

Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1906.

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

BOMB EXPLODES IN ST. PETER'S

The People Seized With
Panic But no one
Injured

CANON ENDEAVORS TO RESTORE
ORDER, BUT IN VAIN—THIRD
OUTRAGE IN ITALY IN
FOUR DAYS.

Rome, Nov. 18.—A bomb was exploded in St. Peter's to-day. The edifice was crowded, and an indescribable scene of confusion followed. There were no fatalities. As soon as the echoes of the tremendous roar had ceased, a canon sought by reassuring words to quiet the people, but in vain. They fled in all directions, and a number of women fainted. Women and children screamed and men tried to protect their families in the crush. The church is so large, however, that there was ample room for the crowd to scatter, and no one was injured. No trace of the perpetrator of the deed has been found.

Since St. Anacletus, who was ordained by St. Peter himself, erected an oratory in 90 A. D. on the site of the present Basilica, to mark the spot where the remains of St. Peter are claimed to be buried, no such dastardly occurrence is noted in the annals of the church.

To-day was the anniversary of the dedication of the Basilica to St. Peter, and it was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Holy relics were exposed, and a large number of the faithful attended the service. Cardinal Rampolla, formerly papal secretary of state, was among those present. He took part in the service in the choir chapel. The last mass had just been concluded when the explosion occurred, and only one canon, who had not quite finished, remained at the altar of St. Petronilla. This altar is at the end of the right aisle, and it was near here that the bomb had been placed. As the canon turned to bless the communicants, there was a tremendous roar, which echoed through the lofty arches of the immense dome like a thunderclap. At the same time a dense smoke spread throughout this portion of the Basilica, and strong odor of gunpowder filled the air. Confusion and panic at once seized the people. The canon at the altar tried to stem the tide of fear. He shouted out: 'Do not be afraid; it is nothing; merely the noonday gun.'

His words, however, had little effect. They were rebuffed by the smoke and the pungent smell of powder, and the people continued their headlong flight. Chairs were overturned, making the confusion more serious. Men and women fled, tumbling in all directions, and the screams of children and cries of anguish were heard on all sides, and for a few moments it seemed as if nothing could obviate a grave disaster. The vast size of the church, however, gave room for the crowd to scatter, and, at the end of a few moments, the people were surging towards the doors, excited and nervous, but orderly.

As soon as the smoke cleared away, a hasty examination showed that nobody had been hurt in the crush, and, furthermore, that no one had been wounded by the explosion. Calm was gradually restored, and the people returned to view the extent of the damage. It was discovered that the bomb had been placed under a scaffolding, which had been erected to facilitate repairs to the roof, exactly over the celebrated tomb of Clement XIII., by Canova, which consists of a figure of the Pope and two lions, and which is the most remarkable piece of sculpture in the Basilica. This tomb ranks among the finest efforts of modern sculptors.

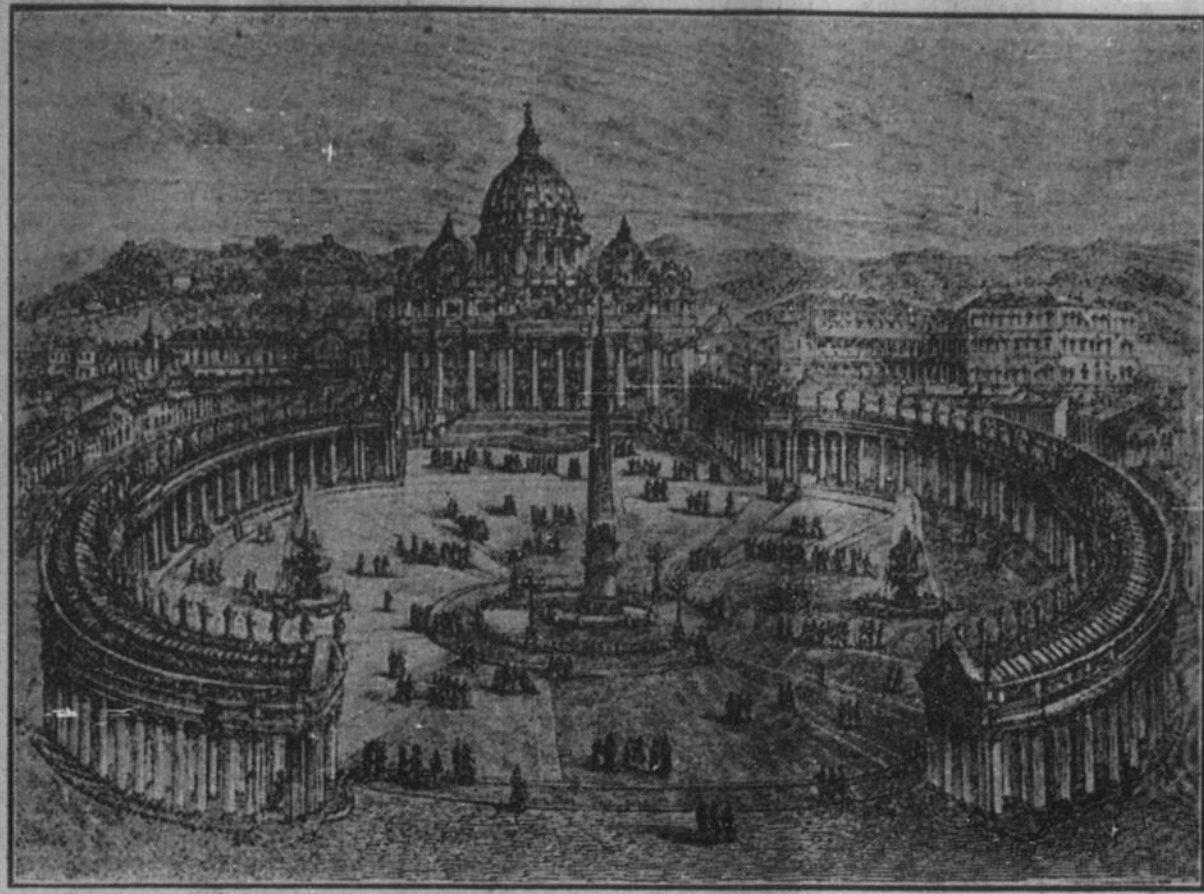
The bomb was similar to the one that exploded in the Café D'Aragone the other day. The government has offered a reward of 1,000 lire for the discovery of the perpetrators of both crimes. When the first gendarmes reached the spot, the scaffolding was found to be smouldering, but this fire was easily extinguished. The tomb was found to be absolutely uninjured, and even the pavement shows scarcely any signs of the explosion. An examination of the remains of the bomb leads to the supposition, unless it was cruelly prepared on purpose to mislead, that it was manufactured in the country and brought into Rome. It is believed that the bomb had a very long fuse, in order to enable the criminal to gain the piazza before the explosion. It has been impossible to trace him, and no one has any recollection of seeing a man, who, by his movements, might have aroused suspicion.

THE POPE HEARS NEWS.
The Pope was engaged in his regular noon-hour devotions when the bomb went off. He heard a muffled sound, which surprised, but did not alarm, him. Monsignor Misciatelli, sub-prefect of the Apostolic palaces, and Monsignor Bisleti, major domo of the Vatican, at once hurriedly entered the Pontiff's chamber. They were so pale that the Pope immediately asked: 'What has happened?'

'Do not be alarmed, Holy Father,' was the answer, 'a bomb has exploded in the Basilica, but fortunately there are no deaths to deplore, and no one has been wounded.'

The Pontiff asked anxiously 'What has happened?'

The Pontiff asked anxiously 'What has happened?'



ST. PETER'S CHURCH AND THE VATICAN PALACE.

church had been injured. On being assured, he fell on his knees, saying he must implore mercy for the misguided perpetrator of the deed.

Soon after this announcement was made to him, the Pope went to the throne room, where he admitted to private audience Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American College, who presented to His Holiness Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. McCloskey of Philadelphia, and Mr. Paul S. King of New York, who noticed that the Pope was pale and labored under some emotion. After this reception, the Pope proceeded to the Hall of Consistories, where he received about two hundred other persons, including twenty-five students of a South American college, to whom he delivered a short address. None of the persons knew anything of the explosion.

A three days' service of prayer will be celebrated in all the churches in expiation of this offence to religion. This bomb explosion makes the third anarchist outrage in Italy in four days, the other two being the murder of Professor Rossi in Naples, yesterday, and the explosion of a bomb in front of the Café Aragone in this city on Nov. 14. The attempt of to-day has caused deep-seated and universal horror and indignation on account of the locality selected by the miscreants, and the resentment of the people is very great.

St. Peter's is the greatest basilica in Christendom. It took 330 years in the building, and stands to-day a result of the efforts of forty-three popes, and the genius of Michael Angelo, Bramante and Rafael. The commission of such an outrage in such a place has called forth unlimited condemnation, and is characterized as proving that the perpetrators of the crime were actuated by feelings worse than those which moved the Vandals and Saracens.

The rumor having spread abroad that the Pope intended to visit St. Peter's to-day to pray before the tomb, where the outrage was committed, drew an unusually large crowd to the Basilica. This rumor was unfounded.

Every portion of the bomb that could be found was gathered up by the police, and carefully examined, the bomb evidently consisting of a large tin box, bound tightly with wire of two sizes. It must have contained over two pounds of gunpowder and three pounds of nails. The nails were of three sizes, some seven inches long, and so heavy that the force of the explosion threw them but a short distance.

The nails were enveloped in newspapers dated Nov. 16 and 17, proving that the bomb was prepared either yesterday or to-day. The theory is held that this attempt was not directed against the papacy, but rather a challenge to society in general by attacking religion, the most sacred institution of the people.

Under the great dome in St. Peter's, beneath the imposing bronze Baldachino canopy, stands the high altar. It is directly over the tomb of St. Peter. The altar was consecrated in 1594, and from it only the Pope, or some cardinal having special authorization, may celebrate mass. The effluential is surrounded by a circular balustrade of marble, from which are suspended nearly a hundred lamps, which burn day and night. From the altar a double flight of steps leads to the shrine, kneeling before which is Canova's statue of Pius VI. On the right, in the nave in front of the altar, in a marble chair, sits the bronze statue of St. Peter, the extended foot of the saint being much worn by the constant kisses implanted upon it by devotees entering the Basilica. At the four corners of the altar are the enormous buttress piers, upon which the dome of St. Peter rests, and in the niches of which are statues of various saints. The great Baldachino canopy which is ninety-five feet high, was designed in 1663 by Bernini, and is cast from bronze taken from the Pantheon by Urban VIII. The weight of the canopy is estimated at 93 tons and

its cost at \$110,000. At the end of the tribune, some distance back of the high altar, is the bronze chair of St. Peter, which was executed in 1667 from designs by Bernini at a cost of \$120,000.

PROFESSOR ROSSI ASSASSINATED

Famous Zoologist of University
of Naples Stabbed by
Anarchist

THE MURDERER, SAVRO LAGANA,
CAPTURED—GLORIES IN HIS
CRIME.

Naples, Nov. 17.—An anarchist named Lagana, who returned here recently from Paterson, N.J., by way of London, to-night stabbed and killed the famous zoologist Giovanni Rossi, of the University of Naples, because Rossi, in a recent lecture condemned anarchist crimes as barbarous. The murder has produced general indignation, as the victim was held in high esteem. Lagana, after the crime, boasted that he was glad he committed the deed, and said if he were free he would begin again on other enemies of anarchy, all of whom already were condemned, and would be killed at the earliest moment it was possible to carry out the plan arranged by the anarchist party.

Savro Lagana is from Reggio, Calabria. The first report of Lagana's arrest was erroneous. The police have not yet succeeded in taking him into custody. He has been communicating with the police by letter. In a communication to certain colleagues of Professor Rossi, Lagana declares, with unconcealed rage, that on the occasion of the funeral of his victim next Tuesday he will give an even more disastrous evidence of what he can do. He writes of committing further crimes, for, he says: 'I will not give myself up to justice before I have killed another professor and a Socialist, for I know the Socialists accuse me of being a spy in the service of the police.' In view of this warning it has been decided to allow a police escort to each professor in Naples, and Signor Rossi's funeral procession will pass between cordons of troops.

ANOTHER PLOT

Lives of Kings of Italy and
Greece in Danger

Rome, Nov. 18.—The police have been informed that several people who are in the habit of renting windows along the route usually taken by royal processions have been approached by mysterious persons, who wish to rent not only windows, but entire rooms for the day when the King of Greece arrives. The police believe this to be an evidence of an anarchist plot like the one at Madrid on the occasion of the marriage of King Alfonso, against King Victor Emmanuel and the King of Greece. King George of Greece is expected here on Nov. 23 on a visit to the King of Italy.

A GENERAL MURDERED.

Poltava, Russia, Nov. 17.—Gen. Polkownikoff, commander of the garrison here, was shot dead to-night, and a soldier who was passing at the time also was killed, by unknown persons.

Rome, Nov. 18.—The Pope has kept one of the nails which formed the

charge of the bomb exploded yesterday in St. Peter's as a souvenir of the explosion. Many messages expressing indignation at the outrage have been received by the Pontiff, who expressed his satisfaction at the testimony of sympathy.

CANADA AND BRITAIN

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 18.—Mr. W. Richmond Smith, the Canadian, continues his articles in the 'Standard' on the Americanization of Canada. He says the road Canada will take is to be decided next April by the decision of the British Government upon the question of closer trade relations with the colonies. If Canada 'once starts moving' along the wrong road it will take a mighty wrench to change her course, which will surely lead to her absorption by the United States, and the disintegration of the Empire.

The 'Standard' editorially, on Mr. Richmond Smith's article, observes that the United States market is the natural one for Canadian produce, and the price of United States manufactured articles is sufficiently low to constitute a profitable exchange. The inclusion of Canada in the North American Zollverein would mean, sooner rather than later, the political absorption of Canada into the United States. Happily, however, there is every chance that the offer of preference by the colonies will be kept open until Britain has been invited to give a reasoned opinion on the subject.

A GRAVE CHARGE

CONVICT SAYS HE WAS PROMISED
LIBERTY BY CROWN DE-
TECTIVE IF HE WOULD
SWEAR FALSELY.

Portage la Prairie, Nov. 19.—Hale, one of the Birnie gang, whose members figured largely in the docket of the recent assizes here, and who was sent down for three years for arson, has made a statement, declaring that he committed perjury in testifying against his pal, S. Buchanan, who received a seven year sentence for the same offence. Hale says he gave false evidence at the suggestion of the Crown detective, who promised him he should get free, provided Buchanan was convicted, and also promised to secure him a job with the License Department as a spotter at fifty dollars per month. This confession has been forwarded to the Attorney-General's Department.

KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK

THEIR MAJESTIES WELCOMED BY
THE KAISER AT
BERLIN.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—King Frederick and Queen Louise of Denmark arrived here to-day from Copenhagen, paying their first official visit after their ascension to the throne. They were welcomed at the railway station by the Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria. The streets through which the royal party passed were guarded by the whole of the garrison of Berlin, a special act of courtesy on the part of the Emperor. The burgomaster welcomed the visitors at the Brandenburg Gate, the King replying to the civic address with a speech of over five minutes. The King and Queen will leave Berlin on Tuesday night.

DISASTER IN PUGET SOUND.

Forty-three Persons Missing in Wreck of the
Steamship 'Dix.'

VESSEL WAS RAMMED AND SUNK BY OKE STEAMER
'JEANIE'—CAPTAINS TELL THEIR STORIES

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 19.—The steamer 'Dix,' Captain P. Lermon, bound from Seattle to Port Blakely, with passengers, sank two miles north of Alki Point, in Puget Sound, shortly after seven o'clock last night, after having collided with the steamship 'Jeanie,' Captain P. H. Mason, of the Alaska Coast Company.

Forty-three passengers and members of the crew of the 'Dix' are missing, and 86 were saved. The 'Dix' is a total wreck. The 'Jeanie' was not injured in the least. The master of the 'Dix' was saved. The collision occurred while the Sound was almost as smooth as a mill-pond, and after the boats had been steaming within sight of each other for a quarter of an hour.

The 'Jeanie' was backing when she collided with the 'Dix,' and the impact was slight. The 'Dix' was struck abaft of amidships on the starboard side. She listed heavily to port for a brief period, righted herself, then sank stern first. There was hardly time to launch life rafts or boats before she was almost entirely submerged. Passengers jumped from the decks into the water; women screamed, and officers and men called orders that could hardly be heard above the din. The passengers from the 'Dix' who could swim made their way to the sides of the 'Jeanie,' and were dragged aboard. The 'Jeanie' was not moved until after all who had reached her had been hauled aboard. Then she cruised about picking up several who managed to stay above water. It was after ten o'clock before the 'Jeanie' left the scene of the catastrophe and steamed to the Virginia street dock, with her 39 survivors.

The 'Jeanie' had finished unloading at the Great Northern docks, at Smith's Cove, and had started for Tacoma shortly before seven o'clock, just about the same time the 'Dix' left the flyer dock for Port Blakely. There were no passengers on the 'Jeanie.' The 'Dix' was making the last trip of the night, and was well filled with passengers.

When within two miles north of Alki Point the two vessels were within a short distance of each other, steaming along converging lines. The captain of the 'Jeanie' says he signalled for the 'Dix' to pass him, and that his whistle was answered. The 'Dix' was then within speaking distance of the 'Jeanie' and to the port of her. Suddenly Denison, the mate, who was at the wheel of the 'Dix,' put her hard over to starboard as if to cross in front of the other vessel. Captain Mason, of the 'Jeanie,' who was on the bridge, saw that an accident was imminent, and calling out a warning to the man at the wheel of the 'Dix,' gave the signal to reverse his own engines, and his vessel was slowly backing away when the two came together with only a slight crash. For a moment all was still, then a panic followed.

When the 'Dix' began to sink stern first, some passengers and members of the crew leaped into the sea. Other passengers huddled in groups on the decks or knelt in prayer. The women, who had little chance for their lives, stayed with the sinking steamer and were drowned as in a trap.

'I got away from Smith's Cove a little before seven o'clock, and laid a course for Tacoma,' said Captain Mason. 'I had no passengers aboard. I saw the 'Dix' headed for Port Blakely, and signalled to her. Soon she came up astern of me and started directly across my bows. I signalled to the engineer to full speed astern, but we could not get out of the way in time. The 'Jeanie' was backing a little when we struck her well abaft of amidships. The shock did not seem enough to have injured an ordinary launch. The 'Dix' listed heavily to starboard, righted herself, and then sank stern first.'

FERNIE STRIKE ENDS.

MEN INSTRUCTED TO RETURN TO
WORK AT ONCE.

Fernie, Nov. 19.—Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, general manager of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, was notified yesterday that Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, has ratified the settlement of the strike made by his agent, Mr. Burke, and has instructed the men to return to work at once.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR

SENATOR BEVERIDGE TO INTRO-
DUCE BILL IN CONGRESS.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 18.—At a meeting to-day of representatives of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Indiana and Ohio, Senator A. J. Beveridge stated that upon the opening day of the coming session of Congress he intended to introduce a bill prohibiting the labor of children throughout the country, and a bill to make more rigid the present meat inspection law. He said the child labor bill will provide that no railway, steamship, steamboat or other carrier of interstate commerce shall transport or accept

Capt. P. Lermon, master of the steamer 'Dix,' told the story of the collision after arriving at Seattle. He was shaking with the cold, his eyes still dilated with the horror of his experience. 'I don't know how it happened,' he said. 'Charles Denison, mate of the boat, was at the wheel. We were just about two miles due north of Alki Point, and running at the usual speed. It was a fine, clear night, and the water was like a mill-pond. I had seen the lights of a steamer on our starboard quarter some time before, but had not paid any attention to them. I went below to collect the fares. The boat was crowded. There were seventy passengers, and it was quite a task to get all the fares. I had been on that run for thirteen years, and knew almost everybody aboard.'

'When I was in the ladies' cabin, I heard the bell signal to stop. I knew something must be wrong and hurried forward. Just as I got on deck I saw the bow of a vessel loom up on the starboard side, and almost instantly she struck us. The jibboom crashed through the 'Dix' just aft of amidships and heeled her over like a top. She lay there for a minute or two with the water rushing in and all over. I was thrown against the deck-house. For an instant the breath was knocked out of me and I was almost paralyzed. The steamer lay on her port beam for what seemed like two minutes and then heeled back to starboard. There was another rush of water, cries and screams of men, women and children. From below came awful sounds. Many of the passengers were panned there and could not possibly escape. The 'Dix' bow began to lift and her stern went slowly down, until the bow was standing straight half out of the water. For an instant I clung to the railing. The sight filled me with horror. Lights were still burning and I could see people inside the cabin. The expressions on their faces were of indescribable despair. They fought desperately to gain the deck and their shouting and crying was awful.'

'People on deck slid off into the water, went down shrieking and desperately clutching at the water or at the 'Jeanie,' which still loomed only a few yards away.

'Some of the passengers who had been on deck at the time of the collision, jumped to the rigging of the 'Jeanie's' bowsprit, and in this way clambered up to safety. When the 'Dix' began to go down I leaped into the water and managed to keep myself afloat. All around me were floating heads and we watched the 'Jeanie' as she slowly came towards us, and dropped bows, which moved here and there, picking up men in every direction. Finally, a boat came to me. I had been in the water about ten minutes. When we were taken on board the 'Jeanie' I found that 36 of our 79 people, passengers and crew, had been saved. The rest were drowned.

'There was no sign of my little steamer. She was gone completely and before we left there was not even a ripple on the surface to mark the place where the tragedy occurred.

'I don't think she was very badly damaged by the collision. It was the heeling over on her port beam that caused her loss. She filled with water as soon as she went over and took her down.'

'As to the cause of the accident, I cannot say. I was not on deck and do not know or understand how it happened. This is the first accident that has happened on any ship or mine since I have been running on the Sound.'

Captain Lermon is a well-known navigator and has the reputation of being one of the ablest Sound pilots leaving Seattle. The 'Dix' sank in a hundred fathoms of water. The 'Jeanie,' the government launch 'Scout' and several tugs have gone to the scene of the wreck to search for bodies.

for transportation the product of any factory or mine that employs children under fourteen years old. The bill, he said, would provide that every carrier of inter-state commerce shall require an affidavit from every factory or mine-owner shipping its product, that it does not employ children under fourteen years old, the form of affidavit to be prescribed by the departments of commerce and labor, and the inter-state commerce commission by heavy penalties, both civil and criminal, for violation of the law. The bill, if it becomes law, he believed, will stop the practice of ruining future citizenship by working children of tender age in factories and mines.

'There is no other way, he said, to reach this growing evil. A federal statute cannot be passed directly controlling the factories and mines in the states. That is the province of the states. But Congress has absolute power over the railways, boats, ships and other agencies of inter-state commerce and unlimited power under the constitution to provide that they shall not carry the product of their factories and mines, which employ children.

The bill to amend the meat inspection law will require the putting the date of inspection upon every can of meat product, and the packers to pay the cost of inspection. These two provisions, he said, are demanded by the people and agitation for them will not cease until these provisions become a part of the law.'

INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Premier and Attorney-General of Manitoba Contradict Statements of Former's Private Secretary.

INSURANCE MANAGERS WANT GREATER FREEDOM IN INVESTMENTS AND MORE PUBLICITY.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Premier Roblin and Attorney-General Campbell of Manitoba both availed themselves of their presence in Ottawa yesterday afternoon to appear before the Insurance Commission in regard to the sale of lands to the Union Trust Company in which they were respectively interested.

A.—Mr. Whittle told me the lands had been transferred at \$5.25. Q.—What did you think became of the other 25 cents? A.—I didn't ask. It was always understood that I should protect the agent and make the transfer at any figure above my price that was demanded.

THE HON. COLIN CAMPBELL.

The Hon. Colin Campbell then took the witness's chair and was questioned regarding the \$1,000 that Pritchard got out of the sale to the Union Trust, of what was known as the Carrot River lands, belonging to the Ontario, Manitoba and Western Land Company, of which he himself was president.

A difference arose in the agreement through Pritchard's own negligence. He did not tell the purchasers the true condition of the title to these lands, and for this reason the sale was in doubt for a considerable time. He asked me to take the matter over for him. We were selling an equitable interest in the property, while Pritchard had agreed to sell the land itself.

Q.—Did you see the correspondence between Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Foster? A.—I did not. Q.—But Mr. Whittle produced the correspondence before the Commission? A.—That may be. The lands were in his name. I never had any papers, never had a word of correspondence with Mr. Foster or the Union Trust Company.

Q.—Pritchard said he was offering the land at \$7 under your instructions? A.—I cannot help what he said. He has done some strange things. If you knew Pritchard as well as I do you would not be surprised. Q.—You suggest that he was asking a higher price than was set by you? A.—If he wanted a commission he would have to.

Q.—When you told Mr. Whittle to close the transaction what communication had you had from Pritchard? A.—He simply told me he had a purchaser at my price. Q.—But Mr. Whittle produced a letter written by Mr. Pritchard presumably at your dictation about some rearrangement of terms? A.—That I dictated that letter is absolutely untrue.

The letter in question was then read, showing that there was to be a cash payment of \$1.25 per acre and four yearly instalments thereafter. Witness said these terms must have been fixed by Mr. Whittle. Q.—Would Mr. Whittle fix the terms without consulting you? A.—That was considered as cash. Q.—Mr. Whittle denies that he fixed the terms. Pritchard, continued Mr. Tilley, said he was authorized by you to offer the Hon. Mr. Foster a substantial commission.

A.—I never knew he was dealing with Mr. Foster. Q.—Well, to whoever was purchasing. A.—I never authorized him to give a commission to anybody. Q.—Did you pay him any commission? A.—Yes, \$500. Witness said Mr. Pritchard had asked for some commission and in so doing declared that he got nothing out of the transaction but this. Q.—Did you ask him if any commission had been allowed?

might involve their retirement from Canada. The managers further suggested that the government statement form be revised in such manner as to call for greater detail in income, expenditure, assets, and liabilities; and that the principle of a net premium valuation be maintained, but that any company desiring to do so might be permitted to make a deduction from its reserve for a portion of its expense in securing new business.

Another recommendation was that if a company issued estimates of surplus for the use of agents there should be furnished to government, and published in the report of the Superintendent of Insurance illustrations of such estimates for each \$1,000 of assurance on the principal plans of assurance at decennial ages, and that there should also be furnished for publication a statement of the principle upon which such estimates had been determined.

It was further suggested that illustrations of the surplus allotted to each company should be furnished and published, and the principle of distribution stated. The amendment of section 19 of the present Insurance Act in several respects was recommended, and it was urged that suitable provision should be made in the proposed amendment of the act governing and simplifying the conditions under which two or more life insurance companies might amalgamate, or under which one company might transfer its business to another.

The memorial concluded by requesting consideration of, and if possible, relief, from the expense of provincial and municipal licenses and taxes of premiums and interest, and suggesting that the amendments of the Insurance Act should include the incorporation of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association as a consultative and advisory body.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Burke said that what they urged was greater freedom in investments and more publicity. Mr. Goldman, North American Life Association, thought the Commission should keep in view the British system, which left companies untrammelled as to investments and untrammelled for five years as to valuations.

Mr. Macaulay (Sun Life) was of opinion that the Canadian returns were superior to the British returns on most points. The British returns were sadly lacking in details of investments. In the course of the discussion that ensued Mr. Bradshaw was asked for an explanation of the managers' views in regard to the classes of securities in which the insurance directorate should be permitted to invest their funds.

(a) Public debentures, bonds, stocks, consols, or other securities of Canada or of any province of Canada, or of any other country, or of any municipal or public school corporation. Mr. Bradshaw explained that the only new words in this clause were 'or of any other country.'

(b) The bonds of any company or corporation, which bonds are secured by a mortgage to trustees or a trust corporation or otherwise, upon real estate or other assets of such company or corporation; or the debentures or other evidences of indebtedness of any such company or corporation which has been doing business for a term of not less than three years prior to the date of such investment, provided default shall not have been made by such company or corporation in the interest payments upon its debentures or other evidences of indebtedness within the said period of three years prior to such investment; or the stocks or shares of any such company or corporation upon which dividends have been paid for not less than three years preceding the purchase of such stocks or shares; provided, however, that no company shall be permitted to invest in its own shares or the shares of another life insurance company.

It was explained that this was precisely in the same form as the recommendation that was made to the Minister of Finance last year. Mr. Shepley drew a distinct difference between bonds secured by mortgages and debentures, which are not so secured. The company managers maintained, however, that some of the latter were securities of a very high order. Judge McTavish—If these proposals were accepted what securities would then be unauthorized? Commissioner Langmuir—If these proposals were accepted it would allow them to purchase all 'industrial' stocks on which dividends have been paid for the three years preceding.

Mr. Bradshaw—But the choice is left to the company directorates just as it is in practically every part of the world excepting Canada. Commissioner Langmuir—What countries outside of England permit free trade in the investment of insurance funds? Mr. Bradshaw—Australia, Commissioner Langmuir—Does France, or Germany, or Austria? Mr. Bradshaw—I cannot say. Mr. Macaulay—Every English-speaking country in the world puts no restrictions upon the investment of these funds, excepting Canada.

Mr. Macaulay maintained that the range of Canadian securities was comparatively limited. Even mortgages were little sought after excepting in the Canadian West. It was certainly a mistake to limit the investments to a narrow field. Let us get the very best, wherever it is to be found. 'What view,' asked Mr. Shepley, with a smile, 'have the insurance managers about buying speculative stocks on margin?' 'We would be all opposed,' answered Mr. Macaulay, 'to buying on margin; but it must not be lost sight of that even the best securities are subject to fluctuations on the stock exchange. Montreal Street Railway and Toronto are both instances of what I mean. I say this to show that the company directorates ought to be left to make their own choice.' That throws, said Commissioner Langmuir, 'an enormous responsibility on your directors.'

agers' memorial on the subject of investments were as follows:— (c) Life, endowment or other policies or contract issued by the company or by any Life Insurance Company, or (d) Ground rents, mortgages on real estate, leaseholds, life and reversionary interests in property, whether absolute or contingent, or (e) Any securities accepted by the Treasury Board as deposits from insurance companies under this Act.

Sec. 1.—Any such life insurance company may lend its funds or any portion thereof on the security of (a) Any of the bonds, stocks, shares, debentures or other securities mentioned in the preceding section; or (b) Real estate or leaseholds for a term or term of years, or other estate or interest in real property.

On account of Mr. Shepley having to appear before the Supreme Court to-day, the Commission stands adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon, when it will continue the discussion of the life insurance managers' proposals, together with the views of the Policy-holders' Protective Association.

On Tuesday representatives of the policyholders—the masses interested in the insurance business—together with the life managers, had their innings. First, the policy men were heard, and then the commission discussed with the managers the details of the report presented by them on the previous day. Messrs. William Robins and W. Christie appeared for the policy-holders, and gave verbal views, which later on will be put in the form of a memorial. Some important suggestions were made representative of holders on insurance boards. Widening of the powers of company investments, government custody of securities, publicity in newspapers, as well as in blue books, guarantee of substance as a preliminary to charters being granted, elimination of extraneous elements from the insurance business, and its conduct purely as such, and profits for policy as well as shareholders, were some of the more important points suggested. In the further discussion with the managers, their report was explained in detail.

STATE INSURANCE.

At the evening session the question of state insurance was discussed. Mr. Bradshaw, of the Imperial Life, making an able address in its favor. Mr. Macaulay, of the Sun Life; Mr. Sanderson, of the Confederation Life, and Mr. McDougall, of the British Empire Life, also spoke.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay agreed with Mr. Bradshaw that the companies had absolutely nothing to hide and were willing to submit themselves to the freest publicity. The only possible objection he saw to Mr. Bradshaw's proposition was the bulkiness and the cost of the return. However, in saying this he did not wish to be understood as objecting to any measure of publicity that the Insurance Commission might think advisable. For his own part he would offer no objection if the companies' powers of investment under the Insurance Act were left absolutely as it is to-day, with this one proviso, that the restriction should be removed which binds the companies to invest the entire proceeds of their Canadian business within this country. The removal of this territorial limitation, he was sure, would make for safety and security.

Mr. Macaulay went on to say that the public was being taught to regard insurance funds as 'trust funds.' His own judgment was that they were not 'trust funds' at all in the ordinary sense of that term. Safety, of course, was the first consideration that life companies were bound to observe in the disposal of their funds, but at the same time profit was an essential feature that no company could afford in its own interests to overlook.

Mr. Langmuir, one of the commissioners, expressed pointed dissent from Mr. Macaulay's proposition, and insisted that insurance moneys were 'trust funds' in the narrowest sense of that term.

RUSSIAN CROPS

Yield of Wheat and Rye Enormously Below the Average

STARVING PEASANTS MIXING THEIR SUPPLY OF GRAIN WITH PIGWEED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The reports received here from 71 provinces and districts of Russia show the yield of wheat to be 15,557,000,000 pounds (250,983,333 bushels), and rye, 35,355,000,000 pounds, which is 9,598,000,000 pounds (639,250,000 bushels) below the average.

In several of the interior provinces the peasants have taken to their beds for days at a time, in order to weaken the pangs of hunger, and are mixing their scanty supply of grain with pigweed to make it more filling for bread.

TEACHERS FROM ENGLAND.

THE FIRST PARTY WERE WELCOMED IN MONTREAL YESTERDAY MORNING.

The first party of teachers who are coming from England to study conditions in Canada and the United States, have arrived in Montreal, and were welcomed on Wednesday by representatives of the Protestant schools here. They were Messrs. H. B. Strathern, from Crews; C. G. Watkins, Aylesbury; K. P. Ward, Cheshire; John Wiltshire, Hereford; and James Buyer Brakenhead. The first four of these are directors of county schools, and the last-named is the principal of a large elementary school. They visited the High School yesterday, and had an opportunity of meeting the 1,200 scholars in the Assembly Hall. Principal Shaw, the chairman of the Board, and Mr. Wellington Dixon, welcomed the visitors, and short addresses were made in response by two of them. They afterwards visited the class-rooms. They expressed themselves as much impressed by the loyalty to the Mother Country shown by the scholars in the singing of patriotic songs. Later they visited the Commercial and Technical School, and in the afternoon they went to Ste. Anne de Bellevue to see the Macdonald Agricultural College.

ADMIRAL MARKHAM

Veteran Explorer Retires After Fifty Years' Naval Service

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 13.—Admiral Sir A. B. Markham, the veteran explorer, who earned the warm thanks of the Dominion Government for a valuable monograph on communication with Hudson's Bay, retired yesterday after fifty years of naval service.

Admiral Sir Albert Hastings Markham, K.C.B. (created in 1903), R.N., was born at Baginbun on Nov. 11, 1841. He was the fourth son of Captain John Markham, R.N., and Marianne, daughter of John Brock Wood. He married, in 1864, Theodora, daughter of Mr. F. T. Geyers, Annet, Rosshire, and had one daughter. He was educated at home and at Eastman's Royal Naval Academy at Southsea. In 1856 he entered the royal navy, served eight years on the China station; took an active part in operations leading to the fall of Peking and suppression of the Taiping rebellion. He was made a lieutenant in 1862. Served in the Mediterranean and Australian stations; received an expression of their Lordships' approval for his activity in suppressing so-called labor traffic in the South Sea Islands; commander in 1872; commander of the 'Alert' in the Arctic expedition of 1875-76, when he succeeded in planting the Union Jack in the highest northern position reached up to then, viz., 83 degrees, 30 minutes, 20 seconds; for this he was promoted to captain and received a gold watch from the Royal Geographical Society; flag captain in the Pacific in 1879-82; captain of Naval Torpedo School at Portsmouth in 1883-86; commodore of the Training Squadron in 1889-90; A.D.C. to the Queen; rear-admiral and second in command of the Mediterranean squadron in 1892-4; commander-in-chief at the Nore in 1901-4; during periods of professional unemployment he made various voyages of exploration to Davis Strait, Lancaster Sound, Nova Zembla and Hudson's Bay. He was on the council of the Royal Geographical and Hakluyt societies.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

DR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON ANNEXATION.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—In an interview with a 'North American' correspondent in his home in Toronto, Goldwin Smith, the publicist, critic, historian and master of English style, dismisses the new spelling in fifteen words. Discussing President Roosevelt's order to the departments, Mr. Smith said, a broad smile playing around his mouth: 'What a thing for him to do. But then, it will not make much difference.'

The correspondent, describing the aged writer, says of him: 'He foresees the union of the German States before Palmerston would acknowledge the possibility of such an amalgamation. He foresees the union of the United States and Canada to-day, while many dispute its probability. He has been closely connected with more great evolutionary movements than any other Englishman now living. He has been intimate with more men and women of note than any other two men.'

'Sitting in his library surrounded by his books and with manuscript in preparation on the desk before him, Mr. Smith said: 'The annexation of Canada to the United States will probably come, but none can say how soon or in just what way. Two countries so closely related by nature and so similarly populated can hardly forever remain apart. But great movements often progress unseen for a time, you know, and so it is with this one. England has already withdrawn her military from the Dominion. And not long ago the Canadian Minister of Justice said in effect that Canada would be safe under the Monroe Doctrine. Suppose England were to go to war with some other nation and that nation decided to attack Canada; could England defend it against the enemy? Would the United States defend it simply as a neighborly act, and having done so, withdraw and hand it over to the England again?'

'And do you consider the form of government of the United States the best for Canada? 'I cannot say I consider your present form of government the best for yourselves. You are trying to run a government without statesmen. Your president's cabinet is made up of men who are trained in the affairs they undertake to supervise. You have no trained statesmen.'

'So soon as a man has served his few years as a leader in the presidency you set him aside, and however weighty might be his influence, it is not made use of. You seize upon a man because he coins a striking metaphor, and lift him to the leadership of a great political party. This gentle thrust at Mr. Bryan was accompanied by the remark that the speaker considered him a 'good lecturer.'

'There would seem to be no good reason why the government should not own the railways, so long as it owns the highways,' said Professor Smith, 'but have a care as to where you begin confiscation. That is a dangerous thing with which to deal. And have a care, also, as to how you tempt the deal with fortunes that are not morally made! 'Society is rebelling against trusts and combines. Use of political power to enforce a great monopoly of labor is surely what we cannot be expected to bear. Labor, if it is tempted to be unmeasured in its demands, will do well to bear in mind that formidable competition may be coming on the scene. 'In China there is a highly industrial population, reckoned at four hundred millions, to which these troubles are apparently unknown. The influence may not be directly felt, but it is likely to work round. Besides, capital has wings!'

WATER FROM THE JORDAN.

Jerusalem, Nov. 11.—The first shipment from the River Jordan of water, which is to be sold for baptismal purposes, started for New York last Friday. The consignment weighs thirty thousand kilograms.

BOGUS TEN DOLLAR BILL

Look Out for United States Note Issued at Buffalo

Washington, Nov. 14.—The United States Secret Service announces the discovery of a new counterfeit \$10 'Buffalo' United States note. This counterfeit is apparently a photo-lithographic production, printed on two pieces of paper with silk fibre distributed between them. The face of the note is grayish black. The numbering, seal and large X are of good color and workmanship. The check letter and plate number do not appear in the lower right hand corner. The back of the note is a dark bluish green. By itself this counterfeit is apt to deceive, but when handled with genuine notes the marked difference in the color of the back should lead to its immediate detection.

A SEAPORT FOR ONTARIO

Movement to Extend the Government Railway From Toronto to Hudson's Bay.

MINISTERS RENEW THEIR REQUEST FOR FEDERAL SUBSIDY.

The success which has attended the provincial railway of the Ontario Government (the Temiskaming and Northern) has been so great since the rich discoveries of silver in the Temiskaming district that there is now a movement on foot to greatly extend it. Those who are pushing the scheme for extension want the railway made what they call 'the backbone of the province,' and the proposal is to extend it to Toronto in one direction and to Hudson's Bay in the other, thus giving the Province of Ontario what has long been one of its ambitions—a seaport of its own. It is stated that the provincial line is at present hampered in the matter of making connections with other lines, and it is thought the extension to Toronto might take the shape of an agreement with the Grand Trunk people for running powers over their line into Toronto—which should prove a paying proposition for both the Grand Trunk and the government road.

At present the railway runs from North Bay to New Liskeard, a distance of about a hundred and sixty miles, and the Ontario Government is engaged on the work of extending it northward, with the ultimate object of making a junction with the Grand Trunk Pacific in the neighborhood of Lake Abitibi. This extension of itself will bring the total length of the line up to 400 miles. The Ontario ministers, during their recent stay in Ottawa, availed themselves of the opportunity of renewing the request for a federal subsidy of \$6,000 per mile towards the line. This would mean a grant altogether of \$1,600,000. Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, promised that the request would be considered.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

SITUATION DISCUSSED BY BILINGUAL CATHOLIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The executive of the Bilingual Catholic Education Association of Ontario held an important meeting last evening at the City Hall, with its president, Mr. A. Belanger, of this city, in the chair. Among those present were the Rev. Mr. Poulin, of Clarence Creek; the Rev. Mr. Pelletier, of Plantagenet; the Rev. S. Corbeil, of the Archbishop's Palace; the Rev. Father Jacques, of St. Jean Baptiste parish; Messrs. P. M. Côté, chairman of the Ottawa Separate School Board; J. B. T. Caron, solicitor, Ottawa; and the secretary of the association, Mr. A. McNicoll, secretary-treasurer of the Ottawa Separate School Board. The situation created in the Bilingual schools of the province by the recent decision of the Privy Council regarding the qualification of religious orders was thoroughly discussed. Means were suggested that the separate schools may not lose the invaluable service of the teaching fraternities. The point was pressed with much effect that therein lay for the Catholic schools the solution of a difficulty against which the public schools were vainly struggling, namely the absence of men in the teaching profession and the continual dropping off by marriage or to secure more remunerative employment, of female teachers after they have acquired valuable experience.

In connection with the above, the demand already made to the government for a bilingual training school will be repeated, and the request urged for its establishment next January. The appointment of thoroughly bilingual inspectors in the French centres of the province was discussed and recommendations to that effect will be forwarded to the Education Department.

The question of examinations and examiners was also brought up and means are being devised to bring them in greater harmony with a perfectly bilingual system of instruction. It was also decided to interview Mr. Cowley, inspector of continuation classes, as to the possibility of establishing in the bilingual schools of Ottawa continuation classes, notwithstanding the existence in this city of the Collegiate, of which the French population cannot avail itself although they contribute to its maintenance.

Mr. J. B. T. Caron brought to the knowledge of the meeting the legal difficulties under which separate school boards labor, especially in the rural sections, in the issuing of their debentures and the abnormal expenses they have to incur in that connection. Mr. P. M. Côté asked the association to aid in obtaining consent from the government that the election for separate school trustees be held on the same day as the municipal elections. A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted.

Salt Rheum Itches, oozes, dries and scales over and over again, local applications do not cure it because they cannot remove its cause, which is an impure condition of the blood. The most obstinate cases have been perfectly and permanently cured by a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for salt-rheum in all the world. For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Salt Rheum, No. 2. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

ONTARIO BANK

How Two Clerks Prevented a Panic and Stopped Further Inroads on Capital

CALLED DIRECTORS' MEETING AND DREW ATTENTION TO 'SILENT ACCOUNTS.'

Toronto, Nov. 16.—The interesting history of the events which immediately preceded and finally produced the collapse of the Ontario Bank was told in Magistrate Denison's Court to-day. It was a story of two bank clerks, both of them young, who found themselves, in the dog days of this summer, suddenly face to face with a situation which portended a financial crisis throughout this country, and who, with remarkable coolness and mature judgment, prevented further inroads upon the bank's capital and opened the way to the settlement of its affairs without the danger of a panic.

As a witness, who particularly disclaimed any desire for the protection of the court, Mr. Pope to-day described how he had stopped the stock speculations which had then reached their height.

Perhaps the most significant point of his evidence was contained in his statement that he believed himself to be the first to reveal the condition of the bank to the directors, who assembled at his call.

Mr. Pope has been in several branches of the bank, and for the past eight years has been clerk in the head office. He told Crown Attorney Corley, in his evidence, that when, in August of this year, Mr. McGill was away on his holidays, he had received a number of telegrams from the general manager instructing him to order the Fourth National Bank of New York to transmit to different broking houses various sums as coming from either the Ontario Bank or Charles McGill. This circumstance, together with the fact that there had for years stood on the bank's books certain accounts in which there had been no recent entries (one of them being an amount of \$700,000, which was represented by a loan, but for which no securities were held), led Mr. Pope and Mr. Walter Chenoweth, the transfer clerk, in the head office, to seriously consider the situation. They decided, upon their own responsibility, to call a directors' meeting. The president was in Europe, and no notice of the meeting was sent to the vice-president because of his advanced years.

As a result of the notices, four of the directors, the Hon. Richard Harcourt, and Messrs. Thos. Walmsley, John Flett, and R. D. Perry, attended. As Mr. Pope had no power to call a directors' meeting, no minute of the meeting was kept, but Messrs. Pope and Chenoweth laid before the directors a statement of what they knew of these 'silent' accounts in the bank's books, and of incessant demands from New York for funds for stock speculations. The four directors sent at once for the inspector, who had always been denied access to the books of the head office of the bank, and his verdict was, 'If these statements are correct we may as well close the bank.'

The magistrate asked Mr. Pope why, if the different large amounts had appeared on the books for years as loans to certain people, he did not enquire at once if these loans were bonafide.

'That would have closed the doors of the bank for us,' returned Mr. Pope.

'Did you show the books to the directors?' asked the Crown Attorney. 'No,' returned the witness, 'they just received a statement from me. They seemed much surprised and they did not believe me.'

'The ledgers were locked up; how did you get at them?' Mr. Chenoweth had the keys. 'Why didn't you ask the general manager about these things before?' asked the magistrate.

'That wouldn't have done any good,' replied Mr. Pope quickly. 'It wasn't my business, and the general manager would have told me so.'

To other questions of the magistrate, Mr. Pope said that he had sent the money down to New York because he was told to do so by Mr. McGill. During this trip of Mr. McGill, about \$30,000 was drawn. The money went in lots of \$5,000 and \$10,000, and through the Fourth National Bank, to the brokers, as coming from the Ontario Bank or McGill. Letters from the bank to Mr. McGill were addressed in care of the Union Hotel, Saratoga.

'What did the directors do when you told them?' 'They instructed me to cable the president immediately, and they desired to keep the matter quiet until Mr. Cockburn returned. They asked me why I had not told them before, and I told them it was not my business. Mr. McGill came back a short time afterwards, but nothing was said to him until the president reached home. I did not refuse to send any more money to New York, because I was not ordered to do so after McGill returned.'

'Why did you not send a notice of your meeting to Mr. Donald MacKay, the vice-president?' asked His Lordship. 'Mr. MacKay is too old a man to be told a thing like that,' returned Mr. Pope, quickly. Crown Attorney Corley had the monthly statement to the Government of the

Ontario Bank for August in his hand, and he asked the witness how Mr. MacKay's name came to be signed to this statement, which had been prepared and sent to the government on Sept. 19, nine days after the exposure of the bank's condition.

'Someone had to sign that statement,' explained the witness, 'and I took upon myself the responsibility of getting it signed, because if the facts had become known before arrangements could be made with other banks the result might have been disastrous.'

Mr. Pope went on to say that Mr. MacKay might possibly have known it was a government statement, but he did not know what it contained, nor was he aware of the rottenness of the bank itself.

Mr. MacKay had often signed papers without apparently knowing what they were; sometimes the vice-president appeared not to know exactly what was going on. After the meeting between President Cockburn and Manager McGill, the sum of \$800,000 of losses were written off the books.

In answer to further questions from the Crown Attorney, the witness said he was firmly of the opinion that the directors were ignorant of the trading on margins that were being made with the bank's funds.

His reason for this was that, although the directors made many enquiries of him regarding the bank's affairs, they never once mentioned the subject of speculation.

Magistrate Denison then informed the Crown Attorney that it was of the highest importance that brokers in New York who received the funds of the Ontario Bank apparently under instructions from Mr. McGill, should give evidence. He said that this was one of the vital points of the case, which demanded investigation, and it would be to the interests of these brokers to tell all they knew.

The Crown Attorney agreed that the evidence was highly important, and said that he was making arrangements for a commission to go from here for the purpose of taking the evidence of the brokers in New York.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—The cross-examination of Mr. J. G. Langton, for years chief accountant of the Ontario Bank, lasted throughout almost an entire police court day, and incidentally directed the outlines of the case for the defence of Mr. Charles McGill, ex-manager of the Ontario Bank. The efforts of Mr. R. F. McKay, who is representing Mr. McGill in these proceedings, were plainly directed towards proving the connection of the president and the directors of the bank in the series of marginal stock speculations and in the manipulation of accounts.

