The Montreal 'Witness' is one of the Canadian newspapers which is 'bold enough to be honest and honest enough to be bold.'—The 'Observer,' Sarnia, Ont.

Montreal Weekly Witness

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The 'Witness' is one of the strongest and healthiest influences in Canadian journalism. — 'Daily Express,' Woodstock, Ont.

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR, Vol. 63, No. 45. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1908. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

THE MARINE INQUIRY.

Many Officials of the Department to be Suspended on Strength of Mr. Drolet's Evidence.

Quebec, Nov. 4.—When Judge Cassels appeared in court at 11 o'clock today to open the inquiry into the administration of the Department of Marine, the Crown counsel asked a delay for half an hour, and the court adjourned.

Mr. McLennan was present as secretary, and Messrs. Watson, K.C., Toronto, and Perron, of Montreal, appeared to conduct the inquiry. Mr. J. U. Gregory, the late agent of the department at Quebec, appeared, accompanied by his counsel, Senator Choquette.

Several witnesses were called and asked if they had produced their book. Those who had not were ordered to bring them in the afternoon. Those called included Joseph Archer, Mr. Blakiston, F. X. Drolet, F. X. Gagnon, J. J. Murphy, Samson, Terreau, Morin, and others, some of the French-speaking witnesses appearing very indignant at Mr. Watson's insistence upon examining them as to their books in English, and some have to be examined in French by Mr. Perron.

The investigation was practically begun this afternoon, when Mr. James J. Murphy, of this city, dealer in contractors' supplies, occupied the witness box for about two hours, during which time he gave some important evidence regarding his dealings with Mr. J. U. Gregory, the former local agent of the department. Witness stated that he had sold the department goods amounting to about $43,400. He had drawn upon Mr. Gregory for the different amounts, as the latter had suggested by doing so he would get his money immediately. He considered thirty days a cash transaction, but was so well pleased to get orders from the department that he would have waited sixty, and even ninety days. Mr. Gregory would accept the drafts, although he knew that the agent gave orders in his official capacity.

Mr. Watson—'It appears very astonishing to me that you should have drawn on Mr. Gregory and he would accept these drafts. How much did you pay him?'

Witness—'I paid Mr. Gregory five percent on the face value of the draft and I did this upon every draft. I practically paid five percent by my personal cheques since doing business with the department for the last three or four years, and charged the same to my personal account.'

According to a statement produced by Mr. Watson, witness had paid Mr. Gregory the following amounts: In 1904, $1,248.32; in 1905, $858.37; in 1906, $803.46; in 1907, $607.30, and in 1908, $286.59.

Mr. Murphy added that an amount for $224.70 in March last was an account that Mr. Gregory claimed as due him, but which the witness did not at first admit, but which Mr. Gregory claimed, according to his books. He paid the commission to secure the trade and also the money. As far as he could recollect, Mr. Gregory never stated that his future orders depended upon his commission. Since January, 1904, he had paid Mr. Gregory $3,803.95. He had not paid any commissions to others, but from 1904 to 1908 he paid $645 to Foreman Gagne as a gratuity, so as to put him in good humor. The latter had to report as to quantity and quality of goods, had never said anything to witness regarding any payment, but had stated to his clerk, McNeil, that it would be better if something was coming his way. Once or twice he thought he gave a couple of men on the wharf a five or a ten-dollar bill.

Although a wholesale dealer, he usually sold to the department at retail prices, as he wanted to try and get as much as he could. Mr. Gregory had never mentioned wholesale prices, nor did he ever mention them to Mr. Gregory. The difference was about ten percent.

Asked if he did not get 25 percent more from the department in excess of his business with retailers, witness replied that he had in some cases, but that on an average ten percent would be nearer the figure.

Quebec, Nov. 5.—This morning Mr. Blakiston, sail maker, was then called. He told of his transactions with the Department, which netted him on an average $3,000. He had done business with the Department directly through Mr. Gregory. He also, as in the case of the last witness, paid Gregory five percent commission on drafts. He did this because it suited his purpose when he needed the money. The percentage of his profits out of trade with the Department amounted to about thirty percent. Cross-examined by Senator Choquette, the witness stated that every time he wanted money to purchase material or for other purposes, he went to Mr. Gregory, as he would have done to a broker.

In the afternoon, Mr. J. J. Murphy was again called to the witness box, and was cross-examined by Senator Choquette in behalf of Mr. Gregory, the object of counsel practically being to bring out the fact that witness paid Mr. Gregory five percent as interest for moneys advanced to him, but this the witness would not quite admit.

Mr. Watson remarked that 5 percent for two months meant 30 percent yearly interest.

Witness remarked that he had other reasons than the want of money to carry out the transactions with Mr. Gregory, as his financial position did not require that, but he expected more contracts. He had paid the 5 percent commission pursuant to his original arrangement with Mr. Gregory.

Judge Cassels asked witness if he was paying 5 percent to get orders from Mr. Gregory for the supply of goods, and witness answered in the affirmative.

Mr. F. X. Drolet, a prominent machinist of this city, was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Perron. Since 1903 he had done considerable business with the Marine Department through Mr. Gregory. Personally, he had not paid anything to the latter, and did not know if his bookkeeper, Mr. Audibert, had paid him. His bookkeeper was at present sick, but he had given witness a statement taken from his books, showing that the sum of $8,143 had been paid to Mr. Gregory since 1904.

Mr. Henri Lemieux, partner and bookkeeper of the firm of Samson & Filion, was the last witness called. He produced the firm's books since 1904, but said he was not at that tame a partner of the firm, and in that year practically nothing appeared as having been paid out.

In 1905 they did business with the department amounting to $21,100.94, and received $17,000 in drafts and $1,286.50 in cheques. They paid Mr. Gregory 5 percent on the drafts, but nothing on the cheques. He could not say how the balance was paid. In 1906 they supplied the department with goods amounting to $24,025.69, and were paid by drafts amounting to $20,750.30, upon which 5 percent was again paid Mr. Gregory. As regards the labor of $4,000, the firm had not yet been paid.

Mr. Perron asked if the latter sum of $4,000 had not been paid because the department considered the prices exorbitant. Witness replied he could not say. In 1907 the firm, he said, had done business with the department to an amount of $26,072.74, and had been paid $27,000 by drafts.

Mr. Perron asked how the firm could get drafts for $27,000 when they only supplied goods amounting to $26,000. Witness replied it must have been for arrears due the firm.

The foreman, Mr. Gagne, who was referred to yesterday by Mr. Murphy as having received $645, has been suspended by the department.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.

Mr. P. J. Mailloux, accountant of the local agency of the Department, was the principal witness heard in this morning's session of the Marine Inquiry, presided over by Judge Cassels. The investigation is daily increasing in interest and prominent, members of the Bar are in attendance at the sessions, which they follow with interest.

Mr. F. X. Drolet was the first witness heard. He produced a list which had been copied from his books, and which bore the names of employees of the Marine Department, and also amounts of money alleged to have been paid by him to these men, which in the space of three years (between 1904 and 1907) reached a sum of between $9,000 and $10,000.

In answer to Mr. Watson, Mr. Drolet answered that the list was exactly as had been copied from his books.

Mr. P. J. Mailloux was the next called upon to testify. There was considerable delay awaiting his arrival.

Answering Mr. Watson, one of the Crown attorneys, Mr. Mailloux said that he started to work at the Marine Department in April, 1904. He replaced Mr. Blanchet, who has since died. He had taken the position of accountant and, accordingly, kept the books of the Department. He was not the next official after Mr. Gregory. The witness answered that after Mr. Parent, resident engineer, he (the witness), as accountant, came next. Mr. Hamel became assistant accountant, Mr. O'Farrell as inspector of lights, and so on.

Mr. Gregory, the witness said, was at his office every day and knew all that was going on. Everything was under Mr. Gregory's direction. The witness answered that he sometimes replaced Mr. Gregory and took charge of the office. Mr. Hamel, the assistant accountant, likely knew as much about the books as he did.

Mr. Drolet's evidence was wired to the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and to-night Mr. Beland, who now occupies Mr. Gregory's position, received instructions from the Minister to suspend the 24 officials whose names appear on Mr. Drolet's black list. They will be given an opportunity on Tuesday next to explain why they received the moneys from Mr. Drolet.

This investigation is one of the most important ever held under the Dominion government, as it proves, without any doubt, so far as this agency is concerned, that the transactions with the Marine Department were carried but in an extraordinary manner. The names of officials give nout to-day may also appear in the evidence given by other government contractors, a large number of whom have yet to be examined.

At this afternoon's sitting only three witnesses were examined, Messrs. Mailloux, accountant of the Department; Jos. Samson, and Henri Lemieux, members of the firm of Samson & Filion, hardware merchants.

Mr. Mailloux, who testified in the morning, was recalled in the afternoon and produced the books of the Department, showing the amounts paid out since 1904. These books showed the advances made to the different contractors. More of the books were still in Mr. Gregory's possession and he produced one of them.

Mr. Lemieux, of the firm of Samson & Filion, was recalled and produced the cheques for amounts paid to Mr. Gregory since 1905. These sums amounted to $1,550, but the stubs of the cheques before the name of Mr. Samson, the senior member of the firm, witness explaining that the object in putting Mr. Samson's name in the stubs was so as not to have Mr. Gregory's name appear in the transactions. Witness could not produce a number of these stubs. He could not say what balance was due to the firm, as the Department had still a certain claim in dispute. The firm did a wholesale and retail business. He could not exactly say what was the difference between wholesale and retail prices. The firm sold goods to the government at the ordinary price. Within the last three years no merchant had done such a wholesale business with the firm as the government had, as the firm had in that time sold the Department goods amounting to $77,000.

Mr. Perron asked if in some cases the difference between the wholesale and retail prices of the firm's goods was 15 or 25 percent, and the witness replied in some cases it was 25 percent, and occasionally the government was charged more than others for goods.

The difference between the wholesale and retail prices was probably from 20 to 25 percent, and perhaps in some cases it amounted to 50 percent. Mr. Gregory had a personal account with the firm, but had paid up his account, which amounted to $5,400. Mr. Gregory was charged the same prices as the Department.

In reply to Senator Choquette, witness stated that he had given to Mr. Gregory and asked him to accept a draft for $3,000 or make the firm a loan for that amount. He agreed to pay 5 percent. There was never any question of putting up the price on the goods. When the drafts were renewed no further commission was charged and his firm considered Mr. Gregory was doing them a favor in advancing the money. Mr. Gregory occasionally cut down the prices on goods sent by the firm.

Witness stated that he was more certain of obtaining orders from Mr. Gregory by giving him 5 percent in the drafts, but he never got any advances except when goods were delivered.

Mr. Samson, senior member of the firm of Samson & Filion, was also recalled, and stated that the firm's principal customer was the government. They sold to the Marine Department at retail prices, as they had frequently considerable trouble in filling orders, the firm having to cable to England in order to supply the department in certain cases.

Mr. Samson's examination was adjourned until Tuesday morning, as the court adjourned until then.

The following is a list of the names on Mr. Drolet's list referred to, with the amounts paid:—N. Dufour, $68; N. Stewart, $220; J. Ouellet, $120; P. Leblanc, $146; Capt. Belanger, of the 'Montcalm,' $105; P. Beaulieu, chief engineer of the 'Druid,' $1,502; J. Koenig, engineer of the 'Arctic,' $42; Jos. Lemieux, another engineer of the 'Arctic,' $35; G. Belanger, $48; Capt. Koenig, of the 'Druid,' $740; Capt. O'Farrell, inspector of lights, $272; E. Filteau, $195; L. Gagne, $15; Arthur Samson, $25; Jos. Ferguson, ex-engineer of the 'Aberdeen,' $30; J. Therriault, $464; C. T. Schemidt, inspector-in-chief, $1,773; Jos. Fontain, engineer-in-chief of the 'Montcalm,' $790; Arthur Beauchemin, of Sorel, $1,775; Jos. Belanger, $113; A. Roy, $30; J. L. Richards, $25; Capt. McGough, of the 'Champlain, $25; Eugene Belanger, $135; amounting in all to a sum of nearly $10,000.

FAIR WAGE SCALE

WINNIPEG LAW DECLARED BY MANITOBA HIGH COURT TO BE ILLEGAL.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—The Court of Manitoba to-day decided that the fair-wage scale conferred by the city of Winnipeg is illegal, holding that when a contract is awarded the contractor may make his own terms with the workmen regardless of the fair-wage scale. The case arose out of an action brought by Kelly Bros., contractors for the Redwood Bridge, to compel the city to pay over certain moneys held back until such time as they agreed to pay their workmen the scale of wages adopted by the City Council.

G.T.P. STEAMERS

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 6.—Two fast passenger steamers of the style of the steamer 'Princess May' will be built in the spring for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., according to word received by officials of the company at Prince Rupert. Arrivals by the steamer 'Princess May' state that the plans for the two new steamers, which will be used as feeders for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, will be prepared at once, and the two steamers will probably be ready by the spring of 1910.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

One Man Killed and Eleven Injured on Montreal Train at Danby.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN SAVED THEMSELVES BY JUMPING.

A head-on collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway at Danby, Que., Friday, and one passenger named Tremblay, of Wheatland, Que., was killed, while eleven other passengers were injured.

The collision was between the passenger train which left Island Pond for Montreal at 7.45 a.m. Friday and a freight train, and it occurred in the freight yard at Danby, an official statement giving as the cause of the accident that the engineer of the passenger train, William Atkinson, ran past the signals, which were against him.

Engineer Charles Watt was in charge of the freight and when both engineers saw that a collision was inevitable, they jumped, with their firemen, and escaped injury. Both engines were badly damaged, and two of the three cars of the passenger train were ditched, while five cars of the freight were badly smashed.

The three passenger coaches of the express were crowded with people leaving on Thanksgiving excursions, and a large number of these got on at Richmond. The man Tremblay whose life was crushed out, boarded the train at South Durham for Montreal, and occupied a seat in the second class car next to the baggage car. Most of the passengers who received injuries were in this car, the injuries consisting chiefly of cuts from broken glass, and bruises sustained by the violent concussion when the cars were ditched. Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, who was in the first class car with his two daughters, on their way to Ottawa, was shaken up, and Mr. W. E. B. Jones, the mail clerk of the express, who resides at Richmond, also sustained minor injuries, as well as a shaking up, and returned to his home. The rear first class coach did not leave the rails.

The collision damaged the track, and the main line and passing track were blocked for traffic. At midnight, the main line had been cleared. The passengers of the wrecked express arrived at the Bonaventure Station at 6.10 o'clock at night and those who needed medical treatment were sent to the hospitals. Among these were Gerald W. Parker, of 23 Wellesley street, Toronto, who was taken to the General Hospital suffering from shock and badly shaken up. Mr. Henderson, of Windsor, also sustained minor injuries.

DEATH OF HON. J. H. AGNEW

HEART FAILURE FOLLOWS OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS.

Winnepeg, Nov. 9.—The Hon. J. H. Agnew, treasurer of Manitoba, died at four o'clock this morning. He was suddenly taken ill with appendicitis; an operation followed, and after lingering between life and death for a few days, he died from heart failure.

The ministers had been to see him during the week and bade him farewell yesterday. He exhibited great fortitude in his suffering, and met death very bravely. He leaves a wife and four children, his eldest daughter having just arrived from college in Toronto, whence she had been called on the illness of her father.

COTTON MILL LOCKOUT ENDS

Manchester, Nov. 6. — The dispute which has been going on for nearly two months between the cotton operatives of Manchester and their employers was settled to-day, the employers having compromised on a reduction of wages in March instead of January. The mills will reopen on Nov. 9. They have been closed for seven weeks and much distress has resulted.

MISS PIETTA AGAIN ASLEEP.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 5.—Miss Louisa Pietta, who has at various times astonished physicians by her long slumbers, is again asleep. She has not been awake for five days. Her last long sleep was from June 5 to June 29, and on various other occasions she has slept from one to three weeks without waking. Physicians are at a loss to explain the cause of the peculiar malady. Miss Pietta seems to suffer no ill effects from her long sleeps, and when she wakes is under the impression that she has slept but a single night.

ILLEGAL MARRIAGE CEREMONIES

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The Rev. Robert Brown, who was this morning convicted of illegally performing marriage ceremonies, refused this afternoon to sign the bond to appear when called on for sentence, as ordered by Judge Winchester. He promised, however, to refrain from marrying people until he was able to do so legally, and intimated that he intended to apply to the legislature for power to do so. Judge Winchester thereupon allowed him to go.

BIG DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Shanty on Montreal Harbor Front Blown Up.

GREAT DAMAGE CAUSED IN LOWER PART OF THE CITY.

Just before one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, about 300 pounds of dynamite stored in a shanty on a small mud island, near the harbor breakwater, Montreal, blew up, causing great alarm throughout the city.

The noise of the explosion was heard for miles, and for a time gave rise to very alarming rumors. Fortunately no one was injured, but considerable damage was caused to buildings in the immediate vicinity. The damage is in the nature of thousands of broken window glasses and frames; in some streets the frames have been forced from their holdings, and the pavements strewn with glass. Of course there is nothing left on the mud island.

The explosion was caused by a fire which was lighted to keep the dynamite at the proper temperature. The fire, which seems to have caught the woodwork, was first noticed by a watchman on the breakwater. He immediately gave the alarm by blowing the fire horn.

Moored near the island was a dredge in charge of a watchman named Vanloo. When he heard the warning, he noticed the fire, and immediately got into a boat, and pulled down the river. He had not got very far when the explosion occurred, and Vanloo dropped into the bottom of the boat. The explosion blew the windows of the dredge over him, but fortunately he escaped without injury.

The dredge, of course, has been damaged, but not to any serious extent.

SEVEN PERISHED.

Disastrous Fire the Result of Pouring Coal Oil on Fire.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—A disastrous fire occurred at Swan River, a small village on the Canadian Northern Railway, in the northern part of the province, in which seven people lost their lives:—Mrs. Edward Carey, her five children, and a Miss Gillespie, a school teacher, of Swan River, who was stopping over night with the Carey family. Mr. Carey was badly burned and cannot recover.

Early this morning Mr. Carey and his eldest son, Herbert, arose to do the chores, the boy going to the stable, while the father remained in the house to light the fire. On his return from the stable the boy noticed smoke issuing from the house, and on opening the door, the father staggered out, his clothing all ablaze. The whole interior of the house was a mass of flames, and shortly after the roof fell in. No sound was heard, and it is thought that the family were suffocated as they slept.

Neighbors rushed to the scene and the work of getting out the bodies was begun. They were recovered, but were burned beyond recognition. It appears that Mr. Carey started the fire with coal oil, which exploded, and immediately he was enveloped in flames, the clothing being burned from his body.

The Carey family was one of the best known and highly respected in this part of the country, and the tragedy has cast a gloom over the district.

BANK CLERK SENTENCED

DAVID E. WILSON GETS THREE AND A HALF YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—David E. Wilson, late clerk in the Molsons Bank branch, at Chesterville, pleaded guilty to six indictments of burglary before County Judge O'Kelly to-day, and was sentenced to three and a half years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. The judge, in pronouncing sentence, dwelt on the fact that the accused had been well brought up, free from all contaminating influence, yet he had deliberately gone wrong.

Wilson, who is the black sheep of a respectable Western Ontario family, came to Chesterville last June, and his various burglaries seem to have been well thought out. He robbed four stores of some $250 worth of men's furnishings, etc., was trapped by the merchants, and, restoring the goods, was given a chance to turn over a new leaf. He went to Brockton, Mass., but returned on October 18, and robbed two more stores to the extent of $81 in goods, and $25 in cash. A Chesterville man saw him at Finch, Ont., on October 19, and this led to his arrest and the recovery of the goods. Wilson pleaded guilty to the six charges.

A LYNX SHOT.

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—John D. McDonald brought into town to-day the body of a lynx, over five feet from tip to tip, which he shot this afternoon. The animal was treed by Mr. McDonald's dogs, and was in the act of springing on him from a limb forty feet above the ground, when he fired. It is said that there are several other lynx in the vicinity of Cornwall and local Nimrods are preparing to go after them.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

A Baronetcy for Mr. E. C. Clouston and Knighthood for Mr. Hugh Graham.

London, Nov. 8.—The King's birthday honors include the following Canadians:

Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, a baronetcy.

Major-General P. H. N. Lake, chief of the general staff of the Canadian Militia, knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Brigadier-General Dr. A. Macdonald, Ottawa, quartermaster-general of ordnance, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal 'Star,' knight batchelor.

A HAMILTON TRAGEDY

YOUNG MAN SHOOTS GIRL AND HIMSELF BECAUSE MOTHER OPPOSED THEIR MARRIAGE—BOTH DEAD.

Hamilton, Nov. 6.—There was a double shooting affray last night at the residence of Mrs. B. Camelle, 180 Rebecca street, and as a result Chester A. Johnson is dead and a girl, supposed to be Rosie Ouimet, is in the city hospital in a critical condition. Johnson is the the man who is supposed to have done the shooting, although as yet little is known of the affair. About ten o'clock a man rushed into the police station and informed the desk man that there had been a shooting at Mrs. Camelle's home and an officer was sent with him to investigate.

On entering the house the officer went upstairs and found a man and woman lying on the bed in pools of blood, and in an unconscious condition. He saw at once that both were in a serious condition and he called the ambulance and hurried them to the hospital. The man was so low that the doctors were unable to do anything for him and he passed away about five minutes before midnight.

The woman, who was suffering from about five bullet wounds, was taken to the operating room and at one o'clock the doctors had not got through probing for the bullets. Her condition is serious although the doctors say they have slight hopes for her recovery.

In the room where the tragedy was enacted the following letter, signed by Chester A. Johnson, was found:

'If we cannot live for each other we can die for each other. It was in this room that we promised to become man and wife, but that can never be, as Rosie's parents of late would not allow her to have anything to do with me, so it is in this room that we die together. Perhaps Mrs. Ouimet will be sorry now for trying to part Rosie from the man she loved to force her to marry a man she did not love.'

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 6.—Rose Ouimet, who was shot five times last night by her lover, Chester A. Johnson, died in the City Hospital this morning about 4 o'clock. From the first it was seen that the unfortunate girl had no chance of recovering. Towards the end she recovered consciousness and recognized her mother, who was standing at her bedside. She managed to state that Chester had shot her, but gave no reason. Her mother told her that Chester had died, and added the information that she would have shot him had he lived. The girl, faithful to the last, replied that she was glad Chester had died, and then lapsed into unconsciousness and passed quietly away. Coroner Baugh opened an inquest this morning on the bodies of the ill-fated pair, and evidence will be taken next Wednesday evening.

DR. J. W. FLETCHER DEAD

ENTOMOLOGIST OF THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM PASSES AWAY

After a long illness, Dr. James W. Fletcher, botanist and entomologist of the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Sunday.

He was operated on on Saturday, but died on Sunday morning from anaemia. Dr. Fletcher was born in the village of Wrotham, Kent, England, and came to this country as a bank clerk in 1874. After joining the staff of the Parliamentary Library, he became connected with the Dominion Entomological section of the Agricultural Department. In 1887 he joined the experimental farm at Ottawa as entomologist and botanist.

Dr. Fletcher was a prolific writer on subjects connected with Canadian insect life, and was regarded as a high authority on all matters pertaining to this branch of Dominion agricultural work.

SHOT HIMSELF IN A DREAM

Toronto, Nov. 7.—In the hallucinations of a dream shortly after retiring to his room at the Walker House, last night, S. B. Ainslie, of Reno, Nevada, shot himself in the left breast just below the heart and now lies in so critical a condition at Grace Hospital that his recovery is almost despaired of.

PEMBROKE SWEPT BY FIRE.

Loss Will Reach $500,000, With Insurance $240,000—Those Who Suffered.

Pembroke, Ont., Nov. 5.—Loss, $500,000; insurance, $240,000, and over half the business section gone, is the extent of a great fire which swept the central portion of this thriving Ottawa Valley town yesterday.

The places swept out of existence were: National Manufacturing Company, brick factory on Water street; the Wright tannery, adjacent; the Leland Hotel and stables, market building and weigh scales, three brick veneer houses owned by Mrs. Dan. McDonald, occupied by her and James Johnston, painter, and Harry Clout, employee of the National Manufacturing Company, the Manitoba Hotel, known as the Old Monroe House, owned by D. Brash, and also his butcher shop; J. Baynes' implement shop, Victoria Hotel and stables.

On the Main street the losses were: The Pembroke Milling Company, stone grist mill and offices; Pembroke Woollen Mills; the Freeman and Munro blocks, occupied by Pembroke Clothing Company; Pembroke Standard, Bell Telephone Company; J. T. Bolt, jeweller; A. Johnston, insurance agent; Dominion Express Company, Royal Bank of Canada, Quebec Bank, and the apartments of P. D. Strickland, manager; J. M. Taylor, wall paper and paints; Delahay and Reeves, barristers; J. A. Supple, barrister; J. R. Lockhart, insurance agent; the Oddfellows Hall, Public Library, Dr. Mackay, dentist, and the Orange Hall; the Copeland House, outbuildings and barber shop; J. P. Miller & Sons brick store and wholesale provision stock. In this block also were W. D. Maclaren, printer; Edwards & Harrison, photographers; J. H. Burritt, barrister, and the office of the chief of police and the city engineer; the outbuildings of Ed. Harwood, jeweller; the Cunningham estate building, occupied by William Beamish, furniture and undertaker; Sutton & Watt, pianos and organs; J. R. Beale, monuments, and R.W. Kenning, veterinary surgeon.

On the north side of the Main street, the Foster block, occupied by J. S. Fraser, boots and shoes, and the offices of the National Manufacturing Company, a frame building owned by M. Howe and occupied by A. Abner & Co., Clothiers; a three-story stone building owned by Mrs. W. W. Dickson and occupied by J. B. Kemp, grocer; Wallace & Co., druggists; J. W. Briscoe, restaurant; Charles Harding, photographer; and Dr. Winters, dentist; the J. Moffatt block, three-story brick, occupied by S. E. Mitchell, stationer; Alex. Millar & Son, general store; F. P. Sheppard, butcher; L. Irving, barrister, the Forty-Second Armories; Horn & Armstrong, employment agents; D. B. Warren, Crown lands agent. On Victoria street, J. C. McCormick, mitt and moccasin dealer, and his business place and dwelling burned.

On the hill south of the Main street, the residences of T. Delahey, E. D. Lyon, and Harry Irwin were destroyed. Mr. Irwin also had two outhouses burned, which were occupied by Mr. James Jewel and James Campbell. The residences of T. Pink and Charles Harding and the City Hall also caught fire, but were saved. The fire was under control at one o'clock in the afternoon, and practically out two hours later, but the firemen remained on duty all night to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak.

Telegraph and telephone conditions were not restored until late last night, and it was difficult to get details of the fire to outside places.

The fire brigade from Carleton Place arrived early in the forenoon and helped materially in the fight.

Fortunately, no one was injured. The fact that the premises of the National Manufacturing Company were the first to burn gave time for the people in the adjoining hotel to get away. From every door they rushed out, well nigh panic-stricken at the flames being so close. They had no time to dress, but faced the stinging north wind where it was heated by the fires, with very little clothing on. Many of the guests of the hotels lost most of their clothing and very little was saved from the disaster. Belongings of the residents were piled on the streets, only to be burned before they could be taken away.

Pembroke is an incorporated town in Renfrew County, Ontario, on the Ottawa river, and a station on the C.P.R., thirty-five miles north-west of Renfrew, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, twenty miles from Golden Lake. It has eight hurches, fifty stores, ten hotels, one flour and three sawmills, one cream separator, one woollen mill, two sash and door factories, three banks, three printing, four job printing and two newspaper offices ('Observer' and 'Standard') besides express, telegraph and telephone offices. The population is 5,500.

Thousands Are Sick

With the grip, colds, fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia. Many might be well if they had only taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and health-regulating medicine. It is a wonderful preventive as well as cure. Keep it in your house and take it.

Rheumatism—"I suffered terribly from rheumatism: one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla did so much good I got four more. Words cannot say too much for this medicine." MRS. WM. HURT, Dartmouth, N. S.

Erysipelas—"My husband had erysipelas. Gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon saw a change for the better, and when he had taken three bottles was entirely cured." MRS. S. A. ASH, Cobourg, Ont.

Jaundice—"I had a severe case of jaundice and fell from 145 to 90 lbs. in weight. A friend advised taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and when I had taken three bottles was up and on my feet." JOSEPH LEWIS, 19 Alpine Street, Boston, Mass.

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

ONTARIO W.C.T.U.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED REGARDING EXERCISE OF THE FRANCHISE.

Barrie, Ont., Nov. 4.—About two hundred delegates, representing nearly six thousand women in Ontario, debated temperance questions at the opening of the thirty-first annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario at Collier Street Methodist Church here yesterday.

In a report by Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, great dissatisfaction was expressed that the government did not enforce the law prohibiting the selling of liquor at militia camps.

Miss Agnes Sproule, one of the Union's missionaries, said the Canadian Pacific Railway were forcing their men to give up whiskey, not because they were temperance cranks, but because it meant more to them in dollars and cents. They were closing up their own bars and forcing others to do likewise. In one case Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had ordered a bar to be closed. The license holder asked when he would have to close. Sir Thomas said: 'Now,' and it was out of business in ten minutes.

Barrie, Ont., Nov. 5.—There was nothing militant or frenzied yesterday in the appeal the Women of the Ontario W. C. T. U. made for the right to vote, but it was none the less enthusiastic and determined and the men of Canada will undoubtedly hear more of it presently. The afternoon session of the union was remarkable for the able exposition of the rights the women of the world had already gained and were fighting for.

At the close the following resolution was unanimously carried:

'Resolved that we, as patriotic Christian women realizing the importance of the ballot for our sex, do hereby promise to exercise our own franchise powers on all occasions where possible, and to encourage other women to do likewise so that the election of the best men in municipal and other contests may be secured and the liquor curse banished from our homes.'

DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS

TWELVE MEN KILLED WITHIN A WEEK.

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—Seven men were killed at McLean's camp on the Transcontinental subcontract, 18 miles north of Dryden, Ont., by an explosion of dynamite. The accident occurred late on Tuesday afternoon. Four bodies were buried in the debris. This makes a total of nine lives lost on the Transcontinental work in five days.

Kenora, Ont., Nov. 5.—A dynamite explosion that resulted in the death of three men and terrible injuries to another took place on Tuesday at Olsen Larson's camp, No. 20, on G. T. P. construction, twenty-four miles north of Ingolf. The killed are: Nels. P. Strube, aged 25, a native of Denmark; F. Ellertoun, aged 22, a Norwegian; Olaf Christiansen, aged 26, a Dane. All three were single men. The injured man is Andrew Colbery, also a Dane. His right hand was blown off and he sustained severe injuries to his head. Two other men received minor injuries from falling rock.

Including the two men reported killed on Saturday and the seven fatalities reported yesterday from Dryden, Ont., this makes a dozen deaths on G. T. P. construction in a week in blasting operations alone.

Dryden, Ont., Nov. 9.—Three dynamite explosions in as many days have caused twelve deaths at this point on the National Transcontinental Railway, nine of them being Detroit hard rock men. A great clamor has been raised through the West, the people demanding that the government Commission look into the matter. The workmen claim that over a hundred deaths last winter were due to rotten dynamite or carelessness of the men licensed by the Ottawa Government to handle it. The claim is openly made that the law regulating the warming of dynamite is violated hourly all along the new railway, resulting frequently in deaths and the maiming of dozens of workmen.

REV. M. McGREGOR DEAD

Toronto, Nov. 3.—The Rev. Malcolm McGregor, editor of the 'Presbyterian,' and also on the editorial staff of the 'Westminster,' died this morning after a lingering illness.

BODY FOUND

BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF GEO. BROWN, WHO HAS BEEN MISSING FOR TWO YEARS.

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 5.—After being shrouded in mystery for a little over two years the fate of George Brown, an old resident of Guelph, and for many years postmaster at a small place north of here, has been cleared up by the discovery in South River, New Ontario, of the decomposed body of a man which, although denuded of all clothing excepting his boots, is identified as that of Mr. Brown. His son-in-law, Mr. Nairn, of this city, has gone up to look after the remains.

Mr. Brown was returning from McGregor, Manitoba, two years ago, when he fell off the train at Powassen and sustained injuries to his head which perhaps unbalanced his mind. After he had been cared for by Dr. Porter he wandered off on Oct. 26, 1906, into the woods and was never seen again.

BAPTIST UNION.

Proposal Unanimously Adopted at Ottawa Convention.

RATIFICATION BY PROVINCIAL BODIES WILL COMPLETE THE ORGANIZATION.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—What is without doubt the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Baptist Church in Canada was to be seen in the First Baptist Church, of Ottawa, this morning, when the first step was taken towards a confederation of all the Baptist churches in the Dominion. This initial step was the constitution of the first Baptist Union of Canada, as the confederation is tentatively called.

For some years there has been more or less discussion of union, but the proposition first took concrete form when, in 1905, the various conventions of the Baptist churches appointed committees to canvass the question. These committees met jointly in Winnipeg the following year, and several times afterwards, and in 1907 drafted a constitution for the confederation to be submitted to the conventions.

The conventions of the church are three in number. The senior is that of the Maritime Provinces, established in 1846. The Ontario and Quebec convention is next, having been organized in 1889, when two smaller bodies amalgamated. The Western Canada convention was formed in 1907, when the smaller conventions of Manitoba and the North-West and British Columbia united. There is also the Grand Ligne Mission, an independent body, represented in the first meeting of the union.

The principle of union has been endorsed by all these bodies, and it would seem that the fact of union would follow as the night the day. There is no question of doctrinal belief or statement preventing union, nor is there such a difference in form of church government as confronted the Methodist bodies when they came together. There is, however, a stumbling block, and that is congregational jealousy of central bodies. The congregation is a completely self-governing church in itself with the Baptists, and any powers possessed by associations, conventions or central bodies are merely delegated. The central bodies are in no sense church courts. They have no legislative or judicial functions. These are jealously withheld by the congregations. The question to be decided, then, before a union can be organized, is what powers shall be given to the Dominion body. The joint committee has suggested foreign missions, Grande Ligne Mission, certain home missions, publications, Sunday Schools, temperance and moral reform, and Christian stewardship. Education has also been proposed. These questions are now under discussion. It is conceded by all that the union will only be a business and advisory body.

The magnitude of the undertaking under consideration can be realized when it is known that there are about half a million Baptists in Canada with 123,000 communicants. They have nine universities and colleges and three publications. They are aggressive in evangelical and missionary work, and are among the wealthier denominations.

The first step towards organization this morning was the election of the Rev. H. F. Laflamme, of Toronto, as temporary chairman, and the enrolment of delegates, of whom there were in attendance 250 from Ontario and Quebec, 57 from the Maritime Provinces and 12 from Western Canada.

Chancellor Jones, of Sackville University, New Brunswick, was elected permanent chairman, as Mr. Laflamme is chairman of the joint committee. The Rev. Dr. E. J. Stobo, of Smith's Falls, was elected secretary. These elections followed the adoption of a resolution that the accredited delegates of the Baptist churches of Canada, having in view the organization of a Baptist Union of Canada, should organize themselves into a convention for deliberation on a form of constitution which might be practicable.

Discussion upon the draft of a constitution for the proposed Baptist Union of Canada was taken up this afternoon in the Dominion Convention. Upon the opening of the meeting, President Thos. Urquhart, of the Ontario and Quebec convention, made a short speech, in which he reminded the delegates that the various churches of the country were not alone upon the proposed union, and cautioned them to go slowly. The report of the committee on constitution was presented by the Rev. H. S. Laflamme, chairman of the joint committee upon union. It was agreed to pass clause by clause upon the 'constitution presented by the joint committee for the proposed Baptist Union of Canada.' Article 1: 'This body shall be known as the Baptist Union of Canada,' passed; and also article 2: 'The object of this union shall be the promotion and prosecution by the Baptist churches of Canada of such work and enterprises as are deemed in the interests of the Kingdom of God.'

Section 1 of article 3 on membership aroused some discussion. It read in part: 'Each church may appoint two delegates and one additional delegate for every one hundred members of or major fraction thereof above the first hundred.' It was pointed out that delegates from the smaller churches could not go distances to attend conventions, and the organization would be altogether unwieldy. It was moved that article 3 be referred back to the committee so that they might change the three first sections to provide that members of the union be elected by delegates to the various associations, each association to elect one delegate for, say, 200 members in the churches composing it. This would provide for membership of some 600, with an attendance at the union of 300 or 400. The associations would also be requested by the union to arrange some plan by which the travelling expenses of the delegates might be paid. Some delegates objected to this, owing to the lack, they said, of adequate representation of the churches. The Hon. Geo. E. Foster agreed with the latter view. Any individual church which wished to send a delegate, should be allowed to do so. Neither was it wise to cut off the associations. The membership chosen as originally proposed would not, in his opinion, be unwieldy. It would be powerful in its large size. The Rev. Mr. Farmer, Toronto, was in favor of having each individual church represented, as was also the Rev. J. B. Kennedy, Toronto.

At the evening session the various amendments to article 3 were rejected, and the clause as proposed by the committee in its original form received the assent of the convention.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—With their work concluded, the Baptist Union of Canada formed, and awaiting only the stamp of approval from the individual Baptist churches of the country, the delegates to the National Baptist Convention closed their two days' session to-night. The last roll-call showed an attendance of 290. A committee appointed to-night will send reports of the convention's sessions to Baptists all over Canada, and at a convention to be held in the autumn of 1909 it is probable that the Baptist Union of Canada will be an accomplished fact.

The final resolution provide dthat 'after two full days of deliberation upon the basis of a proposed Baptists' Union, this convention resolve that they believe such a union would be in the best interests of the kingdom of God, as represented in the Baptist denomination in Canada, and would contribute a speedy solution of many of the present difficulties; that a committee of fifteen be appointed to prepare reports of the work done and action taken by the convention, and to send these to the secretaries of the various Baptist conventions in Canada, to the clerks of all the associations, to the clerks of all the Baptist churches in Canada, and to the boards representing the various interests of the Baptist denomination in Canada; that these various bodies be requested to consider such reports some time during the year dating from October 1, 1908, and report at once to the above named committee.'

The resolution further provided that a convention be called in the autumn of 1909 upon a basis of representation, to be decided upon by the present convention, to receive reports, and, if it be deemed advisable, to form the Baptist Union of Canada. This passed unanimously.

The first question discussed this morning was the motion of Dr. Cohoon, of Nova Scotia, to have the headquarters of the proposed union in Toronto, and have there the headquarters of as many of its boards as may be deemed practicable. Dr. W. J. McKay, of Toronto, thought the move premature, while some of the other speakers thought the idea a good one, as it indicated a line of policy. Centralization and distribution had been suggested, and this was of the former class. Centralization was supported by Dr. Higgins, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Maritime Provinces, who said it was in the interests of efficiency and economy. At length it was determined to recommend to the union the ideas contained in Dr. Cohoon's motion.

BIG SHORTAGE IN FARMER'S BANK

NOW EXPECTED THAT THE ENTIRE AMOUNT WILL BE MADE GOOD.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—A rather startling discovery of a shortage of from $12,000 to $17,000 in the accounts at the head office of the Farmers' Bank of Canada, in this city has been made and the cause is said to be unfortunate stock speculation with the bank's funds by D. Cameron McCallum, who has been with the financial institution since its formation some years ago. He was the bank's teller.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—An effort is being made by the friends of D. Cameron McCallum, the defaulting teller of the Farmers' Bank, to so adjust matters as to head off any probable prosecution. Several brokers, with whom the young man had business transactions, have returned a sum approximating four thousand dollars, which brings the shortage down to about eight thousand dollars. It is hoped that his friends will make this shortage good, and thus satisfy the guarantee company, in which McCallum was bonded for fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Travers, general manager of the bank, had intimated that the Farmers' Bank will take no steps towards prosecuting the young man and the United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company cannot take proceedings until the exact amount of the shortage is ascertained.

Toronto, Nov. .—The shortage in the accounts of D. Cameron McCallum, teller at the Head Office of the Farmers' Bank of Canada, has now been reduced to $5,000 from the original figure of $12,000. An additional $2,000 was to-day handed over by brokers with whom McCallum had been running accounts for stock speculation to the Canadian Detective Bureau, which has the case in hand. McCallum continues to give the bank every assistance, and, with the aid of his friends and relatives, it is expected that the entire shortage will be made good.

THANKSGIVING NUMBER.

The Thanksgiving issue of the 'Canadian Pictorial' will be a splendid number. Extra size. New features. Only 10 cents. See advt. on pag 7.

"ROYAL GUARDIANS"

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for the incorporation of the 'ROYAL GUARDIANS,' a fraternal benefit association, incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, for the purpose of promoting the welfare, social and fraternal, of its members, the protection of those dependent upon them, aiding them during sickness or other disability, caring for the living, and burying the dead, and the payment of annuities to members, or a stipulated sum to such beneficiary as a deceased member may, according to the rules of the association, have designated while living, and generally acting as a fraternal, charitable, beneficial and benevolent association, with permission to amalgamate with or take over other societies of a like nature.

Montreal, 27th October, 1908.

T. P. BUTLER,
Attorney for Applicants.

A. T. PATTERSON,
Supreme Secretary.

A BOY HERO.

Student at Bishop's College School Risked His Life to Save a Baby.

HERO IS REWARDED BY PRESENTATION OF HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

On Friday George Henri Pelletier, wearing the uniform of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, of which he is a student, was the centre of a group of friends in the chambers of Recorder Weir, at the City Hall, the occasion being the presentation to him by the Recorder of the bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association for bravery in rescuing Gustave Adolphe Normandin.

On Sept. 2, while hunting on Lake St. Louis, near Woodlands, young Mr. Pelletier, who was accompanied by Mr. G. Ross, was attracted by the cries of a woman. Turning in the direction of the call he saw her standing up in a boat, almost frantic. Her baby boy had fallen into the water, and the woman was helpless. Peletier and Ross rowed to the spot and young Pelletier dived into twelve feet of water. When he came up he was without the child, but on making a second attempt he was successful. There was still life in the child, and it lived for some time. The nervous shock, however, had been too great, and death finally relieved it of its sufferings.

Recorder Weir, in presenting the medal, said that this was one of the occasions at which it was pleasant to assist. He had a good deal of experience in looking on the sad side of human nature, but still he thought that everybody was trying to do something for the betterment of humanity. It gave him great pleasure, he said, to present the token of the association to one who, when the opportunity presented itself, had risked his own life for that of another.

There were a large number present, including Mr. H. P. Pelletier, purchasing agent of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, father of the boy, and his mother and sister.

FATAL LEVEL CROSSING

MOTHER AND TWO BOYS KILLED NEAR GODERICH, ONT.

Blyth, Ont., Nov. 4.—A terrible accident occurred at a C. P. R. crossing in Hullett township, about three miles from here, this morning. While Mrs. Robert Scott and her two boys, one 13 and the other 14 years of age, were driving to town, an empty engine and tender running light to Goderich, caught them and killed Mrs. Scott and one boy instantly, while the other boy lived only a few minutes after being picked up. The horse escaped.

HUCKLE COMMITTED

FORMER MONTREAL DETECTIVE BEFORE HAMILTON COURT.

A despatch from Hamilton, Ont., says that William Huckle, 'chief' of the International Detective Agency, appeared in court yesterday to make his option for trial for alleged blackmail. He had been unable to secure bail satisfactory to Judge Snider, which was fixed at $1,500 personal and two substantial sureties in a like amount.

After he had been arraigned on the charge of attempting to extort money from George Ireland through wrongfully threatening him with a criminal offence on a girl, Huckle was asked whether he would be tried by a judge or by a jury, on Dec. 8. He decided to let a jury decide his fate.

John Tierney, charged with a similar offence on the complaint of George Ireland, also elected to be tried by a jury, and both men were committed to jail until Dec. 8.

Huckle came to Montreal five or six years ago and claimed relationship to people of the same name living here. He was a perfect stranger to them, and could not clearly establish the connection, but was treated as a friend. He had been engaged as an 'informer' in prohibition counties in Canada and the United States, and was fond of telling of his experiences as a detective, going so far as to deliver lectures on his achievements, which he illustrated by means of professional paraphernalia and curios, of which he had several trunkfuls at his house. Detective work becoming slack, he established a detective agency, on Little Craig street, with the aid of friends, and it was through transactions while in this business that he was obliged to leave Montreal very suddenly to escape arrest. He went to the United States, where he stayed for a time, but after getting into difficulties there returned to Canada, taking up his residence

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in Hamilton. Watching cases for jealous or suspicious wives or husbands was a special feature of his work, in which he claimed to have been very successful.

OBITUARY

MRS. JOHN SMITH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. John Smith, of Jersey Mills, passed away on Oct. 29, in the eighty-first year of her age, after gradually weakening for over a year from old age. Her English-speaking neighbors across the river have been very faithful and kind to her all along till the very last; the ladies at times even wading across the river to administer to her wants. Two of them were with her when the end came, and they and their neighbors, her other lady friends, prepared her remains for burial. Verily, these ladies shall not lose their reward! The funeral took place on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 31. The service was conducted in the Presbyterian Church, of which congregation she was a member, and her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery adjoining the church. She is survived by her husband, who is nearing his 86th birthday. One son resides beside his father, another is in Maine, whilst two or three daughters are married and reside in Montreal.

JOSEPH WILSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Another of the old settlers of the Kennebec Road passed away on Oct. 28, in the person of Mr. Joseph Wilson. In one sense, the end came suddenly and unexpectedly; in another, it did not. Last spring Mr. Wilson was well enough to have charge of a part of the 'Drive,' and until within a few days of his death he was able to be about. Mr. Wilson will be much missed, not only in his own home, but in the community, as he was very kind and obliging to everybody, and especially in connection with funerals, when he often took an active and leading part at the grave. He could speak to, and recognize, friends till the day before he died. In his last conversation with a friend when bidding 'good-bye,' he was heard to say he hoped that each would enjoy the presence and blessing of God. He was a member in full communion of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years. His remains were laid to rest on Oct. 30, in the Marlow Cemetery, which is on the farm owned by him in his lifetime, and which adjoins the farm on which he was born and brought up. His father came from the North of Ireland nearly a century ago, was married some time after to Miss Cathcart and settled down in the valley of the 'Wilson Stream,' to which he gave the name. They had four sons and two daughters. The daughters and one of the sons died in youth. The eldest son, Mr. Alex. Wilson, now of Sherbrooke, resided on the homestead farm until a few years ago. Mr. Matthew Wilson, another son, settled down and still resides a little over a mile from his birthplace. Of the late Mr. Joseph Wilson it may be said that 'he resided and died only about a stone's throw from where he was born and bred.'

VETERAN OF 1837 DEAD.

Another of the very few remaining veterans of the rebellion of 1837 has just passed away in the person of Mr. Amable Vadeboncoeur, who died Thursday at St. Michel de Napierville, at the age of 91 years. He was a native of Maskinongé. After leaving the Montreal College, at the age of twenty years, he took part in the rebellion of 1837-38, being present at several of the engagements. Later on, he devoted himself to teaching, and was schoolmaster, first at St. Philippe, then in Montreal, and finally at St. Michel, where he passed fifty years of his life. Mr. Vadeboncoeur had been a widower for one year only, his wife having predeceased him in 1907, at the age of 91 also, after sixty-eight years of married life.

ELECTIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Probability that There Will be a Tie.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 4.—Returns from Newfoundland up to midnight announce the election of twelve Opposition and ten Government candidates. To-day's complete returns show that St. John's East has elected three government supporters; Burin two for the government; Trinity Bay, two government and one Opposition. The standing of the parties so far seems to be as follows:—

Constituency.	Opp'n.	Govt.
Carbonear..	0	1
Harbor Grace..	2	1
Harbor Maine..	2	0
Southern Shore..	1	1
Bay Deverde..	2	0
Port Degrave..	1	0
St. John's East..	0	3
St. John's West..	3	0
Burin..	0	2
Trinity Bay..	1	2

The total vote by to-day's complete returns follows:—

St. John's West, Morris (Oppn.), 3,061; Bennett (Oppn.), 2,892, and Kennedy (Oppn.), 2,863. The Government vote is: Power, 2,721; Carter, 2,547; and Glendenning, 2,491.

St. John's East—Kent, (Govt.), 2,753; Shea (Govt.), 2,535; Dwyer (Govt.), 2,461; Gibbs (Oppn.), 1,935; MacNamara, (Govt.), 1,578; Devine (Govt.), 1,588.

Burin — Devoy (Govt.), 990; Gear (Govt.), 896; Robinson (Oppn.), 802; Lefurve (Oppn.), 774.

Trinity Bay—Gushie (Govt.), 1,148; Miller (Govt.), 1,085; Walson (Oppn.), 1,061; Squires (Oppn.), 1,053; Stone (Oppn.), 993; Ayer (Govt.), 987.

The first returns from Placentia were received at midnight. They are:—Jackman (Govt.), 186; Sullivan (Govt.), 173; Davis (Govt.), 160; Devereaux (Oppn.), 124; Howley (Oppn.), 117; Morris (Op.), 119.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 5.—Two more districts, Trinity and Placentia sent in their returns from Monday's elections to-day, and these results bring the total number of seats retained by the Premier, Sir Robert Bond, up to 13, while his opponent, Sir Edward Morris, head of the people's party, has captured twelve. Returns are not yet complete for eleven of the 36 seats in the next Colonial Legislature.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 6.—The complete returns from Newfoundland last night show that Placentia, Twillingate and Fogo have returned supporters of the Government of Newfoundland, adding seven to the list of Premier Bond's followers, and the ten shown to be elected for him yesterday. The Opposition ranks gained nothing by the returns that came in to-day, leaving the Morris men with 12. The parties, therefore, stand 17 to 12, a lead for the Government of five. There are still five constituencies to be heard from, returning seven members. These are Fortune Bay, Burgeo, Bonavista, St. Borbe and Bay St. George. Three members sit for Bonavista, the four other districts having one each.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 6.—The election returns from Newfoundland that came in to-day from Bonavista put a new complexion on the standing of the parties, that constituency, which four years ago used to return the Hon. A. B. Morine, electing three Opposition members, and making the standing of the parties 16 Opposition to 17 Government. The count has not yet been completed in Bonavista, but it will not materially change from the figures at midnight, when it stood as follows:

Blandford, Opposition..	1,546
Morison, Opposition..	1,396
Winsor, Opposition..	1,477
Bishop, Government..	643
Blackwood, Government..	592
Knowling, Government..	493

There are three constituencies yet to hea. from: St. George, St. Borbe and Burgeo, each returning one member. It is believed the Opposition will secure two of these seats. If they do there will be a tie in the Legislature, eighteen on each side. The fight has been very bitter, and the bitterness will not be lessened as a result of the close vote that will be found when the House meets. The final bulletin from Fortune Bay, which was received this morning, made no change in the figures that were previously given, Emmerson (Opposition) having 856 votes, and Carnell (Government), 758.

C. P. R. EXTENSION.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY SPEAKS OF COMPANY'S PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who has been making a trip of inspection over the Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview in Winnipeg said that the general prosperity of the country was one of the most pleasing features of the trip. Everywhere there were evident signs of better times, and all departments of commercial and industrial life showed a good improvement.

Speaking of plans for extension, Sir Thomas stated that nothing new was yet to be announced for next year. The work of building new lines, he said, had been going on extensively for a number of years, and special attention would now be given to placing all portions of the Western system in as good a condition as possible. The chief work next year, he intimated, would be along these latter lines.

The completion of the C. P. R. line to Edmonton was one of the works that would be completed early next spring. The grading from Saskatoon to the Alberta capital has already been completed, and as soon as the spring season opens up, the steel will be laid. Regarding the high level bridge which was being contemplated at Edmonton in order to give the C. P. R. direct entrance from Strathcona, Sir Thomas stated that there were a number of arrangements that had yet to be made before the project would go ahead.

He spoke of the many improvements which the company had under way on Vancouver Island, and said advances would be made with these as rapidly as was reasonable. Every effort would be made to aid the people in the development of the great resources of the island.

VETERANS WANT MORE

WILL TRY TO GET LAND GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Stimulated by their success in obtaining land grants from the Federal Government the members of the South African Veterans' Association of Montreal are now endeavoring to secure a similar concession from the province. At a meeting held in their headquarters, Drill Hall, Craig street east, Tuesday, a resolution to this effect was come to.

In connection with the present grant it was arranged to create a selling board to assist those veterans who wished to dispose of their grants, and the opinion was expressed that the Association should also assist, as far as possible, members who wished to work their grants, but had not sufficient funds.

Committees were formed to arrange for a smoking concert on Nov. 25, and for the Paardeberg Day dinner in February.

McGILL STUDENT HONORED

MR. J. G. ARCHIBALD ELECTED FELLOW OF OXFORD COLLEGE.

There was considerable satisfaction among the authorities at McGill Tuesday, on the receipt by Dr. Peterson of a cable from England announcing that Mr. John G. Archibald, B.A., one of the Rhodes scholars from McGill University, had been elected to the fellowship of All Souls' College, Oxford. This makes the second Rhodes scholar from McGill who has been elected to a fellowship, the other being Mr. Herbert J. Rose, B.A., who is a fellow of Exeter College.

Principal Peterson says that the fellowship of All Souls' is quite the blue ribbon of the Oxford fellowships.

It is a gratifying fact that of all the Rhodes scholars who have gone to England from various parts of the world, the first two sent by McGill are the only ones who have captured fellowships.

Mr. Archibald is a son of Judge Archibald, and was awarded his Rhodes scholarship in 1904, the year in which Mr. Rose, a son of the Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose, received his.

The other McGill students holding Rhodes scholarships are Mr. Talbot M. Papineau, B.A., 1905; Mr. Alexander R. McLeod, 1906; and Mr. Frank E. Hawkins, B.A., 1908. The next election of a Rhodes scholar by McGill will take place in 1911. The scholarship is of the annual value of £300 sterling, and is tenable at the University of Oxford for three years. The scholar must be a British subject, must be over 19 and under 25 years of age, and must have reached at least the end of his sophomore or second year in the university.

BANK CLERK'S ADVENTURE

EXCHANGED REVOLVER FIRE WITH ROBBERS.

An attempted robbery of the Eastern Townships Bank branch at Marieville, was of a desperate nature. The first news received in Montreal stated that three bank clerks had a hand in routing the marauders, but it now appears that this task was accomplished single handed, by Roy A. Clement, who was the only one sleeping in the bank on Tuesday night.

He was aroused by a loud crash of glass. He hurriedly seized his revolver and went towards the office. Outside the bank he could see four or five indistinct figures in front of the window. He opened fire immediately, but not without receiving a return. The shot fired by the robbers just missed Clement's head by a couple of inches. Clement fired a second time and then made his way to the front. It was pitch dark, and he could not distinguish an object so he returned into the bank for a light. He saw no more of the burglars, but it was afterwards stated by Mrs. Oftigui, wife of the postmaster, who had been aroused by the shooting, that she had seen two men running towards the railway track.

Mr. H. Bessette, a hotel proprietor, saw two others running in the opposite direction. When Clement returned with a light there was nothing to be seen near the front of the bank with the exception of a heavy log of wood, which had evidently been used in the desperate attempt, apparently careless of consequences, to gain an entrance into the bank.

A CHURCH'S JUBILEE.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 4.—The Rev. C. A. Scott, of Douglas Church, Montreal, has been secured to preach the jubilee anniversary sermons in Queen Street Methodist Church on November 22nd. The church has existed for half a century.

A PECULIAR DEATH.

Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 4.—Dr. John J. O'Neill, 22 years old, an interne at a local hospital, was found in a dying condition in the dispensary to-day. An open bottle of cyanide of potassium stood on a shelf near him. The coroner says that death was accidental, that the young physician knocked over the bottle and fumes of the poison caused death.

THE LONGUEUIL TRAGEDY.

Inquest on Murdered Boy Reveals no Clue to the Assassin.

ITALIAN GIRL, ACQUAINTANCE OF THE VICTIM, CALLED AS A WITNESS.

The mystery surrounding the tragedy of Oct. 18, at Longueuil, when Joseph Harold Patterson, son of Lieut.-Col. Patterson, was fatally shot, is still to be solved, for, at the inquest held by Coroner McMahon, Tuesday, the jury returned a verdict of 'Murder by some person unknown.' Instructions were given to the police to pursue their investigations.

Gordon West, who was in company with young Patterson when the shooting occurred, stated that on the particular Sunday they were in the bush, some distance from Longueuil. They were out shooting. After passing the railway track they observed a man smoking a cigar, and with an overcoat slung over his right arm. They proceeded along the narrow path in the bush, and, presently, came out into the open, where they stooped to pick some burrs off their trousers. The man they had seen previously then fired a shot at them, which missed its mark. A moment afterwards he fired again, and Patterson exclaimed, 'I'm shot.'

Proceeding, the witness stated that he then fired at the man, and both Patterson and himself ran away.

Rosita Del Vecchio, a girl of 19 years of age, was then called. She said she had known young Patterson for the past ten years, and he visited her one day in the week preceding the shooting. No appointment was made for the Sunday. Interrogated by the coroner, the witness said that no aversion was felt by her family toward Patterson, and she swore that she did not know who fired the shots.

Corroboration of young West's testimony was furnished when Horace Picaud took the stand. He testified that he was in company with a young lady near the railway track by the bush, when they both observed a man walking along the narrow lane with an overcoat slung over his arm. The man, who had the appearance of a gamekeeper, entered the bush, and shortly afterwards he heard shots being fired, but did not trouble to investigate, as he thought somebody was only shooting game. The man was not a resident of Longueuil, and he had never seen him before.

Coroner: Will you swear that Miss Del Vecchio's brother was not the man who was following these two lads? Yes, I swear it.

Do you know what relationship existed between young Patterson and Miss Del Vecchio? No.

Pietro Auguste Del Vecchio, father of Miss Del Vecchio, testified that he did not hear of the tragedy until six o'clock in the evening, while Louis Del Vecchio and Romeo Del Vecchio, brothers, swore that they did not know who killed Patterson.

Medical evidence was adduced by Drs. Duncan McTaggart and Patch, which showed that death was caused by a perforating wound in the kidney produced by a bullet of 38 calibre.

ALLEGED MURDER AT LA TUQUE

Quebec, Nov. 4.—It is believed there has been another murder at La Tuque. Yesterday the body of a young Pole was found under a heap of brush and dry leaves. The body had been carefully concealed and was discovered by the G. T. P. bushmen. After they had set fire to the heap of leaves they were puzzled by the appearance of a pair of boots emerging from the fire as the leaves were consumed. Investigation disclosed the body of a man. Coroner Jolicoeur was notified.

PEAT IN THE WEST

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—That peat in very large quantities will eventually be used as fuel in western Canada as well as in the eastern parts of the Dominion was the opinion expressed by Mr. J. A. Macoun, expert of the Geological Survey. Mr. Macoun has just returned with his assistant, Mr. A. Simmerman, from a trip over the line of the Canadian Northern from Edmonton to the Pas. In the course of this trip a number of great peat beds were carefully examined and samples of raw material secured. These samples will be scientifically examined in the laboratory at Ottawa, where all the facilities for testing have been provided by the government. Information will be distributed as widely as possible, with the expectation that private capitalists will develop a supply of this fuel.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

AN ITALIAN USES HIS KNIFE AT MINTO, N.B.

Fredericton, N.B., Nov. 2.—A serious stabbing affray occurred at Minto, Sunbury county, last night, in which an Italian miner named John Endine, was the assailant, and John McKay and Christopher Pettley, the victims. McKay was stabbed fifteen times, and Pettley seven, and at last accounts both were lying at the point of death.

The fracas took place at the home of a Russian miner, McKay and Pettley, who were on friendly terms with the Russian, called at his home during the evening, and, while preparing to depart, McKay caught hold of the Russian's wife and began whirling her around the room. Endine, who was boarding at the house, became incensed at McKay's conduct, and, seizing a shotgun which was standing in a corner, made for him. At this stage Pettley interfered and took the gun away from the Italian. The Italian by this time had his anger thoroughly aroused, and, whipping out a knife, stabbed Pettley several times in the body and legs. McKay went to the assistance of his friend and was stabbed fifteen times in the region of the abdomen by the infuriated Italian. After he had done stabbing Endine made his escape, but was captured later.

The affair has created great excitement in the neighborhood. McKay is a native of Scotland and is between 60 and 70 years of age. He has been at Minto Mine nine years. His wife and two children reside in Nova Scotia. Pettley belongs to Norton and is about 35 years of age. Endine, who is about 40, has been at Minto only a short time. He is unable to speak the English language.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 5.—John McKay, one of the victims of the Minto stabbing affray, died early this morning. His son, William McKay, arrived from Nova Scotia, and was with him when he died. Christopher Pettley, the other victim, is still alive. John Endine, the Italian who did the stabbing, will now be tried for murder. Coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon, and Endine's preliminary examination on Monday.

POLITICAL ITEMS

VACANCIES IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—Mr. Geo. E. Foster has given notice of an action for damages against the Ottawa 'Free Press' for alleged libel. Early in the campaign the 'Free Press' published an editorial on Mr. Foster's handling of the I. O. F. Funds, and upon certain statements contained in this the action is based.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—On behalf of the Hon. G. E. Foster, a writ was issued at Osgoode Hall yesterday against W. H. Shaw, Mr. Foster's opponent in North Toronto in the recent elections, claiming unstated damages for alleged libel and slander.

A SUCCESSFUL ELECTION PETITION.

When the case of the contested election of Denis Tansey, M.P.P. for St. Ann's Division, was called up for hearing on the merits, before Mr. Justice Dunlop, Mr. Archer, counsel for the petitioner, Mr. Walsh, announced that the proceedings would be shortened, and he produced a declaration of Mr. Tansey admitting sufficient irregularities on the voting day to annul his election, and consenting to have said election annulled, with costs.

ANOTHER PROVINCIAL VACANCY.

Mr. Desrosiers has resigned his seat for Chateauguay, in the Provincial House. A petition had been presented for the annulment of the election on the ground of corrupt practices, and Mr. Desrosiers admitted on Wednesday that his agents had committed certain irregularities sufficient to annul the election. Mr. H. Mercier, who was defeated, will probably be the Liberal candidate.

CONSERVATIVE FOR NIPISSING.

A despatch from North Bay states that Mr. G. E. Gordon, Conservative candidate for Nipissing, has been declared elected on the official count by a majority of 21.

From Victoria, B.C., it is announced that Judge Lampman has given his decision on the recount asked by the Hon. William Templeman, of the votes cast at the election in Victoria, confirming Mr. Barnard's victory.

'FREE PRESS' EDITOR CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—Mr. J. W. Dafoe, editor of the 'Free Press,' was committed for trial to-day, charged with criminal libel, as a result of an attack on F. C. McLagan, whom the paper charged with being a ringleader in rowdyism at a political meeting.

SIR WILFRID AND MAINE CANADIANS.

In his reply to the message of congratulations sent to him by Mr. L. N. Lajeunesse, city clerk of Lewiston, Me., in the name of his compatriots, Sir Wilfrid says: 'I feel specially grateful for all marks of sympathy that come to me from my compatriots in the United States.'

SIR WILFRID'S SEAT.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 6.—It is generally accepted here that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not sit for Ottawa. Thus Emmanuel Tasse, Dr. Chevrier and Auguste Lemieux are spoken of for Liberal candidates in January. Dr. Chevrier was the choice of the original convention, and made way for the Premier. The Conservatives await the Liberal choice ere they talk of contesting the by-election.

In Carleton County there will be an election for the seat held by Mr. R. L. Borden, and it is doubtful if the Conservative choice will return to E. Kidd, who resigned originally to let in Mr. Borden when he was defeated in Halifax. Other names are talked of, but that of J. G. H. Bergeron, which was bruited, is considered almost impossible.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST SASKATCHEWAN PREMIER.

Regina, Nov. 6.—The plea entered by Premier Scott in the case brought against him by W. H. Laird, that the court at Regina has no jurisdiction to try the charge of criminal libel, was thrown out by Judge Johnstone yesterday, the court stating that the Attorney-General's Department had preferred the charge and could lay it anywhere in the province. Mr. Scott had contended that as the alleged offence took place in Moose Jaw judicial district, it must be tried there. To this the judge could not agree. Mr. Ross, who had taken charge for Mr. Scott, asked time to file a plea of justification. The judge allowed him until to-day to file a general plea of justification, and Mr. Embury is given the right to apply immediately for particulars of the case.

BOYCOTT AGAINST JAPAN.

Rioting at Hong Kong—Singapore Merchants Who Favored Japan Maltreated.

Hong Kong, Nov. 3.—Rioting which resulted here yesterday from an attempt of those involved to force the local merchants to continue the boycott against Japanese goods, has been suppressed by the soldiers who were called out to patrol the business districts. One Chinese who offered a firm resistance, was shot.

The riots were organized primarily by the students of this city and the disturbance is evidently widespread.

At Singapore similar riots have occurred and a number of merchants said to have shown a desire to discontinue the boycott and otherwise favor Japan have been branded as traitors, and in several instances marked by having their ears slit. It is alleged that a league has been formed secretly and has pledged itself to give any man who slits the ears of a so-called 'traitor' fifteen dollars, and should he be thrown into jail, to see that he is held up to the public as a martyr and to pay him a dollar a day while in prison. Should one of the 'traitor' merchants be killed, it is alleged, the league agrees to pay his slayer $200.

At Canton there have been hints of the same trouble and a number of ruffians have been hired to attack merchants. Vigorous measures to suppress the rioting have been taken.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 3.—The Prince Edward Island election campaign is now on, the election taking place fifteen days hence. Premier Haszard's Liberal platform includes pressing further claims against the Dominion and restitution of Federal representation in the House of Commons; the consolidation of the provincial debt; the improvement of the educational system, the appointment of an educational commission; cheaper school books; encouragement of agriculture; establishment of an experimental farm to be conducted by the Federal Government; assisting telephone extension in rural districts; the survey of Northumberland Straits to determine the practicability of a tunnel; defining the fishery rights with a view to better management and protection; equitable transportation rates, and the restoration of the old representation of the province in the House of Commons.

PROHIBITION FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John, N.B., Nov. 3.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance this morning received communications from Premier Hazen and Governor Tweedie that prohibition for New Brunswick would be considered at the next session of the legislature.

DR. GRENFELL AT ST. JOHN

LABRADOR DEEP SEA MISSIONARY ADDRESSES A LARGE AUDIENCE.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 4.—Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, whose work among the fishermen on the Labrador coast is so well known throughout the world, and who has been referred to as the greatest example of individual self-sacrifice of the age, arrived in St. John this evening and addressed a large audience in Trinity Church. Though the meeting was arranged at short notice, the number of people anxious to see and hear him was so great the schoolroom of the church would not accommodate them all and adjournment was made to the main auditorium. Senator Ellis presided.

Dr. Grenfell is starting a six months' tour of Canada and the United States in the interest of his work. While here he received news of the drowning of Captain Roberts, of his schooner 'Lorna Doone,' and was much affected. It was the first fatality in his mission work, he said.

CAPTAIN DROWNED

WASHED OVERBOARD FROM DR. GRENFELL'S SCHOONER 'LORNA DOONE.'

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 4.—The schooner 'Lorna Doone,' owned by Dr. Grenfell, Labrador missionary, arrived at North Sydney to-day minus her captain, who was washed overboard on Sunday afternoon. Captain Roberts was standing talking to the helmsman when a huge sea broke over the vessel, carrying everything moveable in its wake. The 'Lorna Doone' was bound from Boston with a cargo of supplies for Dr. Grenfell's mission at St. Anthony. Captain Roberts was a native of Twillingate, Newfoundland.

ANOTHER 'EMPRESS' RECORD

'EMPRESS OF IRELAND' MAKES A NOTABLE VOYAGE.

The 'Empress of Ireland,' which arrived in Quebec on Thursday afternoon, has established a new record in favor of the Canadian lines, and the St. Lawrence route.

The 'Majestic' left Liverpool for New York on Oct. 28, while the 'Empress of Ireland' left the same port for Rimouski two days later, Oct. 30. Nevertheless the mail bags carried by the 'Empress' arrived in Montreal last Thursday night, one hour before the bags brought over by the 'Majestic.'

The 'Empress of Ireland's' time from Liverpool landing stage to the wharf at Quebec was 5 days, 22 hours, 20 minutes, which clips 55 minutes off the previous record made by her sister ship, the 'Empress of Britain.'

When the 'Empress of Ireland' left the Liverpool landing stage on Friday evening last, at 6.33 o'clock, every man from Captain Forster down, was determined to get all the speed possible out of her engines. On Tuesday last she was reported 80 miles east of Belle Isle. Sweeping through the Straits and down the river in a blinding snowstorm, she arrived at Rimouski at 4.17 o'clock Thursday morning, and established a new record of 5 days, 14 hours, 10 minutes to that port.

Dinner in London on Friday last and dinner in Montreal on the following Thursday, breakfast in Toronto yesterday, and dinner in Chicago, is a record that will go down in shipping annals and be remembered for many a day.

This is the last of the 'Empresses' for this season on the St. Lawrence route, and Captain Forster, in speaking of the trip last evening to the C. P. R. officials declared that next season, if he is spared, he intends knocking three hours more off this record. It can easily be done, he says.

I.C.R. EMPLOYEES

Moncton, N.B., Nov. 4.—The International Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the I. C. R. is no more, but the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees has taken its place, and although members of the former order are now members of the latter it is practically a new organization. Since the organization of the international order things have not gone as smoothly as they might have, and on Oct. 12 last a meeting was held and new orders were formed. A. R. Mosher, of Halifax, is now grand president, and M. M. McLean, of Halifax, grand secretary-treasurer. Meetings are being held in Moncton to-day and to-morrow, and delegates from all over the line are present.

SIR WILFRID BETTER

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has been confined to his home for several days, was at his office in the eastern block this morning. Although not entirely recovered from his indisposition the Premier feels well enough to resume his official duties.

BRAKEMAN KILLED

CRUSHED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO COUPLE TRAIN.

Wm. Mowbray, a G. T. R. brakeman from Montreal, was killed while coupling cars five miles east of Brighton, Ont., early Wednesday. Manifest train 748 broke in two on a grade east of Brighton, and while coupling it together Mowbray got between the drawbars in some manner and his back was broken. The coroner, after viewing the remains, decided an inquest was unnecessary.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—The customs receipts of Canada for October, amounting to $4,316,473, show a decline of $811,53[illegible] from the collections of the corresponding month of last fall. For the seven months of the year which has now elapsed the customs revenue has shown a falling off of $9,163,575.

LOCAL OPTION.

Newcastle, Ont., Nov. 5.—A largely-signed petition representing, it is stated, over twenty-five percent of the ratepayers of the Township of Hope, has been handed to the clerk, Mr. W. H. McCallum, asking for the repeal of the Local Option by-law. This number makes it compulsory for the council to submit the by-law, and a vote will be taken, it is expected, on Jan. 1.

THE LATE MR. KENNY'S ESTATE.

Halifax, Nov. 3.—The will of the late Mr. T. E. Kenny, president of the Royal Bank, was filed to-day. The deceased leaves $2,560 to his son George; $1,000 to a family servant, and $3,200 to local charitable institutions. The income of the residue goes to Mrs. Kenny for life, and, at her death, the estate is to be divided among their children.

BLENHEIM MAN DROWNED.

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 3.—Sidney Burke, of Blenheim, was drowned at Erieau at noon yesterday. Mr. Burke, with a party from Blenheim, went to the Eau to enjoy a day's duck shooting. He got separated from his companions and was seated in a small rowboat when a gust of wind upset it. The Eau was very rough, and he was unable to hang on to the boat. He was not noticed by his companions until it was too late. Men are still dragging for the body.

STABBING AFFRAY IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 3.—Johannes Strephodanthi, who, with three Greek companions, Nicholas Pavalatz, Nicholas Lapaste and Sophode Biertache, arrived in Levis yesterday from Sydney Mines, N.S., where they had been employed by the Dominion Coal Company as miners, imbibed rather freely. About 5.30 o'clock they quitted the Victoria Hotel bar, and, going up the street, Strephodanthi approached a man named Omer Ringuet and scrutinized him suspiciously. He then retreated some few steps, but again returned and thrust his face right into that of Ringuet, who resented the affront and hit the Greek. The latter drew a sharp-bladed knife and plunged it into Ringuet's right cheek bone, inflicting a wound two inches in length and of considerable depth. The victim was carried to Dion's Pharmacy and subsequently removed to his home on St. Laurent street, where Dr. Ladriere dressed the wound, which he pronounced serious, but not dangerous. The foreigners were confined at the Intercolonial Station until the arrival of the patrol, when they were removed to police headquarters and locked up.

A SHORT-LIVED CRISIS.

France and Germany Disagree Over Casablanca Affair.

SETTLEMENT WITH MUTUAL APOLOGIES AND RESORT TO ARBITRATION.

Paris, Nov. 4.—France finds herself to-day in an acute crisis with Germany over the question which she believes Chancellor von Buelow has raised to cover the recent humiliation of the German Foreign Office. The situation is so grave that M. Cambon, the French ambassador in Berlin, tendered to President Fallieres to-night his resignation, which, on Prime Minister Clemenceau's advice, has been refused.

The disputes arise from the arrest on Sept. 25 of six soldiers of the French Foreign Legion in the act of desertion. Two of them were German subjects and an agent of the German consul at Tangier was conveying them on board a German vessel when the party was seized by order of General D'Amade, the French commander. The deserters are now in the French prison at Casa Blanca. The German Government proposed, through M. Cambon, on Oct. 14, that the question be referred to The Hague tribunal, but since the date of the published interview with the Kaiser, the attitude of the German Government has changed. It now declares that only the judicial question of France's right to arrest foreign legionaries when under the protection of their consular agents can be arbitrated.

Germany declares, moreover, that the French Government must first apologize to the consul for the violence done his agent and liberate the two German subjects before arbitration is accepted. M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has replied that France accepts only complete arbitration on questions both of law and fact, and that France refuses to liberate the imprisoned deserters or to apologize to the German consul.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The viewpoint of Germany in the Casablanca difficulty was explained officially by the Foreign Office this morning, with the express desire that it be cabled to America, in order to clear up any existing doubt:

'All we demand,' said an official of the Foreign Office, 'is a simple expression of regret from France for the violence against the German consular officials at Casablanca. Unless this is forthcoming there would be no object in conducting further negotiations.

'Concerning the other points of the difference, we are prepared to arbitrate.'

Berlin, Nov. 5.—An amicable settlement of the Casablanca affair has been arranged on the basis of mutual apologies, after which the facts at issue will be arbitrated. The precise formulae for the apologies have not been decided upon, but they will express regret for the improper conduct of the officials of the respective countries.

The German newspapers, which hitherto have been almost silent upon the recent phases of the Casablanca incident, suddenly placed this question in the position of great importance. The controversy was treated as being extremely disquieting and as involving the national honor.

Public feeling was appealed to by various influential journals in the provinces, as well as by those in Berlin.

WHY GERMANY BACKED DOWN.

London, Nov. 5.—Disgust and exasperation are the only terms with which to describe the universal feeling in Europe in regard to Germany's course in the Casablanca incident. She has played Bismarck's old game of creating a foreign crisis to distract attention from her domestic embarrassment. The device was so palpable as to be an insult to German public intelligence. It was suddenly abandoned to-day, doubtless because it was already evident that the country refused to be deceived by so pucrile a manoeuvre. The German government also had sense enough to perceive it was making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the outside world. It was merely childish and absurd to attempt to raise this trifling incident into a casus belli, although there was evidence yesterday of such a determination on the part of the German authorities.

The feature which gave the situation a dangerous aspect was the reckless reaction which has taken place during the past week in the attitude of the Kaiser and his advisers. The reception given to his famous interview everywhere has deeply embittered Emperor William. He can hardly be described as an apostle of peace at the present moment. The German people, however, are not reckless and they have no desire for war just now. Moreover, if the Kaiser should endeavor to arouse belligerent feelings, his efforts are likely to have an opposite effect in the present temper of his people towards him. The flurry of the past three days is but another evidence of the feverish spirit which prevails in European international councils. It is this absence of calm when great issues are at stake which makes the world apprehensive.

BANQUET IN LONDON

IN HONOR OF MESSRS. LEMIEUX AND BUXTON, AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 5.—Mr. Sidney Buxton, Postmaster-General for Great Britain, and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General for Canada, are to be entertained at a banquet by the National Liberal Club. Lord Carrington will preside, and Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., will be one of the principal speakers.

BANK OBTAINS JUDGMENT.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—The Bank of Nova Scotia this morning received judgment by default for $10,070 against the Booth Company, the big fish and oyster concern of Chicago. The amount was on a promissory note.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE.

Disturbances in Central and Southern Europe.

London, Nov. 6.—Central and Southern Europe have been quaking intermittently for several days, the centre of the disturbance being the Voightland district of Saxony. Nobody has been injured, but the inhabitants of a large area are alarmed and sometimes in a state of panic. Numbers of people have occasionally spent the night outdoors. The worst shocks of the series occurred today. People were thrown from their beds, furniture was overturned and some walls were rent. Plauen, Dresden, Freiberg, Halle, Erfut, and other towns were roughly shaken and people left their houses in terror. Numerous towns in Gotha and Anhalt were also shaken.

The earthquakes have been throughout accompanied by terrifying roarings and explosions, which to-day were thunderous in volume, lasting from five to ten minutes. The air vibrated alarmingly and snow fell in many places. The temperature of the medicinal springs at Badelster has risen fifteen degrees.

Especially severe shocks have also been felt througtout Italy and Sicily, where the greater part of the population is in a panicky condition. The people have fled from their houses.

Professor Belair, of the Laibach Observatory, reports: 'Catastrophic world shaking.' He says there was an earthquake this morning, its centre being about 5,000 miles from Laibach. There was also a violent shock near Laibach.

Mr. Milnes, the English seismologist, records similar shocks. He is of the opinion that the origin of the distant earthquake was in the southeastern extremity of Asia, in the direction of New Guinea, where, he says, probably a continent or the expansion of one is being born.

AERONAUT KILLED.

Prof. W. Kramer Dashed to Death During Ascension at an Illinois Fair.

BOY PROBABLY FATALLY INJURED BY A FALLING BRICK.

Princeton, Ills., Nov. 5.—Professor W. Kramer, of St. Louis, was dashed against the chimney of the Methodist church here yesterday and killed, while making balloon ascensions at the Farmers' Fair.

Glen Hadden, a seventeen-year-old boy who was standing near the church, was struck by a brick falling from the chimney, which was wrecked by the balloon. His skull was fractured and he may die. A strong wind was blowing, and efforts were made to persuade the aeronaut not to attempt an ascension. In reply, he said: 'I will make the jump to-day if I should break my neck doing it.' These were the last words he spoke, as he left the earth. When the ropes were loosened the balloon shot upward and before Professor Kramer could unfasten the rope which held his parachute to the balloon, he was hurled against the chimney. His chest was crushed by the blow.

The balloon bounded along on the roofs and collided with the steeple, dragging the unconscious balloonist after it. The rope which held the balloonist then broke and he fell to the roof of the church, rolled to the edge and plunged to the ground, thirty feet below.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

OF THE UNITED STATES WILL PRESENT MONSTER PETITION TO MR. TAFT.

New York, Nov. 5—A despatch to the 'Tribune' from Denver says:

A monster petition to be circulated among the women of America and then submitted to President-elect Taft is the immediate plan of the National American Women's Suffrage Association. Announcement of this fact was made yesterday by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association.

A special appeal was made to the Colorado women to insist in the movement by securing the signatures of every women in the state.

Mr. Taft has often said he was willing the women of America should have the right of franchise if they desired it, the president said. Now is the time to give him an opportunity to show what he meant by this statement.

London, Nov. 4.—Mme. Melba is the latest notable adherent of suffragetteism. She says she was impelled to join the movement for humanitarian reasons. She recently visited Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and other large industrial centres, where the poverty of the working women touched her heart and compelled her to believe that their condition could be bettered if the influence of women were used in selecting members of parliament. She believes strongly in the wisdom of the lawmakers of Australia, who have enfranchised women. 'There is also,' she adds, 'the familiar claim that women like myself should not be denied the power which is given to our butlers and grooms.'

SIR C. FURNESS'S OFFER

TRADES UNIONS ACCEPT CO-PARTNERSHIP PROPOSITION.

London, Nov. 3.—The members of the interested trades unions have endorsed their delegates' acceptance of the co-partnership offer recently made by Sir Christopher Furness, of the shipbulding firm of Furness, Withy & Co. The majority in favor of the proposition was 10 to 1. The scheme will accordingly be tried experimentally for a year.

DR. ELIOT RESIGNS

As President of Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 4.—President Eliot, of Harvard University, has resigned, his resignation to take effect on May 19, 1909, according to an announcement made to-day by the Harvard Board of Overseers. The resignation has been accepted. No reason is assigned, and Dr. Eliot refuses to comment on his action.

Charles William Eliot, LL.D., president of Harvard University since 1869, was born in Boston, Mass., on March 20, 1834. Educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard, he became tutor in mathematics at Harvard in 1854-58; assistant professor of mathematics and chemistry, 1858-61; chemistry, 1861-63; professor of chemistry in Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1865-69), president of the National Educational Association, (1902-3). Several of Dr. Eliot's publications on educational subjects have been widely read.

INSANE WOMAN

SHOOTS CHIEF OF POLICE OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA.

Fairbanks, Alaska, Nov. 3. — A. L. Miller, chief of police of Fairbanks, was shot by Blanche Duval at the Pioneer Hotel to-day, and later died from his wounds.

Chief Miller was breaking down the door of the woman's room in order to arrest her on a charge of insanity, sworn to by the proprietor of the hotel. Three shots were fired at him, only one of which took effect. The woman is now in the Federal Jail. She claims to have no recollection of the shooting. The dead man's father is A. H. Miller, of Urbana, Ills.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS

GREAT FALLING OFF IN NUMBER OF THOSE WHO CAME FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 3.—The number of emigrants who went to Canada in September was 7,521, compared with 12,684 for the same month last year. For the nine months to Sept. 30, 1908, 72,384 emigrants went to Canada as against 135,140 for the same period a year ago.

PENNY-A-WORD CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Buxton, Postmaster-General, stated that no proposal had been made by the Canadian government as yet for a reduction in cable rates.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States ambassador, speaking at a banquet to-night, wished success to the penny-a-word cable movement.

LUMBER SEASON NEARLY OVER.

Three Rivers, Que., Nov. 3.—The sawing season is about over here, and the St. Maurice Lumber Company, H. Dansereau, and Terrill Lumber Company have closed down. Alex. Baptist's and the Union Bag and Paper Company's mills will get through sawing this week.

The St. Maurice River has risen a little, and it is now easier forwarding supplies for this winter's logging than it has been for some time past.

TOOK OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 4.—Jacob T. Drescher, traveller for the Sanford Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at his residence, 48 Ontario avenue east, to-day. He returned from a trip east last night, being compelled to discontinue the journey on account of ill health. During the night he took laudanum to relieve pain, and it is supposed he took an overdose, which shortly resulted in a comatose state, from which physicians were unable to arouse him.

LIQUOR MAN FINED TEN DOLLARS

Deseronto, Ont., Nov. 4.—John Freeman, a hotelkeeper here, was to-day brought before Police Magistrate Bedford on a charge of selling liquor to John McGeogan, who, it is said, was in a drunken condition at the time, and who afterwards died from the effects of exposure. Freeman pleaded not guilty. The magistrate imposed a fine of ten dollars and costs.

QUEBEC MAN INJURED.

Quebec, Nov. 4.—In the Deslauriers leather factory this morning, Joseph Flament, an employee, was engaged in oiling a wheel when in some manner he was struck by the revolving wheel and flung against a pole, his head striking with such force that his skull was fractured. He now lies in a precarious condition at the Hotel Dieu Hospital.

SALVATION ARMY IMMIGRANTS.

London, Nov. 5.—General Booth, interviewed to-day, made the statement that the Salvation Army emigrants sent to British Columbia had proved a perfect godsend to the province, and asks what is the use of the big Empire if we do not use it for assisting the poor struggling work people.

BISHOP LATULIPPE.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—A new Roman Catholic bishop who will be a suffragan of Ottawa has been appointed. The choice has fallen on the Rev. Father Latulippe, parish priest of Haileybury. He will receive as his official title that of vicar apostolic of Temiskaming district, and will be besides titular bishop of Catena.

MORSE AND CURTIS.

Former Gets Fifteen Years' Imprisonment — Sentence on Curtis Suspended.

New York, Nov. 5.—Charles W. Morse, until a year ago an eminent figure in the world of finance, and Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America, were found guilty to-night in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court on charges of misapplication of funds and falsifying the books of the bank. There was also the additional charge of conspiracy against the prisoners, but the jury acquitted the men on this count.

Within five minutes of the time the jury had rendered its verdict, Judge Hough had refused to entertain a motion for bail and had committed the two bankers to the Tombs prison. Judge Hough said that he would hear any motions the lawyers for the prisoners desire to make at 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning. His decision made it compulsory for the incarceration of Morse and Curtis in cells in the Tombs prison until to-morrow.

The maximum penalty on this charge is ten years' imprisonment. The jury recommended clemency for Mr. Curtis, but made no recommendation in the case of Mr. Morse.

The scene in the court room was a dramatic one. Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Curtis had remained in the court room nearly the entire day awaiting the verdict.

'We have agreed upon a verdict in the case of both defendants,' said the foreman. 'On the charge of conspiracy we find them not guilty.' A look of relief came to the faces of the prisoners and their wives, but it only lasted a moment, for Mr. Elder continued:

'On the charge of the misapplication of the funds of the bank we find both defendants guilty. On the charge of making false entries in the books of the bank we find both defendants guilty. In the case of Alfred H. Curtis the jury wishes to make a strong recommendation to the mercy of the court.'

A stifled sob of relief escaped Mrs. Curtis as she heard the recommendation for mercy for her husband.

Mr. Curtis took the verdict like a stoic, but Morse was unable to conceal the disappointment he felt, while his wife showed no sign of emotion. She kept her eyes on her husband, forgetting herself and being concerned only on his account.

There was a momentary hush in the court room after the verdict had been read. This was broken by a buzz of excited conversation in the court room, and a few minutes later the lawyers for the defendants were making the customary motions for a new trial, for bail and for permission to take an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

There had been wide interest in the joint trials of Chas. W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis on charges growing out of the failure of the National Bank of North America. It was brought out in the testimony that Mr. Morse had made large loans from the bank through so-called 'dummies,' and that President Curtis had enabled him to do so. The money they obtained was used to finance the Morse Ice and Steamship operations.

While the jury was deliberating today, after having been out more than twenty hours, the monotony of the long wait was broken by Mr. Morse's attack upon a newspaper photographer, who was attempting to make a snapshot of him. Mr. Morse was leaving the court room with two ladies when the photographer met him at the door with his camera trained upon the group. At the sight Mr. Morse sprang at the photographer, seized his camera and smashed it. In the scuffle which ensued the photographer received a blow in the face, which blackened one of his eyes.

New York, Nov. 6.—Charles W. Morse was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment by Judge Hough, of the United

A ten days' stay in the execution of the sentence upon Morse was granted by Judge Hough. It is understood that a notice of appeal will be filed immediately.

A DEER'S ESCAPE.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 2.— A frightened deer dashed into the rolling mill at the plant of the Algoma Steel Company to-day and leaped into the rolls, which were turning out steel rails. As a result, 1,000 men were idle several hours. A buck and a doe emerged from the river near the plant and wandered about the yards. When a yard engine came steaming by the buck deserted his companion and plunged into the river again, but the doe, trembling with fright, dashed in the direction of the mill, rushing along the tracks, and, leaping over the heads of the startled workmen, she landed on the steaming rolls and was so badly injured that she had to be killed. The doe was one of the finest specimens ever seen in the north country.

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY.

Welland, Ont., Nov. 2.—Judge Wells this morning sentenced Walter Wainwright, piano agent, to six months in the Central Prison. Wainwright pleaded guilty to forging the name of Jacob Haist, of Fonthill, to a note for $300. He had sold a piano for cash and pocketed the money and sent in a forged note to the company, so that they would send on the instrument.

DR. REEVE RESIGNS.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Dr. R. A. Reeve has resigned as dean of the medical faculty of Toronto University. Dr. Reeve has held the office for the past twelve years, and takes this step owing to the fact that the duties were too heavy an expenditure of time. Dr. Charles E. Clarke, the superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, probably will succeed him.

A HUMAN TORPEDO.

Servian Was Swimming Out to Blow Up Austrian Gunboat.

SERVIA PROFESSES PEACE, BUT CONTINUES WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Budapest, Nov. 5.—It is stated that a man was captured to-night while swimming towards an Austrian gunboat off Peterwardein. He carried six pounds of explosives. He admitted that he was a Servian and intended to blow up the vessel to avenge the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Belgrade, Nov. 5.—The Government continues to profess peaceful intentions and a determination to do nothing to vindicate its claims against Austria pending a conference. It has instructed its representatives abroad to impress this correct attitude on the powers to which they are accredited. Nevertheless, preparations for the worst eventuality do not seem to have been relaxed. The accumulation of material, horses and hospital stores goes on steadily. Additional troops have been brought here from the interior. The National Bank and the general staff of the army are moving to Kragusstatz, to which place also the bulk of the military stores is being sent. Sixteen thousand troops may occupy the heights around the capital. The Government has decided not to disband the reserves. There is much anxiety lest the artillery and other war supplies, which Germany and Austria refused to allow to pass through those countries, be further delayed. Two French steamers are now at Salonika loaded with consignments from the Creusot Works, but the Orient Railway refuses to convey the shipments to Servia. The Government has telegraphed urgently to Constantinople, seeking to have the railway's refusal overridden in accordance with past promises.

PORT ARTHUR POWER

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 5.—The City Council has cancelled its agreement with the Kaministiqua Power Company by which it was to have taken four hundred horse power for a period of ten years. It is alleged that the company immediately upon securing the agreement endeavored to use it in its negotiations with the Ontario Government for the Dog Lake Power rights. The city is also endeavoring to obtain the same rights and the Council allege that it was specially understood when the agreement was made that it was not to interfere with the city's rights in the Dog Lake matter.

Mayor Carrick will go to Toronto to present the city's case.

BURNING BRIDGES

NEW AUTOMATIC ALARM TO DO AWAY WITH DANGER.

Both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways are experimenting with a new system of automatic electric alarm which, if successful, will do away with danger through the burning or breaking of bridges.

This system, the Montauk automatic fire alarm, is composed of a series of thermostats consisting of wires extremely sensitive to heat, which break the circuit when the heat reaches a dangerous stage, and automatically ring a gong, at the same time setting the semaphore at the approaches to the bridge to danger signal.

The system also embraces an automatic electric alarm which operates the gongs and semaphores if there should be a break on the rails or trestle. A further addition to the system is an alarm wire from the trestle to the nearest station, which in case of fire or other danger automatically warns the agent. In this way incipient fires can frequently be checked without much damage to the trestle.

Reports as to the efficiency of the system are now before the Railway Commission, which is meeting at Ottawa, when it will be decided between the commission and the railways as to whether the system is suitable for general adoption.

DISORDERS IN PORTUGAL

PROGRESSIONIST LEADER FIRED INTO REGENERATOR PROCESSION KILLING TWO PERSONS.

Lisbon, Nov. 6.—Election disorders broke out to-day at Porto de Moz. A local Progressionist leader fired a revolver from a window into a passing Regenerator parade, killing two persons. From the ranks of the procession a crowd of infuriated men rushed toward the building from which the shots had been fired and it was with difficulty that the troops rescued the assassin.

JAPANESE STEAMER SINKS

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS DROWNED.

Tokio, Nov. 6.— News has reached here of the loss of the steamer Taish, which was sunk during a storm off Etoro Island. One hundred and fifty persons were drowned. The vessel was crowded with fishermen and passengers, and of those aboard only 29 were saved. The 'Taish' was a vessel of 674 tons. Etoro Island is a small island near the Island of Hokkaido.

UNEMPLOYED OF ENGLAND

Socialist Agitators Causing Unrest—London Has 250,000 Paupers.

London, Nov. 2.—England is just now enduring a spasm of social unrest which in the eyes of many observers is distinctly alarming. Both in London and in several provincial centres there have been manifestations of discontent of a serious nature. The question of the unemployed has assumed proportions which promise trouble before the winter is over.

In London alone it is calculated that there are upward of a quarter of a million paupers, while such statistics as are available for the country generally show that among members of trades unions not less than 55,000 out of 650,000—a proportion of 9 percent—are out of work. These figures do not include the unskilled, who form by far the largest proportion of the unemployed. In thirty-three towns which have been canvassed, exclusive of London, the total of unemployed is given as 45,000. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, has stated in parliament that he could not give comparative figures as to the unemployed trade unionists in this country and Germany, but he was of the opinion that the conditions of unemployment were worse in England than in Germany.

Whether the measures that are being and are to be taken to meet these conditions will be effective remains to be seen. That the conditions exist makes the task which the would-be disturbers of the social order have set themselves the easier, and the possibility of their success the more alarming. On the Tuesday of last week on which the Suffragettes made their futile effort to 'rush' the House of Commons, the real feature of the demonstration was not furnished by the militant misses and indecorous dames of the league, but by the crowds of roughs and hooligans who came out of their usual haunts with senses alert to the opportunity of making trouble. Demagogues had encouraged them; they had been harangued by the Will Thornes and Victor Graysons of the Socialist camp, and told they would merely be exercising their rights as men were they to take what they wanted from those that had.

Will Thorne has been bound over to keep the peace for a period of twelve months. 'If you are in earnest,' he had told a meeting of the unemployed, 'the first thing you ought to do is to rush the bakers' shops.' If such language were allowed, said the magistrate before whom Thorne appeared, it would speedily render the streets unsafe.

But Thorne is not the only offender. Up and down the country there are dozens of orators spouting crude Socialistic theories. It is only a few of them of whom the public at large hears anything. Victor Grayson, the young Socialist member of parliament, whose theatrical exhibition in the House of Commons would have been more effective if it had not been carried out according to a carefully arranged programme over which the chief actor had pondered long, even to the extent of preparing his supposedly impromptu responses to the speaker, has gone even further than his colleague, Will Thorne, though since the latter's appearance at Bow street police court he has somewhat pruned his language.

Speaking to a meeting of the unemployed at Nottingham, Grayson declared he was not preaching disorder, and went on to prove it by saying: 'If the crowd were made hungry enough it would not be necessary for him to preach disorder. It was the apathy of the government in France toward hungry people which had made the French Revolution, and it was the apathy of the English Government to the starving poor that would make English revolution.'

It will undoubtedly be a very long time before England sees any such revolution as Mr. Grayson predicts, but the signs are multiplying that the ferment which he and other Socialists are causing is likely to produce trouble, which, with the exceptional conditions aiding, may make the history of England during the next few months one of storm and stress. Already there has been a demand for troops to supplement the efforts of the police in keeping order—fifty men of the 5th Lancers and one hundred men of the York and Lancaster Regiment having been paraded and served with twenty rounds of ball ammunition in apprehension of disturbances at a meeting at Bradford the other night.

A HINDOO 'CONSPIRACY'

IMPROBABLE STORY FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, B.C., Nov. 6.—That a conspiracy having for its object the manufacture of bombs and the supplying of them, together with arms, to the malcontents in Calcutta and other dissatisfied districts in India, exists among the Hindoos, at Hillside, B.C., was the startling information to-day conveyed by a Sikh to a man in this city who formerly resided in India, who speaks Bengali, and has befriended numbers of these people since their arrival in British Columbia. To what length the plot has already gone it is difficult to learn, for the reason that the heads of the conspiracy are comparatively few in number, and they closely guard the innermost secrets of their work. In a general way, however, scores of the Hindoos now living at Hillside are aware that the manufacture of bombs is proceeding at that place; they also have general knowledge that the money secured from them by subscription from time to time is ultimately converted into schemes, with which the 'yoke' of Great Britain is to be thrown off by India's millions. One of the principals in the conspiracy is a Hindoo working at the saw mills at Hillside, but the chief plotter is a resident of Seattle.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Will be Inaugurated as President of the United States on March 4 Next.

A DECISIVE VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICANS—MR. HUGHES AGAIN ELECTED GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 4.—Mr. William Howard Taft, of Ohio, Republican, will be inaugurated on March fourth next as the twenty-fifth president of the United States, succeeding Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

Mr. James Schoolcraft Sherman, of New York, will succeed Mr. Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, as vice-president. This is the most important thing decided by the people at the ballot box yesterday, as the culmination of one of the most remarkable political campaigns in the history of the Republic.

MR WILLIAM H. TAFT, PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, the Democratic candidate,

MR. JAMES S. SHERMAN, Vice-President Elect.

went down before the storm of ballots, in the third defeat of his life's ambition to occupy the White House. With him in his ill-fortune went down Mr. John W. Kern, of Indiana, candidate for the vice-presidency.

One of the results surpassing the most sanguine hopes of most Republicans, was Mr. Taft's carrying Greater New York.

Only second in point of general interest was the victory of Governor Charles E. Hughes.

Practically complete returns received up to alate hour to-night indicate that Mr. Taft, President-elect, will have a vote of 309 in the electoral college. This is within sixteen votes of the forecast made by Mr. Hitchcock, the national chairman, and 67 more than a majority out of the total elecoral vote of 483.

Mr. Bryan has a total of 174 votes, two less than he received in 1896. In 1904 Mr. Parker received only 140 votes, in 1900 Mr. Bryan received 155 votes, and in 1896 the Nebraskan received 176 votes.

Mr. Taft's 309 electoral votes compare with 336 received by Roosevelt in 1904, 292 received by McKinley in 1900, and 271 received by McKinley in 1896.

The Senate retains its Republican complexion, although there will be a material change in the personnel of the upper body of the national legislature.

Bryan's chief strength seems to have been in the middle west. There is a degree of truth in the saying in vogue here last night, 'the East has elected a president.' New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania rallied to Taft with notable majorities.

Among the more significant results of the day's registry of the public will were the re-election to Congress of Speaker Joseph Cannon, of the House of Representatives; also of Chairman Sereno E. Payne, of the House Committee on Ways and Means; the election of Representative W. S. Cowherd, as Governor of Missouri, which therewith returns to the 'Solid South'; the probable re-election for a third term of Governor John Johnson, Democrat, in Minnesota, which state nevertheless returns a decisive plurality for Taft.

So great was the interest in the fate of the heads of the Republican and Democrat tickets, that little effort was made in the twelve hours following the closing of the polls to collate the facts regarding anything but the Presidency and the complexion of Congress. It became early evident that Thomas L. Hisgen, candidate of the Independence Party, had received comparatively meagre support, and that his vote would not materially affect the chief result. Little was learned as to the magnitude of the Socialist or Prohibition votes; though the Socialists throughout their active campaign professed to expect a total vote well towards ½ million in the country at large.

The announcement of the result was full of surprises, not only in the particular results, but in the way the usual 'signs' failed, especially as to the vote for Governor Hughes, in New York State. The early returns from some of the Massachusetts towns foreshadowed the brilliant victory of Judge Taft; but in New York, the localities counted upon to forecast the result, Buffalo and Erie County especially, all pointed to a 'landslide' in Chanler's favor, and it was not until the New York City returns began to show that he would not have enough to overcome the Hughes pluralities 'up state' that the truth began to be realized. There was the usual interchange of messages of congratulations as affecting the victors; President Roosevelt sent his cordial felicitations to Judge Taft and Governor Hughes; National Chairman Hitchcock came in for his share of the praise, and the congratulations were duly acknowledged.

There were no felicitations on the Democratic side. Hope of victory died early in the evening, and while Mr. Bryan, at his home at Lincoln, Neb., and Mr. Kern, at his home in Indianapolis, received the disappointing tidings with stoicism, they had nothing to say last night for publication.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE RESULT.

Washington, Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt to-day gave his interpretation of the victory of the Republican party at the polls yesterday, when he said to the newspaper men whom he received in his office :—

'This administration has meant that a steady effort and progress should never be allowed to deviate into an unwise radicalism on the one hand, nor into an unwise conservatism on the other. The nomination of Mr. Taft was a triumph over reactionary conservatism, and his election was a triumph over unwise and improper radicalism.'

IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York, Nov. 4.—Revised tabulations of the vote for president and governor in New York State, with five districts missing for president, and 14 missing for governor, show a plurality for Taft (Rep.) of 205,261, and for Hughes (Rep.) of 70,693.

The tabulations are based on returns received up to 8.30 o'clock to-night. The missing districts, all of which are outside Greater New York, can but slightly affect the total vote.

This carries Mr. Taft's total far beyond the Roosevelt mark of four years ago. Governor Hughes carried every upstate county but three—Erie, Saratoga and the inexorably Democratic county of Schoharie. With him is undoubtedly elected the entire state ticket.

Senators Wemple, of Schenectady (Republican) and Cassidy, of Schuyler (Independent), both standing for re-election to the legislature, were defeated. This leaves Senators Grattan, of Albany, and Emerson, orf Warren, the only survivors of the eight Republican senators who voted against the anti-race gambling bills.

Conceding Missouri to Taft and leaving Maryland to be split between him and Bryan, the figures show 319 Republican electors assured, and 156 Democratic.

Later Congressional returns indicate that the next Congress will be composed of 216 Republicans and 175 Democrats, a majority for the Republicans of 41.

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK STATE.

Oswego, N.Y., Nov. 6.—Mr. Clarence E. Pitts, State prohibition chairman of this city, to-day issued the following statement on the Prohibition vote in New York State recent election:—

'Four years ago we polled 20,700 votes, but the vote slumped down to 15,985 for Randall for Governor in 1906. This year, in the face of terrific pressure to desert our ticket, with Dr. Funk, the Reform Bureau, and the Anti-Saloon League all appealing to prohibitionists to support other candidates, returns from 1,200 districts of the State, indicate that Chafin and Watkins have polled between 28,000 and 30,000 in the State. That Stockwell for Governor has 22,000, and that the remainder of the state ticket runs with Chafin. We are now a mighty factor in a dozen Senatorial and 40 Assembly districts and shall carry the war to Albany and compel the legislators to line-up for or against our policies, and are in a position to defeat many of them if they do not vote with us.'

GRAFT WAS DEFEATED.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—Judge Frank H. Dunne, who has tried many of the bribery and graft cases in this city, has been re-elected. Judge Cook, against whom the graft prosecutions made a fight, was defeated.

MR. TAFT'S OPINION.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.—'I believe I was elected by the business men of the country, Democrats as well as Republicans, that I received my share of the Labor vote, and that the farmers generally stood by me. I am very much gratified.'

'In my own state and in Indiana the result was very much affected by the local liquor questions, and it is difficult to figure out just how it operated. The sweeping victory in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut is especially gratifying to me.'

BRYAN'S 'MAGNIFICENT' FIGHT.

New York, Nov. 4.—Declaring that the Democratic party is more united today than it has been in many years, that Mr. Bryan was defeated by what he claims was a misrepresentation to the effect that his election would hurt business interests, Chairman Mack, of the Democratic National Committee, this afternoon issued a statement, in which he announces extensive plans to advance the party's interests during the next four years.

Mr. Mack avers he has no apologies to make relative to the Republican victory, and pays a high tribute to Mr. Bryan, saying he made 'the most magnificent fight ever waged by a candidate.'

'THE FUTURE OURS,' SAYS GOMPERS.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 4.—'Temporarily defeated, but not conquered,' is the way Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sums up labor's view of the election in a statement issued to-day, as follows:—

'The organized workers stood true to the cause of justice and human freedom. This is not the first time in the struggles of the masses that wealth, privilege and power gained a material, even though a temporary, victory. The moral influence of the campaign is with the cause of the workers. The part labor took compelled the discussion to be devoted almost exclusively to the labor question, labor movements and the principles of right, justice and humanity, upon which their philosophy and demands are based. Even though disappointed with the immediate result, there is no cause, and there will not be any loss of faith and confidence in the justice of labor's demands and their successful achievement. Action consistent, insistent and persistent will achieve for the toilers the triumph of the cause of labor and the cause of human justice. Though temporarily defeated, labor is not conquered. The future is ours.'

MR. EUGENE V. DEBS, Socialist Candidate for President.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE POPE.

London, Nov. 4.—A despatch received here from Rome says that the Pope cabled his congratulations to Mr. Taft, whose election to the presidency is thought to guarantee the acceptance of the Pope's proposals in the matter of compensation to the religious congregations of Porto Rico.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Washington, Nov. 5.—States voting for Taft:—California, 10; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 14; Montana, 3; Minnesota, 11; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 12; New York, 39; North Dakota, 4; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 3; Utah, 3; Vermont, 4; Washington, 5; Wisconsin, 13; West Virginia, 13; Wyoming, 3.

States voting for Bryan:—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 5; Colorado, 5; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Nevada, 3; Nebraska, 8; North Carolina, 12; Oklahoma, 7; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 18; Virginia, 12.

MR. BRYAN WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

New York, Nov. 5.—Mr. Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said last night:

'I do not believe that Mr. Bryan will again be the candidate of the Democratic party for President. Should the legislature be Democratic in Nebraska, when a vacancy occurs in the United States Senate from that state, as will be the case in 1911, I believe Mr. Bryan will be selected to fill the office.'

Mr. Mack had no comment to make about the labor vote, and said he did not believe Tammany Hall had been unfaithful to Bryan and the rest of the ticket.

BRYAN CONGRATULATES TAFT.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 5.—Mr. W. J. Bryan, the defeated candidate of the Democratic party for President, this morning sent the following telegram of congratulation to President-elect Taft:

Hon. W. H. Taft,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Please accept congratulations and best wishes for the success of your administration.

(Signed), W. J. BRYAN.

MR. THOMAS L. HISGEN, Candidate for President of Independence League.

TAFT ON PROSPERITY.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—Speaking to the Cincinnati Commercial Club, of which he has been a member for fifteen years, Wm. H. Taft, to-night, brought every member of the club to his feet in his address, sounding the key-note of prosperity for the country for the next four years. 'Every business man who is obeying the law may go ahead with all the energy in his possession; every enterprise which is within the statutes may proceed without fear of interference from the administration when acting legally; but all interests within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government may expect a rigid enforcement of the laws against dishonest methods.'

MR. W. J. BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

MR. JOHN W. KERN, Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

WHERE WERE THE SOCIALISTS?

Chicago, Nov. 5.—The Socialist vote in Tuesday's election showed a great falling off from the record in 1904 in the three principal cities of the country in which the Socialists are strongest. Chicago Socialists, who polled 45,000 votes in 1904, were given less than 19,000 votes in the police returns, and the most sanguine do not expect that the revised totals will exceed 21,000 votes for Mr. Debs. Cincinnati and Cleveland, also listed as strong Socialist centres, according to the leaders of the party, polled greatly decreased votes. While admitting the adverse figures to-day, A. M. Simons, member of the national committee of the Socialist party, asserted that an increase was shown in the vote this year in the small towns. Mr. Simons said: 'Mr. Gompers influenced the labor vote, on which the Socialist party depends to a great extent. His words caused many thousand semi-Socialists of radical views to vote for Mr. Bryan, and also frightened many conservative labor men into voting for Mr. Taft. We are particularly pleased with results on the Pacific Coast, where an increased vote was shown in many towns. We have received word of gains in Texas towns, from Missouri, and a few towns in New York.'

The total vote for Mr. Debs, it is estimated, will not exceed 500,000, in place of the 1,000,000 which was predicted by enthusiastic Socialists.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—According to returns from all congressional districts in the United States, the next national House of Representatives will consist of 215 Republicans and 176 Democrats. It is possible that these figures may be changed later by returns from a few districts, from which entire figures have not been obtained.

The present membership of the House is 223 Republicans, 166 Democrats and three vacancies.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Representative Women From Many Countries to Meet in Canada Next Year.

MRS. WILLOUGHBY CUMMINGS ADDRESSES LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Canada will stand in the place of hostess, next summer, to representatives of the women of many nations, on the occasion of the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women. The congress meets at Toronto the last two weeks in June, under the auspices of the National Council. There will be from 125 to 150 official delegates, chosen from among the leading women workers in the different countries, but it is expected that there will also be many hundreds of interested visitors from the countries represented. This is the third International Congress, the first having been held in London, and the second in Berlin. At some of the meetings there were present as many as six thousand persons, and it is expected that there will be a similar interest shown in Canada.

At the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women, held on Monday afternoon in the Y. W. C. A., and presided over by Miss Derick, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings gave an inspiring report of the international meeting in Geneva last summer, to which she was a delegate. At that conference, which was devoted to preliminary business in preparation for next summer's congress, twenty-three national councils were represented, the youngest admitted to the federation being that of Bulgaria. It was most inspiring to come face to face with the picked women of their countries, to hear practical addresses on the work they were doing, and hoped to do. Mrs. Cummings mentioned some of the interesting personalities in the International Federation. Among those coming to Canada will be the Countess of Aberdeen, who will preside. Frau Stritt, the vice-president, a leader in the German Council, is expected; also Baroness Grippenberg, of Finland, the presidents of the Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish Councils; Mlle. Vidart, of Switzerland; Mrs. Creighton, widow of the late Bishop of London, and many other leading women workers.

That the entertainment of the visitors is a national affair, and that for the credit of the country a united effort should be made to ensure the greatest possible success, was strongly emphasized. The programme of the Congress is in two parts. The first week is to be provided for by the International Council, and will be devoted to hearing from the standing committees on many lines of work. For the second week the Canadian Council is responsible. The Congress will meet in eight sections, devoted to philanthropy, education, art and music, health and physical culture, industrial matters, laws for women and children, professions for women, and social work and reform. To conclude the congress, there is being arranged an excursion across Canada, by special car to Victoria, returning by way of the United States to Toronto.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OFFICERS.

The National Council of Women concluded its annual meeting, held in Ottawa the past few days, with the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows:—President, Lady Edgar, Toronto; vice-presidents, Mrs. Thomson, St. John, N.B.; Lady Taylor, Hamilton; Lady Laurier, Ottawa; Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Hamilton; Miss Derick, Montreal; treasurer, Mrs. Frost, Smith's Falls; recording secretary, Mrs. Douglas McIntosh, Montreal; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; provincial vice-presidents, Nova Scotia, Miss Carmichael; Prince Edward Island, Miss Anderson; New Brunswick, Lady Tilley; Quebec, Mrs. Dandurand; Ontario, Mrs. Watkins; Manitoba, Mrs. McEwen, Alberta, Mrs. O. C. Edwards; British Columbia, Mrs. Day.

'ELECTRIC OPHTHALMIA.'

London, Nov. 3.—A new disease christened 'electric ophthalmia' is said to threaten all users of electric light. According to two Dresden scientists, the damage is done the eye tissues by ultra-violet rays of the electric light and cataract may ultimately be caused. The same investigators have discovered a simple preventive for electric ophthalmia in the shape of yellow or green spectacles, which they prophesy will become universal as electricity becomes more and more in use as an illuminant.

OLD FAVORITES.

Lovers of the good old songs will enjoy the series just starting in the Thanksgiving 'Pictorial.' Two songs, words and music complete. Be sure to buy a copy from your local agent. Only 10 cents. See advt. on page 7.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

It has been arranged to have a temperance Sunday in Ottawa, when the pulpits will be occupied by representatives of the Dominion Alliance.

From May 1 to the end of October $3,663 has been collected in liquor license fines in the Temiskaming district.

An American plumber, F. Richer, residing in Detroit, has been ordered by the Windsor magistrate to cease work, pending a decision whether Richer comes within the Alien Labor Law. It is contended that Richer has no right to work in Canada.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott has resigned the position of Mayor of Ottawa, owing to having been appointed Railway Commissioner.

The Toronto Teachers' Association have asked the Board of Education for a better system of paying salaries.

A man whose name is supposed to be Cornelius Riordan has been found asphyxiated in a room at Cook's Hotel, Toronto. The man secured room No. 14 for the night. Early the next morning a porter noticed the odor of gas, and upon investigating discovered that it came from room 14. When the door was broken open the porter found the man dead in bed, with the gas turned on full.

The jury which inquired into the wreck of the Grand Trunk train, in which three people were killed, near Mount Vernon, placed the responsibility of the disaster on the Grand Trunk. It declared the practice of the yard engine in leaving yards to push trains up the five-mile grade to Mount Vernon and then returning without instructions was dangerous in the absence of telegraphic connections along the line. The company had not taken proper care to provide a sufficiency of competent and experienced men to work in the station yards and line at this time, nor were the rules and safeguards against accident sufficient to ensure the safety of their employees and the travelling public.

The province has received $1,138,270 from succession duties during the past year.

H. Whitehorn, Hamilton, has died in the City Hospital as the result of a peculiar accident. He was walking along a street when a man, who was felling trees, asked him for assistance while he cut down a particularly large tree. Whitehorn responded, and when the tree fell it struck him on the head.

The sum of $30,000 has been promised by the laymen of Kingston, as a contribution to the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

In June next the Montreal Methodist Conference will meet in Pembroke. This is the decision of a special committee.

A new elevator, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, is to be erected in Port Arthur at a cost of $500,000.

The Hon. Colonel Gibson, Ontario's new Lieutenant-Governor, has been presented at Hamilton with an address from the Children's Aid Society, and also with one from the Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Miss Carrie Miller, aged 55, has died in Galt from the effects of escaping coal gas. She was found unconscious in her home and removed to the hospital.

Negotiations between Port Arthur and Fort William and the Bell Telephone Company for the purchase of their plants have been broken off owing to failure to agree to the terms upon which the Bell connections may be made with the city systems from their long-distance line. The Bell Company says it will enter the field again, and once more take up the battle against the municipal system, in which it failed almost completely on a previous attempt.

The Grand Trunk Pacific management has just given out the contract for the erection of the terminal elevator at Fort William, the successful tenderer out of a dozen being Messrs. J. Stewart & Co. The specifications called for a house of four million bushels capacity, the most modern of any yet built in this country, absolutely fireproof and with all the equipment necessary for cleaning, drying and handling of grain.

Upwards of fifteen million dollars are involved in judgments handed out by the Exchequer Court in a series of suits in connection with the Quebec Southern Railway. The judgments will probably be appealed to the Privy Council. In his present judgments, Justice Cassels confirms the awards of Mr. Audette, who acted as referee in the matter.

The historic landmark, Agnes Street Methodist Church, Toronto, has been sold to Messrs. Samuel Robinovitch and Chas. Pasternak, for $21,000. The statement is made that it will be converted into a Jewish Synagogue.

Several cases of smallpox are reported in Kingston—one in a newspaper office and a number in the Locomotive Works. The Board of Health is isolating all cases found.

As a result of a rear-end collision between two Grand Trunk engines running west light, at Bowmanville, Thursday, about 9 o'clock, two men are dead and two others are badly injured. The dead are Robt. Lowe, engineer, and J. Ganthier, pump repairer, who was riding on the engine with his foreman, Robert Young. The injured are: Wm. Rushworth, fireman, leg and back badly bruised, and Robt. Young, right arm broken and head badly cut. All the men belong to Belleville.

Toronto is to have a service of London motor 'buses in opposition to the street railway system.

A scheme is under way to connect Ottawa with Morrisburg (75 miles) by electric railway. The project includes the building of a new line from Morrisburg to a point on the present Ottawa and New York Railway and the adoption of electricity as a motive power on the entire line, which will include about 20 miles of the present O. & N. Y. system.

We are requested to state that Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McIntosh, of Hamilton, arrived at Montreal in the 'Kensington,' on Thursday, after a very rough voyage. They spent a very pleasant holiday in Great Britain, and on the European Continent.

Mrs. Gualco, of Kincardine, Ont., has presented to the town for a hospital a large house, and several acres of ground, with an endowment of $25,000

QUEBEC.

A bridge spanning the Ashuapmouchouan river has been destroyed by fire. The bridge, which was built of wood, was constructed by the provincial government some ten years ago. It was 1,800 feet in length and cost $20,000, and was used solely for vehicles.

When opposite the ferry wharf, Quebec, a small boat, occupied by three people, capsized, throwing them into the river. Fred. Jeffrey and two assistants immediately put out in his boat to their rescue, and after a battle with wind and tide, reached the spot where the despairing victims were clinging to their overturned boat, and brought them safe to shore.

A very serious accident has occurred at Eustis, when a miner by the name of Joseph Beaudry was injured by the explosion of a dynamite charge. Beaudry's left arm was very seriously injured, and he also lost the sight of both eyes.

There went into force on the St. Lawrence river on Thursday a new signal code, which facilitates communication with vessels between Montreal and Quebec, and is the latest move on the part of the Marine Signal Service. The new stations, opened along the channel last year, are now equipped with an entirely new code of signals, different, and much easier to use than the International Code hitherto operated.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

A message from Charlottetown, P. E. I., reports that the starch factory at Hunter River has been burned to the ground with all the contents. There was a fierce gale blowing, and had it been in a contrary direction the whole village would have been destroyed. The loss is $8,000, insurance, $4,000. The loss of the factory will be severely felt by the farmers, who had one of the biggest potato crops on record this season.

Information has been laid at Glace Bay against John Moffatt, grand secretary of the Provincial Workingmen's Association, by James D. McLennan, a member of the organization. Moffat is charged with perjury, which it is alleged was committed in connection with the recent legal proceedings brought by the United Mine Workers' faction to restrain the grand council from disposing of the funds of the order.

Proposals for the establishment of a chair factory in Halifax which will employ seventy-five men to start with, have been laid before the city council. The promoters ask that the city guarantee bonds to the extent of $40,000. A plant to cost $100,000 is to be erected and the city will be given a first mortgage on this for security. The matter has been referred to a committee.

Mr. Frank W. Morse, vice-president of the G. T. P. Railway, has written to the St. John City Council asking the city to submit proposition saying what it will do to assist the railway to enter St. John and what conveyance it will make to it in property for terminals at Courtenay Bay.

Mrs. W. Gillis, of Loggieville, N.B., has died of grief. She was deeply attached to Mrs. Mackenzie, who died while giving birth to her first child. Mrs. Gillis was very much upset by the death, and on entering the house to attend the funeral, collapsed and died within a few minutes.

The longshore work on steamers coming to St. John has been arranged for the next five years. William Thomson and Company announce having closed a contract for that period with the St. John Ship Labórers' Society to handle the cargo on the steamers of the Manchester, Pickford and Black, Furness, Cuban and Head lines. The men will get thirty cents an hour in winter and thirty-five cents in summer.

Several persons were injured as the result of an accident on the Edmundston branch of the C. P. R. on Tuesday afternoon. The train was derailed, the following passengers being the most seriously injured:—Joe Langlois, St. Louis, aged fifty years, back injured; Fred Maxwell, Inisibis, aged 38 years, leg injured; Madam Dubey, Edmundston, aged 34 years, face cut; C. W. Dodge, aged 48 years, head cut.

WESTERN CANADA.

Lee Chung, a Chinaman charged with killing his partner, Yung Hing, in a quarrel in South Vancouver, last July, has been sentenced to hang on Dec. 18.

In order to promote a greater interest in the improvement of farm crops in Manitoba, the Minister of Agriculture has announced that there will be paid to each agricultural society holding a special exhibition of grain between Nov. 1, 1908, and March 1, 1909, subject to certain conditions, an amount equal to one-half the amount actually paid out in cash for prizes, but not exceeding fifty dollars, to each society. Assistance will also be given by the Department of Agriculture through the Agricultural College, by supplying judges and speakers free to each society.

Walter Croskery, a young man from Winnipeg, met his death at Emerson, Man., while engaged on repairs at the C. N. R. bridge. He had ascended the pile-driver to attend to some needed work when the whole frame toppled over, and the unfortunate young man was terribly crushed. He never regained consciousness, and died within an hour.

George Gourlay, employed as engineer, by the J. D. McArthur Company, has been killed by the explosion of a gasoline engine, of which he was in charge. The accident occurred at camp No. 1 about twenty miles east of Winnipeg.

It has been decided to hold the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition on July 10 to July 17 next.

A despatch from Vancouver reports that the C. P. R. has completed a preliminary survey of the route which the extension of the Spencer Bridge Nicola line may take from Nicola to Penticton. Ultimately the line will be continued from Penticton to Midway, where it will link up with the Columbia and Western Railway.

The Hon. J. H. Agnew, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, has undergone an operation for appendicitis, and is seriously ill.

According to a report from Killarney, Man., Beatrice Buch, fourteen years of age, has died as the result of being burned owing to a lamp explosion. The girl knocked over a lamp standing on the cellar stairs. Her clothes were set on fire, and she was fatally burned.

From Fernie, B.C., comes the news that 1,500 men are employed in building about thirty permanent blocks and buildings, among them being the Provincial Government structure to cost $80,000, a new school, $29,000; and city offices, $30,000. This city is taking over the telephone and lighting systems.

Winnipeg is reducing its water rates 25 percent.

Mail for the Canadian Far North will leave Edmonton on Nov. 30 for Fort McMurray (or Fort McKay), Fort Chippewayan, Smith Landing, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson.

The wheat yield for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year is estimated at 99,311,840 bushels, from 4,055,600 acres or 16.4 bush. per acre. Oats were 90,202,200 bushels, 32.6 bushels an acre, and barley 20,877,880, 24.4 bushels an acre.

MONTREAL NEWS.

As the result of the condemnation of constables by the grand jury of the Court of King's Bench, Chief Campeau has suspended two men, who have since left the force. They had been called as witnesses in a case of alleged perjury, which arose out of a civil suit, and which the jury ignored.

There was a short-lived alarm in the Bank of Montreal last week. A loud report of a revolver was heard, and a customer made a rush for the counter, where the clerks hastily put their money into the desks. Meanwhile, as the result of an investigation in the lobby, a revolver was found lying on the floor, with smoke issuing from the discharged cartridge. On inquiry it was found to be the property of the man who was on his way to deposit his firm's money. It had accidentally, and without his perception, dropped from his hip pocket, and was discharged on coming into contact with the floor.

Shortly after one o'clock on Tuesday, Emery Dufort, a resident of Repentigny, while driving his carriage on St. Catherine street east, came into collision with a street car. He was thrown from his vehicle to the roadway and lapsed into unconsciousness. The Notre Dame Hospital ambulance was notified, but before it arrived Dufort had died from fracture of the skull.

Mr. W. F. Lighthall, the doyen of Montreal notaries, on Tuesday celebrated the 60th anniversary of his entry into the notarial profession. He was presented by his colleagues with a magnificent piece of silver plate and an illuminated address. In his response to the address, Mr. Lighthall, after thanking his confreres for their kindly remembrances, gave some interesting reminiscences of a personal character, and briefly reviewed the progress of the notarial profession in this city and province during the last sixty years.

The adoption of one-cent postage for letters inside the city resulted last month in a decrease of $5,586 in revenue, although there was an increase in the mail matter.

Dr. Creelman, formerly of Montreal Congregational College, has been installed as professor of the Hebrew language and literature at Auburn Seminary.

The value of properties exempt from taxes in the city has increased during the past year by $7,280,713, the total value this year being $63,195,023, as compared with $55,914,313 last year. Recent annexations account in the greatest measure for the big increase. The properties of the city are valued at $299,717,549.

A complaint has been made to the Market Committee that the Sunday Observance Act is being infringed at both the eastern and western cattle markets in the city, the offence being that cattle are weighed and sold on Sundays. Objection to this is made on behalf of the butchers of the city, who wish to have Sundays to themselves.

Early in January an art exhibition of great importance will be opened in Montreal, and will last for one month. The exhibition will be under the direction of the French government, which is defraying the entire expense. The collection will consist of over three hundred and fifty oil paintings of every artist of sufficient prominence to satisfy the French government in hanging their work; also of sculpture and objets d'art, with some industrial cases, including lace, etc. The nucleus of the affair is the remarkable collection of over 400 pieces of ornamental metal work and original designs in the new jewellery by M. Lalique, the Parisian expert in this department of industrial art.

The pilot of the steamer 'Ionian,' of the Allan line, has had to make an involuntary trip to the Old Country. When the vessel reached Father Point, the weather was so rough that the lower river pilot taken on at Quebec found it impossible to land, as the tender could not get near the 'Ionian.' He had therefore to proceed to the other side.

Mr. Justice Trenholme on Wednesday rejected two motions made on behalf of Vito Micolli, condemned to death for the murder of Antonio de Lucca. A new trial was asked for on the ground that the court that tried prisoner had no jurisdiction, because prisoner had been deported from the United States as an undesirable, also on the ground that the judge had not asked the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt. Mr. Justice Trenholme held that the prisoner had consented to be deported, and therefore had no complaint; further, that the judge had given sufficient directions to the jury on the point as to any doubt.

Owing to a fear that their patronage would be reduced, the aldermen have decided to continue the antiquated and costly system of removing snow from the streets. An offer by the Street Railway Company to remove the snow at a smaller cost and in a more expeditious manner was rejected.

The Sheffield Choir, conducted by Dr. Coward, has given two of the finest concerts Montreal has known.

Prof. Bell's new aerodrome, now building in Cape Breton, is expected to be ready for flight about the middle of this month.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Riots are again being led in Hongkong, by students who are trying to force the local merchants to re-enforce the boycott against Japanese goods. A secret league is said to have pledged itself to pay $15 to any one who slits the ears of the 'traitors' who refuse to continue the boycott, to pay him a dollar a day while he shall be in prison, and hold him up as a martyr. For murdering a so-called traitor a reward of $200 is offered.

Definite plans have been drawn up for a Norwegian North Pole expedition under the leadership of Amundsen, who took the first ship through the North-west passage. Amundsen plans a drift voyage across the North Polar Ocean. The central idea is the same as Nansen's, but the lesson of that explorer's voyage led to the conclusion that a vessel entering the ice considerably east of the point where the 'Fram' was frozen in would probably drift further north and be carried over or quite close to the Pole. Amundsen proposes to enter the North Polar Zone through the Behring Strait and fasten his ship in the ice northwest of Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska. He is prepared to drift for five and possibly six years.

Canadian policyholders of the defunct Mutual Reserve Fund Life of New York are informed that it will be a year before they need look for any return from the liquidators.

Persian nationalists exiled in Paris are appealing to the powers to allow the Persian Parliament to work out its own salvation, and not to lend the country any money, as it would only be squandered on the passions and pleasures of the court.

A French woman doctor and a suffragist has asked the French Government to compel women to do military service. The old objection to giving them the vote because they do not fight would, she thinks, thus be best met. She says women are too afraid of using violence, and force alone will make their cause triumph.

Miss Pullman, the daughter of the late great car builder, is reported engaged to marry Dom Miguel of Braganza, son of the claimant to the throne of Portugal.

A Pittsburg man travelled this week on a railway ticket issued thirty-nine years ago. The conductor hesitated at first and telegraphed for instructions, but was ordered to honor it.

The manager and managing editor and other editors of the 'Remacimiento,' the leading Filipino daily newspaper of Manilla, were on Thursday placed under arrest on charges of criminal libel, preferred by Commissioner Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission. Worcester affirms in his complaint that he has been assailed politically and professionally by articles appearing in the paper, and that his personal character has also been the object of libellous utterances.

The volcano of Villarica, in Valdivia Province, Southern Chile, has been in violent eruption since Wednesday.

The labor party in the Australian parliament has dropped its support of the Deakin ministry. The House adjourned Friday.

The second squadron of the United States battleship fleet left Amoy Thursday to join the first squadron in the Philippines. The Chinese government spent a million dollars on their entertainment at the southern seaport, but the despatches continue to deplore the fact that they were almost ignored at Pekin.

Mr. Wilbur Wright has been this week the guest at the dinner of the Aero Club of France, at which M. Jean Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, presided, and the occasion was made memorable by the presentation to him of the Aero Club's gold medal and the special medal of the Academy of Sports.

The extraordinary session of the Ecuadorean Congress has just been concluded with riotous scenes that ended in a serious fight. A number of the ministers, but particularly the Minister of Finance, were warmly attacked by the minority in the House, who accused them of being participants in extensive frauds. The supporters of the government retaliated by assaulting the minority deputies while they were leaving the Congress, many of whom were wounded in the encounter.

Lord Northcliffe, speaking at the Pilgrim's Club in New York Thursday, expressed the opinion that the editorial judgment of newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic was much superior to the judgment presiding over the cables connecting them. On both sides, he said, there were papers that kept their readers acquainted with many other matters besides politics, stock markets, and what the French call 'faits-divers.' In his humble judgment the more newspapers told of the better side of the peoples the quicker would nations come to a correct understanding of each other.

The Turkish Government is planning to make grants of land to those dispossessed of their own during the Armenian massacres.

Count Johan Henrichs von Bernstein has been selected by the Kaiser to succeed the late Baron Speck von Sternburg as ambassador to Washington. The appointment has not yet been made officially.

The Lisbon newspapers say that the health of the Queen Dowager, Maria Pia, is causing anxiety. She is 61 years old.

The Crown Prince Frederick William made an ascent from Friedrichshafen Saturday with Count Zeppelin, in the latter's airship. The airship was to proceed to Danzueschingen, Bauen, where the Emperor William was to arrive in the course of the day from Austria.

The British battleship 'Invincible,' the latest addition to the British Navy, in a trial Friday under seven-tenths of her power, attained a speed of 25 knots an hour. It is expected that the new vessel, when working under full power, will reach a speed of 30 knots, a world's record.

It was reported Friday night that the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet was imminent as the outcome of dissensions between the German and Czech ministers, arising from the recent racial conflicts in Prague and other Bohemian towns.

Dr. E. J. Neisser, a German economist of considerable repute, in a pamphlet entitled 'Deutschland und Canada,' says Germany has scarcely begun to realize what an important field of trade not only for export, but for important wheat and raw material awaits Germany in Canada. In Germany agricultural interests will resist any concessions in favor of freer import of Canadian foodstuffs, but Dr. Neisser insists that the duties on Canadian wheat will in any case have to be lowered and that a concession may as well be made in return for corresponding favors to German manufacturers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States Friday appropriated $1,000,000 to carry on mission work in China and Africa.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the committee of the Bible Society was held in the board room on Union avenue on Thursday at 4.30 p.m. The attendance of members was good. The Rev. Principal Shaw presided and the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill conducted devotional exercises.

The president voiced the feelings of all present in congratulating Mr. W. F. Lighthall on completing sixty years of professional life, and in graceful terms acknowledged the valuable services he had rendered the Bible Society. Mr. Lighthall made a feeling reply and said that he had been connected with Bible Society work for over fifty years, and that he would continue in the good work so long as Providence would give him strength to do so.

The reports of the general agent, Mr. Carson, the district secretary, the Rev. Thos. Bennett, and the five colporteurs were all of a very encouraging character. The Bibles issued during the month of October and the revenue from the sales and from country districts in free contributions was largely in advance of the previous month. A distinctive feature of the meeting was the large grants of Scriptures made for free distribution.

The Rev. W. F. Halpenny asked for a grant of four hundred copies in seven different languages, for the use of The All People's Mission of the Methodist Church; Mrs. I. Collins applied for twenty-four copies for distribution through a Bible woman. The St. George's circle of the King's Daughters asked for seven dozen French gospels, four testaments and four copies of the Acts for distribution in the General Hospital. The Presbyterian Board asked for two hundred Bibles and one hundred portions for use in the Pointe aux Trembles Schools. The Grande Ligne Mission applied, through the Rev. A. L. Therrien, for twenty-two dozen testaments and five hundred portions. Mrs. Frost, 111 Stanley street, asked for one hundred copies of the Psalms. Adjutant Cabrit asked for twenty-five copies of the New Testament a few illustrated gospels in French for distribution through the Salvation Army. Mrs. J. R. Dobson, on behalf of the Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary of the St. Giles Presbyterian Church, St. Denis street, requested a grant of fifty Bibles, one hundred testaments and one hundred portions for distribution in the lumber camps. These grants were all cheerfully made, and the general agent was instructed to secure as full reports as possible of the use made of the hundreds of copies of the scriptures.

The financial statement was such as enabled the committees to make a further grant of a thousand dollars in aid of the expansion of the Canadian Bible Society's operations. The anniversary committee gave an interim report regarding the annual meeting to be held in January next.

THE POPE AND ENGLAND

Rome, Oct. 31.—It has been remarked that the Pope, in referring to Protestants and expressing hopes of their conversion, invariably alludes to Great Britain, as the other day when he described that country as the prodigal daughter and expressed confidence in her return to the fold. The members of his entourage say that the Holy Father is convinced that England sooner or later will become Catholic. A great portion of his daily prayers is for the conversion of England, a conversion which he is equally convinced will lead gradually to that of other countries, notably America. The Pope is reported as saying that there would have been no Protestants in America but for the Reformation, and hence all his efforts and hopes are directed towards bringing England back to Rome.

FISH AND GAME CLUB BANQUET.

The members of the Fish and Game Club of the Province of Quebec will hold their fiftieth annual banquet in the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3. A number of prominent sportsmen have been invited.

The special Thanksgiving number of the 'Pictorial' is too good to be without. See advt. on page 7.

GOLD BRACELETS OPP. Y.M.C.A.

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THE G.T.R. AND SUNDAY LABOR

JUDGE MABEE DISCUSSES THE LORD'S DAY ACT.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—Judge Mabee, chairman of the Railway Commission, in the order which has been issued permitting the Grand Trunk Railway to handle grain at the lake ports, make up trains and do all other 'necessary' work on Sunday, discussed at some length the Lord's Day Act of Parliament, which is concerned in this matter. 'Parliament,' he says, 'dealt very exhaustively with this vexed question, and the statute was the result of much discussion and contention. A very large section of the community looks with a jealous eye upon the act, and will regard with much concern any order that may be made enlarging its provisions and extending exceptions to its prohibitions. However, in the view I take the railway companies cannot, under the Act, or any order this Board may make, be left in any way masters of the situation, and may be called upon to justify any movement of freight that the order I think them entitled to may cover. In other words the burden will be upon them to satisfy the courts that the freight moved was necessary to prevent undue delay.'

The order is as follows: It is ordered that permission be given the applicant company, its servant, workmen, agents, or officers in order to prevent undue delay to

(1) Unload grain from vessels at lake ports in Ontario and load grain into cars at such ports between September 15 in any year, and June 1st in the year following upon the Lord's Day.

(2) Between the said dates do such work as may be necessary for the purpose of furnishing to and from such lake ports in Ontario a continuous railway service for carrying grain from elevators and vessels upon the Lord's Day.

(3) Perform all work necessary upon the Lord's Day for the delivery to their several destinations of freight cars that were in transit when the Lord's Day began.

It is further ordered that other railway companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Board carrying grain from Ontario lake ports be entitled to the same privileges as those granted the applicant company.

LOST RELATIVES

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

Hatchard (Percy Archibald), who went to New York, last heard from 318 W. Fifty-seventh street, in November, 1905. Has been club steward, hotel manager, yacht steward, and in the catering department of a liner. Son Edgar asks.

Lynch (Anne), and her son, Valentine, left Stepney for Canada about 20 years ago; last heard of in Ontario. Sister Lizzie asks.

McClue (Mrs. Annie), was last heard of at Tilsonburgh, Ontario, 13 years ago. Mother asks.

Reynet (John R.), left Queenstown 35 years ago for America; was a railway contractor when last heard of. Brother Edward asks.

Turnbull (Edmund), 12 month ago was heard of in Fernie, British Columbia. Parents ask.

We have received an inquiry as to the whereabouts of William Jones, who left 59 Orrell Lane, Liverpool, Eng., on the steamship 'Oregon.' Inquirer, aunt and uncle, Robert and Ellen Jones, of 17 Lansdowne Place, Liverpool.

LONDON LICENSE REDUCTION.

London, Ont., Nov. 6.—The Trades and Labor Council has decided to circulate a petition to the City Council asking that the number of licenses in the city be reduced. The action is taken in view of trouble between the brewers of the city and their men. The hotelmen in turn are now forming a protective union, and will fight any such move

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

HOW CHRIST CAME TO KASHMIR.

(Miss A. Marguerite Williams, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

Far away, in the midst of the Abode of Snow, lies Kashmir, the Happy Valley—a land of snowy mountains and flower-filled valleys, of mirror-like lakes and fragrant woods, of beautiful gardens and ancient shrines.

Half a century ago the Happy Valley had not been visited by the tourist. The poet sang its praises. The historian wrote of its ancient civilization, more ancient than that of Britain, and of its religious history, some hundreds of years older than the history of Christendom. The traveller wandered along its rough roads, amply compensated for all the discomforts of the primitive bungalows by the beauty and charm of the ever-changing scene, and the sportsman roamed with his rifle upon the lonely plateaux in search of ibex or yak.

The great figures that occupy the foremost place in the history of the British India of nearly half a century ago are those of men who were not only great statesmen and great soldiers, but who openly avowed themselves servants of the Most High God and formed their lives by the precepts laid down in His Word. In the country lying south of the Happy Valley—the Punjab—men who had fought for their Queen were also fighting for their Lord. Soldiers who had helped to win the land for their sovereign longed to conquer it for Christ. Officers and civilians were striving for the extension of mission work in India. In the Punjab some of the mists of superstition had been pierced by the rising sun of righteousness; but that Light had not yet penetrated the darkness of the Happy Valley. The great mountains of the Himalayas stretched between the Punjab and Kashmir, and their snow-clad heights separated very definitely the people of the valley from the Punjabis. The ancient religions of the Kashmiris remained uninfluenced by Christianity. The shining pinacles of Hindu temples and the lofty turrets of Mohammedan mosques stood unchallenged by any Christian Church bearing aloft the symbol of the Cross. The voices that told of Mohammed or Siva were unopposed by any raised in the name of Christ. The Maharajah was determined to have no missionaries in his dominions, so from the Happy Valley the Light was shut out.

But a power against which the strength of the Maharajah was as weakness was put into operation, and the desire of men was linked on to the forces of eternity. Twelve men formed a praying league, and in due time their prayer prevailed. One of their number was appointed adviser to the Maharajah, and so the first step toward the goal was taken.

The commissioner stood at the door of his tent in his simple Anglo-Indian costume, talking with a company of natives from the village. The tent was pitched near the bank of the lovely Kashmir lake, beneath poplars and pear-trees.

It was a beautiful situation. Beyond the clear, green water the snow-capped mountains rose several thousand feet and stretched for a hundred miles along the horizon. Upward from the lake the blossoming orchards grew in terraces, or beautiful chenars made a shady camping-ground. The lake itself was a garden, so covered was it with the pink flowers of the water-lilies in their setting of velvety leaves. By the water's edge grey wagtails ran about, pecking at insects. Tame kingfishers perched on the bank close to the people, or darted up and down the lake after their prey, their brilliant blue and red plumage flashing in the sunlight. Yellow-breasted nightingales flew in and out the tent, picking up grains of rice and stray crumbs, and orioles with golden yellow plumage sang among the blossom-laden trees.

The Englishman's thoughts were absorbed by the people before him. His was a noble countenance, bearing upon it the stamp of a pure soul. Tall, thin and powerful, with rugged deep-lined features and keen eyes 'under brows of dauntless courage,' he looked what he was—a ruler of men.

Around him stood a company of men and women from a near village. Graceful, olive-skinned women, on their way to market, had stopped with their garden produce to see the white man whom they all respected, and they stood listening to him, their lustrous eyes shining, unconscious of the fact that the chaddars which covered their heads were dirty and draggled. Among them were tall, strong, handsome men—whose features bore signs of few manly or moral qualities—children of a people inured to oppression for generations. Swarthy little children looked up at the white man with wondering awe, and among the crowd a munshi stood attentive. He was an old man, with deep-set eyes, and thoughtful, refined face; his neatly trimmed beard and clean white garments contrasted favorably with the careless, dirty attire of the younger men. The munshi had a great respect for learning and reverence for the classic lore. The Englishman was talking of the weather and crops, yet behind the munshi's thoughtful eyes there lurked unuttered questions concerning deeper things.

The Commissioner talked with the natives, discussing their agricultural labors, listening to their stories, learning to understand them even as they were growing to respect him. He loved this down-trodden race. He was a great man, but he was a greater Christian. He lived for this people. He knew that beneath the picturesque exterior was often wretchedness unutterable and dark places of cruelty.

The Kashmiri had been oppressed for generations. One race after another, attracted by the wonderful fertility and beauty of the land, had conquered its people and despoiled its shrines. They had been, too, in their ignorance, again and again the victims of famine and plague, and the Commissioner, looking at them and realizing their need, felt the burden of a success that was heavier than failure; for this statesman's ideal was as yet but a vision: India—Kashmir—for Christ.

As he talked a messenger arrived, and after a moment an old native attendant appeared. The old man wore a large, loose coat, fastened by a belt round the waist. His eyes, set deep in the olive-skinned face, gleamed with kindly reverence. He handed a letter to his master, then salaamed and withdrew.

The Commissioner read the letter, then his keen eyes flashed over the little group before him. They rested on a dark, handsome Kashmiri, in whose face was a deeper thoughtfulness and a keener intelligence than marked many of his uneducated brothers. This man had been with the Commissioner. He had learned of him the way of Christ; now he should go to the court where Christ was not known.

The Englishman spoke in his clear, concise tones:

'The Maharajah wants an educated native. Pramnath, will you go?'

'Yes, sahib.'

'When?'

'To-morrow.'

'So be it.'

At a sign from his master the dark attendant brought papers and pen. The Commissioner wrote; then he handed the paper to Pramnath.

'I appoint you secretary to the Maharajah of Kashmir at the salary of 600 rupees per mensem.'

So another Christian entered the court of the Maharajah, another step was taken toward the goal.

The boat in which Pramnath sat plied its slow way up the river to the capital: Pramnath's thoughts were with the work that lay before him. He was to be secretary to the Maharajah, yet beyond all other aspirations he had a vision of the Englishman's ideal—Kashmir for Christ.

He had often travelled on the broad river spanned by its seven quaint bridges. He was too used to the stench which rose from its waters to heed it, as a stranger would have done, and the dirt and squalor of picturesque Srinagar—the City of the Sun—was no revelation to him. The many scenes, so fascinating to a Britisher, seemed to the native almost commonplace.

The landing-stages along the banks were filled with men and women: the men lounging idly about; the women busy disposing of the garden produce they had brought to the market, or washing their little brown babies. Along the bank frail wooden houses, four or five stories high, stood irregularly, with carved balconies and pretty lattice-work windows, and gay irregular gardens. And beyond the busy market, the frail houses, the squalor and dirt, rose the everlasting hills, their sumits dazzling white, their lower slopes tree-clad and dark.

The river was lively with traffic. The royal barge had borne the Maharajah to the palace but a short time before, and the accompanying boats with their dome-shaped canopies still lay in the river.

When Pramnath arrived the Maharajah was holding a Durbar to determine the coinage. Pramnath made his bow, then took his place quietly behind the native chiefs and princes.

It was a brilliant throng amid which Pramnath found himself. Princes were there, in white and yellow and lavender, their gorgeous dresses decked with priceless jewels. But the newcomer's interest was absorbed by the central figure—the man whose prohibition had meant so much to those who burned to press forward.

In the midst of the people the Maharajah stood—simply and princely—in his dress of plain white muslin. On his dark head he wore a magnificent silk turban trimmed with gold lace, in which flashed one brilliant jewel.

Pramnath watched the scene with interest, expecting to take no part in it. Suddenly the Maharajah held a coin toward his new secretary and asked:

'Can you suggest a new device for our rupee?'

Pramnath took the coin, and a vision of a book he had seen in the Commissioner's tent came to him.

'There are three signs that the English reverence,' he said, bowing low, 'and owing to this reverence they have their power.'

'What are they?' asked the prince.

Pramnath looked at the coin in his hand, then he scratched upon it—I. H. S.—and handed it back to the Maharajah.

The prince looked at the signs.

'So be it,' he said.

So the superscription of the King of Kings was placed upon the Kashmiri rupee, and His sign was in the hands of a people who as yet knew him not. And the longed-for goal—Kashmir for Christ—was just one step nearer.

* * * * *

The narrow streets of Jammu were thronged with men of a dozen different tribes. They had left their wares—the wares for which they had lately found so good a market—and their shrill voices were raised in dissatisfied protest. For the past three months three hundred of the English sahibs had been living in Kashmir. The Maharajah had welcomed them to the valley which had proved such an attractive health resort, but he had stipulated that there should be no preachers. But those three months had produced effects which the Maharajah had not foreseen. The presence of the English sahibs had increased the wealth of the Kashmiris. Their trinkets and bead work; their beautiful embroideries, which were chiefly the work of the men; their metal work and papier-maché, had all found a good market, and now the Kashmiris were protesting loudly against their departure. True, the Maharajah had written a letter to the Commissioner asking that the English sahibs might stay, but now he would not accept the terms of the white man. The Commissioner said: 'Five hundred sahibs should come in the place of those who were leaving, if three preachers—with power to missionize—might accompany them. But the Maharajah said no. And so work was stopped while the people clustered together to talk over their wrongs.

Women beautiful in form and feature, erect soldierly men and winsome children, all former part of the gay crowd that thronged the narrow streets of the quaint Oriental town. Elephants stood patiently waiting for their riders and by the side of the road an old camel dozed in the sunshine.

By degrees the crowd moved onward to the place. They did not care about missionaries; but they did care about their trade. The English sahibs should not be forbidden. The people—desperate with the idea of what they might lose—surrounded the palace and made known their wants.

And the voice of the people prevailed. The longed-for goal was another step nearer.

* * * *

As soon as the decree was made known three missionaries set out on the long march to the capital. It was a rough journey, but they had no thoughts for the hardness of the way. They passed through narrow ravines, where palms and bananas grew; up steep hillsides where climbing was difficult; through scented pine forests which clothed the farther hills, and onwards towards the mountains gleaming white against the sky.

At last they reached Srinagar, and there a crowd came to meet them—Mohammedans, Hindus, Santals, Handsome olive-skinned natives of Kashmir, Sikhs, Dogras, Benegalis, Thibetans, Afghans and Punjabis. A few rich; many poor. Intelligent and dull; humble and proud. Kashmir women with their water jars and their babies. Hindu women in green and scarlet and violet. Musulmans in sombre and very dirty dresses; Hindu pundits in clean white garments. An evil-looking guru; a noble-looking pir.

The men who for so long had prayed for these people were allowed to speak to them at last. Their leader looked upon them with a great tenderness. The goal—Kashmir for Christ—was surely not quite out of sight.

His magnificent voice broke across the murmur of many voices and stilled it, as, holding a rupee in his hand so that all might see, he began:

'Ye men of Kashmir, your own Maharajah has by his coin proclaimed our news. See these signs. Jesus, the Saviour of men.'

And beginning with that sign he preached unto them—Jesus.

So instead of three missionaries there were many, for each Kashmiri who had a rupee became a missionary as he went back full of the story to his native village; and in a very short time the valleys of Kashmir had heard of Jesus, the Saviour of men.

IESUS HOMINUM SALVATOR.

THE ORPHANAGE AND THE REINDEER AT ST. ANTHONY

The Orphanage on the hill, with a fine view of the harbor, enlisted our interest at once, writes Miss E. White, of Boston, on her first visit to St. Anthony. Here are fifteen children who have been either taken from homes of poverty and starvation or have been left without parents and support. No child is received under four years of age. Miss Storr, the matron, has such a well-ordered family that all seem to enjoy the daily duties and home life there. One little girl expressed her preference for her present abode at the orphanage, as she says she 'does not have to stay in bed so much,' showing the use for some of the clothes which have been sent.

Each child bears his or her part of the work in the home. One sees them bringing wood and water, and helping in many other ways. One of the older girls has become expert in waiting at table and all will have received much good training. These children also attend the little school taught by Miss Ruth E. Keese, of Massachusetts, who is proving such a valuable helper. She has the love of every man, woman and child in the harbor. She crosses the harbor all winter on the ice to teach in the little school there. One mother spoke to me of her as 'a very ray of sunshine.'

These orphan children have need of strong boots and shoes, especially the girls of 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 years; laced boots with many extra pairs of lacings.

A visit to the industrial rooms found five young women busy at the looms in the upper room, some weaving homespun for orders, others rugs. One or two were also learning to dye the wool, etc. We saw some baskets which a patient, a blind boy, had learned to make. One young boy was moulding pottery from native clay, and designing on one of these pieces reindeer, on another seals, and on a third fish, and all were well modeled.

Owing to unusual delay of the steamer in getting the necessary brick from St. John's to complete the kiln, Miss Luther, the teacher, was much handicapped and the kiln not yet in use. We saw one boy, however, making brick from native clay, and it is hoped a sufficient quantity of these can be made for use at St. Anthony soon. The ground about the various buildings is being cleared of roots and scrub trees and drains are being dug. The college boys gave much help in this work.

Our visit to St. Anthony would have been incomplete without a day at the reindeer camp. This was accomplished on the very best day of the summer—when the sky was clear and enough breeze to allow the little boat which had arrived the week previous from Boston, the 'Pomiuk,' to spread her sails and take us five miles distant to Goose Cove, where we found Mr. Lindsay, who piloted us over the moss-covered cliffs until we came within range of the long line of deer travelling windward. As we drew near their present feeding-ground we found the deer were on the cliffs directly overhanging the sea and getting the strongest of the breeze. All the reindeer were in splendid condition. They had come very well through a winter which had been peculiarly hard for them, and they were as pretty a sight as any one could wish to see. The moss is very plentiful so there is no trouble in keeping the herd together. One hundred and sixty fawns have been added to the original number. These fawns are about as large as a calf and their coats of greyish brown very soft and fine. It was interesting to watch a fawn call to its mother from a hill near by. The mother seemed to recognize the call of her own and came running to meet the little one. It is a queer thing that this fawning time is the only time in the year when the deer are known to make any kind of a noise, and the call of the fawn is more like the grunt of a pig. The horns are as large now as they will be at all though they are still covered with the soft mouse-colored velvet. The deer are much more delicate and graceful than the regular Santa Claus reindeer. The herder hopes to have all the bucks broken for driving this coming winter. Dr. Grenfell expects to have a great deal of work from them. They proved decidedly last winter that the deer were capable of being trained to work and strong enough to do it, but, of course, there was trouble in driving deer when they were not thoroughly broken in. They are also going to try to drive them in a komatik rather than in the canoe-like 'pulka' that the Lapps have used before. The gain is twenty percent better for these deer than the last report of the Alaska project, and this surely is most encouraging. It was expected that the milking would begin the following week.

A word of appreciation should be given of the splendid work done by Mr. Lindsay for the Mission. His is no easy task. He has not only the tent life in all weather in winter and summer, but he has the full responsibility of the success of the reindeer training, and only those who have visited the camp can realize what the life is.

Since the summer opened the great addition of an electric light plant has surprised the natives at St. Anthony! The Pratt Institute of New York has furnished a man to put this in for the benefit largely of the hospital—especially the operating room—Mr. F. E. Hause being given the opportunity of doing this work for the Mission, and we can hardly imagine the splendid help it has been. The convenience of it is also greatly appreciated at the wharf-landing when patients are brought ashore in the small boats.

As we left St. Anthony at daybreak, again boarding the 'Prospero,' this time for Battle Harbor, it was with real affection that we turned to the hills about and to the little settlement which had given so many lessons of life-long use to us all, and we waved farewell to the simple folk whose lives had so little of the world outside.

The following two weeks were likewise of great interest at the settlement at Battle Harbor across the Straits of Belle Isle, where the hospital work is also growing rapidly. A noble nurse, Miss Nellie Gilmour,* has here given a summer of hard work. The hospital has been enlarged, and Dr. Grieve receives patients from the west coast as well as the east. His winter work extends to the far north, where he is absent ten weeks every winter. He drives a strong team of powerful Eskimo dogs, and is known all along the coast. Dr. Seymour Armstrong, a surgeon of London, has also been giving his services at Battle Harbor during August. Sister Bailey has been the housekeeper and had charge of the distribution of clothing and the oversight of the general mission work outside. She has consented to spend the winter again at Forteau on the Canadian Labrador, where there is no doctor or nurse for a hundred miles in each direction.

We noted the barren rocks all about and felt more isolated on this island, where the great sea seems close upon us on both sides. At times it seemed depressing. It was a comfort to see the Marconi station and to feel that in time of need one could reach the world outside from this far-away-island. The great Eskimo dogs roam at large, and at night we saw the wonders of the aurora borealis, seeming even as the Eskimo believe, to be the very spirits revealing themselves in magical wonder.

The home-coming by the western coast in the little steamer, the 'Home,' to the Bay of Islands, acquainted us with other settlements and left us with a deeper knowledge and fuller appreciation of the vast extent of the work which the Labrador Mission is doing for a very needy people.

Perhaps the most has been gained on this visit from the conversations with the natives and their testimony of the great help which is being brought to them by their tireless and devoted friend and benefactor, 'The Doctor.' It was worth going a long way to listen to the account of one of the men who first greeted Dr. Grenfell as he was brought back to the hospital after his marvellous escape on the ice in April last. There could be no truer friendship than expressed by these fishermen for the one man who has brought help to them; as they say 'to body and soul.' More than ever have we realized the power of the life which has the secret force of an utterly unselfish devotion.

We have come back to our own work with renewed strength and desire for a faith to encounter all hardships even in this fortunate part of the world, and with such memories of the North Land as to cause a constant desire to extend the helping hand, especially to the women and children whose lives are so shut in and who have so very little by way of opportunity for betterment. There are so many ways to help. One is by sending material for knitting and for weaving. Pure woollen yarn would be most useful to these women for use in winter work. When you have all that comfort can give on a cold day in winter, think of the people far away north absolutely cut off by ice from any help, and make ready for the time when the schooner will another year early in May be taking a cargo of necessary supplies to last another long year, and so get greater pleasure in your own comfortable homes.

*Miss Gilmour, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, has but lately returned to Montreal from her volunteer work for the past summer in Labrador.

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An aged widow, Chippawa Hill..	3.00
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A Friend, Red Deer, Alta.. ..	.50
Mrs. Jas. Ferguson, Granby, Que..	1.00
Miss Mary McKerley, Abbotsford, Que..	1.00
Received for the cots :—	
A Friend, Red Deer, Alta. . ..	.50
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We have also received a further contribution of $10 from Mr. W. F. Lighthall, Montreal, for another special object in connection with Dr. Grenfell's work.

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NOVEMBER, 1908

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1908.

One way in which our Canadian constitution, under the control of existing laws, protects the liberties of the citizen is to fine any man two hundred dollars who dares to oppose at the polls the man on the popular side. This is a provision whose primary effect is to exclude from the House of Commons and from the legislatures all who have not the backing of one or other party machine. Let no independent patriot, unless he is rich and reckless or else represents some strong popular organization, knock at those doors. What is still more demoralizing, it deprives the independent electorate of a vote. It can hardly be called electoral freedom to be able to cast one's ballot, not for whom one chooses, but for one of two party nominees, however objectionable both may be. Mr. J. E. Caldwell, who had the boldness to contest Carleton county with Mr. R. L. Borden, which in view of the record of that county must be admitted to have been as brave an act as it was for David to go out to fight Goliath, has been fined two hundred dollars for his patriotism. But as he fought in the name of the winning party, no doubt he will not be allowed to suffer. It is not easy to see how to mend the present system, but it is obviously in the interest of government by party machine rather than of finding the best mind of the people.

The United States naval squadron got a different reception from the Chinese at Amoy to what was given it by the Japanese at Yokohama. There was no popular welcome. The people went about their business as usual, only a few turning out to witness the arrival of the United States visitors. The apathy manifested by the people is probably to be interpreted by the recent boycott. The Chinese ought to think of the United States as their natural ally against the encroachments of Japan. Such, more than any other power, she has shown herself in her diplomacy. They ought to have thought of the token of United States good will to them in the voluntary remission of an enormous war debt. Those, however, are government matters that the people do not feel keenly. What they have felt and remembered is only the contempt and animosity shown towards Chinamen on the opposite shore of the Pacific. But the chief reason for their apathy is that they have been familiar since the first appearance of western barbarians on their coasts with the policy of forcing trade at the muzzles of cannon. They are said to see in this battleship demonstration a veiled threat rather than a demonstration of friendship, and this is not to be wondered at after all the newspaper talk.

It seems that in Porto Rico, as in the Philippines, the United States is stepping in to protect the Church of Rome in its acquisitions at the very moment when, after the manner of 'catholic' peoples everywhere, the faithful were about by confiscation to resume without payment possession of properties on which ecclesiastical corporations had in the course of generations laid their dead hand. For this service to the church in the Philippines, Mr. Taft had the tacit but powerful support of the Roman Church throughout the United States, resulting in a very remarkable overturning in his favor of Greater New York. The Pope has possibly done Mr. Taft an ill turn by publicly congratulating him at a time when other questions of the like sort remain unsettled. It looks a little like reminding him publicly that reciprocity of favors is looked for. There was really no need for this in view of the sharply defined and uncompromising conceptions which prevail in the United States with regard to property rights in real estate. In older countries there was always a sense of limited ownership in the soil. It is not many centuries since a king could at his pleasure take a fief from one baron and bestow it on another, while neither owned it except on condition of certain services. The feeling of the public having more or less right over all property has never died out of the old world—indeed could only be extinguished in a country of boundless spaces, in which there was no one to dispute complete ownership, in which even the taxes were raised off something else than the land. Had the Philippines or Porto Rico been left to their own people the properties of religious corporations that had ceased to render adequate public service would have followed the fate of those in England in the days of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, in France at the Revolution, in Italy in the days of Garibaldi, in Mexico and many South American states, the people, or the Crown for them, simply squeezing the sponge which had so long been soaking up the people's wealth.

After sounding Russia, and getting assurance of nothing but sympathy, Servia has given out that she does not intend to go to war or to provoke Austria. This is pleasant news for Europe as no one knew what Servia might be foolish enough to do. Russia, before her war in the east, was, in the character of head of the Slavs, the champion of all the Slavic principalities in the Balkans, and Servia had dreams of becoming the head of a great Balkan Slavic kingdom. She tried it twenty-three years ago on Bulgaria. The drubbing that she got then was certainly of a sort to make all the Serbs who are, unlike their Bombastes Furioso prince, old enough to remember it, chary of undertaking a war with Austria, even with the indomitable aid of the mountaineers of Montenegro. The pan-Slavic movement looked to uniting the Bulgars, the Serbs, the Montenegrins, the Croats, even the Czechs, the Transylvanians, the Galicians, and the Poles in some form of union under Russian presidency. Overagainst it arose the pan-German movement, which would have brought Austria proper into Germany, and if possible retained Austria's dominions and acquisitions in dependence. The pan-Slavic movement has dwindled in recent years, as Russian capacity for governing what she has became problematical, and the leaders of the movement came to doubt whether union under an autocracy would improve their condition. The Slavs in Austria-Hungary and in the several Balkan states could not help comparing their happier condition as they are with the miserable situation of their Russian cousins, suffering under the effects of war, oppression, famine and pestilence. The last cloud of threatened war which lowered over the Balkans has been dispersed by Servia's peaceful attitude. Montenegro will have to take the same stand and, as no encroachment on either is intended, they will have to leave their interests in the hands of the proposed conference of the powers. It is evident that this settlement is not a permanent solution of the Balkan difficulties. But it will give the Young Turks time to set their house in order.

There is historic backing for what Madame Pelletier, the Parisian suffragist, says about women taking part in military service. There are historical precedents for corps of Amazons fighting in battle like men. The female guards of the King of Dahomy were his best soldiers. Britain had a warrior queen, France her Joan of Arc, Spain her Maid of Saragossa. These instances prove that women can be generals and command armies, as well as serve as soldiers. Two of the most ferocious pirates that ever sailed the Spanish Main were women, Ann Bonny and Mary Read. Mrs. Pankhurst and her sister suffragettes have shown that they are not lacking in courage. They have also proved their stubbornness of endurance. Why not then utilize their heroic qualities in the way Madame Pelletier suggests? Employ them as nurses and in secretarial work. In fact, women are so employed in all armies. Nuns have been devoted to this sort of work from earliest Christian times. Florence Nightingale made army nursing a calling for British women, and the Red Cross organization has become recognized as a branch of military service for which women are peculiarly well adapted. Madame Pelletier is logical, however, and wants also the conscription extended to women. There will always be enough volunteers among women to perform such military duties as just spoken of. The conscription means that they are to serve in equal numbers with men. In like manner she demands military education for women, in order that they may learn the necessity of violence. She is an Anarchist, which accounts for this spirit of fury. But France has too bitter a memory of the Petroleuse of the Commune to believe that women need to be taught violence. Proof is not wanting that they can be even more terrible than men when their blood is up. There is a place for them in the army, but it is not in the line of fire. There is a place for them in the government of the nation, but it is not in the line of violently breaking the laws and then accusing the policemen who arrests them of assault.

Whatever may be the opinion of the Czar of Russia, his government and its methods of dealing with the revolution, none will withhold sympathy from the Czarina in the affliction under which she is reported to be suffering. Though her position is the most exalted, the wealth at her command unlimited, and the love of her husband and family as devoted as any woman could desire, she dwells in the centre of a whirlpool of horrors more than enough to unbalance the strongest mind, especially as she can only stay still in the midst of it all, a victim of brooding terrors for those nearest and dearest to her. It is no wonder if she is suffering, as is said, from extreme neurasthenia, accompanied by hallucinations. With fear of assassins lurking in every shadowy corner, plots and conspiracies all about her, the very air she breathes tainted with the blood of murdered relatives, the wonder is not that her mind is disordered, her health broken, but that she has lived and borne the horrors of her lot so long. Thus are the miseries under which the poor of Russia are suffering, the cruel effects of war, famine, pestilence, tyranny and injustice, reflected in the gilded halls of the autocracy, with no hope of relief, until the slow-grinding mills of God accomplish the work of reformation.

All friends of good government and right living will heartily rejoice over the re-election of Charles E. Hughes as Governor of New York State, in spite of the machinations of all the loose-livers, the gamblers, the grafters, and the variously immoral. Governor Hughes met with cheers of approval for his official acts wherever he went—especially for his laws against race-course gambling and bucket shops keeping, and his determination rigorously to enforce such laws—and his re-election has greatly heartened the forces that make for righteousness. He has been recognized everywhere, the New York 'Post' tells us, as a man of abilities of the highest rank, and as a genuine statesman. The eyes of the country were upon him as upon no other man in the Republican party, and he won this national prestige without compromising in the slightest degree with a most sensitive conscience. If he had performed no other public service, declares our contemporary, he will long be remembered as the man who proved that it was possible to be a great executive and a faithful servant of the people without being 'practical' in the sense of doing wrong that good may come of it, and without truckling to a single politician or a single interest. And he has a career still before him which may, if he cares for it, lead to the White House at no distant future. Example, we know, is contagious, and it is to be hoped that the example of Governor Hughes may be very catching. What a different world it would be for everybody.

He refuses to apologize, does he, says the fierce duellist; then I must. The outcome of the Franco-German row is one for Mr. Clemenceau and two for the Hague Tribunal. If it was technically wrong to tear French deserters from the hands of a German consul's man, it was both technically and morally wrong for the German consul's man to take French deserters under his wing with a view to aiding their escape, even if they were German citizens. This is so palpable to all but the German newspapers that Germany's demand for an apology before the rights and the wrongs of the case should be submitted to The Hague Tribunal evoked only resentment and caused the opinion of onlookers to applaud France in refusing the apology demanded. There was a time, not many years ago, when, under similar bullying, France kept the peace by permitting her war minister to resign. Since then she has been more or less preparing against a repetition of it. At all events, the present Premier, who is not by any means a militarist by nature, has felt assured that the nation would be behind him if he faced Germany boldly. He refused the apology, and demanded that the whole matter should go without prejudgment, before an unprejudiced court. This was so reasonable that Germany has found it wise to make a way out of the difficulty by offering to exchange apologies with regard to the manifest irregularities and then submit the matter to the Hague. Had there been no Hague for the angry nations to appeal to, it would have been more difficult to keep out of a quarrel, although the conditions are different from the time when Bismarck provoked a war which he had long been planning as a move for the consolidation and aggrandizement of Germany. No one will, we think, credit either the Emperor or his Chancellor with any such conscienceless designs. Still, the Hague, if it has not averted a war, has greatly helped in doing so.

LORD MILNER'S TASK.

No statesman or patriot ever had a nobler mission or one more promising of success and honor than that of Lord Milner, in his work of empire consolidation. In that work the hearts of all true Canadians jump to him and hail his zeal and bid him Godspeed. His view that the dependencies must attain a status of equality with the mother country is intelligent and statesmanlike. There are those, he says, who think that even with recognized equal standing in citizenship the Dominion of Canada would be altogether overshadowed by the United Kingdom. We apprehend no harm in that way. We have seen many federations in which, instead of getting less than their own, the smaller members almost of necessity got more. Witness the present position and demands of Prince Edward Island, whose whole politics are, better terms. But Canada can suffer from no such inequality. She has already more people than either Scotland or Ireland, and her proportion of wealth and population is rapidly increasing. Lord Milner is also right in the belief that a customs union or any substantial customs preference throughout the empire would, if it were feasible, prove a powerful bond of union. Where he mistakes is to think that a protective system could be anything but destructive to Great Britain. Great Britain is not a producing country. Of her natural products she exports little, and constantly less. She is nothing but a workshop, and having no other resource, she must work on more favorable terms than other peoples or perish. With the renaissance of the east it is a question how long she will be able to do this in any case. When she ceases to be able her unemployed problem will become uncontrollable. But it is certain that any process that will add to the cost of manufacturing in England would be disastrous. Why is it that almost everything costs more in Canada than in Britain? Why is it that bread made from Canadian wheat costs nearly as much again by the pound here as it does in London? A good deal of thinking should be done on these questions before Britain adopts the American system of protection.

As for Canada's attitude to this question, our sympathies are deeply enlisted for Lord Milner in the difficulties attending his attempts at tariff coordination He will no doubt be pleased to be done with the delicately diplomatic task of lauding protectionism in the presence of the determined exclusion of British goods. Our own imperialists were not apparently conscious of the incongruity of their attitude in uttering, almost simultaneously, astonished reproaches against Great Britain for not reciprocating the tariff preference which they took credit for having given her, and wails against that preference itself in that in some things it bore hard on our people, or, in other words, did not exclude British goods. How painful an effort it must have been that enabled Lord Milner to keep his countenance in the presence of such impossible and hopelessly one-sided demands! How gently had he to tell his hearers that free trade was growing and that any extreme tightening of their demands would result in such a reaction as they would regret! How cautiously had he to suggest that Canada should look to making her wealth out of those activities which she could carry on at a profit and hould be willing to give the mother country a chance to provide those commodities which Canada could not make except at a loss! We are inclined to think that, wherever the free-trade idea is or is not growing, it is likely at least to have grown during the past week in Lord Milner's mind.

AN EPOCH.

An era in the evolution of the British Empire was Sunday, the first day of this month, when the King proclaimed the principle of self-government for India to be approached by gradual evolution. There will be many in England startled by this act. They will account it little less than the laying of a mine under the foundations of the empire. Anglo-Indians will with one voice denounce it as suicidal, all the more because it is plain to them all that from this proclamation of the King there is no going back. Liberals may hope at great cost and by slow process to reverse a Conservative mistake, as in the case of Mr. Balfour's public house establishment act, and Conservatives may hope in some cases to reverse a Liberal blunder when the country returns to what they consider sanity; but in this case it is plain that there is no going back. All that can be done by changes in imperial councils is to promote or retard the evolution which must go on. As it had to go on any way, however, it is quite plain that no harm is done, but a great deal of good by the government frankly opening its own eyes, and those of England, of India, and of the world to the fact that the time has come when the east, awaking from its apparent apathy and submission, will insist upon joining in the great self-governing movement that is so rapidly possessing the world. Britain, the mother of parliaments, and the home of liberty, has long been educating the world, and especially her empire, by her example, and it is as fitting as it is inevitable that she should go forward in this work in India so that some day a great self-governing country shall be created, dependent or independent, but grateful and friendly to Britain for her creation. But that is looking very far.

India or Hindostan is a wonderful country of Asia, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials and partly of native states, all subordinate in varying degrees of relationship to the suzerain power. The British possession of India was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of just a hundred years, dating from the Battle of Plassey, in 1757. In 1857-58, as a result of the Mutiny of the Sepoy army, the sovereignty of 'John Company' ceased and the direct government was vested by the government of India Act of 1858 in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of 1876, for which Lord Beaconsfield has to be credited, the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Empress or Emperor of India. The Parliament of Great Britain is supreme over India, but that supremacy is enforced by ministerial responsibility, rather than by direct legislation, and practically all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The act abolishing the East India Company created a Secretary of State for India, together with a council of twenty members selected for a period of ten years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. The main duty of the council is to control the expenditures of the Indian revenues both in India and elsewhere, and generally to conduct the business done in England in regard to the Government of India.

In England every measure concerning India is in the name of the Secretary of State, and he alone is responsible to parliament. The real Emperor of India today is Mr. Morley, and few have been abler or more courageous. In India the supreme authority is vested in the Governor-General-in-Council. The Viceroy is generally appointed for five years, and has power to overrule his council of eight members, also appointed for five years, in cases of emergency. For purposes of legislation this council is augmented by sixteen additional members half of whom must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The staff of administration consists of the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; the statutory civil servants selected from among natives; military officers of the staff corps in civil employ, and a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives. Educational institutions are of two kinds, the public ones, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and the private, which are not. There are five universities, with nearly two hundred affiliated colleges for arts, Oriental learning and professional courses, nearly six thousand secondary schools, and over a hundred thousand primary schools. Nearly five million pupils attend the schools, and in them have been introduced to English history and aspirations. Here is found that root of liberty which may grow into a full legislative tree.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

According to the latest figures Mr. Taft is elected President of the United States by a majority in the electoral college of about 309 votes. This compares with 336 votes given for Roosevelt four years ago, and 292 given for McKinley, in 1900. With the exception of the Roosevelt majority indeed Mr. Taft's is the highest since the War of the Rebellion. In 1868, after Lincoln's assassination, Grant was elected by 214 votes to Seymour's 80; in 1872, Grant was again elected by 286 votes to Hendricks's 42—Horace Greeley, the original Democratic candidate, having died before the electoral vote was cast; in 1876, Hayes received 185 and Tilden 184; in 1880, Garfield received 214 and Hancock 155; in 1884, Cleveland received 219 and Blaine 182; in 1888, Harrison received 233 and Cleveland 168; in 1892, Cleveland received 277, Harrison, 145, and Weaver, 22; while in 1896 McKinley received 271 and Bryan 176. These figures are interesting, as they recall old names and old fights. Of

course the conditions have greatly changed since the earlier of those conflicts, in which it will be noted that while the pluralities are smaller, the proportion of the majorities is greater. This is due to the fact that for a time the Southern States were out of the conflict. As to the result this time, there is no doubt that, apart from, or in addition to other causes, Mr. Taft owes much of his success to Mr. Roosevelt's championship. In Sir John Macdonald's time, it used to be valiantly and admiringly proclaimed by Conservatives to Liberals, 'You can't beat the old man,' and Liberals and others to-day are confident that the country will not turn against Sir Wilfrid Laurier while he cares to be premier. It was quite a usual feature of our elections in this province to meet with billboards proclaiming 'A vote for So-and-so is a vote for Laurier,' and the result was a good deal of a personal triumph for Sir Wilfrid. In the United States Mr. Roosevelt has the same dominant personality, the same overwhelming, devoted following, the country wanted him for president again, and as Mr. Roosevelt's large following could not have him, they voted for his friend and nominee, William Taft. It is hardly likely that Mr. Bryan will ever be a candidate again. He will, however, have the sympathy of thousands as a pathetically disappointed man, as to be president has been with him a dearly-cherished ambition. But he has the unprecedented satisfaction of knowing that a great party has endorsed him for the office three times, twice in spite of defeat, and he is said to have made a fortune as a popular orator.

It is the custom of presidential candidates to issue oracles as their last word before the election. They are regarded as being at that fateful moment endued with prophetic vision, Mr. Chafin, the prohibitionist candidate, predicted that the party that would go down to defeat at this election would never again present a presidential candidate to the people. He evidently meant that a Bryan defeat would so wreck the Democratic party that it would dissolve as a party and give way to some new political combination; and his own idea was that the new combination would have prohibition as its corner-stone. The results of the election do not seem to suggest the fulfilment of this forecast. The Democratic party has retained the solid South, and added to it, thus dividing the country sharply along Mason and Dixon's line. It has now added to the solid South Nebraska, where was fought the original battle for free soil that rent the South from the North. The battle was, however, at that time, one against slavery. The present appearance of Nebraska in that list is not due to any sympathy with slavedom, but simply because Mr. Bryan is a Nebraskan greatly honored by his neighbors for his virtues and neighborliness. It is, of course, neither Mr. Bryan nor his platform that have held the South. It is simply that the South is Democratic. So long as there is a Democratic party the South will support it, and, differing from Mr. Chafin, we may assume, per contra, that so long as there is a solid South there will be a Democratic party.

Then, as to the party's prospects beyond that solid minority, it is to be noted that it has made general gains in those states which are now the middle of the arch, and whose relative importance is continually increasing. The only regions where the Republicans have made gains, some of them surprising, are those dominated by business interests. These gains were due not to the weakness of the Democratic party so much as to the instinctive sense that the election of such a flighty man as Mr. Bryan would be extremely unsettling to business conditions, and leave a disquieting sense that the nation was unstable and notional. The fact is that from the day that the Democratic party submitted for the third time to the dictation of Mr. Bryan and his ignorant following it was understood by the outer world to have signed its death warrant so far as this election was concerned. The fact that it has, in spite of this weakness, done so well as it has done, gives strong reason for thinking that there is life in the old party yet. A Republican politician from near the Mississippi, forecasting the election at the beginning, said that Mr. Taft would be the Republican candidate, and that he would be elected, but that it would be at the cost of serious losses to the party in Congress. He evidently regarded Mr. Bryan as much weaker than his party. We have not in the meagre returns yet before us any reason to suppose that these losses have been realized, but if the Republicans have not lost Congressmen, they have lost votes in the middle west.

The mistake of Mr. Taft's campaign has been the extolling of protectionism—a mistake which Mr. Roosevelt knew better than to commit. It was the result of Mr. Bryan putting more and more accent upon tariff reform and tariff for revenue, indicating a real and growing line of cleavage. A Democratic candidate who would plant himself on true economic principles, a candidate like Cleveland who would not repel the thinking and level-headed elements, would reveal very great strength and every year will add to the hopes of such a leader. As for Mr. Chafin's hope that in four years prohibition will be the dominant issue, there are many signs that it will become more and more a living conflict. It would be a very hopeful thing if the time should come, as it has come in England, when the liquor business would become the object of ceaseless bombardment by the press and orators of a whole political party. So far as at present appears, however, such a result could only be attained by the wiping out of both the present parties, as a radical temperance movement in politics would necessarily split them both. What seems far more likely is the espousal by the Democratic party of a clear cut tariff for revenue policy and a victorious campaign on that. That is no reason why the prohibitionists should lose any of their present hopes and courage. If their cause continues to prosper locally as it has prospered, they will win the nation without any fight, both parties will be anxious to do something for any movement that proves itself dominant and still growing.

THE EXPOSURES.

Mr. W. R. Hearst, whatever may be thought of his journalistic and campaign methods, has certainly performed a great public service by the publicity he has given to letters purloined by him, letters written by the representative of the Standard Oil combination to men of note engaged in the presidential contest in the United States. President Roosevelt has often urged, and everybody but those who prefer to work in secret agree with him, that publicity is the best means for counteracting the evils arising from the association of trusts with politics. Mr. Hearst has acted illicitly, on this principle, but has cast a flood of light on the purposes and plans of the Standard Oil Company. This he has done in the most direct and convincing manner possible by producing a series of letters from the most private letter-book of that company, revealing its gigantic machinery for corrupting all springs of government and for bamboozling the whole nation. He has made a revelation which should arouse the people, if anything can, to a sense of the danger that threatens them. The situation is unprecedented. Until a recent period the idea was unthinkable that a private corporation could aspire to national control by systematic corruption and manipulation of Congress, state legislatures, judges, newspapers, magazines and, to crown all, the Associated Press. Yet this is the magnificent scheme revealed in the letters read by Mr. Hearst at a public meeting of the Independence party in New York last Saturday. Thus over the signatures of the very men who were engaged in carrying out this conspiracy of corruption, the people have learned how senators and congressmen were in the pay of the company, how men in the highest positions, politically and financially, were to be supplanted, their activities circumvented, how public sentiment was to be 'educated' by bribing editors and proprietors of papers and periodicals, and, to complete the system, how an efficient literary bureau was to be established for 'a permanent, healthy' control of the Associated Press and 'kindred avenues' of public information and instruction.

Not the least curious feature of these letters is the singular and sinister phraseology employed by the writers, with a frankness unequalled since the great Florentine master of statecraft became a proverb for his unrighteous counsels. Thus Mr. Joseph C. Sibley, congressional agent of Standard Oil, writes of Senator Bailey, of Texas, and the proposal to start a 'backfire' in these mysterious words: 'Like myself, he is 'much alarmed and, as a member of the 'reigning family, his hand and tongue 'are tied.' Whoever may be meant by the 'reigning family,' the object of the Standard Oil Company is plainly revealed to be the control of the great news organizations of the country, the Associated Press and kindred avenues, to influence public opinion, and in that way deceive the public so as to mislead public men who, like Mr. Roosevelt, value public opinion, and thus criticize and control them. The genius of plutocratic ambition must have gone mad to imagine it could befool a nation of eighty-five millions, even supposing them to be mostly fools, and thus sway even its honest rulers, as though they had no other standard of righteousness than the varying winds of popular opinion. The revelation shows to what effrontery trust politics have advanced. The United States wants not ironclad battle fleets defence against foreign enemies, but the impervious armor of inflexible public morality to resist the enemies who would poison the lifeblood of the Republic. Reading between the lines of the letters, it would seem that the 'reigning family' has collateral branches which need pruning, after the bowstring methods of the Yildiz Kiosk. Mr. Thomas P. Grasty writes to Mr. Archbold, both Standard Oil magnates: 'I think it would be a good 'thing if Mr. Morgan could be peacefully and quietly supplanted as the 'most conspicuous representative of the 'financial power. Interests of such immeasurable magnitude as Mr. Morgan 'is supposed to dominate ought to be 'under the control of wiser men.' Here the cat is let out of the bag with a vengeance. The financial power has interests of its own apart from those of the nation, interests to which it is sought to make the government and the people subservient for the benefit of that power, not for the welfare of the nation. After this exposure the world will watch with profound attention how the nation will deal with these interests truly described as of 'immeasurable magnitude.'

PASSING OF THE SALOON.

The clamor of the recent Dominion political campaign has to some extent drawn attention from another fight, upon a different issue, which is being waged in Ontario. Saturday, October 31, was the last day on which petitions filed with municipal councils, can compel the submission of a local option by-law to the electors on Monday, January 4, 1909. Municipal councils may, if they choose, receive and act upon petitions presented later, or may submit the by-law without having been petitioned to do so, but the ratepayers cannot compel them to take this action. About seventy petitions were filled up to the 31st. Former contests were very generally in places where public opinion in favor of temperance was known to predominate. This year, however, an attempt is being made in many districts to enter 'the enemy's country.' An encouraging feature of the movement is the fact that in several comparatively large centres of population the reformers have opened the contest. The city of Woodstock, the towns of Bowmanville, Brampton, Goderich, Ingersoll, Trenton, are all evidently going to make an effort to 'banish the bar.' Of course this will mean a much sterner fight than many in which the temperance forces have been engaged in previous years. The liquor element has peculiar and effective methods of entrenching itself in large towns and cities. Another fact which is likely to make the liquor advocates very active is that there are this year one hundred and six places in which local option by-laws have been in force three years or more, and where therefore repeal contests can be brought on. As these places were won by a simple majority, the veto can in them be repealed by a simple majority, while in the campaigns for adoption of local veto the temperance people are now handicapped by the three-fifths requirement.

There is, however, very little in the final outlook to encourage the 'trade.' It may as well make up its mind that it is under sentence of death. The 'Pioneer' points out that during the last four years, 1904 to 1908, majorities have been polled against the bar-room in 221 municipalities in which there were 596 licenses. In the same four years there were 128 repeal contests possible. Of these only fifteen contests were brought on, and of these the repeal was only carried in two instances. Ontario should draw encouragement from the results of local option in the United States. A general chorus of approval and congratulation comes from those towns which have adopted the prohibition measure. They almost invariably tell of increased population and increased prosperity, of decreased crime, and decreased taxation. There is for instance the contrast between the two sections of Grand Forks, which is divided by the Red River, leaving part in Minnesota and part in North Dakota. The population of the whole city is 20,000 persons. East Grand Forks has 42 saloons. West Grand Forks has none. East Grand Forks has a revenue of $10,000 from licenses, West Grand Forks has none. East Grand Forks has $384,000 assessment, while West Grand Forks has $3,500,000 assessment.. East Grand Forks has a bonded debt of 25 percent, while the bonded debt of West Grand Forks is 8 13 percent. East Grand Forks has poor hotels, while the 'dry' hotels of West Grand Forks are first class. Taxes in the prohibition town are 20 percent lower than in its licensed neighbor. The same sharp contrast is exhibited between Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, with only the Kansas river running between them. There are no less than eighty prohibition cities in the United States. Four of these have a population of 100,000 and over; six others have over 50,000, sixteen more have over 25,000. There are thirty-seven with a population between 10,000 and 25,000, and eighteen whose population falls below 10,000. These facts effectually dispose of the fallacies that prohibition is unknown in large towns and cities, and that where it is tried it is a failure. The 'banishment of the bar' by local option is in reality a thoroughly workable, as well as a thoroughly democratic, reform, and one which—if it does not cure all the ills the life of a community is heir to—does away with many of them, and reduces those remaining to a really extraordinary degree.

WISDOM FROM THE BENCH.

Mr. Justice Trenholme, presiding at a former term of the Court of King's Bench, deprecated the continuance of the grand jury system, which he regarded as an institution whose usefulness was gone, and which added unnecessarily to the complication and expense of the administration of justice, while it was also an added burden to the people in the form of jury service. We do not know that he referred also to the fact that the grand jury system exempts the more responsible elements of the community from the far more responsible service which the petty jury has to perform, being in that respect a survival of old class privilege, obviously detrimental to the general good, though no doubt those who enjoy this exemption would prefer that it should continue. Looking at the grand jury system as we now have it here, Judge Trenholme's conclusions seem to be altogether right. We only hesitate when we note that the grand jury system prevails widely, if not universally, in the United States, where, if it were only a survival of class distinction, we should not expect it to be tolerated. Mr. Justice Cross, addressing the present grand jury, seems rather to wish the grand jury to resume the functions which it has ceased to exercise, and make presentments as well as indictments, that is to say, not only to pass upon bills of indictment drawn up by the Crown, but of its own initiative to bring public abuses and personal misbehavior before the court. In response to this advice, the grand jury presented three policemen for very ill behavior, but not by name, wishing only to make this a text for a general rebuke to the administration of the force which admitted unsuitable men to its ranks. The three in question have practically admitted the truth of the charges by resigning from the force and turning in their uniforms. The attention of the City Council will no doubt be officially called to this condemnation of its methods, a condemnation in which the grand jury has no doubt spoken for all who are outside of the system of patronage.

Another matter to which Mr. Justice Cross drew attention in the same address was the neglect of rural municipalities, especially those within easy cry of cities, to provide adequate police protection. This province is no longer free from vagabondage. Along with the crowds attracted by the horse races at Blue Bonnets and the Quebec Tercentenary celebration came many criminal tramps, hobos, thieves and, worst of all, yeggmen. These last named are of a class particularly dangerous. A product of the United States, they made their first appearance in force in this part of Canada last summer, since when numerous highway robberies, burglaries and hold-ups have marked their progress through the province. They travel in groups on foot, avoiding, or only passing through, the cities, to camp in the woods and confine their operations to suburbs, where police are few, and to isolated settlements where there are no police. They are muscular ruffians, well armed, daring, reckless and know how to conceal their movements. Brigands on the wing, they pass easily from place to place, scattering after they commit a crime to meet again at an agreed point. They drop unexpectedly into a quiet village or station, where, from previous information, they know money is kept, do their work and disappear. If surprised, they do not hesitate to use their weapons. Against such banditti the only recourse is to have constables on watch, especially at night, and to provide a place where tramps could be detained until deported whence they came.

Municipalities which do not adopt these precautions must not hope to escape occasional visits from yeggmen. Indeed, if they keep their eyes open they may know when to expect such visits. A stranger out of work, but who never finds work to suit him, always appears in advance, learns what he wants to know and disappears. But some of the municipalities around Montreal are very remiss in the matter of policing. We learn of one so miserly—not economical—and short-sighted that it lost its only policeman a little while ago because he made an arrest of a suspicious tramp on burglary bent, who was 'caught on the premises.' The council reprimanded the constable for this, and told him that he should have escorted the desperado out of the parish, as they objected to the trouble and expense of his keep and prosecution. The constable was so disgusted that he resigned and found more congenial employment, and those thinking of buying suburban property in that municipality no doubt reconsidered their intention when they heard of it. These outside municipalities advocate more provincial mounted police, partly perhaps to save themselves the expense of paying for their own protection; but, whether there may be more provincial mounted police wanted or no, it is certain that each municipality should make it safer for its inhabitants on its own initiative. In times of danger it is the custom everywhere to swear in special constables, to act over the emergency. As there seems to be what we may call a permanent emergency in the communities skirting the cities, it might be worth while to revert to the ways of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, among whom every freeman was a responsible constable. Either that, or they should insist upon sufficient paid protection, and see to it that those chosen to do the work of policing are supported in their authority.

OUR COMING EXHIBITION.

The tuberculosis exhibition which is to be held in Montreal in a few days is one of many which have been held all over the North American continent. These exhibitions were designed by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis of the United States, which numbers among its directors some of the best-known men in that country—famous for scholarship, science, industry, and philanthropy. It is well known that the ravages of tuberculosis are most widespread among the poorer and more ignorant classes of the population. In order to reach these people, in addition to printed information especially prepared for the purpose, the association initiated a series of exhibitions which show in a graphic and simple way by charts, photographs, models and apparatus of all sorts the great prevalence of tuberculosis, the causes and conditions which bring it about, and the approved methods of prevention and treatment. That is what the Montreal exhibition is designed to do, and it is hoped in this way to impress upon all classes of the people the fact that the deaths from this disease—one hundred and fifty thousand every year in the United States, and perhaps between eleven and twelve thousand in Canada—are needless, that the misery and loss resulting can be avoided, and that with organized action and the observance of proper hygiene, consumption can be practically stamped out. In the United States the attendance at these exhibitions has already been a half million or so, and everybody in Montreal should be induced to attend the exhibition here There is no more fitting mission for the Church than to join in such a crusade as this. The Church's Master ever coupled physical and mental with spiritual healing, and the holding of the exhibition is a good occasion for advice that will promote the enlightenment of the many.

In this connection we are glad to state that the government of Sir Lomer Gouin is about to join in the work of education, by publishing in a popular way the vital things our medical representatives saw at the tuberculosis exhibition at Washington. These should be widely distributed in both languages, and will doubtless be but the beginning of the provincial government's participation in this work. One thing may be said in advance about what the people will be taught at the exhibition. It is the wholesale danger of spitting in public places. At Saranac Lake leaflets are printed and distributed as follows:

SPITTING FORBIDDEN.

Section 130 of the Sanitary Code provides that:

'Spitting upon the sidewalk or crosswalk of any public street, avenue, park, public square or place, in the village of Saranac Lake, or upon the floor of any hall in any tenement house which is used in common by the tenants thereof, or upon the floor of any hall or office in any hotel or lodging house which is used in common by the guests thereof, or upon the floor of any theatre, schoolhouse, church, store, factory, or of any building which is used in common by the public, or upon the floor of any railroad car or other public conveyance, or upon the floor of any depot or station, or upon the station platform of any railroad or other common carrier, is hereby forbidden.'

PENALTY.

Section three ninety-seven of the penal code, as amended by the laws of 1903, provides that: 'A person who wilfully violates or refuses or omits to comply with any lawful order or regulation prescribed by any local board of health or any local health officer is guilty of a misdemeanor.'

Note.—The offending party may be arrested and fined or imprisoned or both at the discretion of the Court.

A similar by-law and penalty are urgently necessary in Montreal where the public ways are often vile with spitting as well as menacing to health. In the street cars it is true there is the absurd notice staring everybody in the face: 'Passengers are forbidden to spit on the 'floor of the car,' or some such instruction, nothing being said about spitting upon any other part of the car. But if the legend were worded differently, it would make no difference, for the uncleanly would not regard it any more than they do now, and the conductors would be less than indifferent about enfocing it. Yet it is an unquestionable fact that death lurks in this practice, as tuberculosis may be communicated to others by means of dry sputum.

RAILWAY RIVALRY.

The general depression of British trade so affected the earnings of the railways in England that the railway managers got together and came to a common-sense agreement. Each railway discontinued some of its trains so as to not run parallel trains at the same times. Strange to say, this action was universally commended by press and people as a wise meeting of the situation. It would hardly have been hailed with joy in America. Managers entering into such an arrangement in the United States would be denounced bitterly as breakers of the interstate commerce law, and what not. And yet there must be times when some such agreement would mean a great saving and might be carried out without inconveniencing the public to any serious extent. Two trains will often start out from stations close together with the same destination in view, and neither will be more than half full, and perhaps not more than a quarter of the accommodation is exhausted. That is a great waste and makes the railways' running expenses very high. If it could only be arranged, where railways run through parallel territory, to run at different times of the day, each train would do more profitable business, and the companies might be able further to reduce fares. Still it cannot be denied that wherever the principle of competition is removed the public is worse served. If the carriages are filled, a man will not, for half a crown to the guard, be able to stretch himself at full length on a second-class cushion. In a score of ways people will be more limited to just what they pay for. In a score of ways will they notice less solicitude for their favor. Yet, on the other hand, it cannot be questioned that such a mutual arrangement is a step in a direction against which no laws can finally prevail, that of getting-together. The railways, which have been in wild and in many ways wasteful competition, will find themselves by circumstances forced more and more into the adoption of working agreements—agreements which must come more and more under government regulation, until at the end of a long evolution the final result will be a national railway system.

A WISE DECISION.

Apple River, Cumberland Co., N.S.

Dear Sirs,—I have for some time been 'deciding' to take 'World Wide,' and your last sample copy, just received, has 'decided' the matter.

It is really the best thing I've found yet for the busy Canadian teacher, who must know what is going on, and cannot read many magazines. I am enclosing $1.85 for 'World Wide' and the 'Canadian Pictorial,' as per your printed offer.

Sincerely,

(Miss- J. WALLACE MORTIMER,
Principal, Apple River School.

(Why not show this to some teacher friend?)

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Political Campaign in the United States—The Personal Issue—By Lyman Abbott, in the 'Outlook,' New York; the 'Evening Post,' New York.
Pan-Italianism—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Re-Enter the Douma—The 'Times,' New York.
South Africa: The Problem of the Native Areas—A Letter to the 'Nation,' London.
The Political Outlook—A Letter from Goldwin Smith, in the 'Spectator,' London.
High License Duties—The Alternative to the Licensing Bill—The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Time Limit and the Veto—'Westminster Gazette.'
An Absolute Monarchy—Curious Island Kingdom of Eighty Persons — 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Building of the Modern City—Address by the President of Harvard University—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle,' abridged.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Whistler: The Artist and the Man—By Sidney Low, in the 'Standard,' London.
Two Books on Music—'Evening Post,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

October—By R. C. K. Ensor, in the 'Nation,' London.
Some Future Day—By A. H. Clough, in 'Songs of Absence.'
The England of Chaucer—The 'Nation,' London.
Mr. Chesterton on Orthodoxy—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Lady Randolph Churchill's Reminiscences—The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A Plea for Trade Schools — Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
The Treasures of Herculaneum—Dr. Waldstein's Notable Book—Professor Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
Science Notes.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

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

LETTERS FROM READERS.

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

MANITOBA'S CURIOUS VOTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—No doubt many of your readers will be surprised at the large majority of votes cast in Manitoba last week against the present Dominion Government, and would like to know the reason why, which is not far to seek. It comes from the union of the liquor traffic with the Opposition. Its working appeared in the overthrow of the Greenway Administration, and has gathered volume, until, as shown by the late election campaign, rum rules the politics of Manitoba from the Court of Appeal down to the license inspector.

Since the late election the Liberal party of Manitoba stands in a position never reached by any party in Canada before, with probably not a vote cast for it by a licensed liquor dealer.

DAVID M. ROSS.

THE CLEVELAND STREET RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On the financial page of Saturday 's issue of a leading Montreal paper appeared an item regarding 'the traction mess in Cleveland,' which represented the shareholders who purchased stock from the Mayor's private stock exchange as eagerly waltzing up to receive lemons. The deep student of human nature who concocted the paragraph in question wants us to believe that hard-headed investors preferred to pay par for a stock which could have been bought daily on the exchange 'around 90.' The accusation of bad faith is then brought against Mayor Johnson, because legally he may refuse to be bound by 'the moral obligation with which the company is bound to redeem the stock,' but, as might be expected, no evidence of his having yet committed this offence is brought forward. Unlike even the worst criminal, he is condemned without proof. But there is no need to dwell further on an inspired item appearing among the financial news of a daily paper.

'There should be less excuse, however, for similar statements appearing in the editorial columns of a paper, as was the case a few days ago. I prefer to think that a journal of the standing of our leading morning paper made such erroneous statements as I shall proceed to point out through lack of information rather than with any deliberate intention to mislead its readers. In almost the opening sentence we are told that 'the people of Cleveland were exceptionally fortunate in being in a position to correct their error before municipalization had obtained a strangle hold upon them, such as it has secured on many less fortunate municipalities.' Of course, for an obvious reason, no instances are given of these numerous cases of 'less fortunate municipalities.'

The people of Cleveland are represented 'as opposed to the further operation of the railway under Mayor Johnson, and in favor of its return to the Cleveland Railway Company.' As a matter of fact, public opinion in the city of Cleveland prior to the voting was such that a vote of at least two to one in favor of the franchise was confidently expected. The actual result of a nearly even vote for and against is largely accounted for by the distribution just prior to polling-day of a circular which professed to instruct those who were in favor of three-cent fares to mark their cross opposite the words 'against the franchise.' Now, the natural tendency of the average voter, who has been told that all franchises are granted in the interests of the few financial magnates at his expense, is to oppose all franchises of whatever nature, and there is little doubt that many were deceived by this circular and voted against the franchise under the impression that they were registering their votes against the interests who had so long been exploiting them and in favor of three-cent fares.

It is, however, in the consideration of the actual conditions under which the Municipal Traction Company has been operating since April 27, 1908, that the lack of exact information is most apparent. We are told that 'two cents extra was charged for a transfer.' As a matter of fact, though the coin in question is referred to as a penny, in accordance with a common usage across the line, the charge never was more than one cent, and that charge was discontinued altogether on July 27, or three months after the taking over of the line by the new management, in accordance with its original promise. Ever since that date the extra cent has been returned to the passenger when his transfer was taken, and a powerful incentive to cheat the company by the passing on of transfers thereby removed.

The general statement that the desire to economize has resulted in a poorer service and that the passengers were losing 'more than the two cents saved on each ride in time and discomfort,' will not square with the facts. The books of the Municipal Traction Company show that in the five months from April 27, over a million dollars was spent in improving the property, and that 150 cars were purchased or rebuilt. A large number of trailers was put on to handle the rush hour traffic, and the congestion greatly reduced by a rearrangement of the tracks in the crowded public square of the city, where the most annoying waits occurred. It is hardly fair to work back from effect to supposed cause and say that Mayor Johnson 'has failed because he attempted to palm off a second class service upon the community.'

Far from being beaten, Tom Johnson is now in a position to secure an even better settlement of the problem than the recent compromise offered, for at the worst, matters can only return to the condition they were in last winter. When, after a struggle of seven years Johnson had the old company completely at his mercy and was about to grant, through the City Council which supported him, a franchise to the low fare company he was entreated by the business interests to be generous. Accordingly, a compromise was arranged whereby all the lines were leased to the Municipal Traction Company—a company formed to operate the lines in the interests of the people. It was virtually agreed that if the franchise for any reason should fall through, the original position should be restored. In accordance with that agreement Johnson now declares himself ready to surrender the lease, if the Cleveland Railway Company gives up its possession of the low fare lines which it took over at that times. As it hesitates to abide by its moral obligation, Johnson refuses to cease operating its lines under the lease which is still in force. The beauty of his position is that legally the lease cannot be broken without the consent of the lessee, the Municipal Traction Company. On the other hand, should his opponents decide that their position is not sufficiently strong and give up their claim to the low fare lines they will be no better off than they were last winter, when Johnson had them beaten to a standstill. He will still hold all the trumps, and retaining the lead will be able to force the battle.

That some people in Montreal would not have been sorry to see the Cleveland experiment fail completely is not to be wondered at, as there is still some Detroit United stock held in this city. In fact, there is little doubt that some interested parties are anxious to prevent the citizens of Montreal from waking up to the fact, as some day they must, that a street railway which charges four cents for a ride is fleecing the public as long as it can go on paying ten percent on grossly inflated stock values.

W. CLEMENT MUNN.

WAS IN BED FOR THREE MONTHS.

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the Fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper with three pine trees the trade mark.

FISH WITH A SAIL

HOISTS OR LOWERS IT AT WILL AND NAVIGATES SHALLOW SOUTH PACIFIC WATERS.

(London 'Standard.')

Few marine animals seem at first glance to betray less intelligence than the jellyfish. Up with the tide and down with the tide, carried along by this or that current, moving with the eddy of a backwater hither and thither, the jellyfish has become almost a synonym for helplessness. Scientifically, of course, the popular idea of the jellyfish is wholly mistaken; but it is perhaps only in tropical waters that he is found in the perfection of intelligence. In the South Pacific, around the islands of Polynesia, and as far south as the upper portion of the North Island of New Zealand there is a jellyfish who not only knows where he wants to go but is even provided with a sail which he can and does hoist or lower at will. The sail, like the rest of this curious animal, is almost transparent, but unlike the body of the fish, which is of the usual gelatinous construction, the sail is a membrane almost as hard as shell. Roundabout the Ellice Group the navigating fish is often found with a sail measuring five inches across, and he navigates the shallow island waters with the skill of a Hooghly pilot, steering in and out of shaggy places and avoiding obstruction both above and below the surface with unerring skill. Like his cousins in home waters this navigating jellyfish has the power of stinging its natural enemies, and its sting is fatal to fish and dangerous to man.

PUNDITA RAMABAI.

Pundita Ramabai is engaged in a translation of the Bible into simple Marathi language for the use of the uneducated people in the villages. In connection with this, she is preparing a Marathi concordance to the Bible, a Greek and Marathi, and a Hebrew and Marathi lexicon.

LIONS TURN MAN EATERS

HUNGER DRIVES THEM TO PREY ON AFRICAN NATIVES.

A new terror has befallen some of the districts of Nyasaland, the British colony lying along the western shore of Lake Nyasa. In this region game has never been plentiful and the supply has been still further depleted by excessive hunting in the last few years. The result is that the natural food of lions is becoming scarce and they have been driven by hunger to prey upon the natives. Fortunately lions are not so numerous there as they are in British East Africa. But the natives are in terror, owing to the fact that the animals now look upon them as an excellent source of food supply. The evil at present is greatest in the district which lies between the government stations of Ngara and Dowa in the high country west of Lake Nyasa. In this locality during the last year the lions have become a scourge. These natives have surrounded all their villages with stockades at least fifteen feet high, the tops of which are thickly woven with thorns. These precautions seem to afford no security. Lions have repeatedly climbed over the stockades, broken into the huts, usually by tearing away the roof thatch, and carried off natives. Even those not attacked are usually too terror-stricken to offer resistance.

A party of whites travelling through this region in May last, observed many small villages deserted by their inhabitants, although the huts were still quite new. On asking the reason the answer was invariably the same:

'The people could no longer remain. The lions have become so bad that we are all afraid we will be killed.'

At one village three women had been killed nd eaten by these animals at another a man and two girls, and so on.

The lions that are committing these ravages are believed to have been driven to prey upon human beings only by hunger, for man-eating lions have not often terrorized this region. Most lions are not the ferocious beasts they have been thought to be.

They run off into the jungle at the sight of a human being and never attack a man unless wounded or hunted. But with the man-eating lion it is different. He lies in hiding all day, and at night fires, guns and noise will not keep him off. He springs into a group of natives and carries one off before the others have time to make resistance. He enters tents without fear, clawing away the fastenings. When the man-eaters attacked the laborers on the Uganda Railway everybody built platforms and slept on them at least twenty feet from the ground. All that is necessary to turn an ordinary lion into one of the man-eating sort is for him to acquire a taste for human flesh. He may first feed on the remains of a human body that a man-eater has left and as soon as he learns that the human kind is easy to kill he is likely to attack men, women or children in preference to any of the game that has been his food. Then he becomes a man-eater, a terrible evil.

This is the gravest feature in the present situation in Nyasaland. The lions are being turned into man-eaters. Of course this state of affairs has incited the colonial authorities to make every effort to destroy the lions.—London 'Leader.'

THE MOOSE A GREAT ANIMAL.

There is a thrill of excitement in hunting the moose which does not come to the hunter in the pursuit of any other of the big game in Maine. One of these great animals, standing higher than an ordinary horse, with high forequarters, bristly mane, and huge head adorned with heavy antlers, presents a spectacle which is well calculated to shake the nerves of any hunter as he sights at his game along the barrel of a rifle. Bull moose killed in Maine frequently weigh 1,000 pounds, and it is a small bull indeed which will not tip the scales at 500 to 600 pounds. The antlers of a mature bull weigh 60 to 70 pounds. These are the antlers with great spreading blades and wide palms, whose serrated edges number a dozen or twenty points on a side. A head is valued for its antlers. These and the 'bell' are the distinguishing marks, for a good 'bell' adds much to the appearance of a head. The 'bell' is a tuft of gristle and hair which hangs pendant from the under side of the neck, having the appearance of an abnormally developed Adam's apple. In some cases the 'bell' is long enough to reach down to the brisket, but this is usual only in very mature bulls.—Boston 'Transcript.'

BANK OF ENGLAND'S WATER SUPPLY.

It is not generally known that the Bank of England in London has its own water supply. One artesian well, which was sunk some years ago to a depth of four hundred feet, gives a supply of seven thousand gallons an hour, and as a direct consequence of the high cost of water in the city the bank authorities have placed a contract to sink another well to give such an additional supply as will render the bank independent of the public supply of water.—'Tit-Bits.'

AN UNCRUSHABLE TOAD.

('Popular Mechanics.')

An eperiment was recently made in the clay testing department of a machinery company at Bucyrus, Ohio, in which a toad was placed in a twenty-ton brick press and was four times subjected to a pressure of 11,000 pounds without injury. The question at issue was whether such a pressure would kill the toad or whether its ability to compress itself was sufficient to allow it to come out of the ordeal alive. The toad was first placed in a lump of granulous clay and the whole pressed into a brick. After the huge press had done its work the solid brick was lifted from the machine and the toad winked its eyes contentedly, stretched its legs and hopped away.

MILE RECORDS ON LAND

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE MAKES THE BEST—AUTO COMES NEXT.

For convenience in comparing speeds made on land by various vehicles as well as by horses and men the following table of mile records has been prepared by a writer in the 'Metropolitan':

Electric locomotive, 27 seconds, 1903.
Automobile, 28 1-2 seconds, 1906
Steam locomotive, 32 seconds, 1893.
Motor paced cycle, 1 minute 6 1-5 seconds, 1904.
Bicycle, unpaced, 1 minute 49 2-5 seconds, 1904.
Running horse, 1 minute 35 1-2 seconds, 1890.
Pacing horse, 1 minute 55 seconds, 1896.
Trotting horse, 1 minute 58 1-2 seconds, 1905.
Man skating, 2 minutes 36 seconds, 1896.
Man running, 4 minutes 12 3-4 seconds, 1887.
Man walking, 6 minutes 23 seconds, 1890.

It will be observed that the difference between the locomotive and the automobile is trifling. For a hundred miles the record of the steam locomotive is much better than that of the auto. However, both the electric locomotive and the auto may be expected to show further improvement, as their development is incomplete, while their steam brother has attained about the limit. The horse racing and foot racing records added to the table were all made in recent years. Evidently we breed better and train better than ever before.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Dear old Thanksgiving! how the hallowed word
Restores, as in a moment, vanished years;
Thankful are we that over all the land
A nation's benison, to-day, thou art.'

The gem allowed for November is the topaz which signifies courage and cheerfulness. It shows the presence of poison by loss of color, it gives light in the dark, strengthens the intellect and brightens wit. So says the oracle of precious stones, and we need all the light and all the cheer possible for these cloudy wind-tossed days.

But it is the month set apart for Thanksgiving, and, yet such are the changes wrought in a generation, that it is shorn of its meaning by being made a prolonged secular holiday. For it bids fair to obliterate the religious aspect of the day that was originally instituted as thank service to God for the year's benefits, when it is devoted to sports and every day amusements. A day for secular enjoyment is well in its place, but does not require to be set apart by the mockery of a solemn proclamation. Let us call a spade a spade.

There is opportunity, however, for a variety of sentiment and expression in the experience of those who observe the holiday in diverse ways.

In many a country church while the congregation are singing, 'O give thanks unto the Lord for He is good,' there is likely to be a distinct sound of popping guns in the distance that threaten to efface the last wild duck from the land.

People differ in their ideas on this subject as well as every other, and while the saying that 'a change of work is a rest' sometimes holds good, the usual way of spending a holiday often fails to attain the object it seeks, and what rests one body or soul may be weariness to another.

In this connection there comes to mind the story of a farm wife in a mountain village, who, being congratulated on the restful' influence of the great calm hills—remarked: 'I've looked at them hills as many times as I'm ever going to when I'm tired out. I save 'em up now for Sundays when I'm rested up some. When I ache all over and am wore out, I go and look at my tomato vines and potatoes, for they've both got enemies to contend with and fight against, same as I have. It soothes me more than them hills that have nothing to do but stand there and be admired.'

Ye many who live in the village would find the mountains restful and be glad to lift their eyes unto the hills, so we differ in our ideas of recreation, and in the time and manner of showing our thankfulness.

NOTHING BUT LEAVES.

The November sunshine touched the distant fields with an after-glow of light and shone over the leafless trees that proclaimed the dreariest month of the year, when one has not ceased regret for the garden of summer or become adjusted to the delights of winter.

Gloomy skies cast clouds over the most optimistic spirits, and the chill winds and whirling last leaves are not a cheerful prospect whether on mountain or valley. Yet the last few days may be called the frolic of the leaves as they went whirling over the housetops, restless as human spirits.

By this time good gardeners have gathered the dancing fluttering things and made them into a compost heap for another season's fertilizing, but we haphazard people who have not time for thriftiness find a pleasure in their whirling activity, and the remnant are gathered to cover the bulb beds, kept in place by a few branches.

For this purpose they have their usefulness, and it is pleasant to think of them as protecting the tender plants from the freezing and thawing that is the usual condition in this vigorous climate.

LEAF FOR NAME.

Steno.—Your question and leaf was too late for last week, but it is doubtless Poinsettia, probably pulcherrima, though a single dried leaf without any further description makes it a bit of a Chinese puzzle.

The plant is an evergreen shrub from Mexico, and its beauty is in the whorl of fiery leaves, not in the flowers, but in what are called bracts. The plant should be in a box all summer or a large sized pot, and kept after taking into the house at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees.

It is at this season of the year and during the holiday that they are most ornamental.

GARDEN ARRANGEMENT.

E.H.T.—It is all a matter of taste, but there is a great pleasure in knowing that readers are sufficiently interested in what is written to judge by their own standpoint.

You have the American idea of gardening, with no fences, and open to the gaze of the passer-by. My own fancy is the old English arrangement, with clumps of trees and shrubs bordered by flowers at irregular intervals, so that you can have a continual change of form and color, of light and shade—a garden where one can think or read unmolested.

It was represented to me lately that there was quite a difference between a garden in the true sense of the word and a place just to grow flowers.

Do not try to improve Nature by incongruities, or clipping trees or shrubs out of their natural shape. In a garden I once saw a cedar tree clipped down into the shape of a lion or a lamb, for it was not decided which, and the effect was a monstrosity.

In an English garden all that is within cannot be seen over the fence, as is told of the sarcastic old gentleman who, when it was said to him, 'Shall we have a look at the garden?' answered, 'Thank you, but I can see it here.'

But there are no laws of the Medes and Persians in planning your garden, let it be your own individual taste, adopted to your needs and means, and growing what you aim to produce. Little nooks that surprise you with the unexpected, trees of hope that grow under your supervision year by year, useful adjuncts to household requirements, that taste better than any you can buy all come within the province of your garden plans, and may be in perfect harmony.

'When order in variety we see
And where, tho' all things differ, all agree.'

SOME LILIES IN WINTER.

Enquirer.—Place your lily bulb in a pot large enough to surround it with good, rich earth. Do not cover the bulb too deeply, and keep at a low temperature until well rooted.

When forcing be careful not to water until the earth looks dry, for if kept too wet it is likely to rot.

The Chinese Lily, so-called, is only a species of Narcissus, and can be made to flower in water if placed in a bowl, and kept firm with pebbles, or it will bloom in good, moist earth.

BLANCHING CELERY.

A.H.J. — A good plan is to tie up the plants with yarn or soft cord, and taking boards twelve inches wide, place them on opposite sides of the row three inches apart, fastening them there with stout pegs driven on the outside of each board.

The celery leaves that project from the top will exclude the light, and the stems be white and free from rust.

The same method is used in blanching endive, sea kale and asparagus.

But if during the past season you had banked the celery up with earth the stems would be superior in sweetness and crispness to those blanched with boards. The chief point is not to allow earth to enter the centre of the plant, and to keep well earthed up before light frost comes. This must always be done on a dry day, for handling when moist is apt to rust it. If stored in the cellar in sand in the same position as when growing, it will blanch in the semi-darkness.

Thank you for words of encouragement. I am very sorry the poor print troubles you.

TO HEAT A SMALL GREENHOUSE.

P.A.—As you live in the Eastern Townships, and say that you can get plenty of wood or soft coal, it would be as well to heat the small glass house by means of a common flue.

Have pit and fireplace at east end of the house, and chimney at west end, giving a slight rise to the flue from fireplace to chimney.

If only 12 x 20 feet, you had better set a bench three feet wide against the rear wall, then allow a foot and a-half for a walk, a centre bench the same size, and the remaining space left for a low bed on the level. This size of house is rather awkward; it would be better a little wider.

ON PLANTING HORSERADISH.

Mrs. R. M.—There is no regular market for horseradish, but always a little demand. It is not advisable to plant after this time of the year, but the better way is to set it as a second crop between rows of cauliflower or other vegetable early removed, as the horseradish likes the cool, moist weather, and makes its growth after the heated term is past.

The long, straight root is in demand, and that requires a rich, deep loam, that is well provided with humus. If the soil is poor or hard the roots will have no commercial value.

PROTECTING TEA ROSES.

A.J.S.—It is a pity that hardiness is not one of the qualities possessed by the tea rose, but considerable protection is required to bring them through the winter safely.

Besides hilling up the earth around each plant, a shelter of boards should be built about them, with a slanting roof to shed the water. This shelter should be erected in November, after about six or eight degrees of frost, and dry leaves, or other light material should be placed around the plants, filling all the spaces before placing the roof protection.

It is not well to cover until after frost, as the plants may suffer from the depredations of mice. The construction of the shelter is to be such that it can be taken down in early spring, though the leaves may remain until freezing and thawing is over. It is a pity, as before expressed, that the Tea roses are not hardy, for they realize the highest form of beauty in flowers, and excite the admiration of all rose lovers.

THE YAM.

Mrs. McD.—It is not advisable to grow the Yam, or Dioscorea, as an article of food, though it was introduced to America from the East a good many years ago, for that purpose. It is a fine, hardy climber, however, with clean, healthy foliage, and sweet scented blossoms, but the tubers spread until they become quite a nuisance.

In the West Indies and Africa it is grown extensively, and is mealy, and considered very easy of digestion when roasted and eaten instead of bread.

WHY DORMANT?

A correspondent writes in rather a sceptical manner that we seem to advocate a dormant condition for most plants, and wonders why they are always to have a rest when other creatures keep on working.

Of course, there is a good deal of banter in this question, but we all know that our trees, perennials, shrubs and vines, are nearly all deciduous, losing their leaves in autumn, and remaining dormant till spring. Summer and winter bulbs die down when their blossoming season is over, and everything seems to take a partial rest. Even the evergreens, that look so green and apparently unchanged, take periods of standing without growth, and evergreen pot plants of a woody nature take a season of inactivity. Better to indulge them, and when they are once more started to renewed life, they will be all the stronger for the dormant, resting spell.

FROM JUST THREE HEADS OF WHEAT.

(From 'Outing.')

Nearly a century ago David Fife, a Scotchman, of Otonabee, Ont., sent to a friend in Glasgow for a small bag of seed wheat to try in a cleared patch of the backwoods. The friend obtained some seed from a vessel just in from Dantzic. Unfortunately it was a fall wheat, and reached David Fife in the spring. Nevertheless David Fife sowed it in the spring. Only three wheat heads survived till the fall, but those three wheat heads were entirely free of the rust that had ruined his neighbor's crops, and really represented a new variety of wheat, a fall wheat turned into a spring wheat. David Fife treasured the three heads and planted them in the spring. Such was the beginning of Fife wheat in America. It is thought it must have come originally from Russia, for crossed with Russian Ladoga by Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa, is has produced a wheat splendidly adapted for the cold climate and long summer sunlight of the North-West.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THROUGH THE MACKENZIE BASIN

Mr. Charles Mair, known to many as the author of 'Tecumseh: A Drama,' was English secretary to the commission which in 1899 traversed the Peace River District to treat with the Indians for the transfer to the government of their territorial rights, and has worked up his diary into a most valuable narrative. 'Through the Mackenzie Basin' (Wm. Briggs, Toronto, $2.) The volume also includes extensive notes on the mammals and birds of Northern Canada, gathered in a long lifetime by Mr. Roderick Macfarlane, a retired chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. These notes are now for the first time given to the people of Canada, though already deposited with the United States National Museum. Fifty-eight excellent photographs add greatly to the interest of the book, and preserve for all time scenes which the inroads of civilization will soon either change or obliterate.

Time was when the Peace River country was but a luring name to white men, and the ancient home of Indian peoples, untouched and untainted by civilization.

'A region in which a primitive people, not without faults or depravities, lived on Nature's food, and throve on her unfailing harvest of fur. A region in which they often left their beaver, silver fox or marten packs—the envy of Fashion—lying by the dog trail, or hanging in some sheltering tree, because no one stole, and took their fellow's word without question, because no one lied. A very simple folk indeed, in whose language profanity was unknown, and who had no desire to leave their congenial solitudes for any other spot on earth: solitudes which so charmed the educated minds who brought the white man's religion, or traffic, to their doors, that, like the Lotus-eaters, they, too, felt little craving to depart. Yet they were not regions of sloth or idleness, but of necessary toil; of the laborious chase and the endless activities of aboriginal life; the region of a people familiar with its flora and fauna—of skilled, but unconscious naturalists, who knew no science.'

Aboriginal innocence and highly developed wickedness could not long continue repellent the one to the other. The trader brought his whiskey and his wiles; the gold-hunter, fresh from the music halls of New York and Chicago, intent upon reaching the Yukon and a fortune, heedless of ancestral traditions or of the results of his baleful influence, added vulgarity, disorder, and vice. As guardian of the Indians, the government's responsibility was clear. Order must be maintained; but, more important still, the Indians must be prepared for the inevitable invasion of a new régime for which their primitive methods of justice and control were inadequate. It was apparent, too, that the day was at hand when provision would be necessary for an inrush of immigrants, whose welfare and progress would depend largely upon wise and paternal legislation. The expedition of 1899 was therefore an anticipatory measure, the object of which was to secure the transfer of territorial rights, and to obtain a census of what white settlers were already in the country. The commission was headed by the Hon. David Laird, whose interest in, and knowledge of, the Indians, was his best recommendation to office.

The venerable Père Lacombe, whose fifty years of missionary labor have made his name a household word in the North-West, was met when the party was high up the Peace towards Lesser Slave Lake. The day was the fifteenth anniversary of his arrival. An address on birch-bark and an impromptu poem were presented him, a service held, and a pleasant evening spent round the camp fire.

'After the presentation, over a good cigar, the Father told some inimitable stories of Indian life on the plains in the old days. One incident, apropos of himself, must find place. Turning the conversation from materialism, idealism, and the other "isms," he spoke of the fears so many have of ghosts, and even of a corpse, and confessed that, from early training, he had shared this fear until he got rid of it one winter at Lac Ste. Anne. He had been sent for during the night to administer extreme unction to a dying half-breed girl thirteen miles away. Hitching his dogs to their sled he sped on, but too late, for he was met on the trail by the girl's relatives, bringing her dead body, wrapped in a buffalo skin, which they asked him to take back with him and place in his chapel, pending service. He tremblingly assented, and the body was duly tied to his sled, the relatives returning to their homes. He was alone with the corpse in the dense and dark forest, and felt the old dread, but reflecting on his office and its duties, he ran for a long distance behind the sled, until, thoroughly tired, he stepped on it to rest. In doing this, he slipped and fell upon the corpse in a spasm of fear, which, strange to say, when he recovered from it, he felt no more. It reminded him, he said, of a community at Marseilles, whose superior had died, but whose money was missing. The new superior sent a young priest who had a great dread of ghosts, down to the crypt below the church to open the coffin, and search the pockets of the dead. He did so, and found the money; but in nailing on the coffin lid again, a part of his soutane was fastened down with it. The priest turned to go, advanced a step, and, being suddenly held, dropped dead with fright.'

Mr. Mair bears eloquent witness to the dignity and sedateness of the Indians and half-breeds in their friendly discussions of the government's proposition. He came expecting to find the wild Indian of romance; he found a clean, independent and decorous assembly, keenly alive to its own interests, willing to discuss in free and reasonable debate a policy which its leaders recognized was intended for its benefit.

'The crowd of Indians ranged before the marquee (this was at Lesser Slave Lake), had lost all semblance of wildness of the true type. Wild men they were, in a sense, living as they did in the forest and on their great waters. But it was plain that these people had achieved, without any treaty at all, a stage of civilization distinctly in advance of many of our treaty Indians to the south after twenty-five years of education. Instead of paint and feathers, the scalp-lock, the breech-clout, and the buffalo-robe, there presented itself a body of respectable-looking men, as well dressed, and evidently quite as independent in their feelings as any like number of average pioneers in the East. One beheld men with well-washed, unpainted faces, and combed hair; men in suits of ordinary "store-clothes," and some even with "boiled," if not laundered shirts. Instead of fiery oratory and pipes of peace—the stone calumets of old,—the vigorous arguments, the outbursts of passion, and close calls from threatened violence, here was a gathering of common-place men smoking briar-roots, with treaty tobacco, and whose chiefs replied to Mr. Laird's explanations and offers in a few brief and sensible statements, varied by vigorous appeals to the common-sense and judgment, rather than the passions, of their people.'

The reign of law has had deterrent effects in many ways. According to Indian practice, for example, an insane man, who was deemed to be possessed of a cannibal spirit inhabiting his heart in the form of a lump of ice, was not given prolonged nursing. The spirit might be got rid of by dipping the man in boiling water, or by pouring boiling fat down his throat. If a cure did not result, he was killed, ripped open to enable the spirit to escape, his head cut off, and his four quarters pinned to the ground. If such a cure is now attempted, a posse of mounted police quickly have the doctors and a host of witnesses hurrying down the rivers to the jail of the nearest settlement. Among a wild, untutored people, free to indulge any and every appetite, and knowing no restraint, morally or of expediency, excesses are but commonplace matters that pass without comment, other than a boast. Almost incredible stories are told of the Gargantuan feasts common along the Peace River. Sixteen trackers, it is related, in a few days consumed eight bears, two moose, two bags of pemmican, two sacks of flour, and three sacks of potatoes. Bishop Girouard states that to his knowledge four men eat a reindeer at a sitting. A member of the commission gave one of the men six pounds of pemmican, which he ate at one meal, washing it down with a gallon of tea, and then complained of a still empty stomach. The twelve-bottle men of the early Georgian reigns might here have met their peers.

The wealth of the country naturally cannot be estimated in intelligible terms. As but one example of the fish supply, it is sufficient to say that the Roman Catholic Mission on Lesser Slave Lake in one season secured 17,000 fine whitefish. While forests abound, there are vast prairie regions where stock-raising has already become more than an experiment. Tradition has it that vast areas now wooded were once prairies supporting great herds of buffalo, whose paths and wallows may even now be found grown over with large trees. All this land, if cleared, Mr. Mair states, would make excellent farms; and he pictures in imagination the territory for three hundred miles north of Edmonton to Lesser Slave Lake, cleared, and dotted with farms and homesteads. Wheat is already grown in milling quantity, the Roman Catholic Mission having built a flour mill. Lettuce, radishes, cress and onions were there supplied to the commission, of as early a growth as in Manitoba. Along the Peace River is much good farming land under cultivation. At Vermillion, on that river, there was in 1899 a farming population of 300. The annual yield of grain was 10,000 bushels, and other produce in proportion. Of the greatest assistance would be a waggon road to Athabasca Landing, a distance of 300 miles, in order to avoid the rapids of the Athabasca or the long detour by the way of Lesser Slave Lake. The pioneer family, Laurence by name, went there direct in 1879, from Shefford county, in our Eastern Townships.

'From Mr. Erastus Laurence, the head of the family, we got definite information regarding the region and its prospects for agriculture. In front of the house was a field of wheat, 110 acres in extent, as fine a field as we had ever seen anywhere, and of this they had not had a failure, he said, during all their farming experience, the return never falling below fourteen bushels to the acre, in the worst of years, twenty-five being about the average yield. They sowed late in April, but reaped generally about the 15th of August. They had never, he said, been seriously injured by frost since 1884, and in fact no frost had occurred to injure wheat since 1887. There was abundance of hay, and 10,000 head of stock, he believed, could be raised at that very point.'

Undoubtedly the country will prove to be very rich in minerals. Mr. Main states that especially in the Great Slave Lake district there are deposits of sulphur, coal, asphalt, iron, salt and petroleum. So far, lack of transportation facilities has rendered mining development impossible. The whole district could, however, be tapped by a spur of the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway, from the western end of Chesterfield Inlet. Along the Athabasca river are clay cliffs hundreds of feet in height, from which tar oozes in great quantities; the phenomenon being observed along many miles of cliff, which smelled 'like an old ship.' The economic wealth of such a deposit, once it can be worked, must be left to the imagination. A large part of Mr. Mair's narrative is, of course, taken up with the incidents of camp life, of rapids run, portages, misadventures, and the taking of big game. The book is an important contribution to the general fund of information relative to the development of our country.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Letters to the Family,' by Rudyard Kipling; 'Friendship Village,' by Zona Gale; 'The Sunny Side of the Hill,' by Rosa Nouchette Cary; 'The War in the Air,' by H. G. Wells (two copies); 'Wroth,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle; 'The Gentleman: A Romance of the Sea,' by Alfred Ollivant (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited); 'The Other Man's Wife,' by Frank Richardson (London: T. Fisher Unwin); 'Prince and Princesses,' by Mrs. Lang, edited by Andrew Lang (Montreal: Renouf Publishing Company); 'Child's Own Magazine,' 'Young Canada, an Illustrated Magazine for Boys,' 'Every Boy's Volume, Illustrated' (Toronto: William Bryce); 'The Girl's Own Paper,' 'The Boy's Own Paper,' 'The Sunday at Home.'

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

There is something convincingly strong and fascinating about the half-wild hero for whom Miss Mary Johnston names her latest novel. 'Lewis Rand,' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a story such as Miss Johnston delights in, where the plain, strong man wins the haughty lady of quality. He does not need to spend years of patient labor in this case to win her reluctant admiration and love, for Jacqueline, early in the story, stoops from her station for love of him, and it is his fiery, proud spirit against which her very different code of honor is matched, to finally bend to her higher sense of right. The peculiar victory of the woman lies in the fact that the crime committed in passion by him is at last acknowledged, not because she thought it should be, but because he had found his way up to her plane. The price is paid voluntarily and the heroine rejoices in the regaining of what she feared was her lost ideal. The story is historical, of a time somewhat more recent than Miss Johnston has yet tried to portray, but it is very successful. The figures of American history that are introduced are only touched upon sufficiently to give the idea of actuality.

The peculiar interest expressed in Mr. Stanley Weyman's latest novel, 'The Wild Geese,' (London: Hodder and Stoughton), has been due to the fact that he has proclaimed it emphatically his last. The story itself is good, after the usual style of Mr. Weyman's novels, with a high-spirited young heroine, an elderly and patient lover, some vivid descriptions and lively adventures. The scene is largely in Ireland of the near past, and the adventures have to do with smuggling operations, as the title suggests. There is nothing in it to suggest that Mr. Weyman could not keep this sort of thing up for years to come, and always be sure of an audience, but he has decided to stop while his powers are still fresh, and there are many who judge his decision to be wise.

HISTORY.

A thoroughly good and wholesome book to be read at this juncture in the history of India, is 'The Story of the Guides,' by Colonel G. I. Younghusband, C.B. (London: Macmillan.) Nothing could testify more surely to the just relations which Britain has established with her people there than the story of this famous native corps, and no tribute to the loyalty of the native soldiers be more full and free. The native won is a stanch ally; witness the story of Ditawur Khan, the Khuttuk bandit, who, after many years of hostility, was persuaded to join the Guides. Some years after his enlistment he wrote:

'All I took on for was to learn your tricks and strategy, and how British troops were trained, and how they made their bandobust for war. Directly I had learnt these things I had intended walking off whence I came, to use my knowledge against my enemies. But by the kindness of God I soon learnt what clean and straight people the sahibs are, dealing fairly by all, and devoid of intrigue and underhand dealing. So I stopped on, and here I am, my beard growing white in the service of the Queen of England.

What British soldiery could give a finer example of courage and loyalty than was given by that detachment of the 'Guides' in the Residency of Kabul, who, after the massacre of their English leaders, were offered security on surrender to the mob.

'The Sahibs gave us this duty to perform,' said Jemadar Jewared Singh to his comrades, 'to defend this Residency to the last. Shall we then disgrace the cloth we wear by disobeying their orders now they are dead? . . . . I for one prefer to die fighting for duty and the fame of the Guides, and they that will do likewise, follow me.'

They were slain to a man. The book is good reading for other sons of the Empire.

The very important history of England in the Middle Ages upon which Sir J. H. Ramsay is at present engaged is now approaching completion and his volume on 'The Dawn of the Constitution' (Macmillan) shows that he is no way losing his masterly grasp of his subject, or his knowledge and control of detail. The volume covers nearly a century, A.D. 16-1307, considering developments in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. There is no attempt to make this a popular history, but it will be unquestionably regarded as a work of reference to be relied upon and consulted by all future students of this period. Sir James neglects no incident and overrates none. He holds the scales judiciously in weighing influences and is careful to make reference to his authorities possible for the student. The book is supplied with maps and illustrations.

TO THE SEA IN SHIPS.

The inspiration of difficulties conquered, of hardships cheerfully met, of united endeavor, and success where all others had failed makes really pleasurable the reading of 'The North-West Passage' (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two vols.), the record of the voyage of the ship 'Gjoa,' 1903-1907, by Roald Amundsen, with a supplement by First Lieutenant Hansen. The fact that the 'Gjoa' was only a Norwegian herring boat of forty-seven tons burden is a singular commentary on the elaborately prepared boats of other expeditions, but the crew was eminently suited for its work, and the very style of the boat made it possible for her to navigate shallow waters where the heavier built vessels could not venture. Of his men Captain Amundsen says:

We all knew that we were going to have a rough time of it, but the splendid relations which had always existed between us so strongly united us that, although we were only seven, we were not easily discouraged.

It is this spirit that makes the story such an acceptable one even apart from its record of achievement.

It is a proud feeling to the Britisher that there might be many more such stories written as that contained in Edward Fraser's account of 'The Londons of the British Fleet' (the John Lane Company). Ever since 1657 the old city about its business on the banks of the Thames has had a representative in the fleet that guarded its commerce and gave it respect the world over. The first London, built in Cromwell's time, saw eight years of good service, and then perished, carrying all of its crew of three hundred down into its own grave. Its successor was not long in being secured and since then until the present London, which made its first appearance in 1902 for King Edward's coronation review, there have always been brave hearts and true to man a vessel of that name in their country's defence. It is a record of long and honorable service that Mr. Fraser has written.

STORIES OF MISERS.

A classic case of miserliness was that of the great Duke of Marlborough, who might have been seen in his old age walking through snow and slush and rain in the old city of Bath, from the public rooms to his hotel, simply to save a sixpenny cab fare.

And yet when the famous old warrior died, the million he had so laboriously got together instantly fell into the lavish hands of Lord Trevor, Marlborough's grandson, who was not only a reckless gambler, but by a strange turn of the wheel of fate also the great soldier's bitterest enemy.

When the first Pasteur Institute was suggested in Paris to keep green the memory of the world-famous scientist, a poor wretch who lived in utter misery came forward with a subscription of £100. And when the city officials called upon him with a message of thanks, they found him in an evil-smelling slum behind the cathedral of Notre Dame. When the door was opened the miser philanthropist was found quarrelling violently with his miserable-looking servant for throwing away a match that had not been burned at both ends.

Perhaps the ablest rebuke ever addressed to a miser was that of a beggar who derisively offered Lord Braco, an ancestor of the present Duke of Fife, a little silver coin just to get a sight of his lordship's hoarded gold and silver. Now, Lord Braco was of true miser breed, and the mere sight of the silver tempted him to open his chests, whereupon the beggar remarked quietly:

'After all, I'm as rich as you, my lord. I can see your gold, and even you have not heart to do any more with it.'
—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

CONSUMPTION'S STARTING POINT

Lies in Weak, Watery Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make the Blood Rich and Red.

Bloodlessness is the starting point of consumption. When your blood is thin and watery your whole health declines. Your face grows pale, your appetite fails and your heart jumps and flutters at the least exertion or excitement. You are always weak and wretched and lose interest in everything. This is the point from which you may easily step into that hopeless decline that leads to consumption and the grave. What is actually needed to bring back health and strength and energy is the new rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. In all the world there is no other tonic medicine like them, and all who feel weak and easily tired should take these Pills at once, and regain new health.

Miss Ada Burke, The Range, N.B., says:—'I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In March, 1907, I was attacked with whooping cough which clung to me for several months, and when the cough disappeared I was left weak and run down. All summer I was ailing, and when the autumn came I seemed to be completely worn out. For a whole month I never moved outside the house, and could scarcely walk about the house I was so weak. I had no appetite, my color was a greenish yellow. I had severe headaches and would be almost breathless at the least exertion. I took several bottles of medicine, but it did not help me, and then my mother got me three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when I had used them I was much better, and by the time I had taken another three boxes I was again enjoying the best of health, with a hearty appetite, good color and renewed energy.'

If you want new health and new strength try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a fair use of this medicine will not disappoint you. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ORIGIN OF OXTAIL SOUP.

(From the 'New England Grocer.')

The now familiar oxtail soup is said to have had its origin during the Reign of Terror in Paris in 1793, when many of the nobility were reduced to starvation and beggary. The abattoirs sent their hides fresh to the tanners without removing the tails, and in cleaning them the tails were thrown away. One day one of the noble beggars, while happening to pass a tannery, noticed a pile of discarded tails, and asking for one it was willingly given to him. He took it to his lodgings and made what is now famous—the first dish of oxtail soup. He immediately told his friends of the good luck he had had, with the natural result that the tanners were soon annoyed to such an extent by the demand for oxtails that a price was put upon them.

GRAND NEWS FOR WOMEN

Mrs. E. P. Richards Tells How Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

After Suffering for Twenty-eight Years From Pains and Weakness and Sleeplessness—Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Medicine She Wants.

Cottle's Cove, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Grand news for suffering women is that being scattered broadcast by Mrs. Elizabeth P. Richards, of this place. For years she suffered from that terrible weakness and those agonizing pains so many women know. She has found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills and she wants all suffering women to know it.

'For twenty-eight years,' says Mrs. Richards, 'I suffered from Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble and Neuralgia. I got so weak I could not do my housework. Sleep was out of the question except for a few minutes at a time. My back ached so I could not sleep. I tried all kinds of medicine and had come to the conclusion there was no cure for me, when reading advertisements led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I now sleep well and rise refreshed every morning. Dodd's Kidney Pills are all the medicine I want.'

The woman who has healthy kidneys will never know the pains and weakness that make life hardly worth living. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make healthy Kidneys.

BEST FOR BOWEL TROUBLES

They affect people in the winter, too; in the one case due to improper eating, in the other to congested conditions excited by cold. Quite easy to cure these troubles if the right remedy is used. Very small doses of Nerviline repeated every hour or two removes any sense of discomfort. If there is pain, relief is immediate. Nerviline treats causes, that's why it never fails to cure. Not a pain or an ache, not a bruise or uneasy feeling that's not quickly cured by Nerviline. Hundreds of thousands of 25c. bottles sold every year.

A Neighborhood Club

Timely Pictures Given Away

Nothing commends the 'Witness' like the words of those who take it and know it. A few hearty words from our old friends to their immediate neighbors, coupled with this SPECIAL YEAR END offer, would win us a host of kindly introductions, and secure a real bargain for your friends. Will you do this?

Get three of your neighbors who have not been taking the 'Witness,' to give you the small sum of 15 cents each (or 5 at 10 cents each); send the names and addresses to us, with the money (stamps or postal note) and we will send each of the new subscribers the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' to the end of the year, and will, moreover send to EACH one and to the CLUB RAISER

Three Brown Tint Photogravures

OF

His Excellency the Governor-General,
The Premier of the Dominion,
The Leader of the Opposition.

Each of these pictures is 11 in. by 14 in., is printed on fine quality heavy enamelled paper. Just the thing for framing, either separately or as a panel.

See your neighbors AT ONCE about this special offer. The sooner you send in the club the more they get for their money.

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FIRST QUALITY Marine Bunting—all ready to hoist. Something to be proud of for years to come. All sizes, for small country school house or town high school. Uniform in quality and design. Imported direct from best British makers. Given free as SPECIAL PREMIUM for NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' publications, at full rates. Scores of Schools have tested this offer—everyone delighted—satisfaction guaranteed.

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N.B.—Postal regulations compel us to exclude from this Flag offer subscriptions in Montreal and suburbs, but any one in the city of Montreal may secure this fine premium by sending us the correct amount of NEW subscriptions at FULL rates, to be sent to addresses outside this limit.

The Summer is the great chance for Montrealers.

DICKENS'S LOVE ROMANCE.

The name of Maria Beadnell is not once mentioned in Forster's 'Life of Dickens'; if Dickens had ever disclosed her name to his biographer, the biographer discreetly kept it a secret, even when he hinted briefly at the love affair which had occupied the mind of Dickens not unpleasingly, long years after he had married another woman. Even in Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's 'Life of Dickens,' published two or three years ago, when many considerations that might have induced the silence of Forster on this point might be supposed to have no longer weight, it is obvious that Mr. Fitzgerald, inveterate gossip as he is, and gatherer-up of every scrap of information about his beloved 'Boz,' had never heard the name of Maria Beadnell, though he was aware of Dickens's first love affair. Mr. Fitzgerald shrewdly guessed that the lady was one of the Beadnells, but he plainly knew nothing definitely, more than was hinted in two or three lines of Forster. The true story of Dickens and 'Dora' (otherwise Maria Beadnell) comes today from America in the form of a little book privately printed for the Bibliophile Society of Boston. Its authenticity is without question. In it we have revealed a romance which lasted over twenty years, to be dispelled ludicrously at the end and turned into 'copy' by Dickens himself, with rank bad taste. The story is disclosed in a correspondence between Dickens and Maria Beadnell, is covered by copyright, and permission to quote from the letters, which have been for half a century jealously guarded by their possessors is not to be obtained. The story unfolded by the correspondence, however, may be told.

It appears that in 1832, when Dickens was a poor youth in London, he had the fortune, good or ill, to meet the three daughters of George Beadnell, manager of a London bank. With the youngest of these daughters (the two others being engaged) the young man straightway fell in love. It was a very bad case, indeed, for him; the young lady reciprocated to the point of replying to his letters secretly, and of meeting him in the street or in the quiet of churches in the neighborhood of her home. Whether Maria was a flirt, or her parents forbade the attachment, does not appear, though it is probable that both these causes operated to break off the affair. The earliest of the letters now published deal with the story at this point. Dickens bewails Maria's fickleness, coquettishness, and her disagreeable moods. With one letter he returns a present she has given him; she dislikes one of his letters so much that she sends it back. Finally in a wordy and somewhat absurd epistle, Dickens, declaring that he has never loved, and can never love, any human creature breathing except his fickle Maria, metaphorically falls on his knees and begs her to be reconciled. The answer is cold and final. Two years later Dickens married Catherine Hogarth, and shortly after Maria was married to Henry L. Winter. Of the several romances of Charles Dickens's life his affection for Maria Beadnell was unquestionably the most serious and lasting. Miss Beadnell was, of course, the Dora of 'David Copperfield,' and it is probable that one of his initial purposes in undertaking that book was to paint a memorial of that young creature, who to him was still entirely adorable. And, indeed, Dora, with all her simple-minded folly, has become a darling of many thousands of readers. It has always been known that 'Copperfield' is the most fully autobiographical of all Dickens's novels; a new interest will be added to it by the possibility of comparing the Dora episode as narrated in the novel, and as revealed by the newly-published correspondence.

Twenty years passed. Charles Dickens was a famous man, when he received a letter from George Beadnell containing an invitation to the novelist to visit him and his family in their home in Wales. Whatever may have been Dickens's emotions, he excused himself. In 1855 Mrs. Winter herself write. Dickens had been married nineteen years, and was the father of nine children. He was, however, quite willing to philander, and wrote the lady very nicely. Mrs. Winter responded even more cordially. To her Dickens now replied very sentimentally—hopes she has read 'Copperfield,' protests that the passion he had for her is faithfully represented in it, trusts that she feels it something to be loved so well. He has a mind to call her by her Christian name, and signs himself, 'Ever affectionately yours.' In his next letter he does call her 'My Dear Maria'—this in answer to a letter in which she must have asked for a meeting. They proceed to arrange this. Dickens writes that so many people know him it is dangerous to be seen with him. He suggests that she call at the Dickens's house on Sunday, asking for his wife, who is almost positively certain not to be in.

Alas! they met. The lovely little creature was seen to be now a stout lady, with no remnant of her youthful charms except those coquettish ways which are not quite so charming in stout ladies in middle life. For the autobiographical description of the interview we have to go to 'Little Dorrit,' to the scene in which Arthur Clenman meets Flora Finching. The remaining letters tell the sad tale of the disappointment of Maria's revived affection and Dickens's embarrassment. It is she who now pleads. Dickens's replies are brief, and it appears he has not answered all her letters. He is afraid he will not be at home when she comes, but tells her to expect to see his family. The correspondence languishes and dies. After three years' silence, however, Mr. Winter having failed in business, Maria writes again, no longer on a sentimental, but on a very substantial subject. She asks Dickens to lend her husband money, which he is unable to do. However, Dickens sends Mrs. Winter a few words of condolence when, later, her father dies. It is rather a cruel instance of the irony of events, but provocative of a little sympathy for the final victim.

The human, as well as the biographical interest of the romance between Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell, just now disclosed, is great. Apart from the famous personality of the man and the fictional fame of the woman, the case has elements which can never become so old in story as to lose their power to awaken—several emotions. We have to imagine that David Copperfield did not marry his Dora; that the fickleness of her character or the opposition of her parents separated them, to his intense grief; that he cherished his love for her, though both he and she were now married, for twenty years; then she sought a meeting, and at that meeting his illusion vanished and his love died; that now she besought and he denied. Things like that are said to happen in real life, but the fanciful story of David and Dora is prettier than the actual one of Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell. Dickens's reputation will suffer little from the disclosure of the story—the capacious nature of his heart was already understood. It was a little unkind of him to have put Maria in her mature character into 'Little Dorrit' after he had made a heroine of her in 'Copperfield,' but taste was never a strong point in Dickens. Of course, it was not the best taste in him to take up with Mrs. Winter again, nor particularly the part of a nice gentleman to invite her to his house of a Sunday afternoon, instructing her to ask for Mrs. Dickens, who would almost certainly be out. It was probably very sound taste in him to give her up when he did see her again. But his worst offence was in writing of her again in a novel. The ghost of little dead Dora should have stayed his hand.—Neil Munro, in Glasgow 'News.'

POLITICS IN ICELAND

OLD CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION RECENTLY FOUGHT OUT.

The general election for the Icelandic Parliament, held on Sept. 10, of which the final result was only known on the 20th, has resulted in the complete defeat of the Ministerialists. The Opposition now hold twenty-five seats out of forty (six of the minority being the King's representatives). The election was of unusual interest, as it was fought on the 'Proposed Bill for the Constitutional Position of Iceland in the Kingdom of Denmark.' This bill was drafted by a commission composed of thirteen Danes and seven Icelanders, which sat early in the year to discuss the question of Icelandic independence, and it was supported by the ministerial parties of the two countries, but the Opposition of the northern island have opposed it throughout.

At present, under the law of 1871, Iceland is governed by the decrees of the Danish Rigsdag, except as regards a few specified subjects, which are managed by the Icelandic Aithing.

Under the proposed bill the alliance of the two countries was to be based upon laws approved by the two legislative assemblies. Iceland would have obtained control over all its affairs excepting those enumerated in the bill as common. The eight common affairs were: 1, The Royal Civil List. 2, Foreign Affairs (any treaty concerning Iceland to be sanctioned by the Icelandic authorities). 3. The Naval and Military Defences. 4. The protection of fishing rights. 5. Naturalization (both Governments having power to grant such rights valid in either country). 6. The coinage. 7. The Supreme Court of Judicature. 8. The Merchant Flag. These said affairs were to be entirely subject to the Rigsdag, and all expenses connected with them to be defrayed by the Danish Exchequer; Iceland only paying proportionally toward the Royal Civil List. This was in direct contradiction to the Act of 1871, wherein the separate affairs were enumerated, all others being common.

The bill also provided that in the future the Sovereign's title should be King of Denmark and Iceland, each country to have its own national flag, and a person with special knowledge of Icelandic law to be appointed to the Supreme Court. This last provision was made at the suggestion of the Danes, who wish to avoid a similar Court being established in Iceland. Both nations were to enjoy equal rights in the two countries; all Icelanders domiciled in Iceland were to be exempt from military and naval service, the privileges hitherto granted to Icelandic students at the University of Copenhagen were to be continued, and the fishing rights in territorial waters were to be held in common.

In the event of any dispute arising, such disagreement was to be referred to a jury of eight, four of the jurors to be appointed by the King and two by each of the parliaments. The jury were to select their own arbitrator; if unable to agree upon one, it was provided that the Lord Chief Justice should fill the office.

Had the bill passed it was to have been in force for twenty-five years, at the expiration of which either of the contracting parties could have demanded a revision. Had an agreement not been reached within three years of this demand, another could have been requested on the elapse of the subsequent five years. In the case of a settlement not then being reached in three years, the Sovereign, on the advice of either parliament, was empowered totally or partially to annul those clauses relating to the common affairs.

In settlement of all claims the Danes had agreed to pay 1,500,000 kroner, which is the capitalized sum of what they undertook to pay annually under the act of 1871 to the Icelandic Treasury.

From this it will be seen that had the Icelandic electorate accepted this bill they would have been independent of Denmark except as regards the specified common affairs and having the same monarch. But the Icelanders have always held that they were lawfully independent of Denmark, and that in 1387, when their country, with Norway, fell under Danish rule, in accordance with the wording of the Act of Union, whereby they were in alliance with the Norwegians since the end of the twelfth century, they were not legally subject to the Danes. The words of the treaty upon which this contention is based are as follows: 'We and our heirs will observe fidelity toward you, so long as you and your heirs keep your promises to us, and adhere to the above-named resolutions; but we declare ourselves to be released from our engagements if in the opinion of the most honorable men you break faith with us.'

On the other hand, the Danes have unceasingly maintained the opposite, always acting toward Iceland as conquerors. In offering this bill and money grant it has been made quite clear that in nowise do they consider themselves bound to make these concessions, and on their part it is an act of generosity which they are pleased to make in compliance with the desire of the Icelanders for a national and political independence. Unhappily, the readings of the bill differ in the two languages; this has been the source of great friction, and no doubt contributed largely to the result of the election. It is difficult to foretell what will be the outcome of this impasse; at present the result of the election is a status quo. Let us not (and there is no reason to) anticipate that these two nations will indulge in a repetition of the unedifying scenes that occurred a few years back between Austria and Hungary on similar questions, which serve no useful purpose but to gratify their enemies and cause sorrow to their friends. Among the latter we rank ourselves, these two countries being bound to us by the ties of blood and the relationship of our respective sovereigns.—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

OVERHEARD DURING THE CHARGES OF MOUNTED POLICE IN PARLIAMENT STREET (OCTOBER 13).

Diminutive but Voluble Demonstrator from the East End (after a cautious look up and down the street). 'Har we men, I harsk yer, submittin' ter bein' driv' abaht like this 'ere by 'Is Mejesty's 'ired Kossacks? ! !'

[Prepares for another humble sprint towards Trafalgar Square.—'Punch.'

The Danger of Piles

AND THE CERTAINTY WITH WHICH THIS OBSTINATE DISEASE IS CURED BY

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

It is a mistake to look on piles or hemorrhoids as merely an annoyance, for they are serious and dangerous as well, and in their chronic or aggravated form bring keen distress and the ruination of health.

The cause of piles is very different in different cases, but there is always relief and with regular treatment thorough cure in the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

There is nothing severe or disagreeable about this treatment, for by its soothing influence it helps almost as soon as applied. You feel the benefit and know for a certainty that it is doing you good.

On the circular which goes with every box of Dr. Chase's Ointment are given full instructions as to the use of the ointment for itching, bleeding and protruding piles, and itching skin diseases. If you follow directions we guarantee satisfaction as a treatment for every form of piles.

Mr. D. MacVicar, Caledonia Mines, N.S., writes: 'For years I was troubled with bleeding, protruding piles and could not obtain a cure. I would be laid off work for weeks. Two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment completely cured me.'

Mr. J. Mawer, Roden, Man., writes:—'I had itching piles for five years and the doctor told me there was no cure for me and that I would have to undergo an operation. Dr. Chase's Ointment completely cured me in one week. As this was six months ago and there has been no return of the old trouble, I believe that the cure is a permanent one.'

Dr. Chase's Ointment has an unparalleled record of cures; 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

EACH RACE HAS ITS OATH

THE SWEARING-IN OF WITNESSES SOMETIMES AN ODD CEREMONY.

(New York 'Times.')

In a certain municipal court the other day there was a most Oriental setting to the case on trial. Slant-eyed men, with queues wound around in a thick mat at the back of their heads, and in loose, quilted coats and baggy trousers, filled many of the seats reserved for spectators, as well as those occupied by plaintiff and defendant. A Chinaman in European dress stood near to act as interpreter, and a witness was called to the box.

'Swear the witness,' said the Court Clerk, and at a word from the interpreter the Chinaman sank upon his knees and was handed a saucer.

'You shall tell the truth, the whole truth,' droned the interpreter in his own language.

The witness struck the saucer upon the brass rail before him and the china was cracked into half a dozen pieces.

'If you do not tell the truth your soul shall be cracked like the saucer,' continued the official administering the oath, and the ceremony was over.

An oath has nothing whatever to do with Christianity, and adherents of every sort of religion the world over have their separate ways of affirming, or swearing, to the truth. An oath is a solemn attestation made under an immediate sense of responsibility to the Deity, when the one taking the oath believes in, and also the invocation of Divine vengeance upon the witness's head should he speak falsely. Oaths have been used since the earliest ages, and have always been considered as supplying the strongest hold on the conscience of a man as a pledge of future conduct—a guarantee of veracity.

Although the forms of oaths differ the substance is the same, which is that the Deity is called upon to witness the truth of what is said. A Jew is sworn on the Pentateuch, or Old Testament, with his hat. The Mohammedan is sworn on his sacred book, the Koran; the Gentoo (Hindu) by touching with his hand the foot of a Brahmin, or priest, of his religion, and the Brahmin himself is sworn by touching the hand of another such priest. As shown above, Chinese are sometimes sworn by the breaking of a saucer, but also by what is known as Joss-stick burning. This is a ceremony of burning one of the sticks used by their priests in the ceremonies before their Joss, or god. This signifies that their god is called upon to witness the veracity of what they say.

The Quaker will not take an oath, and there are others, because of religious scruples, or because of holding to no religion at all, who refuse to swear to the truth. They affirm. Affirmations consist of the raising of the right hand above the head, and, instead of swearing to the truth, the witness affirms. In olden times theft was punished by branding the palm of the thief's right hand; so, if a witness's hand was raised in affirmation and this scar revealed, his testimony was refused. In some lands the thumb and index finger were lopped off for thieving, and such a deformed culprit would be instantly detected if he sought to make affirmation in any court.

The very devout Hebrew, in affirming, raises the right hand and extends the thumb, index, and second fingers, forming the letters Scheen, indicating the first letter in the word Schadie, or God. The devout Christian of certain sects raises his hand in affirmation in the same manner, with the same fingers and thumb extended, considering that the gesture represents the Holy Trinity.

The law recognizes no difference between the oath and the affirmation in that false testimony given under either condition is counted perjury.

FOR PRESIDENT ALONE

PRIVATE WAITING ROOMS IN NEW UNION STATION AT CAPITOL.

(Waldon Fawcett, in New York 'Tribune.')

One of the most notable features of the new Union Station just completed at Washington—said to be the largest and costliest railway terminal in the world—is the 'state suite' of private waiting rooms provided for the use of the President of the United States. The Presidential apartments in the new $20,000,000 terminal occupy the eastern end of the vast station, facing the United States Capitol. The suite extends the full width of the structure, and this entire portion of the building may, if desired, be completely shut off from the remainder of the terminal. At the southeastern corner of the station is the main entrance to the Presidential suite, an arched portal of simple design, and over it the seal of the United States surrounded by flags.

If preferred, entrance or egress may be had on the east front, where several doors open from the apartments to a corridor or portico spacious enough to permit all the White House carriages to be drawn up in a line before it at one time. On entering the state shite by the main doorway the visitor finds himself in a vestibule which communicates with the main reception room, from which also open most of the doors on the east front.

The reception room, which is the essential feature of the Presidential suite, is an impressive, high ceilinged apartment, almost as large as the historic East Room at the White House and suggestive of that in its general outlines. There is a mosaic floor, and the fresco ornamentation and other decorations, which are elaborate, present a color scheme in which blue and gold predominate. The wood work and furniture are mahogany. In daytime a flood of light is admitted to the Presidential rooms by a row of large windows opening to the east, and at night both concealed and exposed lights are utilized for illumination. There are three massive chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, and these are supplemented by eight side wall brackets of correspondingly massive design.

Although the reception room takes up the major portion of the Presidential suite, there are, tucked away on either side of the vestibule anterooms finished and decorated in harmony with the main apartment. These anterooms may be used by the President for confidential conferences on the eve of his departure from the Capital or for any other purpose where seclusion is desirable. Opening from one of the anterooms is a lavatory.

Through a vestibule at the north end the Presidential suite communicates with the train-shed and concourse, the latter one of the largest rooms in the world. Trains enter this station by thirty-three tracks, but all Presidential 'specials' will use a track which will enable the discharge of their passengers directly opposite the entrance to the Presidential suite.

The station proper cost $5,500,000. The terminal approaches and improvements, excluding the station, $15,000,000. The total cost is thus over $20,000,000.

What claims to be the steepest railway line in the world is that recently opened near Bozen, in the Tyrol. The Mendel Railway, with a gradient of 64 in 100, and the Vesuvian, with 63, have hitherto held the record. But the new line in its steepest parts rises 70 in 100, and in other parts 66. It leads up the mountain side to Virgl Terrace, on the River Eisack. The system employed is that of the electrical wire rope, and the ascent is made at the rate of five feet a second, or five minutes for the whole distance.

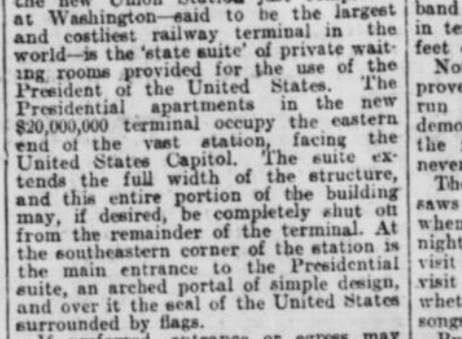
Twice as Good An Investment

When we say that the "Bissell" Disc Harrow is twice as good an investment, we mean just that.

The "Bissell" cuts cleaner and turns the soil over better, and all the time runs so easy that the work is done in half the time it takes with others. You can prove it by a comparison test.

The "Bissell"

is easiest on the horses' necks. It is so perfectly adjusted that it is not necessary to carry the pole on the whiffletrees to lift the weight off the neck yoke. The "Bissell" Disc Harrow does not drag all the strength out of the horses, but saves it.



Surely, the harrow that does better work in half the time and is easiest on the horses is "twice as good an investment"—and that is the "Bissell." **Free Booklet** on request. Write Dept D, or ask your local dealer.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, Ltd., ELORA, ONT.

SONG OF THE SAWMILL AND SAWS

DIFFERENT BY DAY AND BY NIGHT, OLD LUMBERMEN DECLARE.

Does a stream furnish energy for sawing more lumber on the sawmill night shift than on the day shift? The first impulse would be to answer in the negative. Scores of old millmen, some of whom have worked in Penobscot River sawmills for nearly half a century and can remember when all the mills were run by water power, make reply in an emphatic yes.

Not only do the mill operatives declare that water will accomplish a greater amount of work at night than in the daytime, but they cite records of actual performances, giving names of mills and dates where tests have been made.

In sawing deals and other standard lumber from spruce of average size, the exact variation in performance between night and day depends slightly upon weather conditions, more being sawed in dark and drizzly weather than when it is fair, but on an average a modern band saw that will turn out 18,000 feet in ten hours of daylight can saw 20,000 feet or more in ten hours of darkness.

Not only has this assertion been proved many times in mills that were run by water power, but it has been demonstrated through elimination from the fact that mills using steam power never present so large a variation.

The millmen will declare that the saws made a widely different sound when dashing through spruce knots at night than they do by day, so that if a visit a strange mill, he could distinguish visit a strang mill, he could distinguish whether it was night or day by the songs of the saws.

By daylight nothing but classical music comes from the most reckless among the small saws. As soon as the restraint of daylight has passed the reckless saws forget their dignity and begin to sing and hum ragtime and coon songs, chewing up lumber and manufacturing deals at a great rate.

Millowners and foremen of experience who have listened to the debate for years agree with the hands, and some of them add the explanation that the water is heavier by night than by day, though nobody seems to have taken pains to weigh the water at the two periods for the purpose of comparing results.—Orono (Maine) Correspondent of the New York 'Times.'

DRY MILK THE NEW FOOD.

The fundamental idea of dry milk is simply to remove the eighty-seven percent of water it contains. The process by which this is accomplished is very simple. The milk as soon as possible after it comes from the cow—in most cases an hour or two—is passed without preliminary treatment, physical or chemical, except straining, over polished rollers in a thin sheet. The rollers are heated to a temperature of 240 degrees Fahr., and the milk remains on them only about two and one-half seconds. It comes off the rollers a dry powder, containing less moisture than flour, only five or six percent. It is then packed in boxes or barrels and can be shipped far or near, as required. Its chemical composition has been unchanged, and it will now keep until the re-addition of water. I myself have drunk milk more than two years old.

In the first place all germs are killed by the temperature of 240 degrees to which the milk is subjected. The milk itself does not suffer any chemical change, as in the case of sterilization, on account of the short space of time it is subjected to the heat—only two and one-half seconds instead of twenty or thirty minutes. Secondly, bacteria develop only in the presence of moisture. It has been ascertained that there must be fifteen percent moisture for the propagation of germs. Now, as dry milk contains only six percent moisture, any germs which may subsequently get into the powder cannot develop; hence the milk keeps indefinitely or until water is again added. We have, therefore, in dry milk a food eight times a nutritious as ordinary milk in proportion to its weight, and which is absolutely free from bacteria and will remain so.—The 'Outing Magazine.'

Indigestion Ruins Complexion

The Sallow, Pale, Tired Woman Usually has Stomach Trouble.

The good looks of every woman depend largely upon the proper working of her stomach and other internal organs

If your stomach is strong and digestion is good, the cheeks blush with color, eyes dance and sparkle, breath will be pure and your hair smooth and glossy.

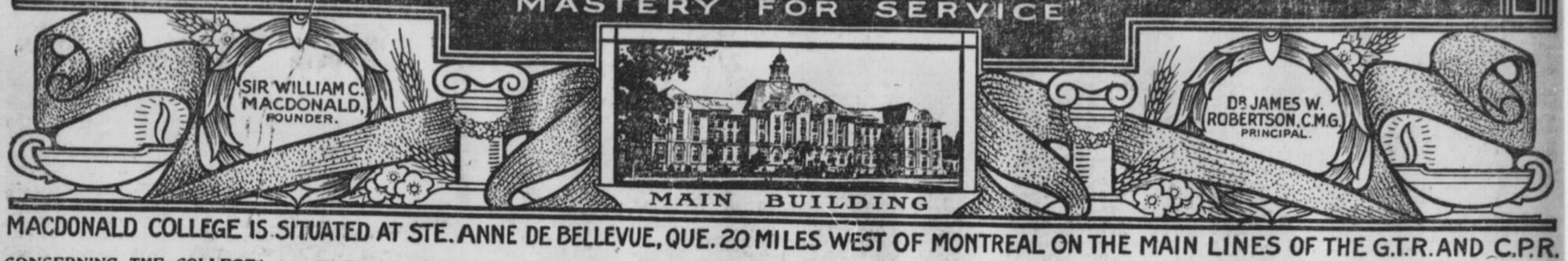
Let indigestion creep in, and the skin becomes sallow and rough, pimples break out, eyes get dark-circled, ill breath is all too apparent.

Get the stomach toned up with Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they increase the secretion of the gastric juices, promote vigorous digestion, increase the supply of blood and thereby invigorate the entire system.

The system is quickly won back to a normal healthy condition by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and every girl or woman who uses this remedy will show it in a clear, wholesome complexion, and a sound healthy body. Sold in 25c. boxes by all dealers.

MACDONALD COLLEGE MOVEMENT

"MASTERY FOR SERVICE"



MACDONALD COLLEGE IS SITUATED AT STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE. 20 MILES WEST OF MONTREAL ON THE MAIN LINES OF THE G.T.R. AND C.P.R.

CONCERNING THE COLLEGE

Macdonald College is now one of the famous institutions of Canada, and in commencing this series of articles a short account of the objects of the institution may be of interest.

The purposes may be thus set out:

1. For the advancement of education, for the carrying on of research work and investigation and the dissemination of knowledge; all with particular regard to the interests and needs of the population in rural districts.

2. To provide suitable and effective training for teachers, and especially those whose work will directly affect the education in rural districts.

The college will promote the development of a more earnest and intelligent interest in the meaning and purpose of education, to the end that citizens may realize more clearly the power that may be wielded by the educated man or woman in advancing social and national efficiency.

Briefly put, the main objects of Sir William Macdonald, the founder, and Dr. James Robertson, the principal, are to improve the conditions of rural life and to raise the standard of education in its relation to agriculture. To these ends, Sir William has employed his great wealth, and has been enthusiastically supported by Dr. Robertson.

The education at the college is not confined to the agricultural side. There are, in fact, three departments—training teachers, agriculture, and domestic science. The purpose of the movement is to benefit the everyday citizen as much as possible, rather than supply the specialist with the means of obtaining a high academic degree, though the latter has not been left out.

The agricultural course is planned for four years, although short courses for particular subjects are arranged. The training is practical as well as theoretical, the great object being to give such a training as will inculcate a desire on the part of students to stay on the farm and at the same time use their knowledge along lines which will prove of service to the general community. It is to the large number of young Canadian farmers and students that the college appeals, giving them the opportunity of broadening their mental faculties by a course of training connected with their life industry. The college affords a means of a better insight into the problems affecting all things agricultural. In addition to the regular class work, there are experiments along practical lines relating to plant and animal life, by men eminent in their particular departments.

The pedagogy course is designed to train the teachers of the province, and is another link in the chain of improving rural life, the conditions of which, to use Dr. Robertson's words, 'should be made so attractive that the boys will be impelled to work for sheer love of doing things, for the exhilaration and delight that come through the labor that increases mastery for service.'

The domestic science department is proving very attractive, so much so that many applications for admission to the school of household science have been refused owing to the want of more accommodation in the women's residence building. The subjects studied are foods, plain cooking, sewing, laundry, home nursing, sanitation and hygiene, home art, care of the household, economics, materials for clothing, dressmaking and millinery, fuels, ventilation and house sanitation. As in the great occupations in engineering, carpentry and the iron trades, the old and wasteful 'rule of thumb' has been superseded by scientific knowledge, so the domestic science course has been designed to meet the needs of those who will be wives and mothers of the country.

Money has not been spared in building and equipping the college. All parts of the world were visited in order to obtain the very best ideas in constructing the college, and Dr. Robertson brought his wide experience to bear in solving the problems which had to be faced. The college cost $2,500,000 to construct, and to this has to be added $2,000,000 for endowment. The estate includes a farm of 561 acres.

The staff of the college, including professors, assistant professors, instructors and teachers in the day school, numbers 36. The staff in the administrative work—in offices, library, and residences—numbers 17. The regular employees of the college—on the farms, in connection with live stock and horticulture, in power house and upkeep of the buildings—number about 80.

The cost to the student is very low—it is simply the price of board, no fees being charged. For $3.50 per week the student can obtain one of the finest educations in the world. What more can be desired?

IN EXPLANATION

The series of articles which is here begun in this issue has been secured through special arrangements with the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. The articles will treat of educational, agriculture and home subjects, and will be written by or under the supervision of the professors in the various departments, all of whom are of noted standing and high skill and attainments.

The articles will be written in popular style and will be upon live subjects of general interest and will contain valuable and interesting information, accurately and clearly presented.

An important feature of this series of articles will be answers to questions put by readers of this paper. The answers will be written by the college professors and will be published in these columns. The questions should be of general interest and should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be addressed and mailed to: 'The Editor, Publication Department, Macdonald College P. O., Que.'

The supervision of the preparation of the articles in all the departments will be under the direction of Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., principal of Macdonald College, whose name is a household word throughout Canada. The articles will appear under nine departments, each under the direction of the professor who has charge of a corresponding department in the college. These departments are as follows:—

1. General.—Besides having general supervision of the whole work, Dr. Robertson will provide some original and specially selected articles for this department.

2. Pure and Applied Science.—This department will treat of subjects connected with the science of bacteriology, biology, physics and chemistry as they affect the general life of the people. Those in charge are: Professors F. C. Harrison (bacteriology), William Lochhead (biology), Carleton J. Lynde (physics), J. F. Snell (chemistry).

3. School for Teachers.—Treating of matters connected with the teaching profession. This department will be under the supervision of Professor Geo. H. Locke, dean of the school for teachers.

4. Cereal Husbandry.—Treating of matters connected with grain crops, Prof. Leonard S. Klinck.

5. Animal Husbandry.—Treating of matters connected with farm animals. Prof. H. S. Arkell.

6. Horticulture.—Treating of matters connected with garden plants and crops. Prof. W. Saxby Blair.

7. Poultry Keeping.—Treating of all matters connected with poultry. Mr. F. C. Elford.

8. Nature Study.—Prof. John Brittain.

9. Household Science.—Treating of all matters connected with the household. In this department the contributors will be Miss Annie E. Juniper, dean of the school of household science, and her assistants.

CEREAL HUSBANDRY

Questions in this Department Will be answered by Prof S. S. Klinck.

THE CEREAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

Briefly stated, this department stands for improved crops and improved soils. To make application of the principles of improvement already known, and through original investigation and research to discover new methods which will throw light on the problems of maintaining and increasing the fertility and productivity of land, and to improve the quality and increase the producing power of the cereal, forage and root crops of the farm, is the task that has been assigned to this department.

To attain these objects, a tract of land comprising about twenty acres has been set aside for experimental purposes. This land has been surveyed off into plots varying in size from the forty acre plots, which are the standard size in testing varieties, to the little centgener beds comprising an area of twelve square feet. These plots, and the crops grown upon them, furnish the best of illustrative material for demonstration and laboratory work with our agricultural students.

In order to procure the best possible foundation stock with which to begin improvement work a certain amount of variety testing was necessary. For foundation stock in cereals—oats, barley, wheat, peas and corn—the work of Prof. Zavitz, of Guelph, and Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa, was freely drawn upon. These stations furnished us with seed of those varieties which had demonstrated their ability to give most satisfactory returns at their respective trial grounds. Another source from which a number of valuable strains were obtained was through members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Grains obtained from this association in Quebec had the advantage of more thorough acclimatization than those obtained from other sources, and, notwithstanding the fact that in some cases they had not benefited by as long a period of selection as others, it was not surprising that splendid results were obtained from some of these in our work at Ste. Anne.

No attempt has been made to get together a large number of varieties, the successful handling of which would require much land and entail an immense amount of unnecessary work and expense. The aim, rather, has been to confine our attention, as far as possible, to those varieties which have proven their adaptability to situations closely resembling our own and then to directing our efforts to the improvement of those showing a wide range of adaptability or a special fitness for a particular situation. Each year one or two new varieties, which have been bred expressly to meet conditions closely approximating our own, will be added to our list; but the number of varieties under trial will probably decrease rather than increase as some of those now under test prove their unfitness for our purpose. The places formerly occupied by these rejected sorts will then be filled by strains from the highest yielding individuals chosen from the most productive varieties, in an attempt to secure a strain of greater purity and of higher projected efficiency than that possessed by the parent strain from which it sprang. By the process of elimination we hope to confine our efforts to the improvement of a few varieties in each class of grain, these varieties of strains to be of proven adaptability either for a wide range of conditions or for specific uses.

This course has been decided upon because, after all, the number of distinct varieties grown at all extensively in a commercial way is very few. The large number catalogued is usually confusing to the general public and rarely serves any useful purpose. The renaming of old varieties or strains of old varieties which have not by performance demonstrated their fitness to be put on the market has been a fruitful source of misunderstanding and disappointment to the growers who have purchased a quantity of this grain at a high price in the belief that it possessed exceptional merit.

In the effort to raise the standard of efficiency in our cereal crops three distinct systems will be followed, depending on the degree of perfection to which the plants have attained when improvement work is begun. After further improvement cannot reasonably be expected from the use of the fanning mill, the German or bulk system of selecting the best heads will be followed. This method will prepare the way for more intelligent selection of individual plants which, when their general characters are known and their projected efficiency has been ascertained, will afford the best possible foundation for intelligent mating, looking towards the successful blending into one individual of desirable characters possessed by different parents belonging to two distinct varieties.

In addition to the improvement work, many experiments have been begun in an effort to throw light on such problems as the best time to sow the various field crops, the rates at which the seed should be sown, the influence of crop, the kinds and proportions of crop. The kinds and proportions of seed used in growing grains in combination for seed, and experiments with grasses, clovers, roots, corn, etc., are being conducted, but the discussion of these can most profitably be left for future contributions.

L. S. KLINCK.

PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

Questions in this Department Will be Answered by Profs. Dr. Harrison (bacteriolgy), W. Lochead (biology), C. J. Lynde (physics) and J F. Snell (chemistry).

BEET SUGAR NOT INFERIOR TO CANE SUGAR FOR CANNING FRUIT OR MAKING JELLY.

Chemists class a number of different substances together under the general name of sugars. Among them may be mentioned: Glucose or grape sugar (also called dextiose), occurring in raisins and honey and manufactured on a large scale from starch; fructose or fruit sugar (also called levulose), occurring in fresh fruits; lactose or milk sugar, occurring in milk, and maltose or malt sugar, occurring in malt.

The fact that these substances differ in character more or less widely from the family household sugars (milk sugar, for instance, being nearly tasteless), and the further fact that among the household sugars we have variations in granulation, color and flavor may easily mislead the uninitiated into believing that there may be similar differences between beet sugar and cane sugar. As a matter of fact the two are absolutely identical chemically, provided they are pure. And as white sugar, whether powdered, granulated or formed into large masses as lump sugar, cube sugar or loaf sugar, they are pure. Brown sugar, crude beet sugar and maple sugar owe their distinctive colors and flavors to the non-saccharine plant substance which they contain in addition to the sugar. Their sweetness they owe to the sugar which is common to them all. Pure white sugar can be obtained from each of them, and, when obtained, that derived from the one source does not differ from those derived from the others. The chemical name of this sugar is sucrose.

It is sometimes said that beet sugar is not as sweet as cane sugar, and that it is not as good for preserving, canning or jelly-making. Neither statement has any foundation in fact. In comparing flavors it is of course essential that the comparison be made in a fair and impartial manner. The more finely divided a sugar is the sweeter will it taste, because the finer sugar will dissolve faster than the coarser. Hence, in comparing the sweetness of two sugars, it is necessary to granulate them or pulverize them to equal fineness or (what is easier) to dissolve equal weights of the two in equal quantities of water and taste the solutions so obtained. In tests so made no difference between cane sugar and beet sugar can be detected.

To test the truth of the assertion that beet sugar does not give successful results in preserving processes, Prof. G. W. Shaw, of the California Agricultural Experiment Station, recently canned cherries, apricots, plums, peaches and pears, both by commercial and by household methods, using cane sugar with one half and beet sugar with the other half of the fruit canned in each way, and kept the canned fruit for two years. None of the fifty jars of apricots and fifty jars of peaches put in glass in the household way spoiled within the two years, while of that put up in tins, according to the commercial method, only thirteen cans out of two thousand spoiled, and these were divided as equally as possible between the two kinds of sugar, six being of the beet sugar and seven of the cane sugar lot. In all cases the spoiling was due to imperfect sealing. The only difference noted was that the beet sugar used in most of the commercial canning caused more frothing than the cane sugar used. This was found to be due to the greater fineness of the beet sugar. When equally fine cane sugar was used, the same frothing occurred.

Apple and currant jelly were also made with both cane sugar and beet sugar. No difficulty was experienced in either case, and the two lots of products were equally good.

Attempts were made to trace numerous reports to the effect that fruit had been lost through the use of beet sugar in canning, but in no instance was this found to be the case. The investigator adds: 'The utter folly of this idea that beet sugar cannot be used for canning purposes is further emphasized by the fact that practically all of the sugar used in Germany and France for the purpose of canning and preserving is from the beet, and for many years American refined beet sugar was used without complaint in this country, because the mass of the people were not aware that it was derived from the beet. This sugar was brought here as raw sugar from Europe and refined at American refineries.'

J. F. SNELL.

MACDONALD COLLEGE—THE FARMHOUSE.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Questions in this Department Will be Answered by Prof. H. K. Arkell.

LAND AND CATTLE.

The history of agriculture must fain acknowledge the growing interdependence of these two possessions—land and cattle. In the earliest dawn of civilization, almost our first notice of human activity is the register of a strife between a man of the hills and a man of the plains. Genesis's narrative records that 'Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.' Perhaps there was even a prophecy in the curse that rested upon Cain—'When thou tillest the ground it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength.' It was the promise of an untruitful soil. Despising his brother's flocks and herds, he was destined to sow his seed in a barren and hungry land.

Many countries have passed through a nomadic stage, politically, socially, agriculturally. Abraham and his children's children for centuries grazed their cattle upon the rich pasture valleys of Palestine. Saxon and Anglo-Saxon in Britain and Northern Europe at one time in their history knew no settled country, but moved from place to place as climate and pasture favored. As population grew, wandering tribes strove with each other for the possession of the richer districts and these rude battles amongst rude men were the first parliaments of nations that were to be. On the great prairies of our western continent the same features and the same struggles have been repeated. In the early days a scattered population made ranching possible, and a wide range of feeding land yielded a generous harvest to the sturdy pioneer.

Other days have come. The Old World population, crowding out of congested areas in the home land, are finding even in the present day, the confines of their newest holdings hedged in more or less closely by neighbors on either hand. The romance of the open country is following the trail of restless spirits far to the north, but farm and homestead in our great North-West are prophetic of a new era in agriculture. Free land has made possible the extravagances of living in recent years, but when the home markets in the newest countries begin to sensibly lessen the annual export of food products, the question of the world's future supply becomes a graver matter. Perhaps no problem is yearly becoming more important than is that concerned in the relation of population to the possible return in food products from an acre of land.

More intensive farming has always become necessary. Witness France with her frugal peasant classes and small farms, and let it be remembered how the economies of production are considered there. England has become a garden in fertility and yield and appearance through the demands of a numerous people upon limited land. Canadian agriculture has been somewhat slow to learn the meaning of the word intensive, but the insistence of the market is leading the trend steadily in that direction. The emphasis upon the how in agriculture is growing in importance as the people of the country increase.

It may be said, perhaps without question, that the highest success in the production from land has been attained in a live stock loving country. Great Britain has won distinction in agriculture largely because her people have prided themselves upon the possession of horses, cattle, sheep and poultry. The feeding of crops on land is the only practice that insures continuous and increased yield for future years. As the animal and plant kingdom are absolutely dependent the one upon the other for the wholesomeness of the air they breathe, so in intensive agriculture, land and cattle are interdependent for the food that makes possible continued production and growth.

The day will come when Canada will export less grain and more cheese and butter and meat; and eggs and milk find a more profitable sale for home consumption. Canada is favored with the possession of land. Perhaps she will come to wealth through the ownership of cattle.

H. S. ARKELL.

POULTRY

Questions in this Department Will be Answered by Prof. F. C. Elford.

MORE AND BETTER HENS.

During the year 1907 there were kept between 225 and 250 laying hens at Macdonald College. These hens produced an average of 122 eggs in the year, which, at a uniform price of 25 cents per dozen, meant $2.54 per hen. The feed for each hen cost $1.44, leaving a balance over cost of feed of $1.10. This is calculating the price of eggs at a fair average and the feed at market prices. Taking the actual price at which the eggs were sold, 50 cents for the winter months and 25 cents for the summer, the balance was $2.52 per hen over cost of feed.

The Canadian year book shows a total increase of poultry during the ten years 1891-1901 to have been a little over 3,800,000 head. Taking the same percentage of yearly increase to have continued to the present and Canada has to-day twenty-two million head of poultry. Granting that two-thirds of these are laying hens and we have about 14,700,000 producing eggs. According to the same authority each hen in 1901 laid seven dozen eggs.

If the Canadian hen laid the same average in 1908 that she laid in 1901, there would be for this year about a hundred and three million dozen eggs, which, at 25 cents, would mean a gross revenue of twenty-five and three-quarter million dollars.

But a good honest hen should lay more than seven dozen eggs in twelve months. No class of farm stock will respond so readily to good treatment. Providing she get this care and that one dozen more eggs per hen is the result, the increased revenue from the extra dozen eggs would amount to three and a half million dollars. Give the hen just a little more selection and care so that the average yield would be ten dozen, or equal to the Macdonald College hen last year, which is by no means large, and the increased revenue would be eleven million dollars or a gross income from the poultry yards of Canada of thirty-six and three-quarter million dollars.

F. C. ELFORD.

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.—Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., Nov. 30—Dec. 3.
National Dairy Show, Chicago, Dec. 2—10.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 7—11.

CURRENT COMMENTS

A little better butter than ever now, so that you can hold all the old customers through the winter season, ready for next spring.

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Sell off any old cows that may go through the winter in bad shape. If they can be fattened at not too great expense, feed them good and sell them for beef.

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The new term at the Agricultural College, Truro, N.S., was opened on Tuesday. The college staff has been strengthened by the addition of E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., who will lecture in agriculture and in divisions of chemistry and bacteriology. Tenders for the new dairy building at the Agricultural College have been let. The building is to be a thoroughly up-to-date fire proof one, and is to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January, in time for the short courses.

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The milking trials and butter tests at the Dairy Show, London, England, were disappointing. Indeed, the results must have been very puzzling to the exhibitor who knows the capacity of his cow at home. Lord Rothschild's pedigree Shorthorn Dorothy gave 6 1-2 gallons, the highest yield in the show. It was a creditable performance, but she failed to sustain her reputation in the butter test. It is inconceivable that a cow giving that quantity of milk, with over 3 percent fat in the morning and over 4 percent in the evening, should be capable of giving only 2 lbs. of butter, equivalent to a ratio of milk to 1 lb. of butter from close on 33 lbs. of milk. Even the most ordinary of Shorthorns should give 1 lb. of butter from 25 lbs. of milk. Obviously, the fault did not lie with the cow, but with the conditions under which the test is carried out. The second cow, Darlington Cranford 5th, gave about 10 lbs. less milk. She could only give 1 lb. 13 3-4 ozs. of butter, which was very poor. Her position, however, was due to her lactation, points being no fewer than 181 days in milk. Even the Jersey, which rarely fails, on this occasion, could only once exceed 2 lbs. of butter, the highest being 2 lbs. 3 1-2 ozs., which is low for a first prize Jersey winner.

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The largest quantity of butter in the whole contest was from Mr. Nelson's Daisy, 2 lbs. 10 1-2 ozs. Of the younger animals, perhaps most interest was excited by the yield of Mr. J. Evens's heifer, which produced 40 lbs., 14 ozs. of milk of wonderful richness, in fact over 3.6 percent in the morning and over 4 percent in the evening. This heifer is only two years ten months old, and her aggregation of 88.7 points was a long way in front of anything in competing classes of that age. Perhaps one of the most notable results was that of Mr. Chetwynd's Little Dexter, which produced 44 lbs. of milk, averaging 3.12 percent fat in the morning and 4.63 percent in the evening. If the size of this cow is taken into consideration her total of 95 1-2 points probably makes her comparatively one of the most meritorious of the lot, as the highest Jersey total was only 100.7, the highest Guernsey 94.1, and the best Red Poll 93.6 points.

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Nova Scotia has sent an exceptionally fine collection of apples to be exhibited at the Royal Horticultural show, London, England, on November 26 and 27. The fruit will afterwards be exhibited at other British shows. Fifteen to twenty of some of the best fruit growers of the province have contributed to the collection to boxed fruits, of which 300 boxes have been shipped. Their fruit will be shown both individually, in private competition, and collectively, as the Nova Scotia Government exhibit. Last year some twelve local fruit growers received medals, in addition to the one awarded the Nova Scotia Government. As, however, the fruit of the present year is considerably superior to that of last year, and has been more carefully selected, it is expected that, at least, equally high honors will be won this year. Beside the collection of fresh fruits there has been forwarded some 200 jars of chemically preserved small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, plums, cherries, etc.

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The noxious weed growth is one of the most serious problems that the Canadian farmer has to contend with. During one summer the Department of the Ontario Agricultural College collected some twenty-nine samples of soil, mainly from Manitoba, taken from different depths, in order to ascertain the proportion of weed seeds. It was found that the number ranged from 200 to 3[illegible],000 per cubic foot, sufficient to provide a luxuriant crop of their kind for fifteen years to come. How many farmers stop to consider, when they are busy with their hay or their harvest crops, that the weeds are going to seed most profusely? How many consider the supply of weed seeds they allow to go into the soil? Farmers would do better to look to this than to almost any other problem that they are tackling in field agriculture every day.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CATTLE

In an article on this subject, Mr. Geo. P. Grout, of the University of Minnesota, points out the importance of every stock-owner knowing the characteristic tuberculosis nodule that he may not only protect himself and family from using meat badly infected with tuberculosis, but be able to determine for himself when tuberculosis is present in his herd.

It may seem strange at first thought that tuberculosis exists among cattle by the permission of the owners, yet such is the case and a little reflection on the subject will convince the most sceptical that it is true. The tuberculine test commonly known among stock raisers has been found to be a most satisfactory method of diagnosing the disease. It has been determined time and time again that it is impossible to point out the tuberculous animals in a herd by the looks, yet the tuberculine test will fail of giving accurate information only once or twice in a hundred times, notwithstanding that some men who are called doctors are condemning the test. Why in the light of present science anyone should consider the tuberculine test inaccurate is a conundrum and leads one to suspect such a person's having some financial reason for disapproving of the test. There are cases where post-mortem examinations have been made and no lesions of the disease found, yet it is very reasonable to suppose that had every gland and cell in the body been examined, traces of the disease would have been found. Careless operators have failed to take necessary things into consideration when applying the test and so failed in obtaining accurate results, condemning animals which did not have the disease, yet a careful man or a skilful doctor will hardly make a mistake and the results may be depended upon. Occasionally an animal far gone in the disease will fail to react, due possibly to the fact that the bacilli in the body have become used to their own tuberculine. In a case of this kind the disease has usually made such progress that it is visible to the eye, and one has but to consider the natural symptoms. The animal becomes poor, the coat is dry and does not lie well, or in common terms, the beast is 'hide bound.' There is shortness of breath and a hacking cough. An animal which has tuberculosis well developed in the lungs will sometimes cough in the morning when turned out, if it is a little chilly, or upon drinking cold water or eating dry feed. These, then, are a few of the more common symptoms of the disease which will be apparent if a tuberculous animal fails to react to the test. It is therefore plain there are very few cases of bovine tuberculosis existing which cannot be located either by the test or at sight. If this is true, we then have a safe and effective agent in tuberculine for determining the presence of the disease and for pointing out the animals which must be weeded out if we would eradicate the disease.

The next point to be considered is the likelihood of the dam transmitting the disease to her offspring. Will the calf from the tuberculous dam be dropped with the disease germs in its system? This is a question which has often been asked. All the best authorities are agreed that the calf is born free from the disease, and while it may possibly have a weak constitution which will readily succumb to the tuberculosis if introduced into the system, still no germs of the disease are present at birth. This being the case, we have an opportunity of heading off tuberculosis if we isolate the calves from all the tuberculous animals as soon as they are dropped. The calves can then be kept free from the disease if fed on the milk from cows which do not react from the test or by feeding them on pasteurized milk.

The tubercle bacilli are not extremely resistant against heat and if the milk be heated to a temperature of 150 degrees F. to 155 degrees for about twenty minutes, or to a temperature of 190 degrees F. for five minutes, you may feel sure that there are no living tubercle germs present in the milk. Direct sunlight kills the bacilli in from ten to twenty-four hours, which fact is a strong argument in favor of well-lighted barns.

There is no surer and more practical way of eliminating bovine disease than to make the breeding of tuberculous stock decidedly unprofitable. It is not an easy matter to suggest a practical way whereby this matter can be adjusted because it is not best in all cases to kill off at once all animals found affected with the disease. There are many states where it is so prevalent that it would be ruinous to the stock interests were every tuberculous bovine at once killed. Many of the best pure-bred herds are badly infected with the disease.

The fact that an animal is pure-bred should not give him any more license to live and spread the disease than a scrub, although the extra value for stock purposes will sometimes compensate for keeping him isolated from non-tuberculous animals. The wise farmer will see to it that infection is not introduced into his herd by purchasing tuberculous breeding stock, but on the other hand, if he finds it in his herd of fancy stock he cannot always afford to kill the infected ones at once until he has raised a few crops of calves to raise the standard of his stock. He should be content, however, to sell only the young stock and to see to it that they were not allowed to become contaminated, by running with tuberculous animals.

It is often hard to purchase bovine stock subject to the tuberculine test, and trouble often arises even when such an agreement is made. A law should be passed making it necessary that every animal offered for sale be tested and no animal allowed to change hands for breeding purposes that is not free from disease. 'Require the seller to prove the merits of his goods.'

To check the disease, all animals changing hands and the dairy herds from which milk is offered for sale should be officially tested, tagged and recorded. This would allow every stock owner to get the value out of his stock on hand, unless it be the city milkman, but would make him very cautious about raising young stock and allowing them to become exposed to the disease. After this precaution it would hardly seem necessary to suggest the removal of superfluous cats and dogs affected with the disease.

To recapitulate:—1st. Tuberculosis is a very infectious disease, common to man and domestic animals. Its presence should be ascertained as soon as possible and steps taken to stamp it out.

2nd. Every stock owner should make a post-mortem examination of a tuberculosis animal and examine the characteristic nodules that he become familiar with their looks for self-protection as well as that of his herd.

3rd. Bovine tuberculosis exists by permission of stock owners, because in tuberculine we have a practical means of determining the presence of the disease and secondly because the calf is born free from tuberculosis.

4th. The disease can be wiped out only by making the breeding of tuberculous animals unprofitable. To this end a law should be passed preventing the sale of tuberculous cattle for dairy or breeding purposes.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE.

The National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, state that in the past it has not been necessary when recording pedigrees to have the owner of the sire sign the application form certifying to service. All applications now forwarded to the record office must either be signed in the place provided or on a separate service slip.

Rule of Entry No. 3 of the revised constitution adopted by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada at the last annual meeting reads: 'After Oct. 15, 1908, the owner of the sire of an animal, the pedigree of which is offered for entry, shall certify to service, giving date of service, with name and recorded number of sire in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Signature will not be accepted unless ownership appears on the books of the Cyldesdale Horse Association of Canada.'

Attention is drawn to above rule as few breeders or stallion owners seem to know of its existence, or at least, of its enforcement.

Pedigrees cannot now be recorded unless accompanied by a certificate of service signed by the owner of sire. An important part of this rule, which if overlooked will cause both trouble and delay, is that the person who signs the service certificate as owner of the sire must appear as such on the books of the Clydesdale Association. In other words, if the sire has changed hands since his registration, or subsequent transfers were made, he will have to be transferred to the person signing the certificate, before the latter's signature will be recognized.

Stallion owners should procure a supply of the service certificates and give them, properly filled in and signed, to the owners of mares which have been bred to their horses. Perhaps the best time to issue them would be when collections are made for service fees during the winter, when the last date of service is known.

These blanks will be supplied free of charge, upon application to accountant National Live Stock Records, Ottawa. The number required should be stated.

In filling in name of stallion the Canadian number should be given as, if he is not recorded in the Canadian Stud Book, the pedigrees of his colts cannot be recorded.

No Clydesdale can now be brought into Canada either from the Old Country or the United States unless its pedigree has been recorded in the Canadian Stud Book or duty paid.

As the registration fee would probably not exceed $5.00 and the duty be not less than $100, the course the importer would take is obvious, so a Canadian certificate should be insisted upon as a matter of protection.

If an animal has been imported since July 1, 1908, and has not a Canadian certificate it can be taken for granted that one could not be procured.

Several shipments have been made which were purchased by agents in Scotland, and it has for the most part been in these that the ineligible ones have been found. (In one case the steamship company was ordered by the consignee to return the shipment). So persons intending to buy in that manner should furnish their agents with definite instructions as to what is required in order to ensure registration in the Canadian Stud Book.

The animal must itself be numbered; its sire and dam must both be numbered and their sires and dams must also be numbered in the Scotch Stud Book. Reference as to volume and page is not sufficient, in fact in most cases where pedigrees have been rejected it has been for that reason. As it is impossible to tell from examination of the export certificate which only gives the number, whether the sire is eligible or not, it is necessary to refer to the stud books and tabulate the pedigree for two generations.

The following examples of a pedigree which is eligible for the Canadian Stud Book and one which is not will illustrate the meaning clearly.

ELIGIBLE

- Haggis (17589)
  - Baron's Pride (9122)
    - Sir Everard (5353)
    - Forest Queen (7233)
  - Porridge (16317)
    - Mains of Airies (10379)
    - Brae (2806)

NOT ELIGIBLE

- Scots Wha Hae (16489)
  - Mains of Airies (10379)
    - Prince of Wales (673)
    - Pandora (Vol. 20, p. 42 S.)
  - Parthenia (8999)
    - Everlasting (17614)
    - Eve (7766)

Any pedigree which when tabulated as far as that of Haggis will be eligible as all the ancestors have numbers, but one which, like Scots Wha Hae, has but a reference to volume and page where an ancestor is recorded, will not be eligible.

It will be noticed that Mains of Airies appears in both pedigrees, he is sire of Haggis's dam and her pedigree can be accepted as he has a number. However, as sire of Scots Wha Hae he renders the pedigree ineligible, as his dam, Pandora, has not been and cannot be numbered.

Another point which should be clearly understood is that all pedigrees must conform to the present rule, even if their dams and sires have already been recorded and assigned numbers in the Canadian Stud Book as ancestors of animals previously imported and registered.

Criticism has been made of the action of the Scotch Stud Book authorities in issuing export certificates for animals which they must have known could not comply with the Canadian requirements, but it must be understood that any owner may demand an export certificate for an animal's record in the Scotch Book upon payment of the necessary fee, and that it is not the duty of the secretary to do more than make out the pedigree and certify that it has been properly recorded in his book. He would doubtless give the required information if requested, as he thoroughly understands the Canadian standard, but it would only be an act of courtesy on his party, not his duty.

REGISTRATION OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

As the pedigrees of a number of horses which have been imported during the present season were not eligible for registration in the Canadian Stud Book, the National Live Stock Records' officials feel that the requirements for registration should again be explained. While importers might be supposed to be able to look after their own interests, the fact remains that pedigrees of some Clydesdales imported recently have been rejected by the National Live Stock Records and upon which duty has been paid. Some of these may subsequently be qualified for registration through having the necessary ancestors numbered in the Scotch Book, but some will not and will probably be sold or travelled on their Scotch certificates. Breeders and buyers should therefore be careful not to patronize or purchase stallions which are not recorded in the Canadian Stud Book.

TAKE CARE OF TOOLS

There is so much loss of time during the busy season on the farm by reason of tools giving out on account of improper care, and often new machines to be bought, that too much cannot be said regarding the care that should be given to them.

It is not an uncommon sight to see binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, drills, and other machinery standing in fence corners, under trees by the side of the barn, and in other places exposed to all kinds of weather. Such machinery cost money and it is up to the owner to give them the best possible care.

Possibly some of these farm tools that are seen lying out on most farms are regarded as out of date, and unserviceable. Even in that case, however, they should be sold or disposed of as junk and gotten out of the way.

The excuse that is generally made for not properly housing farm tools is that it is too expensive to build a tool house. Even in that case it is simply a question of whether it is not cheaper, even if one has to borrow the money, to build a house for this purpose where room in other buildings is not available, than to wear out a machine inside of three years that should last and be serviceable for ten years.

It will always be found on investigation that it is a good deal cheaper in the long run to build a house than to allow the wear and tear of machinery inevitable under exposure to the trying conditions of inclement weather.

In building a tool house it should be located some little distance from the other buildings to be out of danger of fire in case of a barn or some other building should burn. This will avoid the necessity of keeping the machinery insured. If practicable it should be located along the drive to the field so that the tools can be left in the tool house without any special trip for that purpose.

It takes no more time to hitch up or unhitch at the tool house than it does in the field, and with doors sufficiently large so that the team can be driven into the tool house the tools will always be protected from storms, heat, and night dampness, which causes steel and iron to rust so quickly.

The roof should be just high enough to allow the highest machine to pass under; the width and length of course, will be determined by the number of tools to be housed. A few loads of coarse gravel or cinders will make a good, dry floor.

If the tool house is conveniently situated, it would be a good plan to establish a department in one end of the building where necessary repairs may be quickly made or the machines overhauled during mild days in winter time. It does not require a very great deal of outlay for tools with which to repair the machines, and a handy man can do almost anything required in the way of repairs, thus saving quite an item in expenses.

When machines which are not to be used for some time are being stored, they should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled, and, if necessary, painted. A good coat of paint will go a long way in preserving the general condition of any implement.

A good tool house will pay for itself in a few years; besides, one has the satisfaction of using tools which are always in good condition and ready for service. The machinery will last much longer if housed, and the longer the machinery lasts the more shekels will be found in the purse.

SELECTING A RAM

In the selection of a ram there are three bases on which the buyer should work, or three considerations that should go together to determine his choice. These are constitutional, feeding and blocking qualities. The shepherd is a breeder, a feeder and a seller of meat or meat animals. There are certain indications that show forth the desired qualities in an animal. For good constitution a ram should have a capacious chest chamber. It should be broad in the floor and extended well forward but should not drop to a point. It should be full behind the fore leg and full at the crops. The top should not be narrow or peaked. The sensibilities should be keen. The ear should be alert, the eye lively, and the nostrils open. The bone should be clean and not meaty. There should likewise be suitable masculine character shown in the strength of neck, aggressiveness of head and boldness in expression. The male parts should be well developed.

For good feeding qualities a sheep should have a broad, level back throughout. The shoulder top should be narrow and the ribs should be well sprung to make a roomy food chamber. The skin should be thin, the oily secretion generous according to the breed, the wool springy to the touch, the feeling of flesh mellow and the disposition placid. The flesh should be evenly put on and not lumpy. The head should be broad on top and short. The neck short and set nicely into the shoulder.

The most valuable parts of the carcase are the leg and loin. The meat should reach well down to the hock. The legs should set well apart and be well filled between. The upper part of the quarter should be long and broad. The length and breadth should be well carried out. The loin should be broad and level and should be well covered with flesh.

These qualities apply to all mutton sheep alike. In addition to attending to these the buyer should pay attention to breed type.

In most breeds of sheep the ram is about one-third larger and heavier than the ewe, but inordinate size is not generally desirable. Most breeders of experience are ready to accept reasonable size or even to select a moderately or slightly small male, if by so doing right symmetry and proper balance of parts are secured.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR

See to it that all utensils are in good working condition. Too much attention cannot be given to the production of good quality. Old-time blackstrap no longer has favor in the market. Customers are becoming aware that the lightest colored syrups and sugar, only, contain the true, delicate, maple flavor, which in darker shades has been absolutely destroyed by prolonged evaporation, uncleanliness, mixing of rain and snow with the sap for lack of a bucket cover, improper tapping, and not cultivating the bore.

Tapping the bush is the most important step in the production of maple sweets. It either brings success or failure in both quality and quantity. A contaminated bore deteriorates the quality and retards the flow of sap. Improve the bore by reaming, and insure prime sap, and increase the now equal to a fresh bore. Removing bark from the tree, boring deeper than two inches with improper shaped bits, driving a spout that has shoulders, spears, sharp edges, which come in contact with the inner layers of bark and fibres, spouts that require hard driving and prying when removed from the bore, all prevent the flow of sap and are very injurious to the tree. They should not be used. A spout can be had that draws the sap from the bore; one that can be removed by turning, and is perfectly smooth, and will not come in contact with sap fibres, and does not require the removal of the bark. It will fit a 13-32, 7 16 and ½ inch bore, which makes systematic reaming of the bore possible, thereby increasing the flow of sap and insuring a better quality of product. If removed from the bore by turning, the wound will heal in one season.

The boiling apparatus should have sufficient capacity to convert the sap into syrup as fast as the sap is gathered. Large storage and lack of evaporating capacity are detrimental to the quality of the product. The sap and wood should be stored outside of the storage room, under cover, but well ventilated. Steam and heat will hasten the fermentation of sap and dampen the wood. Without dry wood, speed in evaporation is impossible. The boiling room should be well ventilated at the ridge of the roof, for proper escape of the steam, otherwise the building must be tight and well lighted. To avoid dust, a floor well laid is indispensable to secure the necessary cleanliness. The sap should not be boiled to exceed three-quarters of an inch in depth over the surface of the evaporator. It must be converted into syrup with despatch, which can only be accomplished with a properly constructed evaporator, one that makes skimming possible in the compartment where the sap is cool. Skimming agitates the sap, mixing it with semi-sweet and syrup, which prevents its conversion into syrup. Straining off the sap from the receiving bucket on the spout to the gathering tank, and from it to the storage tank, and finally through a felt strainer, from the syrup draw-off of the evaporator to the syrup can insures a quality of syrup incomparable as a table luxury.

Canning the syrup requires care. The air must be entirely excluded from the package. Use square cans, round cans are not desirable, and if used, the syrup must be heated to a temperature of 125 degrees. A label, bearing the maker's signature and address, should be placed on every package, and let it say to the consumer, when he opens the can, to place any surplus syrup not required for immediate use, into bottles at a temperature of 125 degrees, and well cork them. It will save him vexation and the maker's reputation. A gallon of standard syrup weighs 13 lbs., 2 oz., if lighter, it will ferment, if heavier, it will crystallize. The malate of lime should be absolutely removed from the syrup before it is canned, as it gives a cloudy appearance. When it is apparent, bring the syrup to a boiling point. When cooled, the syrup will be transparent, and the malate of lime will be found at the bottom of the vessel.

WOOD DISTILLATION.

The bureau of forestry experimented with wood distillation as a method of utilizing the waste materials of lumbering. This 'destructive distillation,' as it is called, consists of placing the material in a tightly-sealed steel retort and subjecting it to great heat. The material is changed chemically into various liquids and pure carbon.

In a few hours distillation begins. The liquids are driven from the wood, are changed to vapors, and pass off through a pipe at the top of the retort, which leads to a condenser or worm, immersed in water, where they are condensed in the order of their gravity. Again restored to liquid form, they then pass through the rest of the coil and run into collecting tanks. The gas, the lightest of the products, rises to the top of the coil and is piped off.

The liquid products are redistilled into the various oils and by-products. An outfit with a capacity of 100 cords of wood every 36 hours is as small as can be profitably handled. From such a plant the yield should be from 75 to 100 gallons of oil or tar, 10 to 15 gallons of wood turpentine per cord, 25 bushels of charcoal, and about as much impure acetic acid as oil.

PREPARE THE PUMP FOR WINTER.

Instructions in regard to the preparation of the pump for winter use are:—

'The leak pin should be taken out, and, if the well is less than sixteen feet deep, a second platform should be put in about four feet below the surface and made air tight. This can be done by covering it with a couple of layers of heavy building paper or some old bags; or clean snow is very good for the purpose, if there is any at the time. The upper cover ought to be made close and tight, and if the crib is above the ground, it should be banked up even with the top of the well.

Many persons never think about the pump until it is frozen up. It is a friend you will need every day through the winter, and you ought to see that it is in good repair and taken care of before the winter starts; and it can be done much better and cheaper now than when it is colder.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS FOR SALE, OLD and young, male and female; good stock. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

LEICESTER SHEARLING RAMS AND ewes; also, two Shorthorn bull calves, from imported sire, and English Lady Dams. GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater.

Agents Wanted.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL Teas, etc., to the best families. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month, and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

MEN WANTED AT ONCE on salary and expenses. One good man in each locality with rig or capable of handling horses to advertise and introduce our guaranteed Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics. No experience necessary; we lay out your work for you. $25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. JENKINS MANF'G CO., London, Ontario.

Books, Post Cards, &c.

CHRISTMAS POSTCARDS, EIGHT BEAUtiful designs, embossed in colors and gold, sent post free for 10c, stamps or coin. Eight New Year's Cards, 10c. Price list free. THE WESTERN SPECIALTY CO., Winnipeg, Canada, Dept. E.

POSTCARDS — BRITISH COLUMBIA'S beautiful scenery, 20c dozen. W. BAILEY, Carl avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — PERSONS TO GROW MUSHrooms during winter months. Waste space in cellar or outhouse can be made yield a profit of from $15 to $25 per week. Now is the best season of the year to plant. Crop in from five to six weeks. No earth required. Only manure, which, when treated according to instructions, emits absolutely no odor whatever. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

BOOKKEEPING — LEARN BOOKKEEPing at your own home. An Oxford Graduate will make a Bookkeeper of you at your home, within 8 weeks, for $10, or refund your money. Easy system. Success assured; distance or experience immaterial. Write JAMES SHAW, B.A., Tusket, N.S.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS. I TEACH you 9 secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs. Enclose stamp for price list of furs, Guns, traps, etc. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TEACHER, HOLDING ELEmentary diploma for School No. 1, Arundel. Term of eight months, beginning at once. Salary, $28.00 per month. Apply to J. W. McOUAT, School Inspector, Lachute, Que.

For late Classified Ads See Page 24

Farm and Other Lands

COME TO THE FAMOUS FRASER River Valley, the farmer's paradise; abundant yields of all kinds of fruit and other produce. Send for free booklet to PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION, New Westminster, B.C.

320 ACRES IN BATTLEFORD DISTRICT, will be sold cheap to wind up partnership business; clay subsoil, no stones, no scrub, choice farm. Write owner. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Manitoba.

100 ACRES, CLAY LOAM, 2¼ MILES from thriving town Burks' Falls, 40 acres cleared, 20 acres fallow, 10 acres logged, ready for burnings off, balance bush mixed timber, good frame house and barn; this property has to be sold at once, going at a bargain. Address HERBERT SILVESTER, Burks Falls, Ont.

STOCK FARM, 640 ACRES HAY AND Fruit land, surrounded by many thousand acres of good pasture land, a first class horse range; have cut 75 tons hay this season; farm can easily be developed to cut 300 tons per year; 30 acres fruit land; 100 apple trees, bearing this year; a large, well finished and furnished house; splendid running water in house; good barn and stock shed, large waggon shed, blacksmith shop and root house; situated in the Upper Columbia River Valley, with as good a climate as on earth, and conditions first class for stock raising. Reason for selling, owner is a mining engineer, and his business compels him to leave B. C. soon. For terms and particulars address P. O. Box 12, Wilmer, B.C.

FARM FOR SALE — 102 ACRES—35 acres cleared; lot 20, con. 13, township of Macauley; good frame barn; log house one-half mile from school; three miles from Port Sydney; five miles from Utterson station. Price, eight hundred dollars. For further particulars apply to B. F. James, Blacksmith, Utterson.

FINEST 50 ACRES IN THIS SECTION, laying in and out of the Town of Port Elgin; fine bank barn, 40 x 56, also driving shed, beautiful brick house, 9 rooms, cellar under the most of it; buildings would cost over $3,000. Address Box 45, Port Elgin.

FOR SALE — 160 ACRES GOOD LAND, 4 miles north of City of Calgary, Alberta, at $25.00 (twenty-five dollars) per acre, with lease for one or two years, of the 240 acre Dairy Farm adjoining, good water, all fenced, stabling for 26 milch cows, 6 horses, hen house for 100 hens, 60 acres under cultivation, two-story framehouse—use of implements, horses and cows at $50 per month. Milk retailing in city at 16 quarts for $1.00, to Hotels, 18 and 20 cents gallon, or wholesale to dairymen from 1st October to 1st May, at 18 cents gallon. EDGAR HOOPER, P.O., Calgary, Alberta.

DAIRY FARM — FOR SALE, A GOOD Dairy Farm of 200 acres; will raise 60 tons of good, wild hay; fair buildings; will sell for $600; would also sell live stock and farming implements. For particulars, apply to THOS. LINDSAY, Denbigh, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

MAMMOTH BROWN TURKEYS, Toulouse Geese, pairs not retailed, $4.00; Pekin, Rouen Ducks, $2.50 per trio; 2 trios for $4.00. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS, WHITE AND LACED Wyandottes; Trios not related, $2.50; 12 Females and 1 Male, $8.00, shipped in special light crates. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

MAY AND JUNE S.C.W. LEGHORN Pullets, $5 a dozen, while they last. Good birds. REV. A. GRAHAM, Parkhill, Ont.

For Sale

A CHOICE LITTER OF Smooth Hair Fox Terrier Pups, sired by 'Broadway Double,' five and ten dollars each; satisfaction guaranteed. J. F. KELLY, Milton, Ont.

FATTENING POULTRY

It is only recently that the fattening of poultry has been agitated. With the other animals on the farm, a distinction has been made between stock in breeding condition and the ones destined for market, but chickens were supposed to be ready for market at any time. It is seldom that the stock-raiser raises the steers he sends to market; he buys the frame, puts on the meat, and takes the lion's share of the profits. The packing houses are stepping in and doing the same thing with the farmers' chickens. The fattening is done in two ways, with the trough system or by machine. In the latter the food is soft and is forced directly into the crop. The birds gain more by the machine, as after a week or two they lose their appetites and eat less from the trough of their own inclination. Young birds fatten more readily than older ones, and when cooped and fattened for three weeeks will average, by actual experiment two pounds, twelve ounces gain. Mr. H. E. Moss, in the 'American Poultry Journal,' calls the attention of the farmer to the opportunity he is throwing away, as follows:

'The poultry farmers who have run in one groove for many years have vainly imagined they are getting all the profits there were in the business and have been content with the situation. The big packing houses who are engaged in supplying the world with meat food naturally discovered the fact that poultry as well as beef is demanded by the same consumer. They had every facility for buying in the cheapest markets and selling in the highest; why should they not combine the two lines? They felt their way gradually until to-day they are the largest handlers in the country. The next question that confronted them was the quality. Here too, they saw an opportunity to take the frame they bought of the farmer and put the quality on it, and the days of the 'grass-fed' chicken are numbered, so far as their filling market requirements are concerned. One firm here in Kansas City is killing ten thousand fowls per day. This will stimulate poultry production at an enormous rate, and the business generally should be benefited. They will place on sale in the eastern markets finished fowls that will supplant the average home-grown chick. They will sell at top prices and the second grade will sell for what it will fetch. They hold the beef trade securely in hand in every market of any consequence, and when they display the best poultry they will control that also. These packers are establishing the machine feeding at all of their buying stations scattered throughout Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas. One firm alone has sixty of these stations, where they pick up the opportunity the farmer throws away and make twice the profit on each bird in twenty-one days that the man did who raised it.

Last December they were paying him six and a half cents per pound for pullets and on the same day the birds they fattened sold for eighteen cents per pound in the butchers' stalls. Is this satisfactory profit? No risk, no investment. The capital turned every three or four weeks. It is folly to close our eyes to the inevitable.'

There is only one objection to stamping the date on the eggs as they are gathered—they have to be sold when fresh or their staleness is too readily discovered. A rubber stamp costs only a trifle; get one on which the date can be readily changed each day, stamp each egg as gathered, market them once or twice each week, and insist on the top market price. If the top price is not forthcoming, get into communication with the largest dealers in your nearest city, or with some large hotel that will pay extra for strictly fresh eggs. Your name and date on each egg is the best kind of an advertisement.

POULTRY.

CONDUCTED BY MR. F. C. ELFORD.

RENTING OF FARM LAND BY POULTRY KEEPERS

An article in the 'Journal of the Board of Agriculture,' London, on this subject, written by Edward Brown, has some ideas that are worth repeating.

Mr. Brown says that though the poultry industry has increased in Great Britain two million pounds sterling in 15 years, there is still room for three times the amount of poultry being kept without displacing any other existing crop. This is a most important consideration, for where such an addition can be made, the increase is really an added crop, and there will be greater profits than if some other crop had to be cut down to make the necessary room. The direct financial return from the sale of produce is not the only source of revenue to be considered; the manurial value is important. At a moderate estimate it is calculated that 24 hens under ordinary farm conditions will in one year yield a ton of manure, which, in a moist state, has, by a high authority, been valued at two pounds per ton, or an amount equal to 30c. or over per hen.

To secure this amount it is essential that the manure shall be well distributed over the land. For this nothing gives as satisfactory results as the colony system of housing the birds.

In a country like Great Britain, where there is so much intensive agriculture, one would think it hard to get land for this purpose, but the colony system in some sections is being introduced into the various crops, so that in place of one crop two are being produced. The moving of the houses frequently saves the grass from being hurt in places, and insures an even distribution of manure. In the districts where the system here referred to has found acceptance, the land is chiefly pasture, and the poultry keepers are usually without land of their own and are able to make arrangements with farmers to allow their herds to run over fields either all or part of the year. Where hay is cut the birds are usually taken out ten weeks before cutting. The time, however, in all such crops is being extended, and it is found that poultry benefit instead of injure the crops.

If poultry can be handled to advantage this way in England, land owners in this country could do it with better success. Where land is rented for such purposes the yearly rental runs from 2 to 10 shillings per acre.

WHY HENS LAY SOFT EGGS

A matter that causes a good deal of annoyance to many poultry-keepers, especially to those whose fowls are confined in small runs, is the laying of soft, or shell-less, eggs by the hens. Not only is the waste of the eggs annoying, but there is a strong probability that the hens will consume the soft ones, and thereby acquire the habit of egg-eating. The reasons for the hens producing shell-less eggs are either that the birds are overfed, that there is a deficiency of shell-forming material provided, or that they have been driven about and frightened.

Overfeeding, or food of too stimulating a character, is the commonest cause. In a large proportion of small fowl runs grain may be seen lying about, a most sure sign that the fowls are having more to eat than is good for them. And, however useful poultry spices and tonics may be to help to bring the hens on to lay, their use when the birds are laying is liable to do harm, and to induce soft eggs.

If the oviduct of the hen is examined with a magnifying glass, the inside lining appears full of crevices. This is where the lime is deposited, and where the egg is shelled. But when the lower part of the oviduct is over-stimulated and inflamed, the calcareous deposit is not properly secreted, and unshelled eggs are the result. Therefore, when one or more soft eggs are laid, attention should at once be directed to the amount of food given, and the supply diminished, if necessary.

Also if stimulating spices or a quantity of animal food are given, the former should at once be stopped altogether, and much less of the latter allowed. In addition to this, a little Epsom salts, just enough to make the water taste—should be added to the drinking water for three or four days. If meal, in the shape of soft food, forms part of the diet, it should be given only about twice a week or a fortnight oats taking its place. After the salts have been given in the water and stopped, a couple of tablespoonfuls of lime-water can be added for a few days.

One remedy that has been advised is to find out the hen that lays the soft eggs, and place her in a coop in a rather dark place. She is to be fed solely on peas, about a tablespoonful daily, and to have only a small quantity of water to drink. In the few cases in which the trouble is caused by a deficiency of shell-forming material, a good supply of broken-up old mortar and, where possible, some pounded oyster-shells must be given. The coal ashes from the house are valuable, not only in keeping the run dry, but in aiding the digestion of the birds.

On stiff clay soils, even when the fowls have their liberty, they sometimes get out of health for the want of small stones with which to help to digest their food. Without these the gizzard cannot perform its functions of grinding up the food, so it is as well to occasionally let them have a barrowload of sharp grit. And on clay soils the birds find a difficulty in obtaining the dust bath which they so much delight in, and which is necessary to help them to free themselves from insect vermin. Therefore, this should be seen to, and some dry earth or sand placed, out of reach of rain, for them to clean themselves in. The attention to these little matters tends to the comfort and health of the fowls and to an increased number of eggs.

SCHOOL TEACHING VS. POULTRY RAISING

The following comes from a United States paper, but some of it may apply in Canada: Few people who have had no experience in school-teaching can fully realize the fret and worry that our country school-teachers endure. Neither do they realize the many small expenses that are necessarily connected with the teaching profession. We somehow feel that if the patrons of our country schools were made to understand these things they would demand that the teachers in the country schools be better compensated. However, that will never be as long as good, competent teachers can be had at the old price. But we hope the time will soon come when the young lady or the young gentleman with clean character and high aspirations may find employment that offers better remuneration for their efforts than they now have in school-teaching. We believe that poultry raising offers much better inducements for any young lady who may have a natural love for the business than does the teaching profession of the present day. A few figures might be of interest in this connection. The average salary received by the school-teacher is about $25 per month for seven months of the year, or a total of $175 for one year. Out of this $70 must be paid for board, unless she is fortunate enough to board at home. Twenty dollars is a very reasonable amount to allow for institute work, school magazines and other expenses that are necessarily connected with the profession. She must dress herself out of the remaining $85, and met all of her sundry expenses for the entire year. It goes without saying that the amount of cash on hand at the end of the year will be very small. If this same young lady would prevail on her father or her brother to help her start in the poultry business, she could make $400 during the year from her poultry and eggs with less work. She would board at home all the time, her expenses would be small, and she would have a nice sum of ready cash at the end of the year. This is an independent business, and is one to be greatly enjoyed as one becomes familiar with its details.

The more you know of poultry, the more you will love it. This proposition is worth consideration.

POULTRY AND FRUIT

A. L. R., in the 'Standard,' writes:—It is often a misfortune that the beginner with poultry has considerable capital to start with. He is very apt to make many expenditures that are unnecessary—expensive houses, too many fowls and too many breeds, are often bought. We will assume that the capital does not exceed $400, but that the beginner has abundance of ambition coupled with a fair amount of strength. Having selected not less than twenty acres of land, the plan and aim should be to come as near as possible to growing all of the food for the poultry, and much for the family.

A good and gentle cow should be purchased early in the spring and at least one young pig. Two would be better as they are company for each other. A gentle horse weighing not less than 1,100 pounds may be bought for from $75 to $150.

If the beginner has no knowledge of farm stock he had better advise with the nearest successful farmer. No matter what your preconceived ideas may be on how well read along the lines you purpose following, you will find the advice of some good neighbor to be invaluable. If he is successful it is because he knows what to plant, when to plant, how soon to cultivate and hoe and when to harvest. His advice as to amount of seed and fertilizer, best methods of handling, and other incidentals is yours for the asking, and even if you have done considerable farming, it is the part of wisdom to learn the methods of your neighborhood.

If possible, get this good neighbor to walk over the farm with you and suggest where you plant your oats, potatoes and corn.

If you have been able to buy the place either with or without a mortgage, you are justified in planning an orchard. But if on a lease, with right of purchase, it is well to confine yourself to strawberries and raspberries until you have made considerable payment on the place.

An able bodied man can care for his poultry and grow two acres of corn, two acres of oats, one acre of potatoes, one acre of buckwheat, and one acre of strawberries and garden.

Select the richest land you can find, that is some distance from your poultry house, for your potatoes and garden. It may be that you can arrange it so that you can have all your land ploughed in one block, which will save you in expense both in ploughing, harrowing and cultivating. Long furrows and few turns economize time and strength. If you are ignorant of ploughing it is well to have it done by the best team and plough in the vicinity. If done by a hired man you may insure superior work by telling him, to begin with, that if he turns it over without a balk you have an extra dollar for him. Insist on ploughing the least shade deeper—say from one to one-half inch, than it was ever ploughed before.

If you are able to begin operations during the months of October or November previous, it will be much to your advantage, as fall ploughing improves the condition of the soil very much. In this case, however, to insure thorough tilth in the spring, it will be necessary to go over the ground as soon as well dried off at this time with a spring tooth harrow or a riding cultivator. This harrowing should be very thorough, taking the land lengthwise, crosswise, and diagonal. Five or six times is not too much. If the soil is clayey, a roller or 'planker' may be necessary to crush the lumps. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of previous thorough preparation as success largely depends upon it.

If you desire to establish your permanent orchard at once, then the land that you plough should include the area for orchard, and the area for oats outside, as oats should never be grown among fruit trees. The area to be planted in orchard depends on land suitable and the amount of your strength and capital. Buying a fruit tree is a very small matter, but to successfully bring it to profitable fruitage requires time and labor.

The land suitable for apples and pears should be naturally moist but well drained. It should slope to the north or west if on a hill side and should be easily tilled. I know there are many advocates of planting apples on rugged hillsides in sod and mulching with weeds and straw, and it is possible to succeed in that way, but we prefer a very moderate slope such as we can cultivate with a riding machine and garden and root crops therein, with strawberries, the first three years in part of the orchard.

We have found no quicker and better way to grow an orchard than to make a regular garden among the trees, manuring heavily and giving thorough cultivation. The land is constantly making an income and the trees will begin to bear the fifth and sixth years. The poorest way we have found is to plant in sod and leave the trees to care for themselves.

No fruit except the strawberry should be attempted in the apple or pear orchard. If the soil is a warm sandy loam and there is evidence that peaches will thrive and bear fruit in your vicinity, then it may do to put in peaches for fillers and dig them out after six or seven years, but on the whole it is better to have the peaches on separate land.

Ten acres containing 370 trees may be considered a minimum amount. This acreage justifies one in building up a special trade for extra fine fruit, the investment in spraying apparatus, making special boxes for shipping, etc.

In selecting varieties we cannot be guided by personal preference or the claims of nurserymen or beautiful pictures, but by what profit the variety will produce in your vicinity. Great losses are entailed yearly all over the country by planting varieties either unsuited for general market purposes or else unsuited to climate and soil conditions.

In choice of poultry we must have in mind that we may need to fence our berries and garden from them during a part of the growing season and determine if we care for the greater expense of a very high fence. Leghorns, Spanish and some other varieties of fowls can fly high. For ourselves, we now have only Wyandottes. We have tried Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Spanish during the past thirty-five years and have settled upon Wyandottes.

Of course you will buy only thoroughbreds—the best you can afford. Considering your capital of $400, we think $50 is about right to spend for eight birds. In addition, you may in season, buy superior eggs to the extent of your ability, but we have found it more satisfactory to depend entirely on this nucleus of eight birds to build up our business.

By starting early you may begin hatching in February or March and continue until July. An incubator is a necessity as you cannot get setting hens for love or money out of season. A machine about 200-egg capacity is small enough. Get as many eggs of your own as possible of two weeks gathering, and purchase enough to fill out the count from your neighbors. Give preference to Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Brahmas, as they will make fine roasters. We do not mention broilers as we believe until experience is gained, roasters and eggs should be your main hold. Free range, an abundance of grass with liberal feeding, will make low cost roasters and eggs for you.

Do not build an expensive house for your poultry, particularly if you are a renter. If you are so fortunate as to find an old building on the place that will answer to start with, make it free from drafts, open its east and south sides, put in a sash or two for extra light and go ahead using an abundance of leaves for scratching and a variety of grains—whole wheat and a very small portion of meat meal will start them to laying even in cold weather. Pure water twice daily and grit of both kinds are necessities. If you happen to have a building that is too large, build a roosting place in the warmest corner and shut it in with boards so that they can roost in comfort without draft.

Your expense so far will be about as follows:

One horse	$ 75.00
One cow	35.00
Pigs	6.00
Ten bushels seed potatoes	10.00
Seed oats	3.00
Seed buckwheat	1.00
4,000 strawberry plants	12.00
370 apple trees at 12c	44.40
Eight fowls	50.00
Ton high grade fertilizer	38.00
Garden seed	8.00
Total	$282.40

This will leave a fair amount for grain and household expenses.

POULTRY QUERIES

HOUDANS.

W.S.—I notice in the 'Weekly Witness' of Oct. 13, instant, a description of the Houdan breed of fowl. We would like to try the breed, so write for further information. 1. Where can we get this stock pure? 2. What should we have to pay for pullets and cocks at this time of year? 3. Also, what should we pay, per setting, for these eggs in the spring? 4. We are fifty miles north of Toronto. Could they be shipped to us safely? Ans.—1. The only man I know that has Houdans is Mr. Pratte, Cowansville P.Q. Judging by the number advertised in these columns they must be very scarce. 2. Probably from $2 to $5 for ordinary stock. A higher price if you wanted better quality. 3. Two to five dollars would pay for a pretty good setting of the eggs. 4. Without any trouble.

H.J.S.—Your issue of Oct. 6, contains an article on 'The Cold Process' of raising chicks. Would you kindly give some more explicit information regarding this process? How are the cold brooders constructed? At what age are the chicks placed in these brooders? Are the chicks fed in the ordinary manner? Ans.—The article you mention was a clipping, and referred to a comparatively new system of brooding, known as the 'Philo' system, so called from the originator of the system, Mr. Philo, manager of 'Poultry Review,' 11 Third street, Elmira, N.Y. I have not tried the system, so cannot offer an opinion. A card to the above address will give you the information.

See about a Manure Spreader at once

A MANURE spreader is one of the best investments you can make. Don't delay.

It keeps up your soil's fertility, makes the manure go twice as far and saves you half the labor.

You are working at a disadvantage when you spread manure by hand. See the International agent in your town and talk the matter over and take a catalog along home with you.

The agent will be able to explain to you the strong features of the I. H. C. spreader he handles.

"Kemp 20th Century"—Return Apron Spreader
"Cloverleaf"—Endless Apron Spreader
"Corn King"—Return Apron Spreader

These machines are all made simple and strong, so that they give the least possible trouble in operation.

They are easy to operate and they handle manure perfectly in all conditions.

They are built to give many years' service. The materials and workmanship are of the best. With any one of the I. H. C. spreaders you will not be laying it up in the shed or driving it off to the shop for repairs every little while. It pays to buy the best spreader. It pays every farmer to own a manure spreader.

You know the International local agent, handling any of these lines. He will not misrepresent things to you. Go to him for a manure spreader catalog or, if you prefer, write direct to nearest office.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

ALL READERS HEARTILY INVITED TO JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Please read conditions carefully.

To think out week by week the answers to a set of suggestive questions on the International S. S. Lesson and to answer one of them concisely in writing—such, in brief, is the idea of the Bible Study Club, which started last week in this paper.

The International Newspaper Bible Study Club is for the purpose of promoting, in an unfettered way among the masses, a wider study of the Bible, the basal truths of Christianity, and the problems which enter into every man's life. It is composed of all those who join a Local Club, and take up the simple course herein outlined, barring only ordained ministers. The club has the sympathetic co-operation of the latter, but it is not considered fair to have them compete for the prizes. Sunday-school teachers, Bible class scholars, and church-goers generally, may belong to this Newspaper Club, also non-church-goers, of all shades of opinion. All such who have not joined are warmly invited to do so and to compete for the prizes.

Persons may join the club at any time during the year, but must, of course, answer the 52 questions hereinafter explained, to qualify for the prizes. It is, however, desirable that the questions be answered as the lessons are studied.

The 'Witness' has secured the right to publish the International Sunday School Lesson questions by the Rev. Dr. Linscott, which have aroused so much interest elsewhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded.

This paper is authorized to form a Local Newspaper Bible Study Club for its readers, and guarantee to all who join and fulfil the conditions, that everything herein promised shall be faithfully carried out.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness' during the continuance of the contest, in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. [A statement that the 'Witness' is bought regularly from a newsdealer will in this competition be accepted from contestants whose names do not appear on our subscription list.]

2. Each contestant in this Local Club, must answer each of the written questions, for fifty-two consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1908, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period, which allows two weeks grace after the close of the contest.

3. Each question must be answered separately, and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. It will be a convenience if students will write their answers on letter paper, about 8½ inches by 11 inches.

4. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer, so it can be identified, given a number, registered and then the name cut off so the examiner may know it by number only.

5. Students should be careful to understand the question before answering. To do this, the lesson text must be read and especially the verse, or verses, upon which the question is based.

6. The answers from the 'Witness' Bible Study Club must be sent to this office, where they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks, won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and all prizes which may be awarded to members of the 'Witness' Club will be given out from this office.

Address all answers to the 'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTE—Contestants should always put at the head of each answer the date to which the question belongs, as well as the question written out in full or clipped from the paper. They should, moreover, always give their name and address, carefully with each answer, NOT on a separate sheet, but on the same sheet as the question, only well below it, so as to permit of its being cut off (see sections 3 and 4). They should always be sure to give name and address in the same form each week. Please read the conditions carefully, cut them out and keep for ready reference when preparing answers.

THE PRIZES.

First series—A gold medal to each of the first five contestants.

Second Series—A silver medal to each of the next five contestants.

Third Series—A Teachers' Bible, price $5.50, to each of the next five contestants.

Fourth Series—A valuable book worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five contestants.

Fifth Series—A developed mind, an expanded imagination, a richer experience and a more profound knowledge of the Bible and of life, to all who take this course whether winning any other prize or not.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Nov. 22, 1908.

Solomon anointed King.—I. Kings i.-ii.,-12.

Golden Text.—Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind.—I. Chron. xxviii., 9.

Verses 1-4.—How old was David, and had he any right to be a decrepit old man at such an age?

What can we say of the advisers of the old king, marrying him with 'one foot in the grave,' to this young and fair maiden?

Was God in those days ever pleased with things which grieve him in these days?

Verses 5-10.—How do you explain the fact that Absalom and Adonijah, sons of the same mother and very handsome men, both turned traitors to their father and to the plans of God? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Are unusual good looks and ability, generally a help or a hindrance to character?

If Absalom and Aronijah had not been pampered and petted by their father and mother, but had been properly trained, what would have been the probability as to their characters?

Here are two priests, one on the side of the usurper, and the other on the side of the constituted kingly succession; is it thinkable that they were both men of God?

Would it have been possible then, and is it possible now, for a true follower of God, to take sides with those who are opposing the plans of God?

Verses 11-12.—Who was Bathsheba before she was the wife of David?

Notwithstanding the circumstances of David's marriage to Bathsheba, is there any reason to think that she had not been a true wife to David, and a good mother to his children?

Does God expect us to use as much skill and diplomacy in carrying out his purposes, as though we were unaided by him?

Verses 22-31.—What was the character of Nathan, and what part did he take in the Uriah-David-Bathsheba matter? (See II. Sam. xii., 1-13.)

Can we usually judge of the righteousness of a cause, by the character of the men who advocate it?

Do even good men sometimes have to be reminded of their promises?

Is a promise made under oath of any greater moral obligation than a promise without an oath?

Verses 32-53.—Why did God through David select Solomon for the future King? (I. Chron. xxii., 8-9.)

If a son has all the qualities for a position, does God disqualify him for any sin on the part of his parents?

Which is the wiser way, to kill an insurrection with peaceful methods, or to stamp it out with arms?

Chap. ii., 1-12.—Is righteousness a sure guarantee of success to every individual, as well as to a king and his people?

What, notwithstanding all his ambitions in life, will be a man's chief concern at death?

What had, for the most part, been the character of David's reign?

What can you say concerning David's parting instructions to Solomon, concerning the regards which he wanted to be imparted?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 29, 1908.—World's Temperance Sunday.—Isaiah xxviii., 1-13.

FAMILY OF CENTENARIANS.

(London 'Standard.')

Mrs. Pamela Priday, who died at Quedgely, near Gloucester, at the age of 102 years, leaves forty-seven grandchildren and fifty-seven great-grandchildren. Her father lived to be more than 100, her paternal grandparents were both centenarians, and her eldest brother was in his 100th year when he died.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 22, 1908.

SOLOMON ANOINTED KING.

(I. Kings i., 32-40.)

Golden Text.—Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind.—I. Chron. xxviii., 9.

Davis W. Clark.

The unquenchable spirit of David flamed up even upon his death-bed. Though heart and flesh were failing, he was still equal to the emergency. By one swift move he conserved his life-work when it was in jeopardy. His characteristic traits stand in clear-cut outline against the sombre hour and article of death.

Adonijah, David's eldest living son, was about to seize the purple before his father should breathe his last. If the law of primogeniture prevailed, he had right on his side. He may even have persuaded himself, if he gave any thought to it, that it would be a public misfortune for a mere boy like Solomon to attempt to reign. Joab the lieutenant-general, and Abiatha the high priest, shared with him in the opinion.

So, caring naught for his dying father's expressed wish, which was also the well-known will of God, he rides out to his coronation. It makes a brave show—that chariot of hammered brass, the couriers, the handsome and graciously-caparisoned horses, the liveried mannered prince. The banquet is spread on the table-rock of Zoheleth. Fifteen princes of the realm sit down with their elder brother. Dignity is added by the presence of chief representatives of the Church and army. Already the cry is raised, 'God save King Adonijah!' But there are parties conspicuous for their absence from that regal affair. Nathan, Zadok, Benaiah, prophet, priest, and commander—where are they? Solomon—where is he?

Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown, even in the dying hour. This matter must be brought to the attention of David, though at that very moment he is steering for the eternal world. Not in vain do Nathan and Bathsheba make their appeal. David renews his oath and plans for its performance. He orders an instantaneous counter-demonstration at Gihon, the fountain, over against the slippery ledge of Zobeleth.

Solomon, seated on the king's own beast, to ride which, without his permission, would be a capital offence, is led up the king's vale. He is accompanied by Zadok, bearing the cruse of holy oil from the Tabernacle; and Nathan, the prophet; and Benaiah, the captain-general; and all the royal bodyguard.

The splendid cavalcade halts at the edge of the brimming fountain. The priest pours the oil upon Solomon's bowed head. There is a ringing crescendo upon the trumpet, and the mighty shout, 'God save King Solomon!'

That fateful sound blanches the faces of Adonijah and his guests. Joab springs to his feet, crying, 'What has set the city in this uproar?' At the same instant a courier enters with full particulars of the event which has just transpired. Royal festivity is at an end. The banqueters take to flight, or go to Jerusalem to pay their servile homage to the new king that sits upon the golden throne of his father David.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

David himself planted the thorns that pierced his dying pillow. If he had been the husband of one wife, and had exercised parental authority over his children, there would have been no disputed succession. Polygamy and over-indulgence of his children were his bane. It is very significantly said of Adonijah 'that his father had not displeased him at any time in saying, "Why hast thou done so?"'

* * *

'And his mother bare him after Absalom' is a parenthetical statement that might easily be overlooked. It means a great deal. 'After Absalom:' In spite of the lurid danger-signal of his shameful and disastrous career. Yet Adonijah puthis feet in Absalom's footprints. Fools will be fools. They will not be warned.

* * *

Adonijah did not go quite the length of Absalom. He did not seek his father's life. He seemed to intend to force only a co-regency. He proved a despicable coward. He fawned like a cur at Solomon's feet, and finally lost his worthless life in trying to climb to the throne through his father's seraglio.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 16.—I. Ki. i., 1-14.
Tuesday, Nov. 17.—I. Ki. i., 15-27.
Wednesday, Nov. 18.—I. Ki. i., 28-40.
Thursday, Nov. 19.—I. Ki. i., 41-53.
Friday, Nov. 20.—I. Ki. ii., 1-12.
Saturday, Nov. 21.—Ps. lxxii., 1-20.
Sunday, Nov. 22.—Ps. cxxvii., 1; cxxix., 8.

SWISS FUEL TESTS.

(From 'Cassier's Magazine.')

In Switzerland there is a national Federal laboratory for fuel analysis, which in one year, the first of its existence, analyzed and tested over 3,000 samples of fuel, coal and briquettes. The laboratory cost about £2,000 to set to work in an old building. For a small country like Switzerland, with only 3,000,000 people, the import of coal to the value of £3,000,000 is a large item and this laboratory has been inaugurated so that the subject of fuel can be put upon a sound basis, and in order that the purchase of fuel shall be conducted upon sound principles.

The Goodsell Family Recovered

Trenton, Ont., Oct. 15.—H. Goodsell, engineer for electric company, and his family, were completely prostrated a few days ago with colds, but recovered through using Catarrhozone. This remedy is best for winter ills and catarrh because it goes direct to the source of the trouble and cures quickly. Those who haven't used Catarrhozone should get it at once; it gives perfect satisfaction and is sold in all drug stores, complete outfit, sufficient for two months' treatment. Price, $1; sample size, 25c. Remember the name—'Catarrhozone.'

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

JESSIE'S DREAM.

A Young Reader—1. Please give the poem on the relief of Lucknow, or it may be called 'Jessie of Lucknow.' 2. What is the meaning of the word 'slogan?' Ans.—1. The incident of 'Jessie's Dream,' forming the theme of the following poem, by Grace Campbell, was the subject of discussion some years ago in the Calcutta 'Statesman.' It was stated then by some persons who had been in India before the mutiny that the incident really occurred. William Forbes-Mitchell, late sergeant in the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, in his 'Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny,' says, 'I am positive I heard the story in Lucknow, in November, 1857.' (The Residency was relieved on the afternoon of Nov. 17, 1857.) Sergeant Forbes-Mitchell also says that he often heard a Mrs. Geffney, a soldier's wife, who was among the women gathered in the Residency for safety, relate the incident of Jessie Brown hearing the bagpipes, in the underground cellar or tykhana of the Residency, hours before anyone would believe that a force was coming to their relief. Lady Inglis, whose husband, Brigadier Inglis, was one of the officers in the defence of Lucknow, says in the diary which she kept during the siege, that, 'In the still watches of the night the sound of bagpipes was said to be heard. But as the relieving force did not make its appearance, these reports were put down to imagination.'

'Far awa' to bonny Scotland
Has my spirit ta'en its flight,
An' I saw my mither spinnin'
In our Highland hame at night;
I saw the kye a browsin',
My father at the plough,
And the grand auld hills aboon them a',
Wad I could see them now!

'Oh, leddy, while upon your knees
Ye held my sleeping head,
I saw the little kirk at hame,
Where Tam an' I were wed;
I heard the tune the pipers played,
I kenned its rise and fa',
'Twas the wild Macgregor's slogan—
'Tis the grandest o' them a'.

'Surely, I'm no wildly dreamin',
For I hear it plainly now—
Ye cannot, ye never heard it
On the far off mountain's brow;
For in your southern childhood,
Ye were nourished saft and warm,
Nor watch'd upon the cauld hillside
The risin' o' the storm.

'Aye! Now the soldiers hear it,
An' answer with a cheer,
As "The Campbells are a Comin'"
Falls on each anxious ear—
The cannons roar their thunder,
An' the sappers work in vain,
For high aboon the din o' war
Resounds the welcome strain.

'An' nearer still, an' nearer still,
An' now again 'tis "Auld Lang Syne,"
It's kindly notes, like life bluid rin,
Through this puir sad heart o' mine;
O, leddy, dinna swoon awa'!
Look up, the evil's past,
They're comin' now to dee wi' us,
Or save us at the last—

'Then, let us humbly, thankfully,
Down on our knees and pray,
For those who came through bluid an' fire,
To rescue us this day.
That He may o'er them spread His shield,
Stretch forth His arm an' save,
Bold Havelock an' his Highlanders,
The bravest of the brave.'

2. Each of the old Highland clans had its own slogan or gathering cry, which was also the war cry of the clan when in battle. Each clan also had its pibroch, salute, march or lament. The march was often composed on some great victory gained by the clan. The Cath-ghairm, or rallying cry of the Macgregors, passed from mouth to mouth when it was wanted to assemble the clan, was 'Ard-choille,' 'the wood on the height.' The clan piobaireachdan or march, was 'The Battle of Glenfruin,' and this is, no doubt, the slogan alluded to in the poem.

MINERALS NOT VALUABLE.

M.C.O. sends some mineral specimens for identification and asks (1) What causes the white powder to form on one specimen when exposed to the air, and which tastes like copperas? (2) Is phosphate found in vicinity of rock containing a second specimen. Dr. J. T. Donald, official analyst to the Dominion Government, pronounces the specimens to be all characteristic Laurentian rocks. No. 1 is principally quartz and feldspar with more or less iron pyrite. When the latter oxidises, iron sulphate is formed, and it is this that gives the white powder which our correspondent says tastes like copperas. No. 2 is largely pyroxene. Phosphate is very often found in close association with this mineral. It is not at all improbable that phosphate in greater or smaller quantity can be found in the vicinity of such mineral. No. 3 sample is a mixture of mica, quartz and feldspar fragments. None of the samples are of commercial value.

HYPATIA.

Student.—Please give me a sketch of Hypatia of Alexandria. Ans.—Hypatia, who was the daughter and disciple of the mathematician and philosopher, Theon, was born in Alexandria, and was herself a mathematician and philosopher. After years of study she became a distinguished lecturer on philosophy in her native town, and finally became the recognized head of the Neo-Platonic School there in opposition to Christianity. She was famed for her beauty and eloquence in advocating the Neo-Platonic philosophy, and it is said she more than once proved an effective advocate in the courts of law. In the conflicts between the various elements of Alexandrian society which took place shortly after the accession of Cyril to the Patriarchate in 412, she became closely identified as the friend and counsellor of the Perfect Orestes, and like him made herself an object of fear and hatred to the Nitrian monks and the fanatics among the Christians. Cyril had hardly entered upon his office before he made himself known for his violence against pagans and heretics. He closed all the churches of the Novatians and seized their ecclesiastical effects. The prefect of Egypt, Orestes, endeavored to withstand his furious zeal, it was during one of the violent commotions kindled by the strifes of these parties in Alexandria that Hypatia is said to have been murdered. According to Socrates she was torn from her chariot, dragged to the Cæsarum (then a Christian church) stripped naked, cut to pieces with oyster shells and finally burnt peacemeal in 415. Although her murder has been attributed to the direct instigation of the patriarch Cyril himself, this charge is held unsupported by others, although there can be no doubt that among the perpetrators were officers of his church. The story of Hypatia has been made the basis of an historical novel by Charles Kingsley.

AN ORPHANAGE.

A subscriber in Los Angeles, Cal., asks for information regarding a Scotch orphanage called the 'Heave Awa',' named from the story of a child who was being rescued from a fallen building, calling out 'Heave awa'!'

NUMISMATIC.

J.S.—What is the value of the United States Columbian half dollar of 1893, issued for the Chicago exhibition? Ans.—The number issued was so great that the coins can still be easily obtained at par.

J.C., Leith, Ont.—What is the value of the following coin? Obverse, George III. Dei Gratia Rex, bust of the king; reverse, Bank of England five shillings. Dollar, 1804. Ans.—The Bank of England dollar was coined from Spanish dollars when the government neglected to provide a circulating medium for the people. Not scarce, worth from $1.25 to $1.50.

Anglican.—What is the value of the following gold coin about the size of a 25-cent piece? Obverse, George III., D. G. Britannia Rex. F. D., bust of the king; reverse, St. George slaying the dragon, date 1823. Ans.—A sovereign of George IV., intrinsic value $4.86 2-3, numismatic value not much more than par.

C.G.C.—What is the value of the following coin: (1) Obv., a ship; rev., ship's colonies, Co.....ce.' I cannot make out the last word. (2) What will clean copper coin? Ans.—(1) Worthless in the condition described. (2) It is better not to polish coin. Wash with soap and water and a soft brush, and pick out the clinging dirt with a pointed goose quill.

MEDICAL.

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

ASTHMA.

M.M. encloses a clipping from a Chicago paper in regard to an advertised cure for asthma, and asks our opinion as to its harmlessness. Ans.—We do not endorse remedies of which we know nothing. It would seem that the American public is about the most avid drug-taking people in the world. At the present time in England a number of secret remedies for different diseases are being analysed. Most are found to contain no drugs of any value in the treatment of the diseases for which they are vaunted. Our own opinion is that it is wiser and, in the end, cheaper, to consult a good doctor when you are ill and have a proper examination made and suitable remedies prescribed, rather than to rely on statements made on you do not know whose authority. Any way, in the case of asthma, this depends on so many different causes that what would suit one case would not suit another.

INTESTINAL INDIGESTION.

X.Y.Z. is a teacher, twenty-seven years of age. She asks for some advice in regard to diet. She has been troubled with indigestion or some weakness of the bowels for some time. She is always conscious of bloating or uneasiness in the abdomen. The bowels move best in the morning, but nearly always insufficiently. She thinks the trouble is caused by a depressed state of mind and eating too much candy. She does not eat breakfast, except raw fruit sometimes, as it does not seem to digest. Has been eating tomato soup and rice for dinner. Meat and vegetables do not cause indigestion unless she eats too much. Occasionally has a pain in the stomach, abdomen, and back, due to overeating. Ans.—I should think your diet was very sadly at fault. You cannot thrive on no breakfast and a little tomato soup for dinner. You would do far better to take three decent meals a day. Then you would not have the same temptation to overeat at times. Take a plain breakfast of cream of wheat, shredded wheat biscuit, force, a little toast and a poached egg. A little fresh fruit will be all right, too. Then, take meat and vegetables for dinner. Do not eat fried meat, however. Do not take more than two tablespoonfuls of soup at dinner. Do not eat much candy or other sweetstuffs as it tends to ferment on the stomach. Immediately on rising drink a glassful of pure water. Take only a small quantity of liquid at meals, but drink a glassful of water two hours after eating. Exercise daily in the open air.

GALL-STONES.

'Interested' asks what are gall-stones? Where do they form? and what causes them to form. Some time ago a young woman had inflammation of the gall-bladder with a little dull pain to the right of the pit of the stomach. She often has this pain, which is occasionally followed by a large number of yellowish solid masses in the stools. Occasionally they are absent, but often she passes three or four to several dozen. When she has pain mustard pastes and cathartics relieve, but the trouble is only relieved temporarily. Wonders if it will wear itself out in time. Ans.—Gall-stones are hardened masses of mucus containing bile pigment and certain salts of lime. They are formed in the bile-passages or gall-bladder. The causes vary. Chief are some previous inflammation of the liver or bile-passages. Typhoid fever is a fairly common cause. Chronic indigestion, also, at times is a cause. Predisposing causes are sedentary occupations and obesity. Most biliary calculi are dark brown, somewhat soft and gritty. They can easily be broken by the fingers. Some few are of a greenish color and are hard. It is hard to say whether such a trouble will cure itself. It does not do so usually. Your best plan is to live quietly and simply. Eat plain food. Avoid rich sauces, pickles, sweets, and pastry. Keep the bowels moving gently every day. Exercise moderately. If you get jaundiced, or have chills and fever, you had better consult a doctor again.

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SPECIAL TERMS FOR THE YEAR END AND TO NEWLY ORGANIZED WESTERN SCHOOLS

Kindly show this advt. to Sunday schools that do not take this popular paper, and ask them to write us for full particulars, stating average attendance.

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

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

MUST STAY.

A Constant Reader.—Will you inform me what the law is as regards a tenant who is obliged to leave the city to get work elsewhere; he is a yearly tenant. Ans.—The tenant must perform the obligations entered into by living up to the end of his lease.

'CESSPOOL LITERATURE'

A FAMOUS DOCTOR'S VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION.

(London 'Daily News.')

In a characteristically vigorous speech at the meeting of the Sanitary Conference at Liverpool yesterday, Sir James Crichton-Browne said there was unhappily in circulation in these days a certain amount of literature that, altogether apart from prudery or any puritanical prejudice, must be pronounced pernicious to health. The enormous bulk of what issued from the press was thoroughly wholesome in tone and tendency, and worthy in aim, if not in performance, to follow in the train of our great English classics. But mingling with the main and limpid stream were turbid currents here and there—effluents of debased or sordid mind, and loaded with putrescent material and uncanny spores; and the difficulty is that we have no adequate means of separating this foul stuff and getting it into the septic tank.

There are novels in demand—'hot novels' I am told they are called—that pander to vicious tastes and excite unholy passions. There are scurrilous journalistic rags about—one sees them sometimes on the tables of the affluent of sporting proclivities—that should only be fingered by decent people with the tongs while being consigned to purifying flame.

These are public nuisances which, although they do not fall under your immediate cognizance, cannot be ignored when we are taking stock of the carriers of disease, for not more surely does sewer gas produce febrile disturbance and anaemia, and predispose to erysipelas and gangrene than do these emanations of cesspool literature discompose and debilitate the mind and prepare the way for hysteria, moral paralysis, and nerve degeneration. (Applause.)

Concluding, he urged that the kind of literature to which he had referred was dangerous to the public health, and should be dealt with like adulterated food.

BAD YEAR FOR SCOTTISH FARMERS.

(Glasgow 'Herald.')

It is difficult to estimate the total loss on the Scottish grain crop of this season, but if we put the deterioration at the quite moderate figure of £2 an acre for 90 percent of the lands under crop, the total is a sum considerably over £2,000,000. The winter loss from using half rotten fodder and from protracted sales of discolored and musty grain is not so easily calculated.

"WOMEN!" "Are You Nervous?"

The results of modern civilization are evidenced in an increase of nervous disorders. It could not be otherwise with the way we eat, drink, lose sleep, and keep up a communal round of excitement. The work, the worry, the excitement, all tell upon the nerves till they cry out in revolt, and will not be placated till a remedy such as

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

come along with their nerve-strengthening and energizing properties, and restore them to their normal condition.

Mrs. Wm. Levi, Markdale, Ont., writes: "I had for several years been troubled with nervousness, and, like many others, spent lots of money on medicine that did me no good. I was so bad that the least noise would make me jump and my heart would thump so you could hear it plainly and could not lie on my left side at night. I saw a few testimonials of others and decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and to my great joy and surprise they completely cured me and it only took six boxes to do it. I have a neighbor, Mrs. Rickett, and I induced her to try them and they effected a cure. I can endorse their use for anyone afflicted as I was."

Price, 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness,' Office.
Saturday, Nov. 7, 1908.

Events from day to day have been favorable to the bull side of the local stock exchange, and it is gratifying to note that security values are back at about the same level as prevailed previous to the disaster which overtook the financial and commercial world just a year ago. Some stocks, of course, are a shade lower, but the majority of the better class of securities are higher, and this after large decreases in earnings of our railways, and here and there reductions in dividends in industrial concerns. This recovery in securities from recent low quotations has been due to some extent to the abundance of idle money at rates of interest exceptionally low, especially to brokers for call and short loans. In consequence, careful investors have bought freely and well-known operators with their easy control of the money situation were in a position to manipulate prices at will and secure comfortable profits on the securities they bought during the worst months of the depression. Shrewd and wide-awake investors are now reaping the result of their courage in handsome rewards.

Another potent cause for the rise in Canadian securities is the prosperity of our farming community, owing to the unprecedented crops which have marked a new era in the development of the Western Provinces. Such a great showing is excellent reason for a glad Thanksgiving, and justifies the optimism which is now encountered when travelling from ocean to ocean. The local exchange has enjoyed an increased volume of trading this week, and in the advance of prices practically all the leaders participated, with the result that the high levels reached created a new record for the current year. This buoyant feeling is assisted by the result of the elections across the border, and confidence in the President-elect. Montreal Street continues to be well supported, and while the amount of trading is limited the price of this stock has at last reached the 200 mark, as predicted by Senator Forget some months ago. Ogilvie Common touched 112 on fairly active buying. This is due to the confidence placed by the friends of the company in its future as an industrial investment. Lake of the Woods has also participated in the general rise, and this issue, like Ogilvies, is considered a good purchase. Detroit United, on the confirmation of the defeat of Mayor Thompson, commenced an upward move which carried the stock as high as 48, with the trading exceedingly heavy. Of course the election of Mr. Breitmeyer and a Republican Council behind him is likely to have a stimulating effect on the investing public. Iron securities are very firm, and an appreciable gain in the quantity of stock sold was noticeable during the week. The total output of the Steel plant for October has just been compiled, and shows the company to have enjoyed another busy month. The production amounted to 21,000 tons of pig iron, 22,500 tons of ingots, while the total shipments show the high average of 18,000 tons. Coal was on the quiet side of the market, but a few sales were made at slight advances. Illinois Traction was strong around 89. On the other hand, Crown Reserve broke on heavy profit-taking selling, but with some quick recovery. The entire market is just now one of activity.

The election of Mr. Taft has been well received in financial and industrial circles, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. His success at the polls was followed by heavy foreign buying orders, and as a result prices advanced from one to three points for the international list. This buying will likely continue as the market realizes the triumph of the president-elect.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div.	payb.	1907. High.	Low.	1908. High.	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Last. Sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R. . .	3½H	Jan.	201½	140	177¾	142	175¾	173⅜	175	$175.00	4.0
Power . . .	1½Q	Nov.	96½	79	108¾	85	107	105½	105¾	105.75	5.6
M. S. R. . .	2½Q	Feb.	239	157	201	170½	201	194	198	198.00	5.0
Twins . . .	1¾Q	Nov.	108¾	169	92½	8787⅛	91⅜	90	91	91.00	5.5
Ter. Ry. . .	1½Q	Jan.	115½	827¼	107	94	106	103	105½	105.50	5.7
Detroit			81½	28½	49	34¼	49	43½	48¾	48.33	...
Richelieu .	1¾Q	Dec.	32⅞	43½	78	62	75	74	74	74.00	6.7
S. Steel			79	45	55	41⅞	49	47	48¼	48.25	...
Dom. Coal .	1Q	Jan.	70¼	37	58½	41¾	52	52	52	52.00	7.7
Iron bonds .	2½H	Jan.	80	64½	79½	70½	77	76½	77	77.00	6.5
Iron Com.			30	12¼	18⅝	14	18	17	18	18.00	...
Mackay Com.	1Q	Jan.	15	42¼	76¼	51¾	76¼	73⅜	76	76.00	5.3

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Merchants	2¾ Q.	Dec.	257	243	228	235	4.2
Merch. . . .	2 Q.	Dec.	179	168	143½	156	5.1
Hochelaga .	2 Q.	Dec.	159¾	143	363⅜	143	5.6
Nova Scotia	3 Q.	Jan.	302	252	248	249¾	5.2
Montreal . .	2½ Q.	Jan.	313½	261	188	200	5.0
Toronto . .	2½ Q.	Dec.	254	2121⅛	215	210	4.7
B. N. A. . .	4	H. Apl.	163½	146	141	146	5.4
Royal	1½ Q.	Jan.	242½	224½	211¾	212¼	4.7
Dominion .	3	Q. Jan.	247½	235	225	225	5.3
Imperial. .	2½	Q. Feb.	236	218½	216½	217	5.0
Standard .	3	Q. Feb.	240½	....	....	215¼	5.5
Ottawa. . .	3	H. Dec.	154	....	....	124	4.4
Quebec. . .	1¾	Q. Dec.	145	176	120	123½	5.7
Union. . . .	1½	H. Dec.	132	133	121½	120	5.4
N. S.	3	Q. Jan	263	283	267½	277½	4.3
Commerce. .	2	Q. Dec.	179¾	164	156	161	5.0
BONDS							
Coal.	2½	H. June	100	93	87	93	5.4
Electric. . .	2	H. Jan.	110¼	109	103	108½	5.6
M.S.R. . . .	2½	H. Nov.	104	100	93¾	100	4.3
Col. Cot. . .	1½	Q. Dec.	98	100	92	100	6.0
Lake Woods	3	H. Dec.	107	106	103½	106	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia. . . .	2	Q. Jan.	120	115	108¼	114¾	6.9
Iron.	....	....	....	66½	58	44	65	...
Coal.	2½	H. Jan.	112	101¾	85	100	7.0
Ogilvie. . . .	1¾	Q. Dec.	139	130	44	120	5.8
Switch. . . .	1¾	Q. Jan.	109	10	192	95	7.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
PREF. CON							
Mackay. .	1	Q. Jan.	71¾	70¼	69¼	70¼	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	112	116¾	103	116	6.1
Illinois. . .	1½	Q. Jan.	94¼	90¾	77	88	6.7
Trl. City	1½	Q. Jan.	100⅜	89	69	74¼	8.1
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Jan.	110	114	100¾	112¾	6.2
Mngd.	..	....	71¾	....	....	71¾	..
Havana. . .	1½	Q. Jan.	85	81½	68½	81	7.4
Textile. . .	1¾	Q. Jan.	98¾	93	78¾	92	7.6
B.C. Pack.	3½	H.	74¾	....	....	74¾	..
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	145	138¾	123	135	5.9
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	162	148	135	140	5.6
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	128	113½	105	113¾	6.2
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	104½	104	95	105	5.7
Trinidad.	1¼	Q. Jan.	78	....	....	54	6.5
Toledo. . .	..	....	29¼	15	5½	8¾	..
Switch . .	?	Y. Dec.	98¾	93	60	71	9.8
Soo.	1¾	Q. Apl.	136¾	124¾	89¼	129½	4.8
Lau. Paper	1	H. Feb.	93	106	93	99¼	6.1
Mngd. . . .	..	....	31½	....	....	34½	..
Havana. . .	..	....	45¼	35	30	35⅝	..
Textile. .	1¼	Q. Jan.	45	40¼	40	49¼	10.0
Lke. of Wds	1½	Q. Dec.	107	95¾	71	95	6.4
Mexican . .	..	.....	57¼	79¼	45¾	71¼	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Jan.	138¼	157	113	153¼	..
Rio.	..	....	48	72¼	29	72¼	..
Ohio. . . .	..	....	30¾	24	15¾	17¾	..

DEFEAT OF JOHNSON'S THREE-CENT FARE RATE

By People of Cleveland Has Caused Gradual Rise in all Traction Stock.

The defeat of the three-cent fare in Cleveland recently has apparently caused renewed interest in street railway management and control, and as a result it is said of that defeat, traction stocks in most of the leading cities in Canada and the United States have made appreciable gains.

In discussing the Cleveland street railway situation, Messrs. McCuaig Brothers, in a letter, state that Mayor Tom Johnson, as he is popularly known, has for several years carried on a campaign against the Cleveland Electric Railway with a view to forcing it to accept three cents fares. He exerted all the greater influence on account of the fact that he is a practical street railway man. The Cleveland Electric was at a disadvantage in that its franchises were not exclusive, and had begun to expire some years ago, so that Mayor Johnson was able to grant franchises to two three cent fare companies. The older concern made a strenuous fight in the courts, but in the early part of the present year, realizing the uselessness of further conflict, came to an agreement with the Mayor, whereby its properties were turned over to a new company, the Cleveland Railway, at a valuation of $55 a share. The two small low fare concerns were also absorbed by the new company on the basis of share for share, with the result that the Cleveland Railway obtained control of all the street railways in that city. The council granted the Cleveland Railway a twenty-five year franchise, and that company leased itself to the Municipal Traction Company, which undertook to pay dividends at the rate of 6 percent per annum on the stock of the Cleveland Railway, and not to demand a higher rate of fare than 3 cents, universal transfers to be given after the lapse of three months from the date of the agreement.

In the event of the Municipal Traction Company being unable to carry out the provisions of this agreement, the Cleveland Railway was to get back its property, and to be allowed to operate in the streets of the city for twenty-five years, and sell six tickets for a quarter. The Municipal Traction Company had a capital of $10,000, and was not formed for profit, the entire stock, which was owned by Johnson and his adherents, to be locked up in a safety deposit vault. The franchise granted by the council to the Cleveland Railway had to be voted on by the citizens at a referendum, and, as already known, the three cent fare question was defeated.

200 PAID FOR STOCK MONTREAL STREET RY.

Senator Forget's Prediction Made a Few Months ago Has Come True—M.S.R. Report,

A few months ago when the stock of the Montreal Street Railway was selling at 170, Senator Forget, the president, made the prediction that it would not be very long before the market price rose to 200. Yesterday the prediction of the Senator was fulfilled when the stock made a new record by selling at this figure.

The Montreal Street Railway is looked on as one of the safest and most profitable investments offered by any traction company on this continent and Senator Forget would probably be quite safe if he came forward with a new prediction of a still further advance in the near future.

The management of the Montreal Street Railway Company is being congratulated upon the style and manner in which the last annual report, which was presented to the shareholders at the recent meeting, had been prepared. Apart from the general appearance and design, the interesting manner in which the statistical, comparative and general financial statements of the company and its suburban lines are arranged, reflects credit upon the officers of the company, who have been instrumental in compiling and arranging the report for the convenience of the shareholders who have commented favorably regarding the concise manner in which the finances of the company for the past year have been placed before them.

The engraved charts appertaining to the gross earnings, operating expenses, and minor details and placed in the back of the report serve as a convenient reference.

TRADE IS PICKING UP IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Collections Good, While Failure List is Small, With $36,000 Liabilities.

The more seasonable weather which has been prevalent throughout the Dominion generally, has made itself felt in several lines of trade, more especially to the wholesale furriers, who report quite an improvement in sorting business since a week ago, though it is hardly expected to make up the shortage in placing orders. Manufacturers of clothing and boots and shoes, as well as wholesalers of woollens, also report some broadening of demand, but sorting trade in general dry goods is still described as not over brisk.

Notwithstanding the near approach of the holiday season, jobbers of jewellery, etc., report slow business.

As the season of navigation closes in a fortnight, there is rather more activity in shipments of heavy goods by last river boats. The demand for hides from tanners about absorbs offerings which continue on the light side. Provisions are in very fair request.

While general collections are, according to Dun's, fair, there were fewer requests than anticipated for renewals of obligations due on the 4th inst., which was a heavy day for payments in the dry goods trade.

The failure list shows only seven minor district insolvencies for the week, with liabilities of $36,000.

NEW BOND ISSUE TO BE MADE BY CAMAGUEY CO.

Cuban Corporation, Controlled by Canadian Interests, Will Raise Further Capital.

The Camaguey Electric and Traction Company is placing upon the market 5 percent first mortgage 40-year gold bonds, dated June 1, 1906, which become due on June 1, 1946. These bonds are redeemable at 110 percent and accrued interest. Semi-annual interest payments will be made on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the office of the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company in this city.

The Camaguey Company was organized in 1906, and now owns all the electric lighting and street railway business, together with considerable land suitable for building lots in the city of Camaguey, Cuba. The city contains a population of over 35,000 inhabitants, and is growing rapidly. The head offices, car works and machine shops of the Cuba Railroad Company, employing about 500 persons, are situated at Camaguey. The latter is in the centre of a vast growing country. Cattle raising and agriculture have always been the principal industries, but the cultivation of sugar cane and tropical fruit is now becoming of great importance. Several large sugar mills have recently been built near the city. The city has been foremost in the commercial and industrial development of Cuba, and has made wonderful strides, even in the face of the recent financial depression.

The company's capitalization is carried in common stock to the value of $1,000,000 authorized, of which $700,000 has been paid up, and five percent bonds to the value of $600,000.

The directors of the company are:—President, Mr. W. B. Ross, K.C.; vice-president, Mr. W. M. Aitken; the Messrs. R. E. Harris, K.C., H. A. Lovett, K.C., N. Curry, T. G. McMullen, Charles Archibald, James S. Harding, F. W. Teele, R. A. Becancourt; secretary, Mr. F. C. Clarke.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE WESTERN GRAIN YIELD

And Disposition of Wheat Crop Issued by Secretary of N.W. Grain Association.

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—Mr. W. O. Fowler, secretary of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, has issued the following estimate of the year's wheat yield for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, also an estimate of the disposition of the crop to date.

Wheat—6,055,600 acres at 16.4 bushels per acre; 99,311,840 bushels.

Oats—2,607,000 acres at 34.6 bushels per acre; 90,202,200 bushels.

Barley—855,650 acres at 24.4 bushels per acre; 20,877,860 bushels.

Flax—123,420 acres at 9.3 bushels per acre, 1,147,806 bushels.

Inspected to date, 24,241 cars, 25,463,000 bushels; in store at country points, 14,166,000 bushels; in transit, not inspected, 1,400,000 bushels; allow for country mills, 8,000,000 bushels; allow for seed and feed, 12,000,000 bushels; total, 61,013,00; balance in farmers' hands, to market, 38,258,84 bushels. Twenty-two percent of the wheat is No. 4 and under.

EARNINGS OF CUBA RY. CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Sir William Van Horne's Road Making Fine Showing in Face of Depression.

Sir William Van Horne has reason to feel satisfied with the financial position of the Cuba Railway Company, as shown by the comparative statement of earnings for September, issued this morning.

The gross earnings amounted to $141,227, as compared with $145,155 for the same month a year ago.

The working expenses for September, 1908, are placed at $81,914, as against $130,026 for the same period in 1907. This leaves a net profit of $59,313 for the month, which is most gratifying.

The gross earnings from July 1 to Sept. 30 are reported at $422,856, as against $443,455 for the same period in 1907, but the net profits for the three months of the current fiscal year amounted to $165,754, as compared with $125,163 last year.

SUIT IN MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RY. CASE

Milwaukee, Nov. 7.—Suit to oust the Western Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, as trustee of the $10,000,000 bond issue of the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railroad Company was begun to-day by Mr. Alexander Beaubien, a bondholder, who charges that the trustee operated with officers of the company in 'watering' the company's bonds.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $6.10 to $6.20, second patents, $5.90 to $5.70; winter wheat patents, $5 to $5.20, straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.60; in bags, $2.05 to $2.12½; extra, $1.75 to $1.90.

ROLLED OATS—$2.65 in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL—$2 to $2.10 per bag.

OATS—Manitoba, No. 2, 45c to 45½c; No. 3, 44c to 44½c; Ontario, No. 2, 44c to 44½c; No. 3, 43c to 43½c.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $21 to $20.50; shorts, $25 to $26; Manitoba bran, in bags, $21 to $22; shorts, $25.

POTATOES—Car lots, 65c to 70c per 90 lb. bag. Jobbing, 85c to 90c.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $1.95 to $2 per bushel.

PEAS—Boiling, in car lots, $1.15 to $1.20 per bushel, bags included.

HAY—No. 1, $12 to $13.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $10 to $10.50; No. 3, and clover, $9 to $9.50; mixed, $7 to $7.50.

CHEESE—Western, 12½c to 12¾c; Townships, 12 1-8c to 12¼c; Eastern, 12c.

BUTTER—26¼c to 27c in round lots, 27c to 27½c in jobbing lots.

EGGS—No. 1, 21c to 22c; selects, 26c; new laid, 30c a dozen.

HONEY — White clover, comb, 13c to 14c; extract, 9c to 10c; dark, comb, 10c to 12c; dark extract, 7c to 8c.

PROVISIONS—Barrels, short cut mess, $13.50; half barrels, $11.50; clear fat back, $23; dry salt long clear backs, 11c; barrels, plate beef, $17.50; half barrels, ditto, $9.00; compound lard, 8¾c to 9¼c; pure lards, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12½c to 14c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9 to $9.50; live, $6.25 to $6.50 a 100 lbs.

BOARD PRICES FOR BUTTER AND CHEESE

Napanee, Ont., Nov. 6—Boarded, 709 white and 1,190 colored cheese; 11 13-16c offered. No sales. Nearly all sold at 11 13-16c on the curb.

Perth, Ont., Nov. 6.—Boarded, 800 boxes of cheese. Ruling prices, 11 3-4c. There were only two buyers present.

Picton, Ont., Nov. 6.—Twenty-one factories boarded 1,426 boxes of colored cheese; 11 7-8c bid; 828 sold.

Victoriaville, Nov. 6.—About 600 boxes of cheese sold here yesterday at 11c.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 6.—Boarded, 591 white and 369 colored cheese. Sales were made at 11 3-4c for white, or 11 13-16c, with an allowance of one pound a box; for colored, 11 7-8c, with a pound allowance. The last meeting for the season will be held on Saturday, Nov. 20. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, with Messrs. Brown and Whitley, will laddress a meeting of dairymen in Cornwall early in December, on matters of interest to farmers.

Huntingdon, Nov. 6.—The closing session of the Huntingdon Dairymen's Exchange was held here to-day. Prior to the regular business, a meeting of the patrons was called, with Mr. R. E. Copland in the chair. A most cordial vote of thanks was accorded the president, Mr. Andrew Philips, for his services during the past year. Considerable discussion arose as to the advisability of carrying o nthe board for another season, but it was decided to do so.

Nine factories offered 290 boxes of cheese, and seven factories 155 packages of salted butter. White and colored cheese sold at 11 7-8c; salted butter, 25 packages, 26 3-4c; 70 packages, 27 1-8c, and 90 packages, 27 1-4c. The closing price last year were:—White cheese, 11 3-8c; colored cheese, 11 5-16c; salted butter, 26 3-8c.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7.—Canadian bacon is quoted at 52s to 57s; long cut hams at 60 to 64s. Cheese rules quiet, but steady; finest white and colored at 61s to 62s; recondary lots at 60s.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.—John Rogers & Company cable to-day American steers, 12c to 13c; Canadians, 11c to 12¼c; ranchers, 10¾c to 11½c; cows, 10¾c to 11½c; bulls, 9½c to 10½c; trade slow; weather cold.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO TRADE CONDITIONS

The arrival of cold weather has been most timely and retail trade has already begun to show signs of profiting thereby. There has not yet been time for an opening up of a sorting trade in dry goods, but that may be looked forward to if the cold snap lasts for any time. General business has a healthy tone but, according to Bradstreet's, the volume is still on the light side. Spring trade promises well and travellers out with dry goods are sending in good orders. Hardware lines are moving well. The big demand for rails and heavy goods generally is keeping up. Sorting goods and Christmas specialties are moving well but the sale of lumbering supplies has so far been light. The demand for lumber has improved recently and it may be that he inquiry will be larger than anticipated. Wholesale grocers report a fair movement of general lines. Sugars are steady with less indications of further advances. Pork holds fairly steady. Country trade is now fairly good and collections continue to show some further improvement. Grain and most lines of produce are coming forward well although the output of butter and cheese continues light. Values hold steady to firm. In most lines of manufacture orders are increasing. There is now a good demand for boots and shoes.

General business continues satisfactory in Toronto. Colder weather has started the movement of seasonable lines and the outlook for the future is brighter than it has been for some time. Orders for general lines are improving from all directions and there seems but little doubt but that a good holiday trade is expected in all parts of the country. The spring trade too promises well. Orders coming in are satisfactory in volume and well distributed. Shipments of all lines are heavy and will continue until lake navigation closes. Hardware and metals are moving well. The building trade here during the past month has been more active than at any time during the year and the total volume for the year may be heavier than that of 1907. Staple lines of groceries are in good demand and the business in holiday goods has been moderately large. General collections continue to improve. Grain is being marketed rapidly and other lines of produce are coming forward well. Values are generally steady.

President Re-elected

Boston, Nov. 6.—Mr. Lucius Tuttle was re elected president of the Boston and Maine Railroad at a meeting of the directors yesterday afternoon.

CATTLE MARKETS

Chicago, Nov. 6. — Cattle receipts 3,500, steady to strong; beeves, $3.50 to $7.50; Texans, $3.60 to $4.65; westerns, $3.30 to $5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.60 to $4.60; cows and heifers, $1.65 to $5.35; calves, $6 to $8.

Hogs receipts 30,000, generally 5c to 10c lower; light, $5.25 to $6.05; mixed, $5.40 to $6.25; heavy, $5.45 to $6.35; rough, $5.45 to $5.65, good to choice heavy, $5.61 to $6.30; pigs, $3.75 to $5.00; bulk of sales, $5.80 to $6.15.

Sheep receipts 12,000, strong; native, $2.60 to $4.70; western, $2.60 to $5.70; yearlings, $4.50 to $5.25; lambs, $4.25 to $6.40; western, $4.25 to $6.35.

East Buffalo, Nov. 6. — Cattle receipts 100 head, active and firm; prime steers, $6.60 to $6.50.

Veal, receipts, 550 head, active and 50c higher, $6 to $8.

Hogs receipts 10,500 head, fairly active; pigs, 20c to 25c higher, others 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $6.30 to $6.40; mixed, $6.25 to $6.35; Yorkers, $5.75 to $6.30; pigs, $4.50 to $5.75; roughs, $5.25 to $5.75; dairies, $5.75 to $6.25.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Ontario wheat holds steady under a very moderate movement. Manitoba wheat continues strong. Oats and barley are unchanged, but are rather difficult to sell. Those who have it on hand are, however, in no hurry to get rid of it, and are holding for higher prices. Both rye and buckwheat are easier; new American corn is offering more freely, and is lower in sympathy with the Chicago market.

Local dealers' quotations are: Ontario wheat, No. 2 white or red outside, 89c to 90c; No. 2 mixed, 89c to 90c. Manitoba wheat, spot, No. 1 northern, $1.05; No. 2 northern, $1.02, lake ports. Barley, No. 2, 55c to 56c; No. 3 extra, 54c to 55c; No. 3, 52c to 53c. Oats, Ontario No. 2 white, 37½c to 38½c outside; No. 3 mixed, 37c outside. Manitoba No. 2 western Canada, 42c on track, lake ports. Corn, old, 82c to 82½c. Toronto freights, for No. 2 or No. 3 yellow; new, 73c to 74c, Toronto freights. Rye, No. 2, 76c to 77c. Peas, No. 2, 85c to 86c outside. Buckwheat, No. 2, 54c. Flour, Manitoba, first patents, $5.80; seconds, $5.30; strong bakers, $5.10; Ontario winter wheat patents, for export, $3.60 to $3.65, outside. Millfeed, bran, $20 to $21 per ton in bags, outside; shorts, $24 to $24.50 per ton in bags outside.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Nov. 6.

There was a good attendance of the farmers at the Bonsecours market to-day, and the basket brigade who come to the city by boat and rail, filled both of the market halls to overflowing. Oats were more plentiful than they have been lately, and sold at 95c to $1.05 the bag; buckwheat, $1.25 do.; beans, $2 the bushel; potatoes, 70c to 80c the 80 lb. bag; beets, carrots and turnips, 45c to 50c do.; Quebec turnips, 70c do.; parsnips, 80c do.; onions, 50c to $1 do.; cabbages, 30c to 50c the dozen; cauliflowers, 30c to $1.25 do.; celery, 20c to 75c do.; leeks, 10c the bunch; pumpkins, 50c to 75c the dozen; citron melons, 50c to 80c do.; dressed hogs, 9c to 9½c per lb.; dead turkeys, 13c to 15c do.; geese, 10c to 11c do.; chickens, 11c to 13c do.; tub butter, 24c to 26c do.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 45c to 50c the dozen; older eggs, 20c to 40c do.; apples, $2 to $4 the barrel; pers, $4 do., or 40c the basket; tomatoes, 50c do.; grapes, 35c the small basket; cranberries, $7 the barrel, 40c the gallon. There is a dearth of bananas on the market, but larger supplies are expected shortly; they sell at $1.50 to $2 the bunch; hay, $10 to $12 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

SOVEREIGN BANK

Senator Baird, who is in Toronto to attend a directors' meeting of the Sovereign Bank, states that the winding-up proceedings are progressing gradually, but that the directors hope to do much better when business improves and the financial market is in better shape.

WHOLESALE REPORTS GOOD FROM THE WEST

Winnipeg wholesalers report an excellent business in all lines. As the grain goes forward to market and farmers and country store-keepers are enabled to pay their debts, the sentiment regarding future business continues to improve. Orders for winter dry goods are now heavy from all parts of Western Canada and heavy shipments are being made. The fall retail trade has been good and a heavy holiday business is looked forward to. Hardware men say there is an excellent demand for all lines and seasonable groceries are in brisk demand. It is expected that collections will soon be heavy.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say trade all along the coast has been quite brisk during the past week. Wholesalers report improved collections and a good demand for general lines. The demand for British Columbia fruit has been heavy and prices keep rm. Provincial industries are fairly busy and there are indications that large sums of money will shortly be put into mining development in this province. The improvement in the lumber trade will likely have a speedy effect upon the industry in this part of Canada.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AT OTHER PLACES

Colder weather at Quebec has livened up trade, the latter is reported fairly satisfactory and the demand for heavy wear has been general during the week. Local industries show increasing activity and the outlook for winter continues encouraging. Considerable activity is noticeable amongst the flour and provision merchants, which is usual at the season, shipments being rushed to coast points.

In Hamilton business continues to show steady if slow improvement in volume. Colder weather has helped much and prospects for the holiday season are bright. Rain is still badly needed for fall wheat and pasturage, but from most districts country trade is fairly active. Collections are fair to good.

London says general business has shown a brighter tone during the past week. Retailers are inclined to order more liberally and collections are coming forward more freely. Manufacturers here report good orders for fall and winter goods.

Ottawa reports say business has improved since the close of the elections and cold weather has helped the retail demand for general lines. Collections are rather better but lack of rain is discouraging country trade. A good feature is the increased demand for lumber.

WORK FOR THE RAILWAY COMMISSION OUT WEST

Serious Situation Said to Exist on Account of Scarcity of Cars and Fuel.

The reports from the agents of the Interior Department in the Western provinces received this morning are somewhat serious with regard to the question of railroad transportation. In the Province of Manitoba, for instance, the trouble of shortage of cars is almost unknown, while so far as the fuel question is concerned, no fears are entertained.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan, however, agents are emphatic in declaring the question of car shortage to be very serious.

From Nanton, in Alberta, out of 200 cars ordered only two cars per day are supplied by the railways. This, it is claimed, not only causes a block of business, but the elevators are prevented from paying a higher price for grain.

At Lethbridge, there is also a shortage of cars for the moving of grain, which prevents the mines in that district from working overtime. At Regina, the fuel question has assumed a serious aspect, as coal merchants in that city are unable to get their orders filled owing to lack of cars.

At Edmonton, a place which up to the present time, has been uncomplaining, now sends word that coal dealers, having orders from outside points, are unable to fill some owing to car shortage. Complaint is made of the delay of delivery of merchandise shipped to Edmonton from the East, and it is asserted that should cold weather set in while this state of affairs exists, which would of necessity increase the demand for fuel, and also stimulate the marketing of grain, an unprecedented condition of affairs will have to be faced.

PARTY OF MONTREALERS LEAVING FOR COBALT

A party of well known Montreal gentlemen, who are interested in the Cobalt Silver camps, will leave to-night for that district in a special Pullman over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The party will remain north over Thanksgiving Day, and during their visit to Cobalt they will inspect the Crown Reserve and other properties with the intention of advising gother improvements and development.

Among those in the party are Lieut.-Col. Carson, Major J. G. Ross, Captain J. R. Laurendeau, Captain A. J. Gardner, J. R. Douglas, A. Ross, C. A. Duclos, H. Scott, C. W. Trenholme, W. P. O'Brien, C. Hodgson, R. W. Garth, J. A. Brooks, Fred. Barlow, J. H. Chapman, T. H. Christmas, and others.

Allis-Chalmers Meeting

New York, Nov. 6.—At the annual meeting of the Allis-Chalmers Company in Jersey City, Mr. Kemper J. Knott, of Chicago, was elected a director to succeed Jos. S. Mease, of Cincinnati. The other five directors, whose terms are expiring, were re-elected.

Tip on Southern Pacific

Mr. Edmund Randolph, in his wire from Wall Street, to the local office, said:

'I have good reason to think it is highly probable that within thirty days Southern Pacific preferred stock will be called in at 115, and the dividend on the common increased. We expect to see Southern Pacific common sell considerably over 115 in the near future.'

EDMONTON CLEARINGS

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 6.—The clearings for this place, just issued, shows a total of $1,121,706.

Call Money Firmer

New York, Nov. 6.—Noon—Money on call steady at 1¾ percent; prime mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ percent. Exchanges, $414,677,110.

CONSIDERED REDUCED FARES

At a meeting of the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association held in Montreal on Thursday, reduced fares and uniform arrangements, etc., for the following occasions were considered:—Christmas and New Year's excursions, 1908-1909. Jan. 6, 1909, Epiphany. Brantford, Ont., Jan. 12-15, 1909, Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 16-23, 1909, Central Canada Racing Association, winter race meetings. Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 18-20, 1908, American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, National Hardware Association of the United States. Spokane, Washington, Dec. 7-12, 1908, National Apple Show. United States Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1908. Toronto, Ont., Dec. 11, 1908, Reunion of Graduates in Engineering of the University of Toronto. Toronto, Ont., March 13-20, 1909, second annual Automobile and Sportsmen's Exhibition. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18-24, 1909, Cement Products Exhibition Company. Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Pensacola, Fla.; Feb. 18-23, 1909. Eastbound excursions from Canadian North-West, November and December, 1908. Canadian Press Association Excursion, June, 1908.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm. Nos. 114,896, Kristian Geelmuyden, Notodden, Norway, method of producing pure nitrate of sodium; 114,897, Johan P. Johansson, Enkoping, Sweden, centrifugal liquid separator; 114,936, Nils Alex. Alexanderson, Stockholm, Sweden, removing water from raw peat; 114,952, Einar Morterud, Torderud, Norway, digestors and devices connected therewith for the production of cellulose; 114,959, Carl A. F. Ramstrom, Stockholm, Sweden, liners for centrifugal liquid separators; 114,960, Hans Rios, Munich, Germany, process and appartus for quenching and discharging coke.

DOUBLE YOUR PROFIT.

If you want to make more interest on your spare money than twice what you are making now. I have SIX PERCENT INTEREST BEARING GOLD BONDS for you. These Bonds are now paying SIX PERCENT INTEREST.

In addition, with each one hundred dollars you pay you will receive free, five FULLY PAID up and non-assessable shares of the Company that issues these bonds.

These shares are of the par value of ten dollars each. Your security is, therefore, perfect. Send your money to-day.

BENJAMIN BURLAND, Financial & Insurance Agent, 303 Board of Trade Montreal.

CLEMENCY FRANKLYN

BY

ANNIE KEARY,

AUTHOR OF "OLDBURY," ETC.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

This story of Tunstall, a small manufacturing and mining town of England, opens on the evening of Clemency Franklyn's nineteenth birthday party in the home of he. aunt, Miss Arnays. Among the guests were Mrs. Franklyn, the young girl's stepmother, and the Hon. Mrs. Edgecombe, Clemency's godmother, who brings the good news of her son's expected homecoming. After all had gone, however, Arthur Yonge, the son of a reduced manufacturer, dropped in with his greetings. His father, a late partner of Clemency's father, had died, leaving him when only a child to the care of his grandfather, a reputed miser. Col. Edgecombe arrived while Clemency and another god-daughter, Sydney Serle, were visiting High Combe. Sydney's home is the old farm house, Manor Combe, where she lives with her father and her brother and his family. At a great ball Colonel Edgcombe, who has taken up a warm-hearted defence of the rather shallow little Sydney against his mother's judgment, speaks rashly to Sydney to counteract a slight she felt. He leaves home immediately, and Sydney, during his absence and silence, is quite ill. To avoid her sister-in-law's insinuations she becomes engaged to Mr. Humphreys. On his return, hearing of her illness, Colonel Edgecombe seeks her, proposes, and is accepted, Sydney telling him nothing of her engagement to Mr. Humphreys. Mrs. Edgecombe, hurt and miserable, is persuaded by Clemency to attend the wedding, but she goes abroad at once. Rolla, her brother, and Miss Arnays, also leave home for the winter. Arthur Yonge visits them at Seaford, tells Clemency of his growing success at Tunstall, and of his having incurred her father's enmity by it, and also of his own love for her. All this pains Clemency deeply, as she knows Arthur knows of her love for Colonel Edgecombe, but all other regrets are soon lost in sorrow over her aunt's death. At High Combe Colonel Edgecombe finds Sydney not only childish, but deceitful, owing to her wish to keep him in ignorance of her earlier engagement. She is worried also over her brother George's racing debts, out of which Colonel Edgecombe flatly refuses to help him again. Going to London on business, he leaves in Sydney's charge the engineer's report and money which he is advancing Mr. Franklyn for repairs at Red Hill mine. She gives the sum, however, to her brother George to help and pretends she knows nothing of the report. Just when Colonel Edgecombe is expected home his mother comes to Sydney with sad news.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

'No, not Walter. My love, you must try to be calm and brave, if you mean to come with me to him. Your maid has brought your bonnet and warm cloak into the hall ready to put on, and the carriage will be at the door in a minute. By driving very quickly we shall catch the last train.'

'But, oh! what is the matter?—what has he heard? Is he so angry that he won't come home?'

Mrs. Edgecombe's face quivered with pain as she answered:

'He set off to come home this morning. There has been an accident on the railroad. A telegram has just arrived. Walter is injured—very much injured. The telegram is not from him, but from some one who recognized him, and who is staying with him at the village inn to which he has been taken, till we can come. My dear, there is no time to lose; the last train starts in an hour. I must go to him at once. Would you rather wait here till I can telegraph how I find him? Think what you will do.'

Sydney sat upright on the sofa, with clasped hands, and eyes fixed stupidly on the opposite wall. She could not think; there was nothing in her mind but a horrible sense of having been overtaken by a deserved punishment, from which there was no escaping. She was not to have the one hour she had been reckoning on, and this was what had happened to prevent it.

Mrs. Edgecombe sat patiently for some minutes watching for the white lips to form some words; then tried to rouse her by wrapping round her the shawl and cloak she had brought, and putting her bonnet on her head; but it was useless preparation; when Sydney came out of her stupor, it was to fall into a violent fit of hysterics, from which there was no chance of her being recovered in time to travel to London that night.

Mrs. Edgecombe had to set off on her sad journey alone, after scribbling and despatching a hasty note to Clemency Franklyn, to entreat her to come to High Combe and stay with Sydney till Colonel Edgecombe's state was ascertained, or Sydney sufficiently calm to take her place with his mother by his sick-bed.

CHAPTER XXIX.

I have led her home, my love, my only friend.
There is none like her, none.
And never yet so warmly ran my blood
And sweetly, on and on,
Calming itself to the long-wished-for end,
Full to the banks, close on the promised good.

Mrs. Edgecombe's note entreating Clemency to go to High Combe reached her on a day that had brought some agitating events to her also. It was a half-holiday with the children at the Red House, and they had coaxed Clemency to take them for a long walk through the fields to Tunstall, where they wanted her advice and assistance in making some important purchases in anticipation of a coming birthday. The walk was a very gay one, but when the party reached the toy-shop at Tunstall, which was nearly opposite Aunt Bessie's old house, a little difficulty arose: it was suddenly remembered that the birthday-child, the youngest boy, must not witness the purchasing of his own presents, and as Clemency had undertaken not to lose sight of him during the whole expedition, the children had to choose between conflicting advantages. Since no entreaties would induce Clemency to go back from her word, it was settled at last that the little girls must enter the shop alone, while Clemency and little Harry walked up and down the opposite side of the road, out of sight of the tempting toys, and close enough to the railing of Mr. Yonge's large garden to give them something agreeable to look at. That garden was once more the pleasantest spot in Tunstall. The old forlorn willows that used to overhang the entrance-gate had been blown down, and their places were filled with rare flowering shrubs. The once-tangled lawn was carefully kept, and the borders were already gay with early flowers. Clemency lifted her little brother on to the third bar of the gate that he might smell a branch of mezereon in flower that hung near it, and he discovered so many new and curious objects to ask questions about, that she could not persuade him soon to abandon his elevated position. The little girls came up with their purchases in their hands, while he was still on the gate, and they stood in a group round, looking in; very unwilling to be ordered to move away, for the miser's garden was still held, at least by the children, to be a mysterious spot which only a few privileged people had ever been allowed to investigate thoroughly. Clemency's stories of old make-believes, in which she and Arthur had joined, had given some color to the fancy.

'Is that little winding walk among the shrubs, bordered with double lilac primroses, really the road that used to lead to peacock-king's palace, Clemency? and do you suppose the palace is still at the end of it,' the little girl asked eagerly; and just as Clemency turned her head to look, Miss Emily Wilson emerged from among the trees and approached the garden-gate. Before Clemency could disengage little Harry's sturdy hands from clinging to the upper bar, and get her party together, Miss Wilson had come up to them.

'Pray dont' move away,' she said. 'Were the children looking at the flowers? May they not come in?'

She opened the gate wide as she spoke, the children rushed in with a shout of exultation, and Clemency, not daring to lose sight of them, was obliged to follow.

'Now do show us Beauty's house, and the cave of the Forty Thieves, and the little wicket-gate, and the Palace Beautiful!' the children clamored.

Miss Wilson seemed a little amused, but more puzzled, at the odd jumble of associations, with which their exact knowledge of places they had never seen, was mixed.

'Do you think it wise to let children's minds run upon mere fancies?' she said. 'I am disposed to consider imagination a dangerous gift. I often tell Mr. Yonge, I think it is a snare to him to have so much of it.'

Clemency somehow did not feel disposed to discuss Mr. Yonge's character with her present companion. Altered as all her old garden-haunts were, they called up associations that disposed her to be silent; and Miss Wilson continued, as they walked, to bring out anecdotes of Arthur or of old Mr. Yonge, showing an intimacy with all the doings in and out of the house, which was (though she could not account for the feeling) rather depressing to Clemency. She explained the reasons for all the alterations—how Mr. Yonge had spared one old tree, because his mother had been used to sit under it, and ordered another to be cut down that his grandfather's wheel-chair might be taken completely round the lawn, and she informed the children that they might gather any flowers they liked, except those on the borders by the south wall, which were to be kept for the Easter decorations of the new Vale Combe church and school-room.

Clemency did not wish her sisters to gather any flowers, but Miss Wilson calmly insisted.

'Oh, yes; Mr. Yonge liked the flowers to be gathered. She had leave to bring in two of her best Sunday-scholars from Vale Combe, every summer Sunday afternoon to gather flowers. It was a reward very much prized by her rough scholars, and had a civilizing influence. It was Mr. Yonge's idea.'

'But we are not Vale Combe Sunday-scholars, and have no right to such a reward,' Clemency objected.

'Oh, never mind, you will be just as welcome,' Miss Wilson assured her.

'Just as welcome!' Clemency was angry with herself for thinking the words over, and feeling sore about them.

When they came near the house, Miss Wilson asked if she would not come in and see old Mr. Yonge.

'He will not know who you are,' she explained; 'for he is very misty in his thoughts to-day; but he always likes to see people, even strangers. We—my sisters and I—call, one of us, every afternoon to see him; sometimes we read aloud, and it is a pleasure to the poor old man to listen, even when he does not understand all we say. He generally mistakes me for his daughter-in-law, who has been dead so many years, and he is always happy when I am with him.'

Clemency did not feel at all disposed to enter the house in the character of a stranger. She excused herself by pleading the length of the walk to the Red House, and her fears that the children had already fatigued themselves by running about the garden. She marshalled her troop before her when they turned; but as she fancied she saw a slight look of disappointment on Miss Wilson's face, she would not quicken her pace, for fear of seeming ungracious.

They walked slowly down the long winding walk, and Miss Wilson, with a little additional gravity in her voice, began to talk about old Mr. Yonge's feeble state of health, and from that, somehow slid into praise of Arthur. How wonderfully patient and kind he was to the querulous invalid, whose companionship would have been such a trial of temper to most men. What a remarkable combination of gentleness and strength there was in his character. How her brother looked up to him, and was guided by his opinion. How people, who had once been prejudiced against him on his grandfather's account, had learned to trust and respect him. It was not often, she observed, that one met with such an instance of what real superiority of character, unaided by outward circumstances, could effect. Her brother always acknowledged his inferiority to Mr. Yonge; but she must say that she thought it a proof of uncommon qualities in him too, that he should have discerned Mr. Yonge's great talents and worth so early. She should always be proud of her brother's penetration, and of the zeal and generosity with which he had upheld his friend when other people looked down on him.

Clemency listened, and stole a glance now and then at her companion's composed face. It was all quite simply said. There was not the smallest reproach or inuendo intended in it; it was genuine praise. She tried to acquiesce cordially, but she could not help feeling a little irritated; it was so strange to hear. She, who had known him so long, to have his character expounded to her by a comparatively new acquaintance. She might have been blind, yet surely she had always understood it, at least as well as Miss Wilson. It never would have occurred to her to say so solemnly that he was not exactly like other people.

They met Arthur, as Clemency had all along had an uncomfortable prevision they would, entering the garden-gate as they were leaving it. Clemency hardly bestowed a glance on him, she was so occupied in hurrying the children away; yet, in that one glance, she detected a confused, anxious, inquiring look, sent from his eyes to Emily Wilson's. A glance of intelligence she was sure it was, which served to ask—What have you been saying to her? Is it your doing he is here? It made Clemency's face glow to feel so sure, as that glance caused her to be, that at one time they two must have talked about her together. Little Harry dropped his armful of flowers in the lane, but she would not allow him to stop to pick them up. She walked on without once looking back, as fast as the lagging steps of her little companions would let her. Arthur stopped to exchange a few words with Miss Wilson, and then he followed the Franklyn party, and overtook them just as they were turning out of the road into the field path. Clemency was trying in vain to lift her little brother over the stile; he was too tired and lazy to exert himself, and a great deal too heavy for her to carry. Arthur took him up in his arms and perched him on his shoulder.

'You shall ride across this long field to the next gate,' he said. Then turning to Clemency: 'Miss Wilson is responsible for letting him tire himself in my garden, against your will, she says. You must let me carry him part of the way home. Your father would not object to seeing him on my shoulder. He and I are better friends now. He has been very kind to me lately; has he not told you?'

'From what Rolla tells me, I gather that it is you who are trying to serve him.'

'Not very effectively, so far. The comfort is that he should be convinced at last that there is no necessary ill-will between us. If he did but know the grief and trouble it has been to me to keep out of Rolla's way, while he made it a matter of obedience with Rolla to break with me, he would think I had paid dearly for my sudden prosperity.'

There was a short silence; and then Clemency said, rather timidly:

'I have often wished to tell you how much obliged to you I am, for not allowing Rolla to quarrel with papa on your account. He would have done it, and gloried in the thought of being blamed for holding to an old friend, if you had let him. I think it was finding you considered that he owed entire obedience to papa about giving you up, that made him first see it was his duty to submit in other things.'

'I could not have kept out of his way if I had not known that he was generous enough to understand why I did so; that it could never come into his mind for an instant that I had changed towards him. I could not have borne all this long time of keeping away, and never hearing anything of you all, if it had not been for that.'

Clemency's conscience would not let her give the answer she saw was expected, so she remained silent; and during the rest of the walk Arthur talked to the children, pointing out objects in the fields and hedges for them to look at, or answering questions about the mysteries of his garden. He won their hearts completely, and when he lifted little Harry down from his shoulders, after they had passed the last stile, and were within sight of the Red House, they gathered round him and were very unwilling to let him go. Clemency alone could not say a word: she had been trying to invent friendly and cordial speeches while she walked silently by his side, but nothing she could think of seemed appropriate, either to their old close intimacy, or to the new position of quiet friendliness she was now entitled to take up.

She had been thinking painfully, that after all, in spite of all promises and assurances of unchangeableness, a long breach of intercourse must change; and that, let people say what they would, there was no such thing as taking up a broken intimacy where it had dropped. One might perhaps only find out its full worth when one had lost it; might only begin then to know the light and warmth of the love in which one had lived unconsciously; yet there was no getting back into it when one had once let it slip away.

Arthur left the children, came close up to her, and took her passive hand.

'I have not said yet what I followed you to say,' he began; 'but I can't go away without. I am uneasy lest my zealous advocate should have injured my cause, instead of advancing it, as she meant to do. I was afraid, directly I saw you two together, that she had been wearying you with talk about me, and she confessed her injudicious good-nature to me just now. I want you to tell me that it has not vexed you. You must remember that the Wilsons are the closest friends I have, and no one could possibly be a close friend to me without divining what my feelings towards you are. How could it be so, when my love for you is the thought that underlies all I say and do. Forgive her for trying to do for me what I should not have ventured yet to do for myself.'

'She was very kind; I did not think she had any object in what she said,' Clemency faltered. Then meeting an anxious penetrating look that put her in mind of old times, she could not help bursting out, with something of her old frankness, 'Yes, you are right. I dare say I did look very cross. I was vexed with her; but it was not because she praised you, only for taking it so for granted that I did not know; for seeming to think she could teach me anything about you, whom I have known nearly all my life.'

'Yes, it was very presumptuous; you have judged me once, and I have perhaps no right to suppose that there is anything more for you to find out in me—anything for any one to tell you, that can change your opinion— at all events, not yet; the one thing you don't fully know about me, you don't care for—my love for you.'

'That was not exactly what I meant,' Clemency said, very low. 'But good-bye, now; it is late, and the children must go in.'

Arthur had been holding her hand till now. She drew it away quickly, and began to walk across the last field, into which a door of the Red House garden opened. Arthur followed her.

Nay, you always used to speak out. You must tell me what you did mean.'

'How can I?' Clemency said, turning upon him almost with a flash of anger in her eyes. 'You go on saying so much about never having changed; how can you expect me to confess that I have changed? You ought not to care for it, either. I don't see how you can. There is nothing in my loving you now, when every one is liking and praising you. I am angry with myself for seeing so late, and you ought not to care for it. Oh, Arthur! what have I said to make you look so happy?' She was almost frightened at the expression of wonderful joy that came in his face.

'Do you mean that you have come to love me at last?' he said.

Clemency did not answer for a minute; she was pondering, looking back into the history of her mind for the past two years, and when she was ready to speak she had reached the door, which the children were holding open for her. She held out her hand to say good-bye, and when she felt the strong warm clasp in which it was held, she said, slowly,—

'I can't make it out; I think I must always have loved you a little without knowing it, for it seems already a long time since I did, though you say "at last."'

'I may well say at last. I have loved you ever since the first minute I saw you—the day you spoke to me at our gate, when I was a forlorn schoolboy, who had never before known what it was to have anybody to love.'

'But you must not boast about that,' Clemency said, with a smile that was meant to keep back the tears that were gathering in her eyes. 'And, Arthur, though it is like going back home to me talking to you again, yet you know I can never even seem to desert papa, while he is unhappy, and wants me. They do all want me now at the Red House. Till he is quite reconciled to you, and prosperous again, it seems to me that we are as much divided as we were before.'

'Nothing can ever divide us now, after what you have said. You will see; and meanwhile, I shall never ask you to do anything for my sake that you think wrong to him.'

'I know you wont,' Clemency said. 'And now I must go in. See, the children are coming back for me.'

They parted at the garden door; but Arthur turned back after he had gone a step or two, to put into her hands a quantity of flowers he had been carrying for the children.

'Don't let them die,' he said, 'since they were gathered on such a happy day.'

Clemency walked slowly to the house. As she bent her head over the primroses, inhaling their faint perfume, and recalling the look with which they had been put into her hands, she felt almost as if some one had made her a present of Spring—of the Spring-time of hope and joy that had once seemed to die suddenly out of her life. Every trace of old pain was lost in a deeper, wider happiness than she had ever dreamed of before. 'One must lose one's life sometimes to find it,' she said to herself. 'I should never have known Arthur really, or valued the truth and constancy of his love, if I had not felt the cointrast. I might have taken it just as a common gift, as one takes light and air, because it was offered so freely, and I had had it so long.'

CHAPTER XXX.

Dare to be true. Nothing can need a lie:
A fault, which needs it most, grows two thereby.
—George Herbert.

As soon as Clemency entered the house, Mrs. Edgecombe's hurried incoherent note was placed in her hands, and she had to turn her thoughts from her own new-found happiness, to sympathize with the trouble that had come upon her friends.

An hour after reading the note, she was on her way to High Combe. She found the whole house in confusion, and Sydney lying on her bed in a stupor of exhaustion, which had succeeded to her fit of uncontrollable grief. There was not much to be done for her at first, except to keep her quiet and guard her room from the intrusion of the excited, talkative servants, who seemed to revel in bringing up every exaggerated rumor about the accident that reached the house, and to be determined to anticipate nothing but the worst tidings.

Clemency sat by Sydney's bed all night; she had felt a little uneasy lest her presence should be unwelcome; but her fear was dispelled the first time that Sydney's wandering eyes rested on her with a look of recognition. A faint smile came on her face, and she put out her hand.

'I am glad you are come,' she said; 'how good it is of you to come to me.' The sad humility of the tone puzzled Clemency very much, and she was surprised and touched to find how timidly and anxiously Sydney clung to her presence, as if she found a kind of protection in it. 'I know you will tell me the exact truth,' she said once or twice, 'you always did that, I used to think it tiresome when we were children together here; but now I wish I had always been more like you.'

Clemency did her best to raise the sufferer's spirits by encouraging her to hope for better news, and combating what she considered a strangely morbid tendency to regard her husband's absence as if it were a punishment that had come upon her. Sydney seemed to like to hear her talk; but the purport of her words made little impression. She always returned to her own desponding thoughts again, the minute Clemency ceased speaking.

The first telegram, which arrived early in the morning, only told them that Col. Edgecombe, though very seriously injured, was still alive, and had recognized his mother. Clemency thought the meagre information so discouraging that she dreaded communicating it, but Sydney heard the telegram read with more composure than she expected. It seemed as if she only then quite understood what had really happened, and the reality was less terrible to her apparently than her vague fears.

'So it is really an accident—really because he is ill that he cannot come,' she repeated constantly, and after that, the very wild, frightened look went out of her eyes, and she seemed more capable of receiving hope. Mrs. Edgecombe's letter, when it came, a little later in the day, was full of pity for Sydney; but it did not urge her joining her by her son's sick-bed. There had been several sufferers from the accident, and the little inn, to which those who could not be removed to their own homes had been carried, was much crowded. Colonel Edgecombe had received an injury on the head, the extent of which must remain doubtful for some days. It was of the utmost importance that he should be kept quiet and free from excitement, and Mrs. Edgecombe seemed to have a very poor opinion of Sydney's capability for being, under such circumstances, anything but an additional anxiety and hindrance to the real watchers. The burden of her first and many subsequent letters, was: 'You are better out of the way.'

Clemency was surprized at the meekness with which Sydney acquiesced in this verdict; and as one day of suspense followed another, she began to feel a little indignation against Mrs. Edgecombe for so completely setting aside Sydney's claims.

'You have a right to go and nurse your husband—a better right than even his mother to be with him now,' she said several times to Sydney, after reading these letters. But once, when she ventured to add, 'I think you are strong enough to go to-day, and that you ought to go,' poor Sydney fell into such an agony of indecision, fear, and grief, that she was obliged to recall her words, and resolve very firmly not to interfere again.

The days of suspense passed very slowly and wearily. Sydney could hardly ever bear Clemency out of her sight, and during this time of trial a strong affection sprang up between the two, who had never in happy days managed to be friends at all. Whenever Sydney was not hearing Mrs. Edgecombe's last letter read over, or discussing the more or less hope which each report conveyed, her pleasure was to talk over the very early days when she and Clemency had played frequently together at High Combe, or at the Farm, and spent quiet afternoons together in Miss Arnays' house at Tunstall. These visits had ceased soon after Mrs. George Serle came to the Manor, for her ungracious manners had driven most of the Serles' old friends, and Miss Arnays among the number, from their former habits of intimacy with the family. Clemency was sometimes startled and half shocked, at the bitter tone in which Sydney would speak of the injurious influence her sister-in-law had had upon her life.

'I might have had you for a friend, and been guided by your aunt, if she had not interfered. I used not to be untruthful till I had learned to be afraid of her,' she would often say, with such pleading, frightened eyes, that Clemency hardly knew how to answer. She was too sorry for her, to tell her how little use there is in trying to throw the responsibility of one's faults on other people, and she was puzzled by her tone of speaking of the early days, as of an innocent happy time, from which some terrible gulf of wrong doing or suffering separated her.

She tried to hope that her extreme despondency was the effect of prolonged suspense, and wondered how she could bear it, day after day, and not summon up courage to hasten to the neighborhood of the sick-bed herself. She saw plainly enough that it was no want of love, or anxiety, or longing to be of use, that held Sydney back; only an unaccountable self-distrust that paralyzed her energy. She could not understand it, but she saw what suffering it was.

'If I were to see him, I must tell him all,' Sydney said one day, half-abstractedly, after Clemency had been reading a letter from Mrs. Edgecombe, in which she mentioned that, for the first time, her son had spoken Sydney's name, and appeared surprised at her absence. 'I could not see him without telling him; and he is not to be agitated, you know—it might kill him. I must keep away for fear of that—it is my punishment.'

She looked wistfully at Clemency as if she half-wished to be questioned; but a fear of intruding held Clemency back. She saw that Sydney was not in a state to judge how much she might rightly confide to her, and, instead of encouraging her to open her heart further, she tried that day to occupy her thoughts by commenting on the more decidedly cheerful tone of the letter they had just received, and begged her to hear again the words which for the first time allowed her to hope.

After that first cheerful letter, the intelligence they received of Colonel Edgecombe was almost always encouraging. He recovered very slowly; and still Mrs. Edgecombe dwelt on the great importance of quiet and freedom from excitement; but in another week or two she assured them all cause for uneasiness would probably be over. He might be an invalid for some time, but there was no longer danger of permanent injury. Mrs. Edgecombe was very strict in preventing him from talking and writing, and, in spite of all the inconvenience of their situation, she was resolutely set against his travelling home an hour before the doctor gave full permission. Clemency could hardly help smiling sometimes when she read her letters—for, now that the worst anxiety was over, it was so evident that Mrs. Edgecombe was enjoying the entire, undisputed possession of her son which her sole attendance gave her. He could not bear much talking, she wrote, but he liked to have her near, and she just sat by his side and watched him, and gave him all he wanted. Years seemed to have rolled back with her; she had got her darling again for a time, almost as entirely, and much in the same way, as when she had watched by his cradle in the High Combe nursery.

(To be continued.)

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

CHILDREN'S CORNER

IT PAID TO BE KIND.

Snow lay deep on the ground, and during most of the week a slow, half-freezing rain chilled everyone who stepped out-of-doors. Men pulled their overcoats tightly about them, and horses shivered in the pitiless and constant storm.

Going to the home of a friend, I saw a small, shaggy dog crouching under the window of a near-by residence, as though to shield itself from the rain and cold. She was a young black spaniel, prettily marked, with white breast and feet. I did not suppose the owner of the house, a lady whom I knew well, was aware of the presence of the little creature.

'Oh! yes,' she said, 'the dog has been around here for a week. I didn't feed her, for I didn't want her to stay. I have taken the broom to her to drive her off the porch, but still she stays.'

Hurt and surprised at such a statement, I said: 'She is cold and hungry and so small. I wish you could find a warm nook for her. The storm is dreadful for us, and not less for a homeless dog.'

Death had not entered her home, as it did later, nor the pinching of poverty, to make her heart tender. If the dog died she did not hold herself responsible. Her children would gladly have taken it in, but she would not have it.

Burdened already with the care of many animals, I took her home. She nestled into my arms and sobbed almost as if human. I could not see any way to keep her after she had recovered from the exposure, and advertised in the newspapers that a home was wanted for a pretty spaniel dog.

A few days later a man and his little boy came six miles to see me. They had seen the advertisement, and the boy of six urged his father to come and get the dog.

I questioned the man, and found that there had been a struggle to keep his family, but, like many another poor person, he had a heart to help a homeless dog, and a desire to make his little son happy.

I learned that he was a mattress maker by trade, that he repaired many at his little shop, and was eager for more work. A well-known Episcopal clergyman had interested himself in the family, and influenced several of his parishioners to send him work. The minister's words and acts went hand in hand.

I heard later from the man of the comfort the lost dog gave them, how she watched his coming home at night, her face pressed against the window pane beside that of his little boy, and of his gratitude to me for saving her.

The well-to-do woman had no room in her nice home, but in that of the poor man there was enough and to spare.

I determined that the good deed of this man should not go unrewarded. I sent him work, interested my friends, and without any asking on his part he was abundantly rewarded for his kind act. His whole family had been made happier by the grateful dog. The child had a companion; she slept on his bed, and shared his bread and butter. Her affection paid them a hundred fold. affection much the well-to-do women missed in her selfishness! And yet there are many like her. It will take a good deal of preaching from our pulpits, and teaching in our schools, before we are awakened to our duty to the dumb, and live up to our high privilege of following Him who said, even of the sparrows: 'Not one of them is forgotten before God.'—'American Primary Teacher.'

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO FEEL 'DOPEY'

—to have headaches—an easily-tired body—a stuffy-feeling brain—even for part of the time. There are too many keen, alert men and women, always at their best, to give much chance of success to one thus handicapped.

These things are the direct results of a sluggish liver—constipated bowels—dry skin—overworked kidneys—in short, of a body whose sewers are clogged.

Nothing opens up these outlets of the waste, and clears the system of poison so gently, yet so effectively, as "Fruit-a-tives." "Fruit-a-tives" are the juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes combined—by a process that greatly increases their medicinal value—with valuable tonics and internal antiseptics, and made into tablets.

Take one or two "Fruit-a-tives" every night, eat plenty of ripe fruit, and see how quickly your brain clears and headaches leave you. 50c a box—6 for $2.50. Trial size, 25c. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

EVERY MAN PERFECT

Text: Colossians i., 28, 29.

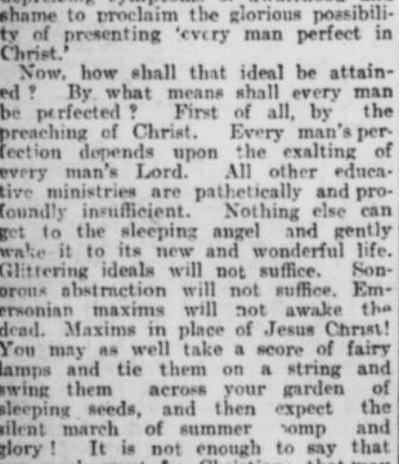
'Every man perfect! Such is the vast and inspiring ideal of the Apostle Paul. Mark the amazing breadth of the ideal. 'Warning every man, and teaching every man, ... that we may present every man!' The very repetition of the word gives a popular heresy a three fold blow in the face. For there was a colossian heresy which pared down the 'every' into the few, and which would reserve high spiritual privilege for a favored aristocracy. Dignities were for the few; the many must be damned. The thrones were for the select; there was no room for the mob. There was even a Jewish exclusiveness which fenced itself about with the same severe limitations. Salvation was the perquisite of a class, and not a race. The heresy lingered far down to our own day.

The apostle's ideal has been running through my mind and heart for weeks past, and has possessed me as I walked through the streets of the city whether in gardened suburb or in reeking slum. 'Every man perfect'! Perfect in the common endowment, perfect in individual gift. I walked through the slums of the city, and I saw the men and women, many of them little better than Caliban, moving about like galvanized clods. If I turned into the fairer regions of advantage, even there the dwarfhood was obtrusive. Prosperous men are so hard, and self-centred, and graceless, and so few of their finer powers are awake and operative. And yet everywhere the apostle's word rang through my soul and filled me with a fascinating wonder! 'Every man perfect'! That besotted wretch, reeling there in drink and filth and blasphemy, what will be his manner of majestic kingliness when he sits on the throne of a perfected life! Can the insensitive clod become a man? If we hesitate in our reply, if doubt strangle the readiness of our confession, we condemn our religion as the most pathetic of all impostures, and the hope of the world is slain. But here is the posture of the Christian faith, to stand amid the animalhood of suburb or slum, in the infertile glare of the one, or the infertile darkness of the other, and amid all the depressing symptoms of dwarfhood and shame to proclaim the glorious possibility of presenting 'every man perfect in Christ.'

Now, how shall that ideal be attained? By what means shall every man be perfected? First of all, by the preaching of Christ. Every man's perfection depends upon the exalting of every man's Lord. All other educative ministries are pathetically and profoundly insufficient. Nothing else can get to the sleeping angel and gently wake it to its new and wonderful life. Glittering ideals will not suffice. Sonorous abstraction will not suffice. Emersonian maxims will not awake the dead. Maxims in place of Jesus Christ! You may as well take a score of fairy lamps and tie them on a string and swing them across your garden of sleeping seeds, and then expect the silent march of summer pomp and glory! It is not enough to say that our work must be Christian; that may pass without denial. The essence of the whole problem is this—not merely that I am to engage in Christian work, but that I am so to present Christ that he may do his greater work. It is within my power to carry gas-jets about, but this labor needs the sun! I cannot carry sufficient heat; I may be able to warm the surface, but I am quite unable to kindle and transfigure the heart. The little that we can carry is good, and it is gracious and beautiful to use it in the service of our brother; but we are playing with the mighty problem if we assume that it is all-sufficient. Men may be in need of an ideal, but they need a Saviour infinitely more. They may be in need of you and me, but the best thing we can make of ourselves is to tell them about the Lord. There is heat enough there to get through. When everything else fails, or acts only as an opiate to deepen the slumber of the sleeper, this message will get through to the inward ear and will awake him out of sleep.

And the second ministry is the work of man's redemption which is mentioned by the Apostle Paul, is the education of the conscience. 'Warning every man, and teaching every man.' When men have been awakened from the sleep of spiritual death, it is the ministry of the Church to use every means whereby their sense of duty can be increasingly refined. We cannot awake men, but we can educate them when they are awake. We can warn and teach, and make them growingly sensitive to finer distinctions of right and wrong. For I think you will agree with me that there are many Christian consciences which are almost incredibly dull. They are something like the telephone I was using the other day. The receiver was impaired, and the message came to me very blurred and indistinct. So it is with many men. Their consciences are uneducated, the moral imperative reaches them very faintly, and sometimes not at all. And so there is need of the refining and enlarging ministry of the Church. It is ours to seek to fashion a more developed conscience. There are men whose private conscience, shall I say, is keen, but their public conscience is dull. If I may recover the figure of the telephone, I would say that their telephonic system, so far as their own house is concerned, the limited exchange which links room to room, is all that can be desired; but the larger exchange, their communion with the wider bounds of the city, is exceedingly poor and indistinct. In private morals they are blameless, but they have no sense of civic obligation. They can hear their own alarm clock, and they can rise to it; they never hear the town bell, the old bell which proclaims an outbreak of fire or the call to public need. If men are to be perfected, that double communion must be developed and refined. We must seek to cultivate a broad and splendid sense of honor, and to this cultivation every ministry in Church and State must be assiduously made to move. We must seek so to warn and to teach every man that every man's soul shall be a call-exchange to every brother in need, whether the brother dwell in his own land, or in lands that are far remote.

And the third human ministry, whereby every man shall be perfected, is the ministry of sacrificial toil. It is a wealthy and expressive word, suggestive of labor to the point of fatigue, service to the loss of blood. It includes all those services by which one man seeks to ameliorate his brother's material lot—the provision of decent houses, the breaking up of dull and deadly monotony, the appointment of fair conditions of labor, the equalizing of opportunity, the removal of every fence and barrier from legitimate roads, the smashing of every padlock which holds body or mind in unholy and dwarfing imprisonment. It includes every manner of toil which seeks to place the odds on the side of virtue and to remove the advantage from the side of vice. It is our part, our sacred obligation, if every man is to be perfected, not to be unmindful of these preliminaries, and to see to it that all material conditions are the friends of the Saviour, and to that end to labor to the very last ounce of our strength.



BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE OLD TESTAMENT AND THE NEW.

The Lord Jesus said that all things about Himself in Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled. The Old Scriptures are incomplete without the New. The Old is prediction, the New is fulfilment. Matthew gives over sixty quotations from the Old. He wrote specially for Jews. Mark has over thirty quotations. Luke about thirty. John has very few, but he gives more of the spoken words of Christ. In Lu. xxiv., 44. Jesus told the disciples that everything written in the Law of Moses, in the Prophets and in the Psalms concerning Himself must be fulfilled. He said, the Scriptures testify of Me. Moses wrote of Me. (John v., 39, 46; vi., 31, 35.) Jesus calls attention to Himself and His Mission, more than to the O.T. (John vii., 42; viii., 17, 18; xii., 15, 37.) But these quotations are not by Jesus. There is one by Him in John xiii., 18. In chapter xix., 24, 36, 37, there are three references to O. T. predictions. Probably most of the O. T. prophets are quoted in the N. T., but their names not mentioned. For instance, Haggai is cited in Heb. xii., 26, and Zech. viii., 15 is quoted in Eph. iv., 25. So chap. x., 9 is quoted in Matt. xxi., 5. The early writers of the N. T. were familiar with the writings of the Old. At the same time they were guided by the Spirit to the right use of the the Old. John xix., 37 quotes Zech. xii., 10. So also Malachi is quoted in the first three gospels. Most of the predictions of the O. T. have been fulfilled, and the promises of the New shall likewise be fulfilled. Jesus said, 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away.' (Matt. xxiv., 35.)

The Dowager Empress of China is a woman of spirit. One of her chief recreations is wrestling with the women of the court. In her palace is a vast apartment set aside for the practice, and each afternoon she has a turn or two with her attendants. Some time ago it was suggested to the Empress that fencing would be a variation. She agreed to the proposal, and a European drill sergeant was engaged. But the first lesson settled the Empress's views. Fencing was too tame. After the demonstration she went up to the instructor, took his foil from him, flung it to the other end of the room, and seized the sergeant. After a severe struggle she made him touch the ground with both shoulders.—New York 'Tribune.'

THE DUKE'S DIAMONDS

TALE OF A VALET'S DUPLICITY.

(D. Martin, in Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

To an Englishman belongs the doubtful distinction of having 'lifted' the Duke of Brunswick's world-renowned diamonds and in all the annals of crime a more striking example would be difficult to find of the extraordinary patience and perseverance called forth by the desire to obtain vast wealth.

The last Duke of Brunswick, successor to the brave duke who fought with Wellington in the Peninsular War, was a man of a very different type from his predecessor. He lived in the latter half of the last century chiefly in Paris, where he possessed a spacious old mansion. From all accounts he was not a particularly useful member of society; he had been a roué and a man of fashion in his prime, but in his old age, when some at least of the pleasures of life had begun to pall, one of his chief sources of amusement seems to have consisted in gloating miser-fashion over his marvellous hoard of jewels.

One uses the adjective advisedly, for the ducal gems, which were said to consist chiefly of diamonds, were valued at no less a sum than six hundred thousand pounds! Now when one man possesses portable commodities worth several large fortunes, it is safe to assume that the eyes of all the expert thieves in Europe, if not in the entire world, are fixed upon him, and no doubt there were a good many of the light-fingered gentry who could scarcely sleep at nights for thinking of the Duke and his baubles. Obviously it was not right that one man should possess so many valuables, but the question was, how should the ownership be diverted.

The Duke of Brunswick was perfectly well aware of the risk he ran, but, on the other hand, he was not prepared to forego the pleasure of having his jewels at hand so that he might gloat over their value, admire their lustre, and, in fact, play with his glittering toys whenever he felt so inclined. The strong room in which the jewels were kept could only be reached by passing through both the Duke's private study and his bedroom.

The door, which was of great strength and provided with the most powerful locks, was concealed by a silken curtain at the head of the Duke's bed. That door, however, was only the first obstacle which must be faced by any who wished to reach the gems, since the latter were kept in a mighty safe, which, in its turn, was protected in an extraordinary fashion. When once this door was locked, an elaborate system of electric wires came into play. These were connected not merely with bells and alarms, but also with a perfect armory of loaded revolvers, the muzzles of which were all pointed just at the spot where the would-be thief must stand, so that should any have the hardihood to attempt to force the safe door, the bells which clanged their warning to the members of the household would also toll the miscreant's knell.

The Duke was no doubt perfectly satisfied with the measures he had adopted for protecting his cherished jewels, but he made the mistake of under-estimating, or rather of overlooking altogether his English valet, Shaw. The man was an excellent servant, perhaps the most obliging and attentive his master had ever had, but then that was to be expected since the character and testimonials that had won for him the coveted post in the Brunswick household were of the most flattering description. No servant was ever better armed with eulogizing testimonials than Shaw.

The man had a ready pen and always wrote his own.

In 1863 Shaw entered the Duke's service, and for months he played his part to perfection, attending to his master's every wish, living on excellent terms with his fellow-servants, and generally behaving just as a gentleman's gentleman should. A less patient man must have chafed under the delay; Shaw knew that he was gaining valuable information every day, while he was also watching and waiting for an opportunity to carry his nefarious design into execution. It was nine-tenths of the battle that he should be on the spot, ready to seize his chance if it ever came, and one cannot but picture how the quiet soft-spoken valet, as he went about his duties in his own irreproachable way, as he assisted at the ducal toilet in the morning or watched the ducal nightcap settle itself comfortably upon the pillow, must often have glanced at the silken curtain and murmured to himself, 'How long?'

A CHANCE AT LAST.

It is a trite saying that all things come to the man who has patience to wait long enough, and certainly the chance he had looked for so steadfastly came to Shaw, the odd thing about it being that, as is sometimes the case, it was the most careful of men who made the most careless of mistakes.

On Dec. 17, 1863, the Duke sent for the working jeweller he occasionally employed in order that he might have some alterations made in the setting of one or other of his pieces of jewellery. Now, it may have been that the wonderful door of the safe with its many electric wires took a good deal of opening, or it may have been that the Duke was afraid of the jeweller seeing just how the mechanism was worked; but be that as it may, the fact is certain that the owner unlocked the door of the safe, then settled down to wait for the artificer's arrival.

One would like to know whether Mr. Shaw had anything to do with the fact that the jeweller tarried, because it is difficult to believe that a tradesman would keep such a customer waiting; but, in any case, the fact remains that the man did not keep his appointment. The Duke grew impatient, he fumed, he fidgeted, and finally he went to the strong-room door and locked it, but he did not take the trouble to refasten the safe or to again arrange the wires!

It was broad daylight, the place was under the guardianship of the faithful (sic) valet, and with never a thought of what was about to happen the great man left the house, no doubt determined that when he did see the jeweller he would read him a lecture on the importance of keeping appointments. And that was how Shaw, who subsequently turned out to be one of the most skilled burglars of his time, got the chance he had waited for with such exemplary patience.

The man was alone in the bedroom, and only a single door guarded the treasures of Aladdin's Cave. To many, even that one door would have proved baffling. Shaw was not the man to have taken up his abode in the Duke's house for a fixed purpose without being well prepared, and without loss of time he fetched a set of those wonderful instruments which have so often brought the handiwork of the locksmith to naught.

With these the fastenings of the door were forced, and when once the door stood open there was nothing to hinder Shaw from filling a bag with the booty he had coveted so long. The bells were silent, the muzzles of the pistols pointed at him harmlessly; neither warning nor sound of doom broke the stillness, and the man with nice discrimination, having selected what he wanted, withdrew, closing the door behind him, and carefully replacing the heavy silk curtain in position, so that no servant coming into the room in the course of her duties would be likely to notice what had happened and give the alarm.

The man's sang froid was perfect, he packed up certain of his own belongings without undue haste, and then going to his fellow servants, he explained that he had been taken ill and asked one of them to explain the facts to the Duke and to fulfil his—Shaw's—duties until his return, after which he calmly walked out of the house, and so got clean away with the stolen diamonds.

Without in any way belittling the work of the police generally, it must be admitted that when a sensational arrest is made one is often struck with the fact that the criminal owes his capture to his own folly, frequently to his own avarice. Had Shaw been content to remove the gems from their setting and pop the latter into the melting pot after the approved style, the work of the police authorities, both in England and in France, must have been considerably augmented, if not rendered actually fruitless. The man, however, was loth to do this for the following reason.

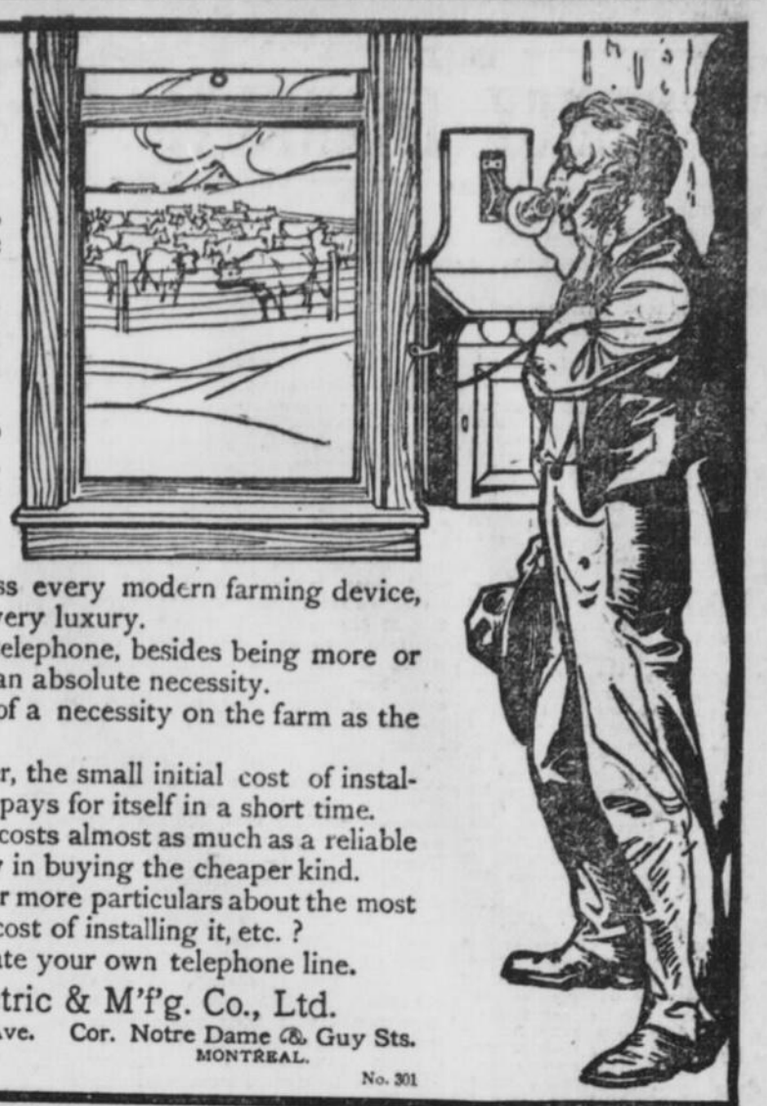
Amongst the valuables taken were certain jewels which Shaw believed the English Royal House to covet, or even to claim, and thinking to dispose of them at an enhanced price, the man calmly wrote to his prospective royal customer that if a trusty messenger were sent to a certain rendezvous with a sum of money which did not err on the side of moderation, the jewels in question would be handed over.

Now royalties, in common with most people, are not fond of dealing in stolen goods, and accordingly the man's letter was promptly handed over to Scotland Yard. In no department is the entente cordiale better sustained than in that of the police. Scotland Yard lost no time in communicating with Paris, the usual steps were taken, with the result that the erstwhile valet's evil machinations came to nothing, his patient work of months being brought to an ignominious ending, while the Duke of Brunswick had once more the joy of handling with caressing fingers his beloved diamonds.

SAWED A WALL EDGEWISE.

A peculiar engineering feat has been performed in Paris, whereby a house wall is now split from edge to edge. It seems that the heavy walls of an old power house were shared with the neighboring houses to the right and left. The buildings were practically one, and the vibrations of the engines in the power house were so great that the occupants complained that they could not sleep and that their trade was driven away. A quarryman who heard of the situation offered a remedy, and taking an endless helicoid, or spiral surfaced cord, such as is commonly used in sawing stone, he applied it along the top edge of the wall and set it in motion with machinery. The result was that a perpendicular slit, two inches wide and seventy feet deep, soon completely separated the power house from the adjacent buildings. Tenants of these houses say the noise and vibration of the power house no longer disturb them.—The 'Pathfinder.'

The Telephone as a Money-maker for the Farmer.



Formerly ploughing, sowing and reaping were done in the crudest way.

To make farming profitable, the farmer had to work from daylight to dark and work mighty hard at that.

To-day the farmer, who keeps abreast of the times, doesn't have to work nearly as hard as the average city man.

Not only does he possess every modern farming device, but his house is fitted with every luxury.

In farming districts the telephone, besides being more or less of a luxury, has become an absolute necessity.

It has become as much of a necessity on the farm as the greatest labor-saving device.

To the up-to-date farmer, the small initial cost of installing the telephone more than pays for itself in a short time.

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STRONG MEN AS GOLFERS

DISADVANTAGE OF TOO MUCH MUSCLE—PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR MATCHES.

(From the 'Field.')

There is a story told of a well-known St. Andrews professional who was recommended to put twenty yards onto the length of his drive by undergoing dumbbell exercise daily. The professional used to say that the exercise increased his biceps so much that he could not get a proper swing of his club; he had to shorten the swing through excess of muscle, with the result that his style was completely dislocated. It was only after he abandoned the dumbbell exercise that he came back to his old style of play and was enabled to drive a satisfactory ball once again.

At first sight it would almost seem to be a truism to say that the strong man of the music halls provides in his muscular frame better raw material for the making of a first class golfer than the loosely jointed stripling with muscles like ribbons of silk. But the strong man, even on the presumption that he had the equivalent skill say, of Braid, would not be able to drive a longer ball off the tee with all his endowment of muscular development.

In such a game as golf great muscular power would be a distinct disadvantage. The professional strong man would be altogether too mighty for the purpose he had to fulfil. The stiffest of steely shafts would probably snap in his fingers on the gentlest effort being made to strike the ball and besides his whole framework would be altogether too rigid and unresponsive.

Every golfer can test this aspect of muscular training for himself. If a short course of physical exercises is taken with the object of increasing the player's power of muscle it is usually found as a matter of practical experience that the club does not seem to have any balance as between shaft and head, that the player can rarely 'get down' to the ball, and that he tops and foozles with quite a large amount of frequency.

For golf, therefore, a course of muscular training would appear to be a disadvantage rather than an advantage in the playing of the game to the highest degree of efficiency and with the largest amount of scientific skill. What the game needs most is the smooth co-operation of all the movements of the body. Arms, legs, wrists, chest and back must be all brought into play in the striking of a shot with a rhythmic regularity of movement and timing which no amount of muscular training can ever impart when undertaken apart from the immediate purposes of the game.

HOW BIRDS KILLED A SNAKE.

(Alma correspondence 'Forest and Stream.')

Ed. Neal and his sister, Miss Jessie Neal, of Alma, tell a strange story and vouch for the truth of it. They had been spending the last month with their father, Younger Neal, at their old home in the country near Alma, and one day last week they were out driving when they saw in the road in front of them a large snake of the kind known as coach whip. Stopping the horse in order to kill the snake they discovered that a pair of mocking birds were flying at and striking the reptile with their beaks, first from one side of the road and then from the other. They watched the battle, as they call it, for something like an hour, when the snake entirely ceased to attempt to avoid the angry onslaughts of the enraged songsters. Ed. Neal got out of the buggy and going to the scene of conflict, found that the snake's head was almost severed from its body. The neck just back of the head was cut down to the skin on its throat, and when he picked it up the head fell down limp. The snake was dead. It measured 5½ feet, and seemingly had just swallowed a half-grown rabbit, which was in the stomach undigested.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

The Boys' Page.

A Real Blizzard

People whose lines are cast in pleasant places, where nature is always approximately serene and smiling, who never really have to struggle with her giant forces or her more terrible moods, get in the habit of using big words for very small experiences. Every fall in the mercury becomes a cold wave, and every decent, ordinary storm is dubbed a blizzard. As a matter of fact, the genuine western blizzard, when the air is full of stinging, singing, frozen particles, blowing six ways to a Sunday, when a man can't see six feet in front of him, when all landmarks are lost, and all signs fail, is something of which the east is blessedly ignorant. Such a one came within the experience of the Rev. John Eastman, of South Dakota, and he has never forgotten it, nor is he likely to.

It was one Saturday evening when Mr. Eastman had been sitting cosily in front of a crackling fire after dinner, thinking over his sermon for the following day. He was tired and the warmth and quiet were very grateful. But he remembered that his horse was tired, too. He had driven him twenty miles that day and put him up unblanketed.

'It was only a step from house to barn,' says Mr Eastman. 'I did not think it worth while to take a lantern, but I did put on an overcoat when I saw how stormy it was outside. It was a black night and there was a blizzard on. The wind was in my face and the fine hail stung like shot from a gun. It fairly bit my cheeks, so that as I crossed the garden I turned to have the wind at my back and get my breath by walking backwards a few minutes. I saw the light in the house glowing faintly through the sleet, as I walked. Then for a few minutes I bent my head and butted into the storm. When I turned again for breathing space I could not see the house. Neither, though I knew I had gone far enough, could I find the barn. I realized that I had gone wrong somehow, but it was not for some minutes that I understood that the situation was serious.

'I don't know how long I cruised around as a dog would search for a trail. It probably was only a few minutes, but it seemed an hour. It was the longest part of the night's experiences. I was slow to confess to myself that, keen as I believed myself in prairie-craft, I was really lost, and could not help myself even a little bit. I suppose I went around in a circle, but there was no proof to my mind of the fact.

'The place was the prairie at Flandreau, where I now live. It is as level as this floor, and is now well settled, but then it was miles to any other house. Every inch of the prairie was like every other inch. When I knew I was lost I made up my mind to be as long as possible in freezing to death. I gave up trying to find the barn and just walked without thinking where I was going. I kept saying: "Walk, walk, walk."

'That was easier said than done. I haven't said anything about the cold. But it was cold. It was the most awful cold a man can feel. But I welcomed every twinge as an assurance that I was holding my own, fighting off the numbness that would have meant death. My feet I kept alive by running every little while.

'Some time in the night the temperature must have moderated. At any rate, the snow began to stay where it fell. I had about given up all hope of living when suddenly I noticed it was harder to walk through the snow.

'Then the first I knew I was down on my hands and knees in the snow. I guess I did not much realize my danger. I remember I noticed the snow drifting around me. I had my back to the wind. I had found horses and cattle frozen to death standing with their backs humped up against the wind.

'I was conscious of the drift creeping up on me, and I said to myself that I was being slowly buried alive. My mind went chattering from one idea to another. I believe I kept myself alive by thinking, for the snow was creeping on up over my back. I stayed as still as I could so as to let it roof me over. I thought it would be days before they found me. I wondered how long I should lie there, and I thought of the wolves that might come when the snow had thawed a little and scratch down to me and begin to gnaw my frozen flesh. After a while I felt better. I did not know it, but it was warmer there under the snow. My breath melted a little hole up through the drift. The air was cold, but it was the sweetest relief in the world that it was still and not cutting like a million little whip lashes.

'Presently I was able to press the snow around me back, and I found it would pack and stay, so I had a little room to move. It was fearfully cold still, and yet it was so much warmer than I had been that I was quite cheerful.

'It was about this time I noticed I could see a button right under my eye on my coat. The night had passed and it was daybreak. My mind took the fact in very slowly. I did not dare to get up or move. I deliberated whether I should try to get up. I almost decided not to do it. And then with a snort and a grunt I was on my feet and shaking off the snow. I shall never forget the agony of that moment. If there was a muscle in my body that did not fairly shriek in a protest of pain it must have been in parts that were frozen. But I took a step forward, and then tottered along and gradually learned again to walk.'

This is Mr. Eastman's side of the story, but of his wife's long watch through the night he cannot tell. He only knows that in the early dawn, when the sky was clear and a few stars shining faintly on the western horizon, he saw a fainter light close to earth, which he thought might be a house, and rubbing snow on his face to take out the frost, as he went, he struggled painfully toward it. As he drew near he saw some one coming from the opposite direction—someone who proved to be his wife. She and the boys had been up all night and long before dawn had gone out to find him. He had been lost and well nigh died within eighty rods of the house. The boys were recalled by firing a gun. The stock was found to be all right. And the minister's sermon was preached that day with a thankful spirit, but a mighty sore, stiff body. —Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

A Rainy Day Diversion

(By Carolyn Wells, in the 'Tribune Magazine.')

'Now, Uncle Bob,' said Lucy, 'I have a new pencil and a whole new pad of paper, and if you please, I'd like a new puzzle.'

'Very well, then,' said Uncle Bob, 'do just as I tell you. You and Fred each write on your paper a row of figures.'

So Lucy wrote 8, 6, 3, 2, 1, 4; and Fred wrote 4, 3, 7, 9, 8, 6, 1, 4.

'Now, then,' went on Uncle Bob, 'add up these digits in your head, and subtract the sum from your original number.'

So Lucy added up her digits, and found they came to 24. Subtracting this from her original number, she had left 863,190; while Fred, whose digits added up to 42, subtracted, and had a remainder of 43,798,572.

'Now strike out one figure from your answer,' said Uncle Bob, 'and write on another slip of paper your answer with that figure omitted.'

In a moment Luck had struck out the figure 6 and handed her uncle the slip of paper, on which was written 83,190.

After a brief glance at it, Uncle Bob said quietly, 'You struck out the figure 6.'

'So I did!' said Lucy, opening her eyes in amazement.

Meantime Fred had struck 8 out of his answer, and offered for his uncle's inspection the figures 4,379,572.

'You crossed off 8,' said Uncle Bob.

'I did so,' said Fred. 'Please try it again.'

So they tried it again, and this time when the children were about to present their lines of figures to him for inspection, Uncle Bob said. 'You may write the lines of figures as you have them, or you may write them backward, and you need not tell me which.'

Lucy reversed her line of figures and gave it to her uncle; but Fred gave his just as he had it on his own paper.

It seemed to make no difference; for Uncle Bob told them instantly what figures they had crossed out.

Then they tried it a third time, and, to puzzle them still further, Uncle Bob told them that they might jumble their figures all up, and, as long as they kept the real figures they had, they might offer them to him in any rotation.

This time Lucy's original row had read 9, 2, 3, 6, 4, 8, 1.

The sum of these digits was 33, and consequently, after subtracting, she had 9,236,448. She struck out one of the 4's and mixed up the others, so that they stood 863,942. This row she handed to her uncle, who immediately told her that she had crossed off a 4.

Fred had taken a short number this time. He had put down only 6, 3, 2, 1, 4. These digits amounted to 16. After subtracting, he had remaining 63,198. He crossed out the 9, and mixing up the others, gave his uncle the row, 1,683.

Uncle Bob looked at it abstractedly. Then he closed his eyes. 'I seem to see a 0 floating in the air,' he said. 'I think, my boy, you crossed off a 0.'

'No, sir!' cried Fred, triumphantly.

'Ah, wait,' said his uncle placidly; 'I spoke too hastily. I see there is a tail to the 0 which had escaped by notice. It was a 9.'

'Yes, sir, I did,' said Fred, laughing. 'Please tell us how to do it.'

'I wish for once you children would guess a puzzle yourselves,' said Uncle Bob; 'but I suppose you never will, so I'll tell you. It's really very simple when you know how.

'Well,' he continued, 'after the line is written down, and the sum of its digits subtracted, and a single figure crossed off, you have a row of figures handed to you. You must mentally add these and substract their sum from the next multiple of nine. That sounds complicated; but it is not at all. If the sum of the figures given you adds up to 23, the next multiple of 9 is 27, and the number you're in search of is 4. If the row of figures adds up to 39, the number struck out was 6, because that added to 39 makes 45, which is the next multiple of 9. Do you understand?'

'Yes,' said Lucy, wrinkling her forehead; 'you just add the figures given you, and subtract that sum from whatever comes next higher in your "nine times" multiplication table.'

'That's right,' said her uncle, 'and the only time the rule won't work is when the number crossed out is either a 9 or a 0. As you can see for yourselves, if the digits added up to 45 you wouldn't know whether a 9 or a 0 had been crossed out, because either of those added to 45 would result in a multiple of nine.'

'Oh, said Fred, 'that's why you made up that yarn about the tail to the 0.'

'Yes,' said Uncle Bob, 'and though you may work that little ruse once, if you are cornered a second time it is better to own up frankly that it was either a 9 or a 0, and you don't know which. Never act as if you were adding the figures or calculating a result. The charm of all these tricks is to appear to be using a sort of clairvoyance or second sight. This impresses your audience much more than a mere arithmetical calculation.'

YOUR JOB.

(By Amos R. Wells.)

If I were asked what one quality above all others is most useful in getting a situation, I should say cheerfulness. And if I were asked what quality is most useful in holding a situation, I should say willingness.

Cheerfulness means courage. It implies manliness and unselfishness. The habitually cheerful man is thinking about his work and about other people; he is not thinking about himself. To think of your work and be happily interested in it, and to think of your fellow workers and your employers and be happily interested in them—this is a great help to those that seek advancement in life.

A motto that has been sold largely in Boston recently and has been placed where thousands of employees can see it is this: 'If you never do more than you are paid for, you will never be paid for more than you do.' That is the road to advancement is the willingness to do more than your share of the work. The workers that stop at the very minute the hour-hand points to 'shutting up time,' that are never willing to do extra work, that are continually comparing their work and their pay with the work and pay of other employees, are simply nuisances in any office or shop, and are endured only till better workers come along.

'The golden rule is the rule of gold.' 'Put yourself in his place'—in the place of your employer and of your fellow employee—if you want to get a 'place' and keep it and move upward into a better place year by year. This is practical religion; indeed, there is no part of religion that will not be found of practical value in the hard work of the world.—'C. E. World.'

ORIGIN OF SOME FAMOUS MEN.

Goethe was the son of a tailor.
Burns was the son of a peasant.
Canova was a stone-cutter's boy.
Paganini's father was a factory laborer
Wagner's father was a clerk in a police court.
Shakespeare's father was a wool merchant.
Sir Isaac Newton's father was a poor farmer.
Hans Christian Andersen's father was a cobbler.
Benjamin Franklin was one of a family of seventeen
Horace Greeley was the son of a Vermont farmer.—'S.S. Messenger.'

RIDDLE RHYME.

I had a saucy servant,
And his name was Silver Jim;
He hadn't any body,
And he hadn't any limb.
He had a little arm,
And he had a little wrist,
And little pointed fingers
That couldn't make a fist.

He brought me new potatoes,
And every kind of meat,
And all the different sorts of pies,
That any one could eat.
But all the time I had him,
A dozen years, I think,
The saucy little rascal
Would never fetch a drink.
—Selected.

An indifferent student will never make a good scholar. A half-hearted attention to rules that govern success, will leave a man exhausted and unable for noble results. Why is not this well-attested fact a challenge to every one who would maintain himself physically at his best? To be well, should be to keep well. To keep well involves daily and intelligent attention to the laws of one's being. One who is in good condition of body, should show his gratitude for the possession of health by cherishing it, that heart and lungs, muscles and limbs, and organs may perform their offices, and make him commander of his body, rather than its servant and slave. Obedience to and practice of the physical laws, makes for perfection of body just as truly as persistent and faithful cultivation will tend to superiority of mind and heart and soul.—Univ. Leader.

FROM A BOSTON MENAGARIE

Some children in a Boston school are reported to have written the following interesting essays on the bear, the elephant, and the lion:

THE BARE.

Bares are of many sighses and all big. The chief kinds are the grizzly bare which is black; the sinnermon bare, which is good and gentle; the white bare which bleaches its skin to hide in the snow and make a rug, and the black bare which is common and is careful of its cubs. Bares fight bees for honey, which is mean because the bees are little. Once a bare found some currant jelly sitting on a garden bench to dry, and he ate it, and the lady hadn't any more, which was greedy. Bares are pigs, but pigs are not bares. This is funny, but most things are funny, specially if they have four legs.

THE ELLFANT.

The ellfant is the biggest of all beasts put together, and has two tusks, one tail, and one trunk, sometimes called the ellfant's hand, and two eyes. His feet are large roasted and good to eat, but the skin is very thick. He shakes dust on it like a pepper caster. Once a taylor stuck a needle into an ellfant, and years after the ellfant soaked his house for him. Be good to the ellfant and you will be happy.

THE LIONS.

Lions are always walking except when eating, and then they growl. Their roar terrifeyes, but their tails are not so long as the monkeys. They are cats no matter what you think, and their size has nothing to do with it. Once it was fashnable to call them noble, but they are mean no matter what your fable book says, and you must stop talking. Once a donkey stole a lion skin, but the other donkeys killed him because he made so much noise with his brain. That showed he was a donkey. Keep still when you are thinking.

WORK THIS OUT.

A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps.

A sleeper is that on which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while he sleeps runs.

Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps off the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper.—Australasian.

IT TAKES COURAGE.

To speak the truth when, by a little prevarication, you can get some great advantage.

To live according to your convictions.

To be what you are, and not pretend to be what you are not.

To live honestly within your means, and not dishonestly upon the means of others.

When mortified and embarrassed by humiliating disaster, to seek in the wreck or ruin the elements of future conquest.

To refuse to knuckle and bend the knee to the wealthy, even though poor.

To refuse to make a living in a questionable vocation.

To refuse to do a thing which you think is wrong, because it is customary and done in trade.

To be talked about and yet remain silent when a word would justify you in the eyes of others, but which you cannot speak without injury to another.

To face slander and lies, and to carry yourself with cheerfulness, grace, and dignity for years before the lie can be corrected.

To stand firmly erect while others are bowing and fawning for praise and power.

To remain in honest poverty while others grow rich by questionable methods.

To say 'No' squarely when those around you say 'Yes.'

Not to bend the knee to popular prejudice.—'Success Magazine.'

One monster there is in the world ..an idle man.—Carlyle.

BOY WITH A HOE.

Say, how do you hoe your row, young chap?
Say, how do you hoe your row?
Do you hoe it fair,
Do you hoe it square,
Do you hoe it the best you know?
Do you cut the weeds, as you ought to do,
And leave what's worth while there?
The harvest you'll garner depends on you;
Are you working it on the square?
Are you killing the noxious weeds, young chap?
Are you making it straight and clean?
Are you going straight,
At a hustling gait?
Are you scattering all that's mean?
Do you laugh and sing and whistle shrill,
And dance a step or two,
As the row you hoe leads up the hill?
The harvest is up to you.
—Selected.

PUZZLES.

A THANKSGIVING PUZZLE.

A consonant.. .. .. *
A conjunction.. .. .. **
Initials of three important cities in Canada.. .. .. ***
Quiet.. .. .. ****
Sluggishness.. .. .. *****
Temporary possession curtailed.. .. .. ******
A precious stone.. .. .. *******
Used in music.. .. .. ********
Having 12 leaves to the sheet. *********
Supporting.. .. .. **********

My initials, read downwards, form good places in which to pass thanksgiving. My finals, read upwards, what one is sure to find in these places.

ACROSTIC.

My initials read downwards spell a city in Russia:

* * * * * *—A girl's name.
* * * * * *—A gas.
* * * * * * *—A precious stone.
* * * * * * *—A flower.
* * * * * *—A girl's name.
* * * * * *—A city in England.

ENIGMA.

You eat me, you drink me; describe me who can.
For I'm sometimes a woman, and sometimes a man.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Enigma.—Yesterday.
Tower Puzzle.—C. Cat. Ate. The. Tea.
Odd. Are. Fat. Ale.—Cathedral.

WORD SQUARE.

C A R G O
A V E R T
R E F I T
G R I M E
O T T E R

Frances Rogers, Alberton, P.E.I., answers one of the riddles of Saturday, October 24, but it is not the right answer, although a good one.

Lucy E. Wilton and Dorothy Deane, Montreal, sent correct answers to last week's puzzles.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

With a Kangaroo Hunter

IN THE FOREST OF EASTERN GIPPSLAND.
(J. H. M., in the 'Australasian.')

In the shire of Tambo, when the kangaroos were 'open,' to use the hunters' expression, they made £20 and £30 a month, and some even more. One of the keenest men after kangaroo was an old identity, one Jacob Beal, who lived on the outskirts of the back country forest. Jacob had been 'at the game' for a generation. He knew every acre of the wild country for miles around; he knew just where the feeding grounds of the kangaroos were; and he was making as big a bag as any single man who carried his rifle through the bush.

I arrived at Beal's camp to find that he had just returned with a load of skins, which he was busy pegging out on the sides of trees. This hunter was nothing if not original, both in dress and manner. He eyed me as I approached, and silenced with one brief, unprintable sentence his barking dogs. Two teeth only Jacob had, and they were almost hidden by his bushy moustache. They were black with tobacco smoke, and held that ill-smelling pipe without which he was never seen.

That evening I had supper with the old hunter, and the kangaroo tail soup which we had possessed all the best qualities.

Next day we were soon in the forest, and the hunter and his dogs were at once alive to business. We climbed the side of a wooded range, and began to descend towards the valley below, where a soakage from the hills caused the grass to be greener than elsewhere. Before the descent of the slope had been half made the hunter stopped suddenly, and on the instant, his dogs pricked their ears, looked questioningly into the face of their master, then apparently let the gaze of their eyes follow the direction in which the rifle pointed as Beal raised it to his shoulder and took aim. Every taut muscle in their bodies was ready for action, but they did not move for the moment while they waited for the report of the Winchester. As for myself, I strained my neck this way and that to try to get a glimpse of the game, but if the reader has ever tried to find with his eye the upright, motionless form of a kangaroo standing in a forest of stringybarks, he will understand how difficult was my task. When standing amongst the trunks of stringy-barks, unless the trees have been blackened by bush fires, the kangaroo has a perfectly protective surrounding, so correspondingly grey is the animal with all about it.

Like the dogs, however, I followed with my eye the direction of the muzzle of the rifle, and, before the smoke issued therefrom was able to see the grey form, tall and erect, of an old man kangaroo on the other slope that rose up from the side of the valley. In that instant there was a report, the dogs dashed down the hillside, and Jacob, for the first time since he sighted the 'roo, spoke aloud.

'My! It was a pretty shot, and yet I missed 'im. My eyes isn't so good as they used ter be. But listen. The dogs has 'is stuck up. I muster hit 'im after all. Come on, now's your chance.' We ran down the slope, but I outran the old hunter.

'You go ahead and get your pitcher. Your legs is younger nor mine.'

I went ahead full speed, and he, puffing and blowing, came behind. The kangaroo had been struck by the bullet, and the dogs, following it, had it at bay on the crown of the ridge. I was soon within camera reach, but at my approach the animal again made the bush echo with its thumping retreat. This time it retraced its leaps, and went away from me in the direction of old Jacob. Now it turned to the right, then to the left, the dogs still attacking. I followed in the rear at last, no knowing in the least where the man with the rifle might be. Once, twice, I thought I heard a whistle, but I was so intent on getting within camera range of the kangaroo, which was again at bay, that I disregarded what might have been a sign of warning.

Beyond some dense scrub I could hear the dogs barking wildly, and I hastened to the spot, to find that the kangaroo had taken up his position under a wild cherry tree which stood in a space almost open, but surrounded by a thicket of young saplings.

Here was my chance, I moved closer, my head bowed to see the subject in the view-finder of the snapshotter. I pressed the ball that released the shutter, and in the same instant the rifle report rang through the forrest, the bullet passed through the body of the kangaroo and embedded itself in a gum tree within a few feet of my side. The kangaroo was a big fellow. I had but to await my opportunity to secure other pictures to accompany the two I had already snapped, and by which I shall always remember my day with the kangaroo hunter.

IN A TIGER'S JAWS.

In his 'Narrative of Travel and Sport, Mr. John Bradley, an English sportsman, tells of an unwelcome experience that befel him while hunting tigers in eastern Burmah. Fortunately for him he was hunting with friends at the time.

We marched along carelessly without observing order or caution, he writes, and were not prepared to take advantage of Akbar's warning, when he exclaimed, 'Beware, sahib!' and a full-grown tiger went past us at a gallop.

A straggling volley was fired after it, and although evidently not struck, the beast stopped, and rearing up on its hind legs, clawed the bark of a tree just as a cat scratches the leg of a chair or a table.

Mr. Grant and I fired simultaneously, but without effect, and before a thought of the creature's intention had time to flash through my mind, I was down under its paws.

Seizing me by the left thigh, the tiger shook me as a dog shakes a rat, and then, growling horribly, dragged me at a tremendous rate through the thick undergrowth of the forest. I heard the frightened shouts of my companions and the report of several shots, and then a dizziness came over me; but I did not lose consciousness.

As I was jolted through the forest, I several times caught hold of the trees; but the tiger, growling fiercely, shook me free in an instant. All this time, although quite calm and collected, I felt a strong desire to preserve my existence, and never for a moment experienced that apathy with regard to the danger that some persons have described under similar circumstances.

How long I was in the jaws of this brute I cannot tell. It seemed to me an age before the creature stopped. My companions afterward declared that I had been dragged at least half a mile from the spot where I was first seized. They followed as fast as they could run, and although I was unaware of it at the time, never lost sight of the beast. To this circumstance I undoubtedly owe my life, for had there been any delay in rendering me assistance, it must have been fatal to me.

The moment the tiger halted it released my thigh, and seemed to be attracted by the approach of my companions, although as yet I did not see them myself. Taking advantage of this release, I tried to escape to the shelter of some tall bushes near at hand.

In an instant and with a terrible roar the creature pounced upon me, seizing me this time by the shoulder, and at the same time lacerating my chest with its claws.

A shot was fired, and I heard the bullet whistle overhead. Fear of hitting me had caused them to aim too high. A second and third shot were equally unsuccessful; and the tiger, again releasing me, began to lick up the blood which oozed through my jacket. I began to feel very faint, and could not suppress a groan. Several times the tiger dabbed his paws, apparently in play, about my face, but did not use its claws, fortunately for me.

Presently the beast seemed to spit like an angry cat at some one approaching, whose footsteps I could hear, but whom I could not see, owing to my position, for I was lying flat on my back. There was the sharp bang of a rifle close to my head, a heavy weight fell across me, and then I comprehended that my friend was pulling me from under the dead body of the tiger.

DOG SAVES TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

That two little girls were not drowned in surf at Newport, Ore., this summer, is due to the intelligence of a dog owned by Maurice Winter, a commercial traveller of Albany. Willie Eagles, aged eleven, and Elizabeth, aged five, were playing on the Newport beach with Helen Winter, the four-year-old daughter of Maurice Winter, and Mary Pennigton, seven years old. While digging in the sand they became surrounded by the incoming tide, and in trying to reach shore bundered into a deep hole. There was no one near, and the frightened children floundered helplessly until Willie Eagles managed to reach his sister and pulled her to shore by her hair.

The others, farther out in the pool, were almost drowning when Winter's dog ran out into the water and caught Helen Winter's clothes in his mouth and dragged her to the bank. Mary Pennington held to the clothes of the Winter girl and was pulled close enough to the edge of the pool so that young Eagles caught her arm and saved her too.—Seattle 'Daily Times.'

TRIBUTES OF "PICTORIAL" AGENTS

No need to comment on these letters. They come from boys who 'know a good thing when thoy see it.'

The watch you sent me is a real beauty, keeps good time. I don't know how you give them for so little money.—Percy Oliver, P.E.I.

Your dandy watch received to-day. I am well paid for my trouble.—Wm. J. Jameson, W———, Que.

Just received the fountain pen. I never thought it would be near as good. It is as good as any I have seen that cost twice as much. — Robbie Hepburn, Man.

Very pleased indeed with watch, which is going fine and keeps good time, far above what I expected.—Henry Mang, Sask.

'Pictorials' came all right. Having a sore foot, I was unable to get out to sell them, but my little sister, six years old, sold them all in less than three hours. Nearly everybody she asked took one.—Douglas A. Wright, B.C.

Received the dozen 'Canadian Pictorials.' They sold like wild-fire. Send on another half dozen, so that I can get my camera.—G. W. Elms, Nfld.

Any boy or girl reader of this advt. is welcome to join our 'Pictorial' army. You can stop when you've earned one premium, or you can sell 'Pictorials' every month, as you please. You don't bind yourself. For a package to start on, and full particulars, write to John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.' See advt. on another page.

THE FUTURE'S POSSIBILITIES

MR. EDISON SAYS 'EVERYTHING, ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE'—A FUTURE IN WHICH STEAM WILL BE SUPPLANTED BY ELECTRICITY.

(New York 'Times.')

It is doubtful, perhaps, just what new form of human energy will come to us with our eggs and bacon every morning, but we can be sure of having it as a regular item in the daily programme of events. There is a general, quite vivid impression of this fact, as Mr. Thomas A. Edison sees, or rather senses, the future.

He has emerged from the commercial aspect of the magic that lies hidden in the obstinacies of nature. Canned opera and moving pictures have their prospect for improvement, the storage battery is being manufactured to the ultimate solution of economy in traffic, the phonograph is now but a child's wonder, and Edison dismisses them with a wave of the hand, as a conjurer smilingly bows himself off the stage, in amiable acknowledgment of his trade.

'We only have five senses, that is the trouble; we have to creep through the world at the best,' he says.

THE UNCERTAINTY IN INVENTION.

To the average mind there is the imprisonment of a circuitous perception. We identify with our senses everything—but mystery. A desperate uncertainty still perplexes the inspired makers of invention. A sensitive co-relation between all phases of scientific discovery is the striking feature of modern experiments. These are thoughts that, as an index, point to the foresight of Edison's present activity.

He is not 'dreaming' in his laboratory; there is no self-indulgent retirement. He finds himself, so he says, after threescore years of eager industry to catch the secret whisperings of natural phenomena, a busier man than he ever was before.

'EVERYTHING, ANYTHING, IS POSSIBLE.'

'We know nothing; we have to creep by the light of experiments, never knowing the day or the hour that we shall find what we are after,' he says.

Mr. Edison looks, as he always did, young for his years, for his time.

He seems to have reached an autumn that does not change outwardly; an autumn that veils the ceaseless energy of his life.

'Now that I've retired from the commercial aspect of my work in the laboratory, I suppose I shall really work harder than I ever did in my life,' he said.

'I've always got more than one thing in course of development, twenty things that I hope to do, or that I hope some one else will do. Scientific discoveries are coming so thick and fast, there are so many of us working like beavers at them, that it is appalling merely to think about possibilities in the future.'

'Everything, anything, is possible; the world is a vast storehouse of undiscovered energy.

'There is a great distinction, however, between the scientific experiment that accomplishes its end and the practical adaptation of it to humanity at large. We read of wonderful things being done experimentally, but whether they can be accomplished practically is another matter.'

'Shall we, fly through the air?'

'Oh, yes, undoubtedly we shall, it's bound to come. It won't be the aeroplane, however, and it wont be the dirigible balloon. An individual theory may suffice to make a very interesting scientific experiment, but it is not what one man himself believes, that is the solution of a problem that must come out of a universal law in nature, dependent not upon the skill of one man with one machine, but of a machine for all men.

'The aeroplane is a remarkable experiment, but it comes as a theory, controlled by the man who has that theory, and is not yet adjusted to universal uses. But I firmly believe that some day we shall know how to fly; it's only a matter of inventing a compact engine with sufficient power. It will be done. There is so much to do, though, such a lot of new discovery going on in the form of scientific experiment that promises new wonder, new sensation, new economy of life and time and money.'

'What is the immediate motive power of the future?'

'Power that will be generated without steam. It's not new. A lot of them are working at it; have been working at it for some time. To generate electricity in any requirement of great power now we have to burn coal, make steam to run the dynamo. The next step is to generate electricity direct from coal itself. Coal is a carbon, the accumulation of the sun's heat, and carbon is the best combustible we know of. I haven't done it; I hope somebody will. The power is there unquestionably. We know that electricity can be generated direct from coal because it has been done as a scientific experiment, but not to an extent sufficient to call it a practical discovery. The first indications of a secret in nature that appear in experiment are always very feeble. Man is slow to understand, his five senses are not enough to gather all the meaning of experimental science.'

ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN COAL.

'There is a direct electrical energy in coal?'

'Of course there is. One of the difficulties we have to overcome in obtaining electricity at first hand from coal is the ashes—but it is there. We get it from zinc, iron; why not from carbon? So far, however, we have only accomplished it in scientific experiment. I haven't done it yet, I may, anyhow; I hope some one will.'

Edison has joined the elect inscientific experiment, he seeks an impersonal share in the course of universal knowledge.

MR. THOS. A. EDISON.

'Do you think the railways will eventually dispense with steam entirely in favor of electricity?'

'Well, what we need most to perfect, to improve, that means of transportation is a new generation of railway men. Most of them are getting old, slow to see and hear the progress of events.'

The wizard smiled dryly and his eyes twinkled mischievously.

'The railways are old-fashioned?'

'The men who run them are getting old. There may be an exception, more than one, perhaps, but the one I can think of now is J. J. Hill. A portion of the Great Northern Railway is being run by water power now. But, of course, all men are not like Hill. It was just the same years ago when electrical power was proposed for the elevated roads in New York. Remember how Jay Gould and Russell Sage delayed and blocked the installation of electricity? And then, think how glad they were when it was installed and they found out how well it worked! There is always a technical investigation of a new idea in science that is reliable and can be trusted.'

No, Mr. Edison wouldn't be quoted, but there was one Eastern railway that adopted an impossible system of electrification, and another one that was using the correct and only system of electrical railroading. The one that was having trouble should have regarded the technical opinions against it. The other one was running smoothly, easily. But these were merely questions for the men who run the railways. The inventors had worked it all out for them, anyway.

'A new generation of railway men will adopt new motive power?'

'Why not? We haven't half demonstrated the forces of water power yet as a universal energy in engineering. The Pacific Railway is using it somewhat, to be sure—but—well—' That was all up to that new generation.

'Can the tides be utilized to run dynamos to any important purpose?'

'No, the energy of the tides is not great power to generate sufficient motive power. I don't believe that will work out.'

'Will the sun's rays be harnessed to do the work of machine powers?'

HARNESSING THE RAYS OF THE SUN.

'As a scientific experiment that's already been done. In fact, in a small way, there is a practical demonstration of it I believe in the West. In Arizona I saw a thirty-horse power motor run by the rays of the run by reflecting the sun's rays in mirrors and focusing this light upon a copper boiler.

'Oh! but we don't know! Quite probably there is a motive power in the light of the sun as it reaches the earth that may be utilized some day. The indications of scientific discovery are so amazing and the co-relation of all its various forms of progress are so intimate that we just begin to find out how feeble we really are to cope with them. Look at bacteriology, what wonderful advancement there is in it.'

This was a new interest that the Edison factories had not considered, but it was an indication, a chance suggestion of the increasing scope of Mr. Edison's sweep of scientific activity.

One of the gentlemen who presides over the commercial destinies of the Edison factory in West Orange, N.J., described Mr. Edison as an 'optimist who was inclined to elaborate the scope of his inventions.' So much is due to this 'optimism,' however, that it would seem to be a special responsibility of the times to encourage it.

'I've been five years and a half trying to get my storage battery perfected; that was a long pull, it came hard, but it has come. They're making them out there as fast as they can,' said Edison, waving a hand in the direction of the storage-battery building. There was no optimism about this. The storage battery had lost its interest since it had become commercial.

'The result of it all will be an electrical taxicab. I've been interested in that—in fact, I've helped to design a taxicab that will run smoothly and easily by electricity.'

'Will the electrical taxicab be cheaper than the same vehicle in New York now?'

'Oh, well, that's a matter for administration,' said Edison. The commercial details were tiresome.

'We have been giving the thing a final and severe test,' he continued. 'We've driven an electrical taxicab over 5,000 miles at a speed of fifteen miles an hour over the worst roads, hills, and ruts we could find in and around Montclair and Newark. The result was entirely satisfactory so far as the storage batteries were concerned, but the test now is to get a vehicle that will conform to the efficiency of the batteries. I am told that by January next an electrical taxicab will be seen in New York.'

At the offices of the Edison Company it was said that it would be quite feasible, were it necessary, to make a reduction in fares with the electrical taxicab over the taxicabs now in use.

'The storage battery is literally ready?'

'Yes, that's done. You see, after testing them for a certain length of time they began to run down. Then I recalled them and began to study on the problem again. It was found, however, that those in use did not run down any further, as we expected, but retained a fixed degree of energy, somewhat less than we had at first estimated,' said Mr. Edison. 'The effect of these batteries upon street traffic has already been widely explained.'

'Nothing new in the phonograph?'

'Improvement, considerable improvement, I think. Instead of the two-minute record we used to have we now have a four-minute record, which means that we can reproduce musical compositions with more delicacy and accuracy than could be done before.'

This has been acquired by doubling the number of threads on a record from 100 to 200. This required new machinery, a new material out of which to make the record and an entirely different style from the old one in use before.

It had been announced that Edison was perfecting the discovery of a way to make black diamonds, treasures that are very scarce and expensive, but are used chiefly for drilling in the mining of precious metals.

'I have not discovered a way to make, artificially, the black diamond, but I am working on it, among other things that interest me. The discovery, if made, is not one that the general public can fully appreciate, but its importance to the mining world is very great. At present the black diamond is used for drilling, but it is very rare and very expensive. The advantage of an artificial black diamond would render millions of dollars' worth of precious metals lying undiscovered in the earth to-day accessible to the miner. I hope some one will discover it if I don't. It ought to be done as a vast industrial necessity of modern progress in scientific experiment.'

'Experiments indicate that the black diamond can be made artificially?'

'There is an indication, but while a practical theory is a good lead, it is not a sure thing; but there is probably 85 percent of the earth's hidden treasure untouched because of the lack of facilities to drill them out of the rock to the surface. That is incentive enough to the inventor, if he needs any.'

Under the earth, and over the earth, since Edison has shaken off the commercial shackles of his genius, are the broader fields of his sensitive industry to pry into their mysteries.

The air itself is being compressed into utility, he says.

'There is an atttempt being made now to gather the nitrogen of the air and use it for fertilizing purposes of the earth,' he said, and, jumping out of his chair, he stretched his arms wide apart in sheer distraction of the scientific possibilities of the future.

'But we are told the earth will some day tumble into the sun—and after that?' asked the interviewer.

'Oh, in a few billion years that may be, but in a billion years what can't we accomplish?'

Mr. Edison is conservative; he objects to the sensational vagaries of fanciful scientific experimenters.

'Put it all down as it is, won't you?' he urged, and it was done.

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SILK HATS AND THEIR MAKERS.

In that part of South London that lies between the Tower and Blackfriars Bridges, work the men and women who make silk hats. There are over three hundred men in London engaged in this manufacture, and about three hundred more in other parts of the country, and they are members of one of the oldest and most efficient trade unions in the country, for it descends in direct continuity from the associations of employees that made the beaver hats of the seventeenth century. None of its members are entitled to rank as journeymen until they have served an apprenticeship of seven years, and the manufacturers are compelled to keep a definite proportion between the journeymen and the apprentices. There are no machines in any of the establishments. All the work is done by hand, from the soaking of the raw calico in proof (a solution of shellac) to its being fitted on blocks to the shape required, covered with plushes and given its final curl. The calling is to a great extent a hereditary one, many of the men working at the same branch which occupied the labors of their grandfathers. They are extremely sensitive in regard to the somewhat callous remarks made about the appearance and utility of the headgear they make, and some of them keep a grim record of flippant newspaper cuttings on the subject. More serious to them is the decline in the industry due to the advance of the motor, Chauffeurs do not wear silk hats, and the motorist on his travels prefers a cap, with the result that there has been a falling off in demand in recent years. Fortunately, however, the English silk hat manufacturer supplies a wide area. To every European capital and to the colonies he sends his article; even the American tariff is not proof against its virtues; and since the conclusion of the war Japan has become one of his best customers. The greatest care is taken with the hats that go to Vienna, which is considered to be the most exacting capital in the matter of headgear, and it is interesting to note that the hats that go there and to Paris are strengthened at the brims, because French and Austrian politeness expresses itself more readily than English by the raising of the hat. A few London firms still manufacture beaver hats, for some determined old gentlemen cheerfully pay their two guineas for the beaver article, rather than follow in the fleeting footsteps of fashion. There are only about half a dozen men in London who can make these hats, and as some time ago there was danger that the art would disappear, apprentices were hurriedly brought in and initiated into the mysteries of the manufacture of the beaver. —London 'Post.'

GOLDEN EAGLE'S FOOD.

(From the Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer.')

We found the golden eagle a valuable inhabitant of any cattle range or farming community. In California his food consists almost entirely of the ground squirrels that cause such damage to the grain fields On our second trip to the nest we found the bodies of four ground squirrels lying on the edge. At each visit we examined the food remains and the pellets about the nest, and I am sure a very large proportion of the eagle's food supply consisted of squirrels, with an occasional rabbit or quail. The hills in many places were perforated with the burrows of squirrels, and the eagles seemed to have regular watch-towers on the high rocks, from where they swooped down on their quarry. If it were not for the birds of prey about these hilly districts the places would soon be overrun with harmful rodents. Nature has provided this check for the squirrel.

CERTAINLY IT'S DISGUSTING

It's simply disgusting to keep on sniffling when Catarrhozone cures so quickly; it clears away the mucous discharge, frees the nostrils and air passages of offensive matter, cures the catarrh thoroughly. Mrs. W. F. Breach, of Chapman, writes: 'I have used a great many catarrh remedies, but none of them ever helped like Catarrhozone. It cleared out my nose and throat, and stopped a ringing noise in my ears. Catarrhozone is very simple and pleasant to use, and many times better than any other catarrh remedy.' Your druggist has Catarrhozone; get it to-day. Two months' treatment guaranteed to permanently cure costs $1; sample size, twenty-five cents.

ECZEMA AND PILES CURED.

MAGISTRATE AND SCHOOL COMMISSIONER HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

Zam-Buk by its healing power has earned the praise of men and women in the highest stations of life. One of the latest prominent gentlemen to speak highly in Zam-Buk's favor is Mr. C. E. Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N.S. Mr. Sanford is a Justice of the Peace for the county, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He is also deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick. Indeed, throughout the county it would be difficult to find a man more widely known and more highly respected.

Some time back he had occasion to test Zam-Buk, and here is his opinion of this great balm. He says: 'I had a patch of eczema on my ankle, which had been there for over twenty years! Sometimes also the disease would break out on my shoulders. I had taken solution of arsenic, had applied various ointments, and tried all sorts of things to obtain a cure, but in vain. Zam-Buk, unlike all else I tried, proved highly satisfactory, and cured the ailment.

'I have also used Zam-Buk for itching piles, and it has cured them completely also. I take comfort in helping my brother man, and if the publication of my experience of Zam-Buk will lead other sufferers to try it, I should be glad. For the cure of piles or skin diseases, I know of nothing to equal Zam-Buk.'

Zam-Buk also cures burns, cuts, ulcers, blood poisoning, ringworm, scalp sores, chapped hands, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. Rubbed well on to the chest in cases of cold it relieves the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for $1.25.

Local wholesale, 144 Craig street west, Montreal.

VESSELS BEARING ROYAL NAMES

MEN-OF-WAR THAT SEEM DOOMED TO ILL LUCK.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

One of the very strongest and most ineffaceable of all superstitions in the royal navy—a superstition almost as strong to-day as ever it was—is that vessels bearing the name of royal personages are doomed to ill luck, and strange as it may seem there is an undeniable historical basis for this feeling.

Some of the most terrible disasters ever known in connection with our navy have concerned war vessels with royal names. Two vessels called the 'Royal James' came to disastrous ends. One of them exploded, and some eight hundred officers and seamen perished; the other ship so named was actually carried out of the mouth of the Thames by the Dutch under circumstances disgraceful to those in charge of the craft.

Then there is the forever memorable disaster to the 'Royal George,' that turned over and sank in sight of crowds at Spithead, over a thousand souls, among whom were three hundred women, being sacrificed. And second only to this hideous disaster is that which afterward befel the 'Royal Charlotte,' which was consumed by fire off Leghorn, over eight hundred of the very flower of our navy perishing with her.

When in 1893, the 'Victoria,' a new vessel, and the very triumph of modern invention, was rammed and sank in sight of the whole fleet, there was not a sailor, however matter-of-fact he might be, who did not remember the dire fate of a royalty named craft. Three years later a schooner named the 'Royalist' foundered in a gale off Holyhead, while in 1891 a British barque, the 'Queen,' was sunk and her captain and six men drowned.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA.

According to recent statistics, the population of Russia is annually increasing at the rate of two-and-a-half millions. It is now about 150,000,000. In 1920 it will, at this rate, reach 180,000,000, and in 1950 more than 250,000,000. In other words, the population will, in less than half a century, exceed the present combined population of Germany, France, Austria, Great Britain, and Italy. About 110,000,000 inhabitants are concentrated in the fifty provinces of European Russia. Of these only 14,000,000 are town dwellers; the remainder for the most part are engaged in agriculture, the exact proportion being 74 percent of the total population. Industrial occupations account for only 11 percent. In consequence of the profound ignorance of the Russian peasantry (84 percent are illiterate) they are, and will for long remain, unable to apply modern methods of farming. Naturally, the increase of the population has brought about a great scarcity of land, but, until recently, the authorities have always opposed emigration to the vast unoccupied lands of Siberia, on the ground that a large surplus population would provide cheap labor. Up to 1906 the annual emigration did not much exceed 100,000. In that year the government modified its restrictions. The results have been remarkable; during the first ten months of 1907 the number of emigrants rose to 556,000, while this year it is expected to reach 1,000,000.

CHURCH BUILT OF ONE PIECE.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

The only temple in the world whose walls, floor and roof are of one single piece was opened yesterday at Lake street and Forest avenue, Oak Park. It is built of re-enforced concrete, on the Edison plan, of continuous material with no seams. The temple belongs to Unity Congregation. Its completion was celebrated with music, speeches and an address by the pastor.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A MODERN BABY.

The Chicago 'Inter-Ocean' prints this true story of the way a baby in Chicago telephoned his New York relatives when he was only ten minutes old. The telephone-bell rang in the home of a New York man, who, whether he is at home or abroad, keeps his finger on the pulse of the markets of the world. Half-awake, and dimly conscious that it was long past midnight, he staggered to the phone.

'Hello!' he said.

Over the wire came the plaintive wail of a new-born babe.

'Hufrah!' he cried. 'It's Jack's long-distance telephone! The baby has come! Say, mother, mother, get up quick! You are a grandma!'

'How do you know?' cried a woman's voice, excitedly.

'Why, the baby himself is telephoning from Chicago!'

'Well, father,' said another voice through the telephone, 'what do you thing of your first grandson? Just ten minutes old, and announcing his arrival to his New York grandparents! He is lying on a pillow, and whenever he screams I put the telephone to his mouth.'

A Simple and Cheap Medicine—A simple, cheap and effective medicine is something to be desired. There is no medicine so effective a regulator of the digestive system as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple, they are cheap, they can be got anywhere, and their beneficial action will prove their recommendation. They are the medicine of the poor man and those who wish to escape doctors' bills will do well in giving them a trial.

A KINDLY MISFORTUNE

A young man who works in a Denver bank indorsed a cheque for $100 for a friend about two months ago. Later the cheque came back protested, and the young bank employee had to make the amount good. He was very much broken up over the matter.

'Well,' he said to his wife, 'I'll have to make up that $100. I won't smoke another cigar until the amount I would have spent for tobacco equals the amount I have lost in this transaction.'

He cut smoking out entirely. The other day the father of his friend paid back the $100. Now the young bank employee and his wife are happy. He has the $100, he's ahead about $20 on cigar money, and he has no desire to use tobacco any more.—Denver 'Post.'

Away with Depression and Melancholy.—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach and torpid liver and mean wretchedness to all whom they visit. The surest and speediest way to combat them is with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthful action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases and will continue to give relief to the suffering who are wise enough to use them.

REMAINS.

'What's in here?' asked the tourist.

'Remains to be seen,' responded the guide, as he lead the way into the mummy room. —'Pick Me Up.'

'They have come to wreck, it seems, on life's matrimonial sea.' 'Indeed? And which rocked the boat?' — Louisville Courier-Journal.'

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which acts like magic. All similarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

Church—'My son lost an eye and an arm in the Philippines.' Gotham—'Oh, has football reached there already?' — 'Yonkers Statesman.'

Many a man refuses to love his neighbor as himself because he has a garden and his neighbor keeps hens.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

'That's the Goddess of Liberty,' explained the New Yorker. 'Fine attitude, eh?'

'Yes, and typically American,' responded the Western visitor. 'Hanging to a strap.' —Washington 'Herald.'

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

'So you have got back from your fishing trip. Were the fish biting?' 'No, but my wife's comments were.' — Baltimore 'American.'

Reggy Sapp—'I'd like to be fashionable Miss Wose. How is the best way to get the brain fag?' Miss Rose—'First get the brains, Reggy.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Many inherit weak lungs, and as disease usually assails the weakest point, these persons are continually exposed to attacks of cold and pulmonary disturbances. The speedy use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will be found a preventive and a protection, strengthening the organs so that they are not so liable to derangement from exposure or abrupt atmospheric changes. Bickle's Syrup is cheap and good.

'John, I must have one of these skyscraper hats.' 'All right, wife. Get the milliners to submit designs and competitive bids.'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

Home Department.

The House of Pain.

(Florence Earle Coates, in 'Lippincott's Magazine.')

Unto the Prison House of Pain none willingly repair—
The bravest who an entrance gain
Reluctant linger there—
For Pleasure, passing by that door, stays not to cheer the sight,
And Sympathy but muffles sound and banishes the light.

Yet in the Prison House of Pain things full of beauty blow—
Like Christmas roses, which attain
Perfection 'mid the snow—
Love, entering in his mild warmth the darkest shadows melt,
And often, where the hush is deep, the waft of wings is felt.

Ah, me! the Prison House of Pain—what lessons there are bought—
Lessons of a sublimer strain
Than any elsewhere taught—
Amid its loneliness and gloom, grave meanings grow more clear,
For to no early dwelling place seems God so strangely near.

Keturah.

(By Frank H. Sweet, in the 'Ladies' World.')

Keturah Allen sat under the grape-vine arbor knitting. It was only nine o'clock in the morning—an unchristian hour to knit, as most busy housewives would have said, and which Keturah herself acknowledged in the depth of her lonely, disquieted heart; but what could she do? Since the Conqueror—as she called her—came, she had had no resource against time except knitting and missionary work, and even her charity loving heart could not find the shadow of an excuse for making poor-calls this morning. Meadowville was a small place, and since the Ladies' Missionary Society and the Children's Missionary Band had been organized, the two or three poor families had found it a sinecure to keep their poverty before the public.

Keturah loved charity work and hated knitting, and it was this same hate that made her cling to it so arduously. If she had lived in the right age her sensitive conscience would have provided her with sack-cloth and ashes.

It was in the lush of middle June, and the odors of honey suckles and roses were mingled with those of ripening strawberries and pungent garden herbs. Pollen dusted bees and iridescent butterflies flutted about in the sunshine, and among the tendrils of the grapevine above her head was the half-concealed nest of a yellow warbler. Nothing was afraid of Keturah. Even now one of the warblers was twittering a contemplative interlude not three feet away from her clicking needles.

But Keturah was in a disturbed frame of mind this morning and was not even conscious of her tiny friend's presence. She could hear the Conqueror hustling about in the kitchen—her kitchen, now—rattling dishes, opening and shutting oven doors, whistling—yes, actually whistling—to the canary bird, and now and then indulging in a snatch of high-pitched, breezy song. Keturah listened with mingled emotions. The Conqueror was a splendid housekeeper, she was glad to admit that, both for her brother and her conscience's sake—but she was so energetic, and so strong-minded, and so capable. She did all her housework, and looked after the poultry and flower garden; she was president of the missionary society, and found plenty of time to visit and receive calls. Keturah admired her vastly, and even liked her in a rebuffed sort of way; but somehow, even from her vantage ground of inside spectator, she could never quite understand how one woman could accomplish so much. Every morning her conscience made her offer to help with the work, and every morning the Conqueror looked at her with a calmly superior air and said that slow help was a bother.

And that is why Keturah's mornings were spent in the grape-vine arbor, or out making poor-calls. She wanted to like the Conqueror, and tried to with all the strength of her tender, shrinking heart. Was she not her brother's wife and her own sister-in-law? And was she not the best housekeeper, and the most capable manager in all Meadowville? But even with all these attractions Keturah could not force her sensitive, refined nerves to ignore this new order and bustle and energy and self-assertion.

And there was another thing. For three and twenty years Keturah had been the undisputed mistress of the establishment; doing the work in her quiet, prim, ladylike way, and never dreaming that the years would bring other change than what rightfully belonged to them. She had been housekeeper for her father until he died, and then for her brother; and although she had once thought—and hoped—that her brother would marry, such a possibility had gradually been lost sight of. He had just passed his fortieth birthday, and she her forty-third when the Conqueror came.

Keturah was not combative, and she honestly tried to take the new order of things according to the light her conscience indicated; but her resolutions were not as strong as the nature handed down by half a dozen generations of aristocratic ancestors. At the end of a month she had gone to her brother and asked for her share of the property, so that she might go and live by herself. At first he had been incredulous, then sarcastic. Their father had expressed a hope that the property would not be divided, he had told her; and, besides, he could not let her have her share without selling the homestead, and he would not do that. And furthermore, he had advanced the unnecessary argument that she was getting too old to live by herself. She had winced a little at this thrust; it sounded so like the bristling assertions of the Conqueror that she turned away, hurt and silenced.

But it was true, she told herself remorselessly; she was getting to be quite an old woman. And she went to the glass to overwhelm her worldliness with a proof of the fact. But somehow the glass did not carry out the sentence of the assertion. Her skin was still soft, and her cheeks had the same delicate flush that had made her a belle in the far-off days of her girlhood; and there was not a single gray intruder among all the glossy brown hair that was coiled and massed upon her head.

She was thinking of her future now, as she sat under the grape-vine listening to the self-assertive work of the Conqueror in the kitchen, and oblivious of the persuasive twittering at her side. Deep down in her heart she was trying to steel herself to something desperate; to go away, to seek employment—anything. If her brother would not give up her share of the property she would surely be able to earn a living somewhere.

A quick step on the gravel walk brought her eyes from the needles and her thoughts from the future.

'Oh, here you are, Miss Keturah! I've looked for you everywhere,' and Florence, the Conqueror's sister, bustled into the arbor, and plumped herself down on the seat beside Keturah. Florence was eighteen, very vivacious, very dumpy, and very much in love with herself.

'Oh, Miss Keturah! have you heard the news?' she cried, as soon as she could get breath. 'The Rev. Charles Borden, missionary to Japan, is coming to Meadowville, and is going to lecture to the missionary society next week, and is coming here to stay. What do you think of that? Going to stay here with us a whole week.'

Keturah rose quickly, and then sat down and began to ply her needles with desperate energy. She did not even notice that she was knitting back over the same needle.

'What do you mean, child?' she gasped, in a voice that she intended to be calm. 'How do you know?'

'Why, what a woman you are,' laughed the girl. 'One can't even mention missionary work but you go off into the fidgets. Catch me ever getting so cranky on charity as that. But it's true. Your brother was at the station when he got off the train this morning, and invited him here. I was in your brother's store and saw him, and he's just splendid,' enthusiastically, 'six feet high, and more, and carries himself like a regular soldier. Your brother told me to hurry back and let you all know he was coming.' She was silent for a few moments, with a self-satisfied smile on hr pretty face, then burst out with, 'I'm going to set my cap for him. I'm just sick and tired of this poky place, and I always did want to go to Japan and China, and them foreign countries.'

'Child! child!' remonstrated Keturah, 'he's more than twice your age.'

'Only forty-five,' said the girl, perversely. 'I heard him tell your brother so. That's just the right age in a man. And there's nobody 'round here can hold a candle to him. I don't believe there are many real handsome women in Japan, and you know, Miss Keturah, a smart girl can do almost anything with a man in a week.'

'Maybe, he's married, child.'

'No, he ain't, for your brother asked him. He keeps house and has a man to cook and do his work. My sister says I must look sharp, for he's the best catch that ever was in this town. He's awful rich, even if he is a missionary.' She was silent again for some minutes, tapping her foot complacently against the rustic work of the arbor. Then she looked at Keturah with sudden interest.

'He said he used to live here when he was a young man. Did you know him, Miss Keturah? You must be old enough to remember everything.'

'He went to school with brother and me,' said Keturah, quietly. 'He used to live in the house across the street. I believe he was considered a very nice young man then.'

'I should think so,' scornfully. 'At any rate, he's the finest man I ever saw. But there they come now!' and she hurried away as two men turned in the gate and came leisurely up the gravel walk toward the house.

Keturah did not rise. But half an hour later she was conscious, without looking up, that some one had left the house and was coming directly toward the grape-vine arbor.

'Miss Keturah,' and she rose calmly and gave him her hand.

'I am glad to see you, Charles,' she said, cordially. 'It has been a long time since you were here.'

'Yes, a long time,' then Florence bustled into the arbor and bore him off to the garden.

The next few days Keturah saw very little of him. Florence had him in charge most of the time; making poor-calls, wandering about the fields, or on the piazza chatting of the delights of travel and missionary work. But on the fifth day Florence was obliged to go to her dressmaker to try on an elaborate costume she was having made for the missionary meeting. While she was gone the Rev. Charles Borden found his way across the lawn to the grape-vine arbor where Keturah sat knitting. She greeted him quietly and made room for him on the seat beside her.

'I have not seen as much of you as I hoped,' he began gravely, as he sat down.

'There's been considerable going on,' she said.

'Yes, I have been trying to get a chance to speak with you alone, but this is my first opportunity. Do you remember our last conversation—before I left?'

She did not answer, but her needles began to click more rapidly.

'It was in this very arbor, you remember, twenty-five years ago, I asked you to go away with me, and you said that your father was growing old and needed you, and that it would not be right to leave him. Keturah, will you go back with me now? Your father is dead, and your brother is provided for. No one needs you here.'

The knitting work fell to the ground unheeded, and a warm, rich color stole into her face.

'But I am getting to be an old woman now, and you are in the prime of life.'

'Ah, indeed;' quizzingly; 'I am forty-five and you are forty-three; just the same difference between us as there was twenty-five years ago. Will you go back with me?'

But still her conscience made her demur. 'Would not a younger woman do you more good, Charles?'

'I want you, Keturah,' the grave voice growing earnest and tender. 'I wanted you twenty-five years ago. I want you now. I shall want you always. Will you go back with me?'

'Yes.'

At the supper table that evening the Rev. Charles Borden looked across at his host.

'I believe I have not yet told you, John, that Keturah is going back with me,' he said, composedly.

'No? You don't mean it?' and John Allen looked from one to the other in incredulous amazement. Then he rose hastily and shook both of them by the hand. 'I don't suppose it will be any use to object' he said jocosely. 'Keturah is of age and knows her mind. But really, Charles, I congratulate you. She is a fine woman, if I do say it.'

And from the side of the table, Florence looked across at Keturah and made a grimace, and then went on calmly with her meal.

Home Thoughts.

LORD MAKE US BRAVE AND EARNEST.

(By Sarah K. Bolton.)

If I could feel my hand, dear Lord, in Thine,
And surely know
That I was walking in the light divine
Through weal or woe;

If I could hear Thy voice in accents sweet
But plainly say,
To guide my trembling, groping, wandering feet,
'This is the way.'

I would so gladly walk therein, but now
I cannot see.
O, give me, Lord, the faith to humbly bow
And trust in Thee!

There is no 'faith' in seeing. Were we led
Like children here,
And lifted over rock and river-bed,
No care, no fear,

We should be useless in the busy throng,
Life's work undone;
Lord make us brave and earnest, true and strong,
Till heaven is won.

It's good to live only a moment at a time; . . . . It isn't for you and me to lay plans; we've nothing to do but obey and trust.—George Eliot.

A brave young French general of the sixteenth century faced a superior enemy with his small but valiant army. His knights begged him not to give battle, but he sprang forward crying, 'Let him who loves me follow me.' When Christ, our leader, calls us into hard places He too cries, 'Let him who loves me follow me.' And our least return for His promise of leadership is loving, loyal obedience.

Like Alpine climbers, our only safety is in steadfastly fixing our gaze on Him, our Guide, and following step by step the path He trod, that He might know all the dangers and difficulties that beset our way. And we may be sure He will never lead us farther or faster than we can safely follow.—Rose Porter.

With the Children.

A mother in a humble home is disposed, if she looks down, to fret and complain because of her circumscribed position, and she wonders sometimes if any one has greater trials than herself; but when she realizes that she is where God would have her to be, and that without her his plan would be incomplete, her difficulties become rungs in a ladder which slowly but surely enable her to climb into heaven, certainly into the heavenly places.—Dr. Chapman.

THE MOTHER WORLD.

(By Edith M. Thomas in the 'Youth's Companion.')

Oh, guide them to the Mother World!
There only safe they all shall be.
The broken bud with tear empearled;
The nestling blown from out its tree;

The lamb that fell into a cleft,
Where its lost cries died soon away;
The lame fawn that the others left,
When sudden foes the herd did fray;

And one,—the little king of these,
When to the Mother World all came,—
The child the winter stars did freeze,
The foundling child without a name!

Guide to the Mother World, oh, guide,
Where nothing evermore they miss;
Nor brooding wings 'neath which to hide,
Nor love-looks sealed with a kiss!

Guide to the Mother World, afar,
Round which descend soft twilight skies;
It swings toward the evening star,
To ceaseless sound of lullabies!

THE CLAIM OF CHILDREN.

(By the Rev. A. W. Hamley.)

Had I the power to coin into law my fixed conviction, a prospective benedict must have something more to show than the price of a license before he could be legally married. He must be able to show himself of sound mind and sound body and sound morals. He must show both the ability and the disposition to maintain a home.

The generations yet unborn have a right to protection. Every child has an inherent right to be well born. Multitudes of children are not so much 'born into the world, as they are doomed into it.' Their fate is sealed a hundred years before they are born. There is a tremendous miscarriage of justice in every criminal court. In many cases the father or grandfather or the great-grandfather should have been hanged or imprisoned instead of the poor fellow who receives sentence.

Are you a father? Then take time to be a father. Are you a mother? Then take time to be a mother. No enterprise can be so deserving, no cause can be so sacred as to justify the neglect of your children. Too busy, do you say, to have a share in the rearing of your family? Then you are too busy to have a family. You have no more moral right to be a father if you cannot find time to do the work of a father than you have to be an alderman if you cannot find time to do the work of an alderman.

Many a father spends more time on his driving horse or his automobile than he does on his boy: and yet he expects that boy to be a credit to him. That father makes a serious mistake who will not take time to be a companion to his boy. God pity the father whose boy goes away from him and to others for counsel and sympathy. And especially, God pity the boy! Do you want to save your boy, your girl? Then make home the dearest spot on earth. Make it just as attractive and cheerful as you can—not for the occasional guest, but for the boy and girl.

The child deserves more than the occasional guest. If you have one cheerful, sunshiny room in the house, give it to the child. If anyone must sleep on a straw tick on a slat bed in the attic, let it be the occasional guest. And may I enter a special plea for the boy? Is it not true that if any one is neglected in the home it is the boy? 'Anything is good enough for him.' I say it is not. Nothing is good enough for him but the very best home can afford. Many a boy takes to the street because there is no room for him in the house. Had he a pleasant, cheery room, all his own, well stocked with good reading and wholesome games, to which he might be free to invite his friends for a pleasant evening, the street would have no attraction for him. The cost of a cheery room for your boy is your best investment.

Work and Rest.

ART OF BALANCING THEM GOES FAR TOWARD CONSERVATION OF PRECIOUS NERVE FORCE.

A physician who makes a study of women's nerves and their quality of endurance asserts that a little intelligence on their part would help immensely in going through life.

The reason, he says, that women get exhausted after any endurance test is that they do not know how to balance work and rest. He lays down the following rules, which are far better than medicine.

Sleep in proper proportions comes first. It should be taken in immoderate doses, when one has just gone through a tedious time, or expects to face one.

The seven-hour rule or custom should be utterly abolished. There should not be one rule for every one concerning sleep. Each individual should be her own judge of how much is needed.

If she wants ten hours' sleep, if she can get it, and feels refreshed after it, she should make every effort to have it. The day laborer does not need as much sleep as those who work in an office; those who work in a shop do not need as much brain repair as those who write.

The woman who is doing household duties all day should be entertained and amused during the first part of the evening, instead of sleeping: but the woman whose work, social or otherwise, takes her among people and events all day long needs the entire night for sleeping.

In other words, the brain should not be stimulated all the time. It must be part of the time, but it and the heart demand rest for at least ten hours during the twenty-four.

The woman who can sleep is blessed. Part of her problem is solved by the facts that she realizes the value of sleep and lets Nature work its way.

Other women are more difficult to deal with because they fancy that they cannot sleep if they go to bed before 11 o'clock at night. Most of them have an imaginary grievance. They believe that it is almost sinful, and certainly miserable and unhealthy, to wake up at 5 o'clock in the morning.

This is an absurd idea of the matter. It is not unhealthy to wake up so early in the morning if one has had a sufficient amount of sleep. The healthy thing is to go to bed when you are in need of sleep and to wake up when you are through with it. If you are tired out at 8 o'clock at night and go to bed at once to sleep until 5 the next morning, you have done a much wiser and healthier thing than to compel yourself to stay awake until 10 o'clock in order to sleep later in the morning.

One thing a woman should always learn to do is to get up when she has had enough sleep. Suppose you do wake up at 5 or 6 in the morning. Look at the amount of work you can do to lighten the day's labors during these quiet hours, which are always fresher and more delightful than any other part of the day.

If you are a housewife, with little help in the way of servants, you can take this time for doing a dozen little tasks that are impossible to get at after the busy hours begin, and the family need your attention. If you are unhampered by any household work, these hours are the best that can be found for writing letters, making up accounts, arranging your engagements, and looking after the minor details of your life.

Therefore it does not seem unreasonable to advise a woman to take her sleep when she needs it, in the first part of the night, and then use the early hours for her own especial work.

If she gets into this habit it will not be a pleasant way to spend life, for no woman wants to go to bed at the very moment that the rest of the world is beginning to breathe and recreate from the day's work.

The physician does not recommend this as a custom. He only intimates that a woman should look at sleep in its right sense: a thing to be indulged in when need of it arises and not to be fought against.

The special preachment of this physician is that every woman should balance rest and work in such a perfect way that at the end of the week finds her with accounts perfectly balanced.

It takes intelligence as he expresses it, to work out the plan of life, but intelligent respect for one's health makes for success. It avoids both extremes. It does not allow a woman to be reckless with her vitality, and it keeps her from being 'hipped' about everything she does.

It is just as detrimental to one's good health to be overesolicitous as it is to be extravagant with vitality. The world often wonders how women who are capable of doing large things get through so much work without showing any effects in the way of exhaustion or fretfulness.

If they would know the secret, it lies in the capability of doing one's work and resting one's body in turn. The woman who is thoroughly healthy balances the two things. It is she who stands the endurance test so well.

She may have a hard piece of work to do, and she brings all her energy and vitality to it. It is, therefore, well and successfully done. But she has the common sense not to rush from a strong piece of work into the performance of numerous and unnecessary trifles.

She does not fritter away her nights. She takes two or three days to looking after herself, doing only what is necessary. She sleeps for ten or twelve hours, does not rush and hurry through every hour, eats sparingly of good food, and in two or three days she looks entirely strong and fresh for another piece of work. She shows an intelligent respect for her vitality, as the physician expresses it.

The physician says that the most hopeless type of woman he has to deal with is the one who fritters her vitality on everything that comes under her nose; who does not reserve her strength for the important things of life.

Everyone knows this kind of woman, and at times everyone is this kind of woman. It takes a good deal of self-investigation to call a halt and see if you are not working overtime.

No life is so scheduled that it does not have important things to be done. Usually the woman who uses good judgment in a trivial life is the one who works her way out into the bigger world and learns how to handle great things out there.

But in both spheres is the woman who gets excited over the thing that is not worth while; then when she must bring all her energies to bear on the big things worth accomplishing she finds herself bankrupt.

You can put your finger on this lack of balance everywhere. From the woman who wants to appear at her best at an important special function and who defeats this purpose by shopping all day for a certain ribbon to wear in her hair, to the woman who stays in the kitchen all day over a trivial task when she needs her strength for a trip the next day, the evidence of frittering is everywhere.—N. Y. 'Times.'

Advertisements.

BABY'S WELFARE

MOTHER'S CHIEF CARE.

Every mother is naturally anxious that her little ones shall be healthy, good natured and bright. Every mother can keep her little ones in this condition if she will give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, destroy worms and make teething easy. Equally good for the new born baby or the well grown child. Mrs. W. E. Stewart, St. George, N.B., says:—'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones for several years and have found them reliable in all emergencies. I cannot praise the Tablets too highly.' Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

For the Housekeeper.

CLEANLINESS.

Outer threshold ever clean,
Clean within let all things stand.
House all clean, might entertain
Angels from the heavenly land.
Clean the food and clean the cup,
Clean the wall from smoking brand.
Sen, thy outward cleanliness
Pledge of inward is, when scanned;
Clean let hand and mouth be kept,
Clean thy garment's every strand.
—From Divan of Jalalnd. divn Rumi.

CARE OF THE HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Food daintily served is more appetizing than if carelessly arrayed on an untidy table, and an attractive table bespeaks the good housekeeper, and it can be made attractive despite the absence of costly furnishings, as the only necessary requisites are clean table linen and polished dishes. Examine the table linen once a week and darn the smallest break. The secret of this homely art lies in running the thread so far on each side of the thin place in the linen that it does not immediately fray and pull out the fabric. An under cover of canton flannel makes the tablecloth look better, as it throws out the pattern of the damask, and it also prevents the table from wearing the linen, especially around the edges, where even the neatest darning is so noticeable. You can make serviceable tray cloths from the four corners of an old tablecloth: the least worn portions can be made into napkins and small cloths to use on the table, and they can be easily hemmed by hand or neatly hemstitched. A tablecloth ironed with only two lengthwise folds, and then wound over a roller will look far better on the table than one with creases from too much folding, and any round piece of wood covered with flannel can be used for the roller. The embroidered pieces and other small cloths may be kept white and clean without hard rubbing by placing them in a warm pearline suds and allowing them to remain for an hour before washing, then wash the linen by rubbing between the hands until clean. Press the embroidered pieces while still damp on the wrong side over a well padded board, but the all white hemstitched articles must be ironed on both the right and wrong sides to give the desired gloss, then lay them away without folding, and as the small cloths make a dainty decoration, they should be kept as clean and fresh looking as possible.—'Morning Star.'

TO MAKE WASHING EASY.

Many excellent housekeepers disagree as to the best method of washing white clothes Some of them prefer to soak their clothes overnight in cold water. Others who are equally good managers, after examining each piece to see if there are any stains or spots that need special attention, plunge them into boiling hot soapsuds and let them stand for several hours, or over-night. This latter method seems to draw out the dirt quite thoroughly, as the water itself will attest next morning. The clothes are then lifted out of this water into clean, warm water, the few soiled places that remain are rubbed out and the clothes are put in the boiler to come to the boiling point. If the water is hard, a tablespoonful of washing soda, but no more, should be added to every gallon of water in the boiler, the soda being first dissolved in a little boiling water. If it is put in without melting it may eat a hole in the clothes. If the water is soft, a little melted soap should be rubbed over each piece as it is put in the boiler. Very few of the best laundresses boil their clothes longer than three minutes, just long enough to allow them to be thoroughly scalded. Longer boiling only tends to make white clothes yellow. When the clothes are taken from the boiler the water they were boiled in should be poured over them, and they should be allowed to stand in it several hours or over-night. No woman who does this will ever be troubled with yellow clothes. There is no better way to bleach them in winter.—New York 'Tribune.'

If kitchen floors are painted with boiled linseed oil they are cleaned very easily.

A new toothbrush should be soaked in cold water for ten or twelve hours before it is used.

Black silk may be cleaned by sponging the dirty parts with the water in which potatoes have been boiled.

You get not only MORE Stove Polish, but also the *best* stove polish that money can buy when you use "Black Knight."

It is not affected by the heat. No matter how hot the fire, the stove stays bright and shiny when polished with "Black Knight."

Shines quickly too—and always ready for use. Keeps Stoves, Grates, Ironwork, etc. fresh and clean with practically no trouble.

If you are unable to obtain "Black Knight" in your town, send name of nearest dealer and 10c for full sized can.

The F. F. DALLEY CO. Limited. 12

Hamilton, - - Ont.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons has decided to admit women to its examinations in surgery and dentistry.

Miss Dove, headmistress of the Wycombe Abbey School for Girls, is the first lady mayor. She presides over the deliberations of the Corporation of High Wycombe.

Mr. Haldane informed Mr. Wilfrid Ashley in the House of Commons that the average annual cost of a cavalryman is £61 17s. 2d., and of an infantryman £57 6s. 4d.

A Royal Commission, with Lord Burghclere as chairman, has been appointed to report on and secure the preservation of the ancient monuments of England, from the earliest times to the year 1700.

About 120 men were dismissed from employment at the Franco-British Exhibition owing to a shortage in tickets. It now turns out that the thieving was done by two clerks, who have been sentenced to two months' hard labor.

The Third Scientific Report in the Investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund states that there is no evidence that cancer is either hereditary or infectious. There is a complete absence of analogy betwen cancer and any known form of infective disease.

Up to Oct. 18, 468,164 claims for old-age pensions were received by the pension officers. England has 273,862 applicants, Wales, 13,615, Scotland, 49,077, and Ireland 131,610. Ireland has more old-age pensioners, in proportion to its population, than any other part of the United Kingdom.

Sir Oliver Lodge, speaking at Hanley, recommended electriculture. For three years he had been making experiments in the electrification of crops. That was not long enough to allow him to make dogmatic statements, but it had been found that fruit crops had been improved, and the yield of wheat increased by thirty or forty percent.

Although Mr. Roosevelt has not been seen on the English side of the Atlantic since he became President, and the United States suddenly realized that it had got a man who was going to make history fast, he knows London very well. In fact, it was at St. George's, Hanover square, that he married the lady who will accompany him on his proposed visit to Great Britain in 1910. In the register of that fashionable church, under the date of Dec. 2, 1886, he is described as 'Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-eight, widower, ranchman.' He was not famous then, and it was not until quite recent times that an American visitor to the church discovered an entry that has since proved of special interest to American visitors.

A Polish Jewess, about eighteen years of age, who led an irregular life, has been murdered in London. The girl, who called herself Mrs. Marks, occupied a room in a lodging house in Bernard street, Bloomsbury, and had been there two days when it was found that she had been strangled. An occupant of an adjoining room heard voices and quarrelling during the night, but took no notice of them. There were ugly marks on the victim's throat, which was partly covered by a towel, removal of which and subsequent examination, disclosed the fact that she had been strangled by hand. The appearance of some horse-hair torn from the mattress suggested that a desperate struggle for life had taken place, ending in a violent death by suffocation.

SCOTLAND.

It is now certain that the surplus of the Scottish National Exhibition, held in Edinburgh will exceed £15,000.

The War Office has purchased the estate of Redford, near Edinburgh, for the purpose of erecting cavalry barracks.

Replying to a Scottish deputation the British Prime Minister said the government firmly intended before this parliament came to a close, to deal with an effective measure of temperance reform for Scotland.

The restored choir of the ancient Cathedral of Dunkeld has been re-opened for public worship as the Parish Church of Dunkeld. The restoration, which is of a very effective character, is due to the patriotic generosity of Sir Donald Currie, of Garth.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Distress Committee the Lord Provost explained that with one exception the district committees connected with 'The Lord Provost's Fund' were now in working order. Nearly 3,000 families had been receiving benefits from that fund.

Two Glasgow citizens, who desire to remain anonymous, have given to the corporation six acres of ground to be added to Springburn Park for the purpose of recreation. Accompanying the gift was the sum of a thousand pounds as a contribution towards the formation of roads and laying out the ground. They desire that the work should be done with efficient labor, and be begun forthwith.

By the death of Mr. Duncan MacNaughton Scotland has lost one of her most promising and most accomplished ornithologists. Passionately fond of the study, he made it his chief pastime, and although he has unfortunately passed away at the early age of thirty-three, few possessed a greater knowledge of the life history of birds. Endowed with a robust frame and undaunted courage, he was able to visit solitudes and to climb precipices which are inaccessible to the ordinary naturalist.

A National Pigmentation Survey—the first ever undertaken in the United Kingdom—has been carried out among Scottish school children. It shows that one fourth of the children of Scotland are fair-haired, one-fourth dark-haired, and about half belong to a 'brown or medium' class. There are more fair-haired girls than boys, and only one a quarter percent have jet black hair. About 15 percent have pure blue eyes, and only twenty-two percent have dark eyes, over three-fourths having blue, light, or medium eyes. Edinburgh children are fairer than those of Glasgow.

IRELAND.

Lord Clanricarde is to be compelled to sell his estate in Galway. The Estates Commissioners have decided to compulsorily acquire upwards of 1,800 acres.

Professor Alexander Jack, who for many years occupied the chair of engineering in the Queen's College, Cork, has just died. He was nearly ninety years of age, and retired from the chair a few years ago.

Patrick Costello, a herd, who was shot at Swords, County Dublin, by a schoolmaster named Lehane, succumbed to his injuries. Lehane surrendered to the police and was afterwards remanded on a charge of feloniously shooting Costello.

According to official figures the number of lunatics under care in Ireland at the end of the year amounted to 23,718, as compared with 23,554 at the end of 1906. The total number of patients discharged was 1,858, of whom 1,371 (or 38.6 percent) were discharged cured. The proportion of the insane under care per 100,000 of the estimated population increased from 537 to 542.

The motorist's chief troubles in Ireland, said Mr. Arthur Marshall, in a lecture at the Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition, arise from the fowls which fly alongside the car, the ducks which squat down and let the car pass over them, and the pigs, which lie in the middle of the road and refuse to budge. The only way to remove the pigs is to turn the car around and let the exhaust waft them out of harm's way.

At a meeting of the County Dublin Farmers' Association, a resolution was ordered to be sent to all Irish members of Parliament and Boards of guardians in Ireland requesting Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., as head of the Department of Agriculture in the country, to take immediate steps to have the importation of all potatoes from Great Britain absolutely prohibited in view of the alarming progress made by the black scab disease.

THE MEN WOMEN OF ALBANIA.

(From 'Die Woche.')

The men-women of upper Albania acquire their peculiar status, involving the possesion of rights denied to other members of their sex, only by the announcement, made with the father's express permission, in the presence of the male kin of age, of intention to remain unmarried.

The prime incentive to the assumption of this status, with its renunciation of the privilege of motherhood, is the pitiful position of the sex among the Albanian mountaineers—the position of women among the Germans of say 1,450 years ago. Another is the quite common practice of parents of arranging marriages for their children before the attainment of majority. Withdrawal of a party to such an engagement is cause for a blood feud. The young man who will not marry the fiance selected for him can escape only by fleeing the country, the girl by becoming a man woman.

Moreover, as among the ancient Germans, the Albanian woman is unable to inherit. An exception is made in the case of the man woman. She cannot actually inherit, but after the death of the father the use of the property and income is hers for life. If there are brothers they must give up at least a part of the family income to the virgin sister.

A less unpleasant reason is often found in family circumstances like those of Dill Mudschia, called Col (Nikolaus). Dill is the diminutive for Dominica. Her father, to his great grief, had four daughters but no son. In order to keep the property in the family after his death Dominica took the vow of virginity. After her death the property, which she cannot dispose of, will pass to the male collateral lineage.

The fourth and final incentive is filial affection. Many a daughter assumes this peculiar status in order to support her parents in their old age. Besides extraordinary privileges of heritage, the man woman possesses the rights of carrying arms and wearing masculine clothes. Of these rights, however, they seldom avail themselves. Of two hundred or so men women all but ten or fifteen wear women's clothing and distinguish themselves only by the white turban of their order.

The man woman may be the head of a family if both parents are dead and she is of age. Such a one is Zupp-Daschia. Zupp means 'brigand,' and Daschia 'goat.' She is generally known by this nickname. She kept the farm going, toiled early and late, raised and married off her two younger brothers, and is universally respected.

With the wearing of masculine garb the virgin assumes also the work of a man—ploughing, harvesting the grain, even fighting in family feuds.

Maruk e Col Doz, for example, never goes without a revolver and ammunition. She wears her turban arranged man fashion. Last year she took part in a furious feud. On another occasion she killed a man: and her brothers being fugitives, she runs the farm, sows and reaps, tends the cattle and when need is guards the home with her weapons.

One would suppose that the man woman who has taken up a family feud would be open to attack from the other side, as a man would be; but here custom is illogical. In spite of her masculine rights, garb and name, the man woman is in this respect the woman still. To kill a woman is the greatest dishonor. To avenge a killing by a man woman one must shoot her father, brother or other male relative.

Joseph, called Seph, had been brought up from infancy as a boy. She had never worn girl's clothing. With her short hair, boyish face and manner, I would never have taken her for a girl. Yet Seph, only 12 years old, had killed 'his' man.

A noteworthy characteristic of the man woman is that she prefers male company and avoids that of women. Many of them go so far in copying the masculine appearance as not only to cut their hair short but even to shave the forehead.

The vow of virginity taken before the male kin is a private family affair that has nothing to do with the vows of a nun and holds only so long as suits the woman heself. If she has a child, she and her betrayer are killed by her family.

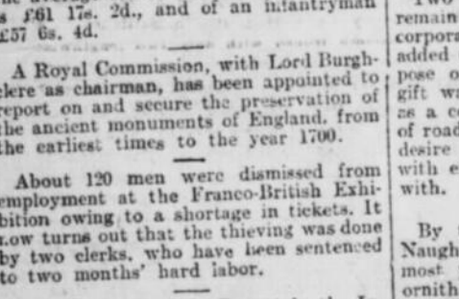
In fixing the age and origin of this strange institution difficulty is encountered owing to the lack of national written history. Tradition—which is quite reliable in this case—has it that the custom was introduced by the Pulati, who still show the ruins of a building known as the House of the Virgin. The men women of this stock built the house as a common dwelling, but their project met with ill favor, and on a Sunday after the sermon of a missionary the married women, and the men stormed and demolished the 'clubhouse.' Since then no one has dared suggest a similar undertaking.

The custom must be as old as the people itself, and perhaps goes back to the Pelasgians. At any rate it certainly antedates the coming of the Turks (1420).

IN OLD PEKIN.

It has come to pass that to-day three railways bring their traffic and broadening influence to the very gate of the city. The tinkling camel bells are gone, their old world music replaced by the indefatigable bugling from school parade grounds and camps. No longer does the mediaeval watch patrol the midnight streets with noise of rattle and drum; the new police, with their foreign uniforms, rifles, and sentry boxes in every quarter, have consigned it to oblivion. Well paved streets, flanked by bricked drains, now connect all the principal gates; the paper lanterns that accentuated the darkness of former days have been replaced by electric light; scavenging is no longer left to the unaided efforts of pariah dogs and pigs; broughams and jinrikshas ply in the place of sedan chairs and springless carts, and public buildings of suitable size and design are being provided for the various government offices.—London 'Times.'

Free! Given Away!



Special Offer to Ladies

I will send ten days' treatment of the famous ORANGE LILY Free to every sufferer who writes for it. This Home Treatment cures without the aid of a physician. It cures Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, tumors, cancers in their earlier stages, displacements, lacerations, painful periods, pains in back, sides of abdomen, bearing down sensations, and all irregularities. Read the following letters and be convinced of the efficacy of this truly wonderful remedy.

Mrs. F. A. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. Merlin, Ont., March 27th, 1902

Dear Mrs. Currah,—Your letter of the 24th received to-day. Please find enclosed $5.00 for 6 boxes of Orange Lily. I would not think of discontinuing its use, as I know that 6 more boxes will produce a permanent cure. Even now I am an entirely new creature since using O. L. At present I know of two other cases the same as mine (long standing leucorrhoea), and as you give sample trial boxes free, if you would send me a few I would gladly hand them to my friends, for I know it will produce the same good results in every case. I intend sending you my photo and testimonial letter later, for I feel we cannot say too much in favor of Orange Lily, and know if more of same was used among suffering womankind the surgeon's knife would be cheated of its many baptisms in the blood of suffering women. Hoping God may ever bless and prosper you and Dr. Coonley in your noble work, believe me, ever your sincere friend (Miss) R. McK., Merlin P.O., Kent Co., Ont.

'Kingston, Ont., July 15th, 1903.

Dear Friend,—Some time ago I wrote and told you the great good your wonderful medicine had done for me. Since then I have continued to use it, and after five years of terrible suffering and undergoing three operations, I am completely cured by Orange Lily, after using it for eight months. I cannot say too much in praise of it. Knowing as I do, that so many women in this city suffer as I did, and knowing what it did for me, I would like to take the Agency. Will you please send instructions and terms to Agents?

Gratefully yours, (Miss) G.T., 359 Brock street.

Address (enclosing 3-cent stamps) for Free Sample, circulars and other testimonials. MRS. F. A. CURRAH, Windsor, Ontario.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

NO. 1380.—EVENING OR AUTOMOBILE HOOD.

The little hoods for evening and motoring are a protection, and very 'comfy.' They are as fascinating as can be, making even a plain girl or woman look much better than many of the hats with their hard lines about the face possibly could. Another thing that will add to their desirability is that they may be made frigatfully expensive, as well as at a low cost. The hood is in but one piece, as shown in the diagram of one half. It could be made by a child, as there are no parts to arrange and only the one seam in the back, and darts to fit neck. The model is of pale blue velvet with a ruffle of sofe lace about the face and to form a cape. The joining is covered by ribbon, tied in bows and plain, and a tiny mousseline ruche around the neck. The lining is in the exact shape of the outside and in a soft messaline. The pattern, No. 1380, is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and half a yard of 52-inch material or 1 1-4 yards of 24-inch will be required. Cloth or silk may be used in place of velvet.

NO. 1552—LADY'S WAIST.

A very good model for the crepe de Chine and soft silks that are rapidly replacing washable fabrics for waists to be worn with skirts and coats is the one illustrated and made with a sleeve that is placed over the side form and still is high under the arm and not at all baggy. The sleeves are seven-eighths length and have a pretty delft colored pongee cuff, matching revers at the neck, and on account of the dull finish particularly good style, with the taupe messaline waist. The opening in front and the arrangement for using a lawn or mull chemisette will be found most satisfactory. The pattern, No. 1552, is made in five sizes, 34 to 42 inch bust measure, and 4½ yards of 24-inch material or 2½ of 44 inch, will be required for a 38 size.

NO 1319.—BOY'S BLOUSE SUIT.

This is a style that is not easily found among the 'ready-mades' and is therefore a very good model for the home worker. The original is of gray serge and stitchings are in the same shade. A dull red tie and belt brighten the garment. The usual form of knickerbockers accompanies the blouse. The sleeves are held in at the wrist by small stitched pleats instead of cuffs. The pattern, No. 1319, is made in 4, 6, and 8 year sizes, and four yards of 27-inch or 2 1-4 of 48-inch material will be required for a medium size. Any light weight goods in wool or washable fabrics will be quite as suitable as the serge.

NO. 1378.—TUCKED SLEEVE.

A fashion that has reached the height of popularity with one bound is the tucked net or mousseline de soie sleeve. It is seen upon every other French model, accompanied by a yoke and collar of the same, and whatever the dress may be, corresponds with it in color. Our model is cut in one place with a cross dart at the elbow, making it possible to cut from a solid piece of tucking and still keep the tucks in true vertical lines. The shape at the top is the correct one; that is, with more width than usually employed, but the lower part fits the arm snugly. In the imported gowns there is always a mousseline or chiffon lining in white or color of the net. And another wrinkle is to put inside of the top a cunning little cap that is nothing more than a ruffle, one in mind being of gold lace, while others are of colored chiffon, matching the touch of color used in the dress trimmings. The pattern, No. 1378, is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and 1½ yards of 27-inch material will be required for a medium size.

NO. 1415.—LADY'S COAT.

The model, No. 1415, is of Havana brown cloth, with black satin trimmings and scarf. The cut is one that will be modish as long as the material lasts. It is appropriate for a separate coat or as a part of a tailor suit. The small waistcoat may be of a brocade, or velvet, or of cloth ornamented with embroidery or braid. Velvet could be used on the collar, but the scarf must always be made of some soft stuff that will tie well. The edges are piped with the scarf material and stitched. The waistcoat may be cut in any becoming length. The pattern, No. 1415, is made in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, and 4½ yards of 27-inch, 4 of 36-inch or 3 of 48-inch material will be required for a 36-inch size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

NOVEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

Should in renewing for the 'Witness' take advantage of one or other of the following clubs:

The 'Weekly Witness' AND TH 'Canadian Pictorial'

one year for

only $1.35.

Worth $2.00.

Our Special Family Clubs

are the best in the market.

1. 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $3.90, for only **$2.70.**

2. 'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $5.90, for only **$3.70.**

Our other clubs are as follows:—

	Regular rate per annum	Club price
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'	$2.50	for only $2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger.'	$2.90	for only $2.29

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 8.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

GERMANY'S DEFICIT.

Increase of Taxes the Result.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The Government's bills to meet the financial deficit, provide, among other things, that the Imperial Government will take over the wholesale buying and selling of spirits, the sale price to be regulated so as to produce a net revenue of 220,000,000 marks. The beer tax will be increased by two marks per hectolitre. Bottled wines, both domestic and foreign, will be taxed five pfennigs per bottle, besides a surtax varying from ten pfennigs to three marks. Sparkling wines will bear an additional tax.

The customs duty on foreign unmanufactured tobacco and the tax on homegrown tobacco remain unchanged, but an ad valorem tax will be placed on manufactured tobacco, varying from four to 96 marks on 1,000 cigars, 1 1-2 to 24 marks per 1,000 cigarettes, and 80 pfennigs to 12.80 marks per kilogram on tobacco.

A tax will be levied on electricity and gas of 5 percent of the supply price, on incandescent electric lamps and gas mantles of from 5 to 30 pfennigs, and on advertisements of from 2 to 10 percent of the advertising charge, according to the frequency of their appearance.

The death duties will be made more comprehensive, varying from 1-2 to 3 percent, according to the value of the estate.

It is estimated that the new taxes will yield 475,000,000 marks.

FOUR FIREMEN INJURED

FLAMES DO MUCH DAMAGE IN BLACK BROTHERS' BLOCK IN HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 5.— For three hours this evening the entire fire-fighting apparatus was battling with flames in Black Brothers' four-story brick building, on Water street, and it looked for a time as if the entire block, including Pickford & Black's steamship warehouses, would be swept away. The fire started in a room on the top floor of the building, in which a large quantity of pressed hay was stored, and the smoke was so dense that it was some time before the flames could be checked. Four firemen were injured and had to be removed. The building was occupied by the offices of the M. E. Keefe Company, and G. C. Cooke, fruit importer.

R & O NAV. Co.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST. Opp. POST OFFICE

CHEAP FARES

STATEROOM FREE

Between Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

Steam heat, electric light and call bells throughout, and searchlight on steamers.

TO QUEBEC, $3.00; RETURN, $5.00:

THANKSGIVING DAY—Single first-class fare. Going dates, November 6, 7 and 9. Return limit, November 10, 1908.

TO THE SAGUENAY AND RETURN, $18. Meals and Berths included.

TO TORONTO, $7.50: Return, $14. To HAMILTON, $8. Return, $15.50. Meals and Berths included.

QUEBEC LINE steamers leave at 7 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

SAGUENAY LINE steamers leave Quebec at 8.30 a.m., Tuesdays and Saturdays.

HAMILTON LINE steamer 'Belleville' leaves Tuesdays at 7 p.m. for Thousand Islands, Bay of Quinte, Toronto and Hamilton.

LOW FREIGHT RATES AND QUICK DESPATCH.

A PLEA FOR PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Lord Milner a 'Tariff Reformer,' But Against Excessive Duties.

Most of the leaders in the industrial, commercial, and financial life of Montreal were present at the meeting held under the auspices of the Board of Trade, Montreal, to hear Lord Milner discuss the policy of tariff reform, preferential trade and imperial unity. The address was listened to with the greatest attention. While announcing himself as an out-and-out advocate of the policy of preferential tariffs, it was noticeable, however, that he went out of his way to declare that the feeling in favor of free trade was undoubtedly a growing one, and he warned his hearers that it would receive immense impetus if the bow of protection were strung too tightly.

LORD MILNER'S SPEECH.

Viscount Milner remarked at the outset that he believed tariff reform was going to prevail in Great Britain at no very distant date, and he was quite certain that if it did come, it would come to stay. Assuming that the United Kingdom did adopt a tariff similar to that of Germany, for instance, though no doubt with a much lower average rate of duties, especially on foodstuffs, a great change will come over the whole aspect of the Imperial problem. For it would thus be possible to reciprocate the preference at present given by Canada and other oversea Dominions to the Mother Country, and the prospect of a great development of trade within the Empire will seem much nearer than it does to-day.

'To my mind,' he said, 'what is known as preferential trade between different parts of the Empire has always appeared one of the happiest and most fertile ideas ever introduced into the sphere of national economics. To treat the Empire as an economic whole without any internal tariff barriers is not a practical proposition. On the other hand, it is both bad business and bad politics, that the different communities within the Empire should deal with one another in any respect as if they were foreign countries.'

INTERCOURSE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Even if the United Kingdom were to remain a country of unrestricted free imports, he should still desire to adhere to the principle of preference. Nothing could contribute more to the maximum of intercourse between the United Kingdom and the other countries of the Empire than the general adoption of the rule that, other things being equal, or very nearly equal, the people of any state of the Empire should obtain what they needed to obtain outside their own borders from other portions of the Empire, rather than from foreign countries; that wherever they reasonably could, they should give their custom to their own kith and kin rather than to foreigners. Mutual concessions in respect of tariffs must exercise a powerful influence in that direction; they must tend to lead trade into channels within the Empire rather than into channels which lead outside it; not to divert it from its natural course, but to keep it in an Imperial course rather than another, where both are natural. They constituted a permanent factor of immense importance, just turning the scale in innumerable cases in favor of one source of supply as against a competing source of supply. That was the basis of the whole idea of preferential trade—a basis which would tend to give stability to trade, would tend to give the several markets security, and would mitigate the risks and uncertainties of unrestricted international competition.

POLITICAL EFFECT.

Looked at from the point of view of political effect, the case for reciprocal concessions was immensely strengthened, for by buying wheat from Canada rather than from Argentina, the United Kingdom was helping to build up the prosperity of the Dominion, while by buying manufactured products from England rather than from Germany or Belgium, Canada was helping to give employment to British instead of foreign hands. Needless to argue that development and employment in any part of the Empire was more important than an equivalent amount of development or employment in some foreign country.

In the first rush of his new prosperity, the advantage of one or two cents a bushel over an unseen competitor in a distant market might seem a small thing to the farmer in western Canada, but it would not be a small thing when it came to be multiplied by two hundred millions.

WOULD ATTRACT CAPITAL.

'Moreover, this is a question of development. All the new countries want capital. There is not enough spare capital in the world to go round. In the competition for what there is, which is the fiercest competition of all, an advantage will lie with the countries which appear to have an advantage as fields for investment, because, other things equal, their products are in a position to compete on specially favorable terms in some of the most important markets. And that consideration will tell with special force in Great Britain, where, especially if the principle of preference were to be endorsed by the nation, a great impetus would be given to the sentimental as well as the material influences making for the investment of British capital in other parts of the Empire rather than in foreign countries.

'And in the general Canadian development all classes will share. It is not merely a question for the farmer. The transportation agencies, the manufacturers are equally concerned. Indeed, the position of the Canadian manufacturers—I do not of course expect them to admit this—seems a peculiarly favorable one. They have got a protected home market, which gives every promise of vast expansion. Whatever Canadians require, which Canadian manufacturers can produce at anything like equal cost with other people, Canadian manufacturers will supply. And at the same time, as I hope and believe under preference, British manufacturers will get the lion's share of the rest, in so far as they can supply it.

'I lay great stress on that qualification. People are often perturbed by the great growth of trade between Canada and the United States. I do not think it need necessarily perturb anybody. Such trade will grow and ought to grow, but its growth need not involve any injury—quite the reverse—either to Canadian or British industries. The bulk of these importations do not hurt them at all, though I do not of course deny that there are some important classes of goods, imported into Canada from the United States, which I should prefer to see imported from the United Kingdom.'

FREE TRADE IDEA IS GROWING.

He thought the position of the Canadian manufacturers a very strong one. But he should like to utter one word of warning.

'It seems to me,' he said, 'that the feeling in favor of free trade is a very growing one. I do not believe that it is a desirable one, either in the interests of Canada or in the interests of the United Kingdom—I say that very decidedly—or in the interests of the Empire that that policy should prevail, but I believe the free-trade movement would become very formidable if the bow of protection were strung too tightly, and even if, as time and circumstances admitted, it were not to a certain extent relaxed.

'From the view of the manufacturers themselves it would be a great mistake if they were to be aggressive. So long as they maintain a substantial advantage in the home market they have no interest but the reverse in diminishing the prosperity of their best customers, as excessive duties do diminish such prosperity.'

DIVISION O INDUSTRIES

The idea of the policy of preference was not to aim at an artificial division of industries between Canada and the United Kingdom, but that while Canada makes for herself everything she can make at a reasonable cost, she should buy what she cannot so make from the rest of the Empire rather than from outside it, provided that the rest of the Empire is capable, again at a reasonable cost, of supplying it.

'It is all a question of degree, of what is a reasonable amount of protection to the Canadian producer. But it is quite evident that if a particular trade or trades, which have no natural advantages in Canada, can make the Canadian consumer pay much more than their value for their products, he will have so much less to spend on the products of other Canadian industries which may be much more suitable to Canadian conditions.'

'Another thing to remember is that at present if any Canadian trade is, or thinks itself, unfairly affected by the preference given to British goods, there is no one interested in presenting the case on the other side, and so ensuring that it shall be fairly considered on its merits. But once let the whole body of Canadian exporters be interested in maintaining a preference to Canadian goods in the United Kingdom, once let the whole Canadian community feel the benefits of the closer commercial relations with the United Kingdom, and any aggrieved trade will have to make out a real case before it will be able to obtain public sympathy.'

SOMETHING MORE THAN PREFERENCE.

Having pointed out that if the idea of mutual preference seemed to be making slow progress in England it was due to intellectual doubts as to the efficacy of the particular scheme to attain its object, and not to any want of sympathy with the object itself, he concluded by saying that while no man was a stronger advocate of preference than he, he did not want to be supposed to hold the idea that preference alone, even in its modest application, was going to solve the whole problem of Imperial unity.

WHAT IMPERIALISM MEANS.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner addressed what was probably the largest gathering in the history of the Canadian Club of Montreal, at a luncheon, held under the auspices of that society, in the Sailor's Institute, Tuesday.

Referring to his visit to the Dominion Lord Milner said his object in making speeches here had not been to preach sermons to the Canadian people, but to explain his own point of view—to try and make his hearers understand that there was a good deal in the views and ideals of the body of men known as imperialists, which was not properly understood. He was a citizen of the Empire, whose highest allegiance was not to Great Britain, but to the Empire as a whole, the Empire which belonged as much to a Canadian or Australian as to any Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman.

He wanted to strip the great idea of imperialism of all misconception and disguises. Those who were concerned in bringing about a closer union between the different parts of the Empire were apt to be met with the objection that it would be dangerous for the different parts of the Empire to interfere with each other's business. That idea was absolutely alien, even repulsive, to the imperialist. The absolute independence of every part of the Empire in its own internal and domestic affairs was the very foundation of imperialism. What they wished to promote was unity of action for common affairs.

As an imperialist he would look with the greatest dislike upon any subordination of one part of the Empire to another. He felt very strongly that the introduction into the councils of the Empire of the view and attitude of mind of the younger nations would not be a hindrance, but a very positive gain in shaping the policy of the Empire.

Then he had heard the fear expressed that the dominions would be overshadowed by the prepondering influence of the great population of the United Kingdom. That was one reason why he hoped to see the populations of countries like Canada grow, and to see also the spirit of nationhood developed.

He believed as the countries grew they would see it would be much more to their advantage to belong to a world-wide Empire, instead of being isolated in their own particular corners of the world, and that with their growing power they would show an increasing ability for taking part in the responsibilities of governing that Empire, as also in the glory of it.

He had heard it said that public life in Canada was unattractive because there were no big issues. The next fifty years would decide whether Canada would remain a part of the British Empire. That decision would rest with Canada. There would be no external pressure. This decision might even involve the question as to whether the Empire should continue to exist. The United Kingdom would remain a great country even if there were no Empire, for greatness was not to be judged by dimensions. It had been a great country in other centuries when no Empire existed.

But it was ludicrous to compare either the United Kingdom or any other of the countries with the Empire as a whole. He was not going to beat the big drum, but speaking quite simply and sincerely, he did believe that when everything was said, there was nothing in the world comparable to the influence the British Empire exerted on every side of humanity, civilization, progress and peace.

It was for the people of that Empire, in every part of it, to decide whether it should continue to exercise that influence and to develop and increase it. There might be those in his audience that afternoon who would take a leading part in forming that decision. That being so, it could not be said that there were no big issues in Canadian public life. Lord Milner was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

TORONTO TEMPERANCE FEDERATION.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—The Toronto Temperance Federation to-night completed its organization for the fight on liquor license reduction, which will be a feature of the next municipal campaign. Mayor Oliver heads the list of the one hundred citizens appointed as a general committee to-night.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 5.—Michael Ponzi was found guilty of manslaughter by the jury late this afternoon in connection with the death in Ingersoll last Sunday of Pardi Constantine. The charge was murder, but in an hour's consideration the jury reduced it to the minor one of manslaughter. Ponzi's story was that he threw the stone which killed Constantine because the latter was approaching him with an open jack-knife in his hand. This story, however, was not borne out by other witnesses.

BURNED TO DEATH.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Sarah A. Wigmore, aged about sixty-five, was burned to death in the home of her son-in-law, Robert Bailey, Erin street, to-night. She was alone in the house at the time. When the firemen arrived they found her writhing on the floor, her clothing ablaze. By the time the flames were extinguished she was dead. Beneath her were broken pieces of a lamp. She had been subject to fainting attacks.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BELL — On Oct. 30, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bell, of 18 Liverpool street, Guelph, a daughter.

FOSTER — At St. Jovite, on Oct. 29, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Foster, a son.

GOWIE — On Nov. 4, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. James Gowie, 166 Lusignan street, a daughter, prematurely.

GRAY — At 126 Mansfield street, on Nov. 4, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson C. Gray, a son.

HONEYWELL — On Oct. 31, at 61 Delaware avenue, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Honeywell, a son.

KENNEDY — At St. Elmo, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1908, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Kennedy.

LAURIE — At 1993 St. Catherine street East, on Friday, Oct. 30, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Laurie, a son (Andrew Ward).

OUTRAM — At St. John, N.B., on Nov. 2, 1908, the wife of E. Darden Outram, of a son.

PARKE — At Wiarton, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ernest Parke, a son.

WURTELE — At North Gower, Ont., on Oct. 31, 1908, the wife of James F. Wurtele, Union Bank of Canada, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BLANCHARD — RUST — At the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, by the Rev. Chas. James, on Oct. 31, 1908, Alice Boyer, daughter of C. H. Rust, Esq., City Engineer, to Arthur Clarence Douglas Blanchard, of Toronto.

BLANCHARD—DOWKER— At St. George's Church, St. Anne de Bellevue, on Thursday, Nov. 5, 1908, by the Rev. George Johnson, Grace Vivian, daughter of Mr. Arthur H. Dowker, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, to Arthur Douglas, son of Mr. James R. Blanchard, of Kentville, N.S.

DAVIS — EVANS — In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1908, in St. James' Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Macmorine, Ross M. Davis, only son of W. R. Davis, of Murvale, Kingston Township, to Margaret Louise, third daughter of the late James Evans, of Kingston.

DONALDSON — WOODS — At the residence of the bride's parents, Barrfield, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1908, by the Rev. J. McConnell, Cushendall, Elizabeth May Woods, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Woods, to Albert Edward Donaldson, of Joyceville, Ont.

USBORNE — COWDRY — On Nov. 3, 1908, at St. Luke's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. G. Hamilton Dicker, rector, assisted by the Rev. C. A. Sadleir, of Temuco, Chili, S.A., Marjorie Grahame, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Cowdry, Toronto, to Claude Harrington Usborne, Vancouver, B.C., eldest son of the Rev. Canon Usborne, Honolulu, Hawaii.

DIED.

BRADLEY — At Newstead, Payant, West Bermuda, on Oct. 6, 1908, Robert Bradley, formerly of Kingston, Ont.

BROWN — At her late residence, 173 Nicholas street, Ottawa, on Nov. 4, 1908, Margaret Emma Sweetapple, widow of the late James F. Brown, in her 76th year.

CASSELS — At 31 Cecil street, Toronto, on Nov. 2, 1908, Robert Baldwin, son of Hamilton Cassels, Esq., K.C., in his 19th year.

COCHRANE — At her residence, 675 Park avenue, Annex, on Friday, Nov. 6, 1908, Bridget Mansfield, widow of the late Robt. MacFarlane Cochrane, aged 59 years.

COPEMAN — At Quebec, on Nov. 4, 1908, Mary Ann Weakley, beloved wife of the late Preston Copeman, aged 81 years and 3 months.

CRAWFORD — At the residence of her brother-in-law, William V. Gordon, 271 Colony street, Winnipeg, on Oct. 31, 1908, Mary E. Crawford, daughter of the late Ninian Crawford, Paisley, Scotland.

DRIVER — On Oct. 26, 1908, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. J. Ewing, Flodden, P.Q., Aaron Driver, a native of Brandstone, England, in his 82nd years. He was for many years a reader and admirer of the Montreal 'Witness.'

DUFFY — At her late residence at Lachute, Que., on Nov. 6, 1908, Maud Mary Tweedie, aged 40 years, wife of William Duffy, and eldest daughter of William Tweedie, of St. Henri de Montreal.

ELLIOT — At Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on Oct. 31, 1908, Jane, widow of the late Thomas Elliot, in her 80th year.

HENDERSON — At Quebec, on Nov. 1, 1908, in her 72nd year, Mary Ray, widow of the late Charles Henderson, and daughter of the late Martin Ray, merchant, of Quebec.

HOOPLE — On Oct. 31, 1908, at 651 Gilmour street, Ottawa, Minerva Hoople, aged 57 years and 7 months.

JACKSON — Suddenly, at Toronto, on Nov. 1, 1908, Susan Frances Gregg, widow of the late John Philip Jackson, M.D., formerly of Stratford and Berlin, Ont.

LAKE — On Oct. 31, 1908, at Grenfell, Sask., Margaret, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Percy G. B. Lake, late 100th Regiment, in her 80th year.

LEASK — At his late residence, 21 Maynard avenue, Toronto, on Oct. 31, 1908, the Rev. Robert Leask, in his 78th year.

LESLIE — At 73 Bleeker street, Toronto, on Nov. 2, 1908, William D. Leslie, in his 87th year.

MACLENNAN — At Stratford, Ont., on Nov. 1, 1908, Harriet Bradwin, widow of the late Alexander MacLennan, aged 71 years.

McGREGOR — At 183 Beatrice street, Toronto, on Nov. 2, 1908, the Rev. M. McGregor, editor of the 'Presbyterian,' in his 56th year.

McLACHLAN — At Lochaber Bay, Que., on Nov. 2, 1908, Sarah Campbell, relict of the late Malcolm McLachlan.

MURRAY — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 29, 1908, Captain George Murray, aged 86 years.

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McLEAN — Suddenly, on Nov. 3, 1908, at 'Dalcrombie,' near Williamstown, Glengarry, Ont., Neil McLean, official referee of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, son of the late Col. Alexander McLean, of Cornwall, Ont.

MORRISON — At Peveril, P.Q., on Nov. 1, 1908, Donald A. Morrison, aged 77 years, brother of Mrs. Peter Larmonth, of Ottawa.

REID — On Nov. 5, 1908, Mardina Graham, beloved wife of James Reid, aged 49 years.
Glasgow, Scotland, papers, please copy.

ROSENBERG — At Grace Dart Home, on Nov. 3, 1908, of tuberculosis, Max Rosenberg, aged 16 years, beloved son of Barney Rosenberg, 15 Benoit street.

ROYCE — On Nov. 3, 1908, at her late residence, 263 Slater street, Ottawa, Mary Eliza Cameron, beloved wife of T. J. Royce, in her 45th year.

STOCKWELL — In this city, on Nov. 4, 1908, James Stockwell, painter, aged 63 years and 8 months, a native of Chuem, County Galway, Ireland.
Boston, Buffalo, Portage la Prairie and Irish papers please copy.

TAYLOR — Entered into rest, at Shawville, Que., on Oct. 31, 1908, Grace E. Taylor, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Taylor, M.A., T.C.D., sister of T. D. Taylor, C.E., of Ottawa.

TEMPLE — At the Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, on Nov. 4, 1908, Edgar Cecil, second son of C. V. M. Temple, of Toronto.

TOURANGEAU — At Quebec, on Nov. 1, 1908, Achille Roch Tourangeau, aged 23 years and 2 months, son of the late Alphonse Tourangeau, N.P.

WINFIELD — At Toronto, on Nov. 2, 1908, Margaret Irvine, widow of the late Joseph Winfield, Quebec City.

IN MEMORIAM.

MITCHELL — In loving memory of our dear father, the late John Mitchell, of South Durham, who entered into rest on Nov. 4, 1905.

MISSING FARMER RETURNS.

Powassan, Ont., Nov. 6.—James Chambers, who mysteriously disappeared from his farm, twelve miles from here, early last July, has as mysteriously returned. The disappearance caused a profound sensation in Northern Ontario and the general belief was that he had met with foul play. The reappearance of Chambers on Tuesday caused great surprise. He was hale and hearty, but so far has refused to say where he has been since his disappearance. What made the case all the more sensational was the fact that two or three instances of mysterious disappearances had occurred in the neighborhood of Powassan in recent years.

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