which had baffled the skill of ages—the production of a doll which could be handled with impunity.

In the basement is placed all the heavy machinery for cutting and stamping. Owing to its great weight it would not be practicable to place this higher up. On the next floor are the machines which do the lighter cut-

ting and also the equipments for soldering and fitting the various parts. On the third floor the painting is done.

The work progresses with great rapidity. The stripes of specially prepared tin, after being delivered from the foundry, are first cut and stamped in the rough shape. Then, going to the next floor on elevators, the toys are further trimmed and finished.

The painting is done by women and boys. Each operator puts on one color and does the work so rapidly that it seems as if he or she was merely counting the pieces. In two hours after the raw material is delivered the finished toys are ready for the dealers.

The embossed tin used in the toy kitchens comes in sheets already stamped and the figures are painted red or blue by being passed through a machine of the printing press order.

The waste scraps of tin accumulated by the cart load are sold to be melted down and used again in other manufactures.

MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(Sydney (N.S.W.) 'Argus,' Sept. 29, 1902.)

A notable decision in regard to the ecclesiastic aspect of marriage was reached last week by the Synod of the Anglican Diocese of Sydney. The previous synod had appointed a committee to consider and report upon the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. This committee reported that (1) the table of kindred and affinity is not a part of the prayer-book; (2) that the marriage of a person with his deceased wife's sister is valid in this state; (3) that such marriage is not prohibited by the Holy Scriptures; and (4) that neither the contracting nor celebration of such marriage is in contravention of any law of the church legally binding in this state. The debate disclosed considerable difference of opinion, but in the end a motion for the adoption of the report was carried by a large majority. So the position is that the oldest diocese—the Primate's diocese—of the Church of England in Australia has formally declared that such marriage is not prohibited by the Christian religion. Within that diocese any member of that denomination may contract or any clergyman may celebrate such a marriage union without incurring ecclesiastical displeasure. Any condemnation which might have been supposed to exist in the past is now authoritatively annulled. Of course, the individual convictions of clergymen are not interfered with; they may refuse to celebrate such marriage if their conscience so directs; but they can no longer base their refusal upon the church's disapproval. The lay members of the synod were mostly in favor of removing any disability or displeasure. One of them, cutting to the very heart of the question, asked whether the synod were prepared to take the 'awful responsibility' of applying to such marriages the name that ought to be stamped upon them if the church's sanction is withheld.

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Advertisements.

Bad Coughs Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait. Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop your cough.

J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOME DEPARTMENT

That Christmas Tree—The Merriest Day—Christmas Candies—
The Season in Australia.

A CHRISTMAS TREE.

(By H. Somerset Bullock, M.A., in 'Home Words'.)

It was in the passing of the twilight. A white shroud of snow half-covered a Swiss chalet that huddled against the mountain side. As I stumbled over the last hundred yards of drift a light glowed out from one of the tiny windows, throwing a sharply-cut shadow of a broken shutter on the frozen surface below.

What had brought me there at such an hour and in such weather? I scarcely knew myself: for a crumpled scrap of paper, soaked with wet, its scrawling characters so blurred and blotted as to be almost unrecognizable, had served as my summons. I cannot trust myself to speak the dialect of the peasants of the valley, much less to read it, and had it not been for a kindly interpretation of the note addressed to myself on the part of the hotel-keeper, I don't think I should have started on the errand at all.

'Eet is Pierre's leetle boy. He is malade, and is lied down in his bed. And Pierre, he want you to go pray.'

So I went, having first provided myself with a travelling medicine case, which always accompanies me on my wanderings abroad.

I shook off the snow which had gathered on my felt hat, and untied the handkerchief that had kept it firmly on my head. Wavering white flakes were still crowding down as I stood outside the chalet. In answer to my knock the door was noiselessly opened.

There were tears in Pierre's eyes, and he made no attempt to hide them. He beckoned me into a low room, and seizing my hand vehemently, almost roughly, shook it with such intensity of feeling that it made me ashamed of the indecision that had tempted me more than once on my way to the hut to turn back.

I saw his rope and axe in the corner of the room, and his eyes seemed to follow mine.

'They are no good now,' he said in his patois. 'He is falling, falling down, down, and there is no rope that can hold us to him. Come,' he went on, 'come. His little sister is with him.'

Together we went up a ladder leading to the upper story, or rather room. When we reached the last rung he paused, and motioned me to come close to him.

Without a word we stood looking beyond the deep shadow to a dimly-lighted corner where there was a low bed. I heard the murmur of a voice, and as I listened the words grew clear to me, as the speaker did also to my eyes when they were accustomed to the half-darkness. A ring of light seemed to fall on the earnest, pathetic little face of a girl. She was totally unconscious of our presence.

'There must be candles,' she was saying solemnly. 'I'm sure the stars shine up like they do down; aren't you, Pipi?'

The boy's voice was very weak. I could not hear his answer.

'And trees too, big, great Christmas trees, with presents growing on them ready, and no snow at all.'

He spoke again, soothingly I thought. 'But you shall have one, Pipi. If you can only look down, right down here, Pipi, through the holes where the stars are fastened, I—I'll make one for you out on the snow. But must you go, Pipi? It's such a long, long way—further than the mountains, for they don't even touch the blue sky. Don't go, Pipi.'

She leant over the bed, and I fancy her face was very close to his.

I turned round to see if Pierre wished me to disturb the two children, but he was gone. Then I slowly made my way down to him.

I tried to comfort him, and pray with him, poor fellow, but it was hard. Pipi had fallen one day in the summer on a great rock boulder he had tried to climb and the doctor had said he would never be well again, for his back was injured. But he must rest and see.

Suddenly, after seeming to mend, he had grown worse, and he was so young—only eleven. The guide was a strong man, but he was like a child in his grief.

Nearly a month later Pierre came to the hotel again. There was a weird white mist over our small world, and now and then a fitful wind made a pathway through the fog. Pierre's face was white as the snow, so it seemed to me.

'My little one—she is vanished,' he wailed, half beside himself. We gathered round him, anxious to find out what was the matter. 'Marie, my Marie, she was in the chalet three, four hours ago, and now I can see only her footsteps.'

We made up a search party as quickly as possible, and in action Pierre began to recover himself. At the cabin we separated, going off like ghosts into the white nothingness around.

For half an hour I plunged through the drifts. It was still snowing, but lightly, and I hardly knew where I had got to. Occasionally I was forced to hold on by the bare brushwood, prodding in advance with my stick. But never a sign did I see of the lost child. I started back at last through the woods, and no sooner was I under partial shelter than the snow stopped falling. I pressed forward more rapidly under the pines, and was just hoping that the others had better success

than myself, when I came upon an open patch of snow. Nearly in the centre stood Marie. I knew it was Marie in a moment, for the scene in the chalet flashed back on my memory. Two small candles glimmered opposite the small face; these were tied to a young fir. All round stood the pines, silently listening as the child's voice rose and fell.

'God, dear God, please let him see this,' she said. 'I did promise him, and Pipi would like to see just a minute. Then she looked straight up at some stars, that shone through the lean branches overhead like candles decking them for Christmas.'

As I carried her home the fog began to gather again, and swept from the mountains down among the pines. Their trunks looked like shadows standing upright.

Twenty years have passed, and every Christmas since the one I spent abroad as English chaplain the bairns of the parish have come to the vicarage in the evening. A Christmas tree is the attraction—withered and broken-down, and hardly able to bear the weight of small presents. It is Marie's tree, and infinitely dear to me and the bairns.

HOME THOUGHTS.

'Into each life there may come a Christmas rising from the ruins of old selfishness and sin, there may be born the new life of hope and joy and love. And over this Christmastide of the soul the angels will sing as they sang twenty centuries ago. Let us give thanks that the newborn Christ has made possible the new birth to the individual life.'

THE MERRIEST DAY.

Do not select the merriest of the 25 days for your joyful recollections, but draw your chair nearer the blazing fire; and if your room be smaller than it was a dozen years ago put a good face on the matter, and troll off the old ditty you used to sing, and thank God it's no worse. Look on the merry faces of your children, if you have any, as they sit around the fire. One little seat may be empty; one slight form that gladdened the father's and mother's pride to look upon may not be there. Reflect upon your present blessings, not upon your past misfortunes, of which all men have some. Your Christmas shall be merry, and your New Year a happy one.—Charles Dickens.

CHRISTMAS CARDS IN HOSPITALS.

What to do with Christmas cards when the Christmas season is past and one is tired of seeing them about, is a problem which has beset most tidy housewives at some time or another; and, generally speaking, the expedients adopted to utilize those offerings of friendship are only torture to behold for any person with a particle of taste in her composition. Table-tops, plaques, and album bindings of varnished Christmas cards are not beautiful, and simply represent hours industriously wasted. A much better thing to do with Christmas cards is to take them yourself to a children's hospital and give them to the tiny patients, says one lady. They delight in turning over the pictures as the cards lie on their coats, and those who can read are always full of curiosity about the people whose names are written on the back. Half a dozen or so in each little sick one's hand will give more pleasure in five seconds than a table-top would do in five hundred years—it could endure so long, which I hope, for the sake of those doomed to dwell in the same house, it could not.

A CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRALIA.

It was Christmas Day, but it did not seem a bit like that usually jolly season. In America, we always had cold, crisp air and snowdrifts, with the clink of skates on the shining ice and merry sleigh-bells tinkling all around. We had, too, a Christmas tree, and, oh, such a dinner! with the whole list of good things from turkey to mince pie. But Christmas in the Australian bush was different. Here it was almost midsummer; the sun had begun to smile its warmest, and the sky was like a brazen shield. So it was not at all like Christmas; and I would not have been here only pa and I came down to buy a sheep ranch and auntie, uncle and Cousin Jack—especially Jack—insisted upon our staying during the holidays. I wandered around the house all afternoon; from the veranda, where the men sat talking politics, to the kitchen, where auntie was overseeing preparations for the customary Christmas dinner of roast beef and plum pudding. I was irritated because I could not forget that this was a Christmas without snow and sleigh-bells, and that it was sultry when it ought to have been cold. Finally, I wandered outdoors and stared disconsolately at the vast, grassy plain stretching away, broken only by scattering gum trees and groves of eucalyptus before it melted into the blue distance.

'What's up, little cousin?' 'That was Jack's merry voice, and there was Jack looking down at me with laughing eyes. He threw off his broad hat, pushing back the damp ringlets from his forehead, and flung himself down beside me before I answered. 'Oh, Jack, I do think Australia is the

dreariest place on earth! How I miss the real, old-fashioned Christmas!'

'Yes, I know,' said Jack. 'I missed them, too, at first; and even after all the years I have spent in the bush, where there is nothing to be seen year in and year out but the same unvarying round of sky and plain the holiday season is the loneliest of all. The farther one goes into the bush the more lonely it becomes. The ranchmen there know no other celebration than a dinner of mutton, plum duff and tea; or, at best, riding many a mile to some settler's lone shanty to spend the time telling tales over their pipes.'

'It's different in the city,' I remarked, suggestively. 'Adelaide is only five miles away, and auntie was telling me what fine times they have in the city.'

Jack sat up suddenly with dancing eyes. 'Gladly, you're a brick!' he said, enthusiastically. 'What a lark!'

With the glory of an Australian sunset flushing the western sky, Jack and I slipped from the house and rode along the path leading to Adelaide. Once outside of uncle's domain the path led through the most beautiful of bush scenery—groves of dark green eucalyptus trees mingled with the stately blue gums, palms, festooning creepers, with here and there a great splash of red, where flame trees grew in thickets; along the path grew masses of delicate ferns, often tinted with exquisite pink tones. Soon the rosy light faded. Great stars shone brilliantly in the sky; the air was cool with the dew of evening, and sweet with the breath of flowers. Gaily we rode through the purpling twilight, the soft thud of the horses' feet keeping cheerful accompaniment to our merry chatter.

'That,' said Jack, as we reined on the brow of a little rise of ground, 'is Adelaide.' He pointed to a black patch against the horizon, with a soft glow reflected in the sky above. 'Now for a race to the Mecca of your desires, little cousin!'

Away we dashed, nor stopped until we reined the panting steeds before the hotel, when, with flushed cheeks and shining eyes we slipped to the ground. Jack took off his hat in a sweeping bow. 'Your ladyship,' he said, elaborately, 'I await your royal pleasure.'

'Oh, we'll drift with the tide,' was the imperial mandate. 'Meanwhile I want to see what's going on around me.' The usually prosaic city seemed to have been transformed. Streets were hung with garlands, and ropes of evergreen and wild flowers; the brilliant displays of shop windows had fragrant backgrounds of rich blossoms; light streamed softly from pretty cottages which had lost their prosy, every-day identity in a festive dress of evergreens and flowers, and were for the present charming bowers, and all around the light-hearted populace promenaded under the gleaming lights, while merry chatter and soft laughter mingled with strains of distant music.

I had almost forgotten Jack in the contemplation of the charming scene, but I was brought back to earth by a very earthy pinch. 'See where our craft has drifted,' said Jack. We stood in the soft shadows of what Jack said was the largest church in Adelaide, with light from the stained windows falling in colored checkers at our feet. Gently the stream of worshippers carried us over the threshold. The air was heavy with the fragrance of tropical flowers—rich white and red oleanders were massed with the waxen orange blossoms, while gleaming among the ferns and palms were the dazzling red of the Australian holly, and the scarlet leaves of the coral and flame trees. Suddenly the glad melody of a carol burst from the great organ, rolled up in a mighty volume, and was triumphantly wafted away into space.

'Jack,' I ventured to remark, as we reached the street, 'oh, isn't it just like fairyland?' Then, catching a sight of a group of happy children, I added: 'What mischief do you suppose they are up to?'

'Drift with the tide,' Jack answered. So we followed in the wake of their dancing feet. Dressed in dainty summer clothing and bearing flowers and mysterious packages, they looked like little fairies as they flitted through the crowd. Soon they arrived at their journey's end, which proved to be a wretched hovel, squatting in the gloomy shadows of factories and warehouses. Half concealed, we saw the little band silently disappear after a knock at the door. When the door swung back on creaking hinges and a wondering child appeared, a volley of flowers brushed his cheek and fell at his feet; then followed a wild scramble from dark corners, shouts of childish laughter and a chorus of greetings, and the little one was alone with a pile of gifts and flowers all around him.

'How beautiful! Surely large-hearted philanthropy and kindly sympathy is the same the world over, little cousin, and even in the lonely bush is that same feeling of sympathy expressed and appreciated.'

Jack was unusually profound for a boy, and although generally disposed to rally him on his gravity, I said nothing, as we retraced our steps, for the incident was a touching one.

Drifting with the gay throng brought us finally to the market place, a veritable wonderland of color and perfume. Tiny green booths, wreathed with brilliant flowers, had been erected in the roomy square; ropes of evergreens were laced and woven between, and starry lights twinkled merrily

from green recesses and masses of dainty blossoms. This seemed to be the central point of the festivities, for here came crowds of picnickers returning from a day's outing and from this place merry parties went for a moonlight excursion down the bay; here also country cousins gathered, observing and enjoying the unusual sights and sounds.

Slowly the crowd melted away, the soft laughter and music ceased, and with the breath of the dying flowers lingering pleasantly on the air, Jack and I left the scene of a characteristic Australian celebration and rode merrily home through the streaming white moonlight.—Minneapolis 'Journal.'

A TRUANT.

My Lord, Thy face I could not see,
When joy and pleasure filled my life,
Nor owned Thy saving grace to me,
Amid the tumult, care and strife.

Nor did I see Thy guiding hand,
When health and friends were always mine,
I could not learn that Thou hadst planned,
My life to make it wholly Thine.

But when joy left me to despair,
When all alone, in darkest place,
I feebly knew Thy hand was there,
And through the darkness—saw Thy face.
—Annie L. Jack, in 'The Presbyterian.'



HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)
Dear Editor,—I have been a reader of the 'Witness' since a child, it being the first paper I remember reading. I always turn to the Home Department, and read it if I should not read anything more.

I have found much useful information, and been often helped by it. I have seen letters that I thought required an answer; some of them I answered, but some I left for more gifted pens, were not answered. The one I now have in mind is that over the signature of 'Robert Ferguson White-side.' He seems to have been reading 'Flottius's' letter for the benefit of his wife and another lady. The lady in question said: 'Get out of the way, or I'll knock your head off.' I wonder if she meant the child or R.F.W.? Unfortunately, children sometimes have to take what is meant for the man that is meddling, much the same as I have seen a man kick a cat to vent his spite. Yes, Adam said: 'The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat.' So down to the present. R.F.W. virtually says the same thing, only that his wife is stubborn and disobedient, and is spoiling his children. In another place he asks who is to blame. Well, I am not his judge, and perhaps it is well for R.F.W. that I am not.

R.F.W. quotes Scripture to suit himself, but seems to have overlooked advice that Paul gave to husbands to love their wives, and in Colossians he added, 'be not bitter against them.'

I do not want R.F.W. to tell me how he has kept his marriage vows, but ask him to consider not only his marriage vows, but also the baptismal vow.

I had intended making some remarks on the treatment some wives get, but my letter is long enough. I would just say, God pity some wives, and it must be a comfort for them to know that it will soon end, and they will rest in the grave.
Yours truly,
ETHEL.

PLUM PUDDING.

'Etta' asks for directions for making English plum pudding. Ans.—The following is a good recipe: For English plum pudding, stone one pound of raisins, wash and dry a pound of currants and put in a deep basin. Add one and a-half pounds of finely chopped beef suet, three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar, two ounces of candied lemon peel, two ounces of orange peel, two ounces of citron peel, one teaspoonful of salt, one and a quarter cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, and one cupful of bread crumbs. Moisten with eight well beaten eggs, the juice of a lemon and half a cupful of milk. English plum pudding, according to the old rule, is stirred till the spoon will stand upright in it, then it is left covered overnight in a cold place. Early on Christmas morning it is tied in a well-floured pudding cloth, leaving room to swell, and is boiled briskly for five hours in a deep kettle. If the water leaves off boiling for a minute, the pudding will be soaked and lose the fine brown coloring which is its prerogative. Send it to the table with a sprig of holly stuck in top. Just before serving, scatter a few plumped raisins about the base of the pudding.

In place of bringing in the Christmas pudding ablaze, as some people do, a meringue, made of the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and two tablespoons of confectioners' sugar, may be spread over its entire surface after it has first been drenched with maple syrup. Decorated in this way the pudding will have the appearance of a little snowbank. A sprig of holly should, of course, be stuck in the centre.

Game sandwiches can be made of any kind of game or of several kinds chopped together. Heat a little butter and currant jelly together with a dash of mustard and cayenne, and stir through the meat. Use white bread unbuttered for these sandwiches.



Bread-Crumb Dressing for Turkey and Chicken.—Upon just two things the excellence of dressing depends—its dryness and the seasonings used. If it can be served in solid spoonfuls it is an utter failure; it must be in crumbs, soft, moist, and well flavored. Use home-made bread, and rub the soft part inside the crust into fine crumbs; soak the crust, if not dark brown, in milk until perfectly soft, press out all the moisture possible, crumble, and add to the dry crumbs. This will moisten the mass sufficiently, with the bits of butter added, and the moisture that will be freed inside the turkey in cooking. Season with pepper, salt, sage, butter cut into bits, and a few pieces of thin lemon-peel. Regulate the amount of these seasonings to the degree of flavor desired—mild or very pronounced. Fill the turkey not more than two-thirds full, as the bread will swell materially. Any extra dressing may be browned in a saucer in a roasting pan with the turkey, to be used afterward in salad, or some made dish.

A Christmas Fruit Cake.—A delicious Christmas cake may be made by creaming together one pound of sugar and three-quarters of a pound of butter; add nine well beaten eggs and two tablespoonsful of molasses, in which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved; a wine-glass of milk, one pound of flour, one pound each of currants and raisins, two ounces of citron, one grated nutmeg, and one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon. This quantity will make two large loaves.

A Pretty Christmas Dessert.—Choose a number of smooth, fair-skinned oranges, and cut a piece the size of a cent from the stem end; with a small wooden mustard spoon extract all the pulp, being very careful not to puncture the skin or make a hole in the opposite end. Throw the skins in water to extract any bitter flavor which you make several kinds of gelatine, flavoring with pineapple, lemon or orange. Stand the shells on small cups to keep them upright, and fill with the jelly, which must be cooled but not stiff; set away overnight. The next day cut them in halves, using a very sharp knife, and arrange on a pretty dish; decorate with orange leaves, smilax or flowers. They make a very handsome centre-piece.

Oyster Soup.—One quart of oysters, one quart of milk, one cupful of cream, or two tablespoonsful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half of a salt-spoonful of white or Jamaica pepper, one-half of a salt-spoonful of powdered mace, two-thirds of a cupful of powdered crisp, fresh crackers. Drain the oysters, and look them over for pieces of shells, leaving in any chance little crabs; rinse with half a cupful of water, letting this water go into the oyster liquor, which put to boil, skimming until clear. Heat the milk in a double boiler, adding salt, pepper, mace, butter or cream and skimmed oyster liquor, then the oysters and crackers; cook until the edges of the oysters curl—about three minutes. Many like a little flour thickening, but the powdered crackers thicken it sufficiently for delicate tastes. An improvement is made by removing the hard part of the oyster, cooking it with the liquor to extract its flavor, then removing it by straining, when the liquor is added to the milk. The soup is really richer for this, and the oysters more enjoyable.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

Coconut Candy.—Use a good sized thick-bottomed kettle or saucepan. Put in it one cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, and a piece of butter the size of an egg, and boil until a little dropped into cold water can be rolled into a firm ball. Take from the fire and stir into it as much grated coconut as possible. Mould into balls or cones and stand on a buttered plate till cold.

Peanut Brittle.—Put one cupful of molasses, six cupfuls of brown sugar and one cupful of water in a deep kettle, and boil until, when dropped in cold water, it can be rolled to a hard ball between the thumb and fingers. Add three pints of shelled and broken peanuts, boil five minutes more and then add two heaping tablespoonsful of butter, take from the fire and stir till the butter is melted. Add one teaspoonful of baking soda and stir quickly. As the candy begins to rise pour at once on well greased pans, spreading as thin as possible.

Chocolate Caramels.—Boil slowly together one pound of brown sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, one-quarter of a pound of grated chocolate, one-half cupful of cream, and one tablespoonful of butter until it is like very thick molasses. Take from the fire, flavor with vanilla and pour into straight-sided buttered pans, marking in squares when partly cold.

Peppermints.—Boil one pint of granulated sugar and one cupful of water without stirring until a little dropped into cold water can be rolled into a very soft ball. Take from the fire, add ten drops of oil of peppermint and stir slowly till the syrup becomes cloudy, then drop from a spoon on paraffine or buttered paper.

'Butterscotch'.—Boil together two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, one cupful of butter, one-third of a cupful each of vinegar and water. Cook steadily until when a little is dropped in cold water, it will snap. Pour at once into shallow pans; do not have it more than a quarter of an inch thick. Mark into squares before it hardens.



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 merry and happy Christmas to Sunshiners everywhere. Our mirth may depend on outer circumstances, but happiness we can make for ourselves. To have entered into the true spirit of this season; to have forgotten self, and thought how sunshine and good cheer may be given in greatest measure to others,—this is to have insured for oneself the true and heart-warming happiness that comes from the knowledge that others are happier through our efforts. To all Sunshine branches may this Christmas bring the satisfying thought of many made glad and happy.

If thou art blest
Then let the sunshine of thy gladness rest
On the dark edges of each cloud that lies
Black in thy brother's skies,
If thou art sad,
Still be thou in thy brother's gladness,
glad.

SUNSHINE FROM WESTMOUNT.

To-day the Westmount branch are finishing the packing of two good boxes of Christmas cheer, to be sent at once to help furnish a Christmas tree in a small church in Beauce, and one in Melboume, Que. The contents of the boxes have been generously contributed. They include dolls, books, games, toys, candy, useful articles, and many things that will make the Christmas tree attractive in the eyes of the children, to whom gifts come rarely. Contributions for the boxes were received from Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Westgate, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Hamilton, St. Martin street; Mrs. Sclater, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Golding, Mrs. and Miss Barker, Holly Fern, and from four little girls in Rose Hill. Mrs. Russell, Point St. Charles, sent some nice candy, and Mrs. Hayr gave \$2.00 for sending out literature.

A number of Christmas dinners will be given, some sent from members individually, and others from the society. Appeals for 'Sunshine' have been received from several quarters, far and near, and the society hope to be able to send a little cheer to those thus brought to their notice.

'Sing a song of sunshine,
To the world that needs
Just such inspiration.
For its daily needs;
Sing a song of sunshine,
As you work or wait—
Make the moment merry
If you cannot make them great—'

FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

To the members of the Montreal Branch, who to-day are sending a well-packed box to the rectory of the parish of Aylesford, Auburn, N.S., to be distributed among the children of the parish, the following extracts from a letter of Dec 11, from Mrs. Simonds, the wife of the rector, will give a glimpse of the pleasure their donation will carry with it.

Mrs. Simonds writes: 'I am looking forward to receiving a box of dolls from the Montreal Sunshine branch. I have many little ones in view to whom a doll will bring a great deal of pleasure. Little Eva Salsman, who said last year, "Is that a doll?" I never seen one," is down first on my list. I can find places where pretty hair and neck ribbons will give great delight, if any sunshiner will let me be her ainoneer. Owing to the failure of the apple and cranberry crops in this section, I fear there will be many empty stockings.'

The box which is being sent contains Christmas cheer for about 150 children. There are among the many things a large number of dolls which have been nicely dressed by the members. Mrs. Ebbitt, Spryfield avenue, sent a fine donation of games, toys, work boxes, calendars, bags of candy, etc. Others contributing were Mrs. Wilson, Rex and Cecil Barton, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Francis; Mrs. Roger, \$1; Mrs. Mullarkey, \$5; Mrs. Hersey, a pretty and comfortable white shawl; Mrs. Benedict, magazines; Lillian Warden, Camp-bellford, Ont., children's books and cards. Members of the branch contributed to the box.

'Once in a while in the desert sand
We find a spot of the fairest green.
Once in a while from where we stand
The hills of Paradise are seen:
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold,
A joy that the world cannot defile;
We trade earth's drudgery for the purest gold
Once in a while.'

FROM THE GIRLS AND BOYS.

To find the young people thinking and working to give Christmas pleasure to children they have never seen, is peculiarly delightful. The Junior Branch of the Westmount Sunshine Society has completed preparations for the Christmas box which they are sending to clergymen in Beauce to distribute among the children of the parish. The box contains dolls, books, games, candy, and preserves, contributed by all the members; also articles of clothing, such as toques, shawls and mittens for boys and girls. Magazines were sent by N. Irwin, B. Shaw, A. Bennett, J. and D. Rutherford, L. Robertson, N. Millen and S. Fisher.

WITH THE Y'S.

A branch of the Sunshine Society has been formed among the Central Y's, the object of which is largely giving a pleasant evening of social enjoyment to working girls. The meetings are held once every two weeks, when there are games, reading, and conversation. The members also do some work for others. The officers are: Hon. president, Miss Isa Monk; president, Miss Jacques; secretary, Miss M. Cheeper; treasurer, Miss Maude Davis.

APPEALS.

The Westmount Branch would like to get a cushion for an invalid, also an old fur collar or tippet for an old lady. Any one having these articles to pass on will kindly communicate with the president, Mrs. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Mrs. Emily Heber-Percy, eldest daughter of Bishop Heber, the author of the hymn, 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' has died at Bournemouth, aged 81 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn have set up a Belgian headquarters for their 'Christian Mission' at 147 Rue Tenbosch, Brussels. The organization has now twenty evangelists at work or in training.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Dean of Hereford have for some time been using motor cars in connection with their duties, and now the Bishop of Rochester has started one for use on Sundays, in order to give his coachman the benefit of the Seventh Day's rest.

Prominent American Baptists are moving to bring about a transfer of their theological seminary, now at Rochester, N.Y., to New York city. Dr. Lorimer is said to be working for the erection in New York of a great Baptist headquarters that shall provide the several societies with suitable accommodations and also provide a large preaching auditorium for the city, similar to Tremont Temple, in Boston.

At Canterbury Cathedral the Primate has unveiled a stained-glass window which has been erected to the memory of Canon Ellison, founder of the Church of England Temperance Society. Dr. Temple said Canon Ellison made it the work of his life to fight the great battle against intemperance, which was so terrible an evil amongst our fellow-men. He believed in his cause, and never for a moment paused in his work. Unquestionably whatever success had been due to the work of the Church of England Temperance Society it was largely due to Canon Ellison and his strenuous labors.

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, speaking of the exceedingly large increase in that organization during the past year, as compared with that of other years, says: 'The ordinary natural growth of our organization has been about 3,000 a year. One year, and that was the jubilee year, the addition to our membership was 3,938, but the past year we have pledged and organized into societies and affiliated with the national union 20,436 recruits. The union now numbers nearly 100,000 members.'

The Bishop of London, speaking to 1,500 Oxford undergraduates in the Town Hall on a recent Monday, on 'Work in great cities,' referring to the 'white slave traffic,' said: 'What made their blood boil was to think there were women and men who were making thousands a year out of the ruin of their fellow creatures. There was also the terrible curse of the drink traffic which caused untold misery to thousands, and dragged people of good position down to the lowest depths. What he would say to his hearers was, 'Be careful not to "play with fire" in the university.'

One of the unmistakable signs of progress in the Indian branch of the Royal Temperance Association is the need which has arisen for increased accommodation for the members of the association. According to the general secretary most of the rooms, even the largest, are crowded every night, and extension of the work is almost impossible, simply on account of the size of the rooms. In most Indian garrisons men have to find recreation and amusement in their own camp, and many of them make their way to the bazaar or canteen. The consequence is crime and often disease, which might be avoided if more could be done for them in barracks and larger institutes provided. Wherever there is a canteen there is also a temperance room, while in the troping depots, in camp, prison, and hospitals efforts are being daily made to bring good influences to bear upon the men.

The Bishop of Liverpool, says 'The Christian,' in delivering his charge to the clergy of his diocese, made it clear that he intends to deal quietly but firmly with those recalcitrant clergymen who hold almost every Roman Catholic doctrine, and yet contrive to satisfy their consciences that they can honestly remain in the Church of England. The policy of inactivity is simply cowardly; that of prosecution has failed conspicuously; but the policy of Dr. Chavasse in resorting to episcopal excommunication will not fail of its purpose, for it hits the nail on the head. His lordship simply declines to assist in their services, to preach in their pulpits, to confirm in their churches, or to license any assistant clergy, where these practices prevail. It is the only thing to do, and it is surprising that other bishops, who have spoken so strongly against these practices, have not done the same. When action of this kind is taken, evangelical Churches will believe in the sincerity of the frequent lamentations that have been made.

THE 'GIDEONS' ON THE ROAD.

A Boston 'Gideon' tells in the 'Christian Herald' some of his travelling experiences:— 'The advantages and blessed opportunities of such an organization can best be illustrated by the following experiences: After working the city of Milwaukee, my next point was Fond du Lac, Wis. The train was late getting in, and upon my arrival at the hotel I went immediately to the dining-room, fearing lest I should be left supperless. I was placed at a table at which two gentlemen were already seated. Glancing at both of them, I caught the gleam of a Gideon button on the coat of the man to my right. Leaning toward him, I asked, 'How are the Gideons over your way? To which he cheerily replied, 'Good, thank you. How are they your way? 'Oh, happy on the way.' An earnest conversation was immediately commenced, to which the third gentleman wonderfully listened. At length he curiously inquired, 'And who are the Gideons?' My brother replied, 'They are a band of Christian travelling men.' With a supercilious curl of the lip, and contempt in his voice, the outsider commented, 'Christian travelling men! And where do you find them?' The answer was humbly given, 'By the grace of God, and the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ, here is one.' The stranger then argued, with considerable warmth, that 'it was impossible for any travelling man to be a success and at the same time be a Christian. That business was business and religion was religion, separate, distinct, and unmixable.'

An animated discussion arose, and the stranger's position was so completely refuted and its fallacy so thoroughly exposed, that he conceded that if one were out and out for God, and had a strong moral backbone, it would be possible to do business along straight lines. It subsequently developed that my brother Gideon was a wholesale lumber agent from Madison, Wis. As I had never previously visited Fond du Lac, I took an early walk the next morning for the purpose of finding the banks, and while I was walking down the main business street, I noticed a gentleman standing in the middle of the sidewalk intently watching my approach, and when I was opposite him he suddenly extended his hand, gave me a hearty grip, and greeted me as a brother Gideon. Then there approached another Gideon, the partner of the first, a man whose conversation was about as remarkable as that of the Apostle Paul. Last winter this gentleman was sent to La Crosse, Wis., to transact some important business involving a large amount of money. Upon reaching that town, instead of giving the business his immediate and undivided attention, he entered upon a protracted spree, and squandered large sums of money in dissipation. When Sunday night came he had retired to his room, and was on the verge of delirium, when he was aroused by the sound of music near-by. Some one at the piano was playing hymns, some of which he recognized. After a time, his mother's favorite hymn was played. Conviction seized him; he could no longer rest upon the bed. He arose and staggered in the direction of the parlor, where he found a man seated at the piano, who seemed to make the instrument speak. Approaching him, our friend said: 'Those are hymns you are playing.' 'Yes, I love to play them.' 'Then you must be a Christian.' 'No, I used to be.' 'Well, then, come to my room. I am full of trouble, and I want to talk to you and get your advice.' The two went to the room, and there our friend told of his wilful, wicked, sinful life, and besought the other to pray for him. But this poor fellow was out of communion with God, and he could not pray. When our brother was left alone the burning, raging, craving for liquor seized him, and in very despair he cried unto the Lord in his distress, asking him to rid him of the appetite. God answered, and eradicated the longing for alcoholic beverages, so that he has had no desire for them since. Before the week ended, our friend was out in the light of God. In the town of Eau Claire, Wis., while sitting at the breakfast table, I noticed a young man who looked discouraged and downhearted. I spoke a cheery word to him, and he requested the privilege of a chat after breakfast. Our walk on the sidewalk led me to the story of his troubles. He was representing a certain company, and in the prosecution of his business he found that fully seventy percent of the sales were made to saloon proprietors, and that in order to make a sale, the saloon keeper first had to be 'bought.' He had become convinced that as a Christian young man he could no longer continue the business. We went together to his room, and after I had counselled him I asked God to strengthen the boy for every good word and work, to give him special grace and guidance, and when we arose from praying he announced his determination to get into something that was honorable and honest. Before we parted, I had the young man's application for membership in the Gideons. He is a member of a Presbyterian church in Dayton, Ohio. After transacting business with the president of one of the leading banks in St. Paul, he remarked, 'You are a Gideon, I perceive.' 'Yes, Sir.' 'Well, so am I. I became a member while I was bank examiner for this district.' At Minneapolis, there is a Gideon camp composed of many of the most prosperous business men of that city and St. Paul; among them a general book agent, a wholesale dealer in piping and plumbers' supplies, a banker, representatives of dry goods jobbers, wholesale grocers, millers and other lines of trade. In this camp is one of the sweetest Gospel singers in the land, a man running over with the joy of the Lord. One Sunday night ten of us held a service in a Methodist Church in Minneapolis, and after the meeting it was difficult to get the people to leave the church. It is really marvellous to observe the interest aroused by these saved business men, as they introduce and commend the Lord Jesus to their audiences. There is a freshness, a directness and a power in their work that is wonderfully quickening and inspiring. Their language is plain, pointed, and easily understood. No labored, involved, or intricate sentences; no flights of rhetoric, no trickery of oratory, none of the falsetto inflections of elocution characterize their speech. As their success in business largely depends upon their getting right down to plain facts and figures, and carefully avoiding any circumlocution, so their work for the Master is patterned along the same practical lines. They are less interested in the style of their talk than in results. They will take nothing for their services even when going to considerable distances, practically illustrating the truth that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.' They and their are all for Jesus.

MID-WEEK SERVICE.

('Amicus,' in 'The Presbyterian.')

One of the main reasons we attend the mid-week services of the church is based on our desire to learn and inwardly digest the truths of our religion as contained in our Bibles. In order to learn we must study. How many of us laymen study the word of God? How many sit down to a desk and work out some of the grandest problems of existence and derive benefits which necessarily accrue from such studies? One person only to do the studying and retail it out at the mid-week service, is scarcely fair to him or to ourselves. More pleasure is derived from close study of the Word of God than words can describe. If we are going to study the Word of God—the word he spoke by the mouth and pen of his prophets and the wise men of old—then we should go about this study in a businesslike and systematic manner. In the first place, I am inclined to believe that the room, basement, hall or apartment in which the prayer meeting and mid-week studies are carried on today, is not entirely conducive to the best

results in our said studies. If we mean to study, let us study. Get seats on which notes can be taken, have all the paper, note-books and pencils requisite for such studies. Let the study be a genuine study of the Holy Scriptures.

The topic for study may be taken anywhere and found intensely attractive. Select any epistle or gospel, make a study of that for the winter season. Follow up the study in all its phases and lines. Assign different lines of thought and inquiry to different persons in whom there is likely to be confidence that the task will be well done and done in harmony with the objects of the inquiry and with the guidance of the pastor, who for many years has had the monopoly, so to speak, of all the enjoyments of research in the Scriptures, in their beauty and revelations to man. Such a study, I can conceive, could be made attractive, not only to hosts of young men and old men as well, but to the greater part of the congregation. None of us are too old to learn. The desire to learn, to acquire knowledge, is keen in the human mind, and the older we get, the more we want to know of the next world. I, for one would love to see the average prayer-meeting room, which is often sad, gloomy, and severely cold, turned into a cheery study or school-room for Biblical research work. Let us imitate the good old Bereans. Let us diligently set about doing something worth while, and let us do it with both our hands.

It is a shame, it seems to me, to leave everything to do to the minister. Too much indolence is apt to grow upon us as we recline in our seats at the mid-week service. The pews or sittings are either too uncomfortable or too comfortable, and there is no desire to take notes or following in any systematic manner the line of thought brought out by the pastor. If we made up our minds to take notes and had facilities afforded us of taking them, I venture to believe that fine results would follow.

Whatever is worth while doing, ought to be done well and with a will. Surely the prayer meeting and meeting for Bible study might be turned from what it often proves, a prosaic service, into a bright, captivating, inspiring, attractive and mutually helpful service, where material can be gathered from one and all attending in a body united for the purpose of gaining information on points of vital importance on the most practical of all matters—that appertaining to our happiness here below and our happiness in the world to come.

This is by no means suggested to replace the heart-to-heart talks between the pastor and his flock. These are too precious to have them discarded. They are necessary and intensely beneficial.

[For the 'Witness.'

A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT.

O glorious and great creation, Man, Offspring and child of God's Omnipotence,

So fearfully and wonderfully made, And formed so fittingly to harmonize With all the good created things around,

And greatly blessed to well enjoy them all!

Crowned with a fair companion, complement,

To help and please thee, comfort and delight,

To share thy every joy, to sympathize,

And fill the void of loneliness with love!

Remember, thou art but a creature still,

Though blessed with God-like attributes and powers,

And with full knowledge of that Good and Ill

So wilfully from Mercy's bosom pluck'd;

That Mercy which had fondly kept from thee

The awful secret of all shame and guilt,

And, when thine eyes were opened to thy shame,

Clothed thee with skins thy nakedness to hide,

And shed the Lamb's pure blood to wash thee clean!

Remember, thou art not thine own, nor all

Of that which thou dost call thine own, is thine

To spend upon thy sinful, selfish lusts,

But all is thine to praise and glorify The perfect being Who created thee,

And re-creates all who will come to Him

That they may grow like unto Him Who came,

Who willingly came into this world of ours

To suffer shame and death—To rise again

That all might die and rise again with Him,

And live for ever in the realms of Love,

Washed, cleansed, and purified from stain of sin.

Rejoice, O Man, this glad some Christmas tide,

That there is shelter in a wounded side,

And give thy mite, thyself, to Him, this day,

Who made thee, saved thee, washed thy sins away.

CANDELUX.

Canada, Christmas, 1902.

THE STUDENT MOVEMENT IN THE MISSION FIELD.

The World's Student Christian Federation is coming into prominence for the valuable work it is doing in the mission field. It is, in a word, using the native Christian students in a markedly successful degree to spread the gospel. Mr. John R. Mott has lately said in writing on this subject: 'Even more encouraging and significant than the missionary developments among the students of Christian lands has been the growing sense of responsibility among the members of the Christian student movements of the Orient and the Levant for the evangelization of their own countrymen. This is particularly noticeable in case of India, Ceylon, China and Egypt,

which already have over five hundred native student volunteers. About one-fourth of this number volunteered during the past year. The recent organization of the Jaffa Student Foreign Missionary Society supported and controlled by Singapore students and which has sent one of its number to Southern India to work among the Tamil population; the formation of the Indian Christian Workers' Band in Calcutta over a year ago for the purpose of leading Indian Christians to devote themselves more fully to the evangelization of their own people, and the steps taken at the Allahabad convention last winter to extend the idea to other communities in India; and also the keen interest being manifested by Japanese Christian students in the extension of the kingdom of Christ in Formosa, Corea and China are facts of largest meaning.'—'Union Gospel News.'

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

January 4.

PAUL AND SILAS AT PHILIPPI.

Acts xvi., 22-34.

Golden Text.—Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.—Acts xvii., 31.

Picture to yourself the task that lay before the early church when it became a missionary organization. There were only a few hundred Christians, and upon these it rested to take the Gospel into all the then known world. And means of travel were not at all convenient in those days. A journey of, say, fifteen hundred miles by land and sea was a very long business, and was probably not accomplished without much fatigue and hardship. That was about the extent of Paul's first missionary trip. He says nothing of being sea-sick, or of having had to walk long distances, nor of any of the many trials that must have been incidental to the journey. His mind and heart were filled with other things. And a year or so after he had reported to the brethren at Antioch the results of his first journey he was anxious to be off again. The way he put it to Barnabas was this: 'Let us go again and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord, and see how they do.' (Acts xv., 36.)

But this second journey was to prove a more far-reaching one for Paul. After passing through Asia Minor he and Silas, at the direct command of God, given through a vision, crossed over into Macedonia. It was not a great step in distance from Asia Minor into Europe, but it meant a great deal. It was a promise of evangelization for the continent. It carried the Gospel into very different surroundings, and to a people who had for a long time been the leaders of the world in thought; namely, the Greeks. In the chief Grecian centres Paul was to preach Christ, and their old heathen mythology was to have its first conflict with the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

The first journey had been a feeling of the way into the unknown, and was watched with intense interest by the Christians at Jerusalem and Antioch. With all their faith in the power of Christ's teachings many of them must have had grave misgivings; and many of them, probably, had only a very vague idea of what revolutions the Gospel message was to bring about. We know that its leavening power is tremendous, but even with the proofs of that power before us, we cannot fully grasp the thought of what it is yet to accomplish.

The second journey of Paul's was less of an experiment than the first. It was already proved that many among the Gentiles gladly received the Gospel message and turned to Christ.

In extent this second journey was greater than the first. In it Paul covered something like 2,000 miles. During his sea voyages on his journey he may have met with some of the perils by sea that he speaks of in II. Cor. xi., 26, 27. The 'perils by robbers' were, no doubt, encountered in all his journeys.

NOTES OF THE TEXT.

The Cause of the Trouble.—A poor girl was made use of by greedy men to make money for them. They had her tell fortunes and then pocketed the fees she received. People were credulous then, and the girl brought in much money to those who controlled her; who probably owned her as a slave. Paul cast out the evil spirit, whatever it was, and thus made her worthless in the eyes of the people as a soothsayer. Her masters were enraged at their loss. They cared not a whit for the girl's good. They cared not that a human soul that had been clouded had been restored to reason and to freedom. They set about being revenged upon Paul and Silas, and as the safest, surest way, stirred up the passions of the people against them. That was easily done, and the magistrates yielded to the will of the mob.

Here is a little tale that we can quite understand, even if the world is centuries older. Men are still so greedy for wealth as to trample upon the rights of the poor, still so greedy as to be willing to turn a penny even at the sacrifice of human souls.

And when these men have their 'vested interests' assailed by some reformer, they still resort to the same old artifice—they stir up the multitude against those who would make matters more in accordance with what Christ wills; just as the rulers of the Jews stirred up the multitude against Christ Himself.

And the multitude, the mob, is still

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ready to be incited to violence and to do its will without any consideration of justice.

It is a shameful state of affairs; but far more shameful in a Christian country in the year 1902 than it was amongst the heathen people of Philippi or amongst the Jews in Jerusalem.

Christianity has made great advances in that time, nominally and really, but the spirit of Christ is not always very deeply wrought into the fibre of those who profess to love and serve him, and so-called Christian communities often allow themselves to be governed by a very un-Christian spirit. We have much to do to separate ourselves completely from the selfish commercialism which animated the men who stirred up the Philippian mob and from the spirit of blind hostility to goodness which animated that mob.

It is so easy to settle disputed points by simply abusing one's opponent. It is difficult to discover the rights of a matter. If we would avoid doing harm to good causes we should school ourselves not to be carried away by our emotions or the sentiment of the crowd, but to be led by calm deliberation. Most questions even to-day are settled not at all according to their merits, but according to prejudices and interests involved.

In the interests of truth, in the interests of the Gospel, we should make it impossible for outsiders to say that Christians are capable of acting in that way.

The Jailor.—The Romans were as a people strict to harshness. They believed in law and order, and they believed in punishing offenders against the law without mercy. They were a ruling people, and as such they were accustomed to placing large authority and responsibility in the hands of individuals; and when they had done so they were not apt to accept from their officials any excuses on the score of inability to perform the duties of their offices. If a governor of a province, or a jailor, or a mere soldier, failed to do what was required of him, he had to suffer.

The soldiers, for instance, who guarded the tomb where Jesus was laid, had to be heavily bribed to say they slept, and even then they would not have been willing had not the chief priests promised to secure them against the wrath of the governor. For to sleep on their posts probably meant death if they were found out.

When Peter was afterwards let out of prison by an angel the keepers were first scourged and then put to death. They could not have prevented his escape, but that made no difference.

So in this case; if the jailor had apparently betrayed his trust by allowing his prisoners to escape, the plea that an earthquake had freed them would not likely have saved him from dire punishment, perhaps death. The prisoners were in his hands to keep, and he must keep them, come what might. He felt the responsibility and chose to die by his own hand, which was counted an honorable death, rather than await his sentence at the hands of the governor.

Until lately there was a similar sentiment and usage in connection with shipping on the high seas. A captain counted it hardly honorable to abandon his ship when it was going down. He might not be in any way at fault, but his idea of the recognition of his responsibility demanded that he should say in the words of the old song:

I'll stick to the ship lads, You pull for the shore.

Is there not a big lesson for us here? Should we not take our religious duties to heart quite as much as such men took their secular duties? We should surely feel quite as responsible for the charge committed to us by Christ as the jailor

of Philippi felt for his charge. Nothing should seem to us a valid excuse for not doing our part—and that is, all we can do—to spread the gospel. But do we so regard our responsibility? Do we take our religious duties so much to heart that we would rather die than not accomplish them?

The jailor had evidently heard something about this new religion. Perhaps he had gathered something concerning it from the singing of Paul and Silas; certainly he must have from their fortitude and joy under adversity. Anyway he had imbibed enough of its meaning to strike at once the very root question that the Christian religion is intended to force upon the conscience of every person, 'what must I do to be saved?'

Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.—What a change these few simple words produced in the jailor, because his heart had been prepared to receive them.

Upon his heathen soul a light came. It showed him that something was lacking, that he was not safe, and that there was a hope of salvation. It made a veritable transformation in the man. From the harsh jailor he became the solicitous friend of his rescuers. From the man without hope he became the man who could rejoice. (V. 34.)

Prayed and sang.—Prayer and religious song are different forms of the same thing—converse with God. One Greek scholar translates 'praying, they sang praises,' and says; 'the praying or praising was one act, not two distinct acts, for so the Greek clearly shows.' However that may be, singing of hymns is, or ought to be, a form of prayer, and hymns must be sung with as much reverence, and as much regard for their meaning as we seek to have in prayer.

We wonder what sort of hymns they were. Perhaps they chanted some of David's Psalms. Perhaps they, like David, composed as they sang. Or, perhaps, to some of the early Christians God had given the gift of poetry, and already there were hymns which told of Jesus's birth and death. We know that very early in the history of the Church there were such hymns. The Roman Christians sang them in the catacombs. And many an old Latin hymn we have to-day, translated in our hymn books, that is full of beauty and of sound doctrine.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Dec. 22.—Josh. i., 1-11. Tuesday, Dec. 23.—Josh. i., 9-4, 7. Wednesday, Dec. 24.—Josh. vi., 8-20. Thursday, Dec. 25.—Josh. xiv., 5-15. Friday, Dec. 26.—Josh. xxiv., 14-25. Saturday, Dec. 27.—Judges vii., 1-8, 16-21. Sunday, Dec. 28.—I. Sam. iii., 1-14.

DECEMBER RENEWALS.

Subscribers whose term of subscription terminate Dec. 31, were reminded of this fact by finding a circular and addressed envelope in a recent issue of 'Weekly Witness.' In case the circular has been lost in transit, you are requested to remit without waiting for another notice. To ascertain the date when subscription terminates, refer to the address tag attached to each copy bearing the subscriber's name.

This year subscribers have the privilege of securing a Fountain Pen Free, also, Bagster's Bible and other premiums; also special clubbing offers. Full particulars of which can be found in another column. The early remittance of your renewal and also including the subscription of a friend and neighbor at the same time is solicited

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WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 5c per line per insertion. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers.

Births and Deaths, 5c per insertion; Marriages, 7c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.)

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

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Address all business communications, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.

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

CLUB OFFERS.

'Weekly Witness' \$1.00
'World Wide' 1.00
Both for \$1.50.

'Daily Witness' \$3.00
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The three papers, \$3.50.

'Daily Witness' \$3.00
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'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 \$10 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or ten renewals at 50c each.

For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:

'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904 . . . \$3.00
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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.

Baileys' Long Primer Bible for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five renewal subscriptions at \$1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 50c each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, \$1.50.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

DECEMBER, 1902

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.

C.P.R. LOCOMOTIVES

GLASGOW FIRM MUST BUILD THEM AFTER AMERICAN DESIGNS.

Glasgow, Dec. 17.—The order for twenty high-class locomotives, which was received by the firm of Messrs. Nelson, Reid & Co., of this city, provides that the engines shall be built from American designs.

The experiment arouses interest, and there is much curiosity to see how British workmen will handle American designs.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1902.

CHRISTMAS.

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated, The bird of dawn'sing singeth all night long; And then, they say, no spirit can walk abroad; The nights are wholesome; then no planet strikes; No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm; So hallowed and so hallowed is the time.

When Shakespeare wrote there was still a very real belief in witchcraft, in fairies, and the power of spirits to walk the earth and upon occasion to reveal themselves, and it was a beautiful thought of his that upon the night when Jesus was remembered all the forces of evil and unrest were stayed.

To our forefathers, Christmas was a sacred and a joyous season, and we of a more scientific and rushing age cannot choose but regret the passing away of much of its picturesque and hoary ceremonial.

The belief of the people was confiding, although overlaid with much superstition, and devotion ran like a thread of gold through the somewhat coarse material of their minstrelsy and mumming.

Even to-day, their homely carols are refreshing and they will last while the language does. Too much, perhaps were that ancient folk given to over-eating and drinking. They glorified the custom by the rites which attended each dish, and few can read of the 'Bringing in of the Boar's Head' and other ceremonies attending the Christmas feast, as described by a Washington Irving, without a wish to blot out a few centuries, see the Yule log blaze on the hearth again, and share in the simpler pleasures and sports of a less sophisticated time.

Then could we have sung with that fine old poet, George Wither, a right English feasting song:

Let now is come our joyfull'st feast, Let every man be jolly, Each room with ivy leaves is drest, And every post with holly. Now, all our neighbors' chimneys smoke, And Christmas blocks are burning; Their ovens they with baked meats choke, And all their spits are turning. Without the door let sorrow lie, And, if for cold, it hap to die, We'll bury it in a Christmas pie, And evermore be merry.

Happily, Christmas comes to most of us of the Anglo-Saxon race when, as Sackville sings, 'The wrathful winter, hastening on apace, with blustering blasts has all yhar'd the trees.' It is then when comfortable men gather about great fires and yet are cold, that they can feel most for the homeless and the poor.

It is then when we are most impressed with the humble birth and life of the Saviour of mankind that human love grows warm and embraces poverty and many a cheerless home is transformed to an Eden by timely aid and sympathy.

But this peculiarly 'Christmassy' feeling, bred more particularly in the colder climes of western Europe, where it marks the turning of the year from darkness to light, has travelled far. Where the sun rises to the right and sets to the left, where the great bear is low and the southern cross is high, and where Christmas is a mid-summer feast our brothers still prove the truth of the saying that 'they change their heaven but not their heart who cross the sea.' And what does it all mean? Is it a mere recurrence to old immemorial nature worship or has it in it all a genuine belief in the rising of the star which brings the promised day of the Kingdom of Heaven? Men may see it differently, but all men see it coming. All men see good winning its way over evil, however slowly. They have not all such an easy and child-like faith as in the days when a ladder reached to heaven, but is it not true, as a theologian has said, that men can only apprehend God according as their own moral nature is in correspondence with His, and is it not true that men's moral apprehensions as a whole are ever rising to a higher standard as the result of knowing more of God? Although there is far less assurance of creed than there has been, is this not more and more the universal faith and prayer: Thy kingdom come! on earth let discord cease, Come thy long Sabbath of bless'd love and peace.

And so, as they sang of old time, 'God rest you, merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay.'

Mr. Marconi has triumphantly established wireless communication between Canada and England, and the success of his system cannot but profoundly affect the world in its most intimate relations.

If we may be guided by the precedent of the telegraph, the cable, and the telephone, the perfection of wireless telegraphy will in time render the means of long-distance communication so cheap that all but the very poorest will use the Marconigram more and more not only for business, but for social needs, and the letter will be relegated even more than it is now to 'slow work,' the transmission of 'enclosures' and to the conveyance

of affectionate sentiments and of intimate thoughts. So many marvelous inventions have been seen by us during the past few decades that our stock of wonderment is pretty well exhausted, and we take all that happens or can happen more or less as a matter of course. In spite of that, we may reflect that successful wireless telegraphy over thousands of miles of ocean is really one of the most tremendous things accomplished in any time. Mr. Marconi could not have done the thing three hundred years ago without danger to his life as a practitioner of wizardry. The first message was one from Lord Minto to King Edward, and its successful transmission resulted in Lord Minto telegraphing to Mr. Marconi: 'Warmest congratulations on your splendid success.' In those congratulations all the world will join heartily. When the first cable was laid the message of the great Queen was, 'There shall be no more sea.' What saying of the ages is equal to the era when deep calleth unto deep not with the noise of tempests but with the still, small voices of clear understanding, and when the hilltops shall no longer signal to each other with the beacon fires of danger, but shall listen to the whisperings of kindly intercourse.

The referendum figures to hand bring up the prohibition vote beyond that of 1894, and when the official returns are to hand the showing will be doubtless even better, as the successive lists of figures which have been published since the referendum vote have invariably in their total further enhanced the temperance majority.

In the provincial plebiscite of 1894 they were 180,087 for and 108,496 against, and in the national plebiscite for 1898 they were 152,333 for and 114,240 against. As compared, then, with 1898, the prohibition vote has actually increased by over thirty thousand votes, while the liquor vote has decreased by twenty thousand. As compared with 1894, the temperance vote has increased more than fourteen thousand. The liquor vote has decreased by more than fourteen thousand. The majority for prohibition in 1894 was 71,591; in 1898 it was 38,003, and is this year to date 88,333, which is by far the best showing yet. The temperance vote in 1894 was sixty-two and a half percent of the whole vote; in 1898 it was fifty-seven percent of the whole vote, and in 1902 it is very nearly sixty-six percent, or very close on two to one.

All sorts of historical precedents are being raked up to show how the present situation in Venezuela might easily result in a catastrophe not contemplated by any of the powers. The position of the Spanish republic is compared to that of China, when the allies sent fleets and troops to compel her government to give satisfaction for losses and outrages. It differs in this, however, that China had to submit under threat of partition, while Venezuela is protected from territorial dismemberment by the United States. Again, it is asked, what would happen if the 'Maine' incident should be repeated and a British or German warship blown up? War, certainly; but what kind of war? Then, it is observed, that Admiral Dewey's fleet has been moved nearer the scene of operations, and the situation is compared to that off the coast of Greece in the year 1827, when the fleets of Britain, France and Russia were watching the combined fleets of Turkey and Egypt. War was not declared, the fleets were merely watching each other, when for some reason never explained, the Turks fired on a British ship. Instantly ensued the battle of Navarino, one of the most desperate and destructive naval engagements in history, which only ended when the Turkish-Egyptian fleet was completely annihilated. The power of Turkey was broken and the Christian nations congratulated themselves on the result of a battle not expected and fought by accident. The wrecking of the 'Maine' and the battle of Navarino may appear far-fetched precedents of what may happen off the coast of Venezuela, but they are enough in point to show the serious possibility of disaster.

The German Government has won the victory and the tariff bill has passed. It is not a great victory, and, indeed, we are told that 'many friends of the present order see in the bill itself and in the manner in which it was forced through the Reichstag the beginning of industrial distress and of political disorder.' The government, however, has got what it wanted, 'a weapon against commercial rivals, a tariff schedule so high that all who trade with Germany 'must sue for concessions.' Well, that may be; certain it is that all who buy food in Germany will have to pay for it through the nose, as the saying is. It would seem that the Agrarians have succeeded in forcing the government to raise the original tariff schedule so outrageously as to raise the question as to whether it will not defeat their own purpose. The 'Vossische Zeitung' doubts very much whether parts of it can be

put into effect. But the Agrarians—that is the landed interests—supported the Emperor's canal and naval policy, and this is the price he has paid for that support. It is a victory for the German landowner and 'landlord,' which will have the immediate effect of raising the price of food to every artisan and laborer, in many cases to prohibitory figures, if enforced, and which must eventually increase class antagonism and strengthen the socialistic if not the republican spirit. It will cause distress at home and curtail German trade abroad, exports as well as imports. It will drive people out of the country.

Dr. J. T. Reid, who has been working among the Doukhobors for some time under the Presbyterian Church, is now planning as a separate work to open a hospital among them, his object being not only to supply an urgent need, but, without seeking to proselytize, to convince them of the reality of the Christianity of the nation among whom they have come to live, and by that means to bring them into touch with the Christian life of Canada, to the benefit, no doubt, of all parties. He has at the outset received great encouragement, his list having been very cordially headed by Lady Minto with a hundred dollars, followed by two other similar subscriptions. Dr. Reid needs, we understand, a minimum of a thousand dollars before proceeding to build. From what we have heard of the character of the Doukhobors we should suppose that Dr. Reid would only need to convince them that he had not come to make money out of them to have the needs of his work supplied out of their common fund as far as their simple products would serve that purpose.

If the iron and steel industry is the great barometer of trade, as is often said, there is nothing to fear for the next two years, all the big concerns in that line having more orders than they can fulfill in that time. It may be said, however, that the abundant harvests of the last two years are of more importance as a gauge of prosperity. Should the coming harvests fail or fall considerably short, the iron and steel industry would quickly respond with a decline. There can be no prosperity for any industry if farming is not prosperous. This is where agricultural countries have the advantage. Food production is the first of all industries, and all others depend upon it. This is the true secret of the success of North America over the nations of Europe. Countries that have iron and coal in abundance can become great in manufacturing only by having cheap food. On this continent we possess these prime industrial factors, and, in addition, a vast food-producing area. These are self-contained conditions which no country in Europe possesses, and they point to a time when competition in the production of iron and steel by Europe with America will be impossible so long as the existing European system continues. The present state of affairs is abnormal and cannot last. Slowly but surely the balance is going against Europe, and must continue in that way as population in America increases and the area of cultivation widens, with the development of manufacturing at the same time. But if by means of protective duties and bonuses all taxed on agriculture food be made as dear in America as in Europe, conditions will tend to equalization on the two continents. This points to the true policy for Canada, which is to keep down the cost of living and not to raise barriers to any trade that may come to us as payment for foodstuffs, for this is primarily a food-producing country.

The grain blockade in the North-West continues. The Grain Growers' Association of Wolsley met recently and memorialized the prime minister concerning the unsatisfactory condition of transportation. The crop of the past year has been so good that the farmers of the Wolsley station have at least a million bushels to market, and of that million bushels they have only been able to ship to date eighty-three cars, of which seventy-three were unloaded at the station with general merchandise, leaving only ten empties forwarded solely for the grain trade. As at a corresponding rate of transportation two years would be required before all the present Wolsley crop could be moved out of the country, it will be seen that the Canadian Pacific Railway's present transportation facilities are not in proportion to the requirements. As many farmers of necessity must market some of their crop at the earliest possible moment, the buyers or elevator men take advantage of there being hardly any transportation facilities and pay for the wheat from eight to ten cents a bushel less than the market price at Fort William would warrant. Indeed, farmers selling in car lots get from nine to ten cents more a bushel for their wheat the day it is loaded than they would for wheat out of the same granary sold through the elevators. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, acknowledges that

there has been a demand beyond the ability of the company to supply, and that advantage has been taken of this fact by grain buyers to squeeze prices down, but, he says, he hopes that farmers are passing through the last serious experience of this kind. He assures the Wolsley grain growers that the company during the past eighteen months has built or purchased every possible locomotive and car without special reference to cost, and that with the additional rolling stock under contract to be delivered before July 1 next everything may be expected to run along with comparative smoothness. The Wolsley farmers, however, are not so optimistic, and place on record their opinion that no one company can or will provide the necessary rolling stock to convey to market the necessary quantity the farmers have of necessity to dispose of during the first three months after harvest.

The announcement is made that a railway is to be built by an Englishman for the Portuguese Government through Angola, as the Portuguese call their West African possessions, which were known in the old English geographies under the sailors' name of Lower Guinea. This railway is to run eastward from Lobito Bay, a little north of Benguela, the present end of the principal line of intercourse with the interior. This enterprise is of considerable interest to Canadians as in Bihé, the country through which it must run, numbers of Canadian and United States missionaries are living, perfectly safe, in the midst of the native rebellion against the scoundrelly Portuguese traders, who know neither pity nor honesty towards the blacks. The Portuguese do not like the missionaries any better because the natives are entirely friendly to them, and to some who have arrived since the rebellion broke out they have refused permission to proceed to their stations. The primary purpose of the railway is no doubt to bring this fine country under government control. It is to be paid for with mineral rights in the country through which it runs, which are as yet an unknown quantity, but may easily tempt enterprise and commerce rapidly into the country. Mr. Williams, the concessionaire, wants the railway as an outlet for the Southern Congo Free State and Northern Rhodesia, in both of which he already has large mineral interests and railway concessions. In any case there is already business for a railway to take the place of the human carriers who do a large part of the transportation at present. This railway heads directly for the extensive disputed territory between Portuguese West Africa and the British territory of Rhodesia. Exactly what the rival claims on this territory are we do not know, but in most British maps it seems to be conceded a preponderance of Portuguese color. If not disposed of by treaty its destiny would probably be decided by railway and this Portuguese line is presumably meant to win the race against the Cape to Cairo railway, which will no doubt send off a branch up the Zambesi into this country.

The French, who have developed the automobile largely as a toy for the wealthy and reckless, are going to experiment with it on ordinary railways, as a substitute for the familiar locomotive and train of cars. Here, however, Canadians are ahead of them, as a petroleum motor car has been running for some months on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Banff as an observation car. The French cars are to hold forty people each, and to be used for ordinary passenger traffic. A high railway authority is quoted as saying that the new system will prove an absolute revolution. We can easily believe this, for the ordinary passenger train is highly unsuited to the needs of suburban traffic. The carrying of men from their homes to their work involves more and more on the railways, as the cities grow beyond the reach of the street cars, and for this work the motor car forms a happy medium between the street car and the express train. Being lightly built, it can be run without the extravagant waste of power that constitutes the chief expense of running a suburban train. The ordinary accommodation train, wandering along at about twenty miles an hour, with as many stops as a church organ, burns as much coal to the mile as a fast express. The motor car can also be started more quickly than the ordinary train, and when many cars are run instead of a few trains, each car need not stop at each station; in these ways a higher average speed can be reached, with less power. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in a recent magazine article, holds that electricity will replace steam as a motive power on the railways of this continent, but he does not contemplate much change in the existing system of trains. Railway evolution of late has been in the direction of more powerful locomotives, heavier trains and more solidly constructed bridges and roadbeds. A limit, however, is rapidly being reached in the size of locomotives, and if more power is to be obtained it must apparently be through the trolley. Elec-

tricity has many advantages, especially for suburban traffic, but it needs an expensive equipment, and the petroleum motor car is not at all unlikely to make a place for itself and keep it for many years. It is not, however, likely ever to supersede the locomotive-drawn train for freight and for long distance travel.

All men have pedigrees, but with the vast majority family records have been so sadly neglected that few can trace their lineage beyond a grandfather. In America most people are content to trace their origin to the first progenitor who came across the ocean. Others, more ambitious, trace the line to the county from which that progenitor came, and establish the antiquity of their families through similarity of names, monuments to the dead and parish registers. Still there are a large number of people who cannot secure a pedigree in this way, and these, being as anxious as their neighbors to boast of a genealogical tree, a sort of Herald's College has been established by private enterprise in New York. There anybody who is prepared to pay the necessary fees can obtain a complete pedigree from as far back as he cares to go, with coat of arms, crest, motto and historical records, all in perfect heraldic order and warranted to defy criticism. This institution has met with such abundant success that it has its agencies all over Europe, which can supply all required data on the shortest notice. So many families have risen to affluence in recent years and become desirous of shining in European society, that an ancestry is a necessity to them before they leave home. All they have to do is to give their names and the country from which their forbears came, and the New York office does the rest. If still more ambitious for personal distinction, the same excellent and obliging authority will supply a schedule price list of titles that may be had by purchase in those principalities where impetuous potentates derive an income from the sale of patents of nobility all the way from chevalier to prince. This is a luxury, however, that few Americans have the courage to indulge in. The cult of nobility is said to have most votaries among the women. Men are more often found with a penchant for learned degrees, and there are colleges which bestow D. C. L.'s, LL. D.'s, and so forth, on easy terms for cash down. So, if a man is only ambitious enough he can bloom not only as a person of august achievements in learning and science and as the descendant of a long line of heroes, but as a nobleman in his own right.

The following paragraph which appeared, spelling and all, in the Rand 'Daily Mail,' of Johannesburg, is an illustration, somewhat exaggerated no doubt, of the kind of misinformation that a large proportion of newspaper readers feed upon. It quite enriches a paragraph to change three or four hundred Russian Quaker peasants making a demonstration on behalf of their peculiar gospel into something like ninety thousand half-breed Indians—more Indians than ever got together in the world:

Canada has a peculiar question to face with the Doukhobors, who have set out on a pilgrimage to find 'God.' The pilgrims are a tribe of half-breed Indians, who inhabit the district of Assiniboia, one of these districts forming the government of the North-West Territories of Canada, and situated between Manitoba and Alberta. There are close upon 30,000 inhabitants, most of whom are converts of the extraordinary religion which is compelling the pilgrimage. Entirely without food, imbued with a fanaticism, the half-breeds are very naturally a cause of some anxiety to the Canadian government. Where the pilgrimage is to, our cable does not inform us, but it is very evident that force is to be used to keep the devotees inside the boundaries of their own state. Governments don't, as a rule, look very kindly on religious journeys of this sort. They are apt to end in blood-letting, and a religious fanatic thinks too seldom of his own skin to make him a desirable opponent to the law.

NEIGHBORLY ADVICE.

In the press of the United States the opinion is becoming more accentuated every day that Britain and Germany have not a case strong enough to warrant them in making war on Venezuela. That a state of war does exist has been admitted by Mr. Balfour, who says there can be no such thing as a peaceful blockade. The situation is full of danger, for it should be borne in mind that two of the most deplorable, costly and prolonged wars of recent times—that between Britain and the Boers, and that between the United States and the Filipinos—began with the idea that a display of superior strength would convince the weaker peoples of the folly of trying conclusions in arms with great powers. In Britain this experience has been too recent for the people to look with favor on the action of the government, while the deep-rooted popular distrust of Germany increases the general feeling of dissatisfaction. It may be only a suspicion, but the idea prevails that Germany, with her brand new navy, is spoiling for a fight. She began by sinking a little Haytian gunboat, whose negro admiral displayed a heroism, in going down with his ship, unsurpassed in the annals of any navy. The sinking of the Venezuelan vessels,

taken without firing a shot, was still more wanton, and the effect on the public mind in Britain and the United States has been decidedly adverse to Germany. To cripple a creditor is a poor way of settling about collecting a debt. But it should not be forgotten that in these proceedings Germany has followed the same course as that which Prussia adopted when, in alliance with Austria, she made war on Denmark, wrested Schleswig-Holstein from that feeble kingdom, then turned upon her ally, Austria, whom she defeated in a bloody war, and completed her long-planned imperial programme by the invasion and dismemberment of France. If a historical review be taken since the battle of Waterloo it will be found that Prussia, now the dominant partner in Germany, has always sought alliance for an ulterior purpose. In China her double-dealing should have been a warning to Britain to keep clear of association with her in any case. It is significant of the trend of feeling in the United States that the press is almost unanimous in expressing regret that Britain should have been drawn into the present imbroglio by Germany. It is pointed out that a British statesman was the originator of the Monroe doctrine, and it is assumed, perhaps too readily, that Britain is equally concerned with the United States in maintaining its integrity. On the contrary, Germany is bent upon flouting it, and, as her policy is always directed in accordance with carefully matured plans for definite purposes, her action towards Venezuela is regarded as a step forward in her designs on South America. It is natural at least that the United States should be found advising Great Britain to shake herself loose from Germany before it is too late. Such advice will come with a better grace if the United States takes the advice of a Colorado senator and implements her obstructive attitude by undertaking to see justice done by her protegee.

THE TIDE TURNED.

Little wonder that the United States shows her anxiety at the stream of farmers moving towards what we are accustomed to call the Canadian West considering that many of them are native-born Americans of British stock and the very best class of citizens. An article in the December number of the 'Nineteenth Century' gives the population of the United States at 76,000,000, including 8,803,535 negroes and 627,294 Chinese, Japanese, Indians and Kanakas. Besides this, out of the 76,000,000 described as Americans, 10,460,850 are foreigners and 13,600,000 are born of foreign parents. This shows a very heterogeneous population, but the worst indictment the 'Nineteenth Century' makes out against the United States is that the native American does not multiply. In these circumstances the loss of about nine thousand of the flower of the people to Canada in 1898, of 11,000 in 1899, of 15,000 in 1900, of 19,000 in 1901, and of at least 25,000 this year, cannot but give our neighbors something serious to think about. The immigration figures thus quoted are not immense at present, but they show an accelerating increase, and the exodus from the United States is believed to have only begun. Since 1882, in which year, according to United States official statistics, 70,219 Canadians settled in the United States, it was a common jibe that Canada was annexing herself piecemeal. This tendency continued till 1890, when, according to the United States census, there were 980,938 United States citizens of British North American birth, and it was estimated that about as many more were of Canadian extraction. Those who took broad views, however, saw a reason for this of which the end was in sight. So long as the part of the continent that was inviting migration was in the United States it was to be expected that all the good openings in life would be in that country. When the valleys of the Mississippi and its affluents offered room for the whole population of Europe we had nothing to face it with but great lakes and inhospitable wildernesses, but now that those wildernesses have been overlapped the tables are turned. The 'Nineteenth Century' recognizes that during the past six years Canada has prospered exceedingly, and that her children now find it pays them to stay at home. Instead of the tens of thousands who crossed the border during the early years of the last decade, there were 1,322 at the end of it, and in 1900 the figures further fell to hundreds. It is necessary to bear this in mind to comprehend the full significance of United States immigration in the North-West. To the United States the loss is a double one. Our drain of population is practically stopped, while that of the United States is beginning. And those who profess to fear, from a political point of view, the settling of the Canadian west by the good people now coming over the border may rest assured that there is no more political significance in emigration from the United States to Canada than there was in the emigration from Europe to the United States. Few of the settlers are American in the true sense of

the term at all. They are either of European or Canadian parentage, and become British in the North-West just as fast as the British become American in the Republic. On the Canadian arch in London during the Coronation was the inscription, 'What the United States was to the nineteenth century, Canada will be to the twentieth.' It was no idle boast. As we pointed out towards the close of the season of navigation, this year, for the first time, there was more grain shipped to Europe by way of the St. Lawrence than by way of the United States Atlantic ports, and that we shall before long be the greatest growers of wheat in the world is not disputed by anyone competent to form an opinion. We have kept the faith and we have succeeded, and we are thankful.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Montreal will be taking a backward step should the council adopt the recommendation of the Charter Committee to abrogate the women's vote. The reasons given in support of this recommendation are various, but the real reason probably lies deeper than most of them. If the aldermen thought it right at bottom that women should vote they would get over many of the objections which they raise. Among these reasons is the alleged fact that while respectable women do not vote disreputable women do, and that the latter have more votes in proportion than proper women have. Further, that the respectable women, by staying away from the polls, leave opportunities for personation which is more easily accomplished in their case than in the case of men and that the proportion of personation is larger. But such facts are, we take it, set forth more as symptoms and evidences that the system itself is wrong than as themselves constituting the reason for disfranchising womankind altogether. Those who see nothing in these reasons probably take the view they do because of an underlying conviction that it is at bottom right that women should vote on the same terms as men, whatever those terms may be.

Which view is right? This is not so easily answered as might at first seem to many. To the advocate of universal suffrage for instance, it should go without saying that women should vote. Every argument that he uses for removing all exceptions among grown-up sane men would apply equally to women. Yet it is just among communities with universal, or almost universal, suffrage that there is the most shrinking from the inclusion of women. When the principle of government by election was developing in the mediaeval cities women generally had votes on the same terms as men. The conditions were very restrictive and no one could see why a woman who fulfilled them should not have her vote as well as anybody else. The more unconditional the suffrage became the more women ceased to have a part in it. We notice that those who differ with the recommendation of the Charter Committee do so very largely on the score that the women who are being disfranchised are taxpayers and that the civic franchise is based on taxpaying. Some of them would not extend the principle to political voting, which is not similarly based on taxpaying. Nor would they extend it to married women who would vote on the same properties as their husbands. Still it remains true that, granted the principle of universal suffrage, women should be included, and this is so obvious that in some of the newer civilizations it has been conceded. Statesmen from New Zealand say that it has worked no harm there, but good. It is obvious that it would be very far from wise on their part to take any other view. We have, however, never heard anything to contradict their testimony. The admission of women to the vote was demanded largely in the interests of temperance legislation under the belief that the women would throw themselves en masse into the scale in favor of good morals on all moral questions. Those who had this hope were, we were informed, disappointed, there having been no perceptible difference in the proportions of the voting on temperance issues from what they were before the extension of the franchise to women. So long as women are excluded from the vote it seems to us that the whole doctrine of universal suffrage falls to the ground.

That may, however, be because we never could discover any foundation for that doctrine either in fact or in philosophy, and those who most believed in it have never been able to apply it with any sort of fairness. It is certain that many a boy of twelve is far better fitted to vote than many a man of full age. To grant the privilege to one and not to the other is in its essence unfair to the parties and injurious to the state. The only answer the universal suffragist can give to this is that it is obviously necessary to have a limit somewhere. This reply cannot be controverted, and

nobody ever tried to do so. The point of life chosen to distinguish between a voter and a non-voter is absolutely an arbitrary one, but all assent to it on the ground that there must be a line drawn somewhere. Grant this, however, and it becomes a matter not of inherent right, but of the best good of the state where and on what principle that line should be drawn. No one has an inherent right to rule except as he possesses capacity and moral fitness for ruling, and we cannot see that the line which is drawn at twenty-one years of age has any more sense in it than that which shuts a man out because he has not a home in the community, or the older one which objected to him because he was not a land-owner or an employer. These distinctions were all fallible and unjust in detail. Probably a far more just line of demarcation, as it certainly would seem a more philosophical one, would be to confine the franchise to persons who had passed a given educational standard either at school or at equivalent examinations.

The argument was raised against the earlier forms of suffrage that they amounted to class rule. That was certainly sufficient to condemn them if a better could have been substituted. But if the accession of the employed classes to an equal vote did not immediately amount to class rule it was not because the system of voting did not provide for that result, but because the employed class, which was necessarily in great majority, did not take immediate advantage of its numerical strength. That it will one day do so, and that we shall again have class rule, there seems no reason to doubt. The question will then be a fair one whether the world has gained by the transference of power from one class to another. Still, all this has gone on by a regular process of necessary evolution. It stood to reason that whenever the party that was uppermost saw that its own views would make gains by an extension of the suffrage such extension would seem to it a matter of obvious righteousness and would be made. Such changes are practically irrevocable. It has been the part of prudence with statesmen of all ages to be on the side of every extension of the franchise, especially after it has taken place. The fact that such changes have always and everywhere moved forward towards universality establishes the proposition with which we began this article, that in abrogating the women's vote Montreal would be taking a backward step—that is, a step in the opposite direction to that in which the world is moving. If such a step should be taken it would certainly indicate a remarkable lack of public opinion among the majority of the people in favor of the privilege which has been attacked, for it is long since such a backward step has been taken before. As to the underlying conviction or motives which have led the majority to take this ground, we have left ourselves no room here to surmise. We are very sure that if the women generally really want the franchise they will not fail to have the legislation necessary to its abrogation refused at Quebec.

THE LOT OF THE TEACHER.

It is no doubt true as our correspondent 'R.' who treats of the lot of teachers in Montreal says that the remuneration of teachers in the Montreal schools is small in proportion to the honorable nature and exacting character of their task while it lasts; but if it is true that that remuneration is less than the same women would get in other employments equally taxing it must be a new condition of things superinduced by the general prosperity. There is no more exhausting task than that of the efficient teacher while it lasts, but it must be remembered that the teachers' hours are short, that holidays are frequent and vacations long, which conditions are supposed at least to co-ordinate the work of the teacher with that of others receiving similar salaries. It is rarely other than a case of hardship when a woman has to support a family, and cases of this sort doubtless exist among the teachers, and there are no doubt cases where the work itself is too exhausting for the powers of even a strong woman. Such distresses exist in every calling. If it be true, however, that instead of having a long waiting list of applicants from which to fill every vacancy the board has now to complain of an insufficient supply, it seems plain that the conditions have become unattractive. The system followed by the School Board may possibly have contributed to the diminution of the waiting list. Instead of employing teachers outright they employ from this list substitutes for teachers who are ill. This is a very good way of learning by experience which are most competent on the principle of the survival of the fittest, a principle otherwise somewhat difficult of application to the teaching profession. It is, however, an intolerable system for young women who have spent some years in preparing themselves for earning a liv-

ing and who are as a rule in no position to be hung on hooks till they may possibly be wanted. We should expect the results to be that only Montreal girls supported by their parents could place themselves on such a list and that Montreal girls would occasionally plan to take advantage of the excellent educational course obtainable at government expense at the Normal School with a fair certainty that they would practically escape the necessity of fulfilling the condition of teaching in the province for a few years. We should judge that some such state of things had existed in view of the charging by the Normal School of a differential fee to students whose homes are in Montreal. This fee is to be looked upon rather as caution money than as a fee, as, if the teacher when trained leaves home to teach in the country, it is restored to her. It thus helps to equalize the condition of city and country pupils, the latter having to find money to pay board. It has no doubt, as our correspondent avers, tended to reduce the waiting list and to do away with the complaint that the School Board was overwhelmed with applications. As to the mid-winter examinations, it is certainly not in the interests of education any more than that of the teachers to multiply examinations unduly. We were under the impression that the School Commissioners took this view and were trying to reduce examinations in this respect. The moral of the whole matter is summed up in our correspondent's final remark, that if our educational conditions are to be put right the board must have increased financial resources. The importance of the task of the teacher has never been rightly appreciated. The salaries should be such as to draw to the work the very brightest minds and most impressive individualities that the community can produce. Moreover, it seems plain that classes of sixty pupils have but half a chance of getting an education, seeing that the personal element must be largely eliminated and the children simply made part of a machine in which anything like individual character would probably work to their disadvantage. As a New-Englander once put it concerning similar conditions in his own country: 'There is no chance for any of them to become great; they are all pulled through the same hole; they are all number nine wire.' It is plain then that more schools and more school-rooms and more teachers are necessary to give the children anything like a fair chance or the teachers a fair chance to develop them, to say nothing about the teacher's own interests.

THE NEW WEST.

The Winnipeg 'Commercial' with some wisdom objects to the title North-West for what it would call South-West, or Central Canada. Under the title, 'What's in a name,' it criticises the title of the 'North-West Bank of Canada,' which is now being organized with its headquarters at Winnipeg. The 'Commercial' concludes that the title is as inappropriate a one as could well be imagined for a bank, having its head office at Winnipeg, Manitoba, as the 'Commercial' would have us bear in mind, is the central province of Canada, taking a line across the Dominion from east to west, and it is just as correct to call it the west of Canada as it would be to call Staffordshire the north of England. Then, taking Canada from north to south, Manitoba lies along the southern border, and Winnipeg is only sixty miles from the southern boundary, in a country which extends from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred miles from north to south. Yet the generality of people speak of wheat grown in Manitoba as 'North-West' wheat, and many think vaguely of all the country on the Canadian Pacific beyond Fort William as the 'North-West.' The states between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast are, with entire correctness, spoken of as the north-western group of states, but this term is geographically wrong when applied to that portion of Canada bordering on these states. North-western Canada is, correctly speaking, composed of the districts of Yukon and Mackenzie, and if the Yukon were to organize a bank, which it is quite possible it may do some day, with headquarters at Dawson City, then the title 'The North-West Bank of Canada' would fit it like a glove. The title North-West, as applied to the great region west of Lake Superior, has undoubtedly the sanction of old and appropriate usage. The Montreal merchants who were associated with the old North-West Company were everywhere familiarly known as Nor'westers, a name which was as much a synonym for wealth as nabob was in speaking of East Indians. The canoes of the Hudson's Bay Company proceeded annually in an increasingly north-westerly direction from Lachine to the Mackenzie River, taking what is now Manitoba on the west. When Canada was confined to the banks of the St. Lawrence the title North-West applied correctly enough to what is now Manitoba, but

taking the Canada of to-day as a whole the phrase is hardly applicable, and if it is a commercial injury the sooner it is allowed to fall into disuse the better.

McGILL.

The number of students at McGill University continues to increase, in spite of the standard of matriculation, which is now so high that less than half of the candidates are successful. The increase is chiefly in the various branches of engineering, a profession for which there is no better place than Canada. Canada is a country of undeveloped resources, which can only be turned to profit by the work of engineers of all sorts, and as the best engineer gets the highest salary the university that sets the highest standard will get the most students. Raising the standard is, then, a rather futile device for keeping away students, though it is effective when carried far enough, as in the faculty of law, where on account of the overcrowding of the profession, strong measures have been taken to keep down the size of the classes. The profession of engineering is on the other hand not at all overcrowded, though McGill's accommodations for teaching it are, and the university is in face of the absolute necessity for a larger provision of laboratory space and equipment. This would preferably be done by putting up a separate building for the electrical engineering department. This brings up the question of funds, for scientific education is a costly thing. The present science buildings of McGill have cost not much less than a million and a half, to say nothing of the cost of carrying out the work. The students' fees cover only a fraction of the running expenses. Princes private generosity has supplied all this, but is it right that this public necessity should be left to individuals? Since the dividends of railway, mining and electrical companies are largely due to the work of their engineers, such companies might very reasonably be taxed for the support of education. A very small tax on their dividends would enable the universities to reduce their fees and raise their standards, and to give larger scholarships and prizes. For a country to get the highest profit out of its brain product, the ideal condition would be one in which any one who could pass the examinations would obtain free tuition so that the poorest could get as much education as he was fit for. This is impracticable for the present, but a step towards it would be a system of bursaries that would amount to a substantial reduction in fees to all first-class students. Such provision for the reduction of fees as Mr. Carnegie provided for in Scotland is especially desirable in the faculty of arts, whose students have none but intellectual rewards to look forward to, and from which in consequence high fees have driven to a large extent all but Montreal men and the students of our theological colleges, who are dwindling in numbers. It is in the highest degree desirable that the students of the professional faculties should take the arts course, which is an educational course as distinguished from the courses of technical instruction which the other courses are designed to impart. At present it is only the theological students with whom it is the rule to take it. These are proverbially poor of purse; yet it is recognized that the preacher, if any man, needs a broad education.

THE TRANS-CANADA.

The land grant asked for by the promoters of the Trans-Canada Railway seems rather unduly generous, not to say excessive. Twenty thousand acres a mile is equal to all the land for fifteen miles on each side of the line. For the three hundred and eighty mile section which lies within this province, it means seven and a half million acres. This is land for which an Anglo-American syndicate offered a dollar and a half an acre, so that what the railway wants is a gift of thirty thousand dollars a mile, or over eleven million dollars for the section. If the character of the country bears any resemblance to the descriptions given by the promoters the railway could easily be built for less than twenty thousand dollars a mile, an amount which the company could raise by mortgaging its land. As soon as the line was built, there would be little difficulty in selling the land for a dollar and a half an acre. This would pay off the mortgage and leave about four million dollars for the promoters to divide among themselves, without their ever having to put a penny into the scheme. Any dividends that the road might pay would be found money, as well as any subsidy that might be granted by the Dominion Government. This is as far as concerns the Province of Quebec only. The road, however, could not end at the Abitibi. The plan is to go to the Pacific, two thousand miles further, as the crow flies. Supposing its first ambition to be to reach the grain fields, say, fourteen hundred miles, it would, with the same proportion of land grant, fare still better, as it would run through a flatter country, where the cost of build-

ing would fall to less than fifteen thousand dollars a mile, and the value of the land in the prairie section would rise considerably. It is evident, then, that the promoters will be doing very well for themselves if they work out their scheme; it remains to be seen whether they will do equally well for the country.

The Province of Quebec, for its part, would give them over seven million acres of land. It is true that this land is not of any immediate value until it has a railway, but its prospective value is so great that an Anglo-American syndicate has offered a dollar and a half an acre for twenty-five million acres of it. The syndicate would presumably have had to build a railway, so that the province would have got not only the benefit of the railway, but thirty-seven and a half million dollars into the bargain. The offer was refused, and with some wisdom, on the ground that the land was worth more than the amount offered. Very probably it is, and if so why give it away for nothing? The explanation which suggests itself very strongly is that the scheme finds favor at Quebec because it favors the City of Quebec, and even more, because it discriminates against Montreal. The legislators will favor anything that promises to divert to Quebec the western grain that flows naturally through Montreal. Under the most favorable circumstances, however, it would take some years after the railway was built, to get the country settled, while two or three consecutive years of early frosts, such as might easily occur, would delay the settlement for a long time. Again, even when the country was well settled, the railway would have some trouble in competing with the Canadian Pacific. If reduction of distance is the determining factor it would not be Quebec but Chicoutimi which would get the business, the Saguenay being upon the direct line of the great circle which the Trans-Canada is supposed to take. The Trans-Canada scheme undoubtedly has its good points. It is certainly desirable that the more northern parts of Canada should be opened up, and we will not deny that the country as a whole would profit if the port of Quebec made enough to pay the interest on the money it owes to the Dominion Government. Still, things might perhaps be so arranged as to give the promoters something to do besides pocket enormous profits.

A NEW KIND OF MISSIONARY EFFORT.

Dear Sir,—It seems that the 'World Wide' is the best paper for the thoughtful men of India, of whom I have the addresses of several hundred. I am wondering if there is any way in which I can induce people to send on or subscribe for 'World Wide' to such hungry readers in India. Being much interested in India and a correspondent for the editor of the Punjab 'Observer' and the editor of the 'Ladies' Indian Magazine,' I would like to see such a paper as 'World Wide' circulated as largely as possible among these educated Hindus.

Faithfully,
MRS. M. E. COLE.
112 Irvine avenue, Westmount, Que.

'Witness' subscribers may have 'World Wide' on trial at the rate of six cents a month. We suggest that this offer be taken advantage of by those whose subscription to the 'Witness' have still some months to run, so that both subscriptions may expire contemporaneously when the special club offer may be availed of.
JOHN DODGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence. The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':—

- ALL THE WORLD OVER.
- From 'Christmas Bells.'—By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
- Only One a Year—By Canon Scott-Holland in 'The Commonwealth,' London.
- The Venetian Troubles—New York 'Evening Post,' Brooklyn 'Eagle,' and New York 'Times.'
- Will England Withdraw—New York 'Staats-Zeitung.'
- Cipriano Castro—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
- The Monroe Doctrine—'Evening Post,' and Prof. F. De Martens, in 'The Independent,' New York.
- France and the Moroccan Questions—From 'La Vie Illustrée,' Paris. Condensed.
- Progress in Egypt—London correspondence of the Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
- Speaker Reed—'The Nation,' New York.
- The Orchid Seeker—Birmingham 'Daily Post.'
- A Great Preacher—'Daily News,' London.
- Mr. Dooley's Christmas Scheme—By F. P. Dunne, in the 'Ladies' Home Journal,' Philadelphia.
- SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
- A New Era in Decorative Art.
- The Art of Wotton—By Edgcombe Staley, in 'The Connoisseur,' London.
- An Artistic Revolution—Foreign correspondence of the New York 'Times.'
- CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
- A Christmas Carol—By J. G. Holland.
- A Christmas Letter from Australia—By Douglas B. Sladen.
- Lines to Mrs. Bishop on the Anniversary of Her Wedding Day—By Samuel Bishop (1731-1796).
- A Christmas Song—By William Cor. Bennett.
- Burns as an English Poet—By David Christie Murray, in 'The Contemporary Review,' abridged.
- Board School Types—IV.—The Bully—By P. Paul Neuman, in 'The Westminster Budget.'
- General De Wet on the Late War—Reviews from 'The Standard,' 'Daily Chronicle,' 'Daily Telegraph,' 'Daily Mail,' London.
- HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
- Aviation—'The Nation,' New York.
- Damning the Nile—New York 'Tribune.'
- A Hundred Years Ago—By Alfred Whitman, in 'The Strand Magazine,' London.
- One dollar a year. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

ONLY A GIPSY.

A CHRISTMAS STORY OF MID-LOTHIAN.

(Mrs. G. Shaw, in 'The People's Journal'.)

CHAPTER I.

It was Christmas Eve. Outside all was bleak and miserable. Inside, however, things were quite different. Craigie Hall, the residence of Sir John Gordon, or, as he was generally called, the Laird, was brilliantly lit up; bright fires were blazing; the old-fashioned stately hall was bedecked with evergreens and holly; and for the first time for many years the house was full of company.

The Laird and his wife, a delicate English lady, usually followed the example of the swallows, and sought a more congenial climate when winter came; but this year Lady Gordon, knowing her husband's love for his ancestral home, had elected to brave the discomforts of a Scottish winter, and spend Christmas in the good old way.

"I like your Scottish way of spending Christmas," the lady remarked. "It has been selfish of me to take you away from home all these years."

"Home was always where you were," the Laird responded gallantly. At this moment they were interrupted by a knock at the door, and the old butler who had grown gray in the service of the Gordons entered.

"It is a woman, sir," he said, addressing his master. "She has a child with her, and seems to have come a long way. I told her it was too late; but she begged to see you, sir, just for a moment."

The Laird turned to his wife. "Should I see her, Lottie?"

"Yes, dear, and help her if she is in need. This is Christmas night; and she has a child."

Following the servant's directions, the Laird entered the hall, where a woman was standing carrying a child wrapped in a dark shawl. She was a wild-looking creature, but unmistakably handsome, and of decided Roman extraction. She was tall and splendidly formed, with masses of blue-black hair, and brilliant magnetic dark eyes, which at once commanded attention.

"You are in trouble, I fancy, and require my help," the Laird said kindly. "What can I do for you? It is a wild night for you to be out with a child."

"I have come a long way to see you, Sir John Gordon," she said—and the Laird noted with wonder the purity of her accent and speech—a long way," she repeated, "with my child, to see you. You will wonder why, but I will tell you at once. My name is Coralie Gordon. I know you will be surprised, and doubtless very angry; but I am your brother's widow, and this is his child."

The Laird started, but made no reply, and the woman continued rapidly—

"It was just four years ago that we met. His regiment was stationed in the South of Ireland. We had encamped there, and the officers often came to our camp to have their fortunes told. Your brother came, with the rest at first, and then again and again, until we learned to care for each other, and just before their headquarters were changed we were married privately."

"The secrecy was not his fault; he wanted to acknowledge me, whatever it might cost him; to let you and your wife know about the marriage; but I would otherwise. I knew he was well-born and high in station, and that his friends would all despise the ignorant gipsy girl he had made his wife, and so I resolved that the marriage would not be acknowledged till I had fitted myself somewhat to be recognized as his wife."

"We were happy—on, so happy," and as she spoke the Laird wondered at the marvellous softening of her face—happy for two perfect years. We had a little cottage. I studied hard. Douglas came as often as he could, and helped and urged me on. Then our baby, our little Coralie, was born, and Douglas was ordered abroad. I was not strong enough to accompany him. He wanted to bring baby and me to your home, as he never seemed afraid of your anger; but I was resolved I would not shame him in the eyes of his relations."

"You know the rest, Sir John," she cried passionately, pacing up and down the room in her excitement. "You know how he took ill, and died with scarce a warning, and away from all he loved. Douglas, she moaned, "if I had only been beside you at the end."

The Laird was visibly affected. His young brother Douglas had been very dear to him and his wife, and they had greatly regretted his premature death.

"I have everything to prove my marriage," the girl continued, when calmer. "My certificates, and also a letter which Douglas left to give or send you in any emergency. I know I am only a poor, ignorant gipsy, but I have come to you, not for myself, sir, but for the child."

"You are very welcome, Coralie," he said, simply; "but why did you not come before? Douglas's wife would always have found a home with us. Sit down here by the fire, and I will send you some refreshment. You can rest while I tell my wife."

"One moment," she said. "It is only for the child I crave your assistance. For myself I want nothing. I am young and strong, and will go back to my old life; but Douglas's child must be brought up differently. She is a lady by birth, and must never know her mother was only a poor gipsy."

"No, no," replied the Laird, "you have suffered enough. You must stay with your child; but rest here till I tell my wife."

Left alone Coralie Gordon knelt down by the sleeping child, and hot, bitter tears fell from her eyes. "My child, my baby, I am going to give you up," she whispered brokenly. "Never again after to-night will I feel your baby fingers, or press you in my arms. Not that I don't love you, baby. Oh, no! but I am going to leave you because your father's child must be brought up as a lady, and never know her mother's race; but, oh, it is hard to lose first my husband and then my child."

She was still kneeling when the Laird entered, kneeling with him his gentle wife, whose eyes bore traces of weeping.

"Douglas's wife is welcome to our home," she said, advancing with outstretched hands. "Your husband was very dear to me, and for his sake so will be his wife and child."

The woman rose and looked earnestly at the Laird's wife.

"Lady," she said, "I will leave you my child. Promise me you will be good to her; that you will bring her up as your own."

"Nay, Coralie," she replied quickly, "you are the child's mother, and you must not leave her. Stay with us; you are more than welcome."

Coralie shook her head mournfully, yet with decision.

"My plans are made," she said. "My husband married far beneath him, but his child is a lady, and when she grows up she must not be hampered by the thought of her gipsy mother. Bring her up as your own. You can tell her she lost her mother when quite young. It will be quite true, for after to-night she will never hear of me. I love her more than life itself, but for Douglas's sake I will not hamper his child. Promise me," she added again.

The Laird's wife held out her hand, saying solemnly, "If you trust her to me I promise to bring her up as my own. But, surely, this is needless. Stay with us, Coralie."

Her words fell on deaf ears. Coralie laid the little one on the thick rug, and bending over the child kissed her again and again with wistful passion.

"Good-by," my darling, my baby," she murmured. Then with a swiftness which the Laird and his wife could not follow she sped across the room, and was gone.

"Follow her, John," cried his wife, as she lifted the still sleeping child. "Send after her, and bring her back. Douglas's wife must be well cared for."

But she was gone, and the little child, with her striking likeness to the Gordons, was alone left as the result of their midnight visitor.

CHAPTER II.

"A Merry Christmas, Uncle."

The Laird turned in answer to the greeting, and looked admiringly at the bonnie fresh face of the girl beside him. She was in truth fair to look upon, this dearly beloved niece of the Gordons, tall and slim, with beautiful golden hair coiled high on her well-set head, clear complexion, and in strange contradiction, great, brilliant eyes of darkest hue, capable of expressing a hundred varying emotions.

"A Merry Christmas, puss," he responded, in answer to the greeting. "Are you going out?"

"I am going to the pond to skate," she replied. "Donald arrived at the Manse this morning for the Christmas holidays, so we are to spend the afternoon on the loch, and have a right jolly time when we come home. Aunt Lottie says I am to bring as many of the skaters back with me as I can."

"You are a witch, Coralie," cried the Laird, as the girl prepared to leave the room. "Your aunt never refuses you anything. I am afraid you are sadly spoiled. The Rev. Donald will have his hands full with you."

But the girl had laughingly left the room, and the Laird was watching her graceful figure proceeding down the avenue when his wife entered.

"Lottie," he said, with decision, "that child grows prettier every day. That combination of dark eyes and yellow hair is so uncommon. I remember her mother's eyes were exactly the same. I often wondered what became of her. Perhaps she is dead, or married again to some one in her own station."

"I don't think so," replied his wife. "I have the feeling that she is still alive and still Douglas's widow. I am sure she was a good woman, and certainly a most noble one. Coralie has been the sunshine of our life; but sometimes when I look at her I think on all her mother has missed. She was an exceptional woman, though a gipsy, to make the sacrifice she did."

Meanwhile Coralie had wended her way to the entrance gate, where she was joined by a tall, muscular young fellow, whose suit of rough tweeds did not betoken his ministerial calling. Still, he was one of Edinburgh's most promising young ministers, and also a native of Temple, where the Gordons resided.

Temple is a primitive village, near Gorebridge, away from the beaten track. Nestling among the trees it concentrates in itself all that is most characteristic of Scottish scenery.

"How beautiful it all is," said Coralie, as she joined her companion. "I really think there is no place like Temple."

"What a bonnie girl you are, Cora," said her companion, as if impelled to speak by the girl's really striking beauty. "Where did you get those black eyes? My mother says all the Gordons were fair and blue-eyed; you have upset their traditions of the race."

"From my mother, probably," said the girl, a little sadly. "Do you know, Donald, much as I love Aunt Lottie, I can't help thinking how nice it would have been to have known my own mother; and it is not strange that though there are plenty of photographs of papa in the house, there is not a single one of my mother? I spoke to Auntie about it one day, and she told me my mother was a very handsome woman and a very noble one; but, somehow or other, I have the feeling that neither uncle or aunt care to speak about her, so I do not often question them; but she must have died when I was very young."

"Yes, she was a good woman, dear," replied the young minister reverently. "The Laird told me something about her when he consented to our engagement, but here we are at the loch, little woman. Cheer up; see what a crowd is waiting. You were right; the pond is crowded."

Coralie and her sweetheart were soon surrounded by a bevy of laughing youths and maidens, who declared the ice to be in perfect condition.

"Come away," they cried, "don't lose any time; put on your skates," and as Coralie was an anxious as they were to begin she was soon on the ice skating to her heart's content.

The short afternoon soon waned, and as Donald passed with a rather corpulent lady, whose efforts were a little unsteady, he cried to Coralie—

"Just one more turn, then we'll need to go. It is getting late."

"All right," she replied, readily. "I'll just go the length of the ice, and then I'm ready to start."

"Well, don't go too far up, as the ice is thin in some parts," he shouted; but disregarding the warning, Coralie set out.

What followed Donald Watson never could really describe. There was a scream, a splash, and a circle with broken, jagged edges, and a wild cry of dismay from the rest of the skaters.

"Coralie," he cried, "try and bear up; I'm coming to you, my darling."

Donald and several others came as near the hole as possible, but found they could not get near the girl. The ice broke at the slightest touch, and Coralie, hampered by her heavy winter garments, was unable to do much to help herself, and in all probability was becoming benumbed with the intense cold. Women fainted, and strong men cried in despair. All their efforts at rescue were ineffectual, and meanwhile Coralie—bright, light-hearted Coralie, the darling of the Laird and his wife—was drowning in their very midst.

Donald groaned aloud in his agony, and only for those standing near would certainly have shared Coralie's fate.

"O God!" he cried in his despair, "oh! for help, and, as if in answer to his prayer, help was at hand. A figure was creeping cautiously over the slippery, thin ice, and pushing before her a short ladder, which she managed to place over the hole. Willing hands aided her in her efforts. No one knew who she was; the light was bad, and she was enveloped in a dark cloak. She crept nearer the hole than any one of the others had managed and with almost superhuman efforts succeeded in helping the now almost unconscious girl to hold on to the ladder and raise herself up."

Tenderly the girl was carried away from the loch to the nearest house. In the first great excitement of the rescue the woman who had been instrumental in effecting it had been forgotten, but now, when they had time to think of her, each one asked the other where she had gone. A search was made for her, but she had vanished.

CHAPTER III.

There was a merry party gathered at the Gordon's house to celebrate Christmas. It was a few days after the skating accident, and Coralie, beyond a slight cold, had fortunately suffered no harm. They were all gathered together in the hall at Craigie, dancing merrily, when old John, the butler, approached his master with a note in his hand.

The squire read it, and then crossed to his wife.

"It is a message, my dear, from Bruce, the gamekeeper. The woman who rescued our Coralie is lying ill at his house—dangerously ill, he says—and wishes to see me. Why, I don't know; but I will certainly go."

Tears filled his wife's eyes. "Yes, you must go," she assented. "She saved our Coralie's life, and must want for nothing."

It was a darkened room into which the Laird was ushered when he reached the cottage. A bed was in the far corner, and on it lay a woman propped with pillows and panting for breath. She stretched out her hand eagerly, as the Laird bent over her, saying—

"God bless you, my poor woman, for saving our girl's life. But why did you go away so suddenly, without recognition of any kind? We must get the best medical advice for you at once, and have you removed to the Hall?"

The woman smiled faintly, but shook her head.

"I thank you," she replied gratefully, "but it is too late; I know I am dying."

As she spoke the Laird started visibly as if her voice recalled some half-forgotten memory. Then a wave of recollection sweeping over him, he cried in amazement:

"Coralie, can it be really you?"

"Yes, sir," she whispered, "it is I—Coralie, Douglas's wife, and his child's mother. But I have not come to cause you any trouble; only that I know I am dying, and would never have revealed myself."

"We have often thought of you," the Laird said, taking possession of her thin white hand. "My wife and I have spoken of you frequently, and wondered what your fate had been. It was a mistake. Coralie; you should have stayed

beside us and the child. She is a woman now, and the blessing of our life."

"I have seen her," the woman said, half raising herself, and speaking in a tremulous voice, as she thought of her one-time little baby. "I have seen her from year to year since she was a little child. When we were near this part I used to watch for a chance and sometimes I have waited hours in the hope of seeing her sweet face. I have never regretted leaving her. Douglas's child must be always a lady; and the shame of a gipsy mother might have blighted her prospects in life; but the loss has broken my heart. I sent for you now, Sir John, to see if—"

She faltered, and her voice grew wistful in the extreme—to see if you would bring Coralie to see me before I die."

"That I will," said the Laird, with a suspicious hushiness in his voice. "But we'll not speak about you dying. Please God, you'll get better, and we'll all be happy together yet. I'll go now and bring the child."

He moved towards the door, but the gipsy held up a warning hand.

"Stay a moment," she began with an effort. "You must bring her only to see the poor gipsy woman who tried to help her. She must never know I am her mother."

"But if it would make you happier," argued the Laird; "Coralie is too genuine a girl not to esteem her mother, whatever her station in life."

"No; I will not have it," said the woman almost fiercely. "I have given her up in life, and I will not claim her in death. But don't delay," she added, "for I know the end is near."

Scarcely half an hour had passed when the Laird re-entered the little room with Coralie, who had at once obeyed her uncle's instructions to come and see the gipsy woman who had rescued her from drowning. One other spectator was present, Coralie's lover, who, being in the Laird's full confidence, was thoroughly touched by the pathetic drama which was being enacted.

"The poor woman looks dreadfully ill, uncle," the girl whispered, and as she spoke the gipsy opened her eyes and gazed longingly on the slender, white-decked figure with its wonderful hair and great, starry eyes.

"Be kind to her, Coralie," whispered the Laird. "Remember she saved your life."

The girl bent over the bed and took both the dying woman's hands in her strong young grip.

"I am so sorry you are ill," she said gently. "I can never thank you enough for your bravery; but, oh! why did you go away. You have suffered so much on our behalf. What can we do to help you?"

"Nothing, I thank you," the woman replied. "I have been ill a long time, and I am only too glad to have been permitted to help you. You can do nothing, only—" she looked half-entrancingly at the Laird, then continued—"if you could stay with me just for a little."

"Of course I will," Cora responded, still retaining the grip, and looking pityingly at the gipsy's wasted face.

The woman did not speak for some time, but lay with closed eyes, then again turned to the Laird's niece—

"Lady," she said, oh, so mournfully, "I had once a little child—a tiny, soft baby—but I lost her. I am dying now, and I am not sorry, for life has been hard, though at one time fair. You say I have done you a service; well, will you gratify a dying woman's whim, and in the name of the little one I lost so long ago, will you kiss the poor gipsy good-bye?"

The Laird and Donald Watson turned aside as Coralie, in answer to the dying woman's request, and her uncle's assent, bent over the gipsy and kissed her tenderly, pitying tears raining down her cheeks as she did so.

Ineffable contentment was on the woman's face as she responded to the girl's farewell.

"God bless and guide you," she said, solemnly, "and grant you a happy, prosperous life; and sometimes in the future will you spare a thought for the poor gipsy who would have died to save you from harm?"

The children of the Rev. Donald Watson and Coralie, his wife, are deeply interested in the grave of the gipsy woman who one time saved their mother's life. The grave is always flower-decked and well tended. To Coralie it is only the grave of the poor gipsy who played the part of her preserver; but to her husband, in his fuller knowledge, it is the resting-place of one of the noblest and most self-sacrificing of women, though in life, and also in death, she bears the title of "Only a Gipsy."

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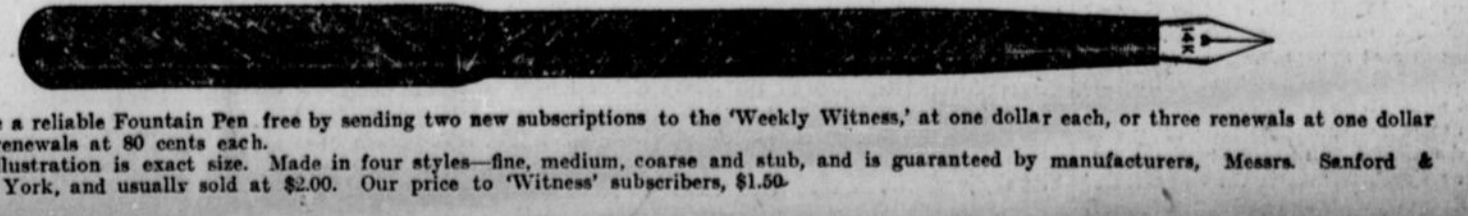
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(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED.

J.H.N. - Can you give me a poem in which the lines occur:
'One year, one little year
Has gone, and yet the even flow of life
Moves calmly on.'
Miss N.M. would be glad if some reader of the 'Witness' could furnish the poem 'Liddle'; also a reading entitled 'Shopping for his Wife.'
J.H. Orilla, would consider it a favor if some one would furnish the poem beginning:
'In sheltered vale a mill wheel,
Still tunes its tuneful lay,
My darling, once did dwell there,
But now she's far away.

A Reader from Ahmic Harbor would like to obtain the poem beginning:
'Some go to church just for a walk,
Some to stars and laugh and talk.'
A NOBLE DEED.
E.B. - Can you give me the poem in which occur these lines:
'Heaven is not reached by a single bound
But we build the ladder by which we rise.'
The poem, which we reprint, is by
J. G. Holland, and is entitled 'A Noble Deed is a Step toward God.'

I count this thing to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God.
Lifting the soul from the common sod.
To a purer air and a broader view.
We rise by the things that are under our feet.
By what we have mastered of greed and gain;
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain;
And the vanquished ill that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, and trust
When the morning calls us to life and light,
Our feet grow weary, and are the night,
Our hearts are trailing the sordid dust.
We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we pray
And we think we mount the air on wings,
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.
Wings for the angels, but feet for the men;
We may borrow the wings to find the way,
We may hope and aspire and resolve and pray,
But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown,
To the weary earth from the sapphire walls;
But the dream departs and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.
Heaven is not reached by a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise,
From the weary earth to the vaulted skies;
And we mount to its summit round by round.

FLOOR FINISHING.
M.D., Michigan. - What do you consider the best method of finishing a hard maple floor in a physician's operating room? Ans. - Perhaps the best way is to have the floor varnished. This gives a hard, smooth surface, easily kept clean and free from dust.

HOME READING UNION.
J.R. - Will you kindly give me the name of the Secretary of the National Home Reading Union? Ans. - We understand that the Union has not been kept up in Canada. In England, the secretary is Miss Mendy, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

TO PRESERVE LINOLEUM.
F.J.F. - Please say what is the best dressing to apply on linoleum to preserve the pattern and prevent cracking. Ans. - The following is given in the 'Pharmaceutical Era': Yellow wax, 5 oz.; oil of turpentine, 11 oz.; amber varnish, 5 oz. Melt the wax, add the oil of turpentine, then add the varnish. Apply with a rag.

JAVELLE WATER.
M.S.B. - Please give in the 'Witness' the recipe for Javelle water. Ans. - Javelle water proper is prepared by passing aqueous chlorine into a 10 percent aqueous solution of carbonate of potash, until the latter will absorb no more. A ready way of preparing for ordinary purposes, consists in making a solution of 1/2 lb. good lime chloride in three pints of water, with 7 oz. of carbonate of soda (crystals) in one pint of water - drawing off the clear liquid after the mixture has settled. It can be bought very cheaply.

TO POLISH BRASS.
J.O., Columbus. - Please give me a recipe for cleaning brass on a brass mounted harness. Have used bath-brick and whitening, but it soon gets dirty again, and a green rust gathers on it. Ans. - To remove tarnish, use oxalic acid and whitening mixed and applied while wet with a brush. Brush again when dry. Then rub with sweet oil and powdered rotten stone, and polish with a leather. If this is neglected, the brass will soon tarnish again.

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB.
Folly - I think I have read somewhere that the much-rhymed 'Mary had a little lamb' was founded on a real incident. Can you tell me if? Ans. - It appears that there was a real Mary and a real lamb, who 'followed her about.' Mary's name was Mary E. Sawyer. She was born in 1806. Her home was on a farm in Massachusetts. The lamb had been deserted by its mother, and as often happens on a farm in such cases, it was 'brought up by hand.' Mary made a pet of the lamb, and it followed her everywhere. The school house incident happened as related. The teacher was Miss Kimball. Mary married a Mr. Tyler, and lived to be 82 years of age. She is buried in Mount Auburn cemetery, near Boston. This is according to a little book which has lately been published, written by Fannie M. Dickerson, telling the story. The author gives a bit of history connect-

ed with the lamb. The fleece was sheared once or twice, and Mary had stockings knit from the wool. The lamb was injured by one of the farm cattle and died. When the women were raising money to preserve the famous Old South Church, Mrs. Tyler gave the stockings made from the lamb's fleece. They were unraveled, the yarn cut up into pieces, and as the poem about 'Mary and her lamb' had caught the public fancy, the bits of yarn sold readily enough, realizing about a hundred dollars.

COOKING RECIPES.
M.F. - Will some one please tell me how to cook the tenderloins of pork; also, tripe? Ans. - The following recipes are from the cook book by Oscar, the famous chef of the Waldorf: - Stewed Tripe - Wash thoroughly one pound of tripe, boil it until tender, then drain. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir over the fire until well mixed. Pour in by degrees one pint of milk, and keep stirring until it boils. Put the tripe in the sauce, season to taste with pepper and salt, and boil gently fifteen minutes or so. Turn tripe and sauce on to a hot dish, garnish with a couple of fried breads, and serve. Tripe a la maitre d'hotel - Put a large chopped onion into a saucepan with a little butter, and fry to a good, yellow color. Add a pound of tripe cut into squares, season well with salt and pepper, and fry until the moisture of the tripe is reduced. Fridge over two tablespoonfuls of flour, and gradually sufficient rich broth to moisten. Stir well until the liquor boils. Add a bunch of parsley, boil two or three minutes, then remove the saucepan to the side of the fire and simmer gently twenty-five minutes. Then take out the tripe, put it on a dish, and keep warm. Reduce the liquor, thicken with yolks of eggs, pour over the tripe and serve. Roasted loin of pork - Truss the loin and place in a baking pan with one-half pint of water, and sprinkle it over with powdered sage, salt and pepper. Cover the meat with a sheet of buttered paper, and roast it in a moderate oven, basting it frequently. When it has cooked for an hour and ten minutes, place a few button mushrooms around it, and baste them with the liquor in the pan. Then take out the pork, put it on a dish, and garnish it with cooked mushrooms. Skim off the fat from the gravy, adding to it a few tablespoonfuls of rich gravy, boil it up at once, strain over the meat, and serve.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.
Canadiane. - Please give a short sketch of Sir Francis Hincks, a Canadian statesman. Ans. - He was born in Cork, Ireland, on Dec. 14, 1807. He came to Montreal, Aug. 18, 1855. He was a son of the Rev. Thomas D. Hincks, of Belfast, an eminent scholar. In 1852 he settled in Canada, and opened a warehouse in York (Toronto). In 1858 he published the Toronto 'Examiner,' a paper advocating temperance, abolition, and the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. Mr. Hincks was elected by the Reformers of Oxford County a member of the first union parliament. He became dissatisfied with some of the tactics of his political friends, and in 1861 resigned his seat in parliament. Accepting office as Inspector-General in 1847 he was elected for the third time, and became Inspector-General in the Baldwin-Lafontaine government. On the resignation of the ministry in 1861, Mr. Hincks was sent for to form a ministry. The Hincks government, which lasted only a few days, was the last of the line of Atlantic steamers, assisted in the promotion of the Grand Trunk Railway, concluded a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and initiated the Intercolonial Railway. A division on the question of secularizing the clergy reserves brought about the fall of the government. In 1855 Mr. Hincks was appointed Governor of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands. As governor he paid considerable attention to the West Indian labor question and championed the anti-slavery party. In 1861 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana. He was knighted in 1862. Sir Francis was pensioned by the Imperial Government, and, returning to Canada, entered Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet as Minister of Finance. He retired in 1873, became president of a bank, which failed, and underwent a trial, which resulted in his acquittal.

ITCHINESS OF THE SCALP.
'A Reader of the 'Witness' for Forty Years' is an old lady of seventy years of age. Two years ago began to be troubled with itching of the scalp, which began at the back of the head, and gradually spread over the head and eyebrows. The hair is very thin and soft, and is falling out. The scalp is clean, and there is no itching of the face. It is in pretty good health, and does not complain of anything. She uses very little buttermilk. It is also troubled with a red nose. It has been getting so for some years, and the skin is a little rough and itchy. Ans. - The trouble in the head is probably due chiefly to itches of the scalp. It is quite common in elderly people. You should comb the head frequently with a small-toothed comb, say, every third day, to remove all dust and scales. When the trouble comes on wash the head with very hot water and a little castile soap. Then rub on a little pure lard (without salt) in which you have put a few drops of essence of peppermint. For the nose, there is not much to be done. Do not wear a veil when out. Anoint with the lard every night.

THE BOER DELEGATES' MISSION.
P.E.I. - Did the other delegates who visited Canada some weeks ago do so simply to learn our methods of farming or to view the country with the intention of recommending their fellow countrymen to emigrate to Canada? Ans. - After the conclusion of peace negotiations in South Africa the British Government selected a party of Boers and their wives and started them on a tour of inspection around the world. They covered practically all Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver, and Mr. G. C. Creelman, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, who travelled with them, brought back the report of their mission. The entire party, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, seemed to have but one object in view, namely: the gathering of information which would be useful to them on the farms and at home. Every feature in Canadian agriculture was studied, and the delegates were asked incessantly regarding our method of work and handling of machinery, the care and management of farm animals, the method of constructing farm buildings, the planting and care of the orchard, the variety of grains and grasses raised, and the methods used in raising them each night before retiring the gentlemen wrote a complete digest of the day's work. Thus, while it is quite possible that the delegates' description of Canada may lead to some emigration that was not the object of their visit.

SCRATCHES.
Subscriber, Ont. - Young driver has rough, scabby sores on the back of his feet, above the hoof but below the fetlock joint, which I think were caused by muddy weather. Ans. - The condition is commonly called scratches, and is inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the skin of the hollow of the pasterns. Apply a bran poultice for two days, then rub dry and dress with a weak iodine ointment, 1 to 14 of lard or vasoline, daily. Keep the feet and legs dry and feed on reduced rations, giving washes or roots occasionally.

NAVIGATOR DISEASE.
J. S. - Mare, aged 13 years, is lame in the fore foot of her right foot; up to this fall she has not been bad; was properly shod with high calks at the back of her shoe. She has not worked since spring; has been on the grass with an occasional run in the buggy; is in good condition. Now she is very lame, it is rheumatism or is it on account of the wet and mud. Can you give me a lotion and advise something to relieve her as she seems in pain after being out and rests her foot on her toe? I understand it is incurable, but cannot she be helped? Ans. - It is probably incurable, as you say. You may relieve it by keeping the foot soft by occasional poultices, thinning the sole - shortening the toe and slightly raising the heels of the shoe. She should be worked only on soft land. We agree with you that navigational disease is rheumatic in character, but it is in advanced stages characterized by changes in the bone which become rough and broken on the surface over which the tendon passes, hence it is incurable.

LEGAL.
ONTARIO.
CORONER'S INQUESTS.
Inquirer, Cape Breton. - We have to refer you to a local lawyer.

RATES OF INTEREST.
Western Ontario. - Can a person charge twelve percent on a mortgage loan of seventy-five dollars? If not, what is the limit of interest? Ans. - Yes. Five percent per annum is the legal rate of interest at present, but it is open to parties to contract for any higher rate.

PROTECTING A MORTGAGE.
A. T. - I. B. takes a mortgage on A's property. C takes a second, which is nearly due. B's interest is not paid up and is swelling the principal. B won't pay C's, and C wants neither B's mortgage nor the property. Can C force B to close? What is it best to do? C has received the interest regularly. Ans. - No. C should either buy or obtain an assignment of B's mortgage or have some friend do so.

GARDEN TALKS.
This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions answered through the 'Witness.'

CHRISTMAS.
Christmas is always recognized as the 'children's hour' in the little day of our lives. It is for them that mothers plan, and fathers dive deep into their pockets; it is to give the children pleasure that there is an annual gathering around the Christmas tree. And just as in other things, 'A little child shall lead them,' so in this very act of the wise men who bring the gifts, it is the lowly manger, the spirit of giving has spread till it encircles the whole earth.

MEDICAL.

Letters for this department should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail (if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1. physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

INDIGESTION.

'Subscriber's Son' is a man of thirty-three years of age. He is badly rundown with successive attacks of diarrhoea, brought on by indigestion. It is now eight weeks, since the diarrhoea left him, and he has been troubled with constipation ever since. His food sores on the stomach an hour or two after eating. For breakfast he takes bread and butter and nut-brown; for dinner, the same, and bread and butter for supper. Does not take any kind of medicine. Does not seem to be gaining strength. Ans. - Your diet certainly needs improving. You are making a mistake in not taking something to drink with your meals. This is often an important cause of constipation. Take a cup of weak coffee at breakfast, a glass of cold water or Radnor's water, at dinner, and cocoa at supper. Do not take meat in the morning, unless a little bacon, or sweetbread or fish. You will find it an advantage to take a cup of clear bouillon at dinner. Take coarse vegetables, such as cabbage or turnips very sparingly. A little oatmeal porridge should be taken at breakfast, or some other cereal. Avoid sugar in all forms at present, and stick to strict moderation. Use all bread toasted. Graham bread would be advisable.

ROUND SHOULDERS.

'Subscriber,' Ontario, has a boy with round shoulders. Asks for something to soften the hands. Ans. - The best thing you can do is to ask your doctor. Such cases are treated by gymnastic exercises, but these have to be arranged to suit the individual case. If the boy is more than ten, it is not likely that he will get any better, although means may be tried. A few pounds weight may carry a weight on his head proportioned to his strength. A few pounds will do. Then he should lie down for some time each day on a hard board with his coat and vest off. Get him light dumbbells or Indian clubs, and give him some simple exercises to develop his chest. For the hands, much depends on their condition. If you are a workman, and there are hard callouses on the palms, nothing will take them off so long as you use your hands. If the skin is thick, vaseline rubbed on night and morning, will soften it. One of the best things is a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and water.

EUPATORIUM.

C.M.J. - You do not give any idea of the flower, and the leaves are small, but the plant must be a greenhouse species of Eupatorium. It is a plant that will blossom in the house with ordinary heat, requiring, however, a good deal of water. One of the most valuable herbaceous varieties, the best known being Eupatorium Perfoliatum, known as the herb called Boneset, which has outside of the regular practice of medicine considerable reputation as a tonic stimulant, and often the remedy administered in the form of a tea in cases of intermittent fevers. Your plant will take care of itself if kept in a dry, cool place, after blossoming, and watered occasionally. It can be increased in spring by division of the root. You may also propagate by cuttings, and these 'Talks' is quite appreciated, and so are many others that come to me from readers. And I wish you all in return 'The season's greetings.'

CROP FOR ORCHARD.

H.M. - If the orchard is young, and the trees small, it is a good plan to keep it in grass until the trees are well established, and the up to date method is to plough late in the fall, and sow a cover crop next spring, to be ploughed down later, and then seeded to clover, which must be ploughed under the following spring. But if you feel obliged to crop the ground let it be low growing, or do not crop at all, for such as wheat will draw out the moisture from the soil just at the time the trees need it most, and the result will be a short growth and also a short crop.

FRUITLARIAS.

T.A. - It will be interesting to know how the Fruitlarias do that you put in the box? These bulbs are better out of doors, and quite hardy. But you can get them out in spring, and do not succeed when forced. They will keep all winter in earth, if kept from heat and light, and out of doors will remain in the ground for years. Thank you for kind wishes and for pleasant words of how you missed Garden Talks during the winter. I do not appear to be doing so well in whatever work one has to do is half the battle toward success.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Mrs. C. H. R. - Your letter has been answered by mail, but it may be as well to mention here, that autumn leaves make the very best compost if gathered in season, and left in a heap until they are well rotted. They can be dug into the garden in spring and make valuable fertilizing material. On our own lawn we have never left them thick enough to injure the grass, and they are certainly a great protection in seasons of frost being heavy.

INFESTED SOIL.

J.O.M. - Your plants are certainly in a bad way, and there is nothing to do but to take them from the pots, wash the roots, and bake all the earth before re-potting. The little thread worms have been introduced in whatever fertilizing material you have used, and that is what has done the mischief. The plants will do any good. The cure seems radical, but is the most effectual.

A MIXTURE.

A guest, a genuine flower lover and very successful, told me that she made a good remedy for spraying plants out of doors, and sometimes used it on house plants, by taking a little of each cure recommended and mixing them together. She said: I put two or three handfuls of tobacco stem in a gallon of hot water and let it stand one night. Then I drain the water from the stems and add one tablespoonful of Hellebore that has been first mixed with a little water, a few drops of kerosene and a tablespoonful of whale oil soap.

PEPEROMIA.

Pearl. - The plant you wish named is called peperomia, and it does make an elegant table plant. The leaves are thick and waxy, and it grows neat and compact with long spikes of white flowers that are very interesting.

Many years ago when there were only two little ones at a certain residence, the father polished up a hammer head and put a new handle into it, painted it bright red. This was all he had for his little boy on Christmas morning; while for the girl, he made a little sled, painted and named it, enjoying the secret of hiding these articles during the process of making and drying. Seeing the happiness of the children that bright Christmas day, he felt amply repaid, and thought that what money could not buy, his loving handiwork. And I have often thought of this when people are complaining that they dread Christmas, because so much is expected, and gifts cost so much.

AGAINST OUR FRIENDS' 'LAST STRAW.'

Accepting a gift that is not spontaneous. Apart from gifts it is a time for joy. 'Mirth is God's medicine,' said a wise writer, and at this season of the year, grim care, and anxiety and ill-feeling, that form the rust of life, should be scoured from our hearts by the bright and cheerful Christmas.

A happy Christmas helps to brighten the coming year, and the man or woman who can resist its benign influence, is like a wagon without springs, that jolts over the road of life without seeing what is fair and beautiful.

And while the Christmas pause gives us renewed strength to fight the daily battle of life, and teaches its lesson of 'good will to men,' it is the time of home-gathering and greeting of seeing, in the dear faces of the absent ones, being once more around the family table, laden with good cheer and affection's welcome.

'A bright light shines afore us,
A welcome waits us there;
The' thorns and fears assail us
Ah, weel, we dinna care,
For the longest road is short -
Gin it leads to hame.'

COAL WISDOM.

He came down to the door and looked in; the fire in the stove was low, and two round knots of wood had been put on to keep it going. Coal was very scarce in that part of the country at the moment.

LOBSTER CACTUS.

M. E. asks what is the proper name of this cactus that blossoms so freely in the window garden, and was developed by one and is called Euphyllium. These plants possess several good qualities, each of which would commend them to the amateur.

SCIENCE.

TALKING BY SEARCH-LIGHT.

A new method of wireless telephony has been invented, or at least developed, by a German, Professor Rubner. It has long been known that the metal selenium varied in electrical conductivity according to the amount of light thrown on it, so that a sound is transmitted to a ray of light which strikes selenium, and a telephone connected with the plate will give back the original sound.

EXPLORED THE DEEP.

The U.S. 'Albatross' sent out by the United States Fish Commission to explore the depths of the Pacific Ocean, has returned from San Barbara, Cal., with a cruise of seven months. A good deal of her work was done with a dredge or trawl twenty feet wide, which was dragged along the bottom of the ocean often as much as 2,000 feet, or almost five miles.

A WARNING AGAINST CROSSED LEGS.

'Uncross your legs,' said a doctor. 'Oh, no!' said his son. 'What's the use of being so polite all the time?' 'My boy,' the father answered, 'is not on account of a mere rule of etiquette that I tell you to uncross your legs, but it is because leg-crossing is an injurious thing - a thing as harmful to the health as kissing or as microbes.'

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COLORS.

Thousand of years ago it was noticed that plants reared in darkness were colorless and of weak and fragile habit. It was also observed that men who passed their lives in darkness or semi-darkness were not as robust as those who lived in the light of day. So the general conclusion was reached very early in the history of the world, that the light of the sun directly influenced both animal and plant life.

In Arizona there are 1,700 Indians who own farms.

TREES INJURED BY WIND.

'Timber' asks if wind positively injures growing trees. Ans. - Strong gales may injure trees, though not producing fractures or separation of parts by causing too rapid evaporation, and, in consequence, chilling the tissues to such a degree as to retard development, or induce an unhealthy condition. It is sometimes called Anemosis, or wind shakes, and is discovered often after a tree trunk is felled, the connection between the concrete layers being completely broken. Sometimes this will cause temporary sterility, and the tree will not come into full leaf without apparent cause.

HEATH.

Maude - It is too bad your Heath is withering, but my own was suffering in the same way until I found that it was the fault of the dry air. Take it into the kitchen or bathroom every morning and sprinkle slightly - better still set it near where there is steam for part of the day. It is like a bath to a plant to be left near the shower-bath when steam is pouring from its lid or spout.

TRADES-CANTIA.

Mrs. N. - The leaves of a plant named above only you have a newer variety than is generally seen. They are fine basket plants, growing well in a shaded situation, and answer better than most things in our collection. They grow well and make a drooping fringe around any pot or bowl, being very rapid in their growth. But all the varieties are tender and do not stand the frost.

THE VIOLET RAYS.

The action of the violet rays on animal life is, apparently, markedly different from that on vegetable life. But this difference is more apparent than real; for these effects on animal and plant physiology are due to the same cause, namely, the changes, but while plants succumb to the influence of the violet rays, animals, being more highly organized, are able to take advantage of them and flourish.

THE VIOLET RAYS.

The eggs under the blue glass were distinctly darker than those under the other glasses, and, under the microscope, the chromatin granules and color-bearing cells, were seen to be much more numerous. The violet, and ultra-violet rays have a pronounced chemical as well as physical effect on the human body. They have, also, in all probability, a dynamic effect, which is shown by the fact that a being or otherwise 'The summer girl' who, in the early days of her vacation, cannot stand the sun, will, in the middle of summer, welcome the embraces of Phoebus Apollo and will revel in his kisses.

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CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS

SEASONABLE MESSAGES FROM SOME OF THE ENGLISH PREACHERS.

The London 'Daily Mail' published a page of sermonettes on Christian themes by some of the eminent English preachers. Some extracts are given below:—

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD. But into no man's life can there come a birthday of hope such as Christmas was and is for all. It fulfilled, indeed, the patient hope of the bygone ages; but it fulfilled it by enriching men with a new and inexhaustible and ever-growing hope. It bids all men always hope—hope to be more and more pure and true; hope to overcome sin by the grace of Jesus Christ; hope to advance continually in the knowledge and the love of God, and in the peace he gives. The hope that was born on the first Christmas Day has rescued those who had fallen lowest; has upheld in sorrow-stricken lives the gladness of the true-hearted; has made the world wonder at the strangeness of the salvation of sinners; has kept ever fresh the power of recovery; has sent the splendor of heaven through the shadow of death. It is the birthday of mankind's true hope that we are celebrating.

THE REV. CHARLES SPURGEON, OF GREENWICH. We are restless, flurried, and burning inside, and we need a cool, quiet peace—'A peace which suffers and is strong.' Trusts where it cannot see; Deems not the trial way too long, But leaves the end with Thee.

Has this cooling rill ceased to flow from the hills of heaven, and is the poet earth left to parch with a sore heart-lever? Has the radiant star which shone out so clear in the world's dark night been eclipsed or extinguished? Is the earth wrapped in a sleep too profound to be awakened by the angelic message, or are men too busy turning night into day so that they miss the vision of the heavenly hosts, or are the ears of the nations so filled with the noise of clamorous quarrellers that the music of the King's proclamation is drowned? 'Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you,' was the Lord's legacy, as it was 'The Father's birthday gift when Jesus, his Son, was cradled in Bethlehem's manger.' Has some cruel robber stolen the pearl of peace from the tarsi of heaven's fair daughter and bespoken her of so precious a gem? 'Send peace, Lord, in our time. Yes, peace, as the meaning of the word signifies—the joining of things in the soul with outward things and with God. The only true and lasting reconciliation, the peace which passeth understanding.'

Canon Tetley of Bristol. Certainly, our own nation is multiplied. What shore so remote that our ships do not visit it? What quarter of the globe has not seen the planting of the flag? Alike in this island, and in the Greater Britain, we are 'as the sand which is by the sea in multitude.' God give us, too, the increases of the joy! It can only be where the song of Bethlehem is on the lips of men. It surely is found, amid surroundings the very poorest, where men above all else bethink them that the Christ has been born into the world. May it be so with us, that the great Light may indeed shine on our darkness, that through the short winter day of life our light may so shine before men, that together we may glorify the Father of us all.

Canon Hay Aitken. Is there a panacea for this in all its various forms? May the weary sons of earth escape the fatal tyranny that enslaves the will, the cruel chains of evil habit? The angel herald that proclaimed the dawn of a new period to the terrified shepherds of Bethlehem saw in the birth of that helpless infant nothing less than this, and felt this announcement to be therefore the very best news that earth could hear. A new and wonderful possibility rose before his prophetic vision. He saw that the Deliverer of humanity from this alien force had actually appeared, that the issue of his life would be the removal of all barriers between God and man, and therefore the introduction of a new and healthy life, fresh from the very heart of God into the spirit of death-doomed sinners, so that they need no longer remain the slaves of sin and hell. And this seemed indeed to him 'Glad tidings of great joy.'

Prebendary Webb-People. We live in an age of unequalled activity, and so great, so exhausting is the strain upon those who take any vigorous part in the stern battle of life that every portion of their being seems to cry aloud for rest. Physically, however, this seems to be impossible, and instead of lessening the strain, it is evident that, on all hands, demands for greater and more strenuous toil are being made. It would succeed in any line we must inevitably work hard. This, of course, under the conditions of city life, which most of us now live, must necessarily tell upon mind and nerve, till they, too, become excitedly worn and strained, and even men's relaxations or pleasures are now too often only a further round of excitement, seeking to take off one strain by imposing another upon themselves. Where, then, may we look for peace and rest, which must be had, or we shall most certainly be ruined both as a nation and as individuals? The answer comes to us by the messengers of heaven: 'Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy. The Saviour Christ the Lord is born to give peace on earth and rest to the weary.' He does not offer cessation of toil. He does not propose an elysium on earth. What he gives (and there are some who can speak experimentally) is (1) peace through his blood—namely, peace of forgiveness and of acceptance with God; (2) peace through his life—namely, peace of assurance and of certainty of support; (3) peace through his Spirit—namely, peace of calmness and joy in all the struggles of earth's warfare; and (4) peace through his promises—namely, peace of calm expectation of labor, distress, or trial can move the quiet soul from its resting place in Christ. 'We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen.' Surely

him, the Christ of Bethlehem, our wonderful goal can be magnificently attained. Therefore let us keep the feast.

VERY REV. JAMES CHRISTIE, MODERATOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

II. Corinthians ix., 15:—'Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift.' These are the words of St. Paul, in which, after thanking his converts at Corinth for help in his necessities, he rises to the height of gratitude as he thanks God for the gift of his Son, which he styles an unspeakable gift. Christmas is a season for giving and receiving gifts which strengthen the ties of friendship and remind us of the gift of God when he sent his Son into our world. Jesus is a world-wide gift, and it was surely a pleasing fancy of the painters of the Renaissance that they often represented one of the Wise Men of the East as a black man, thus teaching how inclusive and extensive is the love of God. The gift of Christ secures the possession of every good. St. Paul expresses this in these words:—'He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?' And not only so, but Christ is the channel through which all blessings flow.

REV. DR. BROOK, PRESIDENT, METHODIST FREE CHURCH. No room in the inn. Room would have been found if the guests had been known, but Joseph and Mary did not know to the man in charge of the caravanserai like guests who would pay very well. And so Jesus was not to be born there. And there is always a sense in which it does not pay to admit Jesus Christ into the heart and life. At once he seems to take the relish from certain pleasures. All the fun seems to evaporate from wickedness.

There is an obvious sense in which it does not pay to make room for Jesus. But these are short-sighted views. For the long run, it does pay, and splendidly. For the inn-keeper to have looked upon the Holy Child, to be one of the very first of the human race to gaze upon that pure babe, from whose innocent eyes God looked out upon the world, would surely have been a joy purchased at a cheap rate by the few pence sacrificed. And so to-day, when a man gives up something under the influence of the child Jesus in the heart, he does not feel any poorer for it.

Canon Tetley of Bristol. Certainly, our own nation is multiplied. What shore so remote that our ships do not visit it? What quarter of the globe has not seen the planting of the flag? Alike in this island, and in the Greater Britain, we are 'as the sand which is by the sea in multitude.' God give us, too, the increases of the joy!

Canon Hay Aitken. Is there a panacea for this in all its various forms? May the weary sons of earth escape the fatal tyranny that enslaves the will, the cruel chains of evil habit? The angel herald that proclaimed the dawn of a new period to the terrified shepherds of Bethlehem saw in the birth of that helpless infant nothing less than this, and felt this announcement to be therefore the very best news that earth could hear. A new and wonderful possibility rose before his prophetic vision. He saw that the Deliverer of humanity from this alien force had actually appeared, that the issue of his life would be the removal of all barriers between God and man, and therefore the introduction of a new and healthy life, fresh from the very heart of God into the spirit of death-doomed sinners, so that they need no longer remain the slaves of sin and hell. And this seemed indeed to him 'Glad tidings of great joy.'

Prebendary Webb-People. We live in an age of unequalled activity, and so great, so exhausting is the strain upon those who take any vigorous part in the stern battle of life that every portion of their being seems to cry aloud for rest. Physically, however, this seems to be impossible, and instead of lessening the strain, it is evident that, on all hands, demands for greater and more strenuous toil are being made. It would succeed in any line we must inevitably work hard. This, of course, under the conditions of city life, which most of us now live, must necessarily tell upon mind and nerve, till they, too, become excitedly worn and strained, and even men's relaxations or pleasures are now too often only a further round of excitement, seeking to take off one strain by imposing another upon themselves.

Where, then, may we look for peace and rest, which must be had, or we shall most certainly be ruined both as a nation and as individuals? The answer comes to us by the messengers of heaven: 'Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy. The Saviour Christ the Lord is born to give peace on earth and rest to the weary.' He does not offer cessation of toil. He does not propose an elysium on earth. What he gives (and there are some who can speak experimentally) is (1) peace through his blood—namely, peace of forgiveness and of acceptance with God; (2) peace through his life—namely, peace of assurance and of certainty of support; (3) peace through his Spirit—namely, peace of calmness and joy in all the struggles of earth's warfare; and (4) peace through his promises—namely, peace of calm expectation of labor, distress, or trial can move the quiet soul from its resting place in Christ. 'We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen.' Surely

these are 'good tidings of great joy' for the weary. Will each reader make Christmas a blessed reality by accepting 'the unsearchable riches of Christ?' Terrible, indeed, for those of whom he says: 'Ye receive not our witness.' (St. John iii., 11.)

THE HANDS IN WINTER.

CHAPPING AND REDNESS OF THE SKIN MAY BE AVOIDED.

One of the minor ills to which human flesh is heir when winter's chilling blasts search out and discover weak spots, is roughness of skin, particularly of the hands. The chief reason of this common, but annoying accompaniment of cold weather is that the skin, losing its elasticity because of a lack of natural secretion at a time that atmospheric conditions do not induce perspiration, becomes unduly dry and contracted and so is liable to crack. It is a tender skin that will do this, because tender skins are thin and delicate and cannot stand what rougher ones will. Another cause is carelessness in drying the skin after washing it, particularly if it is washed immediately before going out into the open air or directly after coming in.

Very many persons in cold weather dare not wash their hands either before going out or immediately after coming in, for if they do, even though the water they use be warm, their skin will burn so as to be painful, and it will look red besides. They may avoid such an annoyance if they will rub on the hands a little cold cream or camphor ice, allow it to remain on a moment or so and then remove it with a soft, old handkerchief, either of silk or cambric.

Another delightful emollient for the hands, arms and neck is fine oatmeal. Put it into a flannel bag, boil it, and then place it in the water intended for ablutions; or, it may be kept dry in a jar on the toilet table and some rubbed on the hands whenever they are washed. Honey rubbed into the skin while still wet, drying it as the skin is dried, is also a preventive of chapping. If hands were dried more carefully, there would be less roughness of the skin. A good plan is to dry the hands well, after using the towel, with an old, soft, silk handkerchief, which will absorb any moisture left.

Glycerine is an old friend, but as alone it is irritating to most skins it should be diluted with rose water or pure water; one part of glycerine to three parts of rose water. If about one drachm of acetic acid is used to one ounce of glycerine, it helps to remove any stains from the hands. If a woman is wise she will take the precaution to wear gloves when dusting a room or doing any kind of work that will soil her hands. Not every woman can have a perfect hand, but every woman can have a beautifully kept hand. The perfect hand, according to Firenzeola, an Italian author of the sixteenth century, who wrote a 'Dialogue on the Beauty of Women,' has fingers long, slender, tapering somewhat toward the tip. The nails should be transparent, like pale rubies among pink roses and leaves of the pomegranate flower; not long, nor round nor altogether square, but of a fair shape, and with a very little boss, uncovered, clean and well kept, so that, at the base, the little white crescent is visible.

Above, beyond the flesh of the finger, an edge should be seen as wide as a small knife is thick, without the smallest suspicion of black at the tip. And the whole hand must be of a tender, firm surface, as though it were of fine silk or of the softest cotton. Tapering fingers are indispensable to the perfect hand. Beauty often takes great pains to acquire this shape. Mme. Patterson Bonaparte's hands and arms were celebrated for their beauty—a beauty preserved even to extreme old age.

In order to keep the shape and color, she wore long gloves continuously day and night, and at night she also wore ten little thimble-shaped caps of silver, which kept her fingers finely tapering. Queen Victoria was also noted for the beauty of her hand and arm. Age in nowise affected the beautiful curve of wrist, which was not the least attractive feature of her remarkable hand and arm.

An old writer, talking about Mary Stuart, tells how beautiful and white were her hands, and adds that when she was in trouble they looked very pathetic and helpless against her black gown.—N. Y. 'Sun.'

BEWARE OF MONDAYS.

The superstition of Friday being a specially unlucky day has been investigated by a Teuton with that thoroughness which is so marked a characteristic of his countrymen. Taking the accidents in Prussia during last year at 9,948, he finds that Friday is responsible for a very small number of mishaps. So is Sunday, on which 269 accidents happened. Monday, on the other hand, heads the list with 1,674. Beware of Monday.—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

CRUSADE AGAINST RUDENESS.

The Norwegian Government has appointed a commission to deal severely with incivility to foreign tourists on the part of hotel keepers and their servants. Great complaints have recently been made of the rudeness and extortion of these people, and the official fear is that if no steps are taken rich tourists will avoid the country. The commission has most extensive powers, and can even close a hotel convicted of cheating or insulting foreigners.

RECENT RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

There are many who take for granted that it is only ignorant and prejudiced people who do not accept the conclusions of the higher criticism. There are many, who without studying these questions for themselves, take for granted that every new speculation is correct because it has the authority of some noted name, and they never think of the much greater difficulties which arise out of such hasty conclusions. At the very least it is only just that the other side of the question should be carefully studied and books for this purpose are now not wanting. A very thoughtful, well-reasoned volume is from the pen of the Rev. John Smith, D.D., of Broughton Place Church, Edinburgh, a man well known for his eloquence and power of thought. Dr. Smith says that he waited long for some able pen to take up this labor but waited in vain while the silence grew painful and ominous and respect for revealed religion was being broken down in the land. As a class fellow of the late Professor Robertson Smith in Aberdeen he early learned to admire one who was even then a great scholar, and from those early days he has been cognizant of every phase of the critical movement in Scotland, a movement which he believes is already fading away, 'smitten by its own excesses.' In this book, 'The Integrity of Scripture,' Dr. Smith gives his reasons for rejecting the critical hypothesis. This is no time, he says, for hurried prosecutions in the courts of the Church. The United Free Church of Scotland has for twenty years more or less tacitly permitted this teaching in her colleges in the hope that this line of thought might prove fruitful in some direction and not inconsistent with her creed. Now that conclusions have been reached which conflict with the profoundest certitudes of the faith the Church has something else to do, he says, than straightaway pass to judgment. What is called for rather, is a frank and free discussion in the open until the case, from the side of theology and religion, which in any serious sense is practically unwrought, be as fully and unambiguously put as is now the case on the side of criticism. In this book Dr. Smith takes up the 'self-witness of revelation,' and the 'critical hypothesis' in relation thereto, confining his argument to the Pentateuch and the work is simply written and easily understood. It is characteristic, he says, of the critical movement that we are asked to assent to conclusions which have immense practical consequences on minute points of scholarship or wide sweeping inferences from uncertain premises, while the larger considerations of historical probability, the true proportions of cause and effect in the region of the spiritual and such like are ignored if they have not been overlooked. He states the case as follows:—

Here, then, is what we are asked to believe, that during the Exile generally reported a time of depression, though not without great writers like Ezekiel—and while the nation were awakened to profound penitence for the past—there were other writers, who have left no trace, not touched with the national sense of sin, with no very acute feeling of moral realities, who were filled with the desire at any cost to glorify the national beginnings. These unknown writers, as we have seen, did not hesitate to fabricate the tabernacle and a complete ritual for the same but wrought them up with an archaic account of a descent of God upon Sinai, which somehow the Hebrews possessed in the J and E narratives when they were political slaves and had only nature festivals for sacrifices. Dredging these utterly incongruous materials, they presumed to put words in his mouth, and to depict thrilling situations in which Moses and the people appeared in southern Palestine to Jehovah. 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CHRISTMAS IN OTHER LANDS

HOW THE FESTIVAL IS CELEBRATED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Christmas day in England is now somewhat shorn of its former grandeur, still the holiday is the one which is most generally participated in by all classes of English society.

Then there is the good old Christmas tree custom, which has in England attained its perfect glory, although the custom existed in Germany for centuries previous to its introduction to Britain.

Christmas eve is a fete in Paris, and the Grand Boulevard possesses a character distinctive of the occasion. Late in the evening the cafes become crowded and the cafe restaurants that are to keep open all night for the Christmas revelion begin to arrange their tables.

In the rural life of Russia Christmas eve is an important event. At sunset young and old assemble in the principal street of the village, and forming in a procession, visit the houses of the resident noblemen, the mayor, and other village dignitaries.

In no land is Christmas more generally observed than in Scandinavia. Peace and good-will are especially emphasized, and old feuds are adjusted. A pretty symbol of the spirit that reigns in the practice of placing in a row every pair of shoes in each household, typifying that during the year the family will live together in peace and harmony.

who journey from hearth to hearth, singing carols and partaking of general cheer. AMONG THE TEUTONS. In Germany the decoration of the house begins on the morning of Dec. 24. One room, from which all save 'die mutter' are rigidly excluded, contains the Christmas tree and all the presents set in a shining row upon the table.

IN SOUTH AMERICA. A Christmas celebration in Peru is distinctive. There are bewildering scenes of activity on Christmas eve in the cities, especially Lima. Gaily dressed people fill the streets, and asses laden with fruits, liquors and boughs from the mountains, ply in every direction.

Standing in the midst of surroundings which remain but little changed after the lapse of two thousand years—the story of the birth of the Christ-child gains power, a vivid reality, an awe-inspiring impressiveness which cannot be felt elsewhere.

Only those who have visited the Holy Land have any adequate conception of Jerusalem as it really appears. The entire city covers only 300 acres of ground, and its population is 49,000.

The church is brilliant with the light of thousands of wax candles and olive oil in lamps of gold and silver, suspended by chains. The services are largely choral, and voices are heard that night whose marvellous beauty would win wealth and fame for their owners if these had not sacrificed all for the service of their church.

organ peal in harmony with the musical sound of shepherds' reeds in commemoration of the night when shepherds watched over their flocks in the plains below and heard the songs of the angels. LAST CHRISTMAS IN BETHLEHEM. A writer describes how last Christmas was celebrated in the Holy Land: 'The sky was clear and the air chilly on the day before Christmas.

At the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem the Latins, Greeks and Armenians each have a place of worship, but the ceremonies which attracted the thousands were those at the Catholic Church. Throughout the morning crowds flocked to the magnificent church of the Nativity, inclosing the cave believed by scholars to be the actual birthplace of Christ.

There is a charming custom, so they say, never forgotten at Christmas time by the Swedish peasantry. At the door of every farmer's house, so the story runs, is erected a pole, to the top of which is bound a large, full sheaf of grain.

A BOER ON THE WAR

What Mr. Viljoen Thinks of the British Army

PRAISE FOR 'TOMMY.'

Graphic to the last degree are the pictures presented by the first of the Boer books on the war, 'My Recollections of the Anglo-Boer War,' by Assistant Commandant-General B. J. Viljoen, written in Dutch, just published in Amsterdam.

The first cannon he heard was at Elandslaagte, and 'no sweet music' he found it. After many hairbreadth escapes he managed to get away from the scene of the Boer defeat, and joined the Boer forces in front of Ladysmith, where he got the coldest of welcomes from General Joubert.

Great difficulty was experienced by the author in getting his commando together after the defeat at Elandslaagte. 'I soon saw that among the burghers there was a small group whose inclination to go on fighting was not of the strongest. I therefore asked those of the burghers who had not the courage to return to the fighting line to stand on one side.

SISTERS OF CHARITY RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS AND GRIP.



SISTER BEATRIX. A letter recently received by Dr. Hartman, from Sister Beatrix, 410 W. 30th street, New York, reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Sir:—'I cannot say too much in praise of Peruna. Eight bottles of it cured me of catarrh of the lungs of four years standing, and I would not have been without it for anything. It helped several Sisters of coughs, and colds and I have yet to find one case of catarrh that it does not cure.'

Interesting Letters From Catholic Institutions.

In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs. With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

THE SISTERS' GOOD WORK.

she is very happy and very contented with her lot. To which General Smith-Dorrien replied as follows: 'As the lady you refer to is not accustomed to sleep in the open air, I would recommend you to try flannel next to the skin.'

tution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

'We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis.'

Another recommend from a Catholic institution of one of the Central States reads as follows: 'A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.'

'For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution.'

SISTERS OF CHARITY All Over the United States Use Peruna for Catarrh.

A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in the Southwest reads as follows:

A Prominent Mother Superior Says:

'I can testify from experience to the efficiency of Peruna as one of the very best medicines, and it gives me pleasure to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it. For years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, all remedies proving valueless for relief. Last spring I went to Colorado, hoping to be benefited by a change of climate and while there a friend advised me to try Peruna. After using two bottles I found myself very much improved.

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters but will be furnished on request.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passage of the body.

A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

THE PROFESSIONAL GUINEA.

The question why professional fees should be in guineas and not in sovereigns has been asked often, and no more satisfactory answer can be got than that it is a survival of the days when a coin of guinea was well known in these islands.

A writer in 'The Lady' has been looking into the history of the guinea. Sir Robert Holmes, one of the most picturesque figures in the annals of the Isle of Wight, was really responsible for it. Half soldier, half sailor, half English, half Irish, wholly loyal to the Crown, the merry, stalwart, filibustering hero was equally popular with both the Charleses, and was made Governor of the island by Charles II. Sir Robert it was who, in 1666, captured a golden prize in Schelling Bay that consisted of bullion and gold-dust from Cape Coast Castle, in Guinea.

Sir Robert seems to have had plenty of these golden coins. At the Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, so long the site of the Governor's house, shrimpers and lobster-catchers still look out for the stray gold pieces he was wont to scatter, or that may have been lost or hidden in the smuggling raids so common in his day. The guinea is not nearly so antique as many of the coins now in circulation. The simple, respectable sovereign is more than a century older, and dates from the time of Henry VII. The guinea displaced it, but sovereigns were recoinced in the early part of the last century, and soon after that they completely ousted the guinea piece.—'St. James's Gazette.'

Advertisements. Colored Goods. I prefer PEARLINE to any other powder I have used. I do not think it will injure colored clothes, which is more than I can say for most other washing powders. Mrs. Rev. M. E. M.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

THE MILKING PROBLEM.

It is some three score years since I first learned to milk, although very few men in that locality could milk, or if they could they would not do it, seeming to think it an unmanly accomplishment. It is true that the cows were not very numerous in those pioneering days, when a pair of oxen were to be found on almost every farm. The women in those days, good creatures that they were, seemed to consider milking as much a part of their daily routine as were such vocations as bread-making, dish-washing and attending to the various wants and necessities of the youngsters. In addition to the numerous and varied household duties, the country-women of those times had to take turns at laborious work. I have known some noble women, long since gone to rest, who, when I was a small boy, were not a bit loath to help their husbands when out-door work was crowding and they were quite at home in the haying and harvest-fields and were almost equal to a hired man at reaping and binding grain, raking and forking hay, hoeing and picking potatoes, etc., and the practical use of the axe, the handspike and the ox-goad was not altogether unknown to them. If the interior of their homely log cabins did not receive so much care and attention as is now considered to be the proper thing, the moral and religious training of their small children would compare very favorably with the training of young Canadians fifty or sixty years afterwards.

One day last harvest, I visited the home of a wealthy farmer, who keeps a large number of milch cows and sends the milk to the city. This man had unusually heavy crops of both hay and grain, but he had to rely on hired labor to secure it, and he found great difficulty in securing this help at the proper time, although he was willing to pay high wages for the extra help, but if he paid ten or twelve dollars and board per week to good men for a few weeks in haying (he has some three hundred acres in meadows) it would create dissatisfaction and perhaps bring on a strike among his regular hands, who were hired by the year at from fifteen to twenty dollars per month.

He said that nearly all good farm-hands had an aversion to milking cows, and added: 'The papers talk of the farmers being very prosperous, owing to the improved prices received for cheese and butter, but if the farmer had to depend exclusively on hired help he would require to be the owner of more than an ordinarily good farm to keep out of debt, yet Mr. Tarte and the wealthy manufacturers are wanting to rob the farmer still more by means of increased protection, so-called. A short time ago I asked a township farmer if the farmers were making money with their cows, and his reply was to the effect that while skilful farmers, with good help in their own families, might make money with milch cows, no money could be made by employing hired help. He then mentioned the names of some large farms that belong to absentee gentlemen, who employ the best of foremen, yet none of these farms pay a moderate interest on the money invested in them, although they are being worked in the best manner. The average farmer's cow makes a yearly return of from twenty-five to thirty dollars, so that it would take ten or a dozen of such cows to produce the cost of a hired man, and it would take

Advertisements.

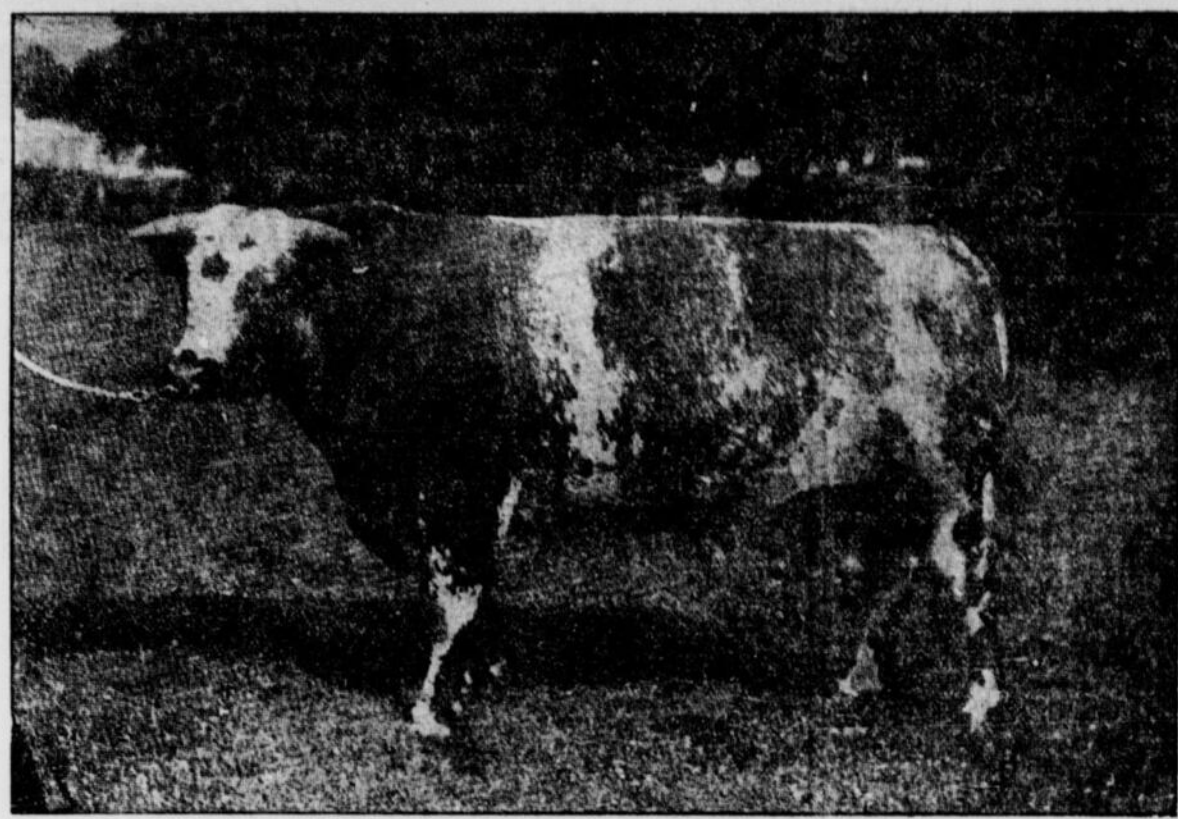
THE QUALITY OF PORK

The day has long gone by when salable pork could be made from the huge mountain of fat that once constituted the farmer's pig.

At the present time the pig must be killed before he reaches full maturity, six months should be his limit, and during that six months a rapid, healthy growth must be maintained. If he becomes crippled or stunted from indigestion caused by overfeeding of rich foods, the quality of the meat, as well as the quantity, will be affected. Rapid growth and early maturity are absolutely necessary for the profitable production of really first class, well flavored pork. The regular use of Herbageum will insure this rapid, healthy growth and according to many reports from practical men, at least from one to two months' time and feed may be saved in this way. A very peculiar thing about Herbageum-fed pigs is that they always weigh more than their appearance would indicate, and even the expert pig buyers will invariably underestimate their weight. This fact certainly indicates great solidity of flesh, and solidity of flesh is just what is required for the present day market.

Mr. Edmund Cove, of Altona, Ont., writing of results obtained by the use of Herbageum says: 'We find Herbageum makes a wonderful difference in fattening hogs. We obtain as good results at five months with it, as at six months without it.'

Messrs. Burns & Co., of Janetville, Ont., write as to the quality of the flesh of Herbageum-fed pigs. 'We quote from their letter as follows: "We used Herbageum last season in fattening pigs. We found that they improved faster, and that it made the finest pork we ever ate. We are using it this season also."



THE KING'S CHAMPION.

'Royal Duke,' owned by King Edward, was the champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal Show this year.

a man much smarter than the ordinary to grow the food and care for and milk these cows and take the milk to the factory, even if he had the free use of the farm with all its improvements. Some farmers who work from twelve to fifteen hours in the day manage to make a good living and lay up some money, but no hired help would do it.'

He also added that if all duties on imported goods were abolished and the work people who now work in the protected manufactories were all pensioned by the government, the farmers would gain by the change. Nearly all kinds of farm work have been greatly lightened by the introduction of improved machinery during the past fifty or sixty years, but the milking has to be done in the old tedious manner, which has prevailed for thousands of years. Many attempts have been made to bring out a practical milking machine, and it is said that an Australian inventor has succeeded fairly well in solving the milking problem, at least in large dairies where there is some kind of horse or steam power in use, but there is no likelihood that such machinery can be made available on the average farm, and milking by machinery will continue for many years at least, to be the exception.

RUSTICUS.

CHOOSING A BREED

SOME OF THE POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN ESTABLISHING A HERD.

In these days of great activity that is noticeable in the lines of the improved live stock industry, a question that farmers and stockmen ask themselves and frequently others is, Which is the best breed of cattle for me to raise? says the 'Wisconsin Agriculturist.' Among the laity this question is made so general that its answer is well nigh impossible, for the inquiry is made to include all the breeds of cattle, whether beef or dairy.

As a foregone conclusion in a discussion of this kind it must be admitted that there is good to be found in all breeds, and every breed, by virtue of the environment under which it has been kept, has some point of superiority over the others.

The breed that is best for one man under one set of conditions is not necessarily the one that would be best for some other man under different conditions, or even the same man under different conditions. Then as far as declaring one breed absolutely superior to all others is concerned, that is a great mistake, and after a little thought no one would make the statement unqualified about any of the breeds, no matter how much he thought of it or how highly he valued it.

In order for a man to decide what breed he may want, he must first decide whether he wants to raise beef or dairy products. His condition and inclinations will have to settle that question. There are certain conditions under which dairying is much more profitable than beef production, and again conditions under which the reverse is true. For the man who is in the business for all the money there is in it, then, the conditions surrounding him will be enough to settle the question of the class of cattle he will keep. Some, however, may be of such a turn of mind that nothing would induce them to be bothered with dairy work, and for these the selection should be easy, for it is evident that no matter if persuaded that there was more money in dairying their dislike for it would be enough, in all probability, to keep them from giving it their best effort, and the highest suc-

cess would not be likely to be the result of the undertaking.

If a man is situated in a community where the majority of the farmers are engaged in dairying, and consequently have creameries and other necessities for the successful maintenance of such a scheme, and where the land is divided up into small farms, it is easy to see that the most profitable course to follow is that of dairying. Under such an arrangement it would not be likely that there would be a great abundance of corn to fatten steers, but enough rough feed and some grain would be raised, and what supplementary feed would be needed could consist largely of mill by-products. Where great interest is taken in dairying it is necessarily true that pride is taken in turning out a first class product that would command a high price on the market, the profits realized by all interested would necessarily be larger than where there was less interest, a poorer article was produced and a lower price realized.

In order that the greatest success come from dairying it is necessary that the cows be given a great deal of care, kept out of bad weather, fed through dry times in the summer, and in the winter kept in warm, light and well ventilated stables. The man who enters the business in this way must be willing to make the comfort of the cows the first consideration, and attend to business faithfully.

But every farmer is not situated in this way. There are many who are on farms situated at such distances from a creamery that they are at such disadvantage for handling dairy products that it would be unwise to engage in that branch of the live stock business. Where there is a great deal of corn raised, and where a great deal of field work must be done with rather limited help, the beef animal will fare best and consequently return the most profit.

Thus far the battle of the breeds is rather a choice of the right breed to the right condition, but having made the choice between the two distinct classes, there is a question as to what breed of the class is best adapted to the certain condition. In this there is all kinds of chance for argument and dispute, but laying aside likes and dislikes it is true that for certain conditions different breeds have points of excellence that fit them for doing the best there.

Taking the dairy breeds first, it is evident that the environment or conditions under which the different breeds have been kept for many years and in some cases centuries, will have made in them a great variation as to size, stamina, quality of milk, kind of care required, kind of food best consumed to a profit, and in other points of excellence. For instance, on a large farm where the nature of the soil is such that a great deal of the land best produces pasture and lowland hay, and where rough feed could be produced in greater abundance and cheaper than the concentrates, it is more than likely that after studying the subject it would be found that a large, hardy breed, such as the Holsteins, that had been used to such conditions in its native home, would give the best results. Then, again, if only limited space was available for raising rough feed, and the ration must consist largely of the best of concentrated feed, the best of care being given and quality rather than quantity being the object sought in the product, one of the island breeds, such as the Jersey or Guernsey, would probably be chosen.

For what may be called ordinary conditions, where good care is taken of the stock and the food supply pretty well balanced as to roughage and concentrates, or grain, it is possible that preference of the breeder will make more difference in the selection than anything else, for any of our standard breeds, such as the Holstein,

Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, and of those less well known, the Dutch, Belted, French Canadian and Kerry, are all right, and the one the individual likes best and will give the best care will probably give the best returns.

When it comes to a choice of a beef breed, this same matter of conditions will have a certain part to play. It has been considered for some time that the Hereford was the best adapted to range conditions, and that the Angus and Shorthorn had the lead in the corn growing states, but in the feed lot the good ones of any of the breeds are of the highest value and are so noted on the market. Sectional lines are becoming less well defined as far as beef breeds are considered, and there is certainly room for all. As far as beef form and the most profitable production of the highest quality of meat is concerned, however, it is largely a matter of 'which or 'tother.' The winnings of the different breeds at the fat stock shows, and the opinions that the best and most unprejudiced authorities express in regard to them, makes it evident that the best of any of them are all right, and personal preference can go a long way in guiding the buyer.

The so-called battle of the breeds is, then, more a matter of selecting the breed that is best adapted to the condition under which it is kept and expected to yield profits than anything else, and in the long run profits must be the thing to finally decide the issue for the individual or the community.

EGG-EATING HENS.

One of the most useful of the periodicals exclusively devoted to poultry is 'The Feather,' published by George E. Howard & Co., Washington, D.C., from which the following article is taken:

Some little time since our attention was called to egg-eating hens. Those hens went about looking for eggs as a cat will for rats; if a hen would cackle the fowls would come running to get the egg. It is not usually the hen that lays the egg that eats it; it is more often the hen that does nothing. She is all the time looking for trouble. It is often the fact that hens learn to eat eggs by their being left about to freeze and burst; then the hens will pick at them and soon learn to eat them. When once the habit is acquired it is most difficult to be rid of it. In the case above mentioned it was necessary to kill for market the entire lot of fowls and begin anew. The hens that have the egg-eating habit soon teach it to the pullets, so it is best to be rid of them.

The best way to avoid this habit is to have nests for the hens so located and constructed as to be up out of sight and away from the hens. They should be sheltered from the strong light so as not to attract the hens as they pass nests that have eggs in them. Keep temptation away from the hens and keep the hens busy, is the best way to avoid all trouble of this kind. Then again, when it is cold the eggs should be gathered every few hours to remove all possibility of their freezing, for so sure as an egg is broken open and a fowl sees it she will eat it. When this has been done a few times then trouble begins and no one can tell when or how it will end. It is plain to be seen that about all these troubles are the results of carelessness.

Egg-eating might be called the trick of an idle hen. Male birds seldom, if ever, learn to eat eggs, and hens that are compelled to work hard all day for their food seldom contract the egg-eating habit. If better care were given the hens all over the country the waste that goes on would pay the debt of one state a year if it could be saved. Thousands that die might be saved; many tons of food that are now wasted could be saved, and so many eggs are frozen, eaten by hens, and lost under barns and outhouses, that if saved would make us rich.

THE DAIRY CALF

HOW TO BREED AND FEED FOR THE BEST RESULTS.

Before the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association recently Mr. W. F. McSparran read an interesting paper on 'Breeding and feeding the dairy calf': Twentieth century progress and twentieth century methods have no abiding place with the jack of all trades. These are times of stupendous operations, and all toward a definite end. The time of general adaptability in men and machinery and animals is passing. Great manufacturers have ingeniously designed and constructed machines and tools for doing only one thing well. The old shoemaker with his low bench and assortment of awls and pegs and lasts to fit no foot right, the old village blacksmith, the old wheelwright, the stage-coach and combined reaper and mower are figures of history. Now we have the special factories for shoes and waggons and carriages; we have the binder, the railway trolley, the automobile, the trolley, the balanced ration, and the trusts.

It is the rule of us wise men from the east to shake our heads at the befighted farmer and tell him he is slow and dull and behind the times, that he is not putting enough brains into his business, and that he must get a move on or the hurrying and impetuous old world will run over him. But maybe the old fellow is putting more brains into his business in a quiet, unseen way than his critic has altogether. I am no apologist or no flatterer. I don't say that things are all right because my party is shaping the destinies of our nation, or that everything is out of joint and going to the bow-wows because my party is not in. But I am a digressor, and while I am off the track I am going to bump along long enough to record it as my opinion that the farmer who is educating the girls, buying buggies for the boys, while keeping expenses down and the property and his spirits up, has a pretty good lot of brains, and has them pretty active.

We farmers are a large body, and we are taught large bodies move slowly. Dairying is comparatively new to us. We have always kept cows, of course, as a kind of necessary evil, but to recognize the keeping of them as a distinct line of agricultural operations grows up to us slowly, and it is well that we look into the matter somewhat when we come together, not that he who does the talking is of necessity most qualified to be spokesman, but because there must be some expression.

THE FUTURE COW.

Why the dairy calf? Because we want a calf that shall grow up into a legitimate and profitable member of the dairy. We do not want a cow that is good to look at only, or that burns the candle at both ends and drops the fat into the fire at the same time by trying to make both beef and butter in the same establishment. We want a calf that for generations and generations in the hands and under the care of skilful and careful and patient men has been bred and fed and directed to the single purpose of being a profitable dairy cow.

There are two kinds of dairies—those for milk and those for butter. If a large quantity of milk is wanted regardless of its fat content, the business dairyman naturally turns his heart toward the animal that will use her feed and her energies for making an abundance of milk. If cream or butter be the aim of the dairyman, he will not care if the little cow that gives him from one to two pounds of butter fat a day gives him a gallon of milk.

It is not my intention to elaborate any argument why the dairyman wants dairy cows and not beef animals, for it appears to me perfectly clear that that question is settled, and to those who maintain that it is not settled I can only recommend investigation.

About making a pedigree. Given a good sire and a good dam with generative performances well fixed in them, the breeder has a right to expect a good calf. Its goodness is not a matter of accident. Its virtues have been built line upon line and performance upon performance. As I have said, men by in finite wisdom and skill and patience have brought together the elements to make the improved animal. I do not say the perfect animal. That is in the future. Not necessarily because men have evolved this cow that never goes dry nor fails in her diligent good work from the primitive mother of a calf, performing the functions of motherhood only till the offspring could spring off from her and turn the edge of hunger on the herbage of the plains, have they made an animal less robust and perfect in its constitutional vigor. They have merely brought into harmonious relations the scattered tendencies of life. No man may create anything, it is said, but he may make some beautiful combinations. He has done only this perhaps in the dairy cow.

What has been undesirable or unworthy he has cast out or neutralized. What has been good, has been encouraged, amplified and fixed in a type. Again, this is making a pedigree.

NO RULES FOR BREEDING.

But it is ever easier to tear down than to build up. Unfortunately the brains and skill of the makers of pedigrees do not go with the pedigrees, and the red-lettered pedigree is not always a guaranty of personal excellence in an individual. It is a record of what has been, a promise of what should be, but carries no safeguard against unwisdom.

I may lay down no hard and fast rules that we may follow in breeding, or announce a formula for specific results, any more than I may give a recipe for writing a poem, or instructions for painting a picture. Cow, poem, picture!—they are all works of art, and the greatest of these is the cow, for in her production man must grapple with the intangible forces of life; but when he has grown the perfect cow, in her he has also a poem, with its rhyme and its refined mission and purpose, and the picture with its beauty to the eye and its inspiration for the mind.

Neither may one say this calf, this heifer, this cow must be fed so many pounds of dry matter and protein and carbohydrates. But the prudent breeder and the careful feeder will look well

into the practices and results of those who have made a study of the cow's creation and her living.

THE DAM.

Proper consideration must be given the cow that is to be the mother of our dairy calf. Dr. Holmes says a boy's education should begin with his grandmother. So with the dairy calf, we should begin building for it as far back as possible, for as breeders we are working in the dark unless we recognize the power of heredity. I am sure I would be only threshing straw to tell such men of experience and wide reading as compose this convention how the cow nearing motherhood should be fed and handled. Suffice it to say I never practiced starvation tactics. The appetites of the cow should be so satisfied as to insure her comfort and repose. Her feed should be wholesome, nutritious, and laxative. Her quarters should be clean, light, quiet, and roomy.

Too much troublesome midwifery and fussiness on the part of the attendant is not to be recommended.

Good practices differ somewhat among breeders regarding the first manual attention given the calf. Many remove the calf at once and dry it away from the dam. Others, equally successful, allow the calf to remain with the dam till the cow's milk is 'good.' The length of that time will depend somewhat generally upon whether the milk is for home consumption or whether it goes to the creamery. Personally I am such an agnostic in my habits and thinking that I am often forced to admit that 'I don't know.' But being a sentimentalist, I am inclined to allow the dam to mother her new-born, for perhaps by the encouragement of that natural maternal affection I am working toward the more perfect establishment of the refinement of bovine-maternity. It may be, as I say, only a sentimentality as affecting the heredity of the calf, but what one of us, looking back to the tottering uncertain days of childhood, would take from his pedigree the loving touch of a mother's hand? And we want all the motherhood possible in a good cow.

The careful breeder will watch each calf as an individual. He will guard against sickness and disease rather than be prepared to medicate for them.

THE CALF.

When the calf is taken from its mother it should be given clean, warm, light quarters. It must be regarded as a creation of warmth. There is no natural agent so exhaustible of vitality as cold, and just so far as cold is allowed to encroach upon the life of the calf so far has come death. Therefore the calf must have warmth, light, and dryness. It shall not be overfed. Its food till the time of its birth has been the blood of its mother, and therefore the calf's milk should be blood-warm. A good cow's milk is richer than her blood, and therefore again the delicate system of the young thing must not be disarranged by a sudden and radical elemental change of food. Better a hungry calf than a sick one.

The natural food for the calf till it is old enough to begin rumination is simply whole milk diluted with water. If the calf is not worth new milk till it is two weeks old, it is not in my list of dairy animals. Let the skim milk supplant the whole milk very gradually. Feed no grains or meals or mixtures in the milk. Milk itself is capable in reasonable quantities of being directly absorbed and assimilated, but solid foods should never enter a calf's stomach without first undergoing insalivation. Corn is the natural complement to skim milk, and all animals like it.

Sweet, warm, skim milk, discretionary corn meal, clover hay, and plenty of corn silage make my ration for the dairy calf.

TESTING THE AGE OF EGGS.

When poultry keepers adhere to a rigid system of controlled nesting and daily collection and marking of eggs, there is little or no trouble about bad or stale eggs. But where dealers and shippers have to handle eggs from all quarters, a method of testing for freshness is indispensable. There are various ways of doing this, the holding of the egg to the light being perhaps the most favored. In Saxony a large poultry breeders' association has had under consideration what is claimed to be a new method of determining the age of eggs, and have been so satisfied with it that they have awarded the inventor a special medal.

The apparatus is based on the physiological property that the air bubble at the blunt end of the egg increases in size with the growth of the embryo. When the egg is placed in liquid it has, consequently an increasing tendency to become vertical, with the blunt end uppermost. The apparatus itself consists of a glass vessel, bearing at the back lines drawn at various angles, each line being marked with the age. The vessel is filled with some harmless liquid, in which the eggs to be tested are laid. Each egg will take up a certain position, and according to its age, its longer axis will be more or less inclined to the horizon. The direction of this axis is compared with the lines at the back of the vessel, and the age of the egg read off at the line to which its axis is parallel.

A new laid egg lies horizontally at the bottom of the vessel. An egg three to five days old rises from the horizontal so that its axis makes an angle of about twenty degrees. At eight days old this angle has increased to about forty-five degrees, at fourteen days it is sixty-five degrees, at about three weeks it is seventy-five degrees, and after four weeks it stands upright on the pointed end. A bad egg floats. With practice it is stated that the age can be told to a day. —The Agricultural Gazette, of New South Wales.

Advertisements.

WARM FEET



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A FEW SHEEP

THEY ARE OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY FARM.

The following address, before a farmers' institute, by C. Manson, of Portland, N. D., contains some facts that apply equally well to farmers all over the continent. He said:

The direct money return from the increase in the sheep is at least ninety percent. I think the return from the wool and the indirect return from the cleaning of the land and the increase in its fertility will pay for their keep.

I am operating a half section farm. I do not recommend to any farmer in the Red River valley to keep over winter more than forty to forty-five grown ewes for each quarter section of land he has. From such a flock he is almost sure to get about fifty lambs. Eighty grown ewes was the highest number I ever kept over, from which I realized 103 lambs. In order to keep up that number with the proper age of my flock I have to keep over about twenty-five lambs each season, making it fully two hundred head during the summer and fall. I very seldom keep any sheep over six years unless it is an extra good one which I sometimes keep until eight years old.

When winter sets in I separate the lambs from the flock and every morning and evening clean out all the manure (as the sheep are very dainty), and throw the rubbish to the horses. They will clean it all up with a relish. I feed the lambs some kind of screenings. I generally use screenings gathered from under the threshing machine, and they do well on it. In case of shortage use barley and bran mixed, care being taken not to overfeed at the beginning. Nothing needs to be ground for sheep. Feed the grain morning and evening. One pound per day of the grain feed is sufficient for each head. I feed them all hay both morning and evening. If there are any poor ones among the ewes, they are turned in among the lambs. They are all turned out in the daytime if the weather is fine.

I live near the middle of my half section of land, which runs north and south. I commenced seeding the north-west corner to nearly one-third of a mile south. When that pasture was old enough I seeded down another one-third of a mile south of it, and let the fences standing every time I moved the pasture; and now have come clear around to the north-east corner, so have six large lots fenced. In fencing I get along very well with four barbed wires, three feet two inches high. The lowest wire is eight and one-half inches high; the second, seventeen inches; the third, twenty-seven and a half, and the fourth thirty-eight inches above the ground. There is no animal on my farm that will jump over the fence even if the fourth wire is off. Set the main posts four or five rods apart, using any kind of a stick for each rod between the posts. Stretch the wire very tightly.

As examples how the indirect value of sheep comes in and works I mention these: A forty-five acre lot, which had been a sheep pasture only two years, and in the dry season of 1900 was sown to wheat, yielded me over twenty-one bushels per acre, while the surrounding fields yielded from three to seven bushels and the majority of fields not cut at all. In 1901 that same field yielded about twenty-eight bushels per acre, not growing all up into straw with only twelve or fifteen bushels per acre as other summer fallowing and rich lands did that year.

Several years ago I pastured a fifty-six acre lot for five years, and then raised two heavy crops of wheat, following with four very heavy crops of oats in succession, with as clean and nice oats as ever can be found. Last year I sowed that same piece of land with five different grains nearly evenly divided between corn, barley, Argentine flax, Siberian millet and Hungarian millet. Each of the lots had as nice a crop as I have ever seen. It is probably fair to state here that a part of the manure was spread on that lot those five years it was in pasture; but think of it, seven wonderfully heavy crops in succession and the longest time oats at that.

I find by July a lamb eats about as much as a grown sheep, that means a little army of laborers in my stubble fields in the fall; the two last seasons they become very fat. Imagine each of them picking up weeds, wheat, barley and oat heads twice as fast as a man is able to. They not only gather it, thresh it, grind it, self-feed it, furnish manure, haul it to the field and spread it very evenly, but do not charge me one cent for it, even boarding themselves while doing so. They comply with and also help me comply with the command: "Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost."

I wish to state in conclusion that I have frequently been asked if I did not consider my land, and land in this valley, as being too valuable for sheep raising. To these enquiries I wish to say that there is no land here, which I have seen, supposed to produce cereals, but what would be benefited directly or indirectly by sheep. Sheep raising as an independent industry is a proposition entirely out of my experience. Fertilizers here are too expensive and will not pay, but the proper amount of sheep to the quarter section of land will take the place of fertilizers and produce a separate value besides.

What an abundance of water during the season of their heaviest growth will do for small fruits, grains, potatoes, lettuce, cabbages, beets and many other crops, in garden and field, was shown strikingly by the present season's outcome. We had frequent and moderately heavy rains in spring and summer right along. The only complaint was its being too much, rather than not enough, as in average seasons. Low lands, or lands insufficiently drained, suffered often severely, or to the extent of ruining many crops, especially those like corn and beans, which prefer hot and reasonably dry weather to an excess of cold and moisture. But what grain crops

WATER FOR GARDEN CROPS.

we have! What splendid yields of early potatoes, the late ones failing to some extent only on account of the late blight! What fine, succulent vegetables—lettuce, celery, beets, cabbages, spinach, carrots, radishes! What large sized pears, even on ground not cultivated! And what a crop of onions! All due, in the first place, to the steady supply of water in the soil! Such lessons as these must urge the average tiller to pay more attention to the question of how to best secure and maintain the moisture supply than he has ever given to this matter before. For home garden purposes, I expect to arrange for a supply from the village waterworks, which furnishes Niagara river water at a reasonable cost. The mains are to be extended out to within a short distance from my residence, and I feel I can well afford to incur the expense of laying a small pipe line across the creek into my grounds. If nothing more, it would be a great convenience when results in vegetables and fruits similar to those of the present year can be secured year after year, it will also pay well in dollars and cents. I find it reported of a small grower of strawberries and other small fruits, somewhere, that he has constructed a huge tank of wood, and cemented it inside to make it water-tight, into which all the water that falls on his house and barn is conducted by leaders; the tank holds water enough to irrigate his five-acre plot. Its construction, with its capacity of fifty thousand gallons, was the most expensive part of the work, and planning to place it so that it would have a slight elevation above the flat garden. As it stands to-day it supplies a very slight pressure to the water, and the pipes and hose which tap the tank can carry the water to any part of the five acres. During long periods of dry weather the man keeps his crops supplied with sufficient moisture to make them grow continuously. There has never been a time in the past five years when he lost anything from drought, although farmers all around repeatedly lost a part or all of their small berry crops. The invention and work certainly pays big interest on the investment, and should serve to encourage others to make some provision against destructive dry weather, where so much depends upon the results.

This same man also uses as additional water gathers a series of slanting wood frames covered with canvas in spring to catch the rain water and carry it off in gutters to the tank, where it is kept until needed. When the crops have been harvested, these frames are taken down and stored for another year's use.—'Practical Farmer.'

At the recent international show of breeding, feeding and fat stock at Chicago, where the various breeds contested not only for the honor of winning ribbons in their classes, but also for the admiration of the throngs of spectators, there were in all 3,147 entries, distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Exhibits, Entries. Rows include Pure-bred cattle, Fat cattle, Pure-bred sheep, Fat sheep, Pure-bred swine, Fat swine, Horses, Agricultural colleges.

THE USEFUL PIG

HOW HE IS NEGLECTED BY MANY FARMERS.

The importance of the pig as a renter is certainly not so fully appreciated by tenant farmers in general as it should be, says the London 'Farmer and Stock Breeder.' Anyone who may be inclined to doubt this statement has but to enter into conversation with a number of these gentlemen gathered together at any market or fair to be convinced of its truthfulness. Of course, some few will be met with who go in for this branch of their business, but the majority, although they may have many pigs on their farms, really take but little interest in the treatment they receive. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that but little profit is realized, and that no serious attempt is made to bring the pig to an equality with other farm stock. Even when pigs are kept in considerable numbers there is but little care bestowed on the matter. The breeding is carried on in a haphazard way, and the food is supplied in a manner that militates against satisfactory results being attained. Little attention is given to the comfort of the animals, which are either badly housed, or have practically such shelter only as they find for themselves in old stacks or unused cowsheds. Perhaps the only care taken is that the farrows shall come in only at times of the year when they will need but a minimum of care bestowed upon them. In this connection a most important question arises, namely: Is it really wise to restrict breeding in this way? For by so doing the natural productiveness of the sow is reduced at the lowest estimate by one-fourth, and it is doubtful whether the advantage of securing a genial temperature is sufficient to make up for this. Suppose, for example, that the farmer is keeping some ten or dozen sows, would it not pay him far better to get as many farrows as possible from them? All that is required to prevent a too heavy strain upon the constitution is sufficient feeding. With this, even a specially heavy milking sow should not lose flesh to any serious extent during lactation, and should be soon again in good condition. Unfortunately, it is a common practice, as soon as the farrow is weaned, to put the sow upon 'short commons,' with the certain result that many weeks are virtually wasted before she is in any sense restored to her normal state as to flesh. Naturally, under such management, it is necessary to restrict the number of farrows, as it would be hardly prudent to put the sow to the boar until she has regained her condition, to a certain extent at least. The time thus lost cannot be made up, and the owner sustains a loss that it would have been prudent to avoid.

The adage, 'What is worth doing, etc.' really deserves more serious attention than it receives, especially in regard to the management of pigs on the farm. In how many instances do we find them with good and sanitary surroundings—housed in styes, free from draughts, but with plenty of top ventilation? Then it is almost an exception to find the growing animals kept in such condition as will enable them to be got ready for slaughter within a fortnight, or three weeks from the time the final stage of feeding began. With a view to keep down cost, they are allowed to do their growing oftentimes upon fitful and insufficient supplies of food, with the result that a considerable cost is entailed in getting them ready for the butcher. There is yet another and by no means unimportant point that should not be overlooked: it is the length of time that is required for a pig to attain a weight



'Flora 6th' owned by Mr. George Harrison, was the champion Shorthorn cow at the Royal Show this year.

of from six to eight score. It will be found that when it is compelled to forage for itself, and is given but scanty supplies of food in addition to the yard refuse or orchard grass, it will take nearly twice as long to reach the weight as when kept in proper condition all its life, and there is no question as to the superior quality of the carcass of the animal that has always been plentifully supplied with food. Time is money, and it may be truly said, the quicker the turnover, the greater the profit.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREED DEFEATED THE HEREFORDS AND SHORTHORNS.

There were in the dressed carcass competition ninety-four entries of cattle, forty-nine of sheep and twenty-eight of swine. In car lots of fancy beef the Angus made rather the strongest showing, with the Shorthorns a very close second. In the breeding classes of cattle the Herefords and Shorthorns were very nearly equal in point of numbers, while the Angus, although less in numbers, were perhaps the peer of any in quality of exhibits.

Great interest centred round the class for grades and crossbreds. The two-year-olds of this class were not nearly so strong as last year, the first and second prize steers being outstanding winners over anything else in the ring. The Iowa college won first in this class, with 'Shamrock,' of the steer that was made grand champion, champion of all two-year-olds and afterward grand champion of the show. The Iowa college also presented the first prize yearling and first prize herd. This herd was later made champion herd of the show.

The grand champion steer and the grand champion carload of steers sold better than last year, going at 56 and 14 1/2 cents per pound, against 50 and 12 cents last year. The next highest price obtained for a car lot was \$9.20 for G. M. Casey's second prize two-year-old Shorthorns. The first prize load of three-year-olds, Shorthorns, brought \$8.75 and the same figure was secured by the third prize two-year-old Angus load. The top price for a Hereford load was \$7.55. A lot of good cattle sold from \$9.50 to \$7.50.

Canadian breeders figured well in the contest. Mr. R. Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., and Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., took the bulk of the honors for Shropshires, and the Hon. G. A. Drummond, of Montreal, and Telfer Bros., of Paris, Ont., were well to the fore with their Southdowns, Mr. Drummond capturing the grand championship.

EXTENSIVE PRUNING OF TRANSPLANTED TREES.

A writer in 'Practical Fruit Grower' thinks abundant pruning of both root and top advisable when transplanting trees. He gives his experience as follows:— 'In the spring of 1901 I planted four peach trees, two of them the old way and two by the crowbar method. They were set in my yard on nearly level ground, and were not cultivated, but lightly mulched. The two trees planted the old way, with all the roots, started to grow very early, and made a fair growth for so dry a season, but in August the leaves came off and one of them died; the other died back to the ground, and so had to start from the ground this year. This season it has made a growth of two feet. The crowbar trees were trimmed to a cane twenty inches high, and all side roots were cut off and the tap roots cut back to eight or ten inches. I made holes for them in the hard gravel land that never was cultivated, with a crowbar, same as I do for a fence post. I then got a shovel of rich surface soil and put in the two holes, then with the crowbar made a hole in the middle of this soil, put the trees down and tamped them with a small stick, filling in more earth until full. Then I poured a bucket of water around each tree and mulched them. Results: These two trees just stood there like two sticks stuck in the ground till about the last of June, when all at

once they took a notion to grow and they grew until frost killed the leaves. This last spring they began early, and are now as high as my head.'

FRUIT GROWERS

MANY INTERESTING PAPERS READ AT WATERLOO.

Waterloo, Que., Dec. 17.—The Pomological and Fruit-growing Society of the Province of Quebec met here yesterday. Mr. N. E. Jack, of Chateaugay, presided, and delivered an interesting address.

Mr. J. E. Chapais, of St. Denis, read a paper on 'Why fruit trees bloom and fruit does not set.' This was due, he said, to non-fertilization of the flowers, caused by high winds, fogs, cold, heavy rains or vigorous growth of the tree.

Mr. J. M. Fisk, Abbotsford, speaking on 'Noxious weeds,' said that municipalities should pass laws for their suppression. In the discussion that followed, the Hon. Mr. Fisher said he thought parliament should deal with the matter, as most of the weeds were sown with the seed which the farmer bought. There should be laws to prevent weedy seed being sold.

Mr. W. Mead Pattison, of Clarenceville, sent an interesting paper on the protection and encouragement of insectivorous birds in the interest of fruit-growers. He thought the Legislature should be asked to give the birds more legal protection, as was done in Ontario.

In the evening the Hon. Sydney Fisher gave an address, telling the farmers that they should grow more fruit. There were many in that region who grew it to advantage, and if they gave the matter the skill, attention and energy that was given to dairying, they could supply all the fruit used in the Townships.

The law passed two years ago against false marking of fruit had done much to improve the quality and reputation of fruit in the English market, but much still remained to be done.

Mr. G. Reynaud, of the Trappist establishment at Oka, read a very practical paper on the 'Teaching of horticulture,' and he was followed by Professor Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who gave a talk on 'Strawberries,' mentioning the best kinds to cultivate, and the best method of growing them, after which Mr. Harold Jones, of Maitland, Ont., delegate of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, brought the fraternal greetings of that body.

CONVENTION CLOSED.

Waterloo, Que., Dec. 18.—The Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec closed its annual meeting yesterday, the principal business at the morning session being the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—

- Hon. president—The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Brome.
Hon. first vice-president—Mr. Auguste Dupuis, Village des Aulnaies.
Hon. second vice-president—Mr. C. P. Newman, Lachine Locks.
President—Mr. Robt. Hamilton, Greenville.
Vice-president—Mr. W. W. Dunlop, Outremont.
Secretary—Dr. H. W. Wood, St. Johns.

Directors—District No. 1, Mr. W. Mead Pattison, Clarenceville; No. 2, Mr. J. M. Fisk, Abbotsford; No. 3, Mr. J. H. Carter, Massawippi; No. 4, Mr. A. D. Verreault, Village des Aulnaies; No. 5, Mr. J. C. Chapais, St. Denis; No. 6, Mr. N. E. Jack, Chateaugay Basin; No. 7, Mr. G. Renaud, La Trappe; No. 8, Mr. R. W. Shepherd, Como; No. 9, Mr. R. Brodie, Notre Dame de Grace.

Mr. T. L. Kinney, South Hero, Vt., extended an invitation, on behalf of the Vermont Horticultural Society, which holds its annual meeting at South Hero, on Jan. 27 and 28, for a delegation from the Quebec Society to attend that gathering. Mr. Fisk, Mr. Brodie, and the secretary were appointed.

MONTREAL FRUIT.

In the afternoon Mr. R. Brodie contributed a paper on 'Montreal as a fruit centre,' in which he spoke of how the fruit trade of Canada had increased within the past few years, and said that with improved transportation facilities and cold storage, fruit was now shipped to England that would not have been attempted a few years ago. From June 15 to Oct. 1 there were brought into Montreal a hundred and fifty cars of fruit, the freight and duty on which cost \$1,200 a car. In winter oranges were brought not only from California, but from Florida and Mexico in large quantities. Cargoes of oranges and lemons arrived from the Mediterranean, 160,000 boxes being delivered on the wharves. We had bananas all the year round, from the West Indies. In the spring pine apples arrived in large quantities, 225,000 being sold in Mont-

real, and 200 carloads of small fruit arrived from the United States and Ontario. These figures did not include the large quantities grown by farmers within a radius of twenty miles of the city, some having from five to twenty-five arpents of strawberries. Among our fruits the apple easily took first place as a commercial crop for export, and up to Dec. 2, 476,753 barrels left Montreal for European ports. At the present time there were over 50,000 barrels of apples stored up in Montreal. Although navigation was open until Dec. 2, there were not enough ships to take all the apples that were offered, and there still remained 400,000 barrels in Ontario. The outlook was good for Canadian apples, for the European crop had been a failure.

Other papers read were:—'The fruit experimental stations of the province of Quebec,' by Mr. Auguste Dupuis; 'Orchard notes,' by Mr. R. W. Shepherd; and 'Fruits in connection with domestic science,' by Mrs. E. M. Torrance, Chateaugay Basin. Interesting and instructive addresses were given, both at the morning and evening sessions, by Major Whitcomb, manager of the experimental station at Waterloo; Messrs. Macoun, of Ottawa; J. F. Scriver and J. P. Carey, fruit inspectors, of Montreal; Mr. W. Craig, jr., of Abbotsford; Mr. F. L. Dery, fruit inspector, Montreal; Prof. Waugh, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Mr. T. L. Kinney, on 'The health of the apple tree, and what it means the orchardists.'

Major Whitcomb said that the statement having been noticed in the press that lecturers were going to address the 'Farmers' Institutes throughout the province, and as one of the lectures was on 'Horticulture and fruits,' and the lecturer came from the Niagara district, where the system was totally different from that in this province, it was decided to request the Minister of Agriculture to send a lecturer familiar with the needs and requirements of the province of Quebec.

MILK FILTERS.

A bulletin of the Cornell Experiment Station says: 'While milk drawn under ordinary conditions becomes polluted with varying amounts of dirt and dust, milk obtained even with the most careful precautions will contain some foreign matter, which is teeming with germs. These impurities, consisting mostly of dirt and dust, dissolve readily in the warm milk, therefore, if the latter is not strained promptly, it is then of the greatest importance to reduce the time that elapses between the drawing and straining of milk to a minimum, even then it has been found that about one-half of the impurities go into solution before the milk reaches the strainer. Attempts have been made to use strainers or filters that would filter out bacteria and thus reduce the number of bacteria in milk directly. For this purpose, absorbent cotton, paper filters, cellulose, gravel or sand filters, porcelain filters and many other devices have been tested and used with more or less success. In order to thoroughly understand the value of these filters in connection with dairying it is well for the dairyman to know that the bacteria are many times smaller than the fat globules in milk. Bearing this fact in mind, it is not difficult to understand that, as soon as we make use of a filter that is dense enough to prevent bacteria from penetrating, the fat globules will also be filtered out. A large number of experiments conducted at this station and elsewhere have proved the correctness of this statement. The fact that the use of filters is capable of depriving milk of one of its most valuable constituents, namely fat, and that such a process of filtering is exceedingly slow, and therefore impracticable in dairying, demonstrates clearly the impossibility of purifying milk bacteriologically by means of any filter now on the market.'

Feed regularly and water regularly. While it is an item to feed liberally, there is no advantage in feeding at any time more than is eaten up clean. In wintering cattle in a good thrifty condition it is nearly always necessary to feed some grain, the amount to be largely determined by the condition of the cattle, which should be one of thrift. Here the judgment of the feeder must be used, as the feeding of grain adds considerably to the cost.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

There is no successful agriculture to-day without live stock, and there can be none. Grain sold from the farm direct always has and always will bring ruin and disaster. Good live stock is the farmer's finished manufactured produce from which he derives full profit from the grain crops by saving both the feeding and manurial values. The fertility of the farm must be maintained; live stock does this and at the same time condenses the raw materials of the farm into high-priced meat products, milk, butter and cheese. While most any kind of stock will consume feed and make manure of it, only the improved kind make the best and most profitable use of it, because they possess conformation and ability acquired through long years of breeding.

Advertisements.

MAKING TESTS.

What is the use of a man reading of improved methods of farming and feeding, if he simply reads as a pastime, and then continues to farm his own land, and feed his own stock in the same old way that his father and grandfather did before him. Conditions have changed, and if farming is to be a success, the farmer must keep up to date and use present day methods. When you read of a new method, have personal courage, and test the matter for yourself. Even if the test prove the new method to be a failure, you will have gained knowledge by the operation, and knowledge is power. Write to the agricultural papers and report the result of your test. It will give you a new interest, broaden your life, and develop your powers, and life, without continual self-development, is a poor business.

Advertisements.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been out of it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the lives of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information. This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each. A book of 224 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a prescription of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies, as described, and the doses required are given. This book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shape of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature. It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold letters, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

Advertisements.

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW.

That Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, has recently made a number of analyses of soaps, and reports that "Sunlight Soap contains that high percentage of oils or fats necessary to a good laundry soap." What every woman does not know is that in common soaps she frequently pays for adulterations at the price of oils and fats. Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see that Prof. Ellis is right. He should know. 206

ABOUT POULTRY.

THE VALUE OF PURE BREEDS POINTED OUT.

A writer in an English poultry paper on the subject of Pure Breeds recommends that the novice begin with mixed or mongrel breeds, so that he may become thoroughly acquainted with the care of a few cheap breeds and then when he acquires sufficient experience he can take up the pure breeds, being in a position to do so more intelligently and with less risk of serious losses than if he had started with the more valuable birds.

It is after gaining this very necessary and useful experience that he may reasonably give thought to the question as to what breed or cross he shall give his preference.

It is agreed that the first cross is the best to adopt. First crosses as a result of judicious mating have produced some exceptionally good layers and table birds combined. Where table qualities alone are desired they can not be beaten. Here, however, the writer claims the marked superiority of the first cross finishes. No first cross under the sun can excel—though it may equal—the Black Minorca for laying qualities alone. It is essentially the fowl for the small poultry keeper, especially when a town garden or back yard is the only run which can be spared for the birds. It may be objected that the Minorca is not a good winter layer. Then how about the Silver or Golden Wyandottes? The experience of the last few years has amply proved the great value of the Wyandottes as winter layers. Of course winter laying is very much a matter of strain and careful breeding; but there are certain breeds which almost invariably do well in this direction and of these the Wyandottes is an easy first.

Langshans are favorites with those who prefer large birds, and they, too, have earned a first-rate reputation for their laying capabilities.

Then there are Andalusians, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, etc. Table qualities do not appeal very much to the small fancier. To make this branch pay a good profit it is necessary to carry on the business on a somewhat large scale. The one great advantage of pure breeds over their cross-bred rivals is the purity of their plumage. They lay just as well as cross-breeds or even better. They are quite as useful in the hatching season. They are always good to look upon. And lastly they have a real value in themselves as pure breeds, when it comes to selling stock in the show-room, all of which should not be overlooked.

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LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department special reduced prices will be sent on application.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific and certain remedy. NO COST IF IT FAILS. Fleming Bros., Chemists, 38 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been out of it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the lives of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information. This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

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LETTERS FROM READERS

A COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In addition to the kind words of the 'Witness' in the interests of a cottage hospital for the foreigners of the Canadian North-West, may I explain that although a few of the Doukhoborti villages are within twenty-five miles of medical aid, yet the great majority of them are removed from twenty-five to seventy-five miles from the towns where medical aid may be procured.

enough to meet the demand, and most of them prefer engagements near their homes. There are other reasons also why teaching has lost favor with city young women. For some time back, owing to causes over which the school commissioners have no control, the work imposed on teachers has been growing harder, in some instances excessive.

Montreal, Dec. 19, 1902.

STRIKES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Underlying every phenomenon in the universe is a certain fixed principle without which the phenomenon would be non-existent. The human family, with all its complexity, is but one of the phenomena of the universe, therefore fixed principles underlie it.

Among the greatest goods which mankind desires next to life are liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The relations of capital and labor influence greatly the pursuit of happiness and liberty.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In re the St. James Methodist Church, I wish to voice the feelings of a great number of the well-wishers of this noble edifice. My place of business is in close proximity to the same, and we have very frequent inquiries about it from visitors to our city.

A BROTHER GONE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—To use a common expression, I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw the heading of an article in yesterday's 'Witness': 'The late Dr. MacVicar.' He and I were fellow-students in Knox College.

Advertisements.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book, Sent Free. Address DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Kansas City, Mo.

of the soil, and with stupidity the 'honest farmer' accepts it and learns to water milk, sell short wood, etc. The legitimate purpose of the laborer is to become a capitalist, which he often does.

THE FUEL QUESTION. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.) Sir,—There can be no question that there is a shortage of available fuel in this city. Now I am absolutely of the opinion that there is at this moment of writing more fuel going to waste yearly within a radius of 200 miles of Montreal than is required to supply the 'domestic' heat required by all the people living within that radius.

When the day is slowly fading, And the light is growing dim, Come, and in the twilight stillness Sing to me an evening hymn.

AT EVENTIDE.

When my heart is over-weary Of the battle never won, Sing to me of courage given, Till the need of struggling's done.

Help me to remember always, That the battle to the strong, Or the race to the fleet-footed, Do not always there belong.

But to him who plodding onward, Keeps the heavenly goal in sight, And tho' travel-stained and heart-sick, Keeps on fighting for the right.

Off my heart in longing sadness, Ponders o'er its secret pain, That no earth friend understandeth, Then sing to me, sing once again

Of the man of many sorrows, Who the soul's deep suffering knows; With me he feels each untold heart-pang; For me his tear of pity flows.

If the light of love has failed me,— Earthly lights have failed, I know— Sing to me of that sweet Homeland, Where love's roses ever blow.

Where in selfless, mutual giving, We will love as the angels do; Not in doubt, but each the other, Reading true heart thro' and thro'.

If perchance, you should be near me, When life's light is growing dim; When I'm crossing o'er the border, Sing a last sweet evening hymn.

Take my hand and clasp it tightly, Till my fettered soul is free— Let me hear the last of earth's strains, In the song 'Abide with me.'

For I know if I be faithful, That with Him I shall abide, When no sorrow ever cometh, And no even tide.

CHRISTMAS ECHOES.

To-day as welcome as of yore, The Christmas-tide comes round; While peace, good-will and happiness In heart and home abound.

And we celebrate the morn, That marks the Christ child's birth, And join the glad hosanna that Resound throughout the earth.

The whole wide world seems clasping hands, In one inclusive ring, Adoring and acknowledging, This little babe—their King.

O beautiful and blessed time, When self is all forgot, When love and helpfulness alone, Engross our human thought.

When His dear spirit one and all Seem joyfully to share, We look into our neighbor's face And see the Christ child there.

Then ring, O bells, rejoice, rejoice, The Christmas-tide has come, And peace, good-will and happiness Abound in heart and home.

God on the earth, and I believe in now where he shall enjoy him for ever. What a noble thing to live so as to leave the world better than we found it!

INDIANA'S TALL MAN.

According to reliable statistics the state of Indiana produces the tallest men in the world. This curious fact comes out in the records made in the War Department during the War of the Rebellion.

AT EVENTIDE.

When the day is slowly fading, And the light is growing dim, Come, and in the twilight stillness Sing to me an evening hymn.

Sit beside me—nestle closely, Let me hold your hand in mine, While the song in lingering cadence, Tells me of the love divine.

Of the peace that passeth knowledge, That will fill my soul with rest, After hours of storm and tempest Have my spirit sorely prest.

If the day has been a dark day, Shadowed o'er by sin and strife, And temptations have beset me, Sing about the tree of Life.

In God's garden ever growing, Ever yielding fruit so fair, Which to him that overcometh, Will be given, over there.

When my heart is over-weary Of the battle never won, Sing to me of courage given, Till the need of struggling's done.

Help me to remember always, That the battle to the strong, Or the race to the fleet-footed, Do not always there belong.

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Advertisements.



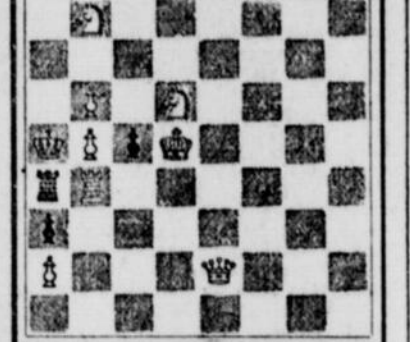
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness', Montreal.

December 23, 1902.

PROMBLEM NO. 653.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by H. W. Barry.)

Black, 4 Pieces.



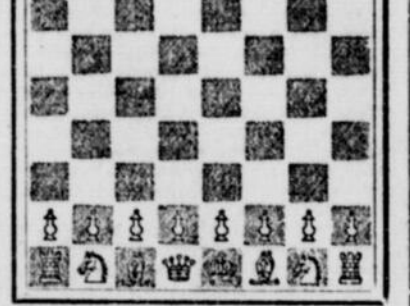
White, 8 Pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROMBLEM NO. 654.

(By H. E. Dudeney, Sussex, England.)

Black, 1 Piece.



White, 16 Pieces.

The problem is to start with all the pieces, black and white, on their original squares, as for playing a game, and construct a game which will produce the above position in the fewest possible number of moves.

The laws of the game must not be violated, of course. This problem, accompanied by 655 (following), created a vast amount of interest when it first appeared, some years ago, in a British column, and our readers, players and solvers alike, may get a lot of fun out of both—more perhaps out of 655 than 654, which last is not so easy as might appear.

Problem No. 655. Position as in diagram of 654 above. Problem: White to play and mate in six moves. A splendid exercise.

Problem No. 656.

Table with 10 columns and 10 rows of letters: u e d a i o t e r, e t l n a i o i, s m o t i e h r, m r A e r m W s, n s a t h d l C, s M a c o s a c, o f r o t h y l, e t f r a h e

This diagram represents a board upon which a pretty Knight's tour has been marked by the letters of a sentence. In sending in solutions a blank diagram should have the tour shown by connecting the centres of the squares upon which the Kt consecutively rests by thin straight lines. The sentence formed should be written at the bottom of the diagram.

Problem No. 657. Mrs. W. J. Baird. White—K at K R 5; B at K Kt 5; Kt at K B 6, Q B 6; P at K R 6, K B 5, K 7. Seven pieces.

Black—K at K B 2; B at K Kt 3; P at K 3, Q 2. Four pieces. White has just moved. He is to retract his last move and make another, instead, which will immediately mate Black.

Problem No. 658. By Mrs. W. J. Baird. White—K at Q R sq; Kt at Q 7; P at K B 5, Q Kt 3. Four pieces. Black—K at Q 4; P at Q 3, Q B 2. Three pieces.

White to retract his last move, then Black to retract his last move, so that White can mate on the move. Neither of these problems presents any great difficulty, and if solved from the diagram, will tickle the imagination.

Problem No. 659. Construct a position showing that the K alone can draw against a bishop and pawn mutually supported, the pawn not being a rook's pawn.

Problem No. 660. White—K at Q 2; B at K 5; P at Q B 5. Three pieces. Black—K at Q Kt 3; P at Q R 7, Q Kt 2. Three pieces. White to move and win.

Problem No. 661. White—K at Q 4; P at K Kt 3, K 5, Q 5, Q Kt 4; Q R 3. Six pieces. Black—K at Q 2; P at K Kt 4, K B 4, Q Kt 4, Q R 5. Six pieces. White to play and win.

Problem No. 662. By T. M. Brown. White—K at K Kt sq; R at K sq; B at Q B sq; Kt at K 3, Q 7; P at Q Kt 3. Six pieces. Black—K at K 5; Q at K Kt 3; R at Q B 3; B at Q B 7; P at K Kt 5. Five pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

And a pair of fine genuine three-movers for those who do not care for Christmas chess.

No. 663. By S. Pavri. Three moves. White—K at Q 8; Q at Q R sq; R at K 2, Q 6; P at K B 5, Q Kt 3; Kt at K Kt 6, K 4; B at K R 2, Q Kt 4. Ten pieces. Black—K at K R 2; Kt at Q Kt 3, Q R 6; P at K R 4, K R 5, K Kt 2, Q B 6, Q 4. Eight pieces.

No. 664. By S. Loyd. Three moves. White—K at Q R 7; Q at K Kt 5; R at Q B 4, Q R sq; B at K 4; Kt at K R 6. Six pieces. Black—K at K 8; R at K R 5; B at K B 2, Q Kt 7; Kt at K 5; P at Q B 6, Q R 5, Q R 7. Eight pieces.

The continuous solving tourney halts for a week to allow our regular solvers to complete in solving this Christmas batch, Nov.

653-664 inclusive. For the best sets of solutions we offer four prizes: one to the author of the best solution, one to the author of the second best solution, one to the author of the third best solution, and one to the author of the fourth best solution. In case of solutions of equal merit those posted earliest will have the preference. Latest date for receiving solutions, Jan. 20.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

No. 641. Studd. Three moves. Key: Q-Kt 6; if B x Q, Kt x K P ch; B-B 4, Q-Kt 4; P-B 4, Q-K 7; P-Q 7. B B 4, B P; P-K 5, Q-Q 4, etc. Correct from H. W. Barry, 'one of the most difficult 2-ers in existence'; E. W. Allen, Pawn, G. Patterson.

No. 642. Colpa. Three moves. Key: Q-K B 6; if B x R, Kt-B 4 ch; Kt-B 3, Kt x Q P, B x P, Kt-Q 3, etc. Correct from Novice, H. W. Barry, 'splendid'; E. W. Allen, Pawn, 'the third move are legion; the key is not too evident'; G. Patterson succumbs to a splendid try in K-Kt 3.

No. 643. Havel. Two moves. Key: R-Q B 7. Correct from H. W. Barry, 'subtle curiosity'; E. W. Allen, Pawn, G. Patterson. Novice suggests R-K 2, but another look will convince him that this will not quite do. Mrs. F. J. Pentelov.

No. 644. Frikrly. Two moves. Key: Q-Q 2. Correct from Novice, H. W. Barry, 'easy; meagre variety, but good construction and altogether pleasing'; Mrs. F. J. Pentelov, E. W. Allen, Pawn, G. Patterson.

SOLVERS' SCORE TO DATE. The above problems close another month and we have very great pleasure in congratulating Novice on his well earned victory. We hope he will like the little souvenir which marks, but does not express, our satisfaction as his success.

Novice, 78, goes on with O. H. W. Barry (1); E. W. Allen (1); G. Patterson (1); P. Q. C. A. 75; Pawn (1); H. W. Barry, 62; H. J. Rose, 12; Mrs. F. J. Pentelov, 12; Bluebells, 4.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The first match in the Inter-Club League will be played to-night between Westmount and St. Denis, in the rooms of the former club. A close contest is anticipated.

The first round in the Falconer Gambit tourney in the Montreal Chess Club was played on Monday last and resulted as follows:

- 1. Stowe beat Falconer, (Scotch). 2. P. Barry beat Short (Bishop's). 3. Kurlie beat Sawyer (Evans). 4. Anstey beat Cartier (K Kt's). Black won in each case.

The gambits for round 2 are Kieseritzky and Danish, and for the final the Cuninghame.

New Masters' Tourney.—It is announced that special prizes for the Monte Carlo Tournament have been given by Prince Dadian of Mingrelia (value £29); Captain Beaumont (£10), and Prof. Isaac & Rice (£10).

The Dutch Chess Association contemplate holding a Masters' Tourney at Scheveningen next summer, limited to the following eight masters:—Dr. Lasker, Dr. Tarrasch, Pillsbury, Maroczy, Schachter, Atkins, Janowski, and Dr. Olland.

Chess Masters' Hobbies.—We learn from the 'Cape Times' that Mr. F. J. Lee has a high opinion of Capelton chess. He says that there are amateur players in the city who could hold their own with any chess club in the world. The 'Cape Times' has also learned from Mr. Lee that few of the chess masters play chess for amusement.

North vs. South.—First Result.—In the North and South Correspondence match the first game was gone in favor of the North, the winner being Mr. G. Pollard, of Dewsbury. The following is the game, which is a remarkable one for a correspondence game:

- White. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-K 4 3 P-B 3 4 B-B 4 5 P-K 3 6 B x Kt 7 Q-R 4 ch 8 Kt-K 5 9 Kt x Kt 10 Kt x B. Black. 1 P-Q 4 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 B-B 4 4 P-K 3 5 P-B 4 6 Q x B 7 Kt-Q 3 8 Kt-Q 2 9 K-Q 1 10 Resigns.

Black is not able to play 9 Q x Kt on account of B-Kt 5 pinning Black Queen. A very peculiar game.

England vs. America.—The City of London Club will undertake the arrangements for the Anglo-American cable match, and the officials are hoping that the next match will be played through Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy, as it is anticipated that the system will be developed sufficiently to render it available for the match.

Leisure Hour Problem Tourney.—A new Problem Tourney is announced in the November number of the 'Leisure Hour'. In the British section four prizes are offered—£1 10s 6d and £1 is for the best three-movers, and £1 is and 10s 6d for the best two-movers. In the Colonial and Foreign section a prize of £1 is offered for the best problem submitted. The problems must be original, hitherto unpublished, submitted on diagrams, with complete solution with all variations clearly written out. Both diagram and solution must be on one piece of paper. There must be the non-deplum and sealed envelope arrangement. The latter will not be opened till the award has been made. Only one prize to any one composer. The entries close on Jan. 15, 1903, for home competition, and March 31 for others.

LOCAL BLINDFOLD GAME. (Game No. 578).

Played between three members of the Montreal Chess Club, White blindfolded and playing alone, his opponents giving odds by being obliged to consult and also use a pocket chessboard something the worse for wear.

- White. 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 P-K R 4 5 Kt-K 5 6 Kt x Kt P 7 B-P 2 8 B-B 4 9 Kt-Q B 3 10 Q Kt x P 11 Kt x Kt 12 P-Q 3 13 P-Q 3 14 Q B 3 15 Castles Q R 16 P x B 17 P-K 5 18 B-K 3 19 Q-B P ch 20 P-B 3 21 B x Kt 22 K-Kt 23 K-R 24 K-R-Kt 25 R-Kt 5 26 Q-R-Kt 27 R-R 5. Black. 1 P-Q 4 2 P x P 3 P-K Kt 4 4 P-Kt 5 5 B-Kt 2 6 P-Q 4 7 P x P 8 Kt-K B 3 9 Castles 10 Kt x Kt 11 R-K 12 B-B 4 13 Kt-Q 2 14 Kt-Q 4 15 B x Kt 16 Q-B 3 17 Q-Kt 3 18 P x P 19 K-R 20 Kt-Kt 6 ch 21 Q x B ch 22 Q-K 5 ch 23 Q x Kt P 24 Q-R 6 25 Q-R-Q 26 Q-B 27 Resigns.

Advertisements.

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MARITIME FAIR

An Important Gathering at Amherst Last Week.

THE FINE NEW BUILDING TAXED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY.

No such collection of live-stock has ever been gathered together as was seen at the Maritime Winter Fair, at Amherst, N.S., last week.

The presiding officer, Mr. Elderkin, on Tuesday afternoon, called the meeting to order, and congratulated the town of Amherst and County of Cumberland upon the magnificent building erected and donated to the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.

Among the prominent gentlemen upon the platform were: Prof. W. J. Robertson, Archibald McNeillage, editor of the 'Scottish Farmer'; Hon. W. Ross, Hon. T. R. Black, Hon. Josiah Wood, H. J. Logan, M.P., Dr. Kendall, M.P., Judge Landry, C. A. Lusby, president of the Amherst Fat Stock Commission, and Thomas A. Peters.

Short addresses were delivered by Judge Landry, Hon. Mr. Black, Archibald McNeillage and others.

The evening meeting was largely attended by representatives from nearly every county in the three provinces, and the hall was filled to its utmost capacity.

The second day of the show saw a larger attendance than was anticipated by its most sanguine and large-minded workers. During the morning the judging of poultry (dressed) and swine was carried on.

Late in the afternoon the judging of sheep began, and in this class Professor Grisdale was equal to the occasion. After the judging ring was cleared, Prof. F. C. Hare, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, gave an instructive and interesting address on poultry, explaining what the markets of the world required at the present time.

The evening meeting was splendidly attended, the large room being filled to its utmost. The speakers were Prof. J. W. Robertson, Arch. McNeillage, F. W. Hodson, J. E. Porter, and Mr. McNeil. Prof. Robertson's address on improved agriculture was instructive in every detail, while Mr. McNeillage also gave an address on live stock and dairy products as required by the British markets, as only he could give it.

Mr. Hodson confined his remarks to organization, and took for an example the winter show, which was the result of an organized effort. The building, he said, was the best for the purpose in Canada, which was a great compliment to the town of Amherst, who, who constructed the building for the purpose, upon the condition that the show would be held here for ten years.

The closing day of the show was the best of the three, as the delegates saw the results, having the awards of the carcasses and of the live them. The judging competition of beef and dairy cattle was engaged in by eleven farmers, sons under 25 years of age. The chicken-plucking competition was one of the best features of the show. Addresses were delivered in the afternoon by Professor Dean on the dairy cow, illustrating his address with live animals. Professor Murray, on seed selection, and Professor Anderson on farm fertility. They were well received, and the farmers felt satisfied that the last day of the show could hardly be improved upon.

and dirt thoroughly tub-washed in warm water and mild soap before its marketing.

Twenty-five hundred people greeted the speakers at night to listen to the closing addresses of the show. The Hon. T. R. Black, chairman, introduced Professor H. S. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who was followed by Professor Grisdale, Messrs. Anderson, Arch. McNeillage and the Rev. Father Burke, of Prince Edward Island. As these gentlemen are all strong speakers, the audience was much enthused with the remarks made upon maintenance of dairy herds, our farms as national investments, poultry raising, dairy cows, and general agricultural improvement in the Maritime Provinces.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER THE MACDONALD RURAL SCHOOL FUND.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Professor Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying, has returned from a visit of investigation and observation to a portion of the State of Ohio, where remarkable progress has been made in the improvement of rural schools by the plan known as that of consolidation or centralization.

The three travellers in quest of information and experience report that they got full measure of both from the moment they alighted at Kinsman station, at half-past three o'clock in the morning. There was no hotel nearer than Kinsman village, some two miles distant, by an unknown road, rendered less beguiling than usual by some inches of snow, mud and slush. A friendly lantern, smoky, out of sympathy with its surroundings, was lent by the courteous station agent. It lighted the benighted educators into a nearby house, against the only protest offered to their mission that came from a little dog educated to watch against the intrusion of strangers.

The country in that part of Ohio is comparatively level. Dairy farming is the main occupation of the people. The chief crops are Indian corn, other cereals, hay and grass. A little fall wheat is grown, but scarcely enough for the home use of the farmers. The orchards and fences were for the most part frail souvenirs of the past. The farm houses, barns and fields were evidence that the people were fairly prosperous and well-to-do, but not so much so as in the more advanced rural districts in many counties in Canada.

Six years ago Gustavus township became the pioneer in that part of the United States in the consolidation of rural schools. There were nine school districts in the township and as many small schools. Then the districts were united into one, and a central school was erected at a cost of \$3,000. It is a frame building, containing four large well-lighted class rooms, a small recitation room, and cloak rooms. Instead of nine teachers in little isolated schools, there are now a principal at a salary of \$65 per month, and four assistant teachers at \$32 or \$30 per month in the united school. Nine nice-looking vans are used to convey the children from and to their homes. These waggon or school vans have comfortable seats, running lengthwise of the vehicle, waterproof canvas covers and spring gearings. Before consolidation the average attendance at the schools in that township was 125. On the day of the visit by the three Canadians it was 143 out of an enrollment of 162. The year before consolidation the cost of maintenance of the nine schools of the township was \$2,900. Four years afterwards the cost of the centralized schools, including the conveying of the children, was \$3,156, being an increase in expenditure by the township on its school system of \$256. However, the average attendance at the central school was so much greater than at the single district schools, that the cost of education was decreased \$1.59 per pupil on the average attendance.

Moreover, three years of High School work is carried on in the consolidated school, and the total cost of that is included in the \$3,156.

The people in five adjoining townships have also consolidated their schools. Those of Gustavus, Kinsman and Johnston were selected for special scrutiny as presenting typical phases of the system. The schools of Kinsman and Johnston townships have been consolidated for two years. At Kinsman the enrollment of pupils was 146, and eight school vans were engaged; at Gustavus, 162 pupils were on the roll, and nine vans were used; at Johnston, 175 pupils attended school, and ten vans were in service.

The contracts for conveying the children to and from the schools are given to responsible persons. These are under bond to provide comfortable covered waggons and to comply with the regulations of the school authorities. The vans hold from fifteen up to over twenty-five. The longest route traversed was about six miles. The vans arrive at the school at from ten to twenty minutes before nine o'clock, the hour at which the forenoon session begins. The afternoon session closes at half-past three o'clock. At Johnston school, where the closing exercises were observed, the children were in the vans starting for their homes in less than five minutes afterwards. At Kinsman, the eight vans are engaged at an average cost of \$2.07 per school day; at Gustavus, the nine vans, at an average of \$1.25 and at Johnston, the ten vans at an average of \$1.27. The price of the vans was from \$100 to \$135 each. All the vans observed were drawn by two horses each. The drivers who were conversed with said they had not known of any injury to any child. They said the regulations required them to wait for the children at any house for a period not exceeding two minutes, that as a matter of fact it was rarely necessary to wait one minute, and that a case where the children missed the van or were left from being late was very uncommon. The average attendance at the schools confirmed all that.

THE SCHOOL WORK. The scope of the work in all these schools is substantially the same. Inspector Cowley reports that 'the three lowest grades overtake the work ordinarily covered by the public schools in Ontario. The highest grade goes as far as our continuation class, Grade A being competent to accomplish about three years of High School work. Through the courtesy of Professors Craig, Diehl and Crawford, the principals of the three schools, the self-constituted delegation from Canada was enabled to test the system of consolidation in all its essential bearings, obtaining valuable information not hitherto recorded on state reports. That included, among other things the free expression of the opinions of the pupils themselves on the relative merits of the old and the new. This part of the enquiry was followed up particularly by Inspector Cowley, who gives a summary of some of the results as follows:

About five percent of the pupils preferred walking to the old school rather than riding in a van to the new school. Almost without exception these were pupils who now have four to six miles of a drive in place of a former walk of one mile or less. At the same time these pupils expressed a decided preference for the work of the consolidated school. The evidence of both pupils and of teachers goes to show that riding in the vans is alike comfortable and free from injury to even the youngest children. The increased enrollment of pupils and the very high percentage of regularity in attendance struck the visitors as remarkable. For the past three months the daily average attendance at the Kinsman school, which is in that re-



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JUST ONE OF MANY.

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DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find \$1.75, the club rate for the 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger.' I fully appreciate your endeavor to put clean, wholesome newspapers and periodicals into every home and wish you all success. I have given up all papers except those from the 'Witness' office. I am, yours, etc., S. HARVIE.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

THE RHODES' SCHOLARSHIPS

SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED AT THE SACKVILLE CONFERENCE.

Sackville, N.B., Dec. 19.—The conference held in Sackville is the first from which Dr. Parkin has asked advice for the guidance of the Rhodes' trustees in forming regulations for the administration of the great bequest which has been entrusted to them, and was therefore a gathering of much importance.

As far as could be learned there was almost entire unanimity of opinion among the ratepayers respecting the marked success and superior advantages of consolidation. While the scheme was brought into effect under vigorous discussion and considerable opposition, the adverse criticism has been disarmed by the results of experience. With few exceptions 'the kickers,' as they are designated locally, were ratepayers without children, or persons who feared some depreciation in the value of their own property; or, worse still, some increase in the value of the property nearest to the centralized school. Experience has proven the former of these two fears to be groundless and childish.

Professor Robertson sums up some of the advantages afforded by the consolidation of rural schools and the free transportation of pupils: (1) It results in the attendance of a larger number of children in the locality, particularly of those under the age of eight years, and of those over fifteen years.

(2) It brings about a more regular attendance of pupils of all grades of advancement. (3) It ensures the engagement and retention of some teachers of higher qualifications and longer experience in rural schools. (4) It creates conditions for a proper classification of pupils and for such a grading of the schools as permits the pupils to be placed where they can work to the best advantage for their own improvement. (5) It permits the time-table to be so arranged that teachers can give each class and every pupil in the class more direct help and supervision. (6) It provides the beneficial influences of fairly large classes of pupils of about equal advancement: (a) By more companionship; (b) by friendly rivalries to excel; (c) by children learning from each other; (d) co-operating under careful discipline, and (e) by class enthusiasms. (7) It makes it convenient for boys and girls in rural districts to obtain a High School education without leaving home. (8) It leads to the erection of better school buildings and more satisfactory equipment in all the requisites of a good school.

'CANADA GAZETTE'

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC ASKS FOR LEGISLATION.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The 'Canada Gazette' of to-morrow will contain a notice of the legislation that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway seeks from parliament to pave the way for its proposed railway across Canada to the Pacific coast. The notice is quite lengthy but does not indicate in more than a very general way the route of the proposed system. It asks parliament to sanction the building of a road from the present G. T. R. line at Gravenhurst, Ont., northerly and westerly across the Dominion to either Pine River Pass or Peace River Pass, through the Rockies and thence to Port Simpson on the British Columbia coast. The promoters leave themselves plenty of scope for the route of their line from the present G. T. R. Toronto to North Bay branch, through New Ontario, Manitoba, and the Territories. By the terms of their notice they could adopt any one of a dozen different routes. Authority is also sought to construct branches from this main line to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and such other points as the company may wish to tap. The route of these, as well as the main line, would, of course, be subject to the approval of the railways department, with whom plans have to be filed before construction begins.

The company seeks the right to build and operate its own steamships and generally all powers incident to its main undertaking. All powers that have been granted by parliament to any other Canadian Railway will be sought by the Grand Trunk Pacific. This would mean the right to develop water powers along the route, to turn electricity to its various uses, to construct irrigation works where land needs improvement, to develop the lumbering, mining, pulp, and other resources in the region it will traverse. 'We will need the widest powers to make the thing pay,' was the way a G. T. R. official put the thing to the 'Witness' correspondent, in discussing it to-day. 'We will ask for every right that other railways enjoy.' In response to a query why the company did not more definitely state the exact route it will follow this individual said that the Grand Trunk did not itself know as yet what the exact route would be. That depended on the survey reports. Asked whether the company did not intend reaching Montreal or Quebec by a direct connection, this gentleman said the intention is to use the North and Midland connection from Gravenhurst down to the present Montreal-Toronto main line for through traffic to and from the west. This would not take them so very much out of their way to the seaboard.

CRUEL POVERTY

TWO BROTHERS SUFFER THE PANGS OF STARVATION—ONE DIES AND THE OTHER CANNOT RECOVER.

New York, Dec. 18.—Jacob Butren, 67 years old, has been removed to a Brooklyn hospital, from his home, where he was lying alongside the dead body of his brother Michael, seventy-three years old, who is supposed to have died of starvation. The two men kept a little shoemaker's shop and did not mix with the neighbors. For two weeks nothing had been seen or heard of the brothers, and a neighbor, becoming alarmed, notified the police, who made an examination with the result stated. When Butren reached the hospital the doctor said that he had never seen such a case of complete emaciation. His recovery is doubtful.

COAL COMMISSION

Outrages in the Coal Regions are Disclosed by Non-Union men;

THE WORKERS WERE SUBJECTED TO ALL KINDS OF INDIGNITIES BY STRIKERS.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 16.—The mine workers, after occupying nineteen days in presenting about a hundred and sixty witnesses, practically closed their case before the anthracite coal strike commission yesterday afternoon.

That the commission in a general way, is averse to widening the scope of the investigation beyond the terms of the submission of the miners and the operators that in carrying on the investigation it assumes the coal companies can afford to pay fair wages; that if the coal companies, in presenting their side of the case, maintain they cannot afford to give an increase in wages, then the commission will hear what the miners have to say on the ability of the companies to do so, and if a business cannot pay fair wages the employer ought to get out of it.

These points were brought out during the two hours consumed by the miners' lawyers reading documentary evidence, to the whole of which the coal companies entered specific and general objections.

The mine workers depended a great deal on the evidence they had to present to show that the coal carrying roads control the coal companies and that the railways charge exorbitant and discriminating freight rates, thus greatly decreasing the revenues of the mining properties.

The miners wanted to present this evidence in documentary form, but as objection was made to it, and sustained by the commission with the above rulings, the matter was not pressed.

OPERATORS BEGIN THEIR CASE. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 16.—When the Coal Strike Commission met to-day the chairman, Judge Gray, opened the proceedings by saying that the commissioners were impressed with the spectacle of the little girls who were before the commission yesterday, and testified that they worked all night.

At the suggestion of the commission, the statement of the wages of the fathers of two of the girls were presented. One earned more than a thousand dollars last year and the other over nine hundred dollars.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 16.—Notwithstanding the fact that the mine workers announced yesterday that they had closed their case with the exception of calling one more witness, the entire two sessions of the strike commission to-day were consumed in hearing three witnesses for the men.

Mr. Gompers testified as an expert in the trades union movement. He created a stir when he strongly implied during his examination that the coal companies are responsible for bringing immigrants to the coal regions.

The miners made another attempt to-day to have the commission admit as evidence a large mass of testimony tending to show that the anthracite coal carrying roads charge extortionate and discriminating freight rates, and that a monopoly exists in the anthracite mining industry which keeps the wages of men at an unnaturally low level.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 17.—The miners to-day put on the witness stand the fathers of two little girls who had testified on Monday that they worked all night in silk mills.

John Dennis, father of one of the girls, said four and sometimes six men figured in the division of the \$1,400. The other miner claimed four men divided the \$1,681.

Mr. Everett Warren, of counsel for the operators, endeavored on cross-examination to show this was not the case. Both men promised to take the girls out of the silk mill.

Mr. W. A. May, general manager of the company, was called to the witness stand. He explained that, because of the system in vogue in the company's mine, it would be difficult to show in every case how many men shared in one day.

Mr. C. S. Darrow, counsel for the miners, said the miners had no confidence in the figures submitted by the company, and added that the way they were presented was unfair.

OPERATORS' SIDE BEGINS.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 17.—The miners here rested their case, and Mr. Wolverson formally opened the operators' side of the controversy by reading a statement which represented the views of all the large coal companies.

It was arranged that the attorneys representing the non-union men should first call their witnesses.

Mr. Darrow asked the son-in-law who was paying for the lawyers who were representing the non-union men, and then ensued the liveliest tilt that has occurred in the sessions of the commission. Counsel for the witness objected, and Mr. Darrow insisted he and the commission had a right to know who were back of the non-union men, but Judge Gray, the chairman of the commission, differed with him.

Mr. Gray used strong language toward the boycotter and intimidator. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 18.—The coal strike commission listened to-day to further testimony tending to show that a reign of terror existed in the anthracite coal fields during the five and a half months of the mine workers' strike.

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called, testified that their wives were insulted on the streets, the children were beaten by other children, and could not be safely sent to school, that local unions requested storekeepers to refrain from selling goods to anyone related to a man working in the mines; that their houses were stoned, that they were stoned, shot at and hung in effigy, and that life generally was made miserable for them and their families.

The lawyers for the non-union men said to-night they would continue calling witnesses to prove that a reign of terror existed during the strike.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 19.—Non-union men, some of their relatives and others, to the number of thirty, appeared before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission to-day and told their stories of alleged boycotts, intimidations, dynamiting and violence in various forms during the late strike.

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PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE MEETINGS AT QUEBEC CONCLUDED ON SATURDAY.

Quebec, Dec. 18.—The inter-Provincial Conference did not take place this afternoon as scheduled, on account of the non-arrival of the Intercolonial train, which had on board Mr. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Mr. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick, and their cabinet associates.

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to hospitals and charities, in 1901, \$1,025,000.

Although the Dominion grants to provinces have not changed in forty years, the Dominion revenue has increased from thirteen million dollars to fifty-two million dollars in 1901, and it is contended that inasmuch as the Dominion takes four times as much out of the provinces it should give more back.

The second question to receive the attention of the conference will be provincial representation in the Dominion parliament. The basis of representation in the House of Commons was established by section 51 of the British North America Act.

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think for the sake of a day less, that the attraction would be sufficient to wear any considerable number of passengers from the New York route; but what he did most thoroughly believe in was a first-class freight steam service which should be up to date in every respect and which would be an undoubted advantage to the country.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA AND SOUTH AFRICAN WAR TOUCHED UPON IN THE KING'S SPEECH.

London, Dec. 18.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon by Royal Commission. Only a score of members of the House of Commons were present when Black Rod summoned the Lower House to the House of Lords to hear the King's speech, which was an unusually lengthy recapitulation of public events since January, including the action taken in connection with Venezuela, in regard to which the speech said: 'I regret that the constant complaints which my government found it necessary to address to the government of Venezuela in regard to unjustifiable and arbitrary acts against British subjects and property during the last two years have been persistently disregarded, and that it has become necessary for my government, acting in concert with that of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, which also has serious causes for complaint against the Republic, to insist on measures of redress.'

The speech refers to the conclusion of the South African war, and adds: 'There seems to be every reason to hope that material prosperity greater than any the Transvaal and Orange River colonies have yet experienced, may visit these regions, and that all sections of the population may live together in friendship for each other and loyalty to the Crown.'

Paragraphs deal with the postponed Coronation, the Colonial Conference and Mr. Chamberlain's tour, which together are expected to be of the 'utmost value both in respect to their immediate effect and as precedents in the future.'

Other topics touched upon were the expedition against the Mad Mullah and the co-operation of Italy therein, the acceptance by Chili and Argentina of the British boundary award, the Brussels Sugar Convention, and the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, 'which, I believe, will be of advantage to both countries, and contribute to the maintenance of general peace in the extreme east.'

The Anglo-Chinese treaty is referred to as promising to 'secure, not only for this country, but for the commerce of the world, valuable facilities and advantages.'

The speech closes with a reference to India, where the anxiety regarding another famine has been averted by a plentiful rainfall, and where the coronation Durbar will be associated with a period of unusual commercial and financial prosperity.

THE EDUCATION BILL IT PASSES A THIRD READING IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. London, Dec. 16.—The Education Bill passed its third reading yesterday in the House of Lords.

THE GOVERNMENT ESCAPES DEFEAT OWING TO PRESENCE OF IRISH NATIONALISTS. New York, Dec. 17.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says the Lords amendments to the Education Bill were considered by the House of Commons yesterday when the Speaker declared that the question of privilege was removed from the Bishop of Manchester's amendment by the addition of the Duke of Norfolk's amendment stating that the cost of repairs was not to be a burden on any public fund.

IRISH MEMBERS THEY RETURN TO THEIR PARLIAMENTARY DUTIES. London, Dec. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day John Redmond, the Irish leader, with the majority of his colleagues, who had absented themselves for some time, resumed their attendance and voted with the ministerial majority in favor of Sir Charles Dilke's motion to reject the House of Lords' amendment to the Education Bill.

IRISH LAND QUESTION A CONFERENCE TO TAKE PLACE OF LANDLORDS AND TENANTS. London, Dec. 17.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says it learns officially that arrangements for an Irish land conference are now complete, and that the representatives of the landlords and tenants will meet immediately in Dublin. Lord Dunsareen, the Earl of Mayo, and Col. Everard will represent the landlords, and Messrs. John Redmond, William O'Brien, Thomas Russell, member of parliament for Tyrone, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin the tenants.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL.

An Appreciation of the Life of Dr. MacVicar.

THE FUNERAL ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE WHICH EVER TOOK PLACE IN MONTREAL.

The announcement of the sudden death of the Rev. Donald Harvey MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College, on the afternoon of Dec. 15, came as a shock to the entire country. While his students were waiting for him in the lecture room he passed away quietly, sitting in his study, with his death was entirely unexpected.

He had hurried away from a meeting at Knox Church in order to give his five o'clock lecture on systematic theology, and it was while preparing for it in his study that he died. The students waited for about twenty minutes, then one of their number went up to see if the principal was coming, and found him dead. Dr. de Jersey White, Dr. Stewart, and others were summoned, and agreed that death was due to heart failure.

This was probably brought on by his hurrying away from the meeting of the French Presbyterian Board at Knox Church, where he had been presiding and discussing matters of finance with his usual vigor, and seemed to be quite in his usual health. He was at the meeting for two hours, and regretted having to leave before it was finished. He stayed as long as possible, and apparently overstrained himself in walking too fast up the steep hill to the college.

He had often told his students that he wished to die in harness, and his wish was fulfilled. He was one of the most eminent of Canadian Presbyterians, and his death is a loss to the whole Presbyterian Church, and has cast a deep gloom over the college, the students of which regarded him almost as a father. He was stern, but kind, and always had wise counsel and sympathy for those who came to him in trouble.

In the death of Dr. MacVicar a striking figure in the religious and educational life of the country disappears from view. The deceased was known from one end of the Dominion to the other. As principal of the Presbyterian College, he was known at once for an uncompromising attitude in regard to the vital truths of the Christian system, and a loving personal regard for the students whom he taught—a regard so solicitous that his chief desire was to bring out the personality, to raise the individual will and judgment to the most august plane, so that, not the opinion or the conviction of the teacher should so much prevail as that the student would finally hold the truth as he saw it. That was the keynote of all his teaching—a strong conviction, based on fullest knowledge on his own part; the presentation of the truth as he saw it, with the utmost vigor; on the other hand, this being accomplished, it remained for the student to exert his own reasoning powers, to reject, if necessary, all the teaching of the elaborate lecture, if such teaching did not conform to the judgment and conscience of the individual. In a word, as a teacher his pre-eminent desire was to induce each of the students to think for himself. By the latter he was much beloved; there was a certain brusqueness which concealed as tender a heart as ever beat in sympathy with and for the young in all their upward strivings. No compromise; no trimming to meet the passing breeze; the Bible as the revelation of God to man; the divinity of Christ were the vital doctrines—always to be upheld. At the same time he had a genuine tenderness for all others who could not see eye to eye; a strong desire for harmony and unity; a kindly humor which lighted up the eye and softened the abruptness of speech. An ideal teacher was the late principal, who all through his life, suffered somewhat in the esteem of some who mistook a certain sternness of aspect for narrowness of sympathy.

For over a quarter of a century Dr. MacVicar was chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. In that capacity he rendered signal service to the Protestant community of Montreal. In some quarters it was always thought that he was conservative and narrow; as a fact, he was broad and liberal, generous in his attitude and sympathies in regard to the facilities which should be offered to teachers and pupils; an ardent advocate of free schools for the whole province; an enlightened champion of every reform which made or which promised to make for the benefit of the schools. He was the staunch friend of the teacher; he was never indifferent to the claims of the pupils; in the midst of his multifarious duties he travelled from place to place in the United States to see for himself the latest thought which had been expressed either in stone or teaching methods, in order that these might be applied to the public school system of this city—a system which he regarded with pride for its efficiency, although always sighing for the realization of his supreme ideal—free education under a common system which would unite all classes of the people. He guided the deliberations of the board with great tact. This was always acknowledged. He tried to be and was conspicuously fair. Generally, there is the best of feeling at the board, but if there were a moment of irritation or difficulty he remained calm, tolerant and yet always firm. The commissioners realized that he was the man for the position. In his death the loss will be regarded as irreparable. For not only did he bring sympathy to bear, but wide knowledge, a well-stored mind, an instinct for the best art in teaching. For Dr. MacVicar had kept abreast of the times. He did not deal, as many might have supposed, in dusty tomes, taken from a dry-as-dust library, but he read omnivorously of the best modern literary products, as such referred to educational, religious or social questions. In the best sense of the word, he was a man of the world. That is to say, there was nothing too trivial for his sympathy; he was concerned about the man on the street, about the housing of the poor, about service which would bring people to

church, about ministrations which the churches sometimes overlooked, while not a word escaped him which had relation to modern school buildings or teaching methods.

Beyond the bounds of city or province Dr. MacVicar was known as one of the most eminent Presbyterians in the Dominion. He had been minister; he remained professor and principal of one of the most important of the Presbyterian colleges; but he was always the foremost member of the General Assembly. He had been moderator; he was convener of the most important committees; he was the chief speaker upon the questions of high policy which the Church dealt with in its collective wisdom. He was always listened to with respect. He often wedged the whole assembly to his purpose. For he had the most intense personal convictions and he presented them with such a feeling of absolute sincerity that his audience felt the power of the utterance which came fresh and strong from mind and heart. Indeed, he gave a great deal of his time to the official interests of the Church as a whole, at the same time not neglecting his many other duties as principal of the college or chairman of the Board of Protestant School Commissioners. He worked incessantly. He gave himself no rest. He would travel from city to city for the purpose of lecturing or representing the Church or educational interest; he sat up late at night preparing his lectures; he concerned himself with a multiplicity of interests which would have taxed a much younger and stronger man.

Dr. MacVicar was the sturdy champion of Protestantism which, only a few days ago, he lamented appeared to be waning in the large centres where it seemed to be fashionable to be indifferent. But while Protestantism with the deceased meant a firm insistence upon the principles of the Reformation, it in no wise invaded the liberty of any other fellow-creature. It was because of his belief in the sacredness of liberty that he became one of the leaders in the agitation against the Jesuits' Estates Act, and incurred, with others, some displeasure on the part of the dilletanti, who did not appear to realize that a vital principle, dear to every man in the Dominion, was being fought for.

The deceased was associated with almost every good work in the city, either officially or through personal sympathy. As a scholar, he was broad and cultured; as an educationist, he was ideal from the point of view of insight and sympathy; as a citizen he took the noble view that nothing which concerned his fellow-creatures should be indifferent to him. Accordingly, he interested himself in social questions. He desired a city which should be notable for righteousness. He was always willing to appear upon the public platform to advocate reforms which made for the general good.

Perhaps the subject nearest to his heart was the union of the churches. It was only the other day that he expressed the belief to the writer that the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches might well unite and become one body. He would have liked to include the Anglicans, but he was afraid that perhaps the latter would not consent to any sacrifice of position. But he and the Rev. Dr. Shaw were talking the other day on the subject, and both were agreed, Dr. MacVicar said, that the Methodists and the Presbyterians might well come together. The point which the deceased emphasized both to Dr. Shaw and the writer was the divinity of Christ, and his atoning work for sinners. All else, he thought, was in the nature of what was non-essential.

Finally, Dr. MacVicar, while he may have presented stern aspects on the platform while denouncing wrong-doing, was one of the gentlest of men. In the study, before his students, in familiar conversation, he disclosed a charm of manner, a sympathy, a cheeriness of spirit, which will be long remembered, while the antithesis of that stern Scotch aspect which frowned upon whatever was mean or ignoble or untrue was found in the joke which he loved, the bright story which he loved to tell, the pungent epigram which he could readily coin—was found in human sympathies, deep and abiding, and which embraced every fellow-creature. He fell quickly upon sleep, which was his desire; the voice which rang out so heartily and cheerily a few hours ago is silent.

'Till the morning breaks and the shadows flee away.' Dr. MacVicar was born on Nov. 29, 1831, at the Scotch village of Dunglass, near Campbellton, Argyllshire. Four years later the family moved to Canada, and settled near Chatham, Ont. He was prepared by a private tutor for Toronto Academy, where he completed the course, and then, after a partial course at Toronto University, he entered Knox College as a theological student in 1855. Two years later he was ordained, and did mission work at Collingwood until his graduation in 1859. He refused calls to Collingwood, Brantford, British Columbia and West Toronto, and finally accepted a unanimous call to Knox Church, Guelph. He had only been there a year when his ability as a preacher attracted the attention of the Cote Street Free Church, Montreal, one of the leading churches of Canada, which was looking for a successor to the Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D., who went to London, England. He accepted the call, and was inducted into the charge on Jan. 30, 1861. His pastorate lasted almost eight years, and under his care the congregation, now known as Crescent Street Church, doubled.

In 1868 the General Assembly appointed him principal and professor of divinity to the Montreal Presbyterian College. At that time the college consisted principally of a charter and half a dozen students, the lectures being given in the basement of Erskine Church, and its growth to its present size and efficiency is largely the result of Principal MacVicar's energy and ability. For the last third of a century he has presided over the college, and his place will be hard to fill.

For years prior to his death he was chairman of the Board of French Evangelization and the last duty he performed was to preside at a meeting of the board. Dr. MacVicar always taking an interest in the work of French-Canadian evangelization, organized a department in the college for the education of French-Canadian ministers, and

served for most of his busy life as a Protestant School Commissioner, becoming president of the board in 1879, a duty which he fulfilled with characteristic zeal and energy until his death. His services in this connection have been invaluable to the cause of education in Montreal.

Several years ago Dr. MacVicar received and declined a call to become the pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, at a salary of \$7,000 a year.

In 1881 he was chosen moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Three times he was appointed to attend Pan-Protestant councils, held at Edinburgh, 1877; Philadelphia, 1889, and Glasgow, 1884. He had been president of the Provincial Teachers' Association; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from McGill, 1879; and that of D.D. from Knox College, in 1883. He was also a Fellow of McGill, vice-president of the Lord's Day Alliance, an honorary member of the Athene Oriental of Paris.

As an author, Principal MacVicar was eminently known for his text books, and published lectures. His works included: 'The Office and Work of Elders'; papers on 'Romanism in Canada,' a paper on 'The Catholicity of Presbyterianism,' and of lectures on 'Inspiration,' 'Miracles,' 'The Constitution of the Church,' 'The Sabbath Law,' 'Modern Skepticism,' 'Moral Culture,' 'The Teacher in His Study, and Classroom,' and 'Hindrances and Helps to Presbyterianism.'

In May, 1890, just a few months after his graduation, he married, Eleanor, the daughter of Mr. Robert Gouddy, who, with three sons and two daughters, survive him. One of the sons is the Rev. J. H. MacVicar, of Fergus, Ont.; another is Mr. Norman MacVicar, architect, of Montreal.

The spirit of the late principal is admirably shown in an article from his pen which appears in the December number of the 'Presbyterian College Journal' on 'The Duty of the Church in Relation to Certain Social and Other Tendencies.' The closing paragraph says: 'The duty of the Church in relation to all these tendencies and potent movements is to confront them not with philosophical and scientific theories but with thoroughly practical measures. She should go down among this squalor and vice with God's sovereign remedy for human sin and woe—the Gospel of Jesus Christ. She should go down in the spirit of prayer, self-sacrifice and heroic zeal, with full faith in the saving efficacy of redeeming love, with the strong personal conviction on the part of every one who declares the truth that God's word cannot return to him void, that while sin abounds grace shall much more abound, until the great moral deserts of this world shall become the garden of the Lord.'

THE LAST TRIBUTES.

The funeral of the late Dr. MacVicar, principal of the Presbyterian College, and chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, took place Thursday afternoon, and was characterized by much simple solemnity and by many manifestations of public regret.

The casket in David Morrice Hall, containing the remains of the deceased principal, was surrounded with floral offerings. Two students stood guard over the casket all morning, those being replaced at intervals, and the hall was heavily draped in mourning. The features of the deceased clergyman remained peaceful, and had the appearance of calm repose rather than death. From one to two o'clock the body lay in state in the David Morrice Hall, after which there was a solemn public service. It was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, senior professor of the college, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Prof. Clark Murray, the Rev. Prof. Coussirat, of McGill, and Rev. Principal Hill, of the Congregational College. A procession was then formed of the staff and students of the college, the city clergy, the school commissioners and others, to conduct the remains to Crescent Street Church, for the public funeral at three o'clock.

Seldom has the public been more widely represented, for every nationality was in the cortege that left the David Morrice Hall and proceeded down McTavish street toward the Crescent Street Church. Groups of people stood and silently watched the hearse as it passed along in simple dignity, for the solemnity of the procession seemed to add that feature to it. Among the mourners were those who had been the earnest friends of Dr. MacVicar when he came to Cote street. Those who had sided with him in his temperance advocacy in the General Assembly were present in force, and so were ministers of the French evangelization branch of the church. The executive of the Quebec Equal Rights Association were in large numbers. Commons and legislature, the judiciary, all were represented. As the line passed the High School building representatives of the High schools, the city schools, the Baron de Hirsch Institute, and other educational bodies were present in open ranks, each school in charge of its principal or head master. The flags on the schools were half-mast high, and the quiet of the boys was notable as they regarded the passing of the remains of him who had been the friend and pioneer of the school commissioners.

Crescent Street Church could not contain all who sought admittance; and the sidewalks in the vicinity were crowded and remained so until long after the hearse had arrived and the funeral service commenced.

The chief mourners were: Mr. Norman MacVicar, the Rev. John H. MacVicar, of Fergus, Ont., and Mr. Robert MacVicar, the sons of the deceased divine; Mr. Donald Guthrie, K.C., brother-in-law; Mr. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P., nephew; both of Guelph, Ont.; the Rev. Donald Guthrie, of Baltimore,

and Mr. J. G. MacVicar, of the Montclair Military Academy of New Jersey, both nephews; and the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of London.

The casket was placed directly in front of the pulpit, which had the floral tributes and the mourning drapery arranged in most harmonious fashion, to which the lights gave a softening tone, for by this time the sun had sunk behind Mount Royal, and the evening shadows were coming. The music was a dirge that continued until the people had taken their places, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mackay, standing until all were seated. Around him were the Rev. Dr. Warden, of Toronto; the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., the Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Rev. Prof. Scrimger, Very Rev. Dean Evans, the Rev. Dr. Clark Murray, the Rev. Prof. Coussirat, and others.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, of Toronto, spoke sorrowfully of the death of his friend and fellow minister, and the blessing and benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. The 'Dead March in Saul' was played on the organ, and the last look was taken at the features of the dead divine.

'O, God, our help in ages past' was sung. The reading of the Scriptures by Very Rev. Dean Evans was followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Barclay.

The Rev. Prof. Scrimger followed, speaking in slow, measured tones;

We are here to-day as mourners beside the bier of a dear brother in Israel. The leading details of his life are sufficiently known, but it is fitting that we should pause a little and pay some tribute to his character, especially in this city, where his whole public life was led and his chief work accomplished. He was a man of deep and earnest piety, and gave his life to the Christian ministry as being the highest calling in which a man could serve his fellow man. He felt a deep sense of responsibility for the spiritual welfare of the whole world, and threw himself heartily into every field for the elevation of mankind. He was rarely absent from any meeting at which he felt he could be of service, and was rarely silent when he felt that his speech was called for. He will be greatly missed in every organization, clerical or otherwise, with which he was connected. He was a man of strong personality, and in any calling would have been a leader. He had the energy and courage which inspired confidence in those who were in sympathy with his aims and made them willing to follow his guidance. Those qualities early brought him to the front in his own church. His co-operation was felt to be necessary on its most important committees, and he was never absent from the supreme court of his church except when it was that he might attend a council of the world-wide Presbyterian Alliance, where he was likewise a prominent figure. He was ever a man of strong and clear convictions on all moral and religious questions, and he had no hesitation in expressing them in all definiteness and force. His convictions were ever based not upon any belief in his own infallibility, but solely upon his belief in the infallibility of Holy Scripture, and the Word of God. This was ever with him a final authority. When he was satisfied as to what he taught, the question was closed and rarely troubled him again. Once he had declared himself he rarely changed. The world always knew where to find him. The fact that a view or a cause was unpopular made little impression upon his mind. He was always ready to do battle when the opportunity presented itself. Religion was with him the paramount interest. Nothing which did not seem to him to be practically related to religion or morals could ever hold him long. He was profoundly concerned about the moral and social well-being of mankind, and he thoroughly believed in the Gospel of Jesus Christ as the solution of all the problems of human society. His aims were all pre-eminently practical. He early identified himself with the cause of temperance reform and strongly advocated Sabbath observance; but he was even more insistent in the cause of Christian missions, both at home and abroad. Because of his interest in the religious side of life and of his activity on behalf of it he was often misjudged as a mere Churchman. But with him the church was nothing but a means to an end. If he preferred to work through it, it was only because he thought it the best means to that end. His cordial co-operation with those of other churches, in such organizations as the Bible Society, abundantly testified to the catholicity of his sympathies and his desire to keep the church in its true place, while his lifelong interest in popular education showed that he by no means believed the church to be the only means of elevating the masses of the people. As a religious man his part was of the practical rather than of the emotional type, and it was to the intellectual side of men's nature that he himself appealed. He was a preacher of no ordinary power, and was highly prized for his clear exposition of divine truths. But he was much greater as a teacher and most of all at home in the class room. Hundreds of ministers scattered throughout Canada bless God for having given them such a teacher before they were called upon to be instructors of others. He was, however, not only a model teacher, he was a model principal as well. Possessed of executive ability of high order he concerned himself in every detail of demonstration and allowed nothing to escape his notice. The Presbyterian College in this city will ever remain as a great monument of his work. His relations with his students were always of the happiest character. Not less fortunate was he in his relations to the other members of his staff. He was often and widely misunderstood, being thought by many to be stern and un-social in his nature. Hardly anything could be further from the truth. He was fond of the society of his fellows. To the friends that gained his confidence he was ever most genial and companionable. His ministrations at the bedside of the sick and suffering were always acceptable, and, once enjoyed, were always welcome. We can express no regret that the manner of his death was such as to preclude such ministrations to himself, for it was the death he himself most of all coveted. It only

remains for us to follow in his footsteps and continue as we best can the good work which he has so well begun.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw, principal emeritus of the Wesleyan Theological College, said: I readily respond to the request that on this mournful occasion I should say a few words as representing other religious denominations than that to which the honored dead belonged, and as representing the educational interests of our city and province. On behalf of thousands and tens of thousands of Christians of all names I now bring my tribute of esteem to the memory of the departed as well as on behalf of vast numbers of youth and teachers in our schools and colleges in whom he was so kindly interested.

That Dr. MacVicar was a man of definite opinions and firm convictions everybody knows, but that he was intolerant in maintaining these can be promptly denied. He was, I consider, broad-minded in the truest sense of the word. Men may have the most distinct perception of each other's errors, but if, notwithstanding their divergence they are broad and catholic in their mutual sympathies and generous in judging each other then have they magnanimity. We do well to aim at the greatest latitude of the head joined with decided convictions of the judgment that we may be at once loyal to truth and charitable to men. There is a difference between looseness and proper latitude of view and sympathy. A note drifting aimlessly in the wide expanse of the atmosphere is no prototype of the best form of being. On the other hand, the astronomer has his telescope firmly bolted and riveted and fastened in its rocky bed, and through it from his secure foundation, unmoved by any perceptible tremor, his clear vision seeks the immensities of space, the vast domains of the empire of God. So he has true breadth of view who, firmly standing on the sure foundation of truth, the Rock of Ages, looks away through the whole range of being and activity. I consider Dr. MacVicar was thus broad in the truest sense of the word.

Again, I have often observed how reverent and devout was his spirit. It was not without marked benefit that from his youth his mind was impressed, possessed, and absorbed with the sublime truth of the sovereignty of God, a truth which has done much to create some of the sturdiest and noblest characters in history. I have often heard him, when animated by this truth, deplore the painful and I fear growing irreverence of our time, irreverence for authority, for sacred things, sacred words and places and the sacred day of the Lord. Devout regard for all that was divine beamed to him a habit of feeling and life. Moreover, his mind and heart found satisfaction, I believe supremely and experimentally, in the precious verities of the Christian religion. He proved the sufficiency of the vicarious sacrifice of the Lord Jesus Christ with a blessed experience possessed in common by all who have obtained like precious faith, whether Roman Catholics or Protestants, of all names and nations, and he proved his faith by his works. He had a devout and intelligent regard for the Holy Scriptures, to the study and expounding of which, in the pulpit and lecture room; he gave so much of life and scholarship and prayerful thought. He found, I believe, in every doctrine of the Christian system a living power and personality. I am of opinion that no doctrine, however interesting in speculation, is of much value unless, as it is a living force in shaping Christian character and destiny.

As an educationist Dr. MacVicar's name must forever be associated with the Protestant school system of the province, and particularly of this city. He had the great advantage of beginning his career as a public school teacher before entering upon his university and divinity studies in preparation for the holy ministry. When still in the pastorate, in 1869, amid his heavy duties, he still found time to devote to the Protestant schools of Montreal and later, after the founding of the Presbyterian College, of which he has been the distinguished principal, he has been able to continue this congenial work. He has been a Protestant school commissioner from 1869 to the present day, with the omission of two brief intervals, or in all, twenty-five years. As an educationist he was wisely progressive. He always demanded thoroughness as well as practical utility in the work done in our schools, and especially a high moral tone on the part of both teachers and pupils. On the subject of religion in the schools his idea was that of all the commissionaires, and indeed that which underlies the whole Protestant school system of the province, that the schools must be Christian, without being sectarian. His colleagues on the Protestant School Board of Montreal have suitably placed on record their deep sense of loss caused by his removal. In our staff of two hundred and fifty-five teachers many with tearful sorrow will deplore the loss of a kind and true personal friend who has helped them in many a trouble and sincerely sympathized with them in their discouragements and financial limitations.

Of my personal relations to him, I should speak with reserve. They have certainly been very intimate and such as to command my greatest respect and admiration. I saw him first in 1867, when he asked me to take a service in the Cote Street Church. I saw him last only last Thursday, when, after our board meeting, he walked and talked about the congenial subject of church union. Through all these thirty-five years I have watched his career and honored him for the steadfastness of his principles, the conscientiousness of his actions and the fidelity of his service.

What a sublime picture, worthy of the highest art, is that of the old servant of God, after so noble and useful a career, full of years and honors and labors, as he sat in his study chair last Monday afternoon and quietly slept away to heaven, the sun setting, the task done, the day closing and God beckoning him to rest. 'So he giveth his beloved sleep.'

I doubt not that while this vast multitude is surrounded by these signs of mourning and our voices are hushed by the solemnities of the hour, and a whole city and country laments the loss of a great and good man, his spirit has entered upon the broad expanding view of eternal things and the unutterable bliss of a conscious immortality, and the solving of the great problems of being in the light of eternity. Looking forward a few days ago to such a bliss he could exultingly say:

'The bolted doors that lock the corridors of time,
And bar the awful avenues of space;
My soul at last shall pass; and then, O dream sublime,
Shall gaze upon Thy face.
He could appropriately say with every servant of God:
'Life's a debtor to the grave's dark lattice,
Letting in eternal day.'

Let us, my brethren, amid our various callings whether in publicity or obscurity, whether in commercial or professional pursuits, let us seek by the divine blessing to be animated by the same high and holy purpose which guided and ennobled the long life of Donald Harvey MacVicar.

In many of the churches on Sunday feeling reference was made to Dr. MacVicar's death.

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E. A. MACDONALD DEAD

FORMER MAYOR OF TORONTO PASSES AWAY AFTER A LENGTHENING ILLNESS.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—Mr. E. A. Macdonald, mayor of Toronto in 1900, died to-night, after a long illness. He was about forty-four years of age.

Mr. Macdonald was born in Oswego in 1858, coming to Toronto in 1861. He had been a conspicuous figure in municipal politics in Toronto for years. He was a candidate for mayor on several occasions, and in 1900, in a bitter three-cornered fight, defeated his opponents by a good majority. Mr. Macdonald will chiefly be remembered as the promoter of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, a project which, though laughed at at that time, bids fair to be realized in the near future.

DEATH OF MR. PAUL FABRE.

News has been received of the death of Mr. Paul Fabre, secretary of the Canadian commissariat in Paris, and director of the 'Paris-Canada,' which occurred on Thursday last. The deceased gentleman, who fell a victim to sarcoma, was a son of the Hon. Hector Fabre, Canadian commissioner in Paris, and a nephew of the late Archbishop Fabre. He was only 35 years old.

Paul Fabre was born in Quebec in 1867, and, having gone to complete his studies in Paris in 1880, he remained in the French capital after his father had been appointed commissioner. He came several times to visit his native land, his last voyage being in 1894, and he had many warm friends in Canada, who will deeply regret his loss.

NOTED TEMPERANCE WORKER DEAD.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—Mr. Benjamin F. Dennison, treasurer of the American Baptist Publication Society, died at his residence in this city to-day. Mr. Dennison was 67 years of age and since early manhood has been associated with religious and temperance movements. He was at one time Grand Worthip Patriarch of America and Past Patriarch of the United States, of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

MISS ANNA RYKERD.

The 'Daily Review,' Mankato, Minnesota, Dec. 9, announces the death of Miss Anna M. Rykerd, which occurred at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lulsdorf, the result of two paralytic strokes. Miss Rykerd was born in Durham, Que., on Feb. 7, 1821. The 'Review' says:

The deceased came to Mankato thirty-six years ago to make her home with her sister, Mrs. Lulsdorf, and has continuously resided here. She was a lady of quiet disposition, but possessed a kind, generous and lovable nature. Her great comfort in life was to make other people happy, and there are many in this city who can testify as to the comforts brought to their homes through the generosity and thoughtfulness of Miss Rykerd. She always took a great interest in the welfare of our fire department and its members, and, as we once before stated, when the new fire station was finished she fitted up the sleeping apartments with nice iron bedsteads. She also presented the department with other gifts in the way of needed apparatus, and to say that Miss Rykerd's kind face and friendly feeling towards the fire boys will be greatly missed is hardly expressing it, for in her death they lose a good, kind, thoughtful friend, whose place in their hearts will be difficult to fill. In the passing away of Miss Rykerd we lose one of the few survivors of the early days. She came to Mankato when it consisted of a small burg, and has watched the city grow and advance up to the present time. Here has been a useful and interesting life, and only her associates of those days will know or appreciate the trials and hardships they passed through and were subjected to. Certainly not few of the earliest settlers are alive to-day to relate those incidents.

Miss Rykerd was an earnest and faithful member of St. John's Episcopal Church and during her younger years was an active worker in church affairs. Besides Mrs. Lulsdorf she is survived by one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Sykes, of Holland, Vermont.

A RIPE OLD AGE.

Brockville, Dec. 19.—The death took place in Brockville Hospital yesterday of Mrs. Sally Barnett, relict of the late Jacob Barnett, a widely known farmer of Wilford Township. Mrs. Barnett had attained the age of one hundred years, spent entirely in this section. Born in the Township of Wilford, she lived principally near Easton's Corners on a farm till her health failed. Mrs. Barnett had a distinct recollection of happenings nearly a century ago.

Toronto, Dec. 17.—The death occurred on Monday evening, at his residence, 38 Nassau street, of Rev. Dr. D. J. Caswell, late rector of Christ Church, Menard, Ont. Deceased, who was fifty-seven years of age, had been in failing health for some time, and in January last was forced to apply for superannuation, giving up his parish work and coming to Toronto to reside. An active life of twenty-five years in the ministry of the Church of England was spent in the diocese of Huron where he filled several important charges. Even after coming to Toronto Mr. Caswell's work was not done, as he ever took a kindly interest in the spiritual welfare of the inmates of the jail and hospitals, in one of which he was generally to be found on a Sunday. He is well known as the author of a series of charts for teaching the church catechism, which are now used in many of the Sunday-schools of Canada and the United States. Sydney D. Caswell, of the staff of the Moisons Bank, Knowlton, Que., is a son.

MR. MARCONI.

Triumph of the Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy has Come.

MESSAGES PASS BETWEEN THE KING AND LORD MINTO.

New York, Dec. 21.—The following despatch from Mr. Marconi, dated Glace Bay, N.S., Dec. 21, has been received by the Associated Press:—

I beg to inform you for circulation that I have established wireless telegraph communication between Cape Breton, Canada, and Cornwall, England, with complete success. Inauguratory messages, including one from the Governor-General of Canada to King Edward VII., have already been transmitted and forwarded to the King of England, and also the King of Italy. A message to the London 'Times' has also been transmitted in the presence of its special correspondent, Dr. Parkin, M.P.

G. MARCONI.

NEWS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—Wireless telegraphy as a means of communication across the Atlantic is an established success. There is no longer any doubt about the value of the Marconi system as a means of transmitting messages over long distances without the use of wires. The Italian inventor's efforts have been crowned with success that seems to be complete. A telegram was sent to-day from the station at Table Head, Cape Breton, to the station in Cornwall, England. It was a message of a congratulatory character addressed by the Governor-General to His Majesty the King, and had been at the Table Head station for some days awaiting transmission whenever communication should be satisfactorily established. The instruments at Poldhu, Cornwall, and Table Head were brought in complete magnetic sympathy to-day, and the message of Lord Minto duly transmitted. His Excellency accordingly received the following message from Mr. Marconi this afternoon:—

Glace Bay, N.S., Dec. 21, 1902. To His Excellency the Governor-General, Ottawa:— Have the honor to inform Your Excellency that your message to His Majesty has now been transmitted by me from Cape Breton to Cornwall by wireless telegraphy, and has been forwarded to its destination.

MARCONI.

The text of the message of Lord Minto to His Majesty is not available. Being addressed to the King, it can only be made public by His Majesty's express command, but, as stated, it is understood to be a brief message of a congratulatory nature.

LORD MINTO'S REPLY.

To Mr. Marconi's telegram Lord Minto replied:—

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1902. To Marconi, Glace Bay, N.S.:— 'Delighted at your message, just received. Warmest congratulations on your splendid success.

MINTO.

The people of Canada will have additional reason for elation at the success of wireless ocean telegraphy from the fact that it was from this country that Mr. Marconi received his first substantial encouragement on his side of the Atlantic.

London, Dec. 21.—The London 'Times' confirms the receipt of a message by wireless telegraphy from Mr. Marconi, at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

NEWS IN ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 22.—Telegrams from Halifax, Ottawa and New York announce that Marconi has successfully transmitted messages by his wireless system of telegraphy, from Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, to King Edward, and from himself to King Edward, and King Victor Emmanuel. The texts of the messages are at present unknown to the public.

The 'Times' announces that it has received by mail from Poldhu, Cornwall, where the Marconi station is situated, the following Marconigram from its correspondent at Glace Bay:—

'Being present at its transmission in Mr. Marconi's Canadian station, I have the honor to send through the 'Times' the inventor's four wireless trans-Atlantic messages of greeting to England and Italy.'

AN INVITATION.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—Mr. Fielding, while in Nova Scotia, intended visiting the Marconi station at Glace Bay, but was unable to do so. The Minister of Finance received the following telegram yesterday from Mr. Marconi:—

Glace Bay, N.S., Dec. 21. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, Ottawa:—

'Regret you were unable to visit station here. The Governor-General sent me a message for His Majesty, which I have already been able to transmit to England by wireless telegraphy with complete success. Should be glad to send short messages from Canadian Government if desired. I leave here very shortly for my Cape Cod station.

G. MARCONI.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding replied as follows:—

Ottawa, Dec. 22.

G. Marconi, Glace Bay:— Message from Government has already been sent. Accept my warmest congratulations on the success of your great work. I rejoice that Canada has

been able to co-operate with you in such a splendid achievement.

(Signed), 'W. S. FIELDING.' MESSAGE TO KING OF ITALY. Rome, Dec. 22.—King Victor Emmanuel this morning received a wireless message from Marconi, forwarded from Cape Breton, via Cornwall, and sent a congratulatory reply.

THE 'TIMES'S' MESSAGE. London, Dec. 22.—The second edition of the 'Times' to-day prints the text of a wireless message received from the Canadian Government, as follows:—

'Ottawa, Dec. 21. The Government of Canada, through the 'Times,' desires to congratulate the British people on the accomplishment by Marconi of the greatest feat modern science has yet achieved. (Signed), 'CARTWRIGHT, Acting Premier.'

FROM THE KING.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—The King's reply to Lord Minto's message, sent by wireless telegraphy, was received to-day as follows:—

London, Dec. 22. I am much interested by the wireless message which you have sent me, and am delighted at the success of Signor Marconi's great invention, which brings Great Britain and Canada into still closer connection. (Signed), EDWARD R.

I never doubted the ultimate triumph of Marconi. I have been with him for three years and a half; I watched his workings; I found that he thought upon lines which no other human being thought on; call him inspired, call him a genius, if you will, but he has succeeded, as I knew he would, from the start.

This is the statement of Major Pool-Page manager and director of three of the companies which have been established to operate the new system. The major was at the Windsor Hotel to-day on his way from the south to rejoin Mr. Marconi, whom he had left about three weeks ago.

In conversation Major Pool-Page said that the triumph was complete. There had been messages over long distances; there had now been complete and satisfactory messages between this country and England; the King had received a message which announced that everything had turned out as it had been anticipated.

You will now proceed to establish business? 'That will take some time, of course. You have to get your machinery, which is very elaborate, in readiness; but, of course, that will be the next step, to establish a commercial business.'

'And this will not interfere at all with the present cable business, will it?' 'Not a bit of it. When the C. P. R. first entered into competition with the Grand Trunk the latter did not, perhaps, quite like it; but there was business for the two companies, and there will be business for two more. We shall do a new business; population is growing; the world's needs are increasing all the time.'

'Will your rates be a considerable reduction upon cable rates?' 'Not a doubt of it.'

'You will not think of absorbing cable companies?' 'We are too feeble a folk for that at present. But we shall have all the business we want. Of course, we could send our messages over land as well as across the ocean, but at present Marconi is devoting himself to trans-oceanic business. I am going to spend Christmas with him.'

MESSAGE TO SIR WILFRID. Ottawa, Dec. 22.—The following message was sent yesterday from Glace Bay to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by Mr. Marconi:—

'Have the honor to inform you that I have now established wireless telegraph communication between Cape Breton station and Poldhu, Cornwall, England, and that I have already transmitted several messages to destinations in Europe, including one from the Governor-General to His Majesty. Permit me to congratulate you upon the success and again to thank your government for the cordiality of its encouragement and for its co-operation.'

ESTATE OF A MISER

MONEY OF ELI HYMAN, THE TORONTO JEW, DIVIDED AMONG RELATIVES.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—The estate of Eli Hyman, the miser, who died the other day, will have to contribute \$5,000 in succession duties. Mr. Samuel King, solicitor for the widow, has tendered a bond for \$10,000 to the solicitor of the Treasury Department. Temporary administration of the estate has been granted. Five percent must be paid to the province. Half of the estate will be inherited by Mrs. Sophia Hyman, the wife, and the balance will go to the children. They are said to be in California. There are two girls and a son, the issue of the first marriage. The marriage has not been established, however, and the children will be forced to make the necessary showing. There is no record of such marriage, but many Jews in the city are sure that Hyman had a family before he married Miss Milton, the wife known here. This promises to develop a lawsuit, especially if a prior marriage is established, and the present Mrs. Hyman cannot show a divorce. From something the old miser tried to tell Rabbi Jacobs in his dying moments, the rabbi thinks Hyman had a large amount of money secretly hidden away that has not been accounted for, but the secret died with him.

BLONDIN GUILTY

HE IS CONVICTED OF WIFE MURDER.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15.—Murder in the second degree was the verdict returned to-night against J. Wilfrid Blondin, who for more than two weeks has been on trial charged with wife murder. The jury was out almost six hours. Blondin showed keen disappointment, as he believed he would be acquitted.

HUMBERTS ARRESTED

THE NOTORIOUS PARIS SWINDLERS FOUND AT A HOTEL IN MADRID.

Madrid, Dec. 20.—Madame Humbert, other members of the Humbert family, and M. and Madame D'Aurignac, the brother and sister-in-law of Madame Humbert, who became notorious in connection with the great safe frauds in Paris, have been arrested at an hotel here. They have been in Madrid since May 9.

The interest of all Paris was centred May 9 last, on an empty safe at 65 Avenue de la Grande Armee. It was supposed to contain \$20,000,000, left by Mr. Robert Henry Crawford, said to be 'an American millionaire.' This sum was alleged to be held in trust by Madame Therese Humbert, who, under Mr. Crawford's first will, was constituted his sole legatee, and who, on the strength of her title to the fictitious vast estate, succeeded in borrowing \$12,000,000 from bankers, money lenders and others in France and Belgium. Eventually an investigation was started, the Humberts and others connected with them in the operations fled from Paris, and May 9, when the chief of the detective department of Paris, M. Cochefort, opened the safe, it brought to light the greatest swindle of the century, for the safe was found to contain nothing but an old jewel box, some old papers, and the official seals which had made the swindle possible, the fortune having, under the terms of the second will, been represented as being held in trust until Mlle D'Aurignac, Madame Humbert's niece, attained her majority, when all the heirs mentioned in the two wills were to come to an amicable agreement for an equitable division of the property.

Madrid, Dec. 22.—The police made a clean haul of the whole family, Madame Humbert, her husband, Eva Humbert and the three D'Aurignacs, Romain, Emile and Marie. The police suspected a house on the Calle Ferray. Some time yesterday Romain d'Aurignac was seen to enter the building. A search warrant was obtained, and the house surrounded. After some difficulty the police were admitted, and arrested the long-sought-for defaulters. The prisoners protested that they were the victims of infamous proceedings. They threatened to 'get even' with certain persons in France, and said they had come to Madrid direct from Paris. Mlle. Eva became hysterical, and Madame Humbert clasped Marie d'Aurignac and her daughter in her arms, pleading with the police, 'for the love of God, not to separate me from my daughter.'

The police made an inventory of the contents of the apartments, and found a parcel of jewels valued at \$2,000, a couple of lottery tickets, and about \$115 in cash. Seals were then attached to the house, and the whole family was removed to jail and placed at the disposition of the French ambassador.

The police suspect the Humberts of having disposed of important papers in the lavatories while delaying the entry of the officers. The family tried to escape by the windows but failed, as the house was cordoned.

At the police prefecture, it was found that the prisoners had \$850 in their pockets. The prefect said he had known of their presence here for a week, but delayed taking action until he was assured that he had the whole party caged.

The Humberts maintain that they are innocent; declare they have been victimized, and say they desire to return to France and defend themselves against the charges.

The women of the party were much distressed and wept continuously. When Mme. Humbert and others of the Humbert family were arrested, one of the family handed a package containing \$48,000 to some people who lived in the same house with them. This package had been sent to the French consulate.

Inspector Caro, who made the arrests, has been promoted. The Humberts are being well treated in prison. As first-class misdemeanants they are permitted to have their meals sent in from a neighboring restaurant. They all occupy separate cells, are carefully watched and are not allowed to receive visitors.

The prisoners passed a rather restless night, but this morning they seemed rather more resigned. The ladies were less tearful. All the male members of the party have altered their appearance by letting their beards grow.

A maid servant, employed by the Humberts in Madrid, says that they allowed nobody to enter their house and started in apprehension at every ring of the bell. They assisted in the housework themselves and the men of the party never went out except at night.

WILL DISCLOSE THE TRUTH.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the 'Temps' had an interview on Saturday with the arrested members of the Humbert family. Madame Humbert reiterated her desire to return immediately to France for trial. She was annoyed when told that the trial was likely to be delayed, and said that she and the other members of the family had made up their minds to disclose the truth and to 'confound the authors of their misfortunes.'

M. HUMBERT AND ROMAIN D'AURIGNAC

are confined in a separate room. They also say that they desire to return to France, and asserted that their only object in taking flight was to escape

from imprisonment during the preliminary investigation of the affair. They said they intended to return eventually for trial.

JAPANESE PROTEST

The Arrest of Countrymen in British Columbia Objected to

A DELAY OCCURRED, BUT ORIENTALS WERE RELEASED FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—Although no official information to that effect has yet reached the State Department, it is known that Mr. Nosse, consul-general for Japan in Canada, has made formal protest to the British Foreign Office against the arrest of nineteen of his countrymen in British Columbia because they could not read and write in any European language. Doubtless the State Department will ultimately be apprised of the protest, but in the meantime the incident will have been closed by the release of the prisoners. The record of the case shows that on Thursday morning, when the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, read the special despatch from Victoria, telling of the arrest of the Japs on the British Columbia frontier, and their imprisonment under sentence for transgressing the provincial law, he immediately wired to Lieutenant-Governor Joly de Lotbiniere informing him of the matter and stating that as the act in question had been disallowed, 'the action of the police magistrate seems to require explanation.'

To this Sir Henri Joly replied by telegram from Victoria to-day, that 'notice of the disallowance of the act on Dec. 5 only left Ottawa on the 11th, and reached here to-day and was acted upon at once.'

The explanation of the five days' delay in forwarding notice of the disallowance from Ottawa is that His Excellency was at the time in Montreal and the order-in-council had, of course, to await Lord Minto's approval. However, the British Columbia papers of the 6th inst. contained the news from Ottawa that the Oriental Immigration act had been disallowed, so that while Mr. Corbould, the magistrate, acted strictly within his legal right in imposing sentence under the act, not having been officially notified of its disallowance, it is held here that a more judicious proceeding would have been to at least postpone the trial of the Japs until the press reports of disallowance had been officially confirmed. A prominent legal authority was asked if action for damages by the imprisoned Orientals would lie under the circumstances, the reply was in the negative. The law in regard to disallowance of provincial acts by the federal authorities, he said, seems to be on all fours with that governing the disallowance of federal acts by the imperial authority, which is in effect that the act is valid until its disallowance is formally signified by proclamation in Canada. It will, therefore, be the duty of the magistrate who passed sentence upon the Japs now to reverse his judgment and order their release.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

ANNUAL REPORT OF AMERICAN BOARD.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.—The ninety-second annual report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, made public to-day, shows receipts for the year of \$845,105. The report states that indemnities for property destroyed in China in 1900 have been paid and adjusted under conditions satisfactory to the missionaries and in most instances to the native Christians, and which also admit of the reopening of missionary work in all forms. It has been decided to re-establish the North China College at Tungchau, and a site nearer the city than the former premises has been purchased. The first new building for the college is in process of construction. An enormous demand for the Bible and translations of all kinds of western books, which has sprung up during the last two years, has been felt in Tungchau to an extent that has made it absolutely impossible to supply the demand at times.

TRANSPORTATION

MR. GREENWAY BELIEVES THAT IS THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Dec. 16.—The Hon. Thos. Greenway, addressing a meeting of the Young Liberal Club here to-night, discussed transportation, saying it was the question of the day, and apparently an insolvable one. He said all the grain purchased within the last two months was still in the elevators, and thirty million bushels was still in the farmers' hands. Next year there would be 25 percent increase in the crop production of Manitoba, and 100 percent in the Territories, and the situation would be still worse. If the C.P.R. should double-track the line from Brandon to Fort William it would be some relief; so would another transcontinental line, but he believed that a road to Hudson Bay would be of more utility than two transcontinental lines. He believed the Hudson Bay route entirely practicable. There should also be a railway from Manitoba direct to Duluth. He strongly censured the Roblin Government for barring out the Northern Pacific. He said that while it was desirable to ship our wheat out by Canadian outlets, the grime neces-

sity was to get it out. He touched briefly on Dominion issues, and said he was glad to know his interview last summer in the 'Globe' had had something to do in bringing on the agitation which had ended in Mr. Tarte's retirement from the government. So far as his influence went, he would oppose all public men who preached protection. In the course of the speech he formally denied that it was his intention to retire from the leadership of the party before election. The party, he said, had asked him to continue his leadership, and he would do so as long as he had strength to discharge its duties. Mr. Greenway had a most enthusiastic reception.

THE HARTOPP CASE

DIVORCE SUIT ENDS IN VERDICT OF 'NOT PROVEN.'

London, Dec. 17.—The verdict in the Hartopp case was reached late this afternoon. After thirteen days devoted to hearing the testimony, and the summing up by the counsel and Mr. Justice Barnes the jury found that from the evidence presented no one had been guilty of anything. That is to say, Lady Hartopp had not been guilty with Earl Cowley, Sir Charles Hartopp had not been guilty of cruelty to Lady Hartopp and Sir Charles Hartopp had not been guilty of misconduct with Mrs. Sands. It was what would be called the Scotch verdict of 'not proven,' and it is safe to say that the only one of the principal actors who has derived any degree of satisfaction from the jury's finding is Mrs. Sands.

This remarkable woman, knowing that her not too correct life would be fully ventilated in court, went willingly into the witness box to disprove the charge that Sir Charles had maintained intimate relations with her. Mr. Justice Barnes said her mode of life did not necessarily imply she did not tell the truth, and the jury agreed with him.

When the court opened there was the usual crowd present but Sir Charles Hartopp was the only one of the chief actors present.

'Sir Charles and his wife,' said Mr. Justice Barnes, in summing up, 'during their married life did nothing else than engage in pursuit of pleasure and amusement, each going his or her own way. It was not unnatural to expect that trouble would arise over such a condition of things.'

As to the cruelty charged, Mr. Justice Barnes did not find the evidence very conclusive. As to the testimony given by relatives and friends, including the Duke of Devonshire, that outwardly Sir Charles and Lady Hartopp were on good terms with each other, it did not prove such to be the case, but simply demonstrated that when people went to stay in the country house of a distinguished nobleman or gentleman, the husband did not begin by assaulting his wife over the dinner table or in the presence of others.

Regarding the evidence of the servants about the relationship of Lady Hartopp and Earl Cowley, His Lordship apparently did not expect the jury to place much faith in it.

As to the charge that Sir Charles misconducted himself with Mrs. Sands, all people concerned in the case were well known in society, yet there had not been any evidence against Sir Charles from any one who was acquainted with him. They must have been known in restaurants and public places, where, it was said, they had been dining together.

While Mr. Justice Barnes was summing up, Mrs. Sands came into court. She wore a much admired heliotrope dress, and took her seat by Mrs. Farquhar, Sir Charles Hartopp's sister. One of the ladies of the Wilson family sat on the same bench.

It was remarkable to see outside of the Law Courts the large crowd of people standing for hours waiting for the verdict. Their interest was great, to judge from the conversation, yet it is doubtful whether any one of them had speaking acquaintance with any member of the society in which the Hartopps and Wilsons move.

One interesting feature of the trial has been the big increase in circulation of the daily newspapers, particularly the morning newspapers, which have given columns to the reports of the proceedings. I am told that one of these had an increase of sixty thousand copies in the mornings when reports of the trial appeared. The expenses of the trial will amount to seventy-five thousand dollars.

CIVIL SERVICE HONORS

NO DECORATIONS WILL BE CONFERRED UNTIL NEXT SPRING.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—There will be no decorations for the members of the Canadian civil service before next spring. A few weeks ago it was announced that an order had been instituted by the imperial authorities in London to which colonial civil servants of long and distinguished career would be raised. It appears that from all the colonies together there will be something like a hundred appointments, that is, including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the other colonies. But of the Canadian civil service, exclusive of those in the employ of the provinces, there are something like two hundred and fifty individuals eligible under the terms of the order for appointment thereto. If the provinces be taken in, and the Federal Government has already decided that this must be done, as there are many government servants of distinguished career in the provincial employ, the list of Canadians eligible for the decoration will be very long. Under circumstances like these it is going to be a very undesirable duty to make selection of those whose names shall be submitted. The work is one from which any government would naturally prefer to be freed, nevertheless it is something, whether pleasant or otherwise, which must be done. As all nominations will be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, it would be idle to act until Mr. Chamberlain returns from South Africa. Hence the list will not be drawn up for some months to come.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

The Partnership Unpopular in London

SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES FROM BERLIN—UNITED STATES RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOUTH AMERICAN WARDS—BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS AND MAN.

(Cable despatch to the New York Evening Post.)

London, Dec. 20.—The British ministers can no longer be blind to the unpopularity of the Venezuelan policy. Even the 'Times' is constrained to admit to-day that the prospect of bringing Venezuela to reason would have been much brighter had there been no Anglo-German co-operation, for 'the United States would have given us a much freer hand had we stood alone in seeking to enforce our own just claims.'

It seems astounding to all thinking Englishmen that, as Mr. Bryce said at the Eighty Club last night, England should bind herself to support the claims of another power when she did not know what those claims were. England feels, as Mr. Bryce added, quite able to do the work herself if it had to be done. This dissatisfaction with the Anglo-German alliance is increased rather than lessened by the Berlin telegrams to-day, suggesting that the Germans also are displeased with the joint action, while a Berlin despatch to the 'Times' concludes with this astounding sentence, as a reflection of current German feeling: 'The peril of the situation is not so much that it may lead to immediate friction with America, as that it may eventually entail the realization of the new and popular German ambition of exercising a kind of general diplomatic control or inspection where purely Anglo-American relations are concerned.' If that indeed be the popular German sentiment, no further proof is needed of the utter incompatibility of Anglo-German co-operation with the most elementary English notions.

Not without its influence upon English feeling is the fact, made clear by the (Cable despatch to the New York 'Evening Post,' of German cartoons, that German papers, like 'Jugend,' and 'Ulk,' and 'Der Wahre Jacob,' are persisting in the grossest libels upon British policy, depicting Mr. Chamberlain as a kind of Moloch, glorying in devastation and murders of women and children, with Boers in chains leading his triumphal march through South Africa. But apart from this widening of the Anglo-German breach, the most noteworthy feature of to-day's situation is the almost universal English acceptance of the United States 'in loco parentis' towards the South American republics. The Washington correspondent of the 'Times' is most anxious to insist that the British Government does not know Mr. Bowen, as a nominee of Venezuela in the matter of arbitration, but knows only the United States Government here. As the 'Times' says, it is an affirmation of the Monroe doctrine, 'which in this country is frankly accepted as a cardinal principle of the United States policy. It also shows that the American sense of equity and responsibility recognizes both aspects of that doctrine.'

It may be safely said that the idea of the United States responsibility will be much heard of in future Anglo-American discussions. England, for the moment, is chiefly concerned to bury the Venezuelan tangle just as speedily as possible.

The enemies of trades-unionism are in great glee over yesterday's decision of a jury in the High Court holding the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and its officials, including Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., responsible for damages to the Taff Vale Railway Company, which are estimated at \$135,000, and were caused by a conspiracy to produce a strike of the employees. The strike arose because the company refused to accept the intervention of the society, and insisted upon transferring a distance box signalman, who was a prominent agitator. The jury find that the society maintained a system of terrorism to compel a strike, and prevent the employment of 'blacklegs,' that is to say, non-unionists. The results of the decision cannot fail to be momentous, though the critics are over-hasty in assuming that trades-unionism has met with its death-blow.

There are indications that the Admiralty mean to keep the British navy up to date, in the fact that twenty vessels are being sold as obsolete, with a collective displacement of 55,000 tons. Eight have been powerful battleships or turret ships. The only torpedo ram in the navy, the 'Polyphemus,' which was not a pronounced success, is also to be sold.

Dr. Borrell, chief of the laboratory of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has reported on Dr. Garnault's four months' experiments undertaken to prove the fallacy of Prof. Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to human beings. Dr. Garnault's experiments appear to show that a man inoculated with a fragment of a tuberculous gland of a cow is affected with local tuberculosis limited to the point of inoculation, but Dr. Borrell confesses that it is impossible to draw a definite conclusion.

MR. TARTE AT WESTMINSTER

AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE LATE MINISTER WILL ENTER THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—An 'Evening Telegram' special London cable says: 'In an article on 'The colonies and parliament,' the Manchester 'Courier' says that Canadians in London are discussing the rumor that Mr. J. Israel Tarte intends to abandon his political career in Canada and enter the Imperial Parliament, following the example of the Hon. Edward Blake. As forceful a man as Mr. Tarte could easily assume a position of importance. It would be an advantage to have statesmen competent to speak from experience on matters affecting the colonies. Mr. Blake, caught in the eddies of Irish Nationalism, does not exhibit any desire to extricate himself.'

CATTLE EMBARGO

More Attempts Made to Injure Canada's Trade

A SERIOUS RUMOR GIVEN AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

According to rumors from Ottawa last week the British Government had determined to prohibit the importation into England of all Canadian cattle from the port of St. John, on the ground that the foot and mouth disease has spread to Canada.

Dr. McEachran, who had learned of the recent action of the Imperial authorities, expressed his astonishment that so severe a measure could be provoked by a mere newspaper paragraph.

At the same time, Dr. McEachran had noted for some time past that the desire of the British authorities was to compel the Dominion to go into a dead meat business.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

'Fisher, Ottawa:—Following telegram from Montreal in 'Morning Post' to-day:—"Foot and mouth disease has spread from New England into Canada.

'Strathcona, London:—No correspondent 'Morning Post', Montreal. No cable sent that paper from there for a fortnight.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The House to-day passed an urgent deficiency bill which carried among other items an appropriation of \$500,000 for eradicating the foot and mouth disease in New England.

OFFICIALS IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE SATISFIED WITH PRECAUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

London, Dec. 18.—Dr. Wray, a veterinary surgeon, who represents the United States Agricultural Department at the Deptford cattle depot, said to-day that since the prohibition of the import of cattle from the New England States the British officials had not found even a suspicious case among American cattle.

CATTLE DEALERS COMPLAIN.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—The dealers at the Western Cattle Market have a new grievance concerning what they term rank injustice in connection with the shipment of their consignments from St. John, N.B.

Advertisements.

to all who will send for it. A valuable book on Catarrh, written by an eminent specialist and illustrated by fine artists.

John they are put off at the government wharf, where the local cattle men claim they are well cared for at the Intercolonial terminus.

'To carry them a distance of a few hundred yards,' said an official of the Canadian Live Stock Dealers' Association to-day, 'the Canadian Pacific charges us \$7 a car, and all that they do is to push them across the bridge to the other wharf from which the vessels refuse to move.

Mr. Bosworth replies. Mr. Bosworth, fourth vice-president, replied to the foregoing as follows: 'The statement made by the representative of the Canadian Live Stock Dealers' Association that the Canadian Pacific charge \$7 per car for hauling cattle a distance of a few hundred yards is entirely incorrect.

When the Chancellor proceeded to explain that the government, in accepting the increase of the minimum on malting barley, did not act inconsistently with its previous declarations, which applied merely to barley in general, the Socialists laughed ironically.

BRITISH BOARD HAS PLACED NO FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON CANADIAN CATTLE.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—An 'Evening Telegram' London special cable says:—The board of agriculture, which controls the situation, has not, report to the contrary notwithstanding, placed any further restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle.

THE STRICT QUARANTINE HAS HAD THE DESIRED EFFECT.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, believes that the danger of the spread of the foot and mouth disease from New England to other states has passed.

A BILL FOR REMOVAL TO BE INTRODUCED BY MEMBER FOR ABERDEENSHIRE.

Toronto, Dec. 22.—The 'Evening Telegram' special cable from Glasgow says: 'Mr. R. Farquharson, M. P. for Aberdeenshire, promised yesterday at Aberdeen to introduce a bill for the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle.

C. E. CONFERENCE

WORLD'S EXECUTIVE OFFICERS VISIT TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—The Christian Endeavorers of this district welcomed the three world's executive officers here at a conference yesterday afternoon, and attended a mass meeting addressed by them in Cooke's Church last night.

The Rev. Dr. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, conducted a Christian Endeavor conference, in which the Rev. A. C. Crews consented to assist, in a plan for rebuilding the Toronto Christian Endeavor union, which had formerly been composed of sixty societies.

The mass meeting last night was preceded by a bright song service. The international officers dealt with various phases of the movement, the Rev. Dr. Clark delivering an inspiring address upon Christian Endeavor abroad.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL

MEASURE PASSES ITS THIRD READING IN THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—In the Reichstag yesterday Chancellor Von Bulow opened the discussion of the third reading of the tariff bill, saying the allied governments had agreed on the bill as it passed its second reading.

When the Chancellor proceeded to explain that the government, in accepting the increase of the minimum on malting barley, did not act inconsistently with its previous declarations, which applied merely to barley in general, the Socialists laughed ironically.

As the Socialists continued their laughter, President von Ballestrum rang his bell and asked the members of the House to hear the Chancellor quietly.

The Chancellor then proceeded, saying the customs officers easily distinguished malting from feed barley, and closed by saying: 'The allied governments hope this high house will bring about union between the Bundesrath and the Reichstag and thereby complete the great work of tariff reform for the welfare of the fatherland.'

While the government's original figures on grain are restored, the committee's increases in other sections stand, including heavy advances on animals and meat, above the government's figures.

After Herr Richter and others had spoken, Dr. Barth made a sharp attack on Chancellor von Bulow, who replied, praising the patriotic spirit of the majority parties, and admitting that he had taken an active part in effecting a compromise on the tariff bill in the form of a practical basis for arranging efficient commercial treaties.

On Herr Spahn's proposal the House proceeded to the ballots on the tariff bill. The introduction of the proposal created great disorder, but the debate was closed and the motion adopted.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER

THE PRESENT RULER OF CHINA IS BECOMING UNPLEASANTLY AGGRESSIVE AGAIN.

Pekin, Dec. 17.—The return of the Court after four months' stay at the Summer Palace reveals several new features of the situation in China. One of these is that the Dowager Empress is again apprehensive regarding the Emperor, who has been closely imprisoned in the Summer Palace all the time and who was surrounded by an enormous guard on the route to Peking during the return journey.

Another feature in the return of the Court shows a different feeling on the part of high government officials, officers surrounding the Court, and members of the Grand Council towards foreigners. For the first time since the return of the Court from Sianfu, after the Boxer troubles had been settled, foreigners who assembled along the route traversed by the Court on its home-coming were ill-treated.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 17.—Mail advices received from Changking, in the Szechuan province of China, report that both the cities of Mei Chou and Kiatingfu have had their gates closed and a state of siege declared, owing to the numerous bodies of armed Boxers in their vicinity, it being feared by the officials that the insurgents may take the cities by surprise.

CHINA WILL PAY IN SILVER.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Unofficial advices have reached here that China intends to pay the next instalment of the Boxer indemnity in silver. The reports indicate that China is driven to this course by the fact that all of her revenues are payable in silver, and the great internal financial strain makes it impossible to obtain gold.

indicating that China is driven to this course by the fact that all of her revenues are payable in silver, and the great internal financial strain makes it impossible to obtain gold.

HON. GEO. W. ROSS

THE PREMIER OF ONTARIO ISSUES A PAMPHLET TO ELECTORS.

Toronto, Dec. 15.—The Hon. G. W. Ross has issued a pamphlet addressed to the electors in the constituencies in which by-elections are to be held. The address states that this course is adopted because it will be impossible to hold public meetings at this season of the year.

Mr. Ross deals with particular charges regarding North Grey and quotes Judge MacLennan's judgments. He quotes the examinations of Dr. Snider in the Norfolk case; Mr. T. H. Carscallen, in Lennox, and Mr. Herbert Lennox, in North York, each of whom admitted they had received funds from a general Conservative campaign fund.

MANITOBA ALLIANCE.

AGGRESSIVE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Toronto, Dec. 15.—The secretary of the Manitoba Alliance, the Rev. B. H. Spence, who spent the last two weeks of the Ontario Referendum campaign doing platform work in this province, has been recalled to Winnipeg owing to the urgency of the Manitoba situation. Speaking to the 'Witness' correspondent regarding the Prairie Province, he explained that, owing to the importance of being prepared for the provincial elections it was not possible for him to remain here to spend the Christmas holidays, as he would have desired, with his Toronto relatives.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

THE PREMIER IS WELL AND IN THE BEST OF SPIRITS.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—A letter received in the city to-day from a visitor to Hot Springs, Virginia, says: 'You have no idea how well I found Sir Wilfrid. He has improved wonderfully since he arrived here. It is marvellous to see how quickly he recovers. He will return at the end of the month, and I am sure everybody will be surprised to find him so different from what he was before leaving Ottawa.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Sir William Mulock has returned to the city from Hot Springs, Va., where he has been in company with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He will speak at Brampton to-morrow and at Meaford on Monday.

A THOUSAND KILLED.

TOWN IN RUSSIAN TURKESKAN TOTALLY DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Askabad, Russian Turkestan, Dec. 16.—The town of Andijan, Ferghana Government, was totally destroyed by an earthquake to-day. The number of fatalities is not yet ascertained. The population is threatened with starvation. Shocks were felt in New Marghelan and surrounding villages and a railway at Andijan was destroyed for a considerable distance.

London, Dec. 19.—A special despatch from St. Petersburg says nearly one thousand persons were killed by the earthquake at Andijan, Russian Central Asia, on Dec. 16. They were mostly native Turcomans.

A ROYAL BIRTH

TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, A SON.

London, Dec. 20.—The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son to-night. Both mother and child are doing well.

RAILWAY DISASTER

TEN PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES IN A COLLISION IN CALIFORNIA.

Byron, Cal., Dec. 21.—Ten persons were killed and 27 injured in a collision last night between the south-bound Los Angeles 'Owl' train and the Stockton flyer. It was a rear-end collision, the engine of the local ploughing its way into the rear coach of the 'Owl,' which was filled with Fresno people.

THE LYNCH INDICTMENT.

London, Dec. 19.—The grand jury summoned to consider the indictment of Col. Arthur Lynch, member of parliament for Galway, who was arrested on June 11 on landing in England from the Continent, on the charge of high treason in connection with the part he took in the South African war, where he is alleged to have commanded the Irish brigade, returned a true bill to-day against the defendant.

TRUE BILL RETURNED AGAINST THE COMMANDER OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

London, Dec. 17.—Queen Alexandra to-day acted as godmother at the christening of Lord Mandeville, the heir of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, in the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace. Her Majesty signed the register with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Marquis de Soverall, the Portuguese Minister, Count von Mendadorff, secretary of the Austrian-Hungarian embassy; Earl de Grey, Lady Lister-Kaye, and others.

THE QUEEN

HER MAJESTY IS GODMOTHER TO THE HEIR OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

London, Dec. 17.—Queen Alexandra to-day acted as godmother at the christening of Lord Mandeville, the heir of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, in the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace. Her Majesty signed the register with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Marquis de Soverall, the Portuguese Minister, Count von Mendadorff, secretary of the Austrian-Hungarian embassy; Earl de Grey, Lady Lister-Kaye, and others.

PRIVATE BANK ASSIGNS

THE SUICIDE OF MR. HOWARTH AND FAILURE OF HIS FIRM BRINGS TROUBLE TO ANOTHER.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The private banking firm of G. M. Anderson & Co., Oakville, has been forced to assign to E. R. C. Clarkson as the result of a run on their bank following the recent troubles of the firm of Andrew & Howarth, following Mr. Howarth's suicide.

DR. ADOLPH LORENZ

THE AUSTRIAN SURGEON IS DOING GOOD WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 16.—Dr. Adolph Lorenz, the orthopedic surgeon of Vienna, to-day conducted his second clinic in this city at the Polyclinic Medical College and Hospital. Two little sufferers from hip dislocation were operated on by Dr. Lorenz, and he expressed satisfaction at the results.

New York, Dec. 18.—Dr. Lorenz has for the first time since his arrival in New York, operated on a club foot. The patient was a four-year-old girl. Dr. Lorenz kneaded and twisted the crippled foot until it was as soft and

pliable as a piece of putty. Then he deftly moulded it into its proper form, and announced that the operation was completed, and a plaster cast was fitted on the foot. The doctor said that the child should be allowed to use her foot as much as she could after four or five days, and that it would be necessary to keep the cast on for six or seven months, after which she could walk.

NEW POSTAGE STAMP.

ONE OF SEVEN CENT VALUE WILL BE FOUND USEFUL FOR POSTAGE AND REGISTRATION.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The Post-office Department announces that on Dec. 24 it will be in a position to supply a seven cent postage stamp to accounting post-offices throughout Canada. This stamp, which is of a yellow color, will be especially convenient for postage and registration fee on single letters, whilst it may also be used for other postage purposes to the extent of its face value.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE CRUSADE HONOR ROLL.

For Week Ending Monday Night, Dec. 22 ELEANOR A. HALLIDAY, Pierson, Man. SYLVIA SHAW, Kingston, Mich. HARVEY McNEVAN, Reabour, Ont. SHEERBROOKE STREET METHODIST DIST. S., Montreal, Que. REV. J. W. TOTTEN, Tweed, Ont. MRS. J. T. BIRCHARD, Linden Valley, Ont. G. McRAE, West Port, Col. ANNIE BOYLE, Brooklyn Corner, N.S. MRS. H. McLEOD, Yasey, Ont. ETHEL PICK, White Rock, N.S. ALBERTA TOFFLEMIRE, Harrow, Ont. NETTIE I. JOHNSTON, Westwood, Man. ANNIE DE LANEY, Central Grove, N.S. MRS. A. TRACY, W.C.T.U.; MRS. A. BOYER, W.C.T.U.; MRS. HURT, W.C.T.U.; Hartland, N.B. RUBY DUNCAN, Montreal, Que. H. S. SPENCE, Bath, Ont. M. G. HAWLEY, Dorland, Ont. ERNEST WILSON, Wardville, Ont. MINNIE ELLIOTT, Kingston, Mich. J. A. MITCHELL, Salford, O. FRANK HAWKEY, Wardville, Ont.

Total Signatures to date 56,872. 1,040 Pledges Received Since Last Issue.

*All those with this mark after their names have sent in at least forty signatures to the pledge. Each additional list of twenty names entitles the sender to an additional * ELEANOR A. HALLIDAY, Pierson, Man. heads this list, as his list was the first received for the week beginning Tuesday, Dec. 16.

PLEDGE CRUSADE.

The Rev. J. B. Saunders, M.D., D.D., pastor of the Methodist Church, Cobourg, Ont., whose picture we publish, sent three hundred signatures for the Temperance Pledge Crusade. A very simple plan was adopted in securing this



large number of signatures. Pledge cards were printed and distributed in the pews, Dr. Saunders preached on the subject, and the congregation were asked to sign the pledge forms and put them on the plate in the evening. The teachers in the Sunday-school were supplied with a pledge for each member of their classes, and the superintendent spoke on the subject and collected the cards. Dr. Saunders says he is having the names copied in a roll, to be framed and hung up in the church.

Advertisements.

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GALL CURS

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC. National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working.

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER. On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers. When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION COY.

570 St. Paul street, Montreal.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

Mr. R. G. McPherson, druggist, was chosen at the Liberal convention to run in the Liberal interests at the forthcoming by-election in Vancouver.

The firm of C. W. Anderson & Son, private bankers, Oakville, have gone into liquidation and have assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson, of Toronto.

Fire at East Toronto on Tuesday morning destroyed the premises of Carnahan Bros., druggists, and Richard Garland, grocer, including stores, dwellings and contents.

At a mass meeting of North Norfolk Liberals at Simcoe on Dec. 17 Mr. A. M. Little was chosen to contest the riding in the coming by-election for the Ontario Legislature.

Miss Annie Hose, Toronto, has issued a writ against the Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, rector of St. Peter's Church, Hamilton, for alleged breach of promise.

On Wednesday evening Henry W. Gill, town collector of North Bay, was arrested in Sturgeon Falls, Ont., at the instance of the American Surety Company of New York, which was on his official bond.

The special committee of the Toronto City Council charged with an investigation into the Assessment Department generally and the conduct of Mr. R. J. Fleming in particular, has presented a report completely exonerating the Assessment Commissioner, and stating that the department is conducted in a most able and efficient manner, giving good value for the expenditure.

Dr. George K. Macdonald, pastor of the East Avenue Baptist Church, of Long Island City, who created a sensation some three weeks ago by presenting his resignation in a sermon in which he charged members of his congregation with inducing him to drink wine, formerly belonged to Pietou, N.S.

Maria Tanner, of Aleburg, Welland County, who has been totally blind for the last ten years, is once more able to see, owing to a successful operation, which was performed last week by an optical specialist from Paris, France.

Mr. Geo. C. Heintzman, head of the Heintzman & Co. firm of piano manufacturers, has sent Charles A. E. Harris a cheque for a thousand dollars as a donation towards defraying the expenses in connection with his cycle of musical festivals of the Dominion of Canada, which Sir Alexander Mackenzie will conduct in the spring.

On Wednesday shortly before noon a gang of men was engaged in the construction of a sewer at West Toronto Junction under the superintendence of the contractor, Mr. Samuel Thompson, 27 Hoskin avenue, when the sewer caved in, burying not only Thompson, but two of the workmen, Edward Holmes, of Churchill avenue, and George Heard, of Maria street.

The work of rescue commenced, Holmes and Hearn were extricated, but both were found to be dead. Thompson was alive, and fortunately not very seriously injured.

Both Holmes and Hearn are married men, the former having a large family.

A despatch to the Winnipeg 'Telegram' from Neepawa says: 'A petition, representing over twenty-five percent of resident voters, was submitted to the council on Friday night last, asking that a vote be taken with a view to repealing the local option by-law passed in town fourteen years ago.'

The civic solicitor was instructed to prepare a by-law in accordance with the petition and submit it to the council. As sixty percent of the vote cast must be favorable to a repeal of the present law, it is not anticipated that the petition will avail anything in view of the strong sentiment against the introduction of a licensed saloon in Neepawa.'

Mr. Banker R. Paine, manager of the Ontario Power Company, had an interview with the Minister of Railways last week, and submitted to him plans for the delivery of electric energy in Toronto from Niagara Falls.

Mr. Paine says that at the end of a year the company will be able to furnish the city with 15,000 horse power more if needed. A double pole line will be built from the Falls to Toronto, so that if one should be disabled, there would be no interruption in the service.

Mr. James Wilson, the company's engineer, who was with Mr. Paine during the interview, stated that the Ontario Government and the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners had already approved of their plans.

DOWN BY THE SEA. Mr. M. A. Bullard, a former Magog citizen, died at Salina, Cal., on Nov. 24.

Mr. W. A. Miner, of Granby, has been sworn in as the collector of customs for that port.

Mr. Henry Barter, an old resident of Richmond, died last week at the age of 83 years.

Farmers around Trenholmvile are hauling wood to Richmond, and selling it for \$4 a cord.

Bondville, Que., has a poultry station, and recently 500 dressed chickens were shipped from it to England.

Fred Lamswood, a native of Broad Cove, St. John's West, Nfld., was killed on Tuesday morning in the slope at Dominion No. 4, Glace Bay.

Two children of Stephen McNeil, Benacadie, Sydney, went through the ice in sight of their home on Saturday. Their mother noticed them and went to their assistance, and she also perished. The three bodies were carried under the ice.

A fatality occurred near No. 4 blast furnace of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Sydney, on Tuesday, by which Michael D. McNeil, an employee of the company, lost his life.

He was found on the railway track near the furnace covered with snow and ice, and it is supposed that, while walking past, a heavy fall of snow and ice fell off the slanting roof of the furnace sheds striking McNeil and burying him beneath it.

He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and family of five small children. He formerly belonged to Iona.

The number of vessels which passed through Chambly canal during the past two seasons and revenue received is as follows: In 1901 the number of boats was 1,377, and the tolls thereon amounted to \$13,400.99. In 1902 the number of craft going through the canal was 1,956, while the fees collected were only \$4,488.81.

The falling off in revenue is attributed to the coal strike and the cessation of

the coal traffic, and though the number of boats inwards and outwards shows a considerable increase in 1902 over 1901, these were mainly small craft fetching in stone for the St. Therese power works and apple boats, on which the tolls were very light.

An interesting case is before Judge Dodd, at the Sydney County Court. The plaintiffs are Ross Brothers, a wholesale liquor firm of New York, and the defendant is H. R. Morrison, liquor dealer, North Sydney. The plaintiffs are suing the defendant for a liquor bill, and the defence is that the transaction was an illegal one, because the liquor was bought to be sold in a Scott act county.

In a previous case of the same nature, Judge Dodd decided against the brewery. The case hinges on whether plaintiffs knew that the liquor was to be sold illegally in a Scott act county.

A peculiar gunning accident occurred at St. David Ridge, six miles from St. Stephen on Thursday. Lloyd Budd, son of Osborn Budd, aged twenty-two, was out gunning and came to a brook that had to be crossed on a narrow log.

In crossing he used the gun as a cane to maintain his balance, letting the butt of it strike on the ice. At one place the butt went through the ice in such a way that the ice struck the hammer of the gun and discharged it, the bullet entering the young man's right arm.

He was taken to the Chipman Memorial Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the arm at the shoulder.

The Rev. George K. Macdonald, pastor of the East Avenue Baptist Church, of Long Island City, who created a sensation some three weeks ago by presenting his resignation in a sermon in which he charged members of his congregation with inducing him to drink wine, formerly belonged to Pietou, N.S.

As a young man he was employed in a bakery. Becoming converted by a travelling evangelist, he went to the United States, where he entered the Baptist ministry. In his resignation sermon the Rev. Mr. Macdonald stated that it was in the house of one of the members of the congregation at Long Island that he first tasted anything stronger than water, tea or coffee.

The Rev. W. S. Covert passed peacefully to rest at his home, Warwick street, Digby, on Tuesday last, aged 69 years. The deceased was born in New Brunswick, and was for years rector of Grand Manan. Owing to ill health, he gave up that parish about four years ago, and moved to Digby, where he has since resided.

He leaves a widow, five sons, W. H. barrister, of Sydney; Dr. Archibald, of Lakeville, King's county, N.S.; John and Daniel, of Cleveland, Ohio; George, of New York; and three daughters, Margaret, of Newton, Mass.; Julia and Jessie, who reside at home.

The deceased had made many friends during his stay at Digby, and as an enthusiastic temperance worker he will be greatly missed in Union Division, Sons of Temperance, of which he was, when health permitted, a regular attendant.

At a meeting of the Halifax Presbyterian College Board on Friday an application from Queen's College, Kingston, was considered. It was asked that the Rev. Dr. Gordon be relieved from duty in Halifax at once in order that he might take up his duties as principal of Queen's. The matter was fully discussed and the decision was arrived at that he be allowed to go to Kingston at the beginning of March.

This will be two months before the close of the college session here, and is said to be a compromise between the requirements of Halifax and the necessities of Queen's. A meeting of the college board has been called for March 3 to consider what shall be done to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Gordon from the Halifax College.

The close of half a century in the Christian ministry on the part of the Rev. Dr. Allan Pollok, principal of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, was celebrated on Thursday last. An address was presented and the degree of LL.D. was conferred by Dalhousie College. Two events in particular marked the occasion.

One of these was the presentation to Dr. Pollok of a cheque for a thousand dollars, which he announced he would devote to found a lectureship in church history, homiletics and practical theology. Besides this he was presented with a silver salver. The other event was the presentation to the college by Miss Jessie Fraser, of Halifax, of a cheque for a thousand dollars to found a bursary at Pine Hill in memory of Dr. Pollok's wife, his daughter and granddaughter.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES. It is believed that Mulvey, in jail at Regina for stealing a fur coat at Moosejaw, is the man named Miller wanted.

The Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, provincial secretary for British Columbia, was elected on Monday for North Nanaimo by a majority of 1,033.

A Salmon River Indian reported at Zantulus that a couple of weeks ago two Indians on the Upper Pelley had robbed a trader's store, and killed two white men.

The authorities of the Mounted Police believe that Mulvey, serving a year's imprisonment at Regina for stealing a fur coat at Moosejaw, is really Muller, who is wanted for a triple murder at Brookfield, Mass.

Chief of Police Ingram, of Rossland, has succeeded in the collection of a large number of poll tax dues from Chinese by means of a sudden raid on Kwong Wing Chong's Chinese joint at a time when it was full of Celestials.

The Rev. James A. Elliott, rector of St. Michael's Church, Vancouver, will become editor of the 'Church Record,' one of the papers to be devoted to the interests of the Church of England in Canada. Mr. Elliott will take up his residence in Toronto early in January.

Mr. George Anderson's report on the Yukon has been published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and throws considerable light on the conditions in that part of the Dominion. A striking feature is the statistical information showing that Canadian goods have in a large measure ousted American products from the district. Last year \$3,100,187 worth of Canadian goods went in, as against \$1,192,301 of American goods.

Word has been received at Victoria that the Privy Council has overturned the judgment of the Canadian courts on the question of the validity of the British Columbia Act, which excludes naturalized Japanese from the right to vote, and has held that the Japanese cannot register in British Columbia, whether naturalized or not. The action which went to the Privy Council was called the Fomey Homma case, Homma being a naturalized citizen, who was not permitted to register when he applied to do so.

The Canadian Pacific Railway handled two trains, totalling in value \$2,000,000 last week from Vancouver by way of Carleton-Junction. The trains are loaded with raw silk from Japan for New York and were transferred to the New York Central at Prescott. The silk was shipped from Japan by the steamship 'Empress of India,' one of the C. P. R.'s big steamers.

This is the second shipment of silk from Japan to be handled by the C. P. R. within the past six weeks. The last train consisted of six carsloads and was valued at \$1,000,000. There was also a carload of sealskins on the same train.

In the refrigerating departments of the steamer 'Korangi' is a shipment of nearly a thousand hogs to be forwarded south by the B. C. Cold Storage Company of this city. The shipment is the second and will be the largest which the company will have made. Taken in connection with the shipments made from other points it indicates the growing importance of the Australian market for Canadian pork.

The company has engaged space on each of the Canadian-Australian steamers sailing during the next several months and is not only developing the pork market, but also making regular shipments of other produce, now in demand in Australia in consequence of the drought.

QUEBEC. In a fire which destroyed the dwelling of Mr. Louis Archambault, a farmer and cheesemaker, at Grandines, his two-year-old son was burned to death.

An important meeting was held at Quebec on Monday night of a sub-committee of the Council of Public Instruction. The committee will recommend that the office of inspector of public schools be abolished; that the model schools be under the supervision of the elementary school inspectors, and that, with the consent of the government, a strong man be added to the office staff of the department who will inspect the

academies and at the same time by his office work will enable Dr. Parmelee to do more in furthering the interests of the elementary school.

Colonel Viljoen sent his card, which Mr. Weldon at once sent upstairs, in a jocular spirit, to Major Cameron and several other officials who had fought in South Africa. Their surprise was something to see. A laugh was raised at their expense.

Mr. Weldon was not sure of the reception which might be tendered the gallant colonel in Montreal, but will write him to his hotel in New York, where he is at present staying.

E. A. Leifeld, jeweller, of Washington, D.C., was arrested at the St. James Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday, by Detective Trudel, of the city detective department, on a charge of theft.

Leifeld was wanted by the Washington police for the alleged theft of a quantity of jewelry, including diamonds, watches, etc. Leifeld arrived here on Tuesday and registered at the St. James Hotel with his wife as Von Wallick. During the day he tried to dispose of some of the stolen goods in several of the pawnshops.

When arrested Leifeld denied his identity, but afterwards admitted it, and was taken to detective headquarters. Several watches were found on him. He told Chief Carpenter that he had visited Toronto and other places, where he had disposed of some of the goods which he is charged with having stolen, before reaching Montreal. It is not expected that he will fight extradition.

The accused said that he has only been a short time in the United States; that he was formerly a lieutenant in the German army, and saw service with a detachment in China during the Boxer outbreak. He also claims to have travelled around the world on a bicycle.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY. MRS. ESTHER D. JONES PASSES AWAY AT THE AGE OF 105 YEARS.

There passed away, Thursday, in this city, at the age of 105 years and six months, Mrs. Esther Dunn Jones, mother of Messrs. Maurice, Arthur and Patrick Jones. She was born in Kildare, Ireland, in 1797, and has been a resident of Montreal for fifty-five years.

She had lived in three centuries and under the reigns of five sovereigns—Kings George III. and IV., William IV., Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. Mrs. Jones had always enjoyed good health until four weeks ago, when she was able to walk to church. Her eyesight was so good that she did not have to wear glasses.

BAR-ROOM MUST GO. Toronto, Dec. 17.—Owing to the large number of prohibition representatives who arrived from all parts of the province yesterday to attend the conference summoned by the Dominion Alliance, it was held in the lecture hall of Knox Church instead of at the Alliance offices.

The conference was called to order at two o'clock by Mr. G. F. Marter, ex-M.P.P., chairman of the Alliance executive. The proceedings were enthusiastic, differences being only upon matters of detail, and all agreed upon the plan of action finally adopted. The conference was most comprehensive. Prominent members of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and various evangelical churches were among those participating. Delegates from Ottawa, Brant, East Simcoe, London, West York, Par-

ry Sound, Halton County, Hamilton, West Durham, West York, North Toronto, West Toronto, and West York, stated that their associations were determined to maintain the fight until legislation as prohibitive as that contained in the act voted upon on Dec. 4 is on the Ontario statute books.

The Rev. Principal Caven, in an impressive address, declared himself to be in favor not only of provincial but also of national prohibition. He counselled prudence on consideration of the situation, and unity of action.

Mr. S. Holland, Grand Worthy Patriarch, Sons of Temperance, said that the Grand Division of that Order was of the view that the vote given on Dec. 4 was a sufficient expression of public sentiment in favor of provincial prohibition.

The Rev. Wm. Kettlewell advocated standing firmly by the decision of the July convention in favor of complete provincial prohibition.

The Rev. Dr. Courtice, the Rev. J. W. Cooley, Dr. Watson, the Rev. C. L. Inglis and others discussed methods of dealing with the remnant of the traffic not covered by the abolition of the bar-room and the club licenses. The sufficiency of the Referendum vote was briefly discussed.

Mr. Cy. Feasey asked if 182,000 was accepted by the Hon. G. W. Ross in 1894 as a demonstration of sufficient public sentiment for the enactment of provincial prohibition, how much more than 176,900 plus six constituencies to hear from was required now? The Rev. J. H. Hector declared that his tour of the province convinced him that the people wanted total prohibition.

A motion to appoint a committee to formulate a deliverance was interrupted for a few moments by the adoption of a motion moved by the Rev. Dr. Williamson, of the Halton County Alliance, seconded by Mr. Jesse Gibson, of Ingersoll, placing on record the high appreciation of the meeting of the services rendered by the secretary of the Alliance, Ald. F. S. Spence, during the recent campaign, that much of the credit for the great victory attained was due to him for his untiring energy and zeal, wise generalship, and splendid devotion to the cause which has placed the temperance workers of Ontario under lasting obligations to him, and trust that he may be long spared to serve in this noble work for God and humanity.

Mr. Spence, in acknowledging the vote, said that it was as unexpected as it was pleasant. While the work entailed some friction at times, it was, on the whole, a pleasure to discharge the duties of his office.

The chairman nominated this committee on resolutions:—Mr. G. M. Elliott, Goderich; Mr. R. Gorman, Ottawa; the Rev. Jno. Young, Hamilton; the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, Mount Forest; Mr. W. F. Laurence, Simcoe; the Rev. W. A. McKay, D.D., Woodstock; Mr. F. Outram, Port Hope; the Rev. Dr. Brethour, Niagara Falls; Mrs. May R. Thornley, London; Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U.; the Rev. Prof. Goodspeed, the Rev. S. S. Bates, D.D., the Rev. Principal Caven, the Rev. A. Carman, D.D., president of the Methodist General Conference; the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., temperance secretary of the Methodist General Conference; the Rev. C. L. Inglis, the Rev. A. C. Courtice, D.D., the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. George Spence, Mr. S. Holland, Mr. J. A. Austin, grand councillor Ontario Royal Templars of Temperance; Mr. W. W. Buchanan and Ald. F. S. Spence.

When the committee reported an amendment to its finding was moved by Mr. F. W. Daley, the prohibition candidate in London at the provincial elections. The amendment called for an application to the government for the immediate introduction of a bill in the terms of the prohibition clauses of the Liquor Act of 1902. The committee's report was then voted upon, and a unanimous and hearty agreement upon it arrived at. It presented a majority and minority report, the latter, however, being waived. The majority report, the adoption of which was moved by the Rev. W. A. McKay, D.D., president of the Ontario Alliance, and supported by the Rev. S. D. Chown, recited a resolution moved in the committee by the Rev. A. Carman, D.D., seconded by the Rev. Principal Caven, as follows:—That in view of the recent expression by the electors of the province of Ontario in favor of the Liquor Act of 1902, we deem it advisable to appoint a deputation to wait upon the government to request that effect be given to the said vote by the abolition of the public bar, the treating system, and treating in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectively curtail its operation and remedy its evils.

After an agreement had been arrived at upon the foregoing, it was, on motion, decided that those forming the conference should form the deputation to the government, the date to be arranged by the Alliance secretary.

On the suggestion of Mr. J. A. Austin the conference pledged itself to unite in a vigorous campaign to ensure the enactment of the legislation demanded.

In addition to the Alliance executive the conference was officially attended by deputations from the Presbyterian General Assembly Committee on Church Life and Work, the Temperance Committee of the Methodist General Conference, Congregational Union, Baptist Convention, and Toronto Anglican Diocese. The four hours devoted to the discussion of the policy to be adopted were without an acrimonious utterance. The delegates warmly congratulated each other upon the outcome.

THE REFERENDUM. PROHIBITION VOTE OF 1894 HAS BEEN BEATEN. Toronto, Dec. 18.—The prohibition vote of 1894 has been exceeded by returns received to-day, which makes the prohibition vote, 182,425; liquor vote, 94,272. Prohibition majority, 88,353, with five constituencies to hear from.

REV. GEORGE BURNS DEAD. Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 23.—The death took place on Saturday of a pioneer Baptist minister in the person of the Rev. George Burns who for forty-seven years held various charges in Ontario and New Brunswick. Deceased had reached the age of eighty-six years. His first charge was in New Brunswick and since then he has been pastor of the Baptist churches in Delhi, Forest, Bobcaygeon, and other places.

WELSH IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEATH OF MICHAEL DEVANEY, the G.T.R. brakeman who died of injuries received in a wreck at Morrisburg two weeks ago. Robinson and Welsh were conductor and brakeman respectively of a train which was stopped between stations, owing to a mishap. They neglected to send back to flag the line and the train on which Devaney was working dashed into the rear end. The engineer of Devaney's train, James Murphy, was killed instantly. Robinson and Welsh are held for trial.

At Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday morning, the Rev. Herbert Charters, B.A., the Rev. E. H. Croby, B.A., the Rev. J. Douglass, B.A., the Rev. C. E. Jenkins, B.A., the Rev. J. M. Meyer, B.A., the Rev. F. L. Whitley, B.A., and the Rev. T. J. Wilson, B.A., were admitted to the priesthood, and Messrs. Hector Mount, B.A., and Ignatius Timotheus Trebitsch, to the diaconate. The Bishop Coadjutor ordained the deacons, and asked the questions of the candidates for the priesthood, while His Grace the Archbishop laid his hands on the latter. Mr. Trebitsch is a young Jew who embraced Christianity some years ago.

The Government of Brazil is anxious to make another effort to develop commercial intercourse between that country and Canada, and the position of consul-general for Brazil at Montreal, which existed for a few years is to be restored.

Mr. J. C. Alves de Lima, of St. Paulo, who was some years ago Brazilian consul in Montreal, has been appointed to the new position and sails from St. Paulo about Christmas. Mr. Alves de Lima, writing to a Montreal friend, says he is delighted to return to Canada, and anticipates a considerable extension of trade between the Dominion and Brazil. He says that Brazilians have a good opinion of Canada, the service of the St. Paulo electric railway, which is a Canadian concern, being even more efficient than that of the Montreal Street Railway.

Mr. Weldon, manager of the Windsor Hotel, is in receipt of a letter from Colonel Viljoen, late commander in the Boer army, asking what Mr. Weldon thought of the prospects of a lecture in Montreal on the late war. He said he had been received enthusiastically both in England and the United States. He made no immoderate statements in his lecture; he will not indulge in any bitterness of feeling, and he would be glad if Mr. Weldon could assure him of an audience in describing the events of the

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FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

UPWARD MOVEMENT IN STEEL THE CHIEF FEATURE.

Witness' Office, Dec. 22, 1902. Dominion Steel common, which last week...

MORNING BOARD. C.P.R.—200 at 128 1/2, 100 at 128 1/2, 100 at 128 1/2...

AFTERNOON BOARD. Pacific—175 at 130 1-8, 50 at 130 1/4, 25 at 130 1/4...

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes Pacific, New York, and other regional stocks.

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NEW YORK STOCKS.

WALL STREET FIRMER; MORE ACTIVE THAN FOR SOME TIME.

New York, Dec. 22.—Wall Street—the market opened active and higher, led by the stocks that have been recent favorites...

Messrs. J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from New York to-day: The market this morning, while strong and rather active...

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Dec. 22.—Money on call, strong, 5 to 6 percent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 percent...

London, Dec. 22, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 95 15-16; for the account at 95 3-16...

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

The local wholesale markets do not present any appreciable change as compared with last week...

GRAIN No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 71c; No. 1 northern, 69c in store, Port William, Dec.; peas, 74c high freight; oats, No. 2, in store here, 35c to 35 1/2c...

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, \$2 in bags, and \$1.45 per barrel. FEED—Manitoba bran, \$17.50 to \$18; shorts, \$20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$16.50 to \$17.50...

EGGS—Selected, 24c to 25c; candled, stock, 19 1/2c to 20 1/2c; straight receipts, 18 1/2c to 19c; No. 2, 16 1/2c. HONEY—Best clover in sections, 11c to 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 9 1/2c to 10c; in bulk, 8c.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 13c to 13 1/2c per lb.; ducks, 11c to 11 1/2c; young chickens, 10 1/2c to 11c; young turkeys, 8 1/2c to 9c per lb.; geese, 8c to 8 1/2c per lb.

BUTTER—Fancy Townships creamery, 23c; fine creamery, 22c; Ontario creamery, 21c; dairy butter, 17c for selections; Western Ontario rolls, 15c.

Wholesale trade at Toronto has been moderate active this week. Wholesalers are busy receiving and shipping spring goods. The holiday trade has been generally a little better than it was last year...

DUN'S BULLETIN. Good snow roads are new general in the Montreal district, and good retail business is reported in both country and city...

CHICAGO MARKETS. Messrs. J. S. Bachs & Co., No. 16 St. Sacramento street, report the closing prices to-day as follows: Open. High. Low. Close.

Ontario Markets. Guelph, Ont., Dec. 20.—Flour, \$1.90 to \$2.15; red wheat, 67c to 68c; Goose wheat, 63c to 64c; bran, 31c; middlings, 31c; barley, 46c to 47c; oats, 31c to 32c; rye, 50c to 51c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Dec. 19.

There was a fair attendance of the farmers at the markets to-day, but the numbers were not as large as might be expected with the near approach of Christmas...

London, Ont., Dec. 22.—White wheat, 65c to 70c; red fall wheat, 65c to 70c; spring wheat, 65c to 70c; barley, 28c to 30c; peas, 68c to 70c; oats, 28c to 30c; corn, 55c to 60c; bran, 45c to 48c per ton; shorts, 45c to 50c per ton; potatoes, 55c to \$1.10 per bag; onions 50c to 60c per bushel; live hogs, \$5.65 to \$5.75 per cwt.; flour, \$1.70 to \$2.10; oatmeal, \$2 to \$2.60 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; butter, 23c to 25c per lb.; creamery, 22c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 19c to 20c per dozen. Hay, \$3 to \$9 per ton, and hides, \$5 to \$9 per cwt.

London, Ont., Dec. 22.—Good sleighing made the Saturday market the biggest of the year. Every available foot of the square was crowded with farmers' sleighs, laden with good things for Christmas. The grain market consisted chiefly of oats, which brought 28c to 30c per bushel...

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THE SMALLPOX

THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH TO SECURE CO-OPERATION OF ALL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Provincial Board of Health has issued a circular urging upon municipalities the importance of taking energetic measures to prevent the spread of smallpox during the present winter.

The circular says, in part:—The smallpox epidemic which was prevalent in so many municipalities last winter, has again, this fall, shown full activity, and as matters stand to-day, we foresee that every district of the province will be invaded unless municipal authorities take more efficacious measures than what a great many of them have done up to date.

CHICAGO CATTLE. Chicago, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market 10c to 15c higher. Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.50; cows, \$1.25 to \$2.50; heifers, \$2 to \$3; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2.20 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$4.25; Texas fed steers, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Dec. 19. There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 15 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and very high prices were asked for all prime beasts, which brought nearly one-quarter of a cent per lb. higher than on Monday.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Dec. 22. There were about 700 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. More than four-fifths of the cattle were common, and some of them rather inferior beasts, and there were not in demand, and a large number will not be sold to-day.

HOME RULE. HON. JOHN COSTIGAN WILL INVITE PARLIAMENTARY SYMPATHY FOR IRISH CAUSE. Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The Hon. John Costigan, M.P., says that he will invite the Canadian Parliament, at its forthcoming session, once more to express its sympathy with the Irish cause in a resolution to be forwarded to the Imperial authorities in London.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. New York, Dec. 19.—Beaves—Receipts, 4,223; steady to 10c out; bulls unchanged; steers \$3.50 to \$5.00; tail ends, \$3.75; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4.40; cows, \$1.50 to \$3.85; calves, \$2.60 to \$4.40; Christmas cattle selling at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; weight; sheep to-morrow, 4.65c to 4.97c; and 4,500 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 223; veals, slow; about steady for prime grassers and westerns lower; veals 5c to 9c; no choice here; little calves, \$4; western and southern, \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.50; few barnyard, \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.50; city dressed veals slow at 11c to 14c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,133; sheep, 15c to 25c lower; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4; few extra heavy, \$4.50; \$5; \$2; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.10; culis, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Canadian lambs, \$5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,308; steady; good western hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; State hogs sold at \$6.00; latter extreme.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. Edinburgh, Dec. 8.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been rather under an average, and the general quality fairly good. The demand throughout has been about the same as on the previous week, but a few instances of slight reduction of prices would require to be taken. Sheep have been shown in smaller number, and a general advance of 1s. and in some cases 2s. a head has been obtained. Fat calves in very small supply, and very dear, while pigs in small show of store sheep, generally of an inferior class. Anything of a fair description got easily and well sold. There was a small supply of store cattle, for which there was a fair inquiry, and a fair price, but a large number was effected at prices rather higher than the recent market. An exceedingly small show of

THE SMALLPOX

THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH TO SECURE CO-OPERATION OF ALL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Provincial Board of Health has issued a circular urging upon municipalities the importance of taking energetic measures to prevent the spread of smallpox during the present winter.

The circular says, in part:—The smallpox epidemic which was prevalent in so many municipalities last winter, has again, this fall, shown full activity, and as matters stand to-day, we foresee that every district of the province will be invaded unless municipal authorities take more efficacious measures than what a great many of them have done up to date.

CHICAGO CATTLE. Chicago, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market 10c to 15c higher. Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.50; cows, \$1.25 to \$2.50; heifers, \$2 to \$3; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2.20 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$4.25; Texas fed steers, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Dec. 19. There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 15 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and very high prices were asked for all prime beasts, which brought nearly one-quarter of a cent per lb. higher than on Monday.

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NEW CONSUMPTION CURE. Marvellous Result of Treatment of Fred. Hammann by Vienna Specialist. New York, Dec. — Fred Hammann, a patient with hasty consumption, selected by the New York Journal at the Vanderbilt Clinic from 100 other cases, and sent at the Journal's expense to Professor Hoff, the eminent specialist at Vienna, to prove to the world that the disease is curable, has returned home completely cured. Dr. Hoff's famous prescription, together with a bottle of the medicine and a twenty-four page hand-book, containing the Journal's account of the cure as it progressed, is being sent out free to consumptives and all sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by the Journal's Research Society, 984 American Tract Building, New York City.

Advertisements. THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S COCOA. An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1/2 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. EPPS'S COCOA GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOR. PUBLIC NOTICE. I am hereby given that the Village of Dorval will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to erect the Village into Town, and to grant it also certain amendments to its incorporation act, to extend its limits, to obtain new powers to impose and collect taxes and licenses, to modify its borrowing powers, and to obtain also other new powers. Montreal, December 10th, 1902. ALPHONSE DECARY, Attorney for Village of Dorval. REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE. Glasgow Weekly Service. From ST. JOHN, N.B. SS. ALCIDES, Dec. 19. SS. CON-ORDIA, Dec. 20. SS. KILDONA (cold storage), Dec. 21. SS. KANTALIA (cold storage), Dec. 22. Glasgow, Donaldson Bros. THOMSON LINE. London Weekly Service. From PORTLAND, Nc. SS. CERVONA (cold storage and coal air) Dec. 11. SS. HURON (cold storage and coal air) Dec. 12. SS. KILDONA (cold storage and coal air) Dec. 13. Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Feanburgh Avenue, London, E.C. 4; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Son, Dundee, Scotland. COLD STORAGE. Fitted in special steamers of both lines. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted by any of the above lines or from any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES. For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Seoheld & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 23 and 25 St. James Street, MONTREAL. NEW CONSUMPTION CURE. Marvellous Result of Treatment of Fred. Hammann by Vienna Specialist. New York, Dec. — Fred Hammann, a patient with hasty consumption, selected by the New York Journal at the Vanderbilt Clinic from 100 other cases, and sent at the Journal's expense to Professor Hoff, the eminent specialist at Vienna, to prove to the world that the disease is curable, has returned home completely cured. Dr. Hoff's famous prescription, together with a bottle of the medicine and a twenty-four page hand-book, containing the Journal's account of the cure as it progressed, is being sent out free to consumptives and all sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by the Journal's Research Society, 984 American Tract Building, New York City.

IMMIGRATION

Over 31,000 Settlers in Canada During the Past Year Were Americans.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW COLONISTS WAS 80,479.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—Arrivals in Canada from outside, not including returned Canadians, for the eleven months of the calendar year to the end of November totalled 80,479. Of these, 56,000 were settled in Manitoba and the Territories, and 24,000 in Eastern Canada.

SOMALILAND

ITALY GRANTS PERMISSION TO SEND BRITISH TROOPS THROUGH HER TERRITORY.

Rome, Dec. 16.—The 'Messagro' says that Italy has granted permission to England to land troops at ports on the Benadir coast, in Italian Somaliland, and send troops through Italian territory against the forces of the Mad Mullah.

MARINE DISASTER

FIFTEEN OR MORE SAILORS LOSE THEIR LIVES ON THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

Boston, Dec. 22.—The fishing schooner 'Manhasett' arrived here early today, having on board the survivors of the wrecked schooners 'Frank A. Palmer' and 'Louise E. Cray', which were in collision on Wednesday night off Thatcher's Island.

The 'Louise B. Cray' was a five-masted, and the 'Frank A. Palmer' a four-masted schooner. Both were coal laden, bound for Boston. At 8 a.m. yesterday, when the 'Manhasett' was forty-five miles off Highland Light, the lookout sighted a small boat flying signals of distress in a heavy sea.

The 'Manhasett' changed her course and bore down on the distressed little craft, which proved to be the 'Cray's' boat. Of the fifteen men who had started, four were dead, and one, crazed by exposure, Saturday night, shouting at the top of his voice that the police were after him, jumped overboard and disappeared.

The ten survivors were in a pitiable condition and several of them may die. All were frost bitten, and some probably will have to have their feet and hands amputated.

The 'Manhasett' came into the harbor early this morning showing signals for assistance, and by the time she arrived at a wharf ambulances were ready to transfer the sailors to the hospital. Only six of the men could be removed, however. They were taken to the Relief Hospital. The other four were in such a critical condition that it was not thought advisable to remove them from the vessel.

DETAILS OF THE WRECK. Boston, Dec. 22.—Little can be learned from the men taken to the hospital as to their experience in the open boat. Their mental condition is such that their talk is wild and incoherent. From what could be gathered by the crew of the 'Manhasett,' it appears that the collision occurred at 5.30 on Wednesday evening, several miles off Cape Ann. The night was clear, but a stiff gale was blowing and the sea was running high.

structed. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1897. She sailed from Newport News on Dec. 4, with 4,700 tons of coal for Boston.

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 will 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 5c per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BULLOCK — At Roxton Pond, Que., on Dec. 11, 1902, a son to the Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Bullock.

COBBS — At Balduf, Manitoba, on Dec. 15, 1902, the wife of George Cobbs, of a son.

FLEET — On Dec. 16, 1902, at 482 Charlotte street, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fleet, of a son.

GORDON — On Dec. 19, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Gordon, 1221 St. Lawrence street.

JACKMAN — At Granby, Que., on Dec. 11, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Jackman.

LAMTON — In this city, on Dec. 19, 1902, at 172 Champlain street, the wife of J. W. Lamton, of a son.

MCPHEE — At 'Braemar,' Vankeek Hill, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McPhee.

ROSE — At 464 Rivard street, on Dec. 15, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Rose.

SEALE — At Morin Flats, Que., on Dec. 11, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Seale.

SMITH — At Ottawa, on Dec. 20, 1902, the wife of Dr. Ernest A. Smith, Sadiac, N.B., of a son.

STEWART — At 'Bosky Dell,' Kingston, on Dec. 13, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stewart (née Lenora Ferguson), a daughter.

MARRIED.

BEDAL — WADE — At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 17, 1902, by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, Mr. Harry A. Bedal, to Miss Genevieve, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wade, all of Brighton Township, Ontario.

BROWN — MORRISON — On Dec. 17, 1902, Susan Morrison, of Forest Falls, Ont., to Howard Brown, of New York.

DODD — LEE — At Grenville, Que., on Dec. 17, 1902, by the Rev. M. F. Beaudreau, Edward Dodd and Sarah Jane Lee, both of Grenville, P.Q.

FEILDE — ANSDRELL — At Grace Church, Waterdown, Ont., on Dec. 19, 1902, by the Rev. Robert Cordeur, Mr. John Ansdrell, of Winona, to Miss Adela Gertrude Feilde, of Waterdown.

FERGUSON — FERGUSON — At Thamecville, Ont., on Dec. 17, 1902, by the Rev. J. McInnis, Hugh Ferguson, of Ridgewood, to Elizabeth Ferguson, youngest daughter of James Ferguson, Thamecville.

FLEMING — BOLTON — At the residence of the bride's father, Bolton, Ont., on Dec. 17, 1902, by the Rev. T. McLachlan, Albert W. Fleming, of Sandhill, to Louise, daughter of the late Lambert Robert Bolton.

FLINT — JONES — At Banff, Alberta, on Dec. 10, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. T. Wardlaw Taylor, William G. Flint, B.Sc., son of George H. Flint, Montreal, to Eleanor Patterson Jones, B.A., daughter of the late T. C. Jones, Winnipeg.

FREEMAN — DIMMA — At 'Willow Dale,' Cedar Grove, the residence of the bride's mother, on Dec. 17, 1902, by the Rev. E. L. Pidgeon, Nellie A. youngest daughter of the late James Dimma, to George Milne Freeman, of Box Grove, Ont.

JONES — HICKS — On Dec. 13, 1902, at Christ Church, Petrolia, Ont., by the pastor, the Rev. Wm. Craig, B.D., Charles A. Jones, of Petrolia, to Louise, youngest daughter of the late J. P. Hicks, of Kincairdie.

LOYD — STEVENSON — At Barrie, Ont., on Dec. 16, 1902, by the Rev. D. D. McLeod, D.D., Fred Norval Lloyd, son of Mr. David Lloyd, Newmarket, to Edith Zilla, daughter of Mr. J. McL. Stevenson, Barrie.

MCDONALD — MURRAY — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Dec. 17, 1902, by the Rev. G. W. Robinson, of King, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Back, of Maple, Piasie, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Murray, of Teston, to Mr. William O. McDonald, of Purpleville, Ont.

NELSON — MORROW — On Dec. 17, 1902, by the Rev. G. C. Poyser, John George Nelson, of Grand Mere, to Miss Clara Morrow, of Three Rivers.

WRIGHT — TASKER STEELE — At St. Thomas's Church, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Forrester, on Dec. 11, 1902, at 4 o'clock, Davies Ernest Wright, son of the late John Wright, Toronto, to Muriel Tasker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Tasker Steele, of Hamilton.

DIED.

AGCETT — At the residence of his brother, John T. Aggett, 59 Collier street, Toronto, on Dec. 18, 1902, William G. D. Aggett, aged 48 years.

ALLISON — Suddenly, at the manse, Stayner, Ont., on Dec. 13, 1902, Josephine Lore, infant daughter of the Rev. W. T. and Josephine Allison, aged six months.

ASHENDEN — At her residence, 179 Denison street, Toronto, Mrs. Thomas W. Ashenden, on Friday, Dec. 12, 1902, aged 75 years.

BELL — At Lachine, Que., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1902, Fanny Gairraith, beloved wife of C. Bell, Esq., aged 56 years and 2 months.

BOLGER — In Cleveland, on Dec. 14, 1902, Arthur P., eldest surviving son of the late T. O. Bolger, Kingston, Ont.

BONELL — At Rat Portage, Ont., on Dec. 16, 1902, George, eldest son of Amos Bonell, Ottawa, in his 20th year.

BOUTILLIER — On Dec. 17, 1902, Olympe Prevost, wife of C. C. E. Boutillier.

BUSTED — At Bordeaux Point, Bonaventure County, P.Q., on Dec. 9, 1902, Margaret Botsford, relict of the late Alex. Busted, sr., aged 74 years.

CAMPBELL — On Friday night, Dec. 5, 1902, at his late residence, in the 2nd con. of Roxborough, Ontario, Donald Campbell, a native of Glenelg, Inverness-shire, Scotland, aged 87 years, 9 months. Scotch papers please copy.

CASUALT — At 'Bondsir,' Quebec, on Dec. 16, 1902, Marie Josephine Anne Eugene, youngest daughter of Chief Justice Sir L. N. and Lady Casault.

CLEMENTS — Suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. B. Clement, M.D., of Muskegon, Michigan, U.S.A., on Dec. 10, 1902, Sewell Clements, formerly of Joliette, Que., at the age of 76 years.

CODY — At 38 Church street, Newmarket, Ont., on Dec. 14, 1902, Hannah Jane R. Cody, the beloved wife of Benjamin Cody.

CORNU — On Dec. 5, 1902, at Carouge, Geneva, Switzerland, M. Jean Cornu, formerly of Montreal, aged 80 years.

CREVIER — At St. Lambert, on Dec. 16, 1902, J. D. Crevier, aged 67 years.

DUVAL — At Ottawa, on Dec. 20, 1902, Cyril Archibald, only son of A. J. W. Duval, 624 Bank street.

FLEMING — At Toronto, on Dec. 15, 1902, Robert Fleming, in his 77th year.

GRAHAM — At 99 Worsley street, Barrie, Ont., on Dec. 11, 1902, Alex. Graham, aged 79 years.

HADRILL — On Dec. 19, 1902, at 54 Fort street, Emmeline Lillian Copland, wife of George Hadrill, aged 39 years.

HAIRE — At 792 Cadieux street, on Dec. 17, 1902, Hazel Eva, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Haire, aged 8 months and 22 days.

HARRIS — In this city, on Dec. 17, 1902, Marie Marguerite, daughter of J. W. Harris, of Lessard & Harris, aged six years and one month.

HUMPHREYS — Entered into rest, on Dec. 15, 1902, after twenty years of suffering, borne with Christian fortitude, Alfred Humphreys, aged 69 years and 1 month.

HYLAND — On Dec. 17, 1902, at 24 Bessier street, Ottawa, John Hyland (painter), aged 48 years.

KAY — Entered into rest, on Dec. 11, 1902, Rev. Wm. Kay, M.A., of Toronto, in the 60th year of his age. 'Blessed rest the pure in heart for they shall see God.'

LOVE — In this city, on Dec. 16, 1902, John, youngest son of the late Matthew Love, and brother of Mr. Thomas H. and Robert Love, at the age of 40 years.

MACVICAR — In this city, on Dec. 15, 1902, Dr. H. Macvicar, D.D., principal Presbyterian College, aged 71 years.

MAISON — In Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 15, 1902, Samuel Maison, aged 79 years.

MARSHALL — On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1902, at 865 Wellington street, Norman Forrester, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. N. Marshall, aged 1 month and 2 days.

MARTHUR — At Brockville, Ont., on Dec. 12, 1902, Wm. McArthur, aged 45 years.

MCDONALD — At the family residence, Balliallan, Scotstown District, Murdoch McDonald, on Dec. 19, 1902, a native of the parish of Lochs, Lewis, Scotland, aged 62 years. 'His end was peace.' Scottish papers please copy.

MCGEE — Suddenly, at 112 Colcord street, Toronto, on Dec. 15, 1902, Mary, second daughter of the late James McGee.

MCINTYRE — On Friday, Dec. 12, 1902, at her residence, 824 Grand avenue, Chicago, Anna Maria Dobbie, formerly of Lanark, Ontario, beloved wife of Dr. C. J. McIntyre, aged 49 years.

MEIKLE — After a short illness at his late residence, 35 Robert street, Toronto, the Rev. Wm. Meikle, in his 86th year.

MILNE — In this city, on Dec. 10, 1902, Leonard A. Milne, aged 16 years, second son of George Milne, Pointe Claire. Winnipeg papers please copy.

MCCRE — At his late residence, 15 Baldwin street, Toronto, on Dec. 18, Robert Cyril Moore, broker, formerly of London, Ont.

MOWERS — At Napanee, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1902, Priscilla Ann Mowers, relict of the late Robert Mowers, aged 81 years.

NEELANDS — On Dec. 14, 1902, at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Howe Newman, Owen Sound, Ont., Andrew Neeland, in his 89th year.

OSWALD — At 211 Drummond street, suddenly, on Dec. 15, 1902, Graham Campbell Greenshields, widow of the late W. R. Oswald, and daughter of the late John Greenshields.

PLATTEN — At 63 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, the residence of C. A. Bender, Esq., on Dec. 16, 1902, Maria, widow of the late Thos. L. Platten, Port Perry, Ont., mother of Mrs. S. J. Sharp and Mrs. C. A. Bender, of Toronto, and Mr. John W. Platten, of New York, aged 65 years.

READ — At his home, 949 Wellington street, Montreal, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 16, 1902, the Rev. Francis Winter Read, B.A., aged 43 years, son of the late John Read, of Romsey, Hampshire, England, missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Angola, West Africa. He giveth His beloved sleep.

REID — In this city, on Dec. 18, 1902, Geo. W. Reid, native of Aberdeen, Scotland, at the age of 68 years, brother of Jas. Reid, Outremont; W. G. Reid, of Hamilton, Ont.; Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, of London, England, and Mrs. Robert Beattie, of Detroit, Michigan.

RIFFENSTEIN — On Dec. 18, 1902, at his late residence, 644 Rideau street, Ottawa, George Charles Riffenstein, in his 57th year.

ROCHON — At 138 St. Patrick street, Ottawa, on Dec. 14, 1902, of cerebral paralysis, Flavien Elie Rochon, sculptor, in his 79th year.

RUTHERFORD — On 39 Grenville street, Toronto, at the morning of Dec. 18, 1902, of pneumonia, Annie Mathers, widow of the late Andrew Rutherford.

SPENDLOW — At Ottawa, on Dec. 14, 1902, Catherine Smith, wife of Wm. Spendlow, aged 65 years.

STOPELLEN — At Hannibal, N.Y., on Dec. 12, Emily, aged 10 years, 6 months, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Stoppel, formerly of Ottawa.

TAYLOR — On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1902, in this city, Francis Joslyn, son of O. Stewart Taylor and Katharine Taylor, aged 9 years. New York papers please copy.

TROTTER — In Joyceville, Ont., on Nov. 15, 1902, John Trotter, aged 74 years.

VALASTINE — In Napanee, Ont., (Roblin's Hill), on Dec. 10, 1902, Miss Lydia Valastine, aged 79 years.

WALDRON — In Kingston, Ont., at his late residence, Alfred street, on Dec. 9, 1902, Gordon Waldron, aged 63 years and 11 months.

WALKER — At Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 4, 1902, Sophia Edith, wife of the Hon. Justice Walker, of the supreme court, British Columbia.

WILSON — At 764 Palace street, on Dec. 16, 1902, John M. Wilson, aged 68 years.

WISEMAN — On Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, 1902, at 75 Inspector street, this city, Louisa Wiseman, daughter of Robert and Caroline Wiseman, and adopted niece of Henry J. and Louisa Whitten, formerly of Trinity, Newfoundland. Newfoundland papers please copy.

WRIGHT — At 15 Spadina road, Toronto, on Dec. 15, 1902, Charles R. Wright, second son of the late F. Wright, of Kincairdie, aged 25 years.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF WINTER SPORTING GOODS SKATES, SNOWSHOES, TOBOGGANS, ETC. (See Illustrated Christmas Catalogue.)

TOBOGGANS. NO. 2—"COLONIAL," a very handsome toboggan with runners, and curved in top, put together with brass screws, wood of the best selected stock. 8 feet ... \$10.00 7 feet ... 9.50 6 feet ... 9.00 NO. 1—"COLONIAL," made with five, six and seven strips. 4 feet ... \$3.50 5 feet ... 4.00 6 feet ... 4.50 7 feet ... 5.00 8 feet ... 5.50 8 feet, with curved in top ... 7.00

INDIAN MAKE. Length, 2 1/2 feet to arch, each ... \$0.75 Length, 3 feet to arch, each ... 1.00 Length, 3 1/2 feet to arch, each ... 1.25 Length, 4 feet to arch, each ... 1.50 Length, 5 feet to arch, each ... 2.00 NO. 2—"COLONIAL," with flat wood runners, making an extra strong and fast toboggan. 6 feet ... \$5.50 7 feet ... 6.00 8 feet ... 6.50 With curved in top ... 7.50

TOBOGGAN CUSHIONS. Carpeting, per each foot of length, 25c to ... \$1.00 In Denim, per each foot of length, ... 0.25 Cretonnes, per each foot of length, 35c to ... 0.50 Corduroys, per each foot of length, 60c to ... 0.75 Materials may be selected, and samples will be sent on application.

SNOWSHOES. Children's, fancy or plain, 9x29 inches, per pair ... \$1.50 Youths', fancy or plain, 10x33 inches, per pair ... 2.00 Ladies', fancy or plain, 12x35 inches, per pair ... 2.50 Men's Club, plain, 12x42 inches, per pair ... 2.75 Men's Trampers, plain, 14x42 inches, per pair ... 3.00 Men's, extra large and strong, 16x42 in., per pair ... 3.50 Hunter's, plain, 16x42 inches, per pair ... 5.50 Lamp-wick strings for snowshoes, per pair ... 0.10 Thongs, per pair ... 0.10 Patent harness ... 0.75 For Moccasins, see Boot and Shoe Department.

SKATES. HOCKEY STICKS and PUCKS, SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS. BOXING GLOVES, Etc.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

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THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Dougall & Son, and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed to John Dougall & Son, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor of the 'Witness'.