The purpose appeared to be to establish that the acts of Mr. McGill were the result of a certain policy, and that he did nothing unknown to at least some of the directors. Mr. Langton was on the stand throughout the day for cross-examination, and in several instances Mr. McKay succeeded in securing statements which indicated that the bank's investments in speculative securities and its accounts with New York stock brokers must have been known to some of the directors. Before Mr. McGill came from Peterborough to be general manager of the bank, the directors were engaged in an effort to maintain the quotations of the bank shares on the market, and, according to the evidence of Mr. Langton, Mr. A. E. Ames assisted in these operations so materially as to breed the suspicion in the mind of President Cockburn that Mr. Ames was endeavoring to secure a place upon the board.

It was also established by the testimony of Mr. Langton that the condition of the bank when Mr. McGill took hold was anything but enviable; that it had sustained large losses, and that up to 1901 his policy of looking to the stock market for relief for the bank's difficulties had been successful in adding two hundred thousand dollars to the bank's assets. This appeared to be the maximum of profits attained under the system of dealing in speculative securities, and afterwards the losses came heavy and fast.

President Cockburn, through his counsel, Mr. Frank Arnoldi, K.C., submitted to the Crown Attorney a series of questions intended to explain the impression regarding the purchase by Mr. Cockburn of Ontario Bank shares and the subsequent sale at a profit of some four thousand dollars to the officers' guarantee fund of the bank. With the permission of the magistrate these questions were put to Mr. Langton, and it was stated that he had not secured the loan from the bank to purchase the stock, but that the loan was given upon a demand note for other purposes. The main facts concerning the transaction, however, remained unchanged.

Mr. Charles Holland, the predecessor of Mr. McGill as general manager of the bank, was a witness, and he sturdily maintained that the bank was in sound financial condition when Mr. Cockburn and Mr. McGill came into power. He said that there was no reason for the subsequent reduction of capital, and that there had never been any deals in margins or any 'selling short' in the market while he was general manager. Mr. McKay went over a long list of losses, which the bank is said to have sustained just after Mr. Holland's resignation, intending to prove that Mr. McGill had been left a legacy of bad debts extending through every branch of the bank from Montreal to Port Arthur. Mr. Holland expressed great surprise that accounts which he had regarded as first class had turned out so badly.

SUIT AGAINST MR. COCKBURN.

This morning the Ontario Bank, on behalf of itself and all other creditors of George R. R. Cockburn, entered a suit against Mr. Cockburn and his wife, Mary E. Cockburn, to have it declared that a conveyance made by Mr. Cockburn to his wife, of property on Bay street is fraudulent, and also to prevent the sale of this property by Mrs. Cockburn to any one else. The property was recently transferred by Mr. Cockburn to his wife, but it is understood it was purchased by Mrs. Cockburn's money. The only witness on Thursday was Mr. Robert B. Caldwell, inspector of the bank. He swore that he never made an inspection of the head office, nor having access to the books there, nor did he know as to bonds

and securities held there. He swore that prior to the last two annual meetings there were rumors that McGill was frequenting brokerage houses, and suspicions arose that there might be losses from speculations. The witness talked the matter over with President Cockburn, and it was agreed that the head office accounts should be gone over.

On each occasion when Mr. Caldwell went to McGill with the proposal for this inspection the general manager put him off, telling him that he would see him later. Neither Mr. Caldwell nor the president pressed the matter, because of the etiquette of the bank and the confidence reposed in McGill. Mr. Caldwell said that the monthly statements were relied upon. If the same work had been done in regard to them as was done in the branches, the bank would not have been wrecked.

Colonel Denison, the magistrate, suggested that the government might undertake the inspection of head offices, but Mr. Caldwell said that this would require a great staff, because the inspection of branches and head offices would have to be carried on at once. He said it might be done by a comparison of balances. Such a system would have prevented the failure.

MERCHANTS' SHIPPING ACT.

Clause Suggested by Mr. MacKenzie King Accepted by British House.

London, Nov. 16.—The House of Commons to-day resumed consideration of amendments to the Merchants' Shipping Act. Mr. Lloyd George moved a new clause providing that if any person, by any false pretence, induced or attempted to induce any person to emigrate or engage steerage passage in any ship, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding three months. The new clause was agreed to.

This clause is the outcome of representations made to the British Government by Mr. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor for Canada, at the instance of the Dominion Government.

LABOR FEDERATION

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Nov. 12.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened here to-day, with Mr. Samuel Gompers, president, in the chair, and three hundred delegates in attendance. Among others on the platform with Mr. Gompers were Governor Johnson, Mr. W. H. Williams, state labor commissioner, and Mr. J. N. Bell, and Mr. C. A. Gee, the delegates of the British Trades Congress. About eighty women delegates were present.

The president, Mr. Gompers, in his address said:—During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1906, we issued from the American Federation of Labor the following charters: International unions, six; state federations, four; city central bodies, 53; local trade unions, 187; federal labor unions, 87. Total, 317. The charters issued to international unions were as follows: Lake Pilots' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada, Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters (re-issued), and Switchmen's Union of North America.

Despite the bitter antagonism of the worst elements in the capitalist forces and the relentless war upon our movement which they have undertaken to wage, as well as the attempt of those who mask under pretended friendship for labor their efforts at undermining and dividing our organization, our movement steadily forges to the front, is augmented by large numbers of the previously unorganized, and by affiliation into the fold of brotherhood, international, state, city and local unions. It is with extreme gratification that I can report to you that the labor movement of Canada is growing and fully keeping pace with the movement on the remainder of the North American continent. Other than the fact that at the last meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress the clear-cut trade union movement, with all that it stands for, was emphatically and clearly set forth, there is no especial feature requiring reference or comment at this time.

The fraternal delegate from our Canadian fellow-unionists, Mr. Samuel Lander, is with us, and in his formal address to this convention he will with unquestionably dwell comprehensively upon all essential features to which your attention may be necessary. We have continued to our Canadian brothers our annual financial assistance for legislative purposes, as well as our organizer directly commissioned by the American Federation of Labor, and those from our affiliated unions. There is now almost entirely eliminated the element in Canada which undertook to divide the organized workers of the Dominion from those of all America. It must be a source of pride to us all to know that now as never before the hosts of organized labor of the American continent recognize the identity of their interests, and stand shoulder to shoulder in the common bond of unity and fraternity in defence of and for the promotion of the common rights of and justice to all. In view of the great productive power of our people, the great concentration of industry and development, and use of machinery, and the propelling power in industry, the thought that always presses home to the toiling masses must inevitably be a reduction of the hours of labor, to the establishment of a general enforcement of the normal work day of eight hours. There has been neither justification nor excuse in our time for longer deferring the ideal and practical universal work-day of eight hours. Neither industry nor economy requires a longer day. I recommend

MONTREAL CHINESE MISSION.

Reports Show Good Progress Along Financial, Moral and Educational Lines

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC AND EXCLUSION LAW DISCUSSED AT GENERAL MEETING OF WORKERS.

A very interesting and well attended meeting was held last Tuesday evening in the lecture room of St. Paul's Church, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Fleck, in the absence of the Rev. F. M. Dewey, president of the Chinese mission. Other members of the executive present were Dr. Thomson, Messrs. F. J. Macnamara and George Grimson, also other superintendents, the Rev. Mr. Kinnear, Messrs. James Rodger, Nairn, Robertson, Sinclair, Patterson, Boulston, McNaught, Chin Sang and Miss Tinning. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear offered prayer and the secretary, Mr. Macnamara, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Dr. Thomson offered a report showing the various mission activities being carried on. The year, he said, will probably indicate some shortage in attendance. Many are returning to China—a considerable number to remain there—while the exclusion law prevents the entrance of newcomers. By the last 'Empress' steamer some eight hundred returned to China, while numbers were refused for lack of accommodation. Almost half of this number passed through or went from Montreal. A spirit of commercialism is reported to have been aroused, and much thought and all available money is being devoted to investments in railways and various other industries, occasioning less interest in

things in Canada. Moreover, it is to be feared not all of the former interest is to be found amongst the churches and workers, in these days of many engagements. An increasing number who desire educational advantages are to be found in various institutions, seventeen such being now enrolled, with the usual success attending their efforts. Last month's report of one was shown, who took first rank as usual in a class of about fifty. In view of the widespread desire for western educational advantages the hope is entertained by Prof. Tenney that others besides this one may, in coming years, be found in McGill University.

Great satisfaction was expressed upon the reported arrival at Yokohama, on Nov. 1, of the company of missionaries who recently left Canada for the Chinese mission field. It was also stated that, shortly after their departure, a party of Chinese Christians, among others had left for the east who could be relied upon to help along mission work at home as they had formerly done in Montreal.

The work and exceptional opportunity in Macao and vicinity was referred to and prayerful sympathy was asked for the four missionaries and eight native workers already on that field, as well as for Dr. McDonald, who has just gone there. There are now quite a number in training for mission work in connection with the four stations comprised in the Macao mission. Great progress was reported in the adoption of western ideas in this part of China. The boycott was said to have been withdrawn and new world methods in business matters were rapidly coming into vogue. At the same time native patriotism had been aroused and the motto, 'China for the Chinese,' was becoming quite popular.

The treasurer, Mr. Grimson, presented an interim report, showing a considerable balance on hand. Acknowledgments were made of gifts of twenty-five dollars each from Superintendent Jas. Rodger, and Mr. David Morrice, to the Chinese C. E. Society, which just reports sending \$30 in aid of a former president, who is faithfully and successfully

preaching in China, and his wife efficiently teaching a school of about a score of girls and small boys, in their own house, which has become a centre of Christian light in that community. Attention was called to the annual requirement of funds for the Macao Mission. Mr. Grimson also moved that, in view of the present standing and success of that mission, request be made to have it put on the same basis as other foreign fields of the Church; which, after consideration, was approved of, the secretary to report such desire to the F. M. Committee. The treasurer's report was accepted as quite satisfactory.

Several matters were referred to in that connection, and relative to the coming Centennial (Macao having been the cradle of China's Christianity), not only that that conference might be prayerfully remembered, but that some celebration of it should also take place in Montreal, which has now so many missionaries, and various interests throughout China.

Another matter discussed was that of uniform Bible study for the coming year, and with the desire to keep the scholars to the 'Life of Christ' lessons, as the past year in the International lessons, it was agreed to use 'His Life,' a single narrative of the four Gospels in words of Scripture. The reading of these verses in concert and the committing of portions to memory was commended.

Resolutions regarding the ill-treatment of the Chinese, and especially the amendment of the Exclusion Law; also upon the Opium question at home and abroad, in view of China's rapid progress, and the desire to promote rather than hinder it, were approved, and referred to the F. M. Committee.

The time and place of the next meeting were left to the Executive Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Fleck, after remarking upon the interest and success of the meeting, closed it with prayer and the benediction.



A GROUP OF CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

CHICAGO DIVORCES

A HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN APPLICATIONS IN ONE DAY.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Chicago, recently so proud over the whitewashing report of Oscar M. Pond, the government expert on divorces, who declared that the city is not the divorce centre of the country, was pulled from her pinnacle by yesterday's divorce record. During the day 115 applications for divorce were filed in the Superior and Circuit courts and five decrees were issued. So varied were the causes of domestic trouble recited in the various bills that every cause recognized by the divorce laws in this country was mentioned in the complaints. They ranged from desertion to extreme and repeated cruelties, with a fair sprinkling of scandalous conduct. While reformers are preaching against the divorce evil, declaring that it is undermining the foundations of the nation, Cook County yesterday collected in filing fees from the applicants for divorces the tidy sum of \$1,150, while the lawyers of the Cook County bar will derive in the neighborhood of \$11,500 for fighting through the cases that were brought into official existence with yesterday's flood of complaints.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS

NATIONAL CONGRESS HOLDS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—The National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws held its second meeting here to-day. The first meeting was held at Washington nine months ago, at which time an adjournment was taken to permit a committee to draft a bill on uniform divorce laws to be presented to the legislatures of all the states. The bill as drawn by the committee, names six causes for which divorces can be granted. They are infidelity, felony, bigamy, desertion, habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty.

The committee recommends that the various legislatures be asked to agree on a period of residence before application may be made for divorce. It is expected by the committee that this recommendation, if adopted by all the states, will decrease the number of migratory divorces. Delegates from all sections of the country attended to-day's session, at which Governor Pennypacker presided. After many interesting discussions the congress passed upon about a third of the entire Uniform Divorce Bill as pre-

sented by the committee which drafted it. With a few minor changes all the causes for annulment and all causes for absolute divorce were granted.

FRENCH BIRTH RATE

A DECREASE OF NEARLY ELEVEN THOUSAND FROM TOTAL OF 1904.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Public attention has again been drawn to the national peril involved in the constantly diminishing birth rate by the publication of the vital statistics for 1905. The births in France for this year number 897,292, showing a decrease of 10,937 from the total of 1904. The reason for this decrease is not to be found in a reduction of the number of marriages, in which the statistics show a slight increase over 1904, but it apparently arises from the aversion of the French people to raise large families. The National Association, which is studying this matter, has reached the conclusion that it is necessary to inculcate the idea that any couple that raise more than three children merit and are entitled to public gratitude and protection.

HACKED TO DEATH

FRENCH-CANADIAN BOY MURDERED IN VERMONT.

Bennington, Vt., Nov. 12.—The body of Thomas Royer, a poor boy, has been discovered here, covered with wounds from a knife. The spot where the body was found is a mile and a half from the Massachusetts frontier. The police of the States of Vermont and Massachusetts are now searching for the murderer. The family of the deceased belong to the Province of Quebec. It is said here that a French-Canadian is suspected of having murdered young Royer.

TORONTO JAIL.

GRAND JURY BRING IN AN INDICTMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—The grand jury this morning brought in an indictment against the city of Toronto for maintaining a common nuisance with reference to the jail. The conditions in the building, claimed the jurors, would be hardly tolerated in first-class stables.

FISHERMAN CONVICTED.

Two Cases to Test Constitutionality of Rodus Vivendi.

MEN CHARGED WITH VIOLATING BAIT ACT FINED \$500 EACH.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 17.—Two colonial fishermen, Dubois and Crane, who shipped aboard the American herring vessel 'Ralph Hall,' on Nov. 8, outside the three mile limit, were tried yesterday before a magistrate, at Bay of Islands. The men were charged with having on Nov. 12, in violation of the Bait Act, put herring on board the 'Ralph Hall.' They were convicted and fined 300 each, with an alternative of serving three months in prison. Counsel for Dubois and Crane gave bond for the men, and an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court before which the case will be argued next month.

When the Colonial cruiser 'Fiona' went to the Banks to serve the summons on the accused fishermen, the United States naval tug 'Potomac' followed. Fearing trouble, the captain of the 'Potomac' advised the captain of the schooner not to resist and to facilitate the proceedings, thereby preventing friction and delay and hampering the fishing industry.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Nov. 17.—The 'St. James's Gazette,' concluding a brief comment, says the Newfoundland affair may be a larger difficulty than the size of the colony seems to warrant.

CANADA'S POSITION.

Heated Letter From Prof. Wrong Elicits Some Advice From the 'Spectator.'

IN CASE OF WAR THE BRUNT WOULD FALL UPON CANADA, NOT BRITAIN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 17.—Prof. O. M. Wrong, of the Toronto University, in a letter to the 'Spectator,' referring to the article in that newspaper on Oct. 13, says there are probably few people in Canada who could read the obviously well meant comments with other than profound irritation. Prof. Wrong doubts whether many people in England understand how watchful—how painfully watchful—the Canadian public now are of the conduct of the British Foreign Office in such matters as the Newfoundland dispute. Since the Alaskan boundary award, there has been a smouldering flame in Canada in the hearts of ninety-nine out of every hundred of her citizens. Lord Alverstone's course in that matter did more towards breaking up the British Empire than anything else that has happened during the last quarter of a century. When you read this statement you will probably think it is grossly exaggerated, but it is not, says Prof. Wrong. Since the Alaskan award he has had excellent means of observing the tone of our most thoughtful youth towards Great Britain, but the writer says he is obliged to admit with deep regret that distrust, often anger, and now to be found where not many years ago they were wholly wanting.

The editor of the 'Spectator' in a foot note says: 'Our correspondent's somewhat heated language will, we fear, not help to that calmness of mind which is essential in all international disputes. Were real injury to the interests threatened we would be the first to insist that those interests be defended at all costs without any thought of the consequences, but though determined to stand by Canada in any matter of vital importance, we will never tread the vicious circle in which Canada is encouraged to ask for more than if she were an independent nation. If war were to result from the boundary or fishery quarrel, not upon us, but Canada the brunt must fall. It would be Canadian homes, not English homes, that would have to suffer the miseries of war, though this is not the reason for giving in to all American demands. That Lord Grey has shown a reasonable and moderate temper in his conduct in the Newfoundland dispute is our firm conviction.'

OTTAWA SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

RACE DISTINCTION TO BE ABOLISHED.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The separate school board this evening resolved, by a vote of 32 to 4, upon the abolition of the race distinction which for years has obtained in the Roman Catholic schools of this city. The board heretofore has had French committees to look after French schools, and English committees for English schools. This will disappear, and mixed committees, without race distinction, will be constituted and given charge of the various departments of school management. By this act Ottawa separate schools will be brought into harmony with those in other Ontario centres, and their greater efficiency secured.

MANHOLE WAS IN DISREPAIR.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Mabee, who dismissed the action of Mrs. Hobin against the city of Ottawa, and awarded the lady \$500 damages. In Nov. 17, 1905, Mrs. Hobin was standing, waiting for a street car, at the corner of Bank street and Gladstone avenue, Ottawa, when she stepped back to leave a clear road for two children running with a hand-sleigh. Suddenly her right leg dis-

appeared down a manhole, leading down to the sewer, and she fell on her side, fracturing two ribs and spraining her knee. The Court finds that the cover of the manhole, which was sent up to Toronto for their Lordships' examination, was in a state of disrepair, and that the city was solely liable for its condition, and should have seen that it was safe for pedestrians to walk over it.

GOLD IN SASKATCHEWAN.

REPORT THAT RICH PLACER DIGGINGS HAVE BEEN FOUND NEAR MAIDSTONE.

Maidstone, Sask., Nov. 13.—A man named Joyce, an experienced miner, who has been prospecting between Maidstone and Birling, arrived here yesterday and reported that he had discovered placer diggings just east of this town. Great excitement prevails, and the people are rushing here in great numbers. Many claims have already been staked, and it is thought before the winter sets in many large companies will be formed to operate their properties. Experienced miners who have already visited the place state that the findings and formation are as rich as those recently discovered in Northern Ontario. Maidstone is the most accessible railway point to the diggings.

ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE PASSES RESOLUTION REGARDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The following resolution was adopted by the council of the Montreal Board of Trade at its meeting on Wednesday, expressing its satisfaction with the work accomplished by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in improving the St. Lawrence route:—Resolved, 'That having received from the president and the representative of the shipping interests on the council, their reports on the annual departmental inspection of the manner in which the Dominion of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, they attended, the council of the Montreal Board of Trade hereby expresses its appreciation of the channel, which inspection, by the Government has met the desire of the country that a generous expenditure should be made for the purpose of improving our national waterway from Montreal to the ocean, and the council further expresses its gratitude to the Honorable the Minister and to the engineers of his department for having so readily and promptly met the various specific requests for channel and lighting improvement made by this board and the Shipping Federation.'

EARTHQUAKE NEAR BUCKINGHAM.

Buckingham, Que., Nov. 16.—An earthquake shock was experienced in the region around the Lievre river this morning at 9.30 o'clock. Messages from surrounding villages report considerable damage done.

Inquiry at McGill University failed to show any disturbance recorded on the seismograph.

MESSAGE FROM PEARY.

SYDNEY SHIPWRIGHTS HEAR FROM ARCTIC EXPLORER.

Sydney, N.S., Nov. 16.—A message has been received from Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, by a local firm of shipwrights stating that his steamer, the 'Roosevelt' has been considerably damaged. The message came from Battle Harbor, where the Roosevelt was last reported, and where she lay on Friday last. One blade of the steamer's propeller is gone and the rudder is considerably damaged as a result of the battle with the ice-floes. As the 'Roosevelt' on her trial trip averaged ten knots an hour, it is thought these accidents will slow her down to about three or four knots an hour. Battle Harbor is about four hundred and forty miles from here.

Mrs. Peary, the explorer's wife, and Mr. W. S. Quigley, representing the Peary Arctic Club, are here awaiting the 'Roosevelt's' arrival.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL.

ACTIVE ANTI-CIGARETTE CAMPAIGN PLANNED.

London, Ont., Nov. 16.—At the session of the Ontario W. C. T. U. to-day Mrs. Jennie Walters, of Hamilton, submitted her report on 'Anti-narcotics.' The report said that this was a department that should appeal to every one. Millions of dollars are every year being turned into the tobacco trust. It was suggested that steps be taken to induce merchants to refuse employment to youths who use cigarettes. An active campaign is to be inaugurated this fall among the members of the Dominion House, who are to be interviewed or written to regarding the granting of power to the provincial government for the purpose of enforcing a prohibitory law against the selling of cigarettes. At the executive meeting the various departmental and district superintendents were elected, after which the convention closed.

POSTMASTER'S SALARY RAISED.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 12.—The salary of Kingston's postmaster has been advanced by \$250 a year.

LAKES TO THE GULF DEEP WATERWAY.

Association Formed at St. Louis to Carry Out the Project.

CANAL WILL EXTEND FROM CHICAGO TO ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, THENCE TO ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.—The Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Association became a fact to-day, when the plan for permanent organization and the report of the nominating committee were adopted at a final session of the convention of the provisional association organized by Mr. William Lorimer, Congressman, of Chicago, and several of his congressional associates.

An address to the public from the new association points out that the national government ought to aid in improving internal waterways, especially in view of the great sums that have been appropriated in recent years for army and navy purchases, which appropriations have far exceeded the expenditures of all other departments of our government.

The report says that the deep waterway is to extend from the Chicago drainage canal through the valleys of the Des Plaines and Illinois River to the Mississippi River at Grafton, Ill., and thence down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and it is to have a minimum depth of 14 feet throughout.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL BODY MEETS IN BUFFALO TO DISCUSS SEVERAL LIVE MATTERS.

Buffalo, Nov. 13.—The International Waterways Commission convened this morning in executive session for the purpose of considering the reports of the members on several matters of importance. The sessions will probably last for three days. The commissioners at the meetings are:

United States section—General O. H. Ernest and Messrs. George Clinton, of Buffalo, and E. E. Haskell, of Detroit.

Canadian section—Messrs. George C. Gibbons, London, Ont., and Louis E. Cote, Ottawa, and Dr. W. F. King, Port Colborne.

Mr. W. E. Wilson is secretary of the United States section, and Mr. Thomas Cote of the Canadian section.

The matters discussed this morning were the Chicago Drainage Canal project, the application of the Minnesota Canal & Power Company to divert waters for power purposes into Lake Superior by way of the St. Louis River, a tributary of the lake; and the boundary question in the Niagara river, which has to do with restricting fishermen from both sides of the river.

The application of the Richelieu Canal Company was also under consideration. Canadian interests, it is said, are behind this proposition, which, if present laws are carried out, will open a direct water route between Montreal and New York. Men prominently identified with the project arrived here to-day, and they will be given a chance to lay their plans before the commission to-morrow. It was learned to-night, on good authority, that the company proposes to make Lake Champlain a storage basin for the canal, and that they want to use about 9,000 cubic feet per second from the waters of the lake. The promoters intend to utilize the waters of the lake for both navigation and power purposes.

RICHELIEU CANAL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The International Waterways Commission to-day gave a public hearing on the Richelieu canal proposition. Mr. Charles E. W. Smith, of New York, explained what the company proposes to do to make a waterway between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence. Mr. W. McLes Wallbank, chief engineer of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, which secures its power from a dam on the Richelieu River at Chambly, said his company had secured rights in the Richelieu from the Dominion Government, and would jeopardize any scheme that would jeopardize its power output. If he was assured the canal scheme would not hurt his company, he would have no objection to the proposition. The hearing then adjourned.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

A HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND LANDED AT QUEBEC SO FAR THIS SEASON.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—Two more passenger steamers are due to arrive—the SS. 'Lake Manitoba' and the SS. 'Montreal,' the latter from Antwerp. Up to the present date 110,000 immigrants, booked to settle in Canada, have been landed at the port of Quebec. The immigration this season surpasses all others for the quality as well as quantity of new settlers. They are superior in intelligence and possessed of more independent means than the class of immigrants who have heretofore come to settle in the West and Canadian North-West. The Salvation Army brought out no less than 15,000 new settlers, for whom they had secured positions and homes in advance, and next season the immigration branch of the Army expect to bring to this country 25,000 and settle them in positions and homes that will be prepared for them during the winter months by the officers of the Salvation Army.

AN OTTAWA LAND TRANSACTION.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The Medford Chambers, corner Sparks and Bank streets, containing the four Ketchum & Co. stores, has been purchased by Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police. The price is said to have been in the neighborhood of \$50,000, though an option on the property two years ago was had by a well-known business firm for \$60,000.

UNITED STATES MEAT PRODUCTS.

Consignments Leaving Government Stamp Reach 2t.

John's in Inferior State.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The Canadian Commercial Agent in St. John's, Nfld., forwards a statement that in spite of the steps recently taken by the American Congress to vindicate the quality of United States meat products, consignments of barreled beef and pork from the United States have recently been reaching St. John's in stale, unsound, and generally inferior state. The fact that it bore the regulation government mark as first class shows the reliance that can be placed upon the system of government inspection. In some instances the consignees refused to accept the goods, and have notified the New York exporting house of their determination in that regard.

ASPHYXIATED BY SEWER GAS.

MISS MARY A. WRIGHT, OF DESERONTO, DEAD, AND FATHER AND MOTHER DYING.

Deseronto, Ont., Nov. 16.—Miss Mary A. Wright is dead, and her father, Mr. John Wright and wife, are not expected to live as the result of being overcome by sewer gas during last night and this morning. When Alex. Wright arose this morning he found the rest of the family apparently asleep, but, being partially under the influence of the gas, he had temporarily lost the sense of smell, so did not discover the escaping gas. He went back to bed and did not awaken until this afternoon, and, having recovered somewhat, quickly found out the state of affairs and summoned aid. Doctors Newton, Passmore and Vandervoort were quickly upon the scene, and found Mary to be dead, and old Mr. and Mrs. Wright unconscious. All efforts to restore consciousness have so far proved futile, and there is little hope for their recovery. Two boys, John and Alex., were sleeping upstairs, and as the gas had not filled their apartments, they are not seriously affected.

FOR ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH.

THE POPE ORDERS SPECIAL PRAYERS TO BE SAID.

Rome, Nov. 16.—The 'Osservatore Romano' has published a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Respighi, vicar-general of His Holiness, requesting him to order special prayers for the enemies of the Church, this being the only means left the Pontiff in the present sorrowful condition of the Church, now fought and oppressed by many of her own children, who have become her enemies. Continuing the Pope, refers and quotes from the Bible (Hebrews iv. 7). This letter is regarded as of special importance, it being evidently inspired by the situation in France, and is taken to indicate that the Pope believes he has exhausted all other means to reach a satisfactory understanding in the French difficulty.

PRINCE GEORGE OF SERBIA INSANE.

HEIR TO THE THRONE TO BE SENT TO A SANATORIUM.

Vienna, Nov. 16.—A despatch to the 'Zeit' from Belgrade states that George, the Crown Prince, has been declared insane. There is said to be consternation at court over the matter. The prince will be sent to a foreign sanatorium. He manifested his insanity by his dealings with his servants and officers in attendance, calling them 'Serbian dogs.' He contracted large debts. The despatch to the 'Zeit' says his brother Alexander will be declared heir to the throne.

AMBASSADOR HELD UP.

Brazilian Minister Refuses to Answer Questions on Landing at New York.

INSTRUCTIONS IMMEDIATELY WIRED FROM WASHINGTON AND APOLOGY MAY FOLLOW.

New York, Nov. 15.—Whether or not the ambassador of a friendly nation, on arriving at New York to take up his duties in Washington, must be compelled to inform the immigration inspectors whether he has ever been in prison or an almshouse, an insane asylum, or supported by charity, or whether he is a polygamist, or an anarchist, may be referred to the State Department at Washington, as the result of the refusal to-day of Joaquin Nabuco, Brazilian ambassador, to answer the questions when he arrived here to-day from Liverpool. The immigration law requires all persons arriving at the port shall answer these and other questions. On arrival the purser of the 'Baltic' reported to the immigration inspectors that his manifest was incomplete, owing to the ambassador's refusal. Inspector H. E. Marshall then endeavored to secure answers to the questions through the secretary of the Brazilian embassy, who accompanied Senor Nabuco, but the latter

again refused, even when told that the German and British ambassadors had given the desired information when they arrived.

Concerning the incident, Senor Nabuco said: 'I answered every question which I believed would add to the statistical government information, but when it comes to asking questions regarding my beliefs and opinions, it is different. I am not a visitor to this country in the implied sense of the word. I am here as a representative of another power, and as such I am, to a certain extent, the guest of this nation. This is the ground I take, and for this reason alone I refused to answer certain questions.'

Washington, Nov. 15.—Upon being unofficially informed of the circumstances attending the landing in New York of the Brazilian ambassador, Senor Nabuco, brought about by his refusal to answer certain questions, Mr. Root, the United States Secretary of State, promptly communicated with the Department of Commerce and Labor, and requested that the necessary instructions be telegraphed to the collector at New York immediately to extend the courtesy of the port to the ambassador and his secretary.

It is probable an apology also will be offered to the ambassador and a severe admonition given to the immigration officials responsible for the indignities.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

REV. MR. FERRIER'S APPOINTMENT—PROPOSED VISIT TO JAPAN OF DR. CARMAN AND SUTHERLAND.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—At the executive meeting of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church yesterday the Rev. T. Ferrier, of Brandon, was appointed superintendent of Indian schools and institutes in the west, entitling him to a general oversight and direction of all Indian work. Grants are received for the carrying on of this work from the government and the General Conference, the money given by the former to be expended exclusively along educational lines, and by the latter for evangelical purposes.

The Rev. Dr. Carman and the Rev. Dr. Sutherland were appointed as commissioners from the Methodist Church to visit Japan next spring, where they will meet the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Church South of the United States, to complete the basis of union for future work in Japan. A similar basis of union for work in West China will also be established, but the appointment of a deputation to visit that country has been deferred until the return of the Rev. Dr. Carman and the Rev. Dr. Sutherland from the foreign field. It is expected that a large missionary convention will be held in Shanghai next May, at which a thousand foreign missionaries will attend as delegates.

SEVERAL INJURED.

A Broken Rail Causes a Wreck at Woodstock.

A despatch from Woodstock states that a broken rail caused a wreck on the Grand Trunk just inside the city limits on Friday. It was the eastbound Chicago express, due at 4.16 a.m., which was late, and running fast to make up time when the accident happened. The engine and tender got across the break, but the baggage and express cars and three coaches left the rails. Physicians were on the scene shortly after the accident, and had the injured removed to the General Hospital.

The following were injured:—Conductor McCormick, slightly; Brakeman Wilkinson, seriously; J. R. Smith and wife, passengers from Chicago to Rochester. Mr. Smith has severe scalp wounds; Mrs. Smith seriously injured on hip and otherwise bruised. Charles Hicks and wife, passengers from Chicago to Buffalo; Mr. Hicks slightly injured in knee, and his wife bruised in body and ribs. The injured passengers were in the coach which turned over on its side. Mr. Hicks and wife went forward on the regular train following. Mr. Smith and wife are in Woodstock Hospital. The track was soon cleared.

EARL GREY'S TROPHY.

EACH CITY WILL BE ALLOWED TWO ENTRIES.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The committee promoting the Earl Grey competition for amateur musical and dramatic performances has decided that there may be two entries, instead of one, from each city. This modification of the original plan has been decided on, as there are now to be two trophies, one for musical and another for dramatic productions. Other conditions remain as announced.

One entry is already in from Ottawa, and the new rule will allow another without the necessity of a trial performance, as the first regulations required. The vacancy will, no doubt, soon be filled. Entries from other cities have been received, and it is anticipated that these will be doubled under the new conditions, and with two trophies for competition.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

After the departure from New York of the SS. 'St. Louis' for Plymouth and Southampton on the 24th instant, there will be no mail steamers sailing from New York for England until the following Saturday, Dec. 1, when the SS. 'Philadelphia' leaves New York. On Thursday, the 23rd instant, however, the steamship 'La Province,' of the French line, will sail from New York for Havre, and in view of the circumstances above noted is scheduled to carry all the mail. The steamer in question, being very fast, is expected to reach Havre on Wednesday, Dec. 5, and make connection with the night Channel boat to Southampton, so that the British mails will reach London early on the morning of Dec. 6.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR OLD MCGILL.

Endeavor Will be Made to Raise a Million Dollars Within a Year.

MR. ROBERT REFORM OFFERS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ON CONDITION THAT THIS IS DONE.

It is twenty-five years since the administration of McGill University made an appeal to the public for financial assistance. Meanwhile, despite the most generous personal contributions of many of the members of the board, the new obligations and new demands upon the university have increased so much that the institution now stands committed to more than it really has the means to overtake.

No effective reduction of expenditure is possible without educational retrogression, and that at a time when notable advances could be made if sufficient funds were available. The general cost of maintenance has inevitably increased with the onward progress of the university, and the result is that the administration has now absolutely no margin to work upon. It is becoming quite obvious that it will be impossible even to maintain present operations without adding to the existing deficit.

In view of these facts, the Board of Governors, at a meeting on Friday afternoon, decided to make an appeal to the public, and to announce the fact that on the assumption that the sum of one million dollars is necessary for providing additional revenue to meet the increased working expenses of the university, to increase the salaries of such members of the teaching staff as may be now insufficiently paid, and to obtain other funds for new work necessary for the progress of the university, Mr. Robert Keform has offered to contribute a total endowment fund of one million dollars, conditionally on such sum being raised within a year from this date, from the subscriptions of citizens, or former citizens, of Montreal.

In the appeal to be issued, the board will point out that the university has invested in educational enterprise about six millions of dollars, and has an annual expenditure of about four hundred thousand dollars. The full return from fees from students last year was \$135,000. For the balance of \$245,000, the university had to rely on the income of private benefactors and on donations. In other words, it costs the university annually, to educate an individual student, fully three or four times as much as the student pays in fees.

For the needed expansion of the work of the university, it must be remembered that the circumstances of the province of Quebec do not admit of the possibility of any government aid, such as has just been promised to the University of Toronto in the shape of additional revenues representing a capital sum of three millions of dollars.

As recent instances of the obligations undertaken by McGill in the faith that the public services rendered would result in the necessary expenditure being met by increased public support, reference will be made in the appeal to the foundation of the Conservatorium of Music, the institution of the Summer School in French and of the Two Years' Course for a Commercial Diploma, in the Faculty of Arts; further to demand for post-graduate teaching, which takes away hundreds of Canadian students to the Graduate Schools of the Universities of the United States; and also to the fact that the Department of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, so long honorably identified with the name of Dr. Duncan MacEachran, had to be abandoned through lack of resources. In view of the important bearing this department of science has on the bearing of the national industry of agriculture, an effort will be made to revive it.

A committee is to be appointed which will be known as the McGill University Endowment Committee. An honorary treasurer will also be appointed. In the meantime the board of governors will be glad to give full information, through any of its members, or through the principal of the university, to any person or persons who may desire more detailed financial news.

PRINCIPAL ON BOARD.

The Board decided to make provision for the appointment of the principal as an ex-officio member of the board. This action is in line with the principle now acknowledged by the leading universities of this continent, as well as the leading universities of Great Britain.

Mr. J. L. Morin was appointed assistant professor of modern languages; Mr. R. E. Macnaughten, assistant professor of classics; and Mlle. M. L. Milhan, assistant professor of modern languages. Dr. J. H. Springle was appointed lecturer on dental anatomy and surgery in the place of Dr. E. R. Barton.

HULL HAS NO MAYOR.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—A peculiar situation has developed in Hull's civic affairs consequent upon the council accepting the resignation of the mayor. No successor having been legally chosen, no accounts can be passed or cheques signed for payment of debts incurred by the council. The banks have declined to recognize any cheques signed by any member of the council. A special meeting will likely be called this week to deal with the situation.

MORE CONDUCTORS DISMISSED.

A Port Huron despatch says three more Grand Trunk conductors have been laid off there, making in all now seven from that point. The conductors will take their case to the highest officials of the

REVOLUTION IN ELECTRICITY

Poor Young Quebecker Said to Have Made a Remarkable Discovery

CURRENT GENERATED DIRECTLY FROM THE EARTH—SELLS RIGHTS FOR MILLION AND A HALF.

Quebec, Nov. 19.—It is claimed that a poor young French-Canadian here has made a wonderful discovery in the generation of electricity which will reduce the cost of house lighting and heating to a mere trifle and seriously threaten investments everywhere in coal gas and electric companies should it come into general application, and that all the patent rights have been purchased by a powerful American coal mining syndicate to keep them out of the market. The amount paid is said to be \$1,600,000, of which \$250,000 is in cash.

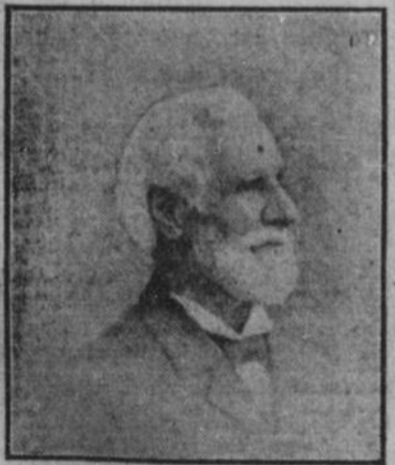
The fortunate discoverer of this new principle is a young fellow named Leclerc, aged 22, who was born and resides in this city with his parents. He is entirely uneducated, and is a plumber by trade. It appears that while engaged as an apprentice in learning his trade, he developed special interest and remarkable aptitude in electrical work and devoted all his spare time and money to acquiring information on the subject, though he could neither read nor write, concerning the idea that sufficient electric current might be generated directly from the earth instead of by costly water and steam power plants located at a distance from the points of consumption. He worked along the lines of this theory, first merely to get sufficient power to operate electric bells, in which he was successful, and then to light and heat houses, in which, it is claimed, he also fully succeeded some time ago. Since then the secret has been carefully kept until all the patent rights were secured in America and Europe. With the aid of a machine of his invention, which it is said may be placed in an ornamental box or case, taking up very little space, a sufficient electric current can be generated to light and heat any building from the ground directly underneath at an annual cost so small as to stem almost ridiculous. Every household may thus manufacture his own electricity for all his heating and lighting purposes. The genuineness of the discovery is said to be vouched for by experts. Full particulars cannot be obtained at the moment, but that there is serious foundation for the sensational reports current here on the subject this evening seems to be beyond question.

SENATOR VIDAL DEAD

PASSES AWAY AT SARNIA, ONT.

Sarnia, Ont., Nov. 18.—Senator Vidal, who has been ailing for the past few weeks, died this afternoon at 1 o'clock, aged 87 years. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at three o'clock.

Senator Vidal was the oldest surviving son of the late Captain Richard Emeric Vidal, R.N., who, when a mid-



THE LATE SENATOR VIDAL.

shipman, circumnavigated the globe, and afterwards highly distinguished himself in the late of Bourbon, and at Pulo Combo, Amboyna, and other places. He was born at Brockwell, Berkshire, England, on Aug. 4, 1819, and educated at the Royal Mathematical School, Christ's Hospital, London, studying chiefly with a view to entering the navy. In 1834 he accompanied his parents to Canada. In 1837 he served as a private in the militia and was afterwards promoted from one rank to another until he became a lieutenant-colonel in the Lambton Reserve Militia. In 1843 he was licensed as a provincial land surveyor, and followed this profession until 1852, during which time he carried out some important surveys for the government, including all the mining locations on the north shore of Lake Huron and the Sault Ste. Marie River. In 1853 he was appointed county treasurer of Lambton.

He was for some years agent at Sarnia for the Bank of Upper Canada, and afterwards agent in the same city for the Bank of Montreal. Politically, he was a Conservative, and was on two occasions an unsuccessful candidate for parliament. In 1863 he was elected to the Legislative Council of Canada for St. Clair Division and sat in that Chamber until Confederation, of which great measure he was one of the supporters. In January, 1873, he was called to the Senate by Lord Dufferin. Senator Vidal was probably best known for his temperance work, in which he had been active since 1840. Both out of parliament and in he worked for prohibitory legislation. In 1874 he presided over the great temperance convention at Montreal, and since its formation, in 1875, was annually elected to the presidency of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor

Traffic. In 1880 he was sent as a delegate to England to the Sunday-school Centenary. He was an honorary vice-president of the Boys' Brigade in Canada. Since 1848 he has been an adherent of the Presbyterian Church. In 1847 he married Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Captain W. E. Wright, R.N.

MR. HARRY WEBB DEAD

WELL-KNOWN TORONTO CONFECTIONER AND CATERER PASSES AWAY.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—The well-known confectioner, Harry Webb, of the Harry Webb Company, Limited, died to-day, after a lingering illness, aged 63. For upwards of twelve years he had retired from the business, which was commenced thirty years ago, and though he still remained president of the firm, he took no active part whatever. He is survived by a widow, but no family.

DEATH OF MR. W. MORISON

HE WAS A HIGHLY RESPECTED RESIDENT OF MELBOURNE.

Last week the 'Witness' announced the death of Mr. William Morison, an old and highly respected resident of Melbourne, Que., who passed away at his home on Friday night.

Mr. Morison had been suffering for more than a year from the ailment, which finally carried him off, but the members of his family did not think that his end was so near. His son, Dr. J. B. Morison, went to St. Louis two weeks ago for a short trip, and has not yet returned.

Mr. Morison leaves a widow, one daughter, who remains at home, and five sons. The sons are Drs. C. F. and J. B. Morison, of this city; the Rev. Mr. Morison, who is stationed at Back River; the Rev. Dr. Morison, of Chicago; and Dr. David Morison, who is at the present time pursuing a course of study in Edinburgh. Mr. Morison was an elder brother of the Rev. Dr. W. D. Morison, of Ormstown, and always took a deep interest in temperance and religious work.

The funeral took place this afternoon at 1.30 o'clock, and despite the unfavorable weather, was largely attended.

MR. C. M. BEECHER.

Vancouver, Nov. 14.—C. M. Beecher, vice-president and assistant general manager of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, died this afternoon.

MISS ELIZA SCOTT.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Miss Eliza Scott, aged eighty-four years, sister of the Hon. R. W. Scott, died at the home of the latter, 274 Daly avenue, this morning. The late Miss Scott was a daughter of the late Dr. W. J. Scott, of Prescott, and was well known in Ottawa. Toronto and Prescott, and enjoyed the highest esteem of all who knew her. Owing to the absence in Toronto of the Hon. R. W. Scott, the funeral arrangements are not yet made.

A DAUGHTER OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Cannes, France, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Charles A. Strong, daughter of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, died at three o'clock this morning in the Hotel de Paris. Mrs. Strong had been ill for some time and suffered a paralytic stroke on Nov. 12, after which she sank slowly until the end. The body will be sent to America at the end of this week.

OLD QUEBECKERS.

Quebec, Nov. 12.—Messrs. P. F. Reameu, hardware merchant, and H. Belanger, of the dry goods firm of Fortin & Belanger, died here to-day. Both were prominent merchants in St. Rochs, the former having attained the age of 62 and the latter 70.

FATHER LASALLE.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Nov. 12.—The Rev. L. H. Lasalle, an old curate, who had retired from active work a good many years ago, died at the St. Charles Hospital here, at the age of 73 years. The Rev. Father Lasalle had been sick for nearly thirty years. The funeral took place at the cathedral this morning. A large number of priests and citizens accompanied the remains to the burial ground.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Cornwall, Nov. 12.—A shocking fatality occurred at Glen Donald last night, when Mrs. D. Grant, a widow, 86 years old, was fatally burned. Mrs. Grant, who was blind, was alone in the house, a young girl who was with her having gone to the barn. The girl noticed the fire, but ere she reached the house the old lady had been burned about the body and had fallen to the floor. The girl then ran for assistance, and when the neighbors arrived Mrs. Grant was dead, having been suffocated with the heat and smoke. Her body was removed, but the house could not be saved.

SHOT FOR A DEER

Windsor, Que., Nov. 12.—A shooting accident occurred in the woods near the 12th range of Windsor on Sunday afternoon, about 3 p.m.

Mr. N. Caswell was out looking for deer, and sat down on a knoll behind some brush watching. He was shot through the calf of the leg by Mr. A. Brown, who was also out after deer, accompanied by Mr. P. Lemay. The leg was pierced through and through, the calibre of the gun being a Winchester, 38-55. Although the big artery is severed, hopes are entertained of Mr. Caswell's quick recovery. Mr. Brown mistook him for a deer.

MANUFACTURERS AND THE TARIFF

Liverpool 'Mercury' Gives Canadians Some Advice

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Nov. 10.—The Liverpool 'Post-Mercury', in a long editorial, refers among other matters, to the company recently formed in Canada to manufacture tinplates and sheet steel, asking for a protective duty of thirty-three and a third percent. This is the way the 'Post-Mercury' says the Canadian manufacturers respond to Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that they be content with the industries they have and leave others to this country. Under a protective tariff they are just as likely to do that as we are to tax our food for the benefit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and so long as non-manufacturing Canadians will submit to be taxed for the benefit of manufacturers the high tariff system will continue, but no longer.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO

Dr. Osler Declares if it Were all Dumped Into the Sea People Would be Better off

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Nov. 19.—Dr. Osler, in addressing a meeting of the Workmen's College, said if all the beer and spirits could be dumped into the sea for a year the people of England would be infinitely better off, and if all the tobacco was also dumped into the sea it would be a good thing for the people, but hard on the fish.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

INCREASE OF THIRTY-TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS OVER FOUR MONTHS OF LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The foreign trade of the Dominion during the four months of the current financial year up to the end of October amounted to \$212,686,135, an increase of \$2,263,107. The imports of \$111,871,338 represented an increase of \$18,971,687. The exports of domestic produce of \$88,818,114 represented an increase of \$6,069,826, whilst the exports of foreign products of \$11,996,663 represented an increase of \$1,191,594.

During the month of October alone the imports increased \$6,823,005, and the foreign exports \$1,878,282, whilst the domestic exports decreased \$3,212,640. The returns for the four months are as follows:

Dutiable goods	\$56,117,002	\$65,744,480
Free goods	32,893,637	41,784,322
Coin and bullion	3,889,032	4,942,546
Total	\$92,899,671	\$111,871,338
Duty collected	\$15,205,752	\$17,275,431

Exports (Domestic Produce)—		
Minerals	\$12,469,506	\$11,775,243
Fisheries	2,364,687	3,806,022
Forest produce	14,894,723	19,842,391
Animals and their produce	23,769,333	32,295,885
Agriculture	13,075,908	12,398,440
Manufactures	7,121,795	7,094,383
Miscellaneous	22,467	95,768
Total	\$27,718,233	\$88,818,114

LIQUOR AND BRIBERY

LOCAL OPTION WAS DEFEATED IN SUTTON ON TUESDAY.

Voting took place on Tuesday in the village of Sutton, and in the township of Sutton, separately, on the question whether the prohibition of the liquor traffic in those municipalities should be enforced under the terms of the Local Option law, or whether the liquor traffic should be allowed to go on working ruin as in the past. The local option forces lost the battle, but by such small majorities that they are encouraged to continue the fight. Steps are already being taken to apply other means for the suppression of the traffic in strong drink in that locality.

The village of Sutton returned a majority of five, and the township a majority of seventy-five against local option. The temperance people declare that votes were bought, wholesale, by the liquor forces. It was openly stated by an opponent of temperance, at the commencement of the contest, that, with the assistance of the Licensed Victuallers' Association from one-half to two-thirds of the votes they would require could be purchased, and the opinion is expressed that between one thousand and fifteen hundred dollars was spent, directly or indirectly, in the campaign by those interested in the liquor business.

MARRIED FOR LOVE

GERMAN PRINCE GIVES UP HIS BIRTHRIGHT FOR SAKE OF A TRADESMAN'S DAUGHTER.

London, Nov. 14.—It transpired here to-day that the hereditary Prince Eberwyn of Bentheim-Steinfurt, and Lilly Langenfeld, daughter of a retired tradesman of Cologne, were secretly married at the registry office here on Oct. 26. It is understood that the father of the prince refused his consent to the marriage, consequently the couple came here. The prince previously had renounced his birthright in favor of his younger brother, Victor Adolphus. After the ceremony the couple left for Cologne.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Jan. 15 is said to be the date on which the legislature will be called. Nothing official is yet known, but the usual activity in the departments have begun.

LOSS OF THE 'THEANO'

The Algoma Central Steamer Founders in Lake Superior

ALL MEMBERS OF CREW SAFE—VESSEL CANNOT BE RAISED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 19.—The steel steamer 'Theano', owned by the Algoma Central Steamship Company, of this city, was sunk near Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, on Friday night. Both the boat and the cargo will be a total loss, as she is sunk in water of such a depth that it will be impossible to raise her. All the members of the crew are safe. Word of the accident came on Saturday night in the shape of a telegram from Captain George Pearson to Mr. W. C. Barr, superintendent of the steamship line. He stated that the boat, in endeavoring to get into the harbor in a blinding snowstorm, ran on to Shaugnessy Island, three miles east of Thunder Bay Cape. The sea was so heavy that it drove her off and she sank shortly after in sixty-seven fathoms of water. The ill-fated vessel ran bow up on the rocky island, tearing a gaping hole in her bottom. The crew, expecting that the steamer would founder at any moment, were told off into two lifeboats. As it would have been madness to put off in the dense darkness with the heavy seas then running, the boats stayed by the sinking steamer until she finally foundered at 4.30 o'clock.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Both Houses Discuss the Bucknill Report on Chinese Labor in South Africa

VICES THAT ARE SAID TO EXIST IN THE COMPOUNDS.

London, Nov. 13.—The House of Commons, after sitting all night, discussing the Land Tenure Bill, the object of which is to ameliorate the condition of the tenant farmers in England and Scotland, adjourned at 9.40 this morning, thus ending the first prolonged sitting of the new parliament.

London, Nov. 14.—During the discussion of the Land Tenure Bill in the House of Commons to-day, the government accepted an Opposition amendment, which created much discontent among a large section of the government's supporters, who openly expressed their disapproval. The amendment was carried by 231 to 157. The majority, in spite of the support of the Opposition, was thus reduced to 74. The Laborites supported the malcontent ministerialists.

London, Nov. 15.—Both Houses of Parliament to-night debated the unpleasant subject arising from the recent unauthorized publication of the contents of the 'Bucknill' report, which gives the results of an inquiry into the conditions of Chinese labor in South Africa, and which reveals the systematic practice of unnatural vices in the Chinese compounds there. Notice of this debate was given to-day by Mr. R. O. Lehman, Liberal, who, in the House of Commons, obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the 'prevalence of gross immorality in the Chinese compounds in the Transvaal,' as disclosed by the 'Bucknill' report, and the 'imperative necessity for the government to take immediate steps to stop this state of affairs, especially by a more rapid and systematic repatriation of the Chinese.'

The government has hitherto declined to publish this report on the ground that it was confidential. Among the Radicals the hope seemingly prevails that this scandal may be used in justification of abolition of Chinese labor.

The motion that all strangers should withdraw having been rejected by 326 votes to 25, Mr. Lehman, before a crowded House, moved the adjournment. In a studiously moderate speech, he declared the country was in the presence of a great moral disaster, and asked the government for information on specific points and what it intended to do in the matter.

Mr. Winston Churchill, parliamentary secretary to the Colonial Office, replied on behalf of the government. He said it had been decided not to publish the 'Bucknill' report, because it was unprintable, and because the evidence upon which it was based had been obtained confidentially. It was undoubtedly true, Mr. Churchill said, that such vices existed in many compounds, but the opponents of Chinese labor always recognized that such a state of affairs was almost inevitable, in the first place, with Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, until lately colonial minister. It was quite untrue, however, as alleged, that these practices amounted to an open public scandal or were tolerated by the police or mine managers. These evils had long been foreseen, then why this belated intervention on the part of the bishops and archbishops? asked Mr. Churchill. The revelations of the 'Bucknill' report, although they did not bear out the statements alleged, nevertheless disclosed a condition of affairs sufficiently unhealthy and unnatural to seal the fate of Chinese labor. It was a matter, however, which should be left to South Africa, which was on the eve of responsible government.

Mr. Lyttelton then declared that no shred of evidence of this horrible and monstrous system of vice had reached him while in the Colonial Office. Other members spoke on the subject, and then the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said the government had every reason to believe the evil would be diminished, if not altogether eradicated. The motion was eventually talked out.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

The subject was raised in the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canter-

bury, who asked if the government had any information thereon. Lord Elgin, the colonial secretary, said the evidence of the 'Bucknill' report went to show that the practices prevail in nearly all the compounds, and, in his opinion, strengthens the view that the permanent adoption of a system of Chinese labor was impossible. The grosser allegations, however, were not substantiated by the report.

Lord Lansdowne, foreign secretary in the late ministry, defending the late government, said the Opposition would go as far as possible to assist the government in stamping out the evils. The subject was then dropped.

NEGRO KILLED BY POSSE

Asheville, N.C., Nov. 15.—Will Harris, the negro who killed two Asheville policemen and three negroes on Tuesday night, was shot by a posse of men near Fletcher to-day. The search had been pursued by hundreds of armed men from Asheville and surrounding country. Early to-day word was received that the negro had been discovered in a barn near Fletcher and was requested. A hundred men left Asheville on horseback and surrounded the barn. Fire was opened on the negro, who attempted to escape, returning the shot until he was killed. The saloons in Asheville have remained closed during the excitement, and the most perfect order has prevailed. The posse has been composed of the best citizens and the negro population has aided in the search and contributed towards a relief fund for the families of the dead policemen.

THE 'BAVARIAN' FLOATED

Was Pulled off Wye Rock on Sunday by the Steamer 'Strathcona'

After several failures, the SS. 'Bavarian', formerly belonging to the Alan Line, which ran ashore on Wye Rock, on Nov. 3 of last year, was successfully floated Sunday evening. For some time past Mr. Leslie, of Kingston, has had a staff of men at the wreck making preparations to get her off. Unsuccessful trials were made on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and yesterday morning, when the steamers 'Lord Strathcona', 'Lady Grey' and 'Druid' were at the scene of the wreck. The 'Druid' had to go further down the river, and the 'Lady Grey' remained alone at Wye Rock, as the 'Lord Strathcona' had left for Montreal with the 'Kensington'. However, the 'Lord Strathcona' returned there yesterday afternoon, and while attempting to pull the 'Bavarian' off, the bow line of the 'Lady Grey' got foul of her propeller and she had to give up the work and return to port. The 'Bavarian' was still on the rocks, with the 'Strathcona' trying to pull her off.

Shortly after seven o'clock last evening a telegram was received by Mr. Sullivan, the harbor master of Quebec, from the Grosse Ile operator, that the 'Bavarian' had been floated at seven o'clock. Capt. Lavallée, of the tug 'Challenger' at the Grosse Ile wharf, also telegraphed that the 'Bavarian' was afloat, and would leave for Quebec this morning to go into dry dock.

THE 'KENSINGTON' ARRIVES

GROUND IN CLAY BANK AT MATANE; DIVERS ARE EXAMINING INJURIES.

The SS. 'Kensington,' of the Dominion Line, which grounded off Matane in a storm on Sunday, Nov. 11, arrived in port at 9.30 o'clock on Saturday evening, accompanied by the steamer 'Lord Strathcona'. During her passage from Liverpool until the accident befel her she encountered heavy seas. When she ran aground some time elapsed before the passengers were aware of what had happened. According to the statements of the vessel's officers, the place where she grounded was of a hard clay formation. On the passage one birth and one death occurred.

Yesterday afternoon a diver was at work trying to ascertain the amount of damage sustained to the 'Kensington's' bottom. She will be taken to Quebec to-morrow or Wednesday, and go into dry dock.

UNIVERSITY FOR MUNSTER

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN AND HIS WIFE TO BEQUEATH THEIR ALL TOWARDS ENDOWMENT.

Cork, Ireland, Nov. 17.—Addressing a meeting to-night to further the conversion of Queen's College, Cork, into a university for Munster, Mr. William O'Brien said that he and his wife intended to bequeath all they were worth towards the endowment of a Cork University.

HEARST OUT OF NEW YORK POLITICS

SAYS HE WILL, HOWEVER, CONTINUE TO SUPPORT HIS REFORM PRINCIPLES.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 18.—William R. Hearst passed through San Antonio to-day on his way to Monterey, Mex., where he holds property. In reference to politics in New York, he said: 'I will never again be a candidate. I shall continue to live in New York and continue to support the principles of reform of which I always have stood for, but these principles are now sufficiently understood by the general public for it to be no longer necessary for me to be a candidate, and on that account to be attacked with such bitterness.'

PRINCE VON BULOW

German Chancellor Speaks on Foreign Relations

Berlin, Nov. 14.—Chancellor von Bulow, from the place in the Reichstag where he fell unconscious seven months ago, spoke for nearly an hour to-day on Germany's foreign relations. The Chancellor rose and addressed the House with his old-time clearness of elocution and harmonious succession of sentences, but with less vivacity than formerly. The solemnity of his tone was possibly due to the delicacy of his position, for it was to this speech that all his friends looked for proof of the Chancellor's complete recovery of his health, and they were satisfied, especially with the second half of his speech, with its frequent touches of humor and occasional jokes.

After thanking the members of the House for their expressions of sympathy during his illness, the Chancellor went at once into his subject. Referring first to the relations between Germany and France he related a conversation which he had with the late Leon Gambetta, in which the French statesman said: 'France has sunk to her knees.' Von Bulow, in reply, said: 'Up, and forward!'

The emotions of France, the Chancellor added, were like a thermometer—with a pressure of the hand the quicksilver rose or fell.

'I may remark here,' he continued, 'that this vivacity of French patriotism is very strong, as is the ambition of the French people, and also the traditional brilliant qualities of our neighbors, which requires us to be alert and armed, so that we may protect the estate we lost on the Voges and won back again with streams of German blood.'

'I hope and I believe I can say that we all, without distinction of party, Right and Left, know that the number of thoughtful Frenchmen who reject the idea of a war of aggression against Germany is increasing.'

Turning to the subject of French friendships, the Chancellor said: 'I wish to note with emphasis that we do not think of pressing in between France and Russia, nor between France and Great Britain. It is unthinkable that a disturbance of the friendship between the western powers should be the object of our open or secret exertions. The good relations between Germany and Russia have not affected the Franco-Russian alliance, and in the same manner the good relations existing between Germany and Great Britain cannot be opposed to the cordial understanding between France and Great Britain, when the purposes of that understanding are peaceful.'

'An understanding between the western powers without the maintenance of good relations with Germany would constitute a danger to European peace. A policy whose object would be to encircle Germany by arrangements designed to isolate and disable us would be critical for the peace of Europe. The formation of such a ring is impossible without using certain degree of pressure and causing, in turn, a counter-pressure which would be followed shortly by an explosion. Therefore, it is especially pleasing to see in the newspapers, especially of France, that a good understanding between Germany and Great Britain is necessary for peace, and therefore in a line with French interests.'

During the course of his speech, Chancellor von Bulow said:

'Our relations with the United States continue on a most friendly basis, resting as they do upon historical and natural reasons. The frontier of the two countries do not touch, nor do our political interests collide anywhere. In order to smooth our economic relations it will be necessary to arrange a mutually beneficial agreement in an obliging spirit. As both sides have this spirit it seems impossible that he should not come to an understanding. I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to say that we are grateful for the attitude of the United States at the Algeiras conference. The United States had only a slight measure of interest at Algeiras, and took a reserved attitude, but throughout it was impartial. That was the second great service the United States rendered to the peace of the world. The first was assisting in the restoration of peace between Russia and Japan.'

FAMOUS COLLIE DEAD.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The collie, 'The Commodore,' exhibited at many kennel shows, and one of the English champion Finbury-Pilot, and grandson of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's international ribbon winner, 'Robert Ormonde,' died here to-day. He was eight years old.

TRY this simple and perfect method of forwarding Xmas Gifts to your Friends in the British Isles. We know you can't do better.

COOPER & CO.

The Universal Food Providers,
8 to 38 HOWARD STREET,
GLASGOW,

will forward, Carriage Paid, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS

At 10s.6d., 15s., 21s., 30s., & 42s., each.

TERMS—Net Cash with Order. Cramped with Good Things for the Christmas Table. Your friends will be delighted.

SPECIMEN LIST OF CONTENTS.

No. 7, 21s.

1 Large Turkey, Goose, 1 Rich Fruit Cake 3lbs. or Joint, 1 doz. Dessert Apples, 5 lbs. Golden Pears, or 1 doz. Figs, 1 Rich Plum Pudding, 1 lb., Mince & Almonds mixed.

Proportionately good value in other Hampers. Quality in every case of the very Highest Standard.

We anticipate a record demand for our Christmas Hampers this season, and strongly recommend that Orders be placed now for delivery when required. Remittances, which should be crossed, must accompany all Orders. Please write Name and Address plainly.

COOPER & CO.,

8 TO 38 HOWARD ST., GLASGOW.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa is planning a summer carnival and an old boys' and girls' reunion.

The Street Railway trouble in Hamilton continues, and an engine is standing in the Toronto Union Station ready to take out troops at a moment's notice.

The Board of Methodist Missions in Toronto has appointed the Rev. T. Ferrier, of Brandon, superintendent in the west of Indian schools and institutions, and Dr. Carman and Dr. Sutherland commissioners to visit Japan next spring.

The Roman Catholics of Hamilton have been notified by their clergy that any of them who belong to the Young Men's Christian Association or Young Women's Christian Association will be refused the sacraments of the church.

Ernest Belanger, 17 years of age, of Bisso, Ont., is at the Hotel Dieu, suffering from a bullet wound, the result of an accident while hunting rabbits in the woods near his home.

Lloydminster has decided to seek incorporation as a town.

The Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg are asking for a juvenile court.

Thirty cent gas from natural wells is being delivered in Hamilton, Ont.

A social club has been incorporated at Yorkton, Sask., with a capital of \$20,000.

WESTERN CANADA.

Lloydminster has decided to seek incorporation as a town.

The Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg are asking for a juvenile court.

Thirty cent gas from natural wells is being delivered in Hamilton, Ont.

A social club has been incorporated at Yorkton, Sask., with a capital of \$20,000.

Sixteen conductors have been dismissed on the Grand Trunk Railway and four on the system in Michigan, and not 50, as at first reported by wire.

Opium smugglers are operating in great numbers between British Columbia and Puget Sound points, and the revenue cutters are too slow to overtake them.

Victoria has become the centre of a great opium manufacturing industry, and many Chinese firms there are growing rich from the traffic.

The duty is \$8 a pound. It was formerly \$16.

The homestead entries at the Edmonton land office during October were 387, as compared with 253 last year.

The C. P. R. is equipping furnaces at Medicine Hat to make a test with the object of finding out if the sand obtainable in the vicinity is not suitable for the manufacture of glass.

A second contingent of 700 Hindoos arrived at Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday. This makes over 2,100 arrived up to date.

The firm of Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons has just made arrangements for taking over the oldest established jewelry business on the Pacific coast—that of Mr. George E. Trorey, of Vancouver.

and her engineer had been badly crushed in the machinery.

The members of the Lord's Day Alliance, at a meeting in Knox Church the other night, sharply criticised the members of the City Council for their lack of enforcement of the laws on Sabbath observance.

The chapel of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, East Dorchester street and St. Hubert street, was robbed of jewelry, devotional gifts and precious relics valued at two thousand dollars, at an early hour on Friday morning.

The legislative committee of the City Council is considering a proposal to levy a thousand-dollar business tax on loan 'sharks,' with the hope of putting them out of business.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University, held on Friday afternoon, the board decided, in connection with an appeal to the public of Montreal for financial aid, to announce the fact that Mr. Robert Reford had recently offered to contribute fifty thousand dollars to a total endowment fund of a million dollars, conditional on such sum being raised, within a year from the present date, from the subscriptions of citizens, or former citizens, of Montreal.

A warrant has been issued against Abraham Weinstein, a furrier, lately doing business at 1033 St. Lawrence street, near Roy street, on a charge of having obtained goods and money under false pretences.

At a meeting of the Regina board of hospital directors it was decided to approach the City Council with a view to having a by-law presented to the ratepayers authorizing the sum of \$100,000 to be raised by 3-centures for the purpose of erecting a fully equipped municipal hospital.

The secretary of the Board of Trade of Raymond says that he is informed from authoritative sources that the Great Northern main line from Vancouver to Winnipeg will run through Fernie through Raymond to Medicine Hat and on to Winnipeg.

The Dominion Government has undertaken a difficult task. The Indian Department has decided that the Indian must work. The first experiment will be made upon the Bloods, who have their camping ground in the vicinity of Raymond, Alberta, where the Indians, as well as every other kind of help, are very much in demand by the best factory.

Of railways, these officials declare, is being threatened by the present agitation for increased wages.

A monument to Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, is to be erected at Spuyten Duyvil.

Mrs. Margaret Bottomo, the founder of the order of King's Daughters and Sons, is dead at her home in New York, at the age of 79 years.

The 'Satsuma,' a bigger battleship than Britain's newest monster, the 'Dreadnought,' was launched on Thursday in Japan.

The new clause incorporated in the Merchants' Shipping Act, now before the British House of Commons, provides fine or imprisonment with hard labor for any person who attempts by false pretence to induce any person to engage in a voyage on any outgoing ship.

The recent storms in Oregon have caused severe floods in the north-west section of the state. Railways everywhere tied up, Portland is completely isolated and several persons have been drowned.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, has been indicted on five separate charges of extortion, each with bail fixed at \$10,000 and bond at \$5,000.

Eight persons were killed in a lime quarry in Douglas, Ariz., yesterday by a premature explosion of giant powder.

The New York Central Railway in the United States Circuit Court has been convicted of granting to the American Sugar Refining Company a rebate of \$26,000.

A cent, the first struck in the United States Mint in 1793, was sold in New York the other day for 82.

It is now illegal to kill deer in the Adirondacks.

Ottawa is moving to secure the closing on Saturday of all stores except grocers and butchers at six o'clock.

The C. P. R. Overseas Limited, carrying the China mail, arrived at Quebec on Friday afternoon, at 2.30, having made a record trip across the continent in 79 hours 59 minutes.

The Hamilton Street Railway began to run cars on Friday afternoon. The company refuses to take back all the strikers and insists on retaining the men now in its employ.

A movement is on foot among the Roman Catholics of the city to provide Archbishop Bruschi with a new residence.

The price of 35,000 roubles has been placed on the head of Count Witte by Russian terrorists. A plot also exists for the murder of seventeen of the leaders of the party of Constitutional Democrats.

George, the Crown Prince of Serbia, has been declared insane.

Fire on the Naples docks yesterday did damage to the extent of \$600,000.

Sir Thomas Lipton sailed from New York for England on Saturday. He is expected to issue soon a fourth challenge for the America's Cup.

The Duke of Connaught will go on his projected tour not as a prince, but as the Inspector-General of the British forces. The Duchess and the Princess Patricia will accompany him.

Mr. Hearst's expenses in the recent New York state election campaign were \$250,370.22.

Sixty-three pedigree Berkshire pigs, the property of Sir A. Henderson, Bart., were sold at Besset Park, Farington, England, recently, and realized 2,916 guineas, or an average of thirty-two guineas.

FERRIERA CAPTURED.

Leader of Boer Raid and His Followers in Custody

Capetown, Nov. 17.—Ferriera, the leader of the Boer raid from German South-west Africa, into the northern part of Cape Colony, and all his followers, were captured to-day by colonial patro.

London, Nov. 12.—A telegram from Capetown to Westminster says that a number of Hottentots have crossed the border into the Cape Colony and killed several police.

The Boer raid into the colony was the subject of a number of questions in the House of Commons to-day. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary of the Colonies, stated that the Governor of Capetown had cabled that a Boer named Ferreira, who was reported to have been in the service of the Government of German South Africa, who had with him five armed followers, crossed the border from German territory and surprised two small police stations, wounding two policemen, one fatally, and stealing horses, arms and ammunition. They were reported to be asking all Boers to join them, stating that there was to be a rising in the Transvaal.

A cablegram had been sent to the Governor of German South Africa to capture the freebooters if they returned to German territory, with a view of their extradition on charges of theft and murder.

Ferreira's force now numbers eleven. A force of police under Inspector White was within five miles of the raiders last night. The pursuit is through a hot country, over a sandy soil, and water is scarce. The raiders are moving due east. They succeeded in obtaining several recruits yesterday.

Capetown, Nov. 12.—Trooper Bellow, of the Cape Colony Mounted Police, who was wounded at Abert, when Ferreira, the Boer leader, and his band attacked the police station there yesterday, is dead.

Capetown, Nov. 13.—The police have had a brief and indecisive skirmish in the bush in the neighborhood of Uppington, with Ferreira, the Boer freebooter. Two more parties of Boer raiders have appeared in the north-western part of the colony. They are following different routes.

RAIDERS CAPTURED.

Capetown, Nov. 15.—Three of the followers of Ferreira, the Boer raider, have been captured. One of the prisoners is a brother of Ferreira.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—A telegram dated Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, yesterday, says that four Boer transport drivers, attached to the German expeditionary force that is operating against the rebellious Hereros, have joined the band Ferreira is leading in Cape Colony. The German frontier stations have been ordered to disarm all armed Boers who may attempt to cross over into British territory. A dispatch from Cape Colony reports that twelve Cape Colony farmers have joined the raiders.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Freight Car Shortage—Bell Telephone Company Tariff.

SAFETY APPLIANCES AT TAWACHICHE—G. T. R. TRACKS TO CONNECT WITH M. P. & I. R.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—In view of complaints as to failure on the part of the railway companies to furnish freight cars in sufficient numbers to cope with the grain traffic of the Canadian West, the Railway Commission has authorized an investigation by its Western engineer, Mr. H. A. K. Drury, of Winnipeg, to ascertain what ground exists for the charges, and for the further allegation that the companies are showing undue preference to the coal trade over the grain trade.

The Bell Telephone Company has obtained an order extending for four months, from Nov. 13, the time for filing its tariff. By the act of parliament of last session the telephone companies now required to submit all their rates of charges to the Railway Commission for approval, but the work has proven so heavy that further time has had to be allowed to comply with this order. In the meantime the company must supply any information that the board desires.

The board has ordered the installation of safety appliances at Tawachiche, where the Transcontinental Railway tracks join the tracks of the Canadian Northern.

The Grand Trunk Railway has been permitted to connect its tracks with the Montreal Park & Island Railway at St. Laurent, and authority also to appropriate the necessary ground.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONES.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Nov. 9.—By a vote of 89 to 16 the Union of Manitoba Municipalities endorsed the government's policy for municipal telephones, and advised the electors of the province to vote yes at the coming plebiscite on the subject. An amendment to give no advice on how to vote was lost by a vote of 82 to 36.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

With a view to quieting the unrest in Tangier the British and French fleets have left to make a combined demonstration in Moorish waters.

The Women's Social and Political Union of England has issued a manifesto denouncing the men who allow women to be sent to prison for demanding political justice, reminding women that eleven women are now in prison for their sakes and begging all women to join the union and fight for political liberty.

Mrs. Russell Sage proposes to give away the greater part of her fortune, of eighty million dollars, to individuals who are poor through no fault of their own, but who are too proud to ask for help.

Congress is to be asked for a new lock on the American Sault Canal, at a cost of four million dollars.

The United States Government is said to be working to secure an order of the courts to dissolve the Standard Oil Company and distribute the stock among seventy-five or eighty constituent companies.

Professor Leigh Gregor of McGill in a lecture on 'English, American and Canadian speech,' expressed the opinion that if American and England should ever set seriously about the accomplishment of a linguistic rapprochement—and there seemed to be no other way of saving the unity of the English language—the cosmopolitan speech of the future might prove to be nearer to the speech of the educated Montrealer than to that of persons from any other section of the Anglo-Saxon world.

The Kaiser has ordered the Baroness Liebenberg (Marie Sulzer the actress) to leave Germany. He considers her altogether an undesirable subject.

QUEBEC.

An extraordinary event took place at Valleyfield on Monday last, when Mr. Cyrille Filiatrault, a blacksmith, aged 74 years, was married to Mrs. Moise Daigault, a widow of the same age, both going into the bonds of matrimony for the fifth time. Mr. Filiatrault has had fifteen children by his four previous marriages. His present wife has no children.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The latest phase of the Newfoundland herring problem is that a Gloucester firm has just received a load of 1,300 barrels of salt herring sent by a Bay of Islands firm, in a Nova Scot vessel, manned by a Nova Scotia crew.

No settlement of the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel Company is yet in sight.

One blast furnace at Sydney has been started and the second is expected to be going in a day or two.

The C. P. R. announces that the winter mails will be taken on and off at Halifax.

A chair is to be endowed in the Diocesan College in memory of the late Archbishop Bond.

MONTREAL.

The City Council, with representative citizens, are planning an official reception to Mme. Pauline Donalda on her arrival in Montreal.

The 'Dundas,' a Scotch steamer on her way to Montreal, after a terrible twelve days' battle with Atlantic storms, put into St. John's, Nfld., Friday to make repairs before she could continue on her journey. One of her engines was sent to the hospital with a broken leg.

Notice is given in the 'Canada Gazette' of the deposit in the office of the Secretary of State of a mortgage dated Oct. 17, 1906, made between the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company, of the first part, the British Empire Trust Company, Limited, and the National Trust Company, Limited, as trustees, of the second part, and the Canadian Northern

THE LONE BATTLE

(By the Rev. Frederick F. Shannon (Methodist), Brooklyn, N.Y.)

'And Jacob was left alone.' (Genesis xxxii, 24.) This is not only the history of Jacob...

And why were they left alone? That God might get a chance at their souls...

Consider, first, that Jacob was left alone with his sin. Here was Jacob's biggest problem...

Moreover, Jacob had to face his problem. He fooled his father Isaac...

There is a suggestive story of a man who once lived in New Hampshire...

On that lonely mountain side, with Laban behind him and Esau in front of him...

In the second place, Jacob was left alone with his responsibility. Next to facing his sin...

Gipsy Smith tells of a Yorkshireman who professed conversion in one of his meetings...

was not long in finding Jack, when he said to him: 'Jack, that may be a very convenient sort of Gospel...

But Jacob's responsibility was not only individual; it was social. God makes a man to become individually strong...

Finally, Jacob was left alone with his possibility. God sometimes curtains a man from the rest of the universe...

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Londoners give on an average twenty-two shillings a year per head to charity.

The amount of Bank of England notes in the hands of the public averages about £30,000,000.

A London clergyman declared at Bristol that his Sunday collection was on some occasions not more than 5½d.

Considerable quantities of base coin, over a century old, have been found in dredging operations near the site of the old stone bridge over the Tyne.

From a garden at Swinsty, near Otley, a large basketful of peas, in excellent condition, was gathered near the end of October...

There are 44,000 teetotal soldiers in the British army, according to a statement made by Army Surgeon Ewart at the meeting of the National Temperance League recently.

The East Suffolk Education Committee has under consideration a scheme for the establishment of nurseries for apple trees in connection with village schools...

The tablet to the memory of the late Field Marshal Sir Linton Simmons, St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has been placed next to the tablet in memory of Sir Patrick Grant...

A gravestone in Theydon Garnon churchyard, Essex, shows strange moist spots on the approach of rainy weather. The rector, the Rev. T. Lloyd, who discovered the phenomenon...

A conger, caught at Ilfracombe, weighing over 40 pounds, made a dart for a boy who had touched it with his foot whilst lying on the pier.

The Bishop of St. Albans, in discussing the selection of a cathedral city for the new Essex diocese recently, at the St. Albans Diocesan Conference...

Before the ill-fated battleship 'Montagu' is submitted to the auctioneer's hammer, it is proposed to use her as a target to test the resisting power of her armor-plates...

The University of Cambridge has abolished the Senior Wranglership by 206 votes to 169. After some minor reforms had been carried...

A crowded motor bus skidded on Waterloo bridge, London, dashed on to the pavement...

terloo bridge, London, dashed on to the pavement, and struck the parapet, several pillars of which were dislodged...

SCOTLAND.

The new Natural Philosophy Buildings at Glasgow University are to be opened early next year by the Prince of Wales.

The credit of originating adhesive stamps is generally given to James Chalmers, of Dundee. He first advocated them in 1837.

Of the four Scottish peers who are Roman Catholics, only two—Lord Bute and Lord Lovat—are really Scotsmen.

There were launched by Scottish shipbuilders during October 41 vessels of 57,992 tons. Of these, 26, of 47,685 tons, were built on the Clyde.

IRELAND.

A parliamentary return shows that there are 24 coal mines in Ireland, employing 749 persons.

In recognition of his services to Irish literature, Mr. Standish O'Grady...

literature, Mr. Standish O'Grady, author of several popular works on Irish history, has been awarded a literary pension of £75 by the government.

The King has signified his approval of the appointment of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross to be a member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws...

An extraordinary accident occurred at Strabane, Londonderry, a short time ago. While an auction was being held in a private house the drawing-room floor collapsed...

ated in legal circles in Dublin by the story published to the effect that Lord O'Brien had lost in a Dublin tram his bag containing books and documents necessary for the holding of the City Commission for the trial of criminal cases...

THE LATE COL. SAUNDERSON.

A constant warfare of words went on between Colonel Sanderson and fiery young Celtic sparks like Mr. William Redmond. One of these interchanges was so severe that it was postponed to the lobby.

oped, and expected a duel: 'I defy Col. Sanderson to repeat that remark outside the House!' said Mr. William Redmond...

CANADIAN CATTLE

MR. BAILEY DECLARES FREE IMPORTATION WOULD RUIN SMALL IRISH FARMERS.

London, Nov. 15.—Mr. W. F. Bailey, estates commissioner, speaking before the Congested Districts of Ireland Commission, said the free importation of Canadian cattle would have a disastrous effect on the small farmers in the south and west of Ireland...

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The University of Toronto has received a first payment of \$50,000 from the succession duties under the act passed last session.

THE ONTARIO LOAN.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The Hon. A. J. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, to-day received a subscription of two hundred thousand dollars on the last one million dollar portion of the new provincial bond issue of three million dollars.

Three Colors



Ten Cents

Christmas Number

Will Contain 1200 or 1500 Square Inches of fine PICTURES

Many of them worthy of place on the wall.

All yearly subscriptions received before the issue is exhausted will include this handsome number.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ORDERS POURING IN

LARGE COMMISSIONS GIVEN.

What Other Editors Say:

'The Canadian Pictorial' is a very promising aspirant for public favor. The 'Times' has received the October and November numbers, which are filled with splendidly executed photographs of Canadian and foreign scenes...

'The Canadian Pictorial' is beautifully illustrated and printed on fine paper, and will no doubt gain a firm foothold in many Canadian homes.

Our Boys Testify:

'People buy them as quick as I can hand them out.—Alexander Sutherland, W..... N.S. 'I received the fountain pen and am well pleased with it.—Theodore Smith, D..... Que., who earned his pen by selling eighteen 'Pictorials.'

TEN CENTS A COPY } postpaid ONE DOLLAR A YEAR } Delivered in Montreal City, \$1.25.

The Pictorial Publishing Co'y.

142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

SPECIAL TO 'WITNESS' SUBSCRIBERS

With regard to the above announcement the publishers have made arrangements by which our readers can obtain the new paper, at great sacrifice for introduction purposes, as follows:

The 'Canadian Pictorial' \$1.00 The 'Weekly Witness & Canadian Homestead' 1.00 Both for one year for only \$1.35

For those whose subscriptions to the 'Witness' do not expire till the end of the year, a very special trial rate of ten cents to the end of the year, including the fine Christmas Number has been arranged.

Subscribers who do not care to take advantage of this coupon for themselves may hand them to a friend...

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

Agents for The 'Canadian Pictorial.'

N.B.—These special club and trial offers ARE NOT AVAILABLE for Montreal and suburbs, but are good for almost all the rest of the English speaking world.

TEN CENT TRIAL OFFER

Coupon Department W.W. For use of 'Witness' readers only. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Dear Sirs, Enclosed please find Ten Cents for which send the new illustrated Monthly 'The Canadian Pictorial' to the end of 1906.

FIFTY CENT FIRST YEAR OFFER

W.W. This Coupon with 50 Cents does the work of a Dollar Bill. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Dear Sirs, Enclosed please find Fifty Cents, for which please send me 'The Canadian Pictorial' for one year.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE. DAILY WITNESS, \$3.00. WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.00. WORLD WIDE, \$1.50. NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents.

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount. In the case of Renewal subscription 25 p.c. off the regular annual rates.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications at the same address: Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth \$4.50 for \$3.75.

Postage included for Canada, Montreal and suburbs excepted. For New Zealand, Transvaal, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, etc., to the United States, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 50c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. ADDRESS.—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province. REMIT.—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

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

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for \$40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

NOVEMBER, 1906

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

BEHRING STRAITS VIA THE ARCTIC.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—It is stated that the Ministry of Marine is considering the question of sending an expedition to seek a sea route to Bering Straits via the Arctic Ocean.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1906.

Senator Vidal has passed away at Sarina, after a short illness, at the ripe age of eighty-seven. The Senator came of famous fighting sea-stock, his father having circumnavigated the world and having distinguished himself in several actions. Senator Vidal saw active fighting himself during the rebellion of 1837, when he served as a private in the militia, and he always took a lively interest in matters military.

The news that the Allan Line steamer 'Bavarian' has been floated, after being on the Wye Rock more than a year, will be greeted with sincere pleasure by the travelling public. The 'Bavarian,' with her sister ship, the 'Tunisian,' made a distinct advance in the size and quality of the accommodation of passenger steamers at this port, and we were all proud of her.

Dr. Gregor, in speaking of the Canadian language, was very sparing in the criticism which it so urgently needs. It has generally been thought to be due to climate that the soft voice of the English should become 'metallic, nasal and gritty' in Canada. This may be true to some extent, yet we hear voices among our own French people as pure and musical as could be wished, and they have suffered from this climate, if the climate is to blame, for two hundred years.

Just as we get comfortably settled down to believe something very thoroughly, somebody is sure to come along and try to upset us. Darwin was at first bitterly assailed, then his views were generally accepted, and now there are learned men who tell us that he was all wrong—'off his base,' as it were; Dalton's atomic theory of matter was accepted as conclusive until radium was discovered and then we were told that there is no such thing as an atom or a molecule; just as people were beginning to enjoy the tomato—the old 'love apple,' the 'Lancet' or somebody said that it caused cancer, and now that is laughed at; Galileo was threatened with pains and penalties for advancing the theory that the world was round and moved round the sun, and comparatively recently the late Professor Johnson, the learned ne-

gro astronomer, told us that he deserved to suffer, as he was all wrong, and the world is really flat. It is, however, about what we should do for our health that we are upset the most. Not so long ago a consumptive was kept shut up in a room with little or no ventilation, as fresh air was supposed to aggravate the disease. Then came a change to the opposite extreme, and fresh air, the more and the colder the better, was guaranteed to alleviate and very likely to cure. Fresh air and sunlight were and are the panacea. Major Woodruff, however, surgeon of the United States army, now comes along to try to knock that theory on the head, so far, at least, as sunlight is concerned. He declares, indeed, that sunlight is positively harmful, and is the cause, in the South at least, of degeneration and neurasthenia. Now, will the 'fresh air' theory have to go—and shall we be told by authority that washing is bad for the epidermis, and be warned not to overdo it, if not to leave it severely alone?

Mr. Felix Heinemann, the German publisher, is said to be organizing a movement in Berlin against 'women's finery,' whatever that may mean. He does not believe in taxing such 'finery,' but proposes the formation of an international league for the purpose of making it unpopular. One of the suggestions is that the league would circulate pamphlets containing photographs of the women of various cities wearing priceless gowns, and with written descriptions of the gowns and their wearers—the careers and habits of the ladies, and particularly how and where they spend their money. Mr. Heinemann and his friends would seem to be poor judges of the human nature they desire to discipline and correct. There would certainly be an unbounded demand for such literature. Gossip is always attractive to the multitude, especially if it be scandalous, but that such reading would improve people's taste in dress is another matter. Judging from the fashionable papers and fashionable photographs and paintings, the class of women which dresses extravagantly would welcome deliriously such advertisement as the present 'reformers' propose to give them. Mr. Heinemann is right in thinking that a change of heart is the only cure, but it must be brought about in a different way from the one he suggests. The process threatens to be a slow one in any case. We have just seen a picture of a swarthy woman proudly wearing thirty pounds of brass in collars and leg ornaments. There is a long way from that to the preposterous finery of Paris and Berlin, but the passion seems to be little changed, if at all.

A correspondent, who for the present prefers to veil his identity with the nom de guerre of 'Observer,' gives, incidentally, the best reason we have yet seen for an independent audit. He describes what a Czar-like attitude the general manager of a bank may hold towards all those who are under him, as well as to those who are supposed to be, shall we say, above him,—that is, the directors. He tells us that the general manager of a bank has practically no check upon him. His picture leaves no surprise that McGill could wreck the Ontario Bank so easily. 'Observer' presents his faith for the amelioration of present conditions upon a joint managership, such as is customary in England, where two managers shall have equal authority, but, while that might tend to betterment, some light let in from the outside would also be appreciated by the public.

Is there a recrudescence of crime? Montreal to-day would seem to harbor an extraordinary number of criminals, desperate and reckless enough to shoot and stab, some of them, with intent to assassinate. They are largely exotic. In Hamilton there is, just at present, much 'bad blood,' but that is because of the strike, and strikes, unhappily, are often made the excuse for devastation and murder. On the other hand, in Pittsburgh, where the relations between employer and employed, so far as we have read, are normal, there is a veritable reign of terror. So prevalent is crime, indoors and out, that even business, we are told, is almost paralyzed, and men and women live in fear and trembling; while the police and detectives are powerless. Of course, this is an exaggerated picture, painted from a distance at which only the abnormal facts are visible, but, even so, the conditions must be deplorable. Intelligence and vigor are required to cope with them, not only on the part of the police, but on the part of men who have neglected their civic duties for personal amusement or money-making. Punishment reaches the selfish classes some day.

Boston, like Montreal, has a city council in which there are men more devoted to the interests of a franchise company than they are to those of the people they are supposed to represent. Chafing under an inefficient and expensive mono-

poly, the citizens demanded the establishment of a municipal lighting system. The Mayor appointed a special committee to investigate and report on the subject. But whether the committee has done anything or nothing is not known, for it has not made a report, and no amount of prodding in the council or by the press can get it to move. The explanation given is that the Mayor selected for members of the special committee only those whom he knew to be opposed to municipalization. It is further asserted that 'the Mayor's affiliations,' as the Boston 'Journal' puts it, 'with the lighting corporations are strong and practical.' Having aided him to secure his nomination and helped him to win his election, he is more their servant than a guardian of civic rights against their encroachments. It is bad enough to have aldermen in this degrading position, but to have a mayor and a ruling section in the city council thus under the thumb of predatory monopolists is intolerable. It became so in Philadelphia when the people revolted, smashed the machine, and put an end to the whole bad business. The same result may be expected in Boston, and we dare hope it will come some time in Montreal, for the people may be fooled for a time, but not all the time.

A petition signed by ten thousand farmers cannot fail to carry great weight. Such a number has signed a protest against the suggested protection duty on tin plates, and the protest was laid before Mr. Fielding and his colleagues on the Tariff Commission on Friday by Mr. John Tolmie, who represents the Farmers' Association, and Mr. Hyatt, vice-president of the association. The fact that ten thousand farmers can be got to interest themselves in one movement in favor of free trade for tin plate, is at least a sign of the times, and a most encouraging one. In union there is strength, as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has found. The farmers only need to act together to be able to neutralize all possible forces antagonistic to them. A Canadian Farmers' Association is suggested. It might be made a most powerful organization, if not the most powerful in the country. It would be able, for instance, to stop the outrageous penalizing, as in the above proposal, of thousands and millions for the benefit of a comparatively few monopolists.

One of the strongest memorials ever prepared by the representatives of the farmers of this country is printed in the 'Witness' to-day. It is written over the signatures of Messrs. J. C. Lethbridge, Master Dominion Grange; James McEwing, President Ontario Farmers' Association; D. W. McCuaig, President Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and R. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer of the latter association. The memorial expresses the views of the members of these associations upon the tariff, and declares that the farmers of Canada have become genuinely alarmed by the aggressive campaign carried on by the Manufacturers' Association during the past few years—an association that is never satisfied, but is always seeking to increase the monopolistic privileges of its members, always wanting more, like a greedy child. The farmers tell Mr. Fielding and parliament, what they should know and act upon without any need to tell them, that while a protective tariff can and does limit the farmers' purchasing power, it cannot and does not enhance the price of the articles they have to sell. Mr. Ballantyne to the contrary notwithstanding. They might have gone much further and told parliament that their product is greatly depreciated in value by the unwillingness of the country to take return cargoes in payment, thus increasing the freight cost. We quote the splendid conclusion of this memorial because it is a complete answer to those who taunt the farmer with being protected and yet criticizing adversely the protection of others. The memorialists declare:—'We therefore ask, in the coming revision of the tariff, that the protective principle be wholly eliminated; that the principle of tariff for revenue only, and that revenue based on an honest and economical expenditure of the public funds, be adopted; and, as proof of our sincerity, we will, if this position is adopted by the government, gladly assent to the entire abolition of the whole list of duties on agricultural imports.' That is the right way to speak. No farmer who can think at all will want to have his birthright of liberty sold for such small scraps as are thrown to him. It is time that the farmers should begin to make their voices heard.

Sport in Canada at the present time is undergoing a revolution, as far as we are concerned the hypocritical practices of players who have, in the past, posed as amateurs. In the future this will be out of the question. While we cannot but regret that professionalism should enter into sport at all, yet honest professionalism and unquestionable

amateurism are likely to lead to a much better state of affairs than can arise while the abuses of recent years continue to flourish. Much remains to be done, however, to place sport on a proper basis. The fist-fights, the brutal blows with hockey or lacrosse sticks which are all too frequent in our games, and to which spectators, even women and children, have become callous, like the Spanish women to the gore of the bull ring, must be done away with. Otherwise from callousness will grow a positive desire to see what is nothing better than blackguardism in the athletic arena, with disastrous effects to the national character. It has been said before now that a nation can be judged by its sports. If these are conducted fairly and honestly, if they are designed to bring out the best qualities of the boy or man taking part in them, to teach him self-control and self-abnegation, at the same time providing him with healthful recreation likely to conduce to his physical wellbeing—then the nation is likely to be made up of straightforward and vigorous men. The other side of the picture is easily imagined. The London 'Daily Express,' in a recent article, not altogether enthusiastic in its tone, on Canadian sport, expresses surprise that in Canadian games a man should be sent off but be allowed to return again. The 'Witness' has on several occasions drawn attention to the anomaly in the procedure by which a player guilty of a technical offence, that is to say, a breach of the playing rules, incurs the same penalty as the cad who, in a moment of temper, strikes an opposing player with fist or stick. In either case the player is suspended for a few minutes. Men in the category of the cad should not be allowed to play at all. The athletic body which permits him to return to a game after he has attacked another player is simply pandering to rufianism.

Following the denunciation of 'women's finery' and the publication of an ill-considered plan to make women ashamed of it, Mrs. Creighton, the widow of the late Bishop of London, raised her voice recently at the conference of the Parents' National Educational Union, at Brighton, in denunciation of 'Women's wasted time.' She complained that there was too much gossip about dress, too much talk about shopping, too much attention at social functions that bore everybody; also, the writing of too many unnecessary letters. She gave this sensible advice:—'I think it a good plan to set aside two days at the beginning of summer and winter, and in those four days settle the question of dress for the year. That is better than having thoughts of dress in your head all the year round. A lot of time is lost in paying calls, too, that only bore us and the hostess. Let us give up these social affairs that do not do anything but bore people. Don't let us waste time, as society people are wasting it at present.' On the other hand, Mrs. Ayrton, wife of Professor Ayrton, who recently won the Hughes medal for her experimental investigations on the electric arc and also upon sand ripples, says that not only does she not waste her time, but that, so far as she knows, her acquaintances do not, either. Birds of a feather, of course, flock together. Mrs. Ayrton says:—'I, of course, not knowing the ladies of whom Mrs. Creighton speaks, cannot make any definite statement with regard to them, but, again I say, referring to myself and my friends—we have no time to waste!'

Japan has just launched the biggest warship in the world. This is no doubt in a sense a menace to other powers, as all warships are, but it is infinitely more a menace in the things of peace than in the competition of war. The 'Satsuma' has been built altogether in Japan. It may not have been built more cheaply than it might have been on the Clyde, but it would seem inevitable that its successors should be built far more cheaply than will be possible in Great Britain. Hitherto every nation that has had to consider economy in the building of ships has had to get them built in British shipyards, chiefly those of Glasgow, Newcastle and Belfast. It would appear that this will be no more the case. The time may very soon come when an order sent to Japan will produce better results for the money. The time cannot now be far off when the Asiaties will be upon us industrially with their infinite hordes of cheap labor. When that time comes the protection of the western labor markets by combination will no longer avail. The only hope of the western peoples in view of the great transmutation that will follow will be to fit themselves to be teachers and masters and employers. If they are really the superiors of the orientals and not the mere half-baked barbarians that the orientals think them, they might easily be able to take their place of command in the industrial world of days to come. But to do this they will need to be very differently equipped than are our workers

of to-day. Every man will, as is beginning to be the case in Germany, need to have a scientific training in those elements which most affect his special calling, and such a manual training as will make him at home in dealing with material things. There is nothing more necessary to modern civilization than the thorough technical training of all our craftsmen, and it behooves us to be quick about it lest the Japanese as well as the Germans get ahead of us in this also.

There are, as every one knows, yellow papers in France as well as in New York. Burns, after averring that the evil one was both in hell and in Dublin city, remarked: 'That's her! nearer comes orsell's a muckle pity.' A paper called the 'Echo of Paris,' has prophesied war between the United States and Japan. We need not blame a poor benighted Paris paper for talking ignorant nonsense while the London 'Standard,' once so respectable, keeps reiterating on the authority of a protectionist emissary that Canada is about to be absorbed into the United States by way of a customs union. In the 'Standard's' case, the ignorance is willful as well as silly. The 'Echo' bases its full assurance of the coming war upon 'America's aversion to the yellow race,' which it declares is both instinctive and rational. Let us grant that the aversion is instinctive. Let us grant even that it is rational, though that would imply that the yellow men are the superior of the white in the battle of life. Even then nothing could be more insane than going to war over it. The war would not exterminate the yellow men, or make them appreciably less numerous, or reduce their competition. In fact, the last two wars have had an enormous effect in bringing the yellow men into the world's competition, and that one would too. Neither party could conquer in such a war, for there is nothing either can take from the other. It would be pure destruction and nothing else. If victory were to be adjudged to the party which should exert the superior power of destruction, it is impossible to say at present which would destroy most. No sort of good could come of it to the United States. Neither nation having anything to gain, and neither being insane, there will be no war. The two nations are, however, doing the wisest thing open to them at a time of popular irritation, in exchanging friendly visits. The visit of the Japanese fleet to San Francisco will please the Californians very much, and their capital will be the scene of all sorts of amenities towards their overseas neighbors. The hoodlums, who 'instinctively' object to yellow men, will get an object lesson which will teach them that all yellow men are not meek laundrymen and house servants, but that presidents and governors treat them as equals.

The Rev. Father Flynn, in St. Ann's Church, Montreal, is doing a good work in urging upon his parishioners the high importance of clean elections. He says: 'A vote is an expression of liberty, and to violate it is wrong. It is not an interest, it is a trust confided to you to be used in accordance with the authority from which it emanates.' That a vote is a trust and not an interest to be sold for money or other profit cannot be too much or too often insisted upon, especially at this time when so many voters have been exposed as having sold their votes. Mr. Curran has also expressed very clearly his abhorrence of dirty political methods. He has declared that he will run a clean election, so that if chosen he can feel that he represents men who were unpurchased and who are unpurchasable, and he quotes, with approval, the saying of Daniel O'Connell that 'nothing is politically right which is morally wrong.' The Liberal candidate is likewise quoted as a clean-election man, and it is to be hoped that St. Ann's in this election will show that the days of the election parasite are over in that constituency; at least for the present.

MR. FYSHE, BANKING AND INSURANCE.

Mr. Thos. Fyfe, in his third letter, seems more concerned about the sins of the wicked insurance managers than about the possible irregularities of bank managers. His thanks to the 'Witness' for introducing the question of insurance into a discussion on banking are not due, as it was Mr. Fyfe himself who raised this issue. It was but natural that he should, as the public is alive to insurance questions just now, and for the same reason some comment may not be out of place. Mr. Fyfe now asks: 'If the effects of this inspection were so good what need was there for the Insurance Commission?' Mr. Fyfe takes it for granted that the Insurance Commission was appointed because of certain abuses, whereas it is safe to say that if it had not been for the previous investigation in the United States where certain irregularities in

connection with the 'three giants' had been discovered, we would have had no investigation in Canada. The Canadian commission was the outcome of a clamor raised by some of the newspapers which said that like abuses must needs exist here, and was appointed to quiet the public mind. The investigation has been searching, and has certainly been well worth while, but its results do not warrant Mr. Fyche's sweeping assertion that under the inspection system 'the greatest abuses' have grown up and continue to flourish. The management of some of the companies has been by no means perfect, and the commission has done a good work in bringing such matters as were hidden in the records of the department into a public light. Nor is the insurance Act all it might be. Certain amendments could well be introduced which would be both for the benefit of the companies and of the public.

It is true that a different system is adopted in Great Britain. There there is no government inspection and no given standard of solvency. Every life insurance company, however, is required by the Life Insurance Companies' Act of 1870 to file with the Board of Trade every year a revenue account and a balance sheet, and also to furnish every three or five years a very complete valuation report. Considerable freedom of action is allowed the companies, but on the other hand they are required to make their valuation reports with far greater detail than is required in Canada or the United States. The watchword of the British system is 'freedom and publicity.' Any expert examining the valuation report of any company as furnished to the Board of Trade can readily find out for himself the condition that company is in. If any person interested in any particular company has reason to believe that that company is insolvent there is a provision in the law whereby an investigation can be had by independent experts. This will show that the British Act of 1870, while working along different lines from the methods of government supervision with which we are familiar on this continent, does exact very rigid requirements from the life offices, but that it does this in a different way, namely, by compelling them to make public the precise conditions of their business, for if this is done the companies cannot go far astray.

Mr. Fyche says:—The business of life insurance is almost entirely mechanical, based upon actuarial calculations of scientific correctness and investment in standard securities, but requires no great amount of skill or fine judgment to do it successfully. The investment of the funds of a life insurance company is by no means such a simple matter as here set forth. Though not allowed the unlimited range of investment accorded to many English companies the range open to Canadian companies is large enough to demand the most solicitous care in selecting securities at once absolutely safe and able to yield high interest over a long term of years. The Canadian companies are fully as well managed in fulfilling these two conditions as the British ones, and can do better for British policy-holders than their own companies. The investments of a life insurance company are entirely different from those of a bank. They are not invested for short periods, but for very long terms of years. A policy taken out to-day may not mature until fifty years, and the reserves be husbanded so as to maintain a calculated requirement of interest during all that time. Nor is that all, as our correspondent assumes. The great bulk of insurance business is on the basis of profit-sharing, and it is naturally the study of the companies to pay large bonuses to their policy-holders. To do this truly and successfully requires not only the strictest integrity but sound judgment. The selection of lives, too, quite apart from medical inspection, calls for experienced discrimination, especially in judging of the moral risk. It is a mistake to say that the actuarial rates do not provide for expenses. They do; the further profits are needed only to maintain the rate of bonus.

Mr. Fyche would apply the rule he has for banks to insurance companies, leaving them unfettered and uninspected, and letting them sink or swim, the badly managed ones going to the wall. This as we have shown, is not the way in which the strong British companies have been built up. Previous to the act of 1870 there were many failures of British companies to the infinite distress of innocent heirs. That act wrought a great change. Under the publicity demanded by it any rival expert could expose any weakness in their methods. Publicity is the best form of inspection, for it makes the whole public the inspector. In reference to new banks, insurance companies, loan companies, etc., Mr. Fyche says: 'Many of them are simple follies, and should be allowed to stand or fall as their merits or weakness determine.' He seems, however, to have no thought for the people who are induced to place their savings in a bank or an insurance company of such a character. Is it not

right that there should be some method of supervision to safeguard the funds thus entrusted to their keeping? As for Mr. Fyche's statement that life insurance funds are purely trust funds, while those of banks are not, the difference is not to us so obvious. Both institutions are fiduciary, but both have been hitherto treated on a different basis from that of pure trusteeship. In Great Britain the 'Trustee Act' provides a very restricted list of securities in which alone trustees are allowed to invest (i. e., where there are no express powers given in the trust deed). There is no such general act governing the investment of life insurance funds. Each company's powers are defined by its charter, and as has already been mentioned, the charters of many of the British offices give unlimited powers, and those of all are exceedingly broad. The trustee idea as specially applied to the insurance business is one which sprang into acceptance with the Armstrong investigation. Previous to that, life insurance in the old line companies had been treated as a business with much the same code of honor and of obligation as in other forms of business—for instance, such as banking.

MAXIM THE BITTER.

Citizens of the United States, of New York especially, have often had the opportunity of seeing themselves as others see them in books written by European travellers—not always to their liking. Leigh Hunt and Charles Dickens are to this day regarded with aversion by many who think these authors magnified their faults and depreciated their virtues. But of all writers who have told our neighbors what they thought of them, after visiting and more or less enjoying their hospitality, Maxim Gorky, as his pen-name signifies, is the most bitter. In the new book he has written about the republic, its people and the city of New York there is nothing but disgust, contempt and denunciation for the whole national outfit. Beginning with architecture, he saw in it only tokens of pride in its own stature and of britches, lack of liberty, and vulgarity of taste. New York, as he sailed in from afar, resembled a mastodon mouth, with black, irregular teeth, puffing clouds of smoke towards heaven, and groaning as one afflicted with heart disease. Inside the city he found inelegant, heavy, ugly houses, horn of all beauty, wherein are incarcerated insignificant men without children in the rooms or flowers in the windows. In the gloomy squares the trees are always dripping from motionless boughs, amid which sooty statues, their faces covered with a stratum of filth, look down forlorn and dejected on diminutive black-faced men passing hurriedly by. Some of these bronze figures of departed heroes seem to protest by their attitudes that the life about them is not what they in their time had dreamed of founding. But it is not life, Gorky declares, it is lunacy. Something like this was written of Rome in the height of its grandeur. Much worse has been written of London and Paris. Perhaps had Gorky not found all respectable houses closed against him and the woman who accompanied him, his impressions and opinions might have been different. But New York society, having expressed its opinion of his morals by its refusal to entertain him, he has spitefully hit back. As to morals, he certainly does not hesitate to expose in scathing language the social sores and political corruption he found among those who looked down upon him. Russia at its worst he thinks preferable to the United States. In some criticisms of the book by New York reviewers, there are admissions that much of Gorky's description is exaggerated truth, that there is horrible speed of life in the city, and that, while the noblest ideals are proclaimed, the meanest principles govern in too many ways to be concealed. After all, this is a superficial view. Gorky was not long enough in the country to form an opinion of his own, and New York, of all cities, is the least characteristic of the nation. Above and beyond the feverish rush of metropolitan existence are the solid, sensible, God-fearing masses of respectable people who compose the real nation. With these Gorky never came in touch, and they will be more inclined to smile at his petulance than to take either offence or instruction from his strictures.

FROM RICE TO WHEAT.

The extraordinary powers and endurance of the Japanese soldiers in the late war was attributed in some degree, by European writers, to a frugal form of national diet, consisting of rice foods. It would seem now, however, that the taste for European and American conventions and customs has also developed an appetite for a popular form of western food. The Japanese are rapidly using themselves to wheat flour in place of an exclusive rice-diet. The poorer classes are taking very kindly to a mixture of flour and rice, which is cheaper, and now recognised as more

nourishing. It is not generally known that during the war the soldiers were liberally supplied with meat of various kinds, and observers stated at the time that their physical strength was more enduring than on the usual rice diet. There is also a disease that is peculiar to the rice-eaters called beri-beri, which an admixture of flour is said to neutralize. As was pointed out in the 'Witness' a few weeks ago, the better class of Japanese have for many years been heavy consumers of wheat flour, and this trade by wheat exporting countries has been greatly desired. Australia seems to have learned her lesson well since 1904, as in that year the exports to Kobe amounted to a sum of \$48,978, while in the following year this had been increased to \$212,000. The United States also increased her wheat exports to Japan to a very large extent, but Canada actually showed a falling off from even the nominal quantity shipped in the earlier year. There is not a single dollar's worth of wheat registered from Canada in 1905. Of flour, Canada sent \$84,000 worth in 1904, and \$37,948 worth in 1905. Against this is the fine record of the United States with \$1,350,000 in 1904, and \$1,857,000 in the following year. The American flour and wheat shipped to Japan is of the winter wheat grade, and as Canada is not yet cultivating any great quantity of this wheat in the western provinces, the reason for the poor showing is apparent. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of flour imported to Japan is used in the paper industries for making paste for the manufacture of screens and fans and other fanciful and artistic articles, for which the people of the Island Kingdom are renowned. What is of most interest to Canadians is the tendency to increase the consumption of flour and wheat, and this is a matter of vital importance to the Alberta winter wheat fields. It is out of the question to ship wheat or flour from central Canada, as transportation dues would not permit of competition with the Western States.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

With the object of encouraging a more general familiarity with the metric weights and measures, the Department of Inland Revenue has issued a booklet outlining the principles of the Metric System and emphasizing the many advantages that it possesses over the cumbersome standards that the English-speaking countries now employ. As this publication points out, the prospective adoption in the near future of the Metric System by the English-speaking countries will mark the realization of the chief purpose that led to the creation of these standards a little more than a century ago. Uniform weights and measures will then have been secured throughout the civilized world. Great Britain, her colonies, and the United States, are about the only nations that have not already recognized the ideal simplicity and completeness of the metric tables, and the attention the subject receives to-day both in London and in Washington means that it is only a matter of time till the advocates of uniform weights and measures gain their way in both capitals. With us in Canada the metric measurements are permissible by law, as they are also in Britain and the United States. Our federal Department of Inland Revenue, however, anticipating the day when our more familiar tables will have to give way to the metric dimensions, has wisely been endeavoring to direct more general attention to the latter, and with that purpose in view has distributed hundreds of sample sets and charts of the Metric System to the schools, and employed also the services of Professor McLennan, of Toronto University, to deliver lectures to our business men on the same subject. The present volume is published in a large enough edition to be available for general distribution, and will be sent also to the principal schools.

The superiority of the metric measurements has been proven by a century of use. By them the processes of ordinary arithmetic are reduced to simplicity itself, the reduction of various measurements, for instance, to a common unit involving nothing more difficult than the proper placing of a decimal point. They leave no room for the mistakes and uncertainties that necessarily arise from the use of a single term to convey, as we find in our English tables, two and three different meanings. Possibly, however, the consideration that outweighs all others in favor of the Metric System is the commercial one that is now being brought home to exporting houses in the English-speaking countries, who find it increasingly difficult to compete in foreign markets with goods made to measurements that foreign customers cannot understand. There was a day when every nation could afford to have weighing and measuring standards of its own. The English-speaking world, having identical weights and measures throughout, could of course tolerate this form of isolation far longer than could any other

people. At the same time, it is perhaps the largest loser by it, as it has the largest volume of foreign commerce. As intercourse increases, as it is doing rapidly, the world must soon reach some common basis of measurements. There is not the slightest possibility of the British system, or any modification of it, becoming universal, so Britishers and Americans have in reality no option left but to embrace the tables that are all but worldwide in their acceptance to-day. Representatives of the Mother Country and of the self-governing colonies, in attendance at the last Colonial Conference adopted by unanimous vote a resolution advising the adoption of the Metric System for use within the Empire, and all that now remains to smooth the way for this most desirable reform is an agreement between Britain and the United States by which both would make the change at the same time.

A WORN-OUT BUGBEAR.

Mr. Richmond Smith, mentioned in the despatches as the author of a series of articles in the London 'Standard' on the Americanization of Canada, may think he knows a great deal about the trend of events and of popular sentiment in the Dominion, but he will find few Canadians to agree with him. He says 'sensational developments quietly taking place in Canada' may, within comparatively few years, result in commercial reciprocity with the United States, and 'the gradual absorption of Canada by the Republic.' It is rather curious that 'sensational developments' should be 'quietly taking place in Canada,' and the Canadian press and people know nothing about them until informed of them from London. It will also surprise Canadians to learn that, as a result of reciprocity, the Dominion is to be 'gradually absorbed by the Republic, unless checked by a definite move on the part of the British Government.' We need not trouble ourselves much about the presumed result of reciprocity, so long as the Stand-pat party is in power in the United States. A complete change in the political faith of the majority, involving a change in the presidency, the Senate and the House of Representatives, must take place before anything like real reciprocity can come within the sphere of practical politics. Even the advocates of reciprocity in the United States have never suggested any policy that would be reciprocity at all. The prospect of such a revolution, though not altogether visionary, is not encouraging. The great Democratic victory in New York State, though it left out the central figure in the contest, may be regarded as a sign of a possible change in 1908. But the time is too far off, and the forces arrayed against it too gigantic, for anything but speculation. In any case, reciprocity has, so far as we can see, nothing to do with absorption into the republic, although if history throws any light on the matter, it would seem to work against any such result, seeing that our last reciprocity treaty grew out of an annexation movement centring in Montreal, and was finally abrogated owing to resentment at the strong anti-United States feeling believed to prevail in Canada, and particularly in the same city. The jack-o-lantern that Mr. Richmond Smith is waving is the one that Mr. Chamberlain and the protectionist press of Britain have perhaps got tired of swinging, and handed over to him. The 'Standard' was purchased by the Pearsons to publish that sort of stuff. Imperial sentiment is strong in Canada, but could be fostered by the British Government making more liberal post-office regulations for the transmission of British periodical literature. A good suggestion is also that of creating a community of financial and commercial interest between Canada and the Mother Country. Such, however, is more a matter for capital and business enterprise than for government to consider. Most British investors in this country seek the possession of properties, then sit down and wait the unearned increment of values arising from Canadian industry. It is satisfactory to note that a change is taking place in this respect, several large British concerns having decided to start manufacturing in Canada, as like concerns in the United States are doing. The country is growing rapidly, there is ample capital for all legitimate enterprises, and there is not the faintest indication of unrest or dissatisfaction with existing political conditions.

THE PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

Nature seems, so far as is now known, to have provided but one safe and convenient harbor on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, and as Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan all want access thereto through territory of their own the conflicting claims presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the delegates of these three provinces cannot possibly be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. It may probably be taken

for granted that whatever disposition is made otherwise of the provisional district of Keewatin that Churchill will fall to Manitoba. To grant Premier Roblin's request for the whole of Keewatin would turn the existing disproportion in area between Manitoba and the two new prairie provinces the other way about Manitoba, instead of being as she is now but one-third the size of Alberta or Saskatchewan, would then be larger far than the two latter combined, in fact, the largest of all the provinces. Mere miles, are, however, no gauge of value. There are boundless spaces north of the sixtieth parallel which would probably be better added to the boreal district of Mackenzie. In arable acreage Manitoba would probably not have an undue domain if she got all south of that line.

In view of the very large area that Ontario already possesses and the access given her to James Bay, it is hard to see what warrant she has for demanding Keewatin as far north as the Churchill. When 73,732 square miles of territory were added to Ontario by the judgment of the Privy Council, some years ago, it was generally accepted that she had got about all that it was for the good of the Dominion that she should have, and that she could very well afford to let Manitoba have what she wanted out of the remaining portion of Keewatin. With the proposed extension of railway facilities to Hudson's Bay, however, Ontario's new rulers have not felt themselves bound by expressions of their predecessors in office, and are now petitioning for the only part of Keewatin that is ever likely to be worth much, leaving Manitoba free to project her present narrow strip northward, if she wishes, to the pole. As both governments in this issue are out of sympathy with the Ottawa administration there seems no reason for considering any but national interests. Appeals against Sir Wilfrid Laurier for ignoring the interests of either province would tend to neutralize each other. Compromise may, for the sake of pleasing a big province, give Ontario a slice off the lower end of Keewatin, enough, perhaps, to bring her to Hudson's Bay. Whatever is done, however, is only increasing the disproportionate bigness of Ontario, and would be accounted an injustice to the adjoining Province of Manitoba, for whose interests the Ontario ministers, in their carefully worded manner, show much affectionate regard.

Saskatchewan's desire to have a seashore of her own is very natural sentimentally. It may be compared with the sentimental anxiety of Germany to have the noble peak of Kilima Njaro included in her African possessions, and the deflection of the German-British boundary for that purpose or to the deflection of the northern line of Pennsylvania so as to give that state a port on Lake Erie. Saskatchewan's boundaries might be readjusted so as to give her the portion of Keewatin lying between the Churchill River and the sixtieth parallel, and that would still leave enough of Keewatin south of the Churchill to treble Manitoba's present area, and at the same time provide her the most direct outlet to Hudson's Bay. But this would give a divided authority in the harbor of Fort Churchill, which might not be a wise thing to do in view of the importance that it may hereafter attain as a shipping port. How much difficulty might arise from this we do not know. Churchill might be declared a national harbor, and come, as a harbor, under the control of the federal government, to the advantage of all. It is plain that the prospective city should be completely in one province or the other. Perhaps, if Fort Churchill were given outright to either Saskatchewan or Manitoba, the other would, after all, discover another harbor just as good on its own coast, for with the limited knowledge that exists of these waters it is hard to say what there may not be in the six hundred miles of coast that intervene between the mouth of the Churchill and Cape Henrietta Maria, at the entrance to James Bay. Fort Churchill itself, indeed, will call for a large expenditure of public money before vessels of any size are able to approach the shore.

A corner of Keewatin, lying north of Manitoba, and adjoining the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan, is strongly averse to the possibility of its passing under Manitoba control, and has petitioned the federal authorities in favor of being attached to Saskatchewan, of which it formed part until the government of the North-West Territories gave place last year to the two new provinces. There are several small settlements in the region in question, on the lowest reach of the Saskatchewan River. The chances are that the wishes of these people will be met when the other boundaries are being rearranged. Altogether, therefore, the problem presented to the Dominion cabinet, whilst by no means free of difficulties, is nevertheless susceptible of solution, and it is in the interest of peace and harmony that it should be cleared up as soon as the ministers at Ottawa have acquainted themselves fully with all the considerations that are involved.

SHOOTING WAS FATAL.

Mr. H. W. Grigg Died Yesterday From Wounds Inflicted by Highwayman.

DECEASED MADE ANTE-MORTEM DEPOSITION AN HOUR BEFORE HE DIED.

Mr. Horace W. Grigg, who was shot by an unknown man at Montreal West last Tuesday night, died at the General Hospital at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He was 24 years of age, and was a native of Toronto. Mr. Grigg was a buyer in the whiteware department of the John Murphy Co., Limited, dry goods store, on St. Catherine street. He was an active member of Douglas Methodist Church, an officer of the Epworth League, and a teacher in the Sunday-school. He was a manly Christian, and the tragic circumstances surrounding his death came as a great shock to his many friends. At Sunday's services sympathetic references were made by the pastor. Coroner McMahon opened an inquiry this afternoon. After the jury had been sworn in, permission was given for the body to be removed to the residence of Mr. William H. Goodwin, 19 Chomedy street. The body will be sent to Toronto to-night for interment.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

MR. TENNYSON SMITH, THE NOTED ENGLISH SPEAKER, AT CAMPBELLTON, N.B.

Campbellton, N.B., Nov. 19.—Mr. Tennyson Smith, the noted English temperance advocate, closed a week's campaign in this town on Friday evening with his unique trial of alcohol. The largest building in town could not seat the vast crowd who wanted to see and hear his trial, so great had been the interest awakened. Mr. Smith is certainly a powerful speaker. He possesses very strong views on the liquor question, and fearlessly gives expression to them in strong language, but, as he says, the truth is never extreme. He always challenges discussion at his meetings, and is willing to give the liquor men fair play. As night after night for the past week he stood before the people and denounced the liquor business, one could almost see the change being wrought in public sentiment. His addresses have made a deep impression, and numbers of people have signed the pledge, including some prominent citizens. Mr. Smith's work has a Christian basis, and underlying all his utterances is his deep concern for the drunkard and hatred of the liquor traffic. He left for St. John on Saturday, where he enters upon a ten days' campaign, and afterwards will go to several other cities in the Maritime Provinces.

EARTHQUAKE IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Perth, West Australia, Nov. 19.—An earthquake occurred at 3.20 this afternoon along the whole coast from Albany to Shark's Bay. The disturbance was very severe at Perth, Busselton, Geraldton and Marble Bar.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

- ALL THE WORLD OVER.
- The Elections in the United States—The 'Outlook,' New York.
- The Close of the Campaign in New York—The 'Tribune,' New York.
- Bryan and the Democracy—The New York 'Times.'
- A Lesson in the Larger Patriotism—The Japanese Question in California—Springfield 'Republican.'
- The Lords and the Education Bill—English Papers.
- Colonel E. J. Sanderson—A Fighting Politician—T. P. O'Connor, in 'P.T.O.,' London.
- The Russian Struggle—A Glance at the Past Year—Mr. Maurice Baring, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
- Concerning 'Captain Koepenick'—Westminster Gazette.
- The New High Commissioner for Crete—'Morning Post,' London.
- Georges Clémenceau, Premier of France—'P.T.O.,' London.
- The Papal Aggression in France and its Significance for Other Nations—By Robert Dell, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' London.

- SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
- The Courage of Opinions—Mr. Streetfield's Interesting Book on Modern Music—By Harold E. Gorst, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.
- The Drawings of Millet—The 'Spectator,' London.
- CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
- A Song of November—By Katharine Tynan in the 'Tribune,' London.
- A Sunset Poem, by A. Clutton-Brock, in the 'Speaker,' London.
- Christ's Secret of Happiness—Lyman Abbott, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
- 'On the Knocking at the Gate in Macbeth'—By De Quincey.
- The People of Confusion—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
- Two Conscientious Sportsmen—Their Adventures in the Canadian Rockies—Springfield 'Republican.'
- HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
- Life Alike in Animal and Plant—A New Book by Professor Bosc—Springfield 'Republican.'
- Why Teachers do not get Results—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' Science Notes.
- So many men as many minds. Every man in his own way.—'Lance.'
- '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 in any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Douglas & Co., Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

now living, and the forethought of others... the Boys' Home of this city...

The first step, I take it, is to seek for and acquire a good farm of at least one hundred acres...

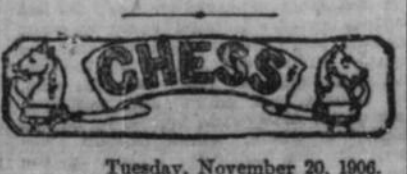
While an expense at the outset—which friends of the good work would have to provide—the enterprise should eventually become self-supporting...

LOYAL COLORED PEOPLE OF CANADA. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Of the vast numbers of all races...

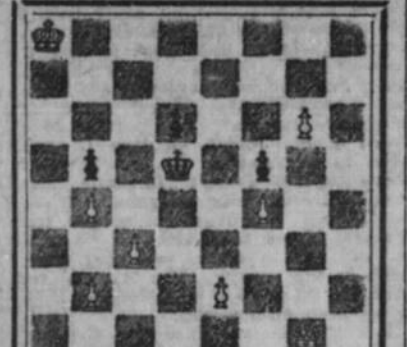
During the South African war the colored people of Canada offered to raise several companies of their people for active service...

LOCAL OPTION IN SUTTON; WHISKY TRAFFIC WINS. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have just returned from a very interesting trip to the beautiful little village of Sutton...

ed to temperance legislation, or local option, was seventy-five. The history of the struggle may be given in a few words...



Tuesday, November 20, 1906. PROBLEM NO. 1104. (By A. Kutscher, Budapest.)



White mates in Two moves. PROBLEM NO. 1105. (By Mr. W. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.)



White—9 Pieces. White mates in Three moves. SOLUTIONS.

From Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, for No. 1098—1 Kt—K 6. No. 1099—1 Q—K 7, both correct.

Dr. E. Laaker will visit the Westmount Chess Club on Nov. 24; in the afternoon he will give, if desired, a short talk or lecture on the game...

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB. 154 Drummond street. Programme for Season 1906-1907. Wednesday, Nov. 14—Championship tournament, round 1.

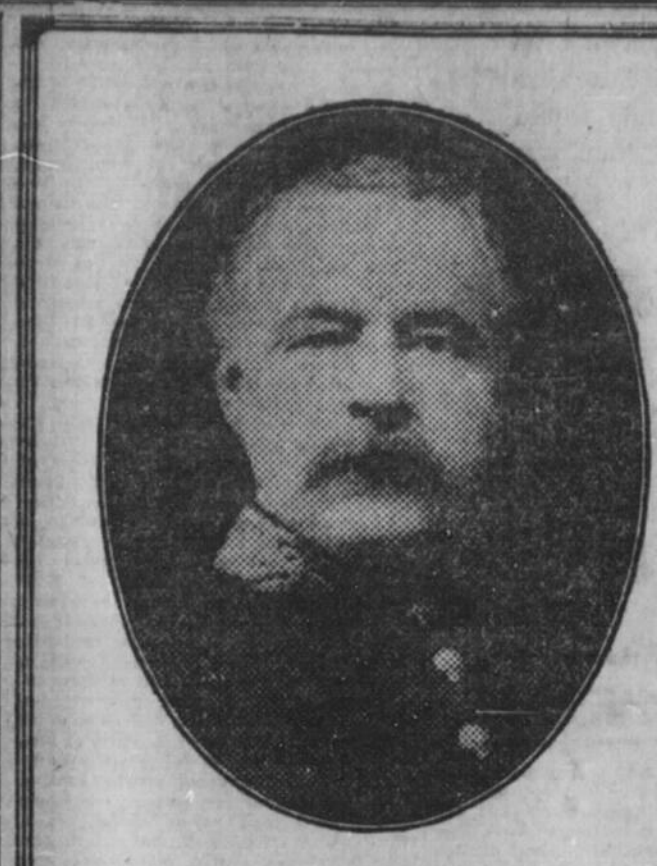
Wednesday, Nov. 28—Championship tournament, Round 8. Saturday, Dec. 1—Progressive Chess tournament, Open to all comers.

Mr. C. T. Anstey's score on the 10th, in simultaneous play against all comers, was 9 won, 2 drawn, and 6 lost.

Mr. Robert Beith, a former member of parliament for West Durham, and proprietor of the Waverley stables at Bowmanville, and Mr. Thomas Baker, county councillor, one of Durham county's most enterprising farmers and breeders...

White. Howell. 1 P—K 4 2 P—K B 4 3 B—B 4 4 Kt—K B 3 5 P—Q 4 6 Kt—B 3 7 Castles 8 P—K R 3 9 P—Kt 4 10 Kt x Kt P!

And White mates in three moves. A companion of the above. R. Strauss. Zuckerbaker. 1 P—K 4 2 Kt—K B 3 3 Kt—B 3 4 Kt—Q 5 5 P x Kt 6 B—R 4 7 P—Q 4 8 Kt—Kt 5 9 Q—R 5 10 P—Q 6! A 11 B—B 4 ch 12 Kt—B 7 ch 13 B x R 14 P—K R 4 15 B—K 5 16 B x P



OTTAWA, ONT. 232 Cooper St., Jan. 8th, 1906.

You know what fearful trouble I have had all my life time from constipation. I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic constipation for over thirty years and I have been treated by many physicians...

(Signed) JOHN COSTIGAN.

STOCK IMPROVEMENT

MESSRS. R. BEITH AND T. BAKER, OF DURHAM COUNTY, IMPORTERS OF DURHAM COUNTY SHEEP.

Mr. Robert Beith, a former member of parliament for West Durham, and proprietor of the Waverley stables at Bowmanville, and Mr. Thomas Baker, county councillor, one of Durham county's most enterprising farmers and breeders...

Mr. Baker, of Elmdale stock farm, Solna, brought out two fillies, a yearling and a two-year-old. They were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall, Castle Douglas, Argyleshire.

Revolt of the Children in Poland. (From the 'Spectator'.) The 'insurrection of the children' in Prussian Poland may produce notable consequences...

When Long Breaths Hurt. You know that troubles exist which need quick attention. Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the chest...

A Favor Asked. If a nice canvasser comes to your door, get his name and address and say what he is handling and send it to us, and we will send you free of charge a copy of the new picture paper...

IN THREE MONTHS 'Fruit-a-tives' did what Doctors and drugs failed to do in THIRTY YEARS.

'Fruit-a-tives' cured the Hon. John Costigan of the worst case of chronic Constipation that the leading physicians of Ottawa ever saw.

Fruit-a-tives

are the only remedy in the world really made of fruit. Juices of fresh Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes are so combined that the well known medicinal action of the fruit is increased many times.

'Fruit-a-tives' owe their wonderful power, and their wonderful success, to the fact that they are made of fruit—that they ARE fruit, INTENSIFIED.

50c. a box—or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FEWER MISFITS IN PARLIAMENT.

It is pleasant to relate that even the severest critic seldom sees at the House of Commons so many glaring misfits or disproportions as in former years, but the present session's dress conveys the impression that members have only provided themselves with the most comfortable of outfits...

KHAKI UNIFORM.

The khaki uniform is not holding its own. After the Boer war it was adopted for use in England, too, but it was soon found that it lost its superior value for purposes of concealment in a green landscape...

FINGERS AND BRAIN.

A new test of the mental and physical condition of children has been discovered by a specialist in the physical development of children. It consists of finger exercises, which, easy as they appear, depend for success so entirely upon the physical and mental condition of the one who tries them...

The average family in Canada uses about 25 pounds of tea per year. If Red Rose Tea were used entirely, not more than 20 pounds would be required. You save real money when you use Red Rose Tea.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 2 WELLINGTON ST., E.

ATHLETICS AND MORALS.

(By the Rev. Endicott Peabody, D.D., Headmaster of the Groton School.)

The rules of football have been changed. This year, more than ever before in its history, football is on probation. In more than one of our universities, if the result of the new rules does not modify the abuses which have been so apparent, football will become a forbidden sport.

It is sure to be better, for the rules are changed, the hopeful and enthusiastic believer in the game will tell you. The alterations, it is true, are aimed at remedying the evils of the game. In consequence of the new rules there will be less opportunity for personal contact, because the men in the rush line will be kept farther apart before the ball is snapped back; there will be a great reduction in the mass plays; there will be fewer men allowed behind the line; and the ten-yard rule will open up the game. That is one kind of gain.

A second advantage is that there will be more officials, and they may consult other people more freely. It will therefore be easier to detect foul play, and the individual official, not having so great responsibility, will not be so much tempted to overlook misdemeanors.

A third advantage lies in the fact that the penalties are of a more serious nature. A man who is disqualified will be punished more severely than before, and the team as a whole will be averse to its members running such a risk.

But, as a former university coach once remarked: 'It is difficult to frame rules which eleven men, lying awake nights to circumvent, cannot find a way out of.' The alterations in the rules seem to promise improvement, and yet the rules can still be evaded. The dangers of pulling muscles and sinews, which was the result of mass plays, are certainly reduced; but there will be breaking of bones and serious accidents from tackling in the open field, and men who are bent upon injuring others will always find a chance in such a game as this. Umpires and referees, even though there be dozens of them, cannot see everything; and the very fact that the punishments are more drastic may make the officials a little less ready to inflict them.

The record of history gives evidence that severe punishments do not deter from crime. There was more stealing when the penalty for stealing was death

than there is to-day. A perfectly organized police system does not produce perfect obedience. Russia would lead the world if it did. The making of laws does not necessarily eradicate the offence against which they are aimed. There are on the statute books of Massachusetts laws against profanity. One has only to pass along the streets of our villages to realize how little these laws affect the swearing habit.

This question of fair play in football and in athletics generally (for there is about as much attempt at foul play in baseball, track athletics, basketball, and hockey as in football) is one which goes down towards the roots of our national character. It is worth while for us to look it squarely in the face.

There are certain admissions that we shall have to make if we are entirely frank.

During the past ten years—or more—we have lost sight of the fact that sports are fun. A successful freshman football player was asked if he enjoyed playing on his freshman eleven. He replied that he was glad to make the team, but there was no fun in it. The Harvard crew crossed the water to row against Cambridge. There are not wanting critics who have complained that the Harvard eight were not the 'champions' of America, and therefore they were presumptuous in racing as our representatives. But they did not go to represent all-American rowing. They were a body of men who found pleasure in rowing, and they met other men who enjoyed the sport, and they did it for fun. It is a good sign of a better time that is surely coming.

A result of our entering sports in order to win and not to get recreation from them is that we have concentrated all our energy upon one, or at the most two teams. The rest of the college have been neglected in coaching. Everything has been done to make the 'Varsity team successful. We have lavished money upon them, and they have lavished it upon themselves; we have wasted hours loafing upon the side-lines in order to 'encourage the team'; we have shouted ourselves hoarse in order to rattle the other side; we have been persuading ourselves that it is all right for men to do in football, in baseball, and in other branches of athletics what gentlemen would not do in a few of our games. It is very like the old story that a man may be a blackguard in public life and yet worthy of our admiration if he is kind to his wife and children. It is in this position which we must surrender if athletics are to have the beneficent effect

upon young men which they are well calculated to have.

In many respects the college life of to-day is far superior in its standards to the life of former days. There is less immorality, there is less drunkenness, there is more interest in philanthropy, more religious enthusiasm; but in two respects we linger. We are not honest in studies; we are not honest in athletics. The statement looks ugly set down in black and white. But it is true. It is not yet recognized that it is as bad for a student to lie to a teacher as for a teacher to lie to a student; that a man who gets marks in an examination through cheating is doing the same kind of thing as the clerk who gets money by cheating his employer.

We have allowed a similar code to grow up in games. It would still be impossible for a man who swindles at cards to remain in college. The place would be too hot for him. No gentleman would take an unfair advantage of an opponent in lawn tennis. Popular opinion will not go much further today. Nevertheless, cheating at football or baseball is exactly the same thing as cheating at tennis, and cheating at tennis is the same in principle as cheating at cards. What we need to-day in our colleges and schools, and in those institutions in which young men are living a common life, is the development of a spirit of amateur sport, a spirit of love for the game itself, of delight in activity and health and physical development, a spirit that cares for success, as every right-minded man enjoys success, as a result of vigorous effort, but which can take defeat in a simple, manly way, and would rather give up any game than attempt to win it through means unworthy of a Christian gentleman.

If the members of the Christian Associations would enter upon a movement to bring this about they would have a vast influence in rescuing the great sports from the suspicion which surrounds them to-day; they would help to train men in habits of integrity which would tell through life; and they would be doing for young men in this country what can be done only by young men who are strong in body and soul.—The Intercollegian, New York.

LUTIN.

(From the London 'Chronicle'.)

Superstitious Frenchmen of a former time might have found significance in the name of the ill-fated submarine 'Lutin.' This word, now used as an adjective meaning frolicsome, roguish, was originally the name of certain sprites corresponding with the Scottish brownies. They specialized, apparently, on visiting houses at night, and if they took the household into favor would guard his house, his fields and his cattle, perform domestic services for him, and even trim his beard. In this and other respects they resembled our kobolds; but they were at least as often malignant, and would substitute stones for meat in his pot, cause him to fall over precipices when out of doors, and on occasion strangle him in bed. To offend the 'lutins,' in short, was terribly rash, and an old time believer in them might have hesitated to annex their name for a risky venture without leave.

CALLING UP A HUSBAND ON THE TELEPHONE.

(From 'Collier's Weekly'.)

Calling a husband up maliciously on the telephone, day and night, has been ruled in Massachusetts not to be an actionable misdemeanor in a wife. The judge added, however, by way of gratuitous observation, this: 'I think that one having a telephone in his house could enjoin a person from continuously ringing him up day and night upon unimportant matters which he had no right to do to the loss of sleep and rest to the occupant and to his great annoyance.'

CAPTAIN TYSON

Nearly Six Months of Polar Misery

NINETEEN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ADRIFT IN THE POLAR SEA.

(New York 'Evening Post'.)

The death in Washington of Captain George E. Tyson, one of the leaders of the ill-fated 'Polaris' arctic expedition of 1871, recalls one of the most extraordinary adventures in the history of Polar explorations. With eighteen companions, Captain Tyson lived for five and one-half months on an ice floe despite suffering and exposure. Finally, picked up by a whaler, the 'Tigress,' the rescued party brought news that the 'Polaris' expedition had reached 82 degrees, 16 minutes, the highest northern latitude attained up to that time.

Captain Tyson had lived an adventurous life before joining the government expedition under command of Captain Charles F. Hall. Born in Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 15, 1829, he became a member of a whaler's crew when nineteen years old. He soon made a reputation, and became an officer. He had made several voyages to the Arctic region before Captain Hall's attention was attracted to him, during which time he had become an authority in the navigation of those difficult waters. He had commanded five ships in the whaling service when, in 1865, he met Captain Hall at Repulse Bay, while the latter was on one of his earlier exploring trips. When the government purchased the 'Periwinkle' and renamed her the 'Polaris,' with the intention of sending her to obtain further facts about the loss of Sir John Franklin and his crew, and to seek the Pole, Captain Tyson was naturally chosen ice navigator, and master of sledges.

On June 10, 1871, the 'Polaris' left the Washington navy yard for this city, Captain Tyson joined the party here. The vessel then sailed on June 29 via New London. During the trip from St. John's Captain Tyson spent much of his time in the crew's nest. The complement of the 'Polaris' consisted of 25 white men and eight Eskimos. On Oct. 10 Captain Hall stepped upon ground more northern than that which white man's foot had ever touched before. After making a short sledge expedition he returned to the 'Polaris,' dying suddenly on Nov. 8, 1871, under supposed suspicious circumstances, but later an investigation proved that death was due to apoplexy and paralysis. On Aug. 16, 1872, the 'Polaris' was made fast to a large ice floe, drifting southward. Two months later, during a violent gale of wind and snow, she was forced up on the ice and thrown on her beam ends.

A portion of the crew, consisting of Tyson and eighteen others, were ordered to carry provisions to a safe place on the ice. While so engaged a storm came up, the hawsers of the 'Polaris' failed to hold, and she broke adrift. In a few minutes she was out of sight of the party on the ice. Reports had it that the crew raised the anchor and sailed away, but investigation showed that the separation of the ship was purely accidental. The 'Polaris' was afterward seen by the party on the ice, but they could not reach her, and during the violent gale the ship and also land were lost sight of.

For more than five months and a half, from October, 1872, until May, 1873, the nineteen men, women, and children, nine of the party being Eskimos, remained upon the ice floe, which was originally about five miles in circumference. They existed on seal meat for the most part, and this was often eaten uncooked with skin and hair on. Often the Eskimo women and children suffered from the lack of water. One day Captain Tyson shot a seal, but the men were so weak from their privation and suffering that they could not launch the kayak to get it. The weather was so severe at times that the party could not leave their snow huts, and then the Eskimos would indulge their appetites freely on ookgook, a species of very large seal. Some of those who ate the liver of this animal lost the skin of their faces, hands and chest.

Great difficulty was experienced in keeping warm, and in making the frozen meat sufficiently soft to be cut up for cooking. One evening in March a bear was discovered on the ice and Captain Tyson attempted to shoot it. The gun did not go off, and the bear pursued. Reloading his piece, Captain Tyson killed the brute, which was used for fuel. On April 1, 1873, it was necessary for the party to abandon the floe, which had drifted so that it was no longer safe. The small boat was made ready, but it was only intended to carry eight men, with all the members on board it was difficult to handle the oars, and still more difficult to launch it.

Often the party would land on a floe, only to abandon it. The men were generally half drowned, cold, and without shelter. Another bear was shot, and his blood was acceptable, for they were suffering from extreme thirst. But for the rifles the party could not have existed.

Another seal was secured on the morning of April 18 and eaten raw. Carefully dividing it into sixteen parts, nothing but the gall being rejected, one man turned his back and called the others in succession, each taking his share. Then a general contribution was made of blubber and rags for a fire, and soup was cooked. Toward evening of the 19th the sky was threatening, and the swells became heavy. About nine o'clock a sea struck the floe, and washing over it, carried away everything that was loose. There was barely time to put the women and children and some few things into the boat before a succession of seas followed. At last there came a large wave which carried away the tent, the skins, and most of the bed clothing. To add to the sufferings of the night the water was filled with blocks of ice, which, continually flying about, inflicted bruises. In this situation the party remained from nine o'clock in the evening until seven o'clock the next morning.

Toward the close of April provisions were almost exhausted, and once they were reduced to less than a biscuit apiece and a mouthful of pemmican, when a bear, scenting them, approached

STARVED BY ANAEMIA.

Health Restored by the Rich Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

Thousands and thousands of young girls throughout Canada are literally passing into hopeless decline for the want of the new rich red blood so abundantly supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are distressingly weak, pale or sallow, appetite fickle, subject to headaches, dizziness, are breathless and the heart palpitates violently at the least exertion. The doctors call this anaemia—which is the medical name for bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood—they cure anaemia just as surely as food cures hunger. Here is a bit of the strongest kind of evidence: 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and nothing else saved my two daughters when doctors had failed to help them.' This statement is made by Mrs. Joseph Martel, St. Oliver street, Quebec. She adds: 'My daughters are aged respectively twenty-two and twenty-three years. For two years they suffered from the weakness and distress of anaemia, and had I learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills earlier, it would not only have saved me money, but much worry and anxiety as well. Both girls were as pale as a sheet. They suffered from headaches, poor appetite, and grew so feeble that they could hardly go about. They were under a doctor's care, but did not improve a bit. I despaired of ever seeing them in good health again, when a friend called my attention to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after they began the pills there was an improvement in their condition and in less than a couple of months they were again enjoying good health, active robust girls. I am so grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for my children that I strongly recommend them to every mother who has a weak, pale-faced boy or girl.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do it well—they actually make new, rich blood. They don't tinker with symptoms. They act on the bowels. They simply change bad blood into good blood and thus strike straight at the root of such common ailments as headaches, dizziness and backaches, indigestion, anaemia, nervous exhaustion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, and the special, painful secret ailments of growing girls and women. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

and was shot, thus saving them from starvation.

A steamer appeared on April 23, but Captain Tyson's ill-fated party was not noticed, and she disappeared in the night. Fires were lighted on the ice, and at daylight the ship was again seen, but changed her course and vanished. This vessel afterwards proved to be the 'Eagle,' a whaler whose captain was noted for his humanity. Early in the morning of the 30th another ship was sighted, the 'Tigress,' of Newfoundland. As the sealer came nearer the party launched their boat and were taken on board. This happened off Grady Harbor, Labrador; and the rescuers were just in time, for the floe could hardly have survived the gale which arose on May 2 and lasted until noon of May 4.

Afterwards, although enfeebled by scanty diet and long exposure, and mentally depressed, the general health of the party remained good. They were landed at St. John's, on May 12, and taken to Washington on the 'Frolic,' where Captain Tyson's fortitude and brave leadership were recognized. When the 'Tigress' was fitted out to find the 'Polaris,' Tyson went along as ice master, and was appointed as acting lieutenant in the navy. The 'Tigress' returned to New York in November, 1873, having been unsuccessful.

Nothing more was known of the fate of the 'Polaris' until September 19, 1874, when the sealing steamer 'Arctic' arrived at Dundee, Scotland, with six of the officers and three of the crew on board. All hands had been picked up by the whaling steamer 'Raven-crag' on June 25, off the Greenland coast, while on their way in boats to the southward, the 'Polaris' having been nipped in the ice and abandoned. Some of the crew had been transferred to other whalers.

Notwithstanding his terrible experiences, Captain Tyson again visited the polar seas in 1877. This time he was a member of the party commanded by Captain Henry W. Howgate, of the United States Signal corps. Captain Tyson was appointed master of the whaling schooner 'Florence,' and it was intended to establish a temporary colony at a point near the shores of Lady Franklin straits. The expedition, however, was forced to return to Provincetown, Mass., in October, 1878, Tyson not finding supplies at Discoo. On this trip the expedition often despaired of their lives because of furious storms. During a mutiny Captain Tyson was wounded, and this wound is supposed to have caused heart trouble, from which he suffered until his death. Since 1878 he has been lieutenant of the watch in the treasury department.

LEPER POLITICIANS.

The lepers at the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai have a new amusement. For the first time in the history of the settlement it has a real election, and the entire community is devoting itself to the matter to the exclusion of all other things. Under the new county act the settlement is created a county, but all the functions of government are given to the Board of Health, except the election of a deputy sheriff. A large number of candidates for this office have arisen, and a campaign which surpasses anything ever known anywhere else is in progress. The conditions at the settlement are ideal for political campaigns. The people have absolutely nothing to do but take part in political campaigns. They do not have to work for a living, for the territory supports them. They are housed and fed at public expense. A political campaign affords them excitement and relief from the wearisomeness of monotony. The result is that the entire community has given itself up wholly to politics. Campaign meetings are being held almost continuously. Campaign oratory is never silent.—San Francisco Chronicle.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS



AN ULTIMATUM.
Impassioned Motorist—'Muriel, if you refuse to love me I swear to do something rash and desperate.'—Sydney N.S.W. 'Bulletin.'

A cough is often the forerunner of serious pulmonary afflictions, yet there is a simple cure within the reach of all in Sickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, an old-time and widely recognized remedy, which, if resorted to at the inception of a cold, will invariably give relief, and by averting the trouble, guard the system from any serious consequences. Price 25 cents, at all dealers.

Tommy—'What does the paper mean by calling Mr. Sharp an eight by ten business man?'

T's Father—'I presume it means he is not exactly square.'

Pain is a Punishment.—Pain is a protest of nature against neglect of the bodily health, against carelessness regarding the physical condition. It steals in at the first opportunity and takes up its abode in a man and it is sometimes difficult to eject it. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will drive it out in short order. Pain cannot stay where it is used, but immediately flies away.

VARIABLE INDIAN VOTER.
(Kansas City 'Star'.)

'No party can safely count on the vote of the Indian. The smallest thing can change his view, said John N. Florer, of Bartlesville, I.T., one of the oldest Indian traders in the Territory.

'Some time ago the Osage Indians were called into council. The Democrats prepared a feast for them. They barbecued beef and fed the Indians well. And the Indians were "for" the Democrats. Then the Republicans invited them to a barbecue, and they were "for" the Republicans. After it was all over the Indians met. One of them addressed the meeting.

'"Democrat, good, feed Indian," he said. "Republican, good, feed Indian full."

'Then he concluded: "Both good, India go home."

'And they went. They didn't care for any political party. You can't tell whether their votes will tend to make the new States Democratic or Republican.'

Just the Thing that's Wanted.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canal, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alterative in one.

Magistrate (to young prisoner)—'The constable says you are a perfect terror to the neighborhood.'

Prisoner—'I ain't sich a terror to the neighborhood as 'e is. You should jist see the boys up our court run when they sees 'im a-coming.'

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded for use in any climate, and they will be found to preserve their power in any latitude. In fever and ague they act upon the secretions, and neutralize the poison which has found its way into the blood. They correct the impurities which find entrance into the system through drinking water of food, and if used as a preventive, fevers are avoided.

Mrs. Modus—'Well, George, you promised me a new bonnet.'

George—'I promised you a new bonnet? When?'

Mrs. Modus—'Before you married me you swore that never should disgrace rest upon my head through you; and what do you call this shabby thing but a disgrace?'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

Maud—'No; I cannot marry you.'
Percy (savagely)—'Oh, well, there are others just as good.'

Maud—'Better; I accepted one of them yesterday.'

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of all corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

'Brown's wooden leg has been paining 'im of late,' said Smith to his wife.
'How can that be?' asked Mrs. Smith, irritably.
'Mrs. Brown has been thrashing him with it,' was the fanciful explanation.

'WORLD WIDE'

CONTAINS

About 1,000 Articles

Carefully and ably selected from the world's greatest magazines, reviews and literary, political and scientific journals. Nothing is selected that is not of world wide interest—though special care is given to include articles of peculiar interest to Canadians. Even if one could subscribe to all the publications from which 'World Wide' makes its selections they would cost about a hundred times as much as the 'World Wide' subscription and, worse still, one would lose an immense amount of time selecting in them the articles really worth reading.

The Editors of 'World Wide' make it possible for one to enjoy in a single weekly magazine, light and easy to hold, the best essays, reviews of the best fiction, and in fact all the most timely and important articles from a long list of the best periodicals reprinted without the annoying comment and the too often careless abridgment effected by most eclectics—and all for the trifling sum of five cents a copy or a dollar and a half a year.

A dollar and a half is not a large sum to pay for over one thousand pages of the best contemporary reading covering all subjects of human interest, and embodying the freshest thought in literature, art, international affairs, and current discussion—besides an able resume in short compass, of the news week by week and a number of the week's best cartoons.—Other papers of the same type charge from four to six dollars; 'World Wide' is the cheapest of its class—and certainly the best from the Canadian point of view, for unlike its contemporaries over the border it is of course strongly British and Canadian and, unlike its English contemporaries, it is entirely interesting to Canadians.

As 'World Wide' has the whole field of English and American Periodical Literature to select from, it is able to present a wider range of subjects, treated by a more brilliant list of writers than any single magazine published in England or the United States.—

Only thinking men and women can appreciate "World Wide".—But to those with an alert interest in what is going on "World Wide" is nearly indispensable.—It saves both time and money. Its readers are the leaders in every community.—Ask any of them what they think of it.

Five cents a copy—\$1.50 a year.—New Subscribers for 1907 will receive free the remaining numbers of 1906.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, MONTREAL.

'World Wide' \$1.50
'Canadian Fictorial' 1.00
'Weekly Witness' 1.00
\$3.50

FOR ONLY \$2.50

SPECIAL CLUB.

Agricultural.

RHUBARB IN WINTER

As the winter draws near to its close nearly every healthy person has developed in him a craving for vegetables of some kind, consequently such vegetables as radishes, lettuce and rhubarb grown under glass bring fancy prices in town and city markets.

SUPPLEMENTING CORN FOR PIGS

Fifteen lots of sixteen-month old pigs, usually five in each lot, were fed, most of them for ninety days, in a comparison of wheat middlings, linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal, gluten feed and germ oilmeal used as supplements to corn meal in dry lot feeding during the months of December, January, February and March, 1904-5.

Estimating the cost of linseed oilmeal at \$30 per ton, corn at thirty cents per bushel, grinding at ten cents per hundredweight, and wheat middlings at \$18 per ton the cost of pork made from the oilmeal rations averaged 11.3 percent less than from the rations of corn meal and wheat middlings.

In order to make pork from corn meal and wheat middlings as cheaply as from the above mentioned ration of corn meal and linseed oilmeal the middlings would have to be bought at prices ranging from \$14.70 to \$15 per ton in the various lots. Middlings are usually more expensive, and linseed oilmeal is usually less so than as here figured.

With corn at 25 cents per bushel it would be an even thing so far as cost of grain is concerned whether one would feed it alone or with oilmeal at \$30 per ton as in lot 15; with corn at 20 cents per bushel there would be no saving or loss from the feeding of middlings with corn as in lot 14, allowing in each case ten pounds of pork per bushel of corn fed alone.

4. Corn meal and fermented cottonseed meal fed in the proportion of eight to 1 killed three out of fifteen hogs at the end of fifty-one days feeding. The gains up to that time had been moderate in extent and cost. The hogs did not relish this feed. A change to the corn and linseed oilmeal ration induced much grated com-

sumption of grain, increased the gains in weight thirty-nine percent and reduced the grain requirement per pound of increase to the extent of 13.1 percent.

5. An attempt was made to cheapen the cornmeal and linseed oilmeal ration by a substitution of gluten meal, gluten feed and germ oilmeal in three rations respectively for half of the linseed oilmeal in the standard of five to one ration. In each case the amount of food eaten and the rate of the increase were lowered by the substitution, and the amount of grain requisite to the production of a pound of pork was increased.

6. Corn meal five parts and oilcake (pea size) one part, fed dry and mixed, produced gains in weight with nine percent less grain than did ear corn and oilcake separately, both dry. The gain in the corn meal lot was 28.6 percent greater than in the ear corn lot. The hogs receiving ear corn would not eat more than one-sixth as much oilcake as corn (the cob figured out) when both were allowed at will.

7. The pork produced in these experiments cost more than that made in the previous trials reported in Bulletin 65 because of the severe winter weather prevailing and because the hogs used had been raised on grain feed with very little use of pasture.

A GATE FASTENER

The gate-fastener, shown in our sketch is one frequently seen on the farms in South Australia. It is preferred to all others, as no farm animal can open it, and even workmen who see it for the first time find a difficulty in opening and fastening it. It is, however, extremely simple, and consists of a staple on the gate and one on the post. To the



latter staple is attached a small chain consisting of two links, one of small size, the other 3/4 inches long. On this long link runs freely a rod of iron about 3/4 inches long. This rod is perforated about 1 inch from the end, which causes it to hang perpendicularly when the gate is fastened. To open the gate the rod is brought into a horizontal position, and drawn through the gate staple. To fasten the gate, the long end of the rod is first passed through the staple, and as soon as the end of the long link is through, the rod is allowed to hang, and the fastening is complete.

HAMMER WITH LUBRICANT

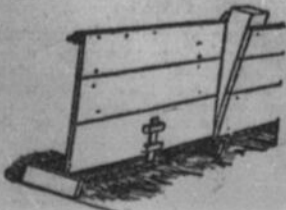
In driving wire nails into hard wood they are not so apt to bend if lubricated with soap says a writer in one of our exchanges. A good way to have



the soap always on hand for this purpose is to bore a hole in the end of the hammer handle, as illustrated, and fill it with soap. In driving small brads into hard wood this will be found particularly useful.

PANEL FOR HOG TROUGH

Mr. J. F. Tracewell, of Iowa, writes to the Iowa 'Homestead' as follows: I have a long trough fastened to the edge of a feeding floor in such a manner that it may be turned up for the purpose of cleaning out, then I have a panel of fence the same length of the trough hung on hinges at the upper side over



the trough. This panel can be swung to the inside and keep the hogs away from the trough until the feed is put in them to have access to it. I have had and then it swings back and permits it for some time and I like it very much.

Mange in hogs is not difficult to cure, and seldom causes death. It is caused by a parasite under the surface of the skin, which produces irritation and later a scab. This is contagious. The best treatment is to wash the pigs in soft water and soap, then rub in dry sulphur. Repeat in a week. A third treatment is seldom necessary.

THE HORSE.



THE DRAUGHT HORSE

The first time in history that any mention is made of British horses is when Julius Caesar described their strength (M. B. C.) Henry VIII. was, I believe, the first king to establish a royal stud, which he did about 1520, enacting laws to promote the breed of strong horses in certain shires, hence the name of 'Shires'. From that time breeding of horses by the British has been carefully thought out and experimented upon, with the result that, owing to the great interest taken in the subject, the improvement in breeding has been gradual, but sure until they have arrived at the present almost perfect state.

Great Britain is undoubtedly the headquarters for breeding all the best horses the world produces, except the American Standard-bred, for in Great Britain the breeding has been brought to greater perfection than in any other country. The Americans, French, the Austrians, the Germans have all improved their breed of horses by the importation of English stallions and mares for which they have given very large prices.

In starting to breed heavy horses, you should, if possible, get a good, well-bred, rosy mare to begin with. I want to impress on you most strongly that it is absolutely wasting time and money to try to breed a good animal from a thoroughbred or even from a light general purpose mare by a heavy draught stallion. The experiment has been tried over and over again in the old country, always with the same result—failure to produce anything useful.

Above all, see that you have a sound mare so far as hereditary disease is concerned, and the same remark applies much more to the stallion. I may here say that the following are the different diseases which are generally considered by the best authorities to be hereditary, that is, a disease liable to be transmitted by the dam or sire to its offspring; Roaring, whistling, sidebone, ringbone, navicular disease, curb, bone spavin, grease, shivering and cataract.

In buying a horse, I have known some very clever and shrewd men deceived about navicular disease, from the fact that the animal has been unnerved, and the purchaser has never detected it. I hope you will never have to blame yourself for being deceived about a horse that has been unnerved, for I will tell you how to be certain of finding it out. As you may probably know, a horse that has been unnerved has no feeling in his coronet, so just take a pin and prick the coronet, and if the horse has been unnerved it will take no notice of it, but if he has not been done, look out and get out of the way when you prick it.

In selecting the mare for breeding purposes, you should get one well-ribbed and wide, with length, depth, ample heart room, and a good constitution. The foal's often take after their dams in constitution and stamina; therefore, it is highly necessary to select mares possessing these qualifications. The head and neck should be set on good sloping shoulders, the quarters big and muscular, and above all, good legs and feet. The feet should be of good size, sound, open ones, not abnormally large, but hollow below, with strong heels, and thick, tough crusts. Big, flat, overgrown feet are often the first place where a heavy horse is likely to go wrong, if overtaken by any serious illness.

It depends greatly on the make and shape of your mare as to the stallion you should mate with her. You must always try to find a stallion which possesses in a marked degree the good qualities the mare is deficient in. In the selection of a stallion, the most particular attention must be paid to the size, quality, and formation of his limbs and locomotive organs; it is not a question only of weight and width of carcass. He should in the first place have similar feet to those I have stated his mare should have, and his knees should be big, also his hocks. The bone must be of good quality, and the tendons fully developed. A horse with weak and badly developed tendons, stuck up close against his cannon bones, always measures badly below the knees, and consequently is very liable to suffer from sprains and contraction of the back tendons. A stallion should always have strong, muscular arms and thighs, and powerful wide quarters. Action is highly important in a stallion, and is undoubtedly likely to be hereditary, especially in the walking pace, which is the most important pace of all. Never use a stallion which is not free from hereditary disease. In my opinion all stallions should have a certificate of soundness before they are allowed to serve.

In starting to breed, remember that a good animal costs no more to keep than a bad one; so get the very best mare you can afford to buy to commence with, and if you really want to succeed and make money out of breeding you can do so if you keep your filly foals. Do not be tempted to sell them because your brood mares will go down in value in the market every year after she is eight years old, and your young mares by pedigreed sires will breed progeny still more valuable than them-selves. By mating with pedigreed stallions the breed may be raised step by step in this way, but if the filly foals are sold off, and the old brood mares are bred continuously, there must be a stagnation instead of progressive improvement.

During the time of pregnancy the mare may be worked up to a few days of foaling, provided she is well fed and has plenty of water. This is most conducive to good health, and the danger of parturition are greatly reduced. Some time previous to the date of foaling the food should be changed, and though still nutritive and concentrated, it should be macerated with water previous to being fed; but do not get it sloppy. A portion of bran or linseed

POULTRY.

FEEDING HENS FOR INCREASED EGG YIELD

meal should be added, as this acts as a slight aperient. At certain periods both the mare and the foal may become the victims of a serious disease, which frequently causes great mortality. Septicemia, the disease in question, is well known to the veterinary profession and to breeders. It is introduced into the blood through certain organisms which about in putrefactive solutions. For instance, the foaling box may previously have been used for a calving cow or lambing ewe; the box, not having been cleaned out, becomes tainted through the decomposition of animal matter; the bacterium of putrefaction is readily communicated to the uterus of the mare, and so causes the trouble. The mare and foal should be kept in a box for the first three or four days after foaling, then taken into the open during the day, and brought in at night for ten days. After that they may be allowed to be out altogether unless the weather is very bad. At the age of a week or ten days a light leather head collar with a short strap attached should be put on the foal, and it should be led about occasionally, patted and made much of. This will give it confidence and teach it discipline. When this plan is followed the foal will be much easier to break.

The foal, too, should be taught to eat artificial food from the manger at an early age, with its dam. The foal may be weaned at five or six months, but it is possible it should not be kept alone. Let it be with some other stock as it is naturally a sociable animal, and will pine for society of some kind. During the early years of the young animal's life, and certainly during the first winter, the food should be carefully prepared. The fodder, whether hay or straw, or a mixture of the two, must be cut into fine chaff, and the grain ground into meal, the two mixed well together, and soaked with boiling water. The mixture should be covered up and allowed to remain in this state for twelve hours, after which it will be in a suitable condition to be used.

The food varies greatly with the nature of the work the animal has to perform, but it may be interesting to know that in England the following has been found sufficient ration for ordinary farm horses: twelve pounds of good sweet oats, 3 1/2 pounds of white peas, crushed 1/4 pound of linseed; 12 pounds of short chaff, three of straw to one of hay. A cavalry charger is allowed 10 pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay per day; omnibus horses 17 pounds of oats and maize mixed, and 10 pounds of hay; a hunter 12 to 14 pounds of oats, about one pound split beans and six pounds of hay. It saves much waste to give the hay cut up into chaff, as a horse pulls long hay down, and often tramples on a considerable quantity. Carrots are very good for horses. You should feed horses a long enough time before going to work to allow the digestion to be well advanced. If possible a horse should be fed every three or four hours during the day; long fasts should be avoided. Never let a horse drink for two hours after feeding unless he always has water by him in the stable.

As far as possible, stables should be bright and airy. Sunlight is beneficial to both men and animals, and a horse brought out of a dark stable is very apt to shy and become frightened. Then, where there is darkness there is often an excuse for dirt, and unless a stable is kept clean it cannot be kept healthy. If it entails a little extra work it will pay ten times over. One should be careful to have the stable free from bad smells and foul air, and to see that the stable door is not left in the manger, as it will often put a horse off his feed—W. S. Spark, in the 'Weekly Globe.'

HARD-MOUTHED HORSES

Here is something of practical value to any one driving a horse that pulls on the bit: Fasten a small ring to each side of the bridle and as near the brow-band as possible. Pass lines through bit-rings and snap them into rings at brow-band. This, with a common jointed bit, will enable a child to hold a 'puller' or hard-mouthed horse with ease under almost all circumstances. It can be used on a fast horse in double team, or on both, as desired. It is cheap and easily applied, and it won't make the mouth sore. It is better than any patent bit.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

The eighth test at St. Armand, Que., of 281 cows is reported on herewith: Herd No. 1 has an average of 5.1 percent of fat for 26 cows. The lowest herd average is 4.1. All members are particularly requested to continue the weighing and sampling right through to the end of the season. Although the flow of milk is not so abundant now, never mind how small the yield, continue the weighing regularly, so as to secure records for the full period.

30 days ending Oct. 21, 1906.

Table with columns: Herd No., No. of Cows, Milk, lb., Test, Fat, lb. Data for 281 cows.

Highest Individual Milk Yield. Lowest Individual Milk Yield. Herd No., No. of Cows, Milk, lb., Test, Fat, lb. Data for 281 cows.

SELECTING GOOD LAYERS

The bulletin recently issued by the Maine Experiment Station shows excellent reason for the generally approved method of selecting for layers not only the pullets that hatch earliest but also those that are earliest to mature, in the record of some chickens selected for layers two years ago. The value of early maturity as a guide in selecting laying stock is indicated by the following statement:—

Two years ago last August and September, twenty-nine pullets were selected on the range that were laying in the brooder houses, or about commencing doing so, as shown by their red combs, and their prating and following the caretaker about the field, talking about the things they were going to do, in true hen language, which is easily understood and not to be mistaken, by any one who knows chickens. These young birds were carried into the laying house, banded, and given the regular treatment for laying hens. Records were kept with each individual for 365 days forward from the day on which each one gave her first egg. Four birds died during the year, and the twenty-five remaining averaged laying 189 eggs each. Two of the four that died had done good work, one having laid 148 eggs up to July 30, and the other 159 up to April 7. Eight of the twenty-nine birds laid over two hundred eggs each. The only poor layers in the lot were two of those that died; one laying fifty-eight to March and the other 113 to June.

The average production of all the pullets kept in the regular work last year was 144 eggs per bird. The average of 180 made by this lot, and the small number of poor yielders in it, show the advantages of selecting the early layers for breeding purposes. Those selected were of the most forward pullets. To the farmers and small poultrymen who do not use trap nests, this plan of selecting the breeding females has much to commend it. The method is simple. There is no secret about it. It is just common sense. Such pullets, bred to males, purchased from some reliable breeder, who practices trap nest selection of his breeding stock, ought to improve the egg-yielding capacities of the flock.

PROTECTING HOUSE PLANTS

How many there are who would like to have house plants who start them in the summer and just get them nicely started when winter comes; and how badly they feel when Jack Frost takes them. But as so many do not have hard coal burners and suitable places to grow them, they have to give them up, and how empty and forsaken the windows look without them. The children say when they get big that they will go to the city where they have nice things to look at, and it seems, from the scarcity of good help both in the house and on the farm, that they are keeping good their word. But to those who would like to keep a few flowers, I will give a plan that has proved a success in Dakota. Make a small trap door through the floor near the window where you keep them, into the cellar, and arrange a box in the cellar up near the floor to set them in. Use oilcloth or paper to line it, so as to make it tight. If you have no cellar under the floor, a hole can be dug large enough. On very cold days and nights slip the plants in. A good way is to have several plants arranged in one shallow box, not too heavy to lift easily, and they can be let down with a wire made with a hook on one end. A shallow kettle makes a very good hanging basket and with several kinds of good geraniums, and vines trained around it, it is very pretty. Oxalis is pretty, and is nearly always in bloom.

In the morning before taking the plants up, take some warm water and a brush broom and give them a sprinkle, and if their fresh healthy look does not more than repay you for your trouble, then you surely cannot be a lover of flowers. I am sure that a few well kept plants with green leaves and bright flowers in winter are more cheerful than the large collections of frozen stumps that we see in so many homes, or collections of large dust catchers. Some will ask, 'Will plants treated that way bloom in winter?' Yes, and will also bloom in spring and summer.—C. S. Gregores in the 'Dakota Farmer.'

HONEY PRODUCTION IN EUROPE

According to statistics in the Handels Museum, Germany leads in the production of honey among European countries, with 1,010,000 beehives, furnishing 20,000 tons of honey. Spain is next with 1,600,000 hives and 10,000 tons of honey. Austria-Hungary is third with 1,550,000 hives and 18,000 tons of honey. The other European states are far behind. France produces 10,000 tons, Holland 2,500, Belgium 2,000, Greece 1,440, Russia and Denmark, 900 tons each. In these statistics the effect of climatic conditions is noteworthy, especially when comparing Russia and Greece. The latter has only 30,000 beehives, yielding 1,400 tons of honey, while the former with 110,000 hives produces only 900 tons.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel...

MEMORIAL RE TARIFF

Farmers and Grain Growers Appeal to Parliament WANT PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE OF TARIFF ELIMINATED.

We, the Dominion Grange, Farmers' Association of Ontario, and Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, desire, in view of the approach of the tariff revision session of the Dominion Parliament...

AGAINST THE TRUSTS

Action Begun Against Sugar Combine for Accepting Rebates

New York, Nov. 16.—The trial of the American Sugar Refining Company, charged by indictment with having violated the Elkins Act in the acceptance of \$26,000 rebates from the New York Central Railroad in the spring of 1903...

W.C.T.U.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL OFFICERS ELECTED.

London, Ont., Nov. 15.—The Ontario Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session here to-day, elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. S. G. E. McKee...

A 'SNAKE' INCIDENT.

A snake story from India, told by Gen. Sir Thomas Edward Gordon: 'When asleep at night an officer happened to cast his arm over the side of the bed and was violently awakened by a sharp bite on one of his fingers.'

Training School for Nurses

WANTED—THE WATERBURY HOSPITAL Training School for Nurses offers a three years' course of training to girls with a good common school education...

Miscellaneous.

'FOUND AT LAST' A CEMENT FOR crockery, china and glassware that will withstand both hot and cold water. THE WEST CHEMICAL CO., Toronto, Ont.

AGAINST TIN PLATE DUTY.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION LAY PROTEST BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Mr. John Toimie, member-elect for North Bruce, is here this morning with a deputation from the Farmers' Association of Ontario, protesting against the imposition of a duty on tin plate.

Books, &c.

POSTCARDS—CARBON ART SCENES, 150 dozen; Canadian Views, 12c; colored, 20c; Moonlight, 2c. A. RICE, Grand, Quebec.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

NEW HYBRID GLADIOLI BULBS—Large and beautiful flowers, all colors, mixed. Carefully raised from H. H. Groff's popular Hybrids.

Singing Birds, &c.

A. SEVIGNY, IMPORTER OF SINGING Birds, Gold Fish, Parrots, Poultry, Pigeons, etc.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock. SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Two choice bred Bull Calves, large, thick, low down...

Farm and Other Lands. FOR SALE, DELAWARE FRUIT, Grapes and small Farms; fine land; healthy climate...

Farm and Other Lands. 100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, WEST Michigan, six miles from London, half mile from school, post-office and store...

Farms Wanted.

WANTED, TO RENT, FARM OF ONE hundred acres; must have good house and bank barn, and other necessary buildings...

Eggs and Poultry.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS For Sale at \$1 to \$2 each. Try me for satisfaction. OLIVER SMITH, Box 23, Lindsay, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at \$20 a year and expenses \$2.50 per day...

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, GENTLEMEN OR LADIES, TO make twenty-five to fifty dollars weekly; no canvassing or capital required. Stamp for full particulars. P. J. ROY, 608 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED, TO RENT, FARM OF ONE hundred acres; must have good house and bank barn, and other necessary buildings...

Eggs and Poultry.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS For Sale at \$1 to \$2 each. Try me for satisfaction. OLIVER SMITH, Box 23, Lindsay, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at \$20 a year and expenses \$2.50 per day...

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, GENTLEMEN OR LADIES, TO make twenty-five to fifty dollars weekly; no canvassing or capital required. Stamp for full particulars. P. J. ROY, 608 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED, TO RENT, FARM OF ONE hundred acres; must have good house and bank barn, and other necessary buildings...

Eggs and Poultry.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS For Sale at \$1 to \$2 each. Try me for satisfaction. OLIVER SMITH, Box 23, Lindsay, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at \$20 a year and expenses \$2.50 per day...

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, GENTLEMEN OR LADIES, TO make twenty-five to fifty dollars weekly; no canvassing or capital required. Stamp for full particulars. P. J. ROY, 608 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

CANADA GAZETTE

Canadian Northern to Introduce Bill Respecting Large Additions to the System

C. P. R. ASKS POWER TO ISSUE BONDS ON SUDBURY BRANCH—RAILWAY AND OTHER CHARTERS ASKED FOR.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The approach of the session of parliament brings notices of a number of applications that will be made for company legislation.

(a) From Washago westerly to Lake Huron, near Kincardine.

(b) From Arnprior southerly to St. Lawrence river, between Kingston and Brockville.

(c) From Pembroke south-westerly to Lake Ontario between Toronto and Belleville.

(d) From Toronto, Ottawa, line north-westerly to Georgian Bay near Collingwood or Owen Sound.

(e) From Toronto, Ottawa, line westerly passing through or near Toronto, Hamilton and London to Windsor, with branches to St. Thomas and Sarnia, and a branch or loop north of Toronto.

(f) From Niagara river north-westerly, passing through or near Hamilton to Lake Huron near Goderich.

(g) From Lake Erie west of Port Colborne, northerly, passing through or near Bradford or Berlin to Georgian Bay.

(h) From a point near Washago to the Georgian Bay east of Collingwood.

(i) From Montreal, Ottawa line north of Montreal, westerly to connect with the authorized line in the county of Leeds or Lanark.

The Canadian Northern proposals in the west include the building of a branch to Calgary, one through Regina to the international boundary, and the continuation of their present line from Edmonton through to the Pacific coast 'by the most feasible route.'

The Canadian Pacific Railway wants power to issue bonds to an extent of \$40,000 per mile on its Toronto-Sudbury branch.

Among the new charters for which application will be made are the following:—

The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, to build from Edmonton to Fort George.

The St. Joseph Transportation Company, to build a canal from the shore of Lake Huron, in Lambton and Huron counties, to a point on Lake Erie in Elgin county.

The Canadian Musical and Dramatic Association Limited, with head office in Montreal, to establish conservatories for the teaching of music, elocution, etc.

The Prudential Savings Society, promoted by Montreals to carry on a brokerage business.

A charter has been granted to the Mercantile Trust Company of Canada, with authorized capital of \$250,000, and head offices in Hamilton, to carry on a trust business in its several branches.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We devote 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 our space may permit. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an agency 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.]

LEGAL.

LEGALITY OF A WILL. (QUEBEC.)

Reader—A marries B. Before marriage B takes a marriage settlement of \$2,000 on A. Some years after marriage B makes will, leaving everything to A, and A makes will leaving everything to B. A could B change his will without A's knowledge and leave everything away from her but the \$2,000? If A dies and B marries again, could he leave his money away from his children, or would they come in for their share no matter what the will said? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. B's property would devolve according to the terms of the will.

OWNERSHIP OF TOMBSTONE.

Reader, Que.—A, B and C have a sister D. We will call her name is Jackson. D goes from the Province of Quebec, where their home is, to the United States, marries there, and lives with her husband more than twenty years. They save a good property. The husband dies. D comes to her old home in Quebec to visit her brothers and dies here. They bury her here and A is appointed her executor, gets her a monument with the name Jackson, her married name not appearing. A dies, is buried in same lot, and in his will orders his executor to have his name on said monument, for which D's money paid. Can he legally do so, and if not what is the penalty? Ans.—No. A has no right to have his name engraved on D's monument. If any one causes his name to be placed there an action to recover the damage caused to the monument should be taken.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. BAKER, D.V.S.

MAMMITS IN A COW.

J.R. Que.—I have a very valuable cow, that took a very hard tussle; was very badly inflamed, and the udder very hard and sore. The cow was on good pasture and feeding very rapidly. She is lame and is very feeble. Ans.—I can understand that inflammation of the udder may be the cause of the loss in strength and condition, especially if the inflammation has been severe and extensive, but there must be some other reason for the lameness. I would advise bathing the udder with hot water three times a day, and after each bathing apply a hot poultice which can be suspended by means of strips of strong cotton over the hips. Give her eight and morning two ounces of sulphate of magnesia and one drachm of powdered gentian in a mash. Should the inflammation be made more extensive, but there must be some other reason for the lameness. I would advise bathing the udder with hot water three times a day, and after each bathing apply a hot poultice which can be suspended by means of strips of strong cotton over the hips. Give her eight and morning two ounces of sulphate of magnesia and one drachm of powdered gentian in a mash. Should the inflammation be made more extensive, but there must be some other reason for the lameness. I would advise bathing the udder with hot water three times a day, and after each bathing apply a hot poultice which can be suspended by means of strips of strong cotton over the hips. Give her eight and morning two ounces of sulphate of magnesia and one drachm of powdered gentian in a mash.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'Nay' in the hidden life

Of the pretty things sleeping below Wasting the moment of waking. Ready to spring and grow. Who shall say but the touch Of this cool, dark, quiet to-day Is as full of saving grace As the strong warm kisses of May? And which is the dearest and kindest No soul upon earth may know!

An old gardener has said that the charm of a garden is its surprise, and it is pleasant to find in spring a clump of daffodils or of hyacinths in unexpected places, half forgotten since the autumn planting. But it was a different sort of surprise to find the other day that the squirrels or field mice had discovered the newly planted crocuses and were serving them up for dessert at their autumn feasts. Who could blame the little 'grafters,' they were only following their instinct and unconsciously filling the role of reasoning animals. But again, who likes to see plump bulbs that have come direct from Holland, and were labeled 'giant,' gobbled up as if they were common acorns?

A genuine surprise is a large garden of shrubbery after the first snowfall that has come down softly in the night, for familiar objects have disappeared and the orange on the pines and spruces adds a cold dignity to the grandeur.

The bed of roses has disappeared! Only yesterday a stalwart amateur in the work was busy pinning soil over them, and we had dug the grassy hillocks, mounds of buried beauty.

Sod from an old pasture is quite an item in the work of protection, and the family cynic asked 'If the whole farm was to be carted to cover the roses?' But there is nothing better, for by spring the sods mellow down and fertilize the land adding new elements. There is plenty of practical work digging up frozen grass from a far-away meadow in November. It is justified by appreciation. Many half-tender shrubs would benefit by protection, but the time is often short between the first freezing hard, and the early snowfall, yet the grapes must be attended to after the pruning. They, too, must be put close to the ground and covered with earth, for winter strikes on space. Red berries of Berberis Thunbergii glow against the whiteness of the snow, here and there the yellow leaves and red haws of Rosa Rugosa gleam brightly, and a few bits of red plix is seen in the border. It is well worthy the name it has acquired, being sometimes called 'Farewell Summer.' And so the soft mantle descends upon the deserted garden, where the treasures still live protected and in repose.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING. Several housekeepers in writing of their plants in the window garden have asked for an opinion on co-operative housekeeping, and although a little out of line, the kitchen is not far from the house plants in many homes, and the problem of housekeeping is of interest to all. For even the strongest 'weeds' when the domestic machinery is out of gear.

The housekeepers of America have many trials that are unknown to those of some other lands. The German, French and many English of the cities do not allow their wives to carry on all trades in one, and manage baking, washing and ironing besides the family. Then think of the burdens of labor carried by women in rural districts, who add to the position of nurse that of butter-making and care of milk. It is true that the factories have done much to lighten these burdens, but little has yet been demonstrated as regards co-operative housekeeping. While it might not be possible in isolated homes, there are many villages

where co-operative work might be carried on successfully.

In some cities in the West there has been established housekeeping for a dozen families managed by a housekeeper, two cooks and three waiting maids, and it seems to be a success. But there is about it a tinge of club life, and one cannot imagine the feeling of cosy home-like restfulness when so many families, however congenial, are living in common. Yet to overburdened housewives this method must give a freedom from care that is often very desirable.

PLANT FOR NAME. Mrs. W.R.K.—The plant for name is Eucynurus Japonicus. You ask if it is 'poisonous like the oleander,' but it has not any such quality, though the bark of some of the species is medicinal.

About 40 different Eucynurus are known in the northern hemisphere, and the variety for name is not hardy in this province, though a plant of Eucynurus Radicans has lived among the garden shrubbery there for more than a dozen years.

JAPANESE DWARF TREES. Observer while in New York lately saw some little forest trees for sale, and asks about them. The Japanese have developed their ornamental dwarf trees by the most tedious process of patient and persistent labor and pinching back.

There is a regular business, and immense quantities of these miniature trees are sent to America's fancy and many tables at luncheon or dinner display little fruit trees or tiny specimens of spruce or yew, even a pine tree can be made gnarled and twisted by constant and judicious restraint of growth.

The favorite among the Japanese for this purpose are the ornamental spruces, with their close star clusters of needles, and well rounded head growing on the rough little trunk; the white pine with long needles, the various kinds of holly with several stems springing from one root, and the smooth little hemlocks. These are indigenous to America as well as to Japan, and the dwarfing is a part of the labor, that gives the result described.

FOR A SHADY WINDOW. Mrs. G.—It is not necessary to be content with ferns and palms in a room that has but little sunshine. There are winter blooming fuchsias that will delight in the situation, and a Calla should blossom from Christmas till Easter.

Then the flowering begonias are willing to thrive where they have warmth, but not too sunny exposure, and it is an ideal place for Chinese primroses. These lovely little plants are very desirable, and only require careful watering, so that the crown of the plant, with its downy, close-fitting leaves do not become saturated with water, so as to rot the stem. If this is done there is no reason why primroses should not grow and bloom all winter; among other recommendations is the fact that they come in such variety of shading as to make a gay window garden of themselves.

In spring these plants can be divided and set out in the garden or other shady place, and will recover and form good crowns to put in early autumn for another winter's flowers.

A GERANIUM. Mrs. R. A.—You do not say whether the geranium was in a pot all summer, or in the open ground, so that it is not easy to determine the trouble. There are several causes that will produce the same result. Too much, or too little water, lack of drainage, poor soil, or too small a pot may all produce the trouble you mention.

Geraniums are long suffering plants, and seldom fall the amateur, so there must be some just cause for your profound disappointment.

VENUS FLY TRAP. 'School Girl'—I see to learn something of this plant, of which she has been reading. It is a curious little plant, growing along the borders of lakes in Florida. I have often purchased them just for the sake of seeing the trapping of insects. The interesting feature is the extraordinary irritability of its leaves. When any small insect chances to light on one of its leaves it quickly folds up around its prisoner, and apparently consumes it as food. The upper surface of its leaves is covered with small hair-like projections, and as the leaf folds up they give off a sticky fluid that helps in retaining the insect.

It is a tiny plant, and its botanical name is Dionaea Mucipula, the leaf is of pale white color, and it can be found growing in the Atlantic Coast States as far north as the Carolinas.

It does not thrive in a window, but out of doors in summer in a moist shady spot will be an object of interest as one of the wonders of Nature.

Miss M. asks how to make a heliotrope bloom in the house. The heliotrope is a plant that can be kept in bloom nearly all the time, although it is well to rest it a while in spring when other flowers appear. In autumn it should have new soil, be cut back a little, and will soon start a new growth. Let it have plenty of water and a bright, sunny place. Of course, the plant will have more and larger bunches of bloom when grown out of doors, but with proper conditions it makes a good window plant.

RHUBARB GROWING. F.M.—There is difference of opinion on the question you ask as to the best way to start rhubarb. The usual method, if you have, or can get a choice variety, is by dividing the crowns of old plants, as seedlings do not come true to type.

The plants may be set in rows four feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. The soil should be very rich and kept thoroughly cultivated, and well fertilized. A light crop may be expected the second year, and a full one the year following.

Well established plants are good for about fifteen years, after which the stalks are not so fine. This is especially so if the plants are pulled too long after the hot season sets in.

It is one of the most satisfactory plants to cultivate, and though liking rich food, will not altogether fall on starvation rations, but repays for extra care.

WINTER OXALIS. E.L.T.—There are several varieties of this plant grown in winter, but all have been superseded by the Buttercup Oxalis, which is grown largely in Bermuda. It is a wonderful bloomer, one of our strongest bulbous-bearing four hundred flowers, which are of a soft, bright color. A large bulb, the size of an acorn, will fit a hanging pot full of roots, and a plant will grow rapidly and produce its flowers in profusion. It is always a graceful basket plant, both as regards foliage and flowers.

LORD MAYOR'S COACHMAN. (From the London 'Standard'.)

The Lord Mayor's coachman is still the theme of the Paris papers. 'Nobody who has not seen him can imagine him,' says the 'Matin.' He is as round as an apple, as round as a ball, or rather, as round as the earth itself. He is rosy and chubby of face, and his body is a formidable paradox. And this astonishing man sits enthroned with a wondrous dignity midway between earth and sky. His lip is scornful, and he heeds not the remarks of the crowd. He sees or hears nothing but his horse's.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness'.)

London, Nov. 2, 1906.

The death this week of the Earl of Cranbrook, who as Mr. Gathorne Hardy held cabinet office under Lord Derby, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, brings under review the politics of the last half of the nineteenth century with which his name is honorably connected. Men of all parties and views respect the memory of a strenuous genial personality, a man of great wealth, a religious man who supported with his weight and influence the High Church party, and who was always very magnificent. He first came into general notice when he contested Mr. Gladstone's seat at Oxford, in 1853, and defeated him—the memorable rebuff which, as Mr. Gladstone expressed it, 'unmuzzled' him.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy's oratory was of a fine, rathoming, spirited kind. He was never in better 'form' than when in Opposition, and especially when opposing Mr. Gladstone's measure for disestablishing the Irish Church. His speech was not only vigorous, it was well-equipped and had a wealth of learning behind it. It is related that once Mr. Gathorne Hardy was interrupted in the middle of a speech in the House of Commons by the entrance of a cat, which, alarmed at the ranks of grave men, leaped wildly over the benches. The House, like a big baby, laughed and cheered the cat. Mr. Hardy recovered himself by remarking that he knew of no such interruption of a grave subject since the owl flew into the Synod of Dort. As hardly any one knew of the Synod and no one of the owl, the unknown became significant.

Mr. Hardy had industry, courage, health and a fluent tongue, and he was at one time regarded as a possible leader for the Conservative party. But he was not a progressive Tory. The party needed a man who would educate it and was ready to say so, and it found its man in Dr. Crafts, whose genius necessarily more and more eclipsed Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

You will, no doubt, have heard startling accounts of the band of women who by methods more forcible than elegant are urging the claim of women to the parliamentary franchise. There is some reason to think the accounts of their 'push' are exaggerated, and their action, by bringing the question of the justice of their claims to the front, may do more to forward their end than at first sight seems possible. It is impossible to maintain that they represent any large portion of the women politicians of the land in taking a course which the normal woman would shrink from. The general advance among thoughtful women on the matter was very marked at the recent meetings of the National Union of Women Workers. This is a non-political body, and of course was not unimpaired in desiring the suffrage for women; but Mrs. Fawcett well described the change in attitude when, addressing the Central Women's Suffrage Society yesterday, she said that, hitherto, addressing the women workers on this subject had been like 'pommelling into a feather bed; but this year there was no doubt about the general enthusiasm in the matter.' Few of Mrs. Fawcett's remarks met with more sympathy than her reflection that 'the chief obstacle in our path is the woman who has everything she wants.' The unthinking opposition of that woman was evidently a reality to many present.

On the whole question a man can only say, if he is reasonable, that when the women of the country as a whole can be proved to desire the franchise, they ought on every principle of democratic government to have it. Meanwhile, it is certainly true that men and women who frankly express their preference for urging this reform by constitutional means openly show sympathy for the less patient women who at present are serving their term in prison for having broken the peace.

HERCULANEUM

PROF. WALSTEIN'S EXCAVATION PLANS ACCEPTED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Rome, Nov. 11.—Professor Charles Waldstein, professor of fine arts in King's College, Cambridge, will arrive here shortly for the purpose of perfecting an agreement with the Italian Government concerning the carrying out of his project for the excavation of the ancient city of Herculaneum. The Professor's plans to this end have been accepted by the Italian Government on the condition that the participation of foreign countries in the work be only under the form of private contributions, and that there is no foreign official interference.

Professor Waldstein has secured the active co-operation of King Victor Emmanuel as president of his organization, as well as that of the Emperor William, King Edward and President Roosevelt.

The excavation of Herculaneum will be a gigantic enterprise. The work of digging up the ancient city was begun by King Charles III, in 1738, and it was continued under the direction of the Italian Government in 1856. This excavation has always been attended with the greatest difficulty, as over the ruins of the ancient city there stands to-day the town of Resina, with twenty thousand inhabitants. The location of Resina has often made it necessary to abandon research work.

Professor Waldstein has secured the active co-operation of King Victor Emmanuel as president of his organization, as well as that of the Emperor William, King Edward and President Roosevelt.

The excavation of Herculaneum will be a gigantic enterprise. The work of digging up the ancient city was begun by King Charles III, in 1738, and it was continued under the direction of the Italian Government in 1856. This excavation has always been attended with the greatest difficulty, as over the ruins of the ancient city there stands to-day the town of Resina, with twenty thousand inhabitants. The location of Resina has often made it necessary to abandon research work.

A SINGLE NATION.

'ONE CANADA FOR ALL CANADIANS'

Under the above heading the 'Patrie' publishes the following article:—'We thank our confreres, the 'Witness,' for the goodwill shown us in the excellent report which it published of the demonstration held on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the 'Patrie's' new building.

'The report is followed by an editorial expressing the hope that, when it speaks of "national cause and patriotism," the 'Patrie' means "Canadian nationality and patriotism" in the broadest sense of the word.

'We would like to assure our fellow-citizens of different origin that the French-Canadians, while preserving their nationality, language and faith, loyally belong to their country and to the British Empire.

'It is not our intention to live apart and to keep away from the other races. We admit that there may be a few persons who dream of a French state—a republic, no doubt. Such a fancy can originate only in a few unbalanced minds.

'The barrier of social differences between Canadians will go on disappearing from year to year, through the force of events, intellectual progress, and the more and more active and inevitable contact between English and French.

'Public instruction, strengthened and transformed by the new conditions of things, will contribute to bring all the nationalities closer together in a common effort to stimulate progress and to lay in the soil of British North America the solid foundation of a nation homogeneous in its aspirations, although composed of different elements.'

\$450,000 FOR MISSIONS. Boston, Nov. 13.—According to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the organization is to receive about \$450,000 from the estate of the late Solomon H. Chandler, of New Gloucester, Maine, regardless of the receipt of the Maine law court handed down yesterday whereby the title to the whole estate, valued at between \$850,000 and \$900,000, was denied the board. By a previous decision of the Probate Court, on an appeal from which the matter came before the law courts, a codicil to the will provided that the board should divide the estate equally with the heirs. It is understood that the litigation in the case, which has been in progress for about three years, is now ended.

and intoxicating liquors for savage races; they are a diorama to civilization.' He also said, 'We need both agitation and diplomacy.'

On leaving the Old Country, Dr. Crafts will tour Canada, and inaugurate an active campaign.

THE SCOTS GUARDS

COLORS OF THE THIRD BATTALION GIVEN BACK TO THE KING.

Buckingham Palace, Oct. 31.—His Majesty the King this morning, in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace, received the colors of the 3rd Battalion, Scots Guards, which were delivered to His Majesty by Colonel L. Drummond, commanding the battalion. Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria were present with the King. In attendance upon their Majesties were: The Hon. Charlotte Knollys (woman of the bedchamber), Captain H. F. Maclean, regimental adjutant, were present on parade. His Majesty on this occasion, as colonel-in-chief of the Scots Guards, wore the uniform of the regiment.

The colors were brought forward by Lieut. H. Kemble and Lieut. Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bart., who handed them to the querries in waiting. Subsequently the colors were taken in charge by the deputy master of the household and the King's marshals, and were deposited in the private chapel of the palace. The officers of the escort had the honor of being presented to their Majesties by Colonel Drummond.

The King and Queen were received by the color escort, under the command of Colonel L. Drummond, with a royal salute. General Lord Methuen, colonel of the Scots Guards; Colonel F. W. Romilly, the lieutenant-colonel, and Captain H. F. Maclean, regimental adjutant, were present on parade. His Majesty on this occasion, as colonel-in-chief of the Scots Guards, wore the uniform of the regiment.

FLAGS OVER SCHOOLS

MR. BIRRELL SAYS PATRIOTISM DOES NOT NEED TO BE MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Nov. 14.—In the House of Commons Sir Howard Vincent asked Mr. Birrell, Secretary of Education, if he would insert a clause in the Education Bill for the compulsory hoisting of the Union Jack over state schools, having regard to the adoption of such a provision by France, the United States and Manitoba. Mr. Birrell said he did not think that patriotism in England and Wales need be manufactured, nor would it be promoted by compulsory conditions of any particular ritual in connection with flag waving (ministerial cheers and laughter). Such a plan was within the competence of the local authorities.

Mr. Birrell, also replying to Sir H. Vincent, who instanced the spread of the movement in Canada and other colonies, declined to give official cognizance to school cadet corps.

'COST OF A SKIN.' ADDRESS BY MR. J. H. MOORE CREATES A STIR IN CHICAGO AUDIENCE.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Tears and hysterical denials on the part of women delegates, who had heard themselves called 'barbarians and murderers,' marked the close of the convention of the American Humane Association last night. The women for half an hour had listened patiently while a speaker bitterly denounced the wearing of furs and bird carcasses. Adornment of such character was evident in all parts of the hall. Apparently unable to listen further, two women finally left the convention hall. Another burst into tears while the husband of a fourth arose to his feet to defend the action of women who wore furs. 'Nobody but a barbarian would adorn her head with the carcass of a bird or the grinning heads of weasels,' said Mr. Moore. 'Such things appeal only to the vulgarians. Such a woman is about as attractive as if adorned with a string of dried skulls. She excites pity, for she is a murderer. Furs are the most costly of luxuries because to secure them men must be most conscienceless and inhuman. When I think that in this day of advanced education and supposed refinement, brutalities such as are necessary to secure the furs of these little animals are practiced, I am heartily ashamed of the race to which I belong.'

Dr. William Oestlin was re-elected president of the National Association.

FOR THE LUMBER CAMPS. Friends of the lumbermen are requested to send their contributions of literature, comfort bags, etc., during the present week to Mrs. F. W. C. Meyers, 27 St. Mark street, city. A shipment will be made to the camps in a few days.

EIGHT BOY HEROES

Story of an Incident That Occurred Fifty-Seven Years Ago

ONE SURVIVOR AT QUEBEC LIVES TO TELL THE TALE.

The Rev. Father Hugolin, a Franciscan, relates a very touching incident in the last issue of 'Temperance,' the official organ of the Catholic temperance crusade. While in Quebec, some time ago, the temperance missionary was told that in 1849, when the first great Canadian temperance crusade was inaugurated, eight schoolboys of the parish of St. Roch had asked to be allowed to form a special temperance society of their own, pledging themselves to abstain from spirituous liquors during the whole of their lives. The pastor having ascertained the earnestness of purpose of those boys, granted their request, and took their pledge, giving to each a temperance cross eight inches high.

The Rev. Father was also informed that, after fifty-seven years, there was still one survivor from among those temperance heroes, and he was given his name and address. It did not take the missionary very long to find the home of that interesting citizen, who received him with open arms. Father Hugolin relates with a joy it was for him to witness the happiness of that family of sober people. Vigor and health could be seen on every face; and, as the head of the family told of his happy life, one felt that the blessing of God protected that home. It was with pride that this good old man stated that he never knew the taste of liquor, and that he had brought up his family according to the same temperance principles. Being asked if he had not encountered many difficulties in carrying out his resolution, the good man replied: 'No; knowing that I could not, and that I must not drink; that it was a settled matter, I never was tempted to do so. I always had an indifferent eye for the bottles displayed in saloon windows, and it never entered my mind to enter a bar-room. There is nothing like saying a resolute and definite "No" concerning something or to some one, to fix the will of a man and preserve him from many snares. I never had any inclination to drink, and when liquor was offered me I never had the least hesitation to reply: "Thank you, I do not drink." That came natural to me.'

The missionary concludes by mentioning with what deep emotion he gazed on the little temperance cross carefully preserved under a glass globe, and which the wife placed in his hands. He looked upon it as a relic, and realized the importance of Archbishop Bruchesi's words: 'The old, black, wooden cross venerated by our fathers.'

INDUCTION OF REV. E. W. FLORENCE

SERVICES AT ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, Que., Nov. 16.—The services in connection with the induction of the Rev. E. W. Florence, the new minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation, Huntingdon, took place yesterday. At 10 o'clock the Presbytery of Montreal met at the church, when the Rev. Dr. Morison, of Ormstown, interim moderator, presided, being supported by the Rev. Messrs. James Petterson, clerk; W. R. Cruikshank, James Steven, W. D. Reid, George Whillans, James Rowat, and the pastor-elect of St. Andrew's, the Rev. E. W. Florence. The public service, which followed, in connection with the induction was largely attended, interesting and solemn.

The sermon upon the subject of holiness was preached by the Rev. James Steven, of Cote des Neiges. Following this came the examination of the new minister, tenderly and solemnly carried out by the venerable Dr. Morison, who, after praying for the blessing of heaven upon pastor and people, formally extended the right hand of fellowship to the inducted minister of the church, being followed by the same action on the part of the visiting ministers. The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, of Montreal, addressed the new minister as to the responsibilities and possibilities of his high and honorable office. This was followed by an address to the congregation by the well-known pastor of Taylor Church, Montreal, the Rev. W. D. Reid. He delivered an address breathing with humor and practical advice to congregations as to their relationship to their ministers. A pleasing feature was the presentation of an address and purse to the Rev. Dr. Morison by the ruling elder of the church, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham.

Dr. Morison has been the interim moderator of St. Andrew's Church since the lamented death of Dr. Hutchinson last spring. Following the public service, the Presbytery and Session of the church met for a few moments in the vestry, when certain questions as to the work of the officials were answered by the officiating.

At 1:30 p.m. the officers of the church, the Presbytery and the local ministers, the Rev. Messrs. C. E. Jenkins, of St. John's Episcopal Church, and W. H. Stevens, of the Huntingdon Methodist Church, sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided by the ladies of the church. Last evening a public reception was held at the church, when supper was served from 6 to 8 o'clock. It was attended by many of the citizens other than the members of the local congregation. After supper, Mr. Robert Sellar, of the 'Gleaner,' at a public meeting in the church, presided. The choir of the church rendered several selections, and solos were sung by Miss Bell Marshall, Mrs. Thomas, and the Rev. W. H. Stevens; recitations by Miss McNaughton and the Rev. O. W. Booth. The latter recited 'King Robert of Sicily,' and was heartily encored, the chairman intimating that 'Mr. Booth had given a new meaning to Longfellow's poem.'

Congratulatory and welcome addresses were made by Dr. Morison, the Rev. Messrs. Rowat, of Athelstan, and C. S. Jenkins and W. H. Stevens, of Huntingdon. Mr. W. H. Walker, M.P.P., read an address of welcome to the new minister on behalf of the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Florence made a feeling reply, and heartily thanked all for the cordiality of the welcome as manifest in the entire service. It is a little over six months since the charge was declared vacant.

The Rev. E. W. Florence, who has been temporarily stationed at the Arundel mission, preached twice recently in Huntingdon, and at the congregational meeting on Oct. 22 last received the majority vote, and was afterwards unanimously chosen as minister by the people. Feeling reference was made to the splendid pastorate of the late Rev. P. H. Hutchinson, D.D., and to the fact that the new church would always be a standing monument to his work at Huntingdon. The entire services were most favorable and inspiring, and a happy and fruitful pastorate is bespoken for the new minister of the Huntingdon Presbyterian Church.

'CANADA' A WEEKLY.

The latest issue of 'Canada' shows that the English weekly is more than maintaining the high standard of its early issues. The paper is published in London, 'for all interested in the Dominion,' and a better summary of current Canadian news, or more informative publication on Canada, would be difficult to conceive. The matter is most attractively presented, and there are quite a number of special articles on such interesting subjects as 'The Hudson Bay route,' 'A forgotten Canadian worthy,' 'The Maritime Provinces as a field for settlers,' 'The sex problem in the west,' etc. In addition to ordinary news subjects, there is also a most comprehensive compilation of industrial and financial information.

TORONTO CONSPIRACY CASES.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—The conspiracy cases arising out of the civic investigation came up for trial before Mr. Justice Teetzel to-day. The grand jury brought in true bills last week, and put in indictments against the complainants for restraining trade as well as defrauding. The counsel for the defence objected to the fresh charges, which they claimed had not been investigated in the Police Court. Mr. J. E. Jones, who appeared for Mr. Thos. Douglas, argued that he should not be used as a witness in the grand jury cases, and then included as a defendant in the other information.

Mr. Justice Teetzel assured him that the Crown would protect its witnesses. All the cases were remanded to accommodate the lawyers.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

(Rev. James Dexter Taylor, in the 'Missionary Herald' of the American Board.)

Early in January, almost coincidentally with the enforcement of the poll tax law, the colony of Natal was startled by the news that near Richmond, some twenty miles south-west of Pietermaritzburg, a band of natives had taken up arms, and that in the melee that followed an attempt to arrest the ringleaders and disarm the band two European troopers had been killed.

The first incident resulted in the trial by court-martial of the captured fugitives and the condemnation of twelve of them, who were sentenced to be shot. The execution of the sentence was stayed for a few days by a cable dispatch from the Home Government, which threw the colony into a furore.

Apparently quiet was nearly restored, although the wholesale seizure of cattle deepened the feeling of resentment that was felt by the natives generally, when a more serious phase of the trouble appeared in an actual attack by a deposed chief, Bambata, on a detachment of mounted police, in which several Europeans were killed.

All this is perhaps ancient history, but a review of it may be helpful as a preface to the most surprising, and to us most serious, phase of all. Almost like a thunderbolt, both in its suddenness and in the scorched and blasted desolation it left behind, was this last phase of the native rebellion in Natal.

When, after a crushing defeat of the rebel armies in Zululand, everybody supposed that the rebellion was over, suddenly, almost without warning, it reappeared in the very midst of the district which had been the home of the present writer for nearly four years.

It was proposed to extend operations, and a few steps beyond this scene we pass a European store looted by the rebels.

WEAK HEART SYSTEM WAS RUN DOWN

When the heart is healthy and performing its functions naturally, it should beat regularly seventy-two times a minute without causing its owner the slightest inconvenience or distress.

When it begins to beat irregularly or intermittently, palpitate and throb, skip beats, beat fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm.

The least excitement or exertion seems to affect it. Many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, become weak, worn and miserable, and are unable to attend to either social or business duties, through unnatural action of their heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

can give prompt and permanent relief. Mrs. F. Fletcher, Sauls Ste. Marie, West, Ont., says: "I have been troubled for four or five years with weakness, and run down system. My feet were always cold and I felt almost dead. My heart was weak and I was so nervous I could hardly walk across the street. I started taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after using three boxes I felt much better. I continued their use until I had taken twelve boxes and I am now well."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

under the supposed dual leadership, even to Durban itself.

The spark fell in the dry grass of native credulity and superstition. Thousands of natives responded to the call of their chief, and even men of other tribes, whose chiefs declined to join in the uprising, cast in their lot with the rebels. Once more the old war customs were revived. The witch doctors sprinkled the host with medicine that was to melt the bullets of the troops and leave them at the mercy of assegai and knobkerrie. The ox tails were fastened at elbow and knee, the sign that war was on, and the men thus became 'atabakobeki' (wearing of the ox tail), or warriors.

For days our native pastors, Sivetye and Zama, at Esidumbini and Noodsberg were in grave danger, being threatened with death unless they went to the chief's kraal and prayed for the success of his 'impi.' This they resolutely refused to do, choosing to be killed, if necessary, rather than to shame their heavenly king by rebellion against the earthly authority.

It was in the wake of this last stage of the war that our duty as missionaries called us to ride through the district where the fighting had taken place. Just one month from the first news of trouble in this district, we, Mr. Ransom, Mr. LeRoy, Mr. Maxwell, and the writer, were visiting our stations in the affected district, travelling in safety over roads where three weeks before no small company of white men could have passed alive, looking upon familiar scenes now become battlefields, where the dead still lay unburied.

As we topped the hill where Lindley and Tyler knelt and claimed the valley below for God, we looked down upon a scene of desolation, a man-made wilderness. Heaps of ashes where heathen kraals had stood, charred walls, the sad remains of Christian homes. Not a man did we see till next morning, when a handful of loyal men returned from Mapumulo, where they had been to get certificates of loyalty to save them from further molestation.

Women and children were living in the bush or in such grass shacks as could be thrown together on the site of the ruined home. We found upwards of thirty women and children with the pastor's wife, living in the mission house. The pastors at both Esidumbini and Noodsberg had been taken by the troops as far as Durban, and only returned as we were leaving. Even the loyal natives had suffered with the rest, their cattle being taken and their houses burned, with a very few exceptions. In both directions as we passed, first to Noodsberg and afterward to Mapumulo, we were obliged to cover our faces with medicated cloths as we passed the spots where fights had taken place close by the road.

But war, like a great steamship, has a long wake, and after it has passed from sight leaves disturbed and disturbing billows behind. The catastrophe brings its face to face with many problems: How to assist the suffering women and children, not only of loyal natives, but of the rebels, some of whom are dead and some in prison for two years, and some still hiding in the bush. How to save what is left of our work, reorganize our churches, and start again on the long and uphill fight with savagery and superstition. So short-handed are we that some other work must be sacrificed in the interest of this which presses so heavily and immediately. The Theological School, most important of all our mission institutions, yet in spite of all promises and hopes the shuttlecock of all departments, bids fair once more to be the victim.

If the mission has problems, having suffered first of all by the apostasy of some, and materially by the loss of the homes of all and the almost complete loss of the male population of the district, the colony also faces problems still more serious. 1. There rests upon it the onus of charges which, however much categorically denied, are nevertheless based upon evidence that would satisfy the ordinary unprejudiced mind that the campaign has been unnecessarily brutal and cruel. We ourselves gathered information that satisfied us that the wounded had been

killed, the unarmed men willing to surrender had been fired upon, that prisoners had, at least in a few instances, been shot without a trial.

2. The government must, in the name of justice and in order to retain the respect of loyal natives, give just and fair compensation for the houses destroyed and cattle looted from loyal natives during the rebellion.

3. The colony must learn the lessons of the rebellion—cease to regard the native simply as a taxable commodity, modify the galling restrictions under which he chafes, reorganize the system of government so that the natives shall have some form of representation in the body which legislates concerning him, and adopt a less narrow-minded policy toward mission work and native education, which are the only hope of the race for the future.

Sometimes God has to speak in the earthquake and the fire when men will not listen to the still, small voice. There are not lacking signs of a healthy change of public opinion, or rather an awakening on the part of the class which forms and directs public opinion. It is to be hoped that out of a crisis which threatened to be far more serious than any or all of the outbreaks that have actually taken place we may secure a more enlightened policy of native administration. Moreover the crisis which has been brought upon the mission has a message for the churches at home. For years we have been denied the reinforcements we have demanded, or given them so sparingly that further depletions have more than counterbalanced them, and now when a little extra pressure comes something must break. We are lending our backs to the burden, one man doing three men's work. How long will you let it continue?

Mr. Taylor forwards a printed government notice in which is a new regulation, by which the 'Governor-in-council,' under the provisions of Missions Reserve Act, reduces the hut tax from three pounds to one pound ten shillings, at the same time making provision for the further reduction of ten shillings a year in any case where it appears that one pound ten shillings would be an unduly heavy rent.

The Brotherhod of St. Andrew has within a few years shown marked growth and development in Canada. For eighteen years it has passed through the tribulations that come to most societies, emerging more active, stronger and energetic after every trial, as a power in the Church in work amongst men. Besides the active work of the members in parishes the Brotherhod has set thousands of men thinking; has prompted hundreds actively to work; has pointed out to laymen definite work along spiritual and religious lines; has taught men that, even if they have but one talent, they are expected to make use of that towards the extension of Christ's Kingdom amongst men; has induced men to bring the 'prayer life' into their every-day life, teaching that religion is not meant for Sunday alone.

Perhaps the most marked development has been in the junior department, perhaps the most hopeful and inspiring feature in connection with brotherhood work of recent years. It has shown the boys and lads of our church that there is work for them, and they are responding and are doing the work. To those who have studied the organization it is clear that the work is but begun, while the prospects ahead appear to be of the brightest. There is now the solid foundation of three thousand Brotherhod men and boys in Canada, but not alone in numbers has there been marked development, but in the nature of the work carried on. From the original Bible class has developed, little by little and after much prayer and thought, different kinds of Brotherhod work, equally well adapted to the quiet village, the growing town, or the large city throbbing with activity. It covers all fields of activity in work amongst men—house-to-house visiting, organizing Lenten services, hospital visiting, dock services, cottage meetings, mission services in outlying parts, bringing men to Holy Communion and inviting them to church services, leading men to confirmation, services at prisons, and work amongst sailors on vessels and soldiers in permanent barracks.

The following up, through the agency of the different chapters, of churchmen who move from place to place and keeping them in touch with the church is a practical side of the work, and done more of this is being done, and done well. The strong points of the Brotherhod of St. Andrew are its definiteness, its simplicity, so simple that a lad of fourteen can understand; its adaptability—not meant solely for city work, but for men of great ability, but for all earnest men and boys. The travelling secretary for Canada, Mr. F. W. Thomas, of Toronto, is at present in the city, where he will remain for the next two weeks, visiting the different parishes, and laying his important work before the men. Active preparations are being made for a men's mass meeting on Sunday, Nov. 25, full particulars of which will be announced later.

THE LATE DR. F. W. BAEDERER. ('The Christianian.')

Dr. Baedeker was a German, born at Essen-on-the-Ruhr. He was a Doctor of Philology, and for some years after coming to England he conducted a school. The great time of spiritual crisis in this useful life was in 1869, when he became a 'heaven-born,' and could thenceforth 'boast' that his name was written above. This led to the abandonment of his professional career, that he might give himself entirely to the work of the Lord. To the world he became well-known as a traveller; but his jour-

neys had but one aim—the seeking of the kingdom of God, by the preaching of the Gospel where it was little known, and by the encouragement of the groups of evangelical believers who, in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, amid great difficulties maintain a faithful testimony to the truth. Speaking of his change which conversion meant for him, he said:—

"Since then my business has been that of a messenger for the King. I am a debtor now—debtor to the Germans, debtor to the English, debtor to the barbarians, debtor to the ends of the earth. If I were only an Englishman, I should be a debtor to this country; if I were only a German, I should be confined to Germany; and now, having been born from God, the whole world is open to me, and that same wonderful Gospel is worth carrying to the ends of the earth."

Dr. Baedeker was the most humble and modest of men, but the Lord made him great and useful, enlarging his borders in a marvellous manner, as he went from place to place like a modern apostle sent forth by the churches. He praised the Lord especially for the manner in which, since about the year 1887, the doors of some of the darkest places of the earth, the prisons of Russia and Siberia, were opened to him. In many cases year after year the hearts of the officials were moved to receive him kindly, and he experienced again and again the true joy of the evangelist as he saw evidence that the seed which it was his privilege to sow was taking root in the hearts of poor, suffering men and women. It was a glad day to him when there was put into his hands the official permit from the head of the Prison Department of the great Russian Empire, to visit as he should be able any or all of its prisons.

In the prosecution of this gracious work the words spoken to the captives were wont to be of the simplest and most direct character, and his personal experiences, often furnished illustrations. He made plain the lost condition of the sinner, telling them they had no power of amendment in themselves. Then the Saviour was presented in all His beauty, as the one for whom none were too poor. He was wont to recall meeting, in 1891, among the prisoners in Siberia, a nobleman of fine presence and cultured manners. Asked how he came to be there, the man replied that it was through one act, the work of a moment; but he would soon be free. He would go and live a new life, and he would take care not to return. Our friend told him that it would take a stronger power than his own to keep him, but he thought he was able to keep himself. "No," said this faithful adviser, "another power is necessary, without which you will have no deliverance from sin." Six years later, noble and missionary met again, 500 versts away, when the latter was working among a great company of 2,500 prisoners. Addressing the man, Dr. Baedeker asked: "Why, how is it that you are here? You told me that when you were free you would begin to lead a new life." "It was the work of a moment, I was free, but I could not walk straight." Then turning to the man's companions, the incident was powerfully used to show where alone true help may be found: "If you think you can do without Jesus, you will fail. Take heed. That man gave way to temptation again. The prison doors were opened to him, but the cords of his sin remained."

During his travels in Russia, Dr. Baedeker sometimes met those whom he had previously found in Siberian prisons. Once, at a meeting of students, there came up to him such a man, in whose favor he had spoken to the governor, and obtained for him a passport. He was a Jew, and in the same prison was a young student. The Jew heard Dr. Baedeker in Odessa, and the student had met him in Dorpat. This common tie brought them together, and they became fast friends. Later again, the doctor found the student in a prison in the Far East. He wept bitterly, and said: "If I had only followed your advice I should not be here. You told me I must have the Lord Jesus as my Saviour and Guide." He had been drawn into crime and his life ruined.

Not seldom it happened that the prison became a valley of Achor, in which a door of hope was opened to a prisoner. A man who had committed a crime, to escape the penalty of which he fled, went from one country to another until his position became unbearable. He returned and gave himself up to the police, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. When the governor told Dr. Baedeker the circumstances, he asked how they found him now. "Oh," replied the governor, "we have found a missionary. He is the most valuable man in the prison."

Much prayer was made over the copies of the Scriptures which Dr. Baedeker

The Danger and Distress of Piles

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 ruination of health. The cause of piles is very different in different cases, but there is always relief, and with regular treatment through 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.

Dr. Chase's Ointment has an unparalleled record of cures; 50¢ a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

left behind whenever he could find readers likely to make use of them. As he testified himself he never missed an opportunity of saying a good word on behalf of the work of the Bible Society. He himself circulated copies of the Book of books in over thirty different languages, as many as 15,000 volumes in the course of one tour. On one occasion the director of a steamboat company on a Siberian river, on learning what was the nature of the contents of some of its bulky packages, would accept no payment either for the carriage of the books or for his own passage. In one prison a man testified before a very large company that a book given to him three years before, one of the volumes from Dr. Baedeker, had proved a great means of blessing in his life.

Whenever converts from the Romish or Greek Churches were persecuted or in poverty they also found a warm friend in Dr. Baedeker. Towards the Stundists of Russia his heart went out specially. In all their poverty, he spoke of them as apostolic missionaries, who, with few opportunities for more formal gatherings—engaged zealously in 'mouth-to-mouth evangelization.' He had a great wish that Christian friends in this country could have shared his privilege of seeing some of these Stundists, and talking with them.

Once Dr. Baedeker expressed himself in these words:— "In Russia it is a happy experience to give the Bible into a peasant's hands. He will dance with joy and jump about in the snow because he has God's Book. He will go home, and call his neighbors together, and they will read it. He will press it to his heart, and stay up all night to read it."

When he reached the remote and inhospitable island of Saghalien, the governor described the lot of the whole of the inhabitants as being like that of prisoners, and the people were astonished at his coming to such a place. "Why," they said, "this is the place in which there is no hope." "If that is so," he replied, "forgive me for not coming to you first of all. The place where there is no hope is just the place for the message of God." On one visit to Russia a nobleman came to him and recalled the memory of work in another remote district of Eastern Siberia. "You talked to the prisoners," he said, "and you hit me." He had received the Word with joy, and was a converted man.

Throughout the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, as well as among the nations of South-Eastern Europe, Dr. Baedeker was known and loved in many places. After a visit to Hungary about eleven years ago, he reported that he had visited two theological colleges, and could not have been received more grandly if he had been a king. The bishop of the district was among his ready hearers, and a professor gladly translated for him. He was deeply interested in the South-East Europe Mission, having for its chief aim the spreading of the Gospel among Poles and Russians, with headquarters at Kattowitz in Prussian Silesia. Connected with this is a seminary for the training of young men as evangelists and ministers, under the charge of two brothers—Pastors Martin and Johann Urbans. Well-known workers like Pastors Lohmann and Kuhse are also active in support of the work, the future development of which may be expected to exercise a beneficial influence in many directions. Though not connected with any of the denominations, Dr. Baedeker loved all the Lord's people, and cultivated their fellowship. Realizing how far the Evangelical Alliance was fitted to help the cause of the Gospel in the lands which lay near his heart, he enlisted much practical sympathy through this channel, and was a highly-valued speaker at conferences, notably when the Alliance celebrated its jubilee in 1893. At the Blankenburg and similar conferences on the Continent, as well as at Kewick, the presence of our beloved friend was much valued; and he was greatly used of God for the furtherance of missionary interest in specially needy countries, as well as in the upbuilding of believers in the faith.

THE STORY OF MRS. PEN.

(By Mrs. J. S. Adams, Hanyang, Central China, in the 'Baptist Missionary Magazine.')

Mrs. Pen is a most interesting personage to whom I would like to introduce you. Years ago one of the Wesleyan doctors from Hankow was visiting in Hanyang, and met Mrs. Pen as she was tending the fortune of one of the patients. The message spoken that day sank in her heart; but she did not meet another messenger of the gospel until, some years after, she came into the chapel and attended the dispensary and woman's classes. We spoke of her as the old woman with wooden teeth, for she had fixed pieces of bamboo to her toothless gums in such a way that they appeared like a row of teeth. In this and several other ways she showed herself an original character.

We found she could read well, and soon the gospel had its effect on her life, and she was baptized by Mr. Adams. When the dispensary was opened she came several mornings each week to sit with the women patients and tell them the gospel story. The result was that a number of earnest women were brought under sound of the truth through her efforts and are now in membership with us.

When Dr. and Mrs. Huntley went home on furlough three years ago she was in great distress about her daughter, whom her husband, for large monetary gain, wished to betroth to an old heathen man. I encouraged her to place the girl in the Wesleyan girls' school near here. She gladly consented, and, being freed from anxiety about Grace, she desired to give more time to preaching.

I set her to work selling Scriptures and visiting from house to house. This she did most faithfully whenever her health permitted. At first she did it without remuneration, though she is very poor, then after testing her devotion I allowed her a percentage on what she sold, and she did splendid work among the better class women, who live in semi-seclusion. She has her basket filled with Scriptures and tracts from the Central China Tract Society, gaining easy access because of her age and former employment as a fortune teller.

When asked to come in and choose a lucky day, she says: "I have changed my

business now. See! my basket no longer contains superstitious emblems, but books that tell how to obtain salvation and lead pure, good lives. Let me come in and read something to you. Then if you like you can buy a book and let your husband read it to you."

One day a most interesting family group appeared before the pastor and deacon for examination; a venerable looking man, a seller of spectacles, his wife, and their grown up son and daughter. They all stated they had first heard the gospel through Mrs. Pen's visits, and reading the Scriptures which she sold them. She frequently visited them during the year, and finally brought them to see the pastor, never telling any one of her share in their salvation. The whole family were baptized and received into fellowship. Mrs. Pen's little daughter 'Precious Grace' was also baptized last autumn with the others.

Last Chinese New Year Dr. Huntley opened the new dispensary and Mrs. Pen was taken into regular employment as a Bible woman to preach each morning to women coming for treatment.

Pray for dear old Mrs. Pen and her daughter, that they may long be spared as fellow-laborers in saving the people of Hanyang.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

The 'Indian Ladies' Magazine' says:— A movement was set on foot recently among Parsee ladies of Bombay, and is already doing good work. A number of leading Parsee ladies have associated together and formed a society for helping their sisters of the community, who are in less favorable circumstances, not only with money, but also with their personal advice and assistance as to the means of improving their circumstances by putting suitable work in their way as well as other things. These ladies by turns regularly visit the poorer Parsee quarters of the city once a week and distribute aid among those who need it. The sick alone are not their care. They have opened a work-class where useful and paying work, like dressmaking and knitting, is taught, and several now make an independent living through such knowledge. The members of the association also look to the education of the poorer classes and in several instances have put deserving children of poor parents to school.

PIYARIBAI, A HINDU ENDEAVORER.

Piyaribai is a widow, whom God's Spirit moved in the revival last December. Led by the Spirit, she walked twelve miles to seek to bring another widow to Christ. The fifth day she came back, hoarse from talking, leading the other. She had talked not only to this woman, but to the whole village. Soon after her return she led her own sister to Christ; to show her how helpless her idols were, she took up one and began to beat it. Her sister was horrified, expecting to see her drop dead, but when she did not suffer harm, after some more urging, her sister accepted Christ. When Piyaribai found that God could and would use her, she became a transformed woman. Daily she found opportunity of witnessing for him, going out to the villagers answering their objections, and doing splendid personal work.—C. E. World.

THE EVER-YOUNG.

Years have they none, the lover and the bard; Rocks have their years, and crumble into mold; Mountains and continents are worn and scarred, Furrowed and crumpled up in many a fold; Ages and ages o'er their heads have rolled; Long, long forgotten is the day they sprang First into being; earth and seas are old; The lover and the bard are always young.

Fair cities are by Time's encroachments marred; Decay on flinty battlements takes hold; World-conquering states and empires glory-starred Submit to ruin's usurpation bold; Age creeps on kings for potency extolled, And orators of sweet resistless tongue, And statesmen with their projects manifold; The lover and the bard are always young.

Age routs the warrior 'bearded like the pard,' And sentences the justice ermine-stoled, Prescribes for the physician, clutches hard The greedy miser gleaning o'er his gold, Exact from merchants who have bought and sold, Reasons conclusively with scholars 'mong Their musty tomes, and makes their ardor cold; The lover and the bard are always young.

Happy are they who live by love controlled, Who sing or love the songs by others sung; In tale of years their lives shall not be told; The lover and the bard are always young. W. M. MACKERACHER.

FOUNTAIN PEN FREE.

Every boy aspires to a fountain pen. His vest pocket is made for one. Any wide-awake boy can secure one FREE by sending only ONE PENNY AND A HALF copy of "The Canadian Pictorial" a new illustrated monthly that everyone will want. We send a copy, with a ten cent coupon in each. The pen we offer is a first-class article, full size, with a gold 14c nib—fine, medium or stub—compare favorably with any \$2.00 fountain pen. Send us a postal asking for the paper. When sold, \$1.25 in U.S. and get your pen. 7 returns only. We risk about this! Show the large announcement to your friends and get them interested in advance, so that you know where to go the moment your paper reaches you. First number selling fast. DON'T MISS IT. JOHN DUGALL & SON, Agents for "The Canadian Pictorial," "Wi-nan's" Block, Montreal. P. S.—If you wish to send cash with order, we of course mail provision by same mail as the paper.

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Leonora Nixon on the death of her father, proceeds at once to the home of Lord Medway, who, being her mother's cousin, had taken full control of her young son Harry Darwin on the occasion of her second marriage. The girl arrives in London to find Lord Medway dead, but his eldest son receives her with all kindness, and she is very happy with him and his young sister Lady Jane until the return of the other members of the family. The second son, Charles Thorpe, persuades her uncle, Stephen Nixon, a city merchant, to take charge of the girl, and in his house, Nora, as she was soon called, lived for six years. On the death of his only son, Arthur, who had become much attached to his cousin, Stephen Nixon died, and leaves Nora sole heiress. She returns to the home of her other uncle, Gilbert Nixon, and travels with the family through Europe. While abroad she meets her half-brother, Harry Darwin, and learns of his engagement to Lady Jane Thorpe. At Almenau, where they were celebrating the wedding of his two daughters, Count Waldemar and Charles Thorpe, who, owing to the death of his elder brother, is now Lord Medway. They, however, believe her to be Mr. Nixon's daughter. At Almenau, where they intend to spend some time, they again come in contact with Waldemar and his friend, who is to all except Nora known only as Mr. Torp, and Captain Ernst Falkner makes the party free of his house. Nora fears that her cousin John goes out wild shooting with the peasant, Franz Seppel, who is engaged to Rosel, the forester's daughter. Nora becomes much interested in this couple, and plans to place in their care, for a substantial sum, her cousin Arthur's grave at Almenau. Torp seeing Waldemar's growing fancy for Nora, persuades him to leave for home. The forester's son, Franz, comes to Nora for assistance.

VOLUME II

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"Has Madeleine broken off her engagement with you altogether?" asked Nora.

"She said she must, for that her father, at black Sepp's instigation, had withdrawn his consent, and until his death she would have no fortune; I have none either, and must wait long to become fortuneless."

"You seemed just now," said Nora, after a pause, "to think I could be of use to you. I cannot, however, imagine in what way."

"Madeleine thought if you called on the priest, and got him to speak to her father and black Seppel, it might do good; they have both a great respect for his reverence."

"Could not her mother explain the state of the case better?" suggested Nora.

"Madeleine tells me her mother takes part with the miller, and is now more disposed towards the Tyrolean than me."

"That is not improbable," said Nora, musingly, and if you really think that my interference can be of use to you, I will go at once to the priest."

"Thank you, mademoiselle, you are very kind. His reverence is at home now, I am sure, and either in the garden or looking after his bees. I should not have given you this trouble, if Madeleine had not expressly forbidden any interference on my part, which, she said, would do no good, and only serve to irritate her father. She hoped that you, who had been so kind to Rosel, would not refuse to help her, and it seems she was not mistaken."

"Will you wait here to be made acquainted with the result of the conference?" asked Nora.

"I cannot," he answered, "for Count Waldemar sent express for me this morning, to tell me that he was going home, and must trust altogether to me to find sport for his friend from England, as the captain at St. Benedict's had said he had no time at present to call on the gentleman, or go out hunting with him; so I must look for some amusement in the neighborhood of the Wild Alp, and I'm glad of the opportunity, or anything that takes me from the village just now."

He opened the wicket of the priest's garden, bowed low as she passed him, and stood looking after her; when she entered the open door of the house, and commenced a conversation with the old housekeeper, who had advanced to meet her.

Unperceived by both, Torp sauntered along the road, his hands thrust into the pockets of his shooting-jacket, his eyes fixed on the sunny summit of the mountain that rose high above the shingled roof of the parsonage.

Light, and airy, and clean, like all the priests' houses Nora had ever seen in Germany, was this one also.

She had scarcely time to look round her, when the door of an adjoining room was opened, and a middle-aged, intelligent, and rather solemn-looking man advanced towards her; his coat was very long, his cravat very stiff, his high forehead rendered higher by incipient baldness, and his carefully-shaved cheeks and chin remarkably blue colored. He approached Nora with a succession of slight, shy bows; and as he stopped before her, and placed his right hand slowly in the bosom of his coat, the

peculiar priestly movement betrayed to her at once 'his embarrassment, and removed hers.

Accepting the offered chair, she informed him of as much of the miller's story as she felt herself at liberty to relate, and he listened to her throughout with the most undiverted attention, observing when she paused for an answer, that 'He was not surprised, but sorry for what had occurred, on account of the forester's family; he should scarcely feel justified in speaking to the miller in the manner she desired; and had little hope of influencing the Tyrolean, who was in the habit of avoiding the church in Almenau, by crossing the mountains to visit his family, almost every Sunday and holy day; the man was violent and resolute, and not likely to listen to expostulations from any one.'

'I regret to hear this,' said Nora, 'for he seems to have the miller completely in his power.'

A momentary flash of intelligence gleamed in the priest's eyes, but passed as quickly as lightning; and it was with his eyes fixed on the ground that he observed, 'The miller is a weak—a very weak—man, mademoiselle, and has unfortunately left his affairs completely to the superintendence of his chief workman during the last six years, and has become dependent on him; he was very poor when I came to reside here, but has since inherited a good deal of money from a brother; and his daughter, as village heiress, has been latterly the prize for which all the neighboring peasants have been contending. She has been the subject of more quarrels, and the cause of more brawls, than she is worth; and knowing her to be an idle, pleasure-loving girl, you must excuse my saying that a separation from her would be the greatest piece of good fortune that could happen to the young assistant forester.'

'Unfortunately, he does not think so,' said Nora, 'and he and Madeleine now place their whole reliance on you.'

'I shall speak to 'him this evening, and I hope to some purpose,' he answered dryly.

'You will not find him at home, as he is going to the Wild Alps,' rejoined Nora, 'and if what I have said has led you to form the design of dissuading him from a renewal of his engagement, I have indeed proved but a sorry advocate, and had better cease to plead.'

'Mademoiselle,' said the priest, politely, 'no better advocate could have been chosen on this occasion; I have heard of your generosity to Rosel, and can assure you it is not misplaced; she is, and always has been, a good girl; her brother also is worthy of regard, and you cannot be more interested in his welfare than I am. I have hitherto avoided all interference in the marriages of my parishioners; they are generally rational contracts made by the parents, in which the parties most concerned are so little consulted, that the refusal to bestow a cow or calf has not infrequently broken off a match in every respect desirable. Now I have little doubt that interested motives induced the forester to propose his son to the miller for his daughter.'

'I understood,' said Nora, 'that Franz and Madeleine had long been attached to each other.'

'Madeleine's attachments,' said the priest, with a contemptuous smile, 'have been very numerous. Franz has not lived at home for many years; and though I think it more than probable that he admires Madeleine, who is considered a very handsome girl, I suspect she accepted him for the purpose of becoming, in the course of time, a forester's wife, or perhaps even a farm-steward's wife, and being able to wear a bonnet.'

'Wear a bonnet!' repeated Nora, 'could she not wear one now if she pleased?'

'No, mademoiselle, a peasant's daughter does not wear a bonnet in this country; but what I meant to express was, that Madeleine's ambition was to become a lady.'

'Oh, said Nora, 'I understand you now.'

'Yet I was not speaking in the least metaphorically,' continued the priest; 'Franz has been to the forester academy, will receive a place under government, and, as his wife, there is nothing to prevent Madeleine from substituting a bonnet for the peasant hat, or still simpler black berchief, so universally worn here. The silver-laced bodices, short skirt, and apron will be thrown aside, and replaced by a modish gown, and the ignorant, vain girl will fancy the metamorphosis complete.'

'She will look uncommonly pretty in any dress,' said Nora. 'I have seldom seen more perfect features.'

When Nora took leave, followed to the door by both her companions, she found Rosel waiting for her near the church, and they soon after entered the footpath in the wood that led to the ruins of Waltenburg.

At some distance before her, Nora soon perceived Torp. Why he just then chose to go where, from her conversation with Waldemar the previous evening, he knew he was likely to meet her, she could not well imagine. It never occurred to her, that, unconscious of the information she had obtained of Waldemar's departure, he felt a mischievous pleasure in the expectation of seeing her sitting on some fragment of the ruin confidently expecting the arrival of his friend! Yet it must be confessed that this idea had for some minutes served to amuse Torp, when he first turned into the wood.

Scarcely, however, had she and Rosel entered the precincts of the ruin and looked over the wall that commanded a view of the high road, than they heard a loud and joyous jodel, and saw soon afterwards a young man springing up the hill, flourishing his hat in the air, and followed more leisurely by an old peasant, whose long-tailed, short-waisted, grass-green coat made Nora instantly recognize the man now well known to her by the name of 'Crag.'

Nora's inclination to build castles in the air on the ruins of Waltenburg instantly vanished, and she turned back to meet the old man and his son, who were evidently bearers of good news. With much pleasure she heard that the judge had appointed the following Thursday for the signing of the contract of resignation, and that he would there very afternoon come to Almenau to speak to her.

About the thousand Socios, you know, miss," said the old man; "for I told him I was sure you were ready to deposit the money in his hands on Thursday, or even sooner, if it were necessary."

'Quite right,' said Nora, smiling at the peasant's cunning way of informing her that she would be required to keep her promise sooner perhaps than she had expected.

'If it's agreeable to you, miss,' the betrothal can take place at the forester's on Thursday evening, and before you leave the village I'll move with my old woman into the old house and let Seppel bring home Rosel.'

'You could not do anything that would give me more pleasure,' said Nora. 'She had scarcely ceased speaking when, more to her amusement than surprise, Seppel waved his hat in the air and at the same time raising his right leg, he gave vent to his feelings of exultation in a shout that caused Torp to look in astonishment at the pantomime being performed on the green hill beneath him.'

'Should he be brought before the judge as a wildschuetz,' said Nora, 'there is an end to all his hopes, for his father will undoubtedly disinherit him!'

'There is much more danger of his being shot by your friend the forester, than brought before the judge,' said Jack. 'I never saw such a dare-devil of a fellow in my life, to say nothing of his having friends and accomplices at both sides of the mountains.'

'And you have induced him to recommence these dangerous and unlawful practices,' observed Nora, reproachfully, 'after his having refrained from them for upwards of six years!'

'Bosh!' cried Jack. 'The people about here may believe that, and think he never touches a rifle now; but he told me—no matter what—a different story, at all events, and I must believe him, for he had his clothes in one house and his gun in another, and knew perfectly well where to find the key to the uninhabited chalet in which we blackened our faces.'

'On the Wild Alp, most probably,' said Nora, sorrowfully.

'The very place,' exclaimed Jack; 'but we did not remain long there, for directly after sunset we began our hunt, and were joined by three fellows from Tyrol, who had seen no trace of chamois, though they had been out all the previous night. They proposed, however, giving me a "stand," as they called it, near a spot of ground that has been much frequented lately by deer; and, as we had famous moonlight, I had only to keep to leeward of the direction in which they were likely to come. But to get to this place, Nora, Seppel and I had to creep through narrow defiles and over rocks, to clamber up-hill on loose sand, through bushes and brambles, and, at last, actually to crawl like worms over stones and trunks of trees, cast about in all directions by one of those mountain-torrents now without a drop of water, though sometimes quite a broad, deep stream.'

'After we came to the "stand," they had talked so much about, the three Tyroleans left us, and we had to lie ensnared behind some rocks for hours. I think it must have been a couple of hours past midnight, when we heard the sound of rolling stones and gravel, and soon after perceived a gray roebuck descending from the more barren heights. I got into such a state of agitation, that I could not attempt to take aim. I don't think I ever in my life had such a palpitation—such a fit of trembling. I shot him. The howl caused by the report of my rifle is not to be described! Why just on that spot there should be such an echo, I cannot tell.'

'I suspect,' observed Nora, 'you are not the first wildschuetz who would have liked to silence the echoes about him; but stay!' she added, hastily; 'you say this happened about two o'clock in the morning!—now, Mr. Torp and Franz left Almenau at midnight, and must have been in the direction, and near enough to have heard your shot.'

'To be sure they heard it,' answered Jack, laughing; 'and I dare say did their best to get at us; but, in order to prevent an unnecessary encounter, while I was listening to the echo, Seppel had scrambled across the stream, to where the roebuck was lying, and ended by placing the roebuck partly in his green linen bag, and slinging it, with my assistance, on his back. e afterwards put his fingers between his teeth, and produced a succession of piercing whistling sounds.'

'What for?' asked Nora.

'A signal to the other fellows to join us, as I had promised them something if I got a shot. Seppel said it was better to be satisfied with the roebuck the alp.'

'The forester was, fortunately, at home last night,' began Nora; 'but his son and Mr. Torp—'

'I know, I know,' cried John, interrupting her; 'they came upon us at the Wild Alp, just as we had made a fire, and were going to cook our breakfast. One of our Tyroleans was on the watch; and, as we were five to two, we let them come on, and prepared for battle.'

'Nora looked alarmed, but John's laugh reassured her, and she let him continue without interruption.

'Our sentinel gave the alarm; we seized our rifles, and looked through the window, just in time to see the enemy advancing up the hill, and over the ground tramped into holes by the cattle in wet weather. Torp and his companion sprang behind some rocks, raised their rifles, and shouted to the Tyroleans, who appeared at the door, to deliver up their arms. They were answered by an order to sheer off, if they thought their lives worth preserving. Seppel, in the meantime, kept in the background with me; and I am much mistaken if Torp, supposing us to be but three, did not consider himself, with the assistant forester, more than a match for us! At all events, he showed more courage than prudence, for no sooner had the Tyroleans retreated into the hut, than he left his place of safety, and rushed after them, notwithstanding the loud remonstrances of his companion, who, nevertheless, seemed to think himself obliged to follow him. You should have seen how Seppel pounced upon the young forester—'

'What!' exclaimed Nora; 'surely you must be mistaken!'

'Not a bit,' cried Jack; 'he knocked his rifle out of his hand, and then they wrestled desperately for a few seconds; but, with the assistance of one of the Tyroleans, he managed to get him down on the ground, and then tied his hands behind his back, and afterwards his feet together.'

'And Mr. Torp?' asked Nora.

'Torp floored the two fellows who attacked him without any difficulty, and was evidently making for the door, with his eye on his rifle, until I rushed to the rescue; and myself by speaking, I didn't say, "Come on," I'm afraid I looked it, but he turned to me at once, and we had a regular set-to, pitching into each other like—'

'Jack, Jack,' cried Nora quickly, 'you have betrayed yourself to Mr. Torp, and will be completely in his power.'

'You could not expect me to wait un-

til he knocked me down, too!' cried Jack; 'I gave him fair play afterwards, at all events, for as soon as the others attacked him again I drew off. I tell you, Nora, you would have died of laughing had you seen him, as I did, struggling on the floor, and giving them all employment before he was pinioned. He's an uncommonly powerful fellow, that Torp!'

'Perhaps,' said Nora, 'he did not observe any difference in your mode of attack from that of the others, for his surprise and the confusion must have been too great for him to make nice observations.'

'I don't know,' replied Jack, carelessly, 'I kept out of his way as much as I could from the time he was overpowered by numbers. The young forester kicked, and writhed, and raged, vowing vengeance on us all; Torp never moved from the time that resistance was useless, and actually contrived to look dignified when lying helpless on the ground, fixing his grey eyes upon us one after another with such scrutinizing glances that we thought it expedient to get him out of the way, and had him carried into the little inner room and laid on the boards that had served as bedstead to the shepherdess—I mean dairy-maid, that is what they call sennener.'

'And did he not speak a word then?' asked Nora.

'He said that he hoped we would send some one up to release them before they were starved to death; but Seppel answered that he was not such a fool as to run the risk of having his messenger brought before the judge of the district to betray us. Torp then proposed terms, said that he would take no steps to discover us, and if we would release him at once he would even promise to remain three or four hours in the hut in order to give us time to get into Tyrol; but Seppel did not understand such chivalry, laughed in his face, and locked the door of the room.'

'Oh, dear! what a dreadful situation! cried Nora; 'surely, Jack, you interfered at last!'

'Not if he said, with a laugh; 'they would not hear of the young forester's being set at liberty, and I could not help enjoying Torp's discomfiture, after all his incivility to me. Of course I thought all the while of telling you, and proposing your making an excursion to the alp to-morrow, with one of your numerous peasant friends. You know you can be quite astonished at finding them prisoners, and all that sort of thing. Take plenty of prog with you, for they'll be deucedly hungry, I suspect, by the time you reach them.'

'I wish I could go this moment,' said Nora, uneasily. 'It is horrible to think of their passing the night in such a way!'

'Why didn't Torp let me have my sport by fair means?' said John; 'if I can only have it by stealth, he shall not interfere with me. You know you have often said he was a selfish, disagreeable man, Nora, and a little punishment of this kind may bring down his pride perhaps.'

'I have only to leave Rosel in ignorance of all that has occurred,' said Nora, 'and she will be astonished and sheeked enough for us both.'

'I say, Nora,' cried John, calling after her as she descended to the road, 'don't betray me by looking conscious when you see Torp, and avoid answering any questions he may ask you.'

Rosel was not much surprised at Nora's change of plan, the excuse was so plausible, that she must take advantage of the fine weather to go to the Wild Alp, as every one said that the path after rain would be impracticable for her, and a continuance of the present warm weather was not to be expected.

And Rosel explained this at some length, not only at the inn, but also when she went afterwards with a pair of Nora's boots to the shoemaker and requested him, late as it was, to put large nails in the soles, as otherwise her young lady would find it hard to get over the rocks and loose stones on the way down the mountain from the Wild Alp.

CHAPTER IV.

THE WILD ALP.

Day had not dawned, but the moon, though completely screened by the mountains, still afforded a pale grey sort of light as Nora, accompanied by Rosel and an athletic young wood-cleaver named Michael, left the forester's house. Their way was at first through meadows and gently sloping hills, and woods of beech and maple, past isolated peasants' houses where, early as it was, the threshing-flail was already being swung by busy hands. More and more rugged became their path, while rocks of the most grotesque form seemed to start from the ground in all directions, and as they wound round the mountain on a narrow shelf that had been blasted in the rocks for the convenience of charcoal-burners and cattle, Nora stopped for a few minutes to look down a deep dry water-course. Masses of loose stones, gravel, and sand, forced along by the torrent, had not remained in the bed excepting a wide space of ground at each side, had created a scene of devastation that widened as it proceeded until finally lost in the shade of rocks that vainly oppos-



From Pole to Equator - Neither heat nor cold - nor constant wear will swerve the ELGIN WATCH from its course of perfect time

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

ed the progress of a river far below in the gorge between the mountains.

When Nora turned from this spot and began to pursue her path, she perceived Rosel far above her, kneeling beside a wooden cross that had been placed in a sheltered nook beneath a ledge of rock; the sun's first glowing rays fell on it and the bent figure, and as Nora approached she perceived a picture fastened to the cross, and knew that on the spot where it stood some one had died suddenly, by accident or otherwise. When Rosel stood up, Nora bent forward and saw a very rough representation of a man with a blackened face intended to represent a wildschuetz, but which might also have been the portrait of a fiend incarnate as from an ambush he fired at a young man whose trim uniform showed him to be a hunter and wood-ranger by profession.

'Your eldest brother, I suppose?' said Nora.

'Yes, My father, who heard the report of the rifle at the alp, ran on here and found him shot through the heart.'

'And the wildschuetz?' asked Nora.

'He escaped by sliding down the mountain on the sand, near the waterfall, at the place you were standing just now, and once in the forest below, there was no chance of finding him. My mother had this picture painted by Florian's father and put up here; but I sometimes think it would be better if she had been satisfied with the churchyard cross, for every time my father comes on this mountain, he vows fresh vengeance against every wildschuetz he may hereafter meet.'

Nora walked on in silence, so occupied with her thoughts that she took but little notice of the surrounding scenery, until startled by a loud shout from their guide; then she perceived that they had reached the base of the walls of rock that formed the summit of the mountain, while beneath her, with its deserted chalets and rock-bound nameless lake, lay the Wild Alp.

Nora descended to the lake, clambered along the pathless shore, until she reached the deserted hut of a charcoal-burner, and there remained while her companions went on to the chalets, which were at some distance, on a rising ground. She heard Michael's gay jodel long after he was out of sight, then a pause, followed at intervals by shouts of four or five notes in a descending scale, leaving time between them for an answer, after which all was still.

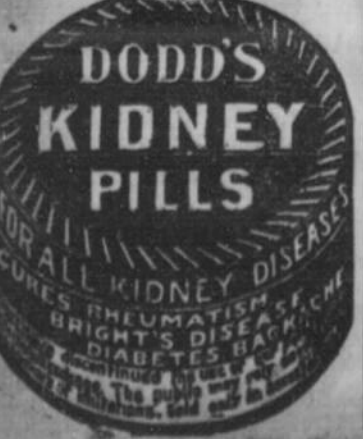
Had the prisoners called for help, and been able to make themselves heard? Nora thought so, and began slowly to mount the cow-path.

Let not the reader suppose that the word chalet is here used to designate a building such as is known in England by this name, or that of Swiss cottage; the common appellation in Tyrol and Bavaria for these dwellings is Senner hut-senner (herd and dairy-man), being used in the former, and Sennner (herd and dairy-maid) almost universal in the latter. Perhaps the proper word in English is cowherd's cot; but these words would scarcely give a correct idea of the picturesque summer residences of the Bavarian highland herdswoman. The small gable front, with its door and window at each side, is of stone and whitewashed; the loft above is of wood, as also the long adjoining cow-house; and all are under the same low overhanging roof of shingles, kept steady by stones of dimensions calculated to defy the storms that rage round the exposed place in winter. Generally a wide extent of the greenest pasture surrounds these sennner nuth: on the Wild Alp the herbage seemed to have sprung up among rocks; it was short, thick, and to the eye of the botanist presented a vegetation quite different from that of the plains, or even the valleys at the base of the mountains. No garden or glass-house can furnish more beautiful plants than are here to be found forcing their way through moss, or the clefts in the rocks, creeping round the decayed roots of trees, or luxuriating in the damp atmosphere of some overflowing spring. Nora clambered up among the rocks, and had gathered a handful of these wonderfully delicate flowers, when Rosel suddenly appeared at the door of the hut, with raised arms, called loudly to her, and then, with both hands pressed to her forehead, rushed impetuously down the slope, before Nora had time to descend from her elevated position.

The poor girl's passionate vehemence was so great, that her relation of what had occurred would have been perfectly unintelligible to Nora had she not previously been so well informed. She was still standing on a fragment of rock, as Rosel ended her recital by a burst of tears, and the not unexpected information that her brother Franz had recognized Seppel among the wild hunters, and had vowed he would have him prosecuted, if only to prevent his sister from marrying an incorrigible wildschuetz, who would bring disgrace on them hereafter, and being in league with the Tyroleans, might, for all they could tell, have been the accomplice, if not himself, the villain who had shot their brother Philip.

'As if—she sobbed, as if Seppel would ever have entered our house, or spoken a word to me, after committing such a crime!'

(To be continued.)

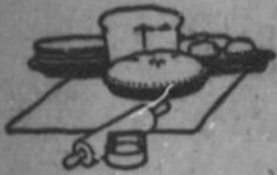


DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

GREAT KIDNEY DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GRAVEL, DIABETES, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, STOMACH DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY AND BILIOUS SYSTEMS.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

DR. CHASE'S Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See terms and conditions in the prospectus and ask your druggist about it. You can see it and get your money back if not satisfied. Sold at all druggists of EDWARDS, BATES & Co., Toronto.



Whether your bread is good or bad, the cost of baking is the same. You pay a few cents more for

Royal Household Flour

but those few cents insure good results every time. It is the finest, whitest, purest flour that's milled. It's the flour that is always good.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Montreal.

toring had better come to an abrupt end. It was, indeed, quite time for a change. After several small adventures, and some pleasant intercourse with an actor whom he met on his way softening crusts of bread at a fountain for his dinner, Gil Blas arrived at Madrid, and again went into domestic service, when he further enlarged his grasp of human character and manners. He was finally dismissed over an indiscreet admiration for the maid-servant, and once more started in search of new adventures. Pursuing his way to Toledo, he saved the life of a certain Don Alfonso de Leyva, and a little later of a nobleman and his daughter who had been garrotted by brigands and tied to trees in the forest.

Presently he acted as copyist, or secretary, to the Archbishop of Granada, with the delicate task of telling the latter when the sermons copied out showed signs of falling off in style. One day Gil Blas thought himself called upon to hint at some slight decadence of expression, with the result that he found himself once more dismissed. The prelate at parting wished him every sort of prosperity, but along with it a better taste in literature.

After this Gil Blas seems for a time to have haunted obscure literary taverns, and to have done little more than talk and drink. But probably, having exhausted his money, he went back into service, and for having written an excellent description of the burning of a farm, was made secretary by the Duc de Lerne. From that time Gil Blas's fortunes rapidly mended. The careless, efficient adventurer became an important person, who rapidly grew rich and powerful, and who acted as a kind of secret messenger for the heir to the Spanish throne. But the times and the man were both reckless and uncertain. Gil Blas, having gained the royal favor, subsequently lost it, was imprisoned, and when he was finally let out, found he had not only lost position and money, but also his fiancée, who had married another man. His patrons and friends, however, a family to whom he had rendered a considerable service during the period of his greatness, now showed their gratitude by giving him a furnished castle. He married and retired there, but almost immediately afterwards his wife died.

That was in 1621. Gil Blas was then thirty-one years old. At such an age a tranquil uneventfulness was impossible to him. Philip IV. of Spain, whose intermediary in certain amorous affairs he had been before his ascent to the throne, had not forgotten him, and once more Gil Blas figured at Court and took part in the pleasures of the great. When his father died he went back to his native village for the funeral, and on his way called to see his old friend Dr. Sangrado, still faithful to bleeding and his copious hot water remedies.

After about twenty-two years of prosperity Gil Blas once more fell into disgrace along with the political party to which he belonged, and he then returned to his castle, where, having married a young and charming girl, he was at last content to remain quietly and enjoy the gentle monotony of home life. The education of his two children and the writing of his memoirs became the occupation of his old age which after a lifetime of unceasing excitement, subsided to a comfortable seamy peace.

CRIMINAL APPEALS. In a recent speech in the House of Lords on the Criminal Appeal Bill, Lord Alverstone said: He was not opposed to the constitution of a court of criminal appeal within certain limits. Persons convicted should have free access upon questions of lack of evidence and misdirection and on similar questions of law. This matter involved no question of party politics or he would not have intervened. He would only speak for himself, though in some of his views he had the support of his brethren on the Bench, but, whatever the decision of parliament, they would all do their best to make it workable. His main objection was that the bill contemplated a right of appeal, in fact, on all questions of conviction on indictment. The main argument used in support of the bill on the second reading was the analogy of appeals in civil cases. It should not be forgotten that the whole atmosphere of our criminal procedure was so contrary to such a proposition as was made in the bill that there would arise from it a grave danger to innocent men. It would undermine the responsibilities of juries, who would feel that it was no longer with them that the decision on facts was ultimately to rest. Juries were so impressed now by their responsibilities that they erred, if anything, on the side of acquittal; they would be more severe if they were relieved of the feeling that their verdict was final, and might more lightly return a verdict of acquittal. The appeal now suggested did not exist in any other tribunal, civil or criminal, and the new court would not have before it the evidence necessary to ascertain the reliability of the evidence of witnesses. Depositions were admirable, but oral testimony was of the utmost importance to form an opinion, and the court would not have that. Hitherto those who had supported the appeal had practically decided that it should be in reality a new trial, and this bill in that respect was a novel departure. Another objection he had to the measure was that as framed it would give an appeal to the rich which the poor could not get. (Hear, hear.) The Beck case was always utilized to support this proposal for a Court of Appeal. He asserted without fear of contradiction that an appeal on fact would have been no good in that case. The miscarriage of justice in the Beck case was due to a misdirection of the learned judge. That misdirection could have been put straight by an appeal on matters of law, but not on an appeal from facts. One great safeguard which existed now and had not existed until a few years ago Lord Halsbury's bill became law, was that the accused could give evidence on his own behalf. He therefore objected to the bill on principle. As to an appeal on the ground of the severity of sentences, he thought that if sentences were severe—and there had been no complaints of the High Court sentences of recent years—they were better reviewed by the administrative action of the Home Secretary than by a Court of Appeal. These were the views of the judges of the King's Bench, and they were largely shared by the recorder and chairman of Quarter Sessions, all of whom had large experience in criminal matters. (Hear, hear.)

THE WINGATE COLLIERY DISASTER HOW THE IMPRISONED MINERS SANG HYMNS IN THE DARK.

(Westminster Gazette, Oct. 17.) The bodies of the twenty-four men killed in the Wingate pit disaster have now been brought to bank, with the exception of that of Henry Elliot, which has not yet been recovered.

Many stories of the deepest human interest are being told by pressmen as the result of conversations with the men rescued from the ill-fated mine, or with their rescuers. The 'Chronicle's' special correspondent has had a talk with William Martin, who with ninety-three others was in the Harvey seam for thirty-six hours. Asked what they did, Martin replied:

'We just waited; we knew our mates would get us out if it was possible to get us out. We found our way to the stables, and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. Some of our chaps could sing a bit, and they cheered us up with their songs. At first we had plenty of light, but one of the lamps began to give out, until at the finish we had only two left. As soon as they could get near us they sent us down some food, and then all we had to do was to wait patiently, for we knew we were all right.'

The story of William Peat, a grizzled old pitman of sixty, who worked in the seam where the explosion took place, is a thrilling one. It is owing to his knowledge of the mine that he and his three companions, who were for so long counted among the dead, managed to escape. 'I knew the run of the mine,' he said, 'and I persuaded my mates to come with me instead of making for the shaft. One would not come up. He lost his life. We others made our way where we were safe from the damp. There we stayed for eighteen hours; it was quite dark, and we had to keep calling to each other to know if we were all right. We had nothing to eat with us. I kept feeling about in the dark, and at last I found a signal rapper used for signalling the waggon waymen to start the tubs. I kept on rapping. At last we saw the lights coming towards us.'

The special correspondent of the 'Daily News' relates the story told him by Robert Cook, who had charge of ninety-two men in the Harvey seam. Cook said:

'To while away the time the men sang hymns. The first one, curiously enough, was: "Hark, the herald angels sing" and then followed all the Christmas hymns they could remember. There were five Salvationists there, and they sang several hymns, too. One of the greatest of the lot was the "Glorious Song." You want to hear that sung in a coal mine, in the circumstances we were in, to realize that hymn properly. Then they told stories, and having related all the anecdotes they knew, one by one they dropped off to sleep. We were eventually got out by a rescue party, who took us up the wrecked shaft to the level of the Hutton seam, along which we went until we could get into the five-quarter main, and thence to the bank.'

In connection with the scene at the pit mouth on Monday night, the 'Standard's' special correspondent says he could not help being struck with the large proportion of women present, many of them carrying young children in their arms. He heard one of these children cry out: 'Daddy, daddy!' The mother broke into sobs, and a stalwart miner steadied her arm and whispered in a reassuring tone: 'Come, my lass, perhaps it will be his turn to have coffee next.' He was referring to the coffee and soup which were being served in the ambulance room to the rescued men as they were led in one by one by the strong-burly fellows who were members of the rescue party. Later on the man's reassurances were justified, for the weeping woman's husband came to the surface all right. 'Daddy' was really safe.

He Is Correct

Dr. Hamilton Proves That Piles Are Caused By Constipation and Strong Cathartics.

Knowing the frequency with which people suffer from this ailment, Dr. Hamilton made an exhaustive study into the cause of piles. He found that the lower part of the bowels is like a network of blood-vessels, and if subjected to persistent pressure, a section will bulge out and form what is commonly known as piles.

The only effective mode of curing this trouble is the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which can be taken before retiring. Next day will bring wonderful relief.

'I suffered up to about the limit of human endurance with piles,' writes Miss Luaders, from Cornwall, Ont. 'I was employed in a factory here, but for a while had to give up work till I got better of this trouble. I read in the Montreal Herald about Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and after using them for two weeks was cured. I can recommend these pills very highly; there are none better. They at once relieve and prevent a constipated condition of the bowels, and from my experience can be depended upon as a perfect safeguard against piles. Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, I am sure, would be a benefit to every girl or woman.'

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VOICE HOW IT HAS BEEN PRESERVED FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

(Prof. E. W. Scripture, in the 'Century'.)

Through the United States ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, I applied for a record of the voice of the German Emperor, for preservation in durable material in Harvard University, the National Museum at Washington and the Library of Congress at Washington. The record is to be kept as a historical document for posterity. The phonetic archives at the institutions mentioned are to include records from such persons as will presumably have permanent historical interest for America. The importance of the undertaking can be estimated by considering the present value of voice records by Demosthenes, Shakespeare or Emperor William the Great.

The Emperor consented, and the apparatus was set up in the palace. I asked for four records, one for each of the institutions mentioned and one for my own scientific investigations. The Emperor, however, made only two records, designating one for Harvard University and the other for the other purposes. The two records were made by a phonograph with specially selected recorders on wax cylinders. Such cylinders are of no permanent value because they are often injured by mould and sooner or later they always crack, owing to changes in temperature.

From each original 'master record' a metal matrix was made by coating it with graphite and then galvanoplatinizing it. The wax master record was then removed (being destroyed in the process), leaving a mould from which 'positives'—that is, copies of the original—could be cast. Durable positives were cast in a hard shellac composition and in celluloid. These casts were also made in wax, and new metal matrices were made from these. In this manner the following material was obtained: (1) A metal matrix and positive of Record No. 1, deposited in the National Museum at Washington; (2) a similar set of Record No. 1, deposited in the Congressional Library at Washington; (3) a similar set of Record No. 2, deposited in Harvard University; (4) a complete set for both records (a metal matrix and positive of each), which I presented to the Emperor; and (5) a reserve set of both. These are the only records of the German Emperor's voice which exist at the present time.

THE WEARING OF BEARDS.

The recent decree of the Waiters' Union at Rome that hereafter each member shall wear a beard, provides a text for the 'North American Review,' which has something to say on beards in ancient times. In the eyes of our Biblical forefathers, the beard was almost sacred, and it was so universally worn that the great Lawgiver, instead of proscribing the use of the razor, forbade the Chosen People to 'mar' so much as the 'corners of their beards.' Also, when Hannu wished to humiliate David's messengers, he shaved one side of their faces, and when they returned to their master they were obliged to become social recluses until their hair should grow again.

In more modern times customs have varied widely. The fantastic trimming into formal shapes corresponding to old-fashioned box-hedges began during Elizabeth's reign, and has continued to a greater or less degree to the present day. In England now the majority of men wear moustaches, and until comparatively recently the growth of one was the first ambition of the youth of the United States. It is hardly ten years since the American usage changed, and nowadays young men are almost invariably clean-shaven. Our contemporary questions whether ever again the beard or moustache will become popular in America. 'After all,' it says, 'women make fashions for men as well as for themselves, and the ticklishness inseparable from a growth of wiry hair in the vicinity of the lips, we are informed, has become in their view obnoxious.'—Westminster Gazette.

TALE OF A COAT.

(From the Philadelphia 'Bulletin'.)

The clawhammer, or evening coat, has many oddities of cut. These oddities were once essentials. There was, in fact, a time when every idiosyncrasy of the clawhammer served some useful purpose. The cutaway front of the coat, for instance, was originally cut away so that the wearer when on horseback would not be inconvenienced. The two buttons at the back were for fastening up the tails out of harm's way, each tail having in the past a buttonhole at its end. The sleeves, with their false cuffs, are relics of the days when sleeves were always turned back, and therefore were always made with cuffs that unbuttoned. The collar, with its wide notches, is a survival of the old collar that was notched in order that its wearer could turn it up conveniently in cold or stormy weather. The dress coat, in a word, is a patchwork of relics, relics once essential, but now of no use on earth.

LONGCHAMP.

Longchamp, where there can be no more races just at present because of the damage done by the rioters, is the site of an ancient abbey, founded by Isabelle de France, sister of Saint Louis, in 1256, and so highly reputed for sanctity that many princesses took the veil there. The reputation of the convent declined, however, when Henry IV. made love to one of the nuns, and in 1652, Saint Vincent de Paul complained to Cardinal Mazarin of the irregularities of the establishment and of the luxury of the sisters as ill becoming those who bore the name of 'Soeurs mineures, encloues de P'humilite Notre Dame.' The popularity lost by loose behavior was, however, recovered by the excellence of the musical services, which date from the time when the veil was taken by Mlle. le Maure, the distinguished star of the opera. At a later date the 'promenade de Longchamp' became the Parisian equivalent of our 'church parade.'—Westminster Gazette.



To cherish and uphold the best traditions of family life has always been the purpose of

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

FIFTY-TWO ISSUES FOR \$1.75, and Extra Free Numbers.

These are some of the attractions provided for subscribers to the New Volume for 1907:

250 CAPITAL STORIES -humorous stories, character stories, stories of life on the farm, in the great cities, on the sea, in the wilderness, including SIX SERIAL STORIES.

TILL THE DOCTOR COMES Fifty-two articles on hygiene and emergency treatment of the utmost service in the household. They tell how ill health is incurred, suggest simple remedies for simple complaints, and prescribe the measures to be taken in serious cases while waiting for the physician.

100 INSPIRING PAPERS Officials high in the national service, men of prominence at home and abroad, great travellers and authors will contribute articles full of encouragement to all about to begin their life-work, showing the worth of wisely directed ambition.

2000 ONE-MINUTE STORIES The Companion is distinguished for the number and excellence of its sketches and stories which take not more than a minute to read. But they are always new, always well told, and in great quest by preachers and after-dinner speakers.

The Editorial Page. Notes on Science. Children's Page, Etc. As much reading in the year as would fill twenty 400-page novels, or books of biography or history or travel ordinarily costing \$1.50 each.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER

Who cuts out and sends this slip (or mentions this publication) with \$1.75 for The Companion for the 52 weeks of 1907 will receive

FREE ALL THE ISSUES OF THE COMPANION FOR THE REMAINING WEEKS OF 1906.

FREE THE THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DOUBLE NUMBERS.

FREE THE COMPANION'S 12-COLOR FOUR-LEAF HANGING CALENDAR FOR 1907.

\$16,290 in cash and many other special awards to subscribers who get new subscriptions. Send for information. Sample Copies of the Paper and Illustrated Announcement for 1907 free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

TWO FINE BIBLES.

BAGSTER LONG PRIMER BIBLE A Handsome Bible, printed in Long Primer, with black leather binding, limp cover, round corners, gilt edges. In addition to the O.T. and New Testaments, contains 150 pages of valuable Bible helps: A Concordance of 85 pages; alphabetical index of 34 pages, 13 colored maps, 17 pages of illustrations, and other aids to Bible Study.

The following words 'Long Primer Type' are printed to show the size of type used in the Bible. Long Primer Type. Size of Bible, open, 13 1/2 x 10 inches; usually sold postpaid for \$2.00. Given per new subscription to any of our publications to the value of ... \$3.00

Complete Red Letter Art Bible.

The Old Testament has all prophetic references to Christ, and passages referred to by Christ, printed in red, while the New Testament has all Christ's own words printed in red. This Bible is self-pronouncing, has 35 half-tone engravings, 32 beautifully colored illustrations, 17 maps, combination Concordance and 4,500 questions and answers on the Bible, making it altogether a most acceptable Bible to teacher or student. It is bound in morocco, Divinity circuit and red under gold edges. Size, open, 9 1/2 x 11 inches. Easily worth \$4.00. Given for only \$4.50 worth of new subscriptions to any of our publications.

'Daily Witness.' 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Home Stead.' 'World Wide.' 'Northern Messenger.'

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

A WISH REBUKED.

If one could have a hundred years to live. After the settlement of youth's unrest. A hundred years of vigorous life to give To the pursuit of what he counted best. A hundred summers, autumns, winters, springs, To train and use the forces of his mind, He might fulfil his fond imaginings, And lift himself and benefit his kind. O faint of heart, to whom this life appears Too short for thy ambitious projects, he Who piled his task in weakness and in tears Along the countrysides of Guilee, And blest the world for these two thousand years, Did His incomparable work in three. W. M. MACKERACHER.

Advertisement for Cresco Flour, Jack-knife Free, and other products. Includes text: 'These trade-mark creosote lines on every package', 'Cresco Flour For Dyspepsia', 'Special Malted Flour', 'K.C. Whole Wheat Flour', 'Jack-knife Free', 'John Dougall & Son, Montreal'.

Doctors Change Their Methods Years ago they fought catarrh by internal dosing. They saw this ruined the stomach and changed to the ozonated air cure, better known as 'Catarhzone.' This treatment is sure to cure. It goes to the source of the disease; it destroys the causes that maintain catarrh, and even in the worst cases permanent cure is guaranteed. Failure with Catarhzone is impossible. Antiseptic, healing and far-reaching, it's bound to cure every time. Endorsed by more than twenty thousand physicians in America, Canada, and sold in 25c and \$1.00 sizes by all dealers.

The Boys' Page.

The Trapper's Scare.

(By Frank H. Sweet, in the Presbyterian Banner.)

'Me get scare?' Baptiste leaned back, drawing a deer thong with his full strength across the snowshoe frame which had been shaping under pressure of weeks past, a grin broadening his mouth. Baptiste had been in too many tight places to feel sensitive about his courage, and the fact of being scared was a novelty which pleased him immensely. 'Scare, me, Baptiste!' he repeated. 'Oui, m'sieu; nev' you see man so scare, so tremble. I t'ink maybe I be scared yet if my legs be strong as de scare, an' dat be two year, moose huntin' time. Ain' you nev' hear 'bout dat? No?' He turned the frame, took a new grip of it with his knees and passed the thong swiftly and skillfully back and forth.

'I been up in de big moose country dat winter,' he went on, presently, 'an' get plenty skin. Gen'ly get plenty skin when I go huntin'. Been in business long time now, twenty year, an' learn how. Hard winter work, much money, den back in spring an' spen' all queeck in two t'ree week. Dat my way—till I get scare.'

'You been hear I ain' like little peoples?' Non? Well, I ain', not one bit—till dat time. When I reach de big moose country, an' fin' dat a new man have move in with a cabin pack full of little peoples, an' dat my camp so fix I mus' go right pas' to ten de traps. I be mad—Ur-r-r! I feel like dey been steal my country an' mus' be put out. 'Fore dat dere ain' one man in forty mile, whichever way.

'But dey ain' bad little peoples, an' de man he ain' bad man. When I go pas', de little peoples say, "Good-mornin'," an' I say "Br-r-r!" an' de man say "Good-mornin'" an' I snap my eyes an' hol' my gun more close. After dat dey go rovin' hin' de cabin when dey see me comin', all 'cep' one little gal. She run out jes' de same an' say, "Good-mornin'," again, an' I say "Br-r-r!" But it ain' make no dif-rence. She run an' skip, an' one time she grab hol' my han' an' swing it, an' when I say, "Br-r-r-r-r-r-r-ough!" she jus' laugh. Maybe she t'ink dat de only way I know how talk.'

Baptiste paused and removed the last few delicate shavings with great care.

'Well?'

'I buy dem snowshoe at a magasin—a store; I ain' nev' buy none since. I make dem all now.'

'They gave out, then?'

Baptiste nodded.

'Jus' fore I get to de tree. An' de moose be on me queecker'n I get my face out de snow. I hear de bones crack. A moose ain' waste no time, an' t'ree or four second be plenty for him to settle me. I know dat. But jus' as my arm snap under de feet I hear a gun bang, an' de moose tumble over dead. An' dar, not ten foot off stood de little gal who say, "Good-mornin'," her gun still smokin'. She been shoot de moose jus' back de shoulder. I ain' nev' see no old hunter beat dat shot.'

Baptiste rose and placed the finished snowshoe aside, then set about gathering fuel for his campfire.

'You goin' stay supper?' he said, hospitably.

'Why, no, I must be going at once, and the visitor arose also, but looked at Baptiste, inquiringly. 'That isn't all?' he said.

'Oui, all. I worse scare dat time den in all my life togadder.'

'But weren't you badly hurt?'

'I t'ink pretty bad. De doctor say two rib an' arm an' some udder t'ings. De man go seexy mile for him. I been stay in de cabin t'ree month.'

'And the little girl?'

'She in school down to Montreal. She want study, an' I say yes, she gonn' have anyting she want. An' de udder little peoples ain' bad like I t'ink one time, only de man ain' know how hunt. I stay in de cabin now when I come back in de spring, only I build it out bigger. An' I ain' been down to de city one time to spen' money—non, m'sieu, not one time since de day I been scare.'

A Visit to the Dentist in China

The Rev. W. Percy Knight, a missionary of the China Inland Mission at Pingyang fu, North China, has sent us the following interesting account written by a fellow-worker. Those of us whose courage oozes fast away in a half-hour's journey to the dentist will contemplate with awe the possibility of a four days' trip:

I think at home, dear friends, you've paid

A visit to the dentist's chair,
Perhaps set forth with trembling heart,
In view of all that's waiting there.

And so I thought you'd like to know
That e'en in China teeth will ache,
Then to the dentist's home, alas,
A journey we must surely take.

A journey! yes, just stay a while,
And hear how once Miss X and I
Decided we must really go,
And thus got ready with a sigh.

Come, see us, then, one sunny day,
So busy running here and there
With candles, bedding, food and clothes,
And wants for days and nights pre-
pare.

The early streaks of dawn beheld
A hasty breakfast—then the start,
Arranging bed-bags into seats,
And packing up the three-muled cart.

Good-byes were said, and then we three,
Miss X, myself, and serving man,
The carter, and the three old mules,
Joggled off as carts in China can.

The journey—ah! who can describe
A jolting cart in rough Shan-si,
The sudden bumps, the jolt, the shock,
The smarting elbow, head and knee?

The wild attempt to read a book;
Then comes an unexpected lurch,
Which sends it flying from your hand,
And nearly throws you from your perch.

The longing just to have a nap,
You try, and lie in cushions deep,
But feel as if an earthquake shock
Each minute threw you in a heap.

At noon we seek a wayside inn,
The mules are fed, we get a rest,
And call for dough-strings, tea, and bread,
But find the flies a dreadful pest.

Then on we go till twilight shades
Remind us that the day is o'er,
We find an inn and from the cart
Descend both hungry, tired and sore.

Our room! perhaps it saw a brush
A year, or may be two, ago;
We spread our oil-cloths on the k'ang,
And 'keatings' settles all below.

Miss X then hunts both high and low
For all the suitable brick-bats,
To stuff in those suspicious holes,
That mark the haunts of hungry rats.

We try to sleep, but mules will roam
Beneath our window through the
night,
The carters talk, the donkeys shriek,
And fierce mosquitoes buzz and bite.

Then, just as we got off to sleep,
Within our dreams we hear the strain,
'Tis four o'clock! we scramble forth,
Pack up, drink tea, and start again.

One night we reached a royal abode
Where once the Empress lodged her
head,
And in that very room we slept,
Kept warm all night with paper red.

Thus four long days we journeyed on
From five a.m., till darkness fell,

But how we crossed a river wide
I think it time I now should tell.
We reached the river's sloppy bank
And waited long in pouring rain,
At last the boat appeared in view,
And slowly, slowly, nearer came.

A clumsy barge, with no attempt
To make the passage quick or fair,
But screeching boatmen, rough, loose
planks,
No shelter from the rain or air.

The cart reared then on two broad
planks,
Descended with a mighty thump,
We found ourselves upon the boat,
And whole, despite that awful bump.

The rain poured down, the boat put
forth,
Now floating with the current wide,
Now slowly dragged by shouting men
Against the flowing rapid tide.

The mats above our heads refused
To keep out all the heavy rain,
And basins used in washing face
Most useful in the cart became.

In time we reached the other shore;
Again the bump that shook each bone,
And on—with hope—thro' pouring rain
To reach that night the Dentist's home.

At last, at last, with weary limbs
We stood outside the city gate,
But found that it was firmly locked,
And damp and chill were forced to
wait.

Till cards had to the Yamen gone
To say we waited at the door,
And soon the lumbering gates swung
back
To let us pass the threshold o'er.

'Twas nearly midnight when we reached
The dentist's often dreaded lair,
But oh, the joy, to really find
The journey ended—we were there!

We knocked upon the massive door
And waited in the silent street,
Till in the distance heard a call,
The bark of dogs, the tread of feet.

We roused the house from slumber calm,
And felt quite guilty as we strode,
So hungry, damp, and travel-stained,
Into the dentist's clean abode.

Then what a welcome! and the joy
To sit down to a tempting meal,
To drink some cups of fragrant tea,
And water freely use and feel.

A week ensued of joy and pain,
Sweet converse, and the dentist's
chair,
The whizzing drill, the cruel gag,
Weak flesh and blood could hardly
bear.

The work was done, good-bys were said,
We leave our friends with eyelids wet,
Such kindness, skill and courtesy
We never, never shall forget.

Again the springless three-muled cart
Joggled off, and joggled us once more,
We crossed the river's flowing tide
And reached our own provincial shore.

The heat was great, we seemed to live
Within an oven all the day,
And sought with many a cup of tea
To drive our burning thirst away.

Then came a day, a happy day,
When in that jolting three-muled cart
We reached our own beloved abode
With weary bones, and thankful heart.

Counting Out

There are few games in these crisp, clean days of early winter that are greater favorites for the school recess than 'Tag.' The scamper with all the excitement of the chase in the desperate effort to escape being 'it,' is a grand tonic for the constitution. The counting-out by means of which the first one is chosen 'it' reveals a great variety of methods. This is mostly done by rhymes of the 'Eey, meeny, many, mo' sort, and that one seems to be the most generally known of all counting-out rhymes, although it possesses even less sense than many of the others. A rather funny one is a corruption of the Greek alphabet that was used to our knowledge some seventy-five years ago, running like this:—

Alpha, Beta,
Gamma, Delta,
Eta, Iota, Ota, Pecka,
Lambda Mu,
Ni Signa Tu
Upside Down a Nigger.

In this case the colored gentleman who is treated so unceremoniously in the previously mentioned well-known rhyme is only introduced in an undignified position because his name has a slight similarity to Omega, the last letter.

A very questionable method was seen on one of the streets of Montreal lately, when a small girl of about ten undertook to decide who should be 'it,' after a truly Spartan or Indian style. Her plan was to range up the line of her companions against a wall (they were all evidently younger than herself) and proceed to administer a generous punch, the first one to show any sign or make any cry of distress was to be 'it.' The punch was borne by the first two with a heroic calm that proclaimed they had 'been there before,' but the third, likely a newcomer, burst into angry tears and declared he wouldn't play, and the loud complaint was seconded by his indignant mamma. That was a decided failure in the way of counting out.

This is the way it is done in China, according to 'The Presbyterian':—

'The Chinese have a funny way of choosing who shall be "it" in a game. One of them holds her hand out with the open palm downward, then all the others stand round with the tips of their first fingers touching her palm; then, after repeating a few words, she suddenly closes her fingers and tries to catch them. Sometimes she fails to

catch one, and then it has to be done again but when she does manage to imprison one finger, the owner of the finger has to be 'it.'

It would be quite an idea to see how many of the counting-out rhymes are now in use. Here are two that are quite well known:—

Eery, icky hickory hum,
Fillion, follion, Nicholson, John,
Quever, quaver, English maver,
Stringalum, strangalum, buck!

Intery, mintery, cutery-corn,
Apple seed and apple thorn;
Wire, brier, limber-lock,
Five peese in a flock,
Sit and sing by a spring,
O-u-t and in again.

We would like to hear from any of our readers who can let us know the rhymes which they use. Address your letters to Editor of Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and let us find out which are the greatest favorites.

Money often costs too much.—Emerenc.

The original dress of the highlander was the belted plaid. This was a piece of tartan cloth, two yards broad and four long, and was drawn around the waist in nicely adjusted folds and tightly buckled with a belt. The lower part came down to the knees in such a manner as the modern kilt, while the upper part was drawn up and adjusted to the left shoulder, so that the right arm might be perfectly free. This upper part was the plaid, which was used as a covering for the shoulders and body in wet weather, and when the use of both arms was required it was fastened across the breast with a brooch, often curiously enriched. A brooch was also used to fasten the plaid on the left shoulder. To attire himself in the belted plaid required on the part of the highlander no small amount of dexterity. The usual way was to lay it on the floor and, after carefully arranging the fold, to lie down upon it and then buckle it on. The lower end was fastened to the right hip. The utility of such a dress in the highlands is obvious, for the plaid rendered the man indifferent to storms and prepared to pass a night in the open air in the most inclement weather, while the loose undergarment enabled him to wade rivers or ascend mountains with equal ease. It was thus peculiarly adapted to the warrior, the hunter and the shepherd.—London Mail.

WHAT HE WANTED.

Bishop Brewster, of the diocese of Connecticut, in a recent talk to Yale students on 'Robust religious faith,' cited for them the case of Rudyard Kipling when he was critically ill in New York. He said:

'I suppose you young men are more or less readers of Rudyard Kipling. There is no name in English literature that stands more truly for masculinity than Kipling. In fact, he is said to be not lady-like enough to suit some of his critics. The story I am about to relate about Kipling, and I suppose none of you have heard it, comes to me first hand, and shows the strong, vigorous faith which is back of the man's writings.

A trained nurse was watching at the bedside of Mr. Kipling during those moments when the author was in the most critical stage of sickness, and she noticed that his lips began to move. She bent over him, thinking he wanted to say something to her, and she heard him utter these words: "Now I lay me down to sleep," that old, familiar prayer of childhood days. The nurse, realizing that Kipling did not require her services, said, in apologetic whisper: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Kipling, I thought you wanted something."

"I do," faintly observed Kipling. "I want my heavenly father. He only can care for me now."

It is this masculine, robust religious faith that we see in Kipling's writings," added Bishop Brewster, "and it is a faith which young men may well carry with them in the performance of their daily work."—Brotherhood Star.

HEN DRESSES WITH SEASONS.

Professor William P. Ellis, of Buckingham county, is the possessor of a game hen which annually changes her feathers to suit the varying seasons. Early in the spring the hen begins to show a few white feathers, which continue to get more and more numerous until the first warm days of May, when she regularly turns out in a suit of pure white. This white dress she wears proudly until the first days of early fall, when a few black feathers begin to appear. The black feathers increase as the days follow each other, and usually by Thanksgiving she has resumed her shining coat of black. The change in the color of the hen's feathers never fails to take place. She is almost black now, although a few of the white feathers of her summer costume still remain in her plumage.—Philadelphia Record.

A WILD ANIMAL THAT KNEW ME.

Strawberry Hill was a good mile long, the afternoon was warm, and I was enjoying my coat tremendously. At the bottom of the hill, the road took a sharp turn to the left, and before I could check myself I ran plump into him, amidsthips. This unceremonious introduction was a most unfortunate beginning of what might otherwise have turned out to be an interesting acquaintance. To say he was angry but mildly expresses it; he was speechless. His eyes looked like coals of fire and I lost no time in picking myself up and climbing over an old stone wall which afforded some protection, but would, I fear, have offered little resistance to my irritated friend had he desired to interview me at close range.

Through the chink in the wall I could feel his hot breath as he stood there glaring at me, apparently undecided whether to jump over or to investigate

PUZZLES.

A CHARADE.
My first is a public building,
My second is a thin stick,
My whole is an author's name.

ENIGMATICAL BOTANY.
1. Herds of sheep. 2. An hour in the afternoon. 3. The seashore. 4. A noted millionaire. 5. Swiftly flowing water. 6. A couple. 7. Adam's son. 8. A labyrinth. 9. To win a game. 10. An English humorous author. 11. Found in history. 12. Part of the hand. 13. A wise old man. 14. A dairy product and drinking vessels. 15. Straight lines of things. 16. The end of a cigar. 17. A narrow bed and a weight. 18. The cup that cheers. 19. 'Waits for no man.' 20. To languish. 21. Grows on a cat. 22. An invitation to continue to exist. 23. A kind of shot. 24. Gay dancing-parties. 25. A wily animal and an article of ladies' dress.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

Make the following changes by transposing the two syllables of the words:
Change a language of Europe to a place for horses' food.
Change send back to a bishop's head-covering.
Change guarded to a boy's name.
Change a mixture of metals to faithful.
Change honor to a ghost.
Change a boy's name to what a boy should be.
Change whirling water to colored.
Change a machine worked by the fingers to a person that works in a factory.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

HIDDEN PROVERB.
Still waters run deep.

ENIGMA.
Faith, hope and charity.
'Non Noret's' answers to last week's puzzles are correct.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Trained Cat

(Philadelphia 'North American'.)

'Lily,' a snow-white cat, remarkable not only for being possessed of one blue and yellow eye, but for the wonderful tricks that she performs, some having never been done by any other animal of her species, is the property of little Esther Field, who lives at Eighteenth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia.

The cat is a freak of nature in more ways than one. First, no other cat known to science has ever had different colored eyes, and been able to use the sight of both; secondly, the animal possesses some traits that are only attributed to human beings; thirdly, 'Lily' utterly refuses mice, rats and other cat diet, subsisting only upon the choicest foods that are set for man; and lastly, the animal never meows or cries, being content to purr when pleased and to remain silent at other times.

A gray Maltese named 'Fluff,' the property of Esther's brother Freddie is the only companion that 'Lily' will tolerate other than the Field children. 'Fluff' is very proud of her superior sister, and shows her affection for her dumb companion in many ways. When the animals were younger, 'Fluff' would catch mice and lay them before the queenly 'Lily.' But such overtures toward gaining her love were scorned by 'Lily,' who would quickly walk away, leaving the delicate morsel for the Maltese.

Brilliant colors, red, blue, pink and yellow, have a special fascination for 'Lily,' and so completely has the cat's sense of color been trained that she can distinguish and point out any distinct color that one might name. It may be that this knowledge of color can be attributed to the difference in the pigment in the cat's eyes, but Mr. Field, who is an artist, declares that the animal is gifted naturally because it belongs to an artistic family!

It is a risk for any one in the family to leave a bureau drawer open, or to permit anything prettily colored to lie where

the cat can reach it. For not only does the animal like to get into the drawers among bright ribbons, but she will also carry away to a hiding place any particular article that suits her fancy.

Many tests have been made of the animal's ability to properly distinguish color. The family has been sitting down stairs when Esther has said to the cat: "Go upstairs, 'Lily,' and bring me my red ribbon from the table."

Instantly the cat, who seems to understand conversation directed to her, scampered away, and returned in a few minutes with the desired article in her mouth and trailing behind her.

A paper of pins has also a great fascination for the cat. She will roll in them and toss them about in perfect delight, never seeming to get pricked by the sharp points.

'Lily' begs in approved dog-fashion. Upon a given order from her mistress or the minute she is hungry and can gain attention, she sits straight up upon her back feet and looks pleadingly, though never uttering a sound.

Candy, ice cream, cantaloupes and tomatoes are what 'Lily' likes best to eat. Never a day passes without the animal is served with ice cream or sweets. Unless she is given either of these articles of food she refuses to eat anything.

Some time ago an effort was made to starve the cat into eating meat and drinking milk, another food that she dislikes. But when the cat had refused food for over six days, and looked as if she might waste away to a shadow, she was provided with what she desired.

At certain times parties are given for the cats, the food being placed before each upon a doll's table. The invited guests and 'Fluff' act in most undignified ways, but 'Lily' waits for the given signal, which, being given, she then quietly and daintily eats.

Large sums have been offered for 'Lily,' but no money can tempt her little mistress to part with the pet.

my wheel, which lay in the road. Scared as I was, his beauty fascinated me. Dressed in black, with a white spot on his forehead, his only adornment a copper ring in his nose, with his glossy coat glistening in the sun, he cut a splendid figure.

Evidently my wheel offered the greater attraction, for he made a rush at it, and, catching it on his horns, tossed it high in the air. Then came a series of stunts which would have put a bicycle performer to shame; in fact, he did everything but ride it, and every time the bell rang he would go for it with renewed vigor.

At length, wearying of this sport, he once more turned his attention to me, who had so far forgotten myself in my excitement as to sit on the wall. Fortunately, at that moment the bicycle moved and the bell rang. My friend evidently took for a personal insult, for with a bellow of rage he turned on my already battered wheel and huried it into the air, and then looked up at it as if to say, "You will defy me, will you?" But alas! he reckoned not on pride's proverbial fall. The frame of my bicycle in falling caught on his horns and slipped down over his head, while one of the broken spokes passed through the ring in his nose.

Then there was a struggle, the like of which I had never witnessed. Up and down the road he went, bellowing with pain and rage; every now and again he would throw himself, until finally, bleeding and panting, he stood dejected, with his legs spread apart, bawling like a calf.

To the victor belong the spoils. I fastened a stout stick by a strap to the ring of his nose; then removed the offending spoke, and led him home to his owner like a captive behind the victor's car.—The Country Gentleman.

EVERY BOY AND GIRL Can get a REAL SILVER WATCH or a Handsome GOLD RING FREE FOR XMAS

We will send you 25 Picture Stories, comprising over 200 highly colored Comic Pictures, for 15 cents. They will give hours of FUN, and we will show you how you can get the above HANDSOME PRIZES for a Xmas Gift.

Write at once or you will be too late. Address

THE MAIL-FIT CLOTHING CO., MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE, MONTREAL, Can.

What some Businesslike Boys are doing

"All that other boys can do— Why with promptness should not you?"

Boys all over the Dominion are sending in for the 'Canadian Pictorial' to sell for watches, fountain pens and jack-knives, and many of them are already proudly showing these premiums to their schoolmates.

'People buy them as quick as I can hand them out.'—Alexander Sutherland, W....., N. S.

'I received the fountain pen and I am well pleased with it.'—Theodore Smith, D....., Que.

'Sold twelve in an hour and a half.'—James Finlay, P....., Ont.

'Send me twelve more, as soon as you can. They take very well.'—Robert C. Kingsborough, D....., Ont.

'Everybody thinks the papers are all right.'—Levi White, T....., Ont.

'Please send the other twelve copies. The others sold great.'—Fred Gibson, A....., Ont.

'Received fountain pen safely. Many thanks for same. It is a beauty.'—Clyde Mallock, A....., Ont.

'I received the watch you sent me all right. I think it is a perfect beauty. I don't see how you can afford to give them.'—Wm. B. Moulton, L....., Ont.

We have enough watches, or pens, or knives to send one to every boy who reads the 'Witness,' and we have not heard from all yet.

Sit down now and write for a package of 'Pictorials' to get out with— Then go to work with a will and get your customers interested before you get the papers and your sale is secured in advance.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

We are Manufacturing Jewelers. Buy from the Maker

Jewelry By Mail

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU? IT HAS TO LOTS OF OTHERS

The advantage you have in price-seeing when buying your jewelry from the manufacturer. We being jewelry manufacturers enables us to sell to our patrons at almost first cost.

An example of our prices is manifested in this solid 14k. gold Sunburst pendant wear. Price, \$5.00.

Our large illustrated catalogue of Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Silverware, etc., is FREE for the asking.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPSS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb Tins.

BOYS WATCH FREE.

We give this fine Watch free to any boy who sells 25 copies of the new monthly, the 'CANADIAN PICTORIAL'—ten cents a copy (with a ten cent coupon in each).



'CANADIAN PICTORIAL' is sure to sell like wildfire. Will delight everyone. Costs about \$1.00 per issue and contains 1/4 square inches of Pictures—Pictures of current events, Canadian history, things beautiful and curious, scenic spots, fashions, patterns, etc. Send postcard and we will send you one. You sell copies and receive 10c for each and we send watch by first mail.

INDIA'S GROWTH AND POPULATION.

The number of persons to the square mile in India in 1901 (the last census) was 42,390. Of the total of 294,361,056 who constituted the population at the last census more than 200,000,000 were Hindus. The Christians number 2,923,241.

THE UNKNOWN INDIAN OCEAN.

Peregrination of no area of our great oceans do we at the present day know less than of the Indian Ocean within the tropics. Fifty years ago, in the days of the great China and Indian clippers, it was, save for a small area to the south of Madagascar, alive with white wings, anxious to take advantage of every slant of wind or the smallest current.

THE EASTERN EYE.

The eyes of the yellow people are not oblique, notwithstanding that they appear to be. The line adjoining the commissure of the eyelids divides the eye into two equal parts, and is exactly at right angles with the axis of the nose.

that the upper eyelid and the general direction of the eyebrow are oblique. The upper eyelid on the side towards the nose forms a special fold which causes it to cover entirely the angle in which the lachrymal gland is situated.

OLDEST CHEMIST'S SHOP IN ENGLAND.

The oldest pharmacy in England is the quaint and conspicuous shop occupied by Mr. E. W. Lawrence on the east side of the market place, Knaresborough.

BIBLE TRUTHS. THE GREATEST MIRACLE.

The greatest miracle, or power, in the world is Jesus Christ. A man so humble in birth. A man of sorrows and grief, crucified through weakness.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

JESUS BEFORE PILATE. Luke xxiii., 13-25. Memory verses, 20, 21. Read also Matt. xxviii., 3-30; Mark xv., 2-19; John xviii., 28-31, 38; Luke xxiii., 1-12.

FOR THE JUNIOR CLASSES. What enemy of Jesus were we learning about last Sunday? Yes, it was the great giant of Intemperance, but we learned that he is only one in a great host of sin that is always fighting against Christ.

It will be necessary to study all four accounts carefully to get the full details and sequence of events. The last lesson in the series closed with the mockery and insults to Christ, and the formal passing of sentence before the priests and surrounding rabble surged through the streets to the governor's hall.

the sacred money of the temple treasury—and had put it to the profane use of constructing an aqueduct. This misuse of the sacred money led to another tumult, which was suppressed by the massacre, not only of the rioters, but also of innocent spectators.

Disappointed enthusiasm is dangerously near to hate. The greater the act that kindled the enthusiasm, the harder it is to satisfy demands. The men that had been stirred to admiration by a miracle (raising of Lazarus) would be sure to crave miracles, and the craving ungratified would leave them, first suspicious, then discontented, then angry.

Nothing could save Pilate from the responsibility attaching to his connection with Jesus, and nothing can save us from the responsibility of determining what judgment we are to pronounce on this same person. Christ stands patiently awaiting our decision, maintaining his inalienable majesty, but submitting himself to every test we care to apply, claiming only to be the king of the truth by which we are admitted into that sole eternal kingdom.

NATURAL ENO'S HEALTH-GIVING FRUIT REFRESHING SALT INVIGORATING

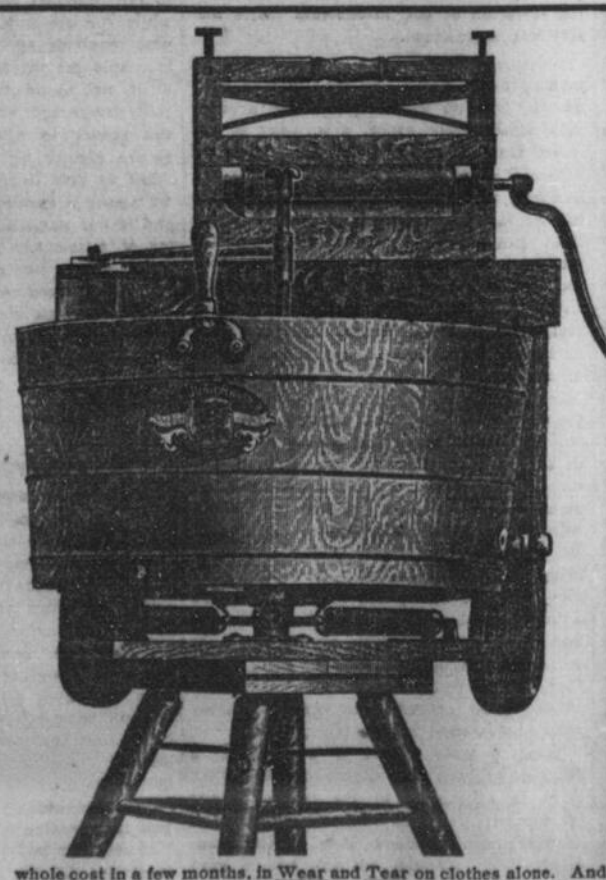
BABY'S OWN SOAP IS A SURE WINNER. IT'S EXQUISITE FOR TOILET & NURSERY. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Have You a Cold? THEN GET A BOX OF Harte's Grippe Wafers Cures a Cold in Twenty-four Hours. Have You a Cough? GET A BOTTLE OF Harte's Cough Mixture JUST THE THING. PRICE 25c. J. A. HARTE, Druggist 150 Notre Dame West Telephone 1150 Main.

SEE THIS LOCKET AND CHAIN A dainty, heart-shaped Locket; just what every girl wants; such as any lady might be proud to wear; has place for two pictures, 14 karat gold filled; warranted for ten years. (See Cut below). Bright gold or dull gold finish. Retail at \$3.00. One Locket given for new subscriptions to any of our publications to the value of \$3.00.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much.



whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages.

A DISCOVERY OF GREAT VALUE

Because a Cure was Found for Inflammatory Rheumatism. There are many types of rheumatism, but none worse than inflammatory. It was this kind that almost killed Mrs. Edw. Warman, of Kent Jct., N.B.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 26.—Luke xxiii., 13-25. Tuesday, Nov. 27.—Luke xxiii., 1-12. Wednesday, Nov. 28.—Matt. xxvii., 11-23. Thursday, Nov. 29.—Matt. xxvii., 24-30. Friday, Nov. 30.—Mark xv., 1-19. Saturday, Dec. 1.—John xviii., 28-40. Sunday, Dec. 2.—John xix., 1-16.

Illustration of a heart-shaped locket on a chain. Text: A Fine Gold-filled Neck Chain, 14 karat, slender, but very strong; soldered links. (See Cut above.) Just the thing to wear with locket or any other pendant.

Home Department.

What is a Friend?

(By Julia Harris May.)

If thou dost ask what is a friend,
Thus do I answer thee, forsooth,
A friend's a friend in age or youth,
A friend continueth to the end.

A friend consoleth. When thy heart
Is torn with anguish unexpressed,
His sympathy but giveth best
Of friendship's truest, holiest part.

A friend remembereth. Though the years
Pass on and on, he loveth still,
And more and more he loveth till
Upon thy grave he droppeth tears.

A friend excuseth. Human thou,
He knoweth it, and doth not see

Thy little faults, or, seeing, he
Excuseth them. He knoweth how.
A friend forgiveth. If it be
Thou speakst words of bitterness,
Before thy willing lips express
Their sorrow, he forgiveth thee.

A friend believeth. Though the rest
Should doubt thy honor, 'Tis not so,
True friendship crieth, 'for I know,
And I will make it manifest.'

Hast such a friend? O hold him dear,
More precious he than gold or gem,
No earthly crown or diadem
With perfect friendship can compare.

A Runaway.

(By Kate Woodbridge Michaels, in the 'Youths' Companion.')

(Concluded.)

When the boys had gone, Carrie, roused to a penitent sense of responsibility, looked about to see what household duties were to be performed. Luckily, she thought, they 'boarded with Hannah,' as some one had said in Mrs. Mason's early married days. But Hannah had her own sense of propriety, as well as a certain desire to have the full weight of the emergency fall upon the petted child.

Hence Carrie was forced to decide whether spring chickens or spring lamb would be the best for dinner; whether it would be wise to order berries from the grocer, or to wait and see if the butterman would bring them; what brand of flour should be ordered for the new barrel—questions which the harassed young substitute was morally sure would never have been referred to the real mistress. At last she escaped from her tormentor, and was just rushing off for a game of tennis, when Marty's voice came floating downstairs.

'Carrie, won't you please braid my hair before you go out? And aren't you going to make your beds and put away the clean clothes, and what am I to do with the ones that need mending?'

'Oh!' exclaimed Carrie, throwing down hat and racket. 'Haven't I made the beds yet? Why didn't you remind me of them? You know mamma always does, right after breakfast. Now there's nothing to cry about—one would suppose that I'd been scolding you. Bring the brush and comb, quick! Oh, there's Lucy at the door! Just wait, Marty: I'll be back in a minute.'

But the minute was half an hour. When Marty, watching over the stairs, saw her sister catch up her hat and jump into the carriage, she quietly finished her share of the beds and Carrie's, too. Then she brushed out her hair and tied a ribbon round it—a style of coiffure, Jack remarked at lunch, that he most particularly disliked.

Carrie was not at home when they sat down to lunch, but she came before they finished, full of the sweetest apologies—she had quite forgotten that mamma was not at home! Dudley took the tardiness in good part, but his wrath blazed forth when he discovered the house roses on the sideboard, and those for Mrs. Mason's sick in the hall where he had left them, all faded and useless.

Dinner was ready on time, Carrie was waiting to do the honors for her brothers, and so merry were the irresponsible children over their meal that Hannah muttered to herself in her lonely kitchen that they were just a parcel of babies, bless them!

They were interrupted at last at their long-drawn-out meal by Mrs. White, a neighbor, who said that she had just looked in to see how they were getting on, having seen their mother and Molly going off on the train the day before.

'Where's your mother gone, Carrie,' she asked, 'and when do you expect her back?'

It was the question Carrie had been dreading, and with annoyance she saw Jack watching her and enjoying her confusion. In her place, she was sure, he would delight in telling the whole story. But she could not put her pride aside and confess that she knew nothing of her mother's whereabouts.

Home Thoughts.

SUPPOSE.

Suppose that the Christian life, in its daily manifestation, should come to be marked and known by simplicity and happiness. Suppose that the followers of Jesus should really escape from bondage to the evil spirits of avarice and luxury which infect and torment so much of our complicated, tangled, artificial modern life. Suppose that, instead of increasing their wants and their desires, instead of loading themselves down on life's journey with so many bags and parcels and boxes of superfluous tuggage and bric-a-brac that they are forced to sit down by the roadside and gasp for breath, instead of wearing themselves out in the dusty ways of competition and vain show, or embittering their hearts because they cannot succeed in getting into the weary race of wealth and fashion—suppose, instead of all this, they should turn to quiet ways, lowly pleasures, pure and simple joys, plain living and high thinking. Suppose they should truly find and clearly

show their happiness in the knowledge that God loves them, and Christ died for them, and heaven is sure, and so set their hearts free to rejoice in life's common mercies, the light of the sun, the blue of the sky, the splendor of the sea, the peace of the overhanging hills, the songs of the birds, the sweetness of flowers, the wholesome savor of good food, the delight of action and motion, the refreshment of sleep, the charm of music, the blessings of human love and friendship—rejoice in all these without fear or misgiving, because they come from God, and because Christ has sanctioned them all by his presence and touch.—Henry Van Dyke, D.D.

SPREADING TROUBLE.

Promiscuous announcing of our own hardships never does any good, and usually works a twofold harm. 'I've had a terrible sun-me' of it,' exclaimed a woman in a loud tone to her companion in a trolley car. By that unnecessary utterance she increased her own burden and passed on some of it to her listeners. Her sursit

way to have lightened her burden and to have made her summer a little less 'terrible,' would have been for her to forget her self for a few minutes by interesting herself in her companion, and, by a word if nothing else, striving to brighten that one's life. The chronic grumbler is hard on others, but still harder on himself. The one who resolutely refuses to talk of his own troubles is on the high road to their entire overcoming.—Churchman.

With the Children.

THE BABY.

'She's a little hindering thing,'
The mother said;
'I do not have an hour of peace,
Till she's in bed.

'She clings unto my hand or gown,
And follows me
About the house, from room to room,
Talks constantly.

'She is a bundle of nerves,
And wistful ways;
She does not sleep full sound at night,
Scarce any days.

'She does not like to hear the wind,
The dark she fears;
And piteously she calls for me
To wipe her tears.

'She's a little hindering thing,'
The mother said;
'But still she is my wife of life,
My daily bread.

The children—what a load of care
Their coming brings;
But, oh! the grief when God doth stoop
To give them wings.

—Australasian 'Christian World.'

THE FATHER'S PART.

The father who merely provides for his children, but who takes no active part in their training, does not fulfill his obligations to them,' says the 'Catholic Columbian.'

'Especially is this true of the boys. A man child needs a man for his guide, teacher, model, friend. If he does not get that help, in cases in which he could have him, he is wronged of his due. The father who takes no interest in his boys need not wonder if they avoid him. Happy the man whose sons admire him, love to be in his company, proudly imitate his ways, and go to him confidently for sympathy and advice. He is made of good material. His own, those who know him best and see him at once, have passed judgment on him, and have found him good. His boys will grow up like him. They will follow in his footsteps. They will not depart from the right path. They will be his joy in the days of his strength and his comfort in old age.'

A TYPICAL CONTRAST.

A widowed mother who took boarders to support her family found some years ago that her eldest son, as soon as he was able to pay for his own board, went to a more fashionable place in another part of the city 'in order to get into society.' His name need not be mentioned, because nobody has ever heard of it.

About the same time, but hundreds of miles away, there was another family thrown into straitened circumstances by the worthlessness of the father. The mother took in washing, and the boy at the age of ten, left school to go to work to help her. An employer gave him his first overcoat, and he still has it. Time has brought some changes. He was recently elected the Governor of a great State, in circumstances which constitute it an exceptional compliment. The feelings of his mother, who is still living, may well be imagined.

The reciprocal royalty of parents, and children form some of the most delightful of all human experiences. Countless pages of literature are adorned by examples of it, making 'my father' and 'my mother' and 'my child' among the beautiful phrases of our language.

'I would rather be as poor as I am,' remarked a tired and unfortunate man, 'and have my children, than to be as rich as the man I work for, and have to take the trouble which his boys give him.' Every one agreed that he was right, even those who were striving to rival the rich employer, rather than to make heavy investments in domestic affection.

Parents are occasionally too severe with their children, just as there are grown-ups and daughters who remain forgetful of their obligations to an aged parent. But these are, unfortunately, the exceptions. Chinese make a mistake in ancestor worship; many an American family makes a mistake in child worship. It is the middle course that is full of delight, as well as of safety.—'Youths' Companion.'

Systematic Reading

[This paper, written for a Woman's Missionary Society, is published by the special request of a number of our readers who found its suggestions helpful.—Ed. Home Department.]

'Give me some ideas about systematic reading,' I said to one of our busiest house-mothers who is not yet too busy to take a very lively interest in the work of her Auxiliary Missionary Society and in the wider work of the Woman's Board of Missions.

'Systematic reading!' she exclaimed, 'I have no system in reading. How can I have? I do not know when my spare moments will come, and when I do have snatches of time in which I might pick up a book I am too tired to read anything solid.'

So saying, she tripped out to the home workshop to prepare supper for a family of eight, seven steady and her guest of

the systematic reading quest. The clink of teaspoon and the thud of teakettle and saucepan conspired to set that guest's thinker to work and these are the first thoughts the 'wheels' ground out:

'Busy!' I should think so,—husband and children and house to be looked after, friends and acquaintances to be kept, church and temperance and missionary work to be shared in, and the financial problem of making one dollar do the work of two constantly occupying the active, ingenious brain.

'What shall I say about systematic reading?'

This time the questioner was the president of an auxiliary; bright, winning, alert and deeply interested in every good work, sweetly reasonable and with a large measure of saving common sense.

'Systematic reading!' and three points of exclamation would scarcely suffice to convey the desired expression. 'Why, with me reading is simply out of the question. A large family to look after with but one pair of hands to help, a little invalid daughter requiring constant thought and care. Do you know it is almost nine o'clock before I have finished the children's evening talk and reading, and when I sit down I am so tired that my eyes will scarcely stay open.'

These two women are types not of the few but of the many that form the bulk of all women's missionary societies—and yet, and yet, in the face of such discouraging facts, a paper must be written for our meeting on system in missionary reading. Here the pencil refused to scribble longer while the wheels of the thinking machinery became suddenly clogged.

What was to be done? Would the dictionary help? But, there was through that time honored volume no loop-hole of escape. 'Systematic'—proceeding according to system or regular method. 'What is a system? 'An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific.'

Here the pencil lagged feebly and the wheels ground out, 'It cannot be done.'

Idea number two: Why not write a paper on Unscientific Reading, arranged in irregular subordination and after no method either logical or scientific?

'That's more in my line,' the pencil scribbled, while the wheels recovering from their sulky fit began to revolve smoothly as though freshly oiled.

The main object in coming together at a yearly gathering is to receive help and quickening by the interchange of thought, and to get the impetus that springs from the inspiration of numbers, the contact of many hearts to the great Spirit Father; to that, above all, papers and talks while depicting the ideal should not relegate it to the region of the impossible. Conventional ideals should be of such a nature that they can be transformed into the practices of the near future. It is for these reasons that I have—I dare not say—altered the title, but bedecked it with little 'uns' and 'lils.' This paper will be unsystematic, illogical, and unscientific.

Two forces are usually at work controlling the numberless actions of each busy, commonplace day,—what we must do and what we wish to do. Sometimes these forces act along a single line, sometimes they run parallel, sometimes they fly off at a tangent, sometimes they are opposite as the poles. Our ideas, moreover, are constantly changing as regards our conception of work, constitutes the essentials. The course of action that at one time held us in the thrall, at another, may possess to fascination for us. So, perhaps, one obstacle in the way of accomplishing any missionary reading might be removed by a conscientious overhauling of the must-be-gones of our daily work and a corresponding elevation of our intellectual tastes and spiritual aspirations.

There are few women in this age of making many books and still madder periodicals, who do not find time for a scanning of the daily paper, a scrutiny of the latest fashion sheet, a perusal, even if hurried of the beautifully illustrated monthly, and stolen snatches of sleep-time for the last good novel. Can we not share those snatches of newspaper and magazine time with a missionary journal and divide the time devoted to the last engrossing novel with the equally engrossing tale of real, living, acting, human beings? If we do this we shall soon find that the period of the actual has much of the magic of the fanciful. It will possess the power of the enchanted lamp and wishing carpet of our childhood tales, the power of lifting us out of the worries of the commonplace and to transporting us to other scenes and among other peoples, whence we return refreshed and strengthened to lift again the household burden or moan cheerfully carry the hidden cross. Not that the story, long or short, has not its place and a very useful one, too, but Dame Fiction has grown to such ample proportions that she is in danger of occupying more space than is her right in our little chambers, to the utter exclusion of equally worthy entertainers though less portly guests.

'Many a little makes a muckle,' is a Scottish proverb that crystallizes the truth quite as effectively in the sphere of our intellectual work as in the realm of manual labor. One of the greatest authorities on Grecian history was a man who in the midst of the numberless cares of a modern business used his spare moments for studying this topic. Little by little his knowledge grew till from reading books he proceeded to write books, and before he became an old man he was known as a master of this department of human knowledge.

Few of us realize the possibilities in the minutes. If instead of saying to ourselves, as we so often do, 'I have only a few minutes, it is not worth while,' we

would say, 'I have five precious minutes. Let me fill them with worthy effort,' we would be astounded at the accumulated results. But you say, 'What about the snatches of rest so badly needed?' It would certainly be neither right or wise to turn rest minutes into work minutes, but from personal experience and observation, I believe that many of our rest moments are as badly managed as our intellectual work moments; so few of us know how really to let go in order to obtain the full meed of refreshing that the rest minutes should bring.

The friend who was too busy to read anything 'solid' acknowledged that she had read one missionary work last winter. 'But then,' she said, 'it was so fascinating that I picked it up every time I sat down to await a refractory tea-kettle or a boy that was late for a ready-to-eat meal. Besides, it was just at hand ready to pick up.'

'Very fascinating and ready to pick up,' 'Good,' I whispered to myself, 'here are two points for the paper.'

If the busy woman chooses a book that will exercise its compelling force upon her she will not waste energy by forcing herself to an urgent task; and if the book be kept constantly at hand the odd minutes will soon send the reader speeding through the pages.

There is yet another thought worth thinking. A course of missionary reading is in itself not a bad sort of liberal education. It is much more than gaining a knowledge of the missionary's life and work. It is learning of other lands than our own; their history, their geography, their animal and plant life, their strange inhabitants, and to us, still stranger customs, their language, their forms of government, their social usages and religious beliefs.

Do you imagine a course of missionary study must be narrowing or unpractical? Listen to one man's answer: 'Whatever branch of finance or trade you are engaged in, I challenge you to read up its history, and you will find yourself face to face with foreign missions. There are no banks nor drafts in heathendom. There is no partnership in Mohammedan lands, for no one trusts his neighbor. Modern commerce is the fruit of Christianity, no less than modern civilization. The fact that London and New York and not Pekin or Constantinople, are the financial pillars of the world, is due to Columbia and Augustine. Missions not only promote, but create commerce. Ipecac, and quinine, and India rubber were discovered by missionaries; the first steamships on African lakes were built for missions; ploughs were first sold in Turkey by American missionaries; Yankee clocks have followed Yankee school teachers from China to Peru.'

So in a course of missionary reading will be found food, not alone for the dreamer and idealist, but for the matter of fact woman of business, or the very practical house-mother, proprietor of a dozen thick-soled school boots, and an equal number of darned knee coverings.

'But,' you say, 'what inducement can you offer the woman to whom some of these excellent reasons appeal? There is yet another. Where is the woman who does not wish to retain her youth and beauty? Or if she accepts the inevitable loss, does not wish to grow old gracefully and beautifully? She will find no better fountain of youth than a well trained intellect, no greater beautifier than the spirit comradship of the world's great men and women, no finer estimate than the in-jewelling of great, high, noble thoughts, and these may be procured in no scant measure from such a course of reading.'

As in other kinds of effort, with practice come strength and facility. The book that to a beginner is difficult of comprehension, to the practical reader is a mere pastime; while the pleasure of mastering some volume requiring application and perseverance is ample reward for the effort of keeping at it, not to mention the gain in intellectual grasp and strength that will enable the reader to attempt larger tasks and secure greater gain.

Let us give impulse her due. She is by no means a despicable factor in our work, and if our particular impulse in this matter of missionary reading be a good one, let us follow her guiding. She may lead us into a training school where her less erratic, though sterner successor, System, may carry out to a successful issue the good work she has begun.

For the Housekeeper.

THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES.

There are certain things a thrifty housewife does not do.

She does not wait till the flour barrel or sugar pail are empty before ordering a new supply. She does not take things as they come, but plans ahead and tries to have things come so as to cause the least work and confusion. She does not tear the whole house to pieces in one cleaning day, but does one thing at a time. She does not use six eggs for her cake, or two cups of butter for her soda biscuit, when half or less of these materials would give much better results.

She does not worry the life out of her husband, teasing for a new carpet, because her neighbor has just bought one, and she is afraid of being outshone. She does not rob her food supply or kitchen outfit that she and her daughter may wear fine clothing. She does not make a great display at her tea parties and keep the family on half rations for weeks thereafter. She does not fret when the head of the house unexpectedly brings in a guest for dinner, for she always has a good stock in her larder, and knows how to prepare appetizing dishes at a few minutes' warning, besides what she thinks is good enough for her own is good enough for a chance guest.

Advertisements.

CARE OF THE BABY.

A mother's work and worry in caring for her little one is greatly lightened if she has on hand a safe remedy for the cure of indigestion, colic, sour stomach, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and the other little ailments that are apt to come to children suddenly. For these troubles Baby's Own Tablets are better than any other medicine. They are mildly laxative, prompt in their action, and a few doses usually leaves the child in perfect health. They do not contain an atom of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. They always do good—they cannot possibly do harm, and may be given with equal safety to the new born infant or well grown child. Mrs. Reginald James, Fenaghvale, Ont., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them unexcelled as a medicine for children. They promote sleep and general good health. You can get the Tablets from your druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.'

She does not put off a disagreeable job till the last minute, but attacks it tooth and nail and has it off her mind. She does not wait till a rent in a garment has been made ten times worse than at first, but practices the old adage, 'a stitch in time saves nine.' She does not send for the doctor every time Freddie or Susie cut their fingers, or sneeze too loudly, but keeps a stock of simple remedies on hand that are more efficacious than much of the doctors' medicine. She doesn't lie in bed till eight o'clock or later in the morning, and then wonder why she feels so mean, and can't get anything done, neither does she read the latest novel till midnight, trusting for a chance the next day to make up for lost sleep.

She does not belong to half a dozen woman's clubs and missions and let her own domestic affairs run themselves. She does not believe in the wife and mother bearing all the burden of household duties, but each member is given a share of work, and held strictly accountable therefor. She rarely needs to borrow anything, though she is ever ready to lend. She is too busy with her own affairs to spend much time in discussing her neighbors. She does not allow the smallest item of waste—but everything is utilized somewhere.

In short, she is a woman of well-balanced mind, clear vision, good executive ability, is fertile in resources, a treasure, if also kind and sympathetic, which any man may felicitate himself upon possessing. — 'The Epitomist.'

Household Hints.

The daily turning over is not the only necessary attention for the proper treatment of a mattress. This operation itself is liable to strain the ticking, and pull the stuffing out of shape, in course of time. To avoid this handles may be sewn to the sides, so that the unyielding surface of the mattress itself need not be grasped. These can be made from webbing or a cross piece of ticking and sewn as firmly as possible to the sides.

When washing fine china dishes do not place them one upon another after wiping them. Piling plates and saucers together while they are warm is apt to crack the glass. Therefore, spread them out to cool off before putting them in the closet. It requires some care to wash cut glass thoroughly. Apply the water with a soft brush and wipe the glass with a fine towel. Particular household uses sawdust from a non-resinous wood, such as box or bass wood, in the drying process. It cleans out all the corners and crevices that cannot be reached with a towel. After wiping it, place the glass in a bed of the sawdust and allow it to remain about half an hour. Spread the sawdust out to dry after using it. If this is done it can be used any number of times. After taking the glassware from the sawdust, wash it off with a soft brush and polish with a cloth.

Selected Recipes.

Celery and Cheese au Gratin.—To two cups of cooked celery cut in small bits add two cups of white sauce, using part celery water and part cream in making it. Put a layer of the celery and sauce in a buttered dish, and sprinkle with grated or chopped rich cheese. Add another layer of the celery and more cheese, until the dish is nearly full. Sprinkle bread crumbs over the top, add bits of butter and a little shaved cheese, and brown nicely in a quick oven.

Celery and Cheese Sticks.—Cut crisp white celery into uniform finger lengths, and with a small pointed knife fill the hollow side or groove with potted or rich soft cream cheese with a little mustard and paprika or Worcester-shire sauce, and serve them as a relish or appetizer.

Celery Sandwich.—To one-half cup of finely chopped white celery add the hard boiled yolk of an egg rubbed to a smooth paste, with a little vinegar, and mix with sufficient mayonnaise or made dressing to moisten well, then spread between thin, lightly buttered slices of brown bread. The white celery tops can be used to garnish the sandwiches.

Celery Salad.—Celery combines with so many other salad materials one may originate at libitum to suit the occasion and other dishes served. One point must be observed, whatever the combination, the celery must be fresh and crisp, and utterly devoid of strings.

LITERARY REVIEW.

LIFE OF DR. GRIFFITH JOHN.

A graphic and sympathetic study of the long, arduous and adventurous career of the 'Grand old man of Central China,' Dr. Griffith John, by R. Wardlaw Thompson. (Religious Tract Society, 7s. 6). Interwoven with it are many of the chief events of China's history during the first years of her awakening as well as the difficulties and dangers attending European settlement in China. Belonging to a Welsh family noted for fervent piety, Griffith John early developed marked religious gifts. At sixteen years of age he was one of the noted preachers even among the eloquent men of his native land. At twenty-two he offered himself to the London Missionary Society, renouncing his easy ambition to be a famous preacher in the home land. His great desire was to go to Madagascar, but as circumstances did not favor this, he was persuaded to turn his thoughts towards China. Never since landing at Shanghai has he regretted the change of plan. From the first his value was recognized by the pioneer band who preceded him in that city. Speaking of his character his biographer says: 'Above all I have been impressed by his amazing and tireless industry and thoroughness, his magnificent optimism and the magnetism of his faith and enthusiasm.' The first two qualities manifested themselves early in the energy with which he attacked the study of Chinese, and the unusual mastery he obtained over both the written and the spoken language. This contributed greatly to his usefulness with his pen in later years. At first, however, almost his whole time was given to preaching, which, he felt, was above all others the way to reach the Chinese. As soon as he had mastered the language sufficiently, he began, and from that time for years never a day passed without preaching the Gospel in chapel or market place, on the street from village to village, wherever he could win hearers. Not till six years of itinerant work had passed, did the devoted missionary and his wife receive a permanent location. Then he was sent, as he greatly desired to be, to Hankow, the commercial centre of the immense and wealthy Yangtze Valley. There the first Central China mission was established. Its first home, a small Chinese house in a narrow lane, forms a striking contrast to the handsome and substantial array of buildings in which the various departments of work are now carried on.

The great personal attraction of the warm-hearted Welshman is evidenced by the kindly relations in which he stood with natives and foreign residents alike. For four years the European settlement enjoyed his ministry and from that time they have shown a continued and generous interest in the mission, practically manifested in repeated gifts of buildings and money to help the work. The common people have always 'heard him gladly,' but even the official class have as a rule been on cordial terms with him. When trouble did arise, however, his keen insight showed him where it originated, invariably among officials, who still hate and despise the foreigner. These over and over again showed that when English power was in the ascendant all was peace and goodwill, but let it suffer a reverse and 'heart comfort' or fair words covered deep malignity. These times of trouble generally occurred during the pioneering trips, which were undertaken by Mr. John and his colleagues with the object of opening all Central China to Gospel influence. The contrast between the early journeys in native boats amid all discomforts and those of later years in government yacht or regular steamer, shows what an advance in western civilization has been made during the half-century in spite of China's conservatism. The province in which the anti-foreign feeling was strongest was Hunan, whose people were brave, hardy, strong, but retrogressive in their adherence to the old ways of their nation. This was the last province to admit any foreigners or to allow Christian missionaries to carry on their work within its bounds, but nowhere have the native Christians shown a higher standard of character. During Mr. John's time of service in China two great risings have taken place, the Tai Ping or Great Peace Rebellion, and the Boxer trouble. To the missionaries the first movement was of particular interest. Semi-political, semi-religious, almost Christian, in its relations with foreigners as well as natives, it aroused great hopes among those who knew its nature. The breaking of neutrality by the foreign consulates at Shanghai was deeply deplored by the missionaries. But for the repulse there met, the Tai Ping seemed likely to spread throughout the empire. The character of the leaders as portrayed by Mr. John shows what this might have meant for all China. Its failure meant the triumph of reactionary ideas. The Boxer trouble is passed briefly over. It is still too recent to dwell upon it.

Throughout, Dr. John remained at his post and Hankow remained undisturbed, though not beyond danger, he helped in the relief and comfort of the fugitives from many of the fields far inland, who escaped to Hankow and from there were forwarded by boats to the coast. His faith that even this trouble would bring good to his adopted country has already been abundantly rewarded.

Only twice in his long term in China has this ardent laborer returned to his native land, for a furlough in 1870, and ten years later on account of his wife's serious illness. His labors then to increase interest in the work of the society were almost as severe as in China. He swayed great audiences with his eloquence till even his robust constitution threatened to give way. He had enmity and ignorance at home to combat. Even in parliament the missions had been attacked as the cause of trouble in China, but this only called forth in fuller measure his power as speaker and writer. In later years the press as well as the legislators of Britain have changed their attitude on this question.

With each return to China the work extended in scope and character. His pen became as great an instrument as his voice, his contributions to the Tract Society forming a very important part of its work, and his translations of the Scriptures proving of special value as a popular edition. His influence on younger missionaries has been no small part of his work. In the direction of a native self-supporting church he has at late years done much, as, like many other thoughtful men, he sees that the great hope of China is in her own Christian children. He has found them worthy of the trust he places in them, faithful even to death, eager to teach and intelligent in their views. The story closes with an account of the honors offered him in Britain and in China on the completion of fifty years of work, and his biographer adds a brief tribute to the qualities now so generally recognized:—

His practical wisdom as a counsellor, his rich endowments as a preacher and writer, and his personal charm of character, have increasingly distinguished him from the rank and file of workers, and marked him out as a great man and great leader of men. He believes and thinks the best about men, and so gets the best out of them.

THOUGHTS ON HIGH THEMES.

Two volumes of meditations are among the recent publications of the Fleming H. Revell Company. 'The Orbit of Life,' by William T. Herridge, D.D. (price \$1.00), contains a series of brief, pointed essays on some of the mental and moral problems with which men have to deal. Under suggestive titles, the distinguished minister of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, discusses such questions as the same point of view with regard to the life that now is and that which is to come, sympathy with and appreciation for 'the average man' by our side, the power and need of Christian love, the force of character which can surmount the commonplaces of life, the virtue of joy, mutual helpfulness of husband and wife ('In Defence of Xantippe'), the need of quiet hours, and the spiritual body. Many bright sentences and aphorisms adorn its pages, such as: 'One may do the present grave injustice by an excessive regard for the future. . . . It is more to the purpose to impress on men that they are immortal than that they are mortal. . . . The contrary wind may often be accentuated by a contrary spirit in ourselves. . . . While the Christian religion teaches us to love all men, including our foes, it does not make its doctrine impossible of practice by expecting love to be parcelled out everywhere in equal quantities. . . . Inquiet doing is a foe to being.'

'Quiet Talks on Service,' by D. S. Gordon (75 cents), is the third of his 'Quiet Talks' series, sequel to those on 'Power' and 'Prayer.' It breathes the deeply spiritual tone of its predecessors in its treatment of the new theme. First comes 'the true source of strong service,' personal contact with Christ, assimilating to his character and viewpoint of his servant. This leads to 'the triple life of service, the secret life of prayer, the open life of purity, the active life of service.' This last is to be 'yoked service,' in full surrender to and rhythmic harmony with his will. Its motive power is to the passion for winning souls—the 'compassion' by which Christ himself was moved. That this service be not hindered by worry a threefold cure is prescribed, 'be careful for nothing, thankful for anything, prayerful about everything.'

Similar in thought to these, though of a simpler character for young readers, is 'Unbeaten Paths in Sacred Story,' by Mrs. O. F. Walton (Religious Tract Society, price 5s.). On some slight Scripture incident, sometimes merely a verse or phrase, this popular writer builds up a vivid and picturesque narrative rich in the 'sermons' of the Bible. For instance, among those sending greetings through Paul to

Timothy are the names of Pudeus and Claudia. These are connected with the legend of the British princess Claudia, daughter of Caractacus, who was carried a hostage to Rome, and there became a Christian. As Claudia was afterwards married to a young Roman senator, Pudeus, the writer pictures them as meeting in the Mamertine dungeon while ministering to the aged 'Paul the prisoner.' The cup of cold water in this instance meets its reward even in this life. These 'Unbeaten Paths' may be trodden by many young people with pleasure and profit.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Nancy Nicolson,' by Annie S. Swan. (London: Hodder & Stoughton.) 'The Duel,' by Coulson Kernahan. (Toronto: Upper Canada Tract Society.) 'The Leap of Sacrifice,' sermons preached on special occasions, by W. Robertson Nicoll. (London: Hodder & Stoughton.) 'Canada To-day,' by J. A. Hobson. (Toronto: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'Poems,' by Alfred Noyes. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited.) 'Cupid and the Candidate,' by Mrs. Leeming Carr. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'The Pancake Preacher,' by Mack Cloie; 'Studies of Plant Life in Canada,' by Mrs. C. P. Traill. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'Outing' Magazine.

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering.

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

LITERARY NOTES.

OUT AND ABOUT.

Two outing books of much interest, but covering very different ground, are 'With Knapsack and Note book,' by A. W. Cooper (London: A. Brown & Son), and 'Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies,' by Dr. William T. Hornaday (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). The first is a lively record by a well-known raconteur of a trip through parts of Scotland, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. The second is well defined by its title, it is the account of a hunting trip with gun and camera. The New York 'Sun' notes with especial commendation the results of the milder form of hunting employed by Mr. John M. Phillips:

The photographs taken of Mr. Phillips are wonderful, and fully justify the inclusion of his name on the title page. There is no sentimental natural history here, but proof that there is as much adventurous spirit in the hunter with the camera as in him who fires a rifle. The chase after goats and sheep cast the experiences with grizzlies into the shade, and the snapshot of an ugly mountain goat at four foot range supplies all the evidence needed of the photographer's pluck. It is a delightful outdoor book in which the additions to scientific knowledge are overshadowed by the story of adventure.

RECENT HISTORY.

The 'History of All Nations,' published by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, has reached its nineteenth volume in 'The Reconstruction of Europe,' by Professor Theodore Flathe. This is divided into two books—'The Second Empire and United Germany'—and brings the history up to a period within the memory of many now living. It is an exceedingly clear and forceful presentation of the various causes and effects of the national struggles of the time. As the Brooklyn 'Eagle' says:—

Not only are the campaigns in the Crimea, in Schleswig-Holstein, in Austria and in France described with dramatic power, but the long drawn negotiations between the various states comprising the German Confederation, with all their petty jealousies and endless 'log-rolling,' are given succinctly and clearly. The story of Prussia's ultimate pre-eminence and the casting out of Austria from Germany form an intensely interesting narrative. . . . The great value of this narrative is that it bestows less space on events themselves than it does on the causes which led to those events, and the results which flowed from them. As to the genius and style of the work done by Professor Flathe it is fair to observe that while far from being dull reading, dramatic description is not cultivated on the one hand, nor is the reader left to reason out the philosophy of events on the other.

PANAMA.

The long dreamed of possibilities of the Panama canal are discussed in a very practical manner in their relation to the countries of South America, and general American commerce by Charles M. Pepper in his recent book 'Panama to Patagonia' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.). Mr. Pepper is especially qualified by study and practical experience for the discussion of this subject, and as the

THE 'WITNESS' PATTERN SERVICE.

The publishers of the 'Witness' hold the exclusive Canadian rights of this popular fashion service, which they selected as the 'best' after a careful examination of a number of the leading fashion agencies, and which for practical, simple and at the same time stylish modes, will be found very satisfactory to the home dressmaker. Please read carefully the instructions given below, in regard to orders.



NO. 1036.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

Plain shirt waists are in demand as well as the fancier ones. A plain waist is here pictured, with trimming inserted to form a pointed yoke effect. The closing is in front with buttons through a simulated box-plot, and the neck is finished with a narrow band and standing collar. The sleeves are in bishop style, long or short, finished with a band or ruffle. The waist is gathered to give the required fullness at the waist line. Any of the shirt waist materials develop nicely in this mode. The pattern is in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 3 5/8 yards 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

'WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD' PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the pattern shown in accompanying cut as per directions given below.

No.
Size.
Name.
Address (in full).....



BOX-PLAITED WAIST.—NO. 1068.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week or ten days from date of order. Price 10 cents, in cash, postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper. Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

In this design the front and back portions are laid in box-plaite, those in back and in centre front extending to the waist line, and those at each side of front, to yoke depth. The bishop sleeve may be finished with deep cuff or in short length with a band. Flannel, cashmere or silk will develop this model nicely. The pattern is cut in (5) sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure. For medium size it requires three yards of material 36 inches wide.

Springfield 'Republican' says, 'No one can examine the facts and conclusions which Mr. Pepper presents without believing that South America has a great future.'

Several chapters are devoted to the canal, in its various aspects, while the bulk of the book is a narrative of travel in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili. The economic and political situation in each country is carefully and clearly discussed. . . . There are many illustrations, and also several maps of the canal and the railway routes in the countries described. An appendix contains valuable tables of distances, prepared by the hydrographic office of the United States navy, showing the relation of the Panama canal to the ocean transportation routes.

FUN.

There is always a steady output of books of a more or less exaggerated humor, and in even the very best there is sometimes a lingering sensation that the author is trying to be funny, which makes the effort not quite successful. Some recent books containing some laughs worth having are Oliver Herford's 'Little Book of Bored' (Charles Scribner's Sons), with suitable illustrations by the author; Harry Graham's 'Misrepresentative Women' (Duffield & Co.), treating of dames both real and fictitious; 'The Book of Spice,' by 'Ginger' (Boston: John W. Luce & Co.), a collection of quaint sayings and aphorisms illustrated by particularly apt sketches; and 'Perkins of Portland,' by Ellis Parker Butler (Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.), the tale of a lively advertising agent. Mr. Butler also has recently out 'The Incubator Baby' (New York: Funk & Wagnalls), that has its own fun of an imaginative sort, giving the private impressions of a small specimen of humanity from the hour of her birth.

THE SMALL BOY.

The world is genuinely glad of honest laughter, and some of a very wholesome sort is indulged in in 'The Gentleman Ragman,' by Wilbur Nesbit (New York: Harper & Bros.). It is ostensibly told by an office boy concerning his hero, a young Virginian, who deems it best, owing to circumstances, 'to follow for a time in Ohio the calling of a ragman. He is fortunate in the friendship of Johnny Thompson, the narrator, and a chum of his, and the reader is fortunate in being admitted to their councils.

'Tinker Two,' by Edgar Jepson (McClure, Phillips & Co.), is another book of even a greater levity than this. Indeed, young Hildebrand Anne Beaulieu, whose adventures made him many friends in 'The Admirable Tinker,' sees little in this life to awake seriousness, although he has a full sense of his responsibilities. He and his father are boon companions, and the world having showered upon him its good things, is treated with the smiling regard it deserves. His pranks are as much part of himself as is his worldly wisdom.

KRAYONIA.

Anthony Hope has added another name to the list of mythical European kingdoms, and supplied as a suitable centre for its small turbulences a very lovable and, of course, beautiful heroine.

'Sophy of Kravonia,' (New York: Harper & Brothers), is a tale after the author's own heart and likely to meet with a warm reception among his admirers.

The whole eventful story, says the New York 'Post,' is so well knit that each marvel seems not only possible, but almost inevitable, from the childhood of Sophy Grouch, daughter of an Essex farmer, till the time when she sits in the dwellings of kings, and wears the sheepskin tunic of the shepherd subjects of her prince. The conspiracy which thickens the plot is capitally developed, and long before the matter is solved the reader has quite forgotten that at the outset there was a curious sense of oppressiveness in the very serious marshalling of documentary evidence, as if for the history of a nation or the biography of a nation's hero.

AN INDIAN'S LIFE.

Now, when the troubles between the United States Government and the Indians have been freshly stirred, the time is particularly opportune for the publication of 'Geronimo's Story of His Life,' (New York: Duffield and Co.). The old Apache chief had considerable difficulties to overcome before he was allowed to give to the public the story of his life and relations with the government. Mr. S. M. Barrett, in whose hands has been placed the editing and preparation of the tale for the printer, has, as far as possible, given it in the old chief's words. With regard to its historical value the New York 'Sun' says:

It would have been a shame to lose the valuable account of Apache customs and history which Mr. Barrett secured from the old chief. The story of personal exploits is interesting as a psychological study, but is unavoidably rather vague. What harm could arise from stating the Apache side of the differences with the United States authorities, whether before or after the surrender, it is difficult to see. Accusations against persons must be taken with caution, and complaints of ill-usage are either so far in the past as to be without remedy, or at any rate open to investigation. The Apache question has been settled, as most Indian questions have been, so that inquiries into rights and wrongs would now be merely academic. Geronimo's record was certainly worth preserving.

A PROBLEM AND AN AUTHOR.

An early appreciation of Mark Twain was shown by his daughter, Sophy, who at the age of thirteen, determined to write a biography of her father. In the course of his autobiography in the 'North American Review,' he quotes several passages from this early effort, with great pride in the unrelenting truthfulness of the young narrator. The humorist pleads guilty to the indictment contained in the following:—

He has the mind of an author exactly, some of the simplest things he can't understand. Our burglar-alarm is often out of order, and papa had been obliged to take the mahogany-room off from the alarm altogether for a time, because the burglar-alarm had 'been in the habit of ringing even when the mahogany-room was closed. At length he thought that perhaps the burglar-alarm might be in order, and he decided to try and see; accordingly he put it on and then went down and opened the window; consequently the alarm bell rang, it would even if the alarm had been in or-

der. Papa went despairingly upstairs, and said to mamma, 'Livy the mahogany-room won't go on. I have just opened the window to see.'

'Why, Youth,' mamma replied, 'if you've opened the window, why, of course, the alarm will ring!'

'That's what I've opened it for, why I just went down to see if it would ring!' Mamma tried to explain to papa that when he wanted to go and see whether the alarm would ring while the window was closed he mustn't go and open the window—but in vain, papa couldn't understand, and got very impatient with mamma for trying to make him believe an impossible thing true.

THE SHOGUN AND THE MIKADO.

In name, and in name alone, the Shogun was the military chieftain. Master of all the three hundred clans of the feudal Nippon, the Shogun was in fact at the head of the Administration. The army was his; and into his treasury flowed the revenues of the entire empire. In foreign affairs also his was the master sceptre. Naturally, you would ask: If the actual powers of the state, both military and civil, were in the hands of the Shogun, for what fanciful and amiable reason should he take the trouble of maintaining the fiction of the Imperial Court at Kioto? What unheard-of modesty prevented him from ascending himself the throne of the Emperor? The reason of it all was this: His Majesty the Emperor having turned over the power of temporal government into the hands of the Shogun, his regent, he continued, nevertheless, to be the sovereign of our imagination, of our traditional rites, and of our devotion. Ancient chronicles told us that he was the Son of Heaven; in the heart of his people he was sacred. If, indeed, he was somewhat of an abstraction, His Majesty was not a whit less substantial than another great visionary sovereign called Ideal. In fine, our Emperor was our national ideal in flesh and blood; he was the State. And the chief distinction between the genius of the Eastern civilization and that of the West lies in this: With you, the individual is the hub of the universe—every charity begins at home with you; while with us of the East it is the whole, the State, not the individual, that we emphasize. An individual is nothing; the State, the whole, is everything. We sacrifice thousands of individuals, we sacrifice our children and our wives upon the altar of national honor, without hesitation, without regret.—Adachi Kinoshuku, in 'Forum.'

THE WINTER AND THE WILDERNESS.

'Although the work seems unfinished, it concludes with a sentence which cannot have been placed casually at the end; viz., that as the great Cyrus was supposed to have said, "It is not always the richest and most fertile country which produces the most valiant men."—Karl Otfried Müller, on the work of Herodotus.

When we who dwell within this province old,

Cloven in twain by the great river's tide, Gird at inhospitable winter's cold, And rue the downfall of fair summer's pride;

Or turn our eyes from gazing on the vale Of lavish verdure and unstinted fruit, To those rough wastes where Nature ever falls,

And tillage spurs a profitless pursuit; Let us recall that sentence from the hand Of history's father, laying down his pen,—

Those words of Cyrus, which he made to stand To all this work as moral and amen; 'Tis not the richest and most fertile land That always bears the noblest breed of men.'

W. M. MACKERRACHER.

COOLIE LABOR

Britain Decides This South African Question

MR. BIRRELL ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Cable Despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.') London, Nov. 17.—This has been a week of small sensations. Some of them were bombs which never exploded, like Prince von Buelow's speech.

Others, such as the scandal over South African Chinese labor, seemed at first our old familiar bogies, and turned out to be the real elements of conflagration. Unquestionably the small but earnest party which proclaimed through good and evil report the essential immorality of Chinese imported labor, under the restricted compound system, have made good their point. Through the Bucknill report, it seems clear that unprintable practices have grown up under the unnatural conditions, and that, as Mr. Winston Churchill said yesterday, though no evidence in this report can be brought forward publicly, there is enough known to make the continuance of coolie labor henceforth impossible in free South Africa.

Much was expected from Chancellor von Buelow this week, fresh from his victorious dismissal of a discredited and unpopular colleague. It was hoped that his official harangue would have offered some serious remedy to the general political discontent. He confined his speech to platitudes, not too courteously expressed, on foreign affairs, and the defence of the autocratic principle, for which he has secured little sympathy in the press of his own country or abroad. 'It is easy to overrate,' as the 'Morning Post' says, 'the political value of a speech delivered to the German Reichstag. This body is an interesting but easily misunderstood institution. It is elected by popular vote, and its members have the right of free speech in debate, but it has no function of governing. The Imperial Government is not responsible to it. When, therefore, the chancellor of the empire addresses the Reichstag his speech has no essential relation to the carrying out of his policy. It is merely a convenient mode of addressing the public.'

Mr. Birrell has definitely declared war on the amendments made by the House of Lords to his Education Bill, but as yet no forecast has appeared as to how the government will deal with this delicate situation. Mr. Birrell was more at his ease earlier in the week, when to a non-political audience he explained that we were daily finding new uses for elementary health and temperance teaching under the head of moral instruction. Medical examination is also provided for, but our schools must go further. They must, he said, make parents interested in open windows, cleanliness, and good food.

The second annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association shows a production of twenty thousand bales, mainly from Lagos and Nigeria. It says that with thirteen millions of population it only needs a railway to make cotton-growing profitable on a large scale. Yesterday was exhibited in London an ancient roll of the Law of Moses, Exodus to Deuteronomy, which is accepted by some experts as genuine and dating back to one thousand years before Christ. It is an original and sacred document of a Samaritan sect, and now is offered for sale by their high priest, Isaac, son of Amram, to save his community from destruction. Five thousand pounds are asked, and the British Museum cannot afford to buy it.

LONDON BY-ELECTION

HON. MR. HYMAN TO RESIGN AND SEEK RE-ELECTION.

London, Ont., Nov. 19.—A prominent Liberal here made the statement yesterday that, before the next meeting of the Ottawa House, the resignation of the Hon. C. S. Hyman will be placed in the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that he will go before his constituency here once more as a candidate, for re-election.

ITALY AND MONTREAL

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT READY TO SUBSIDIZE A LINE OF STEAMERS.

Rome, Nov. 17.—M. Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today received the Marquis Doria, who has just returned to Italy after accomplishing his mission to Canada, where he inquired into the question of new outlets for Italian emigration, with the object of deviating it from the too congested centres in the United States. He found the Canadian Government to be most favorably inclined towards a subsidy of eighty thousand dollars yearly to a direct line of steamers between Italy and Montreal. Emigrants, the Marquis added, are needed in Canada and will be welcomed, especially in Ontario.

REMEMBER!

The 'Canadian Pictorial' is practically an Art publication at newspaper price. The ink alone in the 'Canadian Pictorial' costs many times as much as does the 'Witness' ink. So with the paper—and the printing processes are all the most expensive.

You can get the 'Canadian Pictorial' with the 'Weekly Witness' and 'Canadian Homestead,' for \$1.25, though this offer may not last very long—and only one subscription at this 35 cent rate may be obtained with each 'Witness' subscription.

If you are getting your 'Witness' through a club, you can have the 'Canadian Pictorial' by using the 50 cent coupon in this number.

The Dollar rate for the 'Canadian Pictorial' includes postage all over the world.

THE 'SATSUMA'

Biggest Warship in the World Launched Yesterday

WAS CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY IN JAPANESE SHIPYARDS.

Tokio, Nov. 14.—The launching of the new battleship 'Satsuma' took place today at Yokosuka, in the presence of the Emperor. The keel of the 'Satsuma' was laid on May 13 of last year. She has a length of 482 feet and beam of 83½ feet. Her draught is 27½ feet. Her tonnage, which is 19,200, exceeds that of England's biggest battleship, the 'Dreadnought,' by 1,200 tons.

Her horsepower, it is said, will be 18,000. Her speed will be twenty and a quarter knots. While this is slower than the 'Dreadnought,' it is expected that the 'Satsuma's' Mybara boilers will give her greater steaming capacity. The armament will consist of four 12-inch guns, ten 10-inch, and twelve 12-inch guns. The Japanese naval architects have utilized in the construction of the 'Satsuma,' the valuable lessons learned in the late war. Japan is jubilant over the launching of this big battleship at Yokosuka. The jubilation is due to the fact that not only is it the biggest warship in the world, but that it was designed and constructed by Japanese exclusively. The British Admiralty has wired congratulations. The Imperial Diet has been convoked to meet on Christmas Day.

THE 'RURIK' LAUNCHED

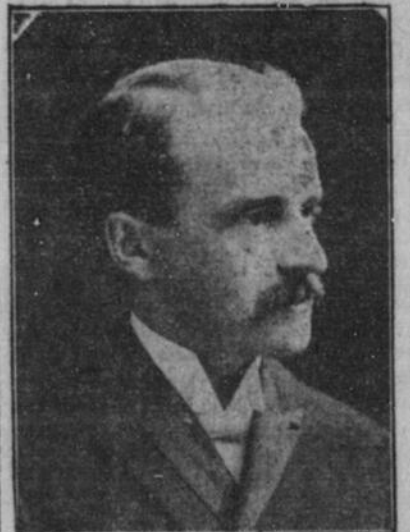
NEW RUSSIAN CRUISER SAID TO BE THE MOST POWERFUL AFLOAT.

Barrow-in-Furness, Nov. 17.—The Russian cruiser 'Rurik,' named after the cruiser sunk by the Japanese in the Straits of Corea, in August, 1904, was launched here to-day. She is of 15,200 tons, heavily armed, and is expected to steam 21 knots. It is claimed that 'Rurik' is the most powerful cruiser afloat. She is extensively armored, and will mount four 10-inch, eight 8-inch, twenty 4.7-inch, and fourteen smaller guns.

CALLED TO PETERBOROUGH.

THE REV. J. R. WEBB, OF POINT ST. CHARLES, WANTED IN ONTARIO.

The Murray Street Baptist Church, of Peterborough, Ont., has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. J. R. Webb, of the Point St. Charles Baptist Church, of this city. Murray Street Church is the leading Baptist church in Peterborough. When seen by a 'Witness' representative, Mr. Webb said he had received a telegram from Peterborough announcing his call, but this was the first intimation he had received.



THE REV. J. R. WEBB.

Mr. Webb came to Montreal nine years ago when the Point St. Charles Baptist Church was situated at the corner of Grand Trunk and Montmorency streets. Three years later the present edifice was erected at the corner of Liverpool and Wellington streets. During Mr. Webb's pastorate the membership has more than doubled. Asked as to whether he would accept the call, Mr. Webb said he could not say as yet what he would do.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC

A TRAGEDY BARELY AVERIED AT ST. EUSTACHE.

A report from St. Eustache gives the details of a deplorable scene said to have taken place in that village on Sunday week. Shortly before the end of the morning service in the parish church, two young men under the influence of liquor arrived in the village, and, driving through the streets, caused quite a disturbance by their cries and shouts. When the worshippers came out of the church some of the older citizens interfered to quiet down the disturbers; but one of the young men became very offensive, and, drawing a revolver, fired at a farmer named David Belsie. Happily, the assailant missed his mark, and though around soon overpowered the young ruffian. The women and children at the church door were greatly frightened. The man was subsequently handed over to the local constable, who took him to the St. Eustache jail. As the young man belongs to a very respectable family, his friends succeeded in preventing Mr. Belsie from lodging a complaint against him for attempting to murder.

STORM IN THE WEST

The C.P.R. Suffers Severely—Telegraph and Telephone Lines Down.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—A snowstorm, which raged continuously from Thursday midnight until Saturday midnight, and with occasional snowfalls on Sunday, has covered a large area of Western Canada, and the Northwestern States, and done a tremendous amount of damage in the way of tearing down telegraph and telephone wires and blocking traffic. The C. P. R. has suffered severely in this regard, and between Winnipeg and eastern centres telegraphic communication for the last two days has been obtained only by the most roundabout ways. The railway traffic is almost at a standstill, and the last train from east, due here this morning, is expected here in the early hours to-morrow morning. On the main line west everything is blocked between here and Brandon, and the passenger train was stalled all Saturday night at Melbourne, Man.

THE CRAPSEY CASE

COURT OF REVIEW UPHOLDS SUSPENSION OF ACCUSED FROM THE CHURCH.

Buffalo, Nov. 19.—The Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, D.D., of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Rochester, is condemned to suspension from the church as a result of the decision of the Protestant Episcopal Court of Review, just made public here. The court sustains the decision of the lower court, and the decision of the lower court was that Dr. Crapsey should be suspended for alleged heretical teachings. The announcement of the decision was made as follows:— 'The court of review has affirmed unanimously the decision of the lower court in the case of the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, D.D.'

THE POPE AND KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

PONTIFF TO RECEIVE HIS MAJESTY ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Rome, Nov. 19.—It has been officially decided that the Pope will receive King George of Greece on Sunday next. The Pontiff this morning received Cardinal Coullié, Archbishop of Lyons, and three French bishops, and conferred lengthily with them regarding the situation in France, giving the impression that he is gathering information for an allocation on the conflict between the Vatican and France to be delivered at the consistory in December.

CLYDE STRIKE OVER

London, Nov. 18.—The strike of the Clyde boilermakers, which began on Sept. 29, and in which 10,000 men were involved, has come to an end by the men returning to work. They did not gain one of the points in dispute.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths without extended obituary or verses occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.
FORTELL.—At L'Annonciation, on Nov. 6, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Fortell.

GREENE.—At Knowlton, P. Que., on Nov. 15, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Greene.

McCONNELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 17, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller McConnell, 93 Church street, a son.

SOMERVILLE.—On Oct. 28, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. William Somerville, Lachute, Quebec, a son.

STAFFORD.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Westport, Ont., on Nov. 11, 1906, to the Rev. George and Mrs. Stafford, a son (Edgar Wicks).

MARRIED.

BAKER—AHERN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, 139 Lewis avenue, Westmont, by the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, Edward Charles Baker, son of Edward Baker, to Mabel Sarah, daughter of Arthur Aherne, both of this city.

BARRON—BONSALL.—On Nov. 14, 1906, at the bride's home, 83 Hayden street, Toronto, by the Rev. John Neil, D.D., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bonsall, to George Barron, all of Toronto.

BURLAND—BEARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, Pine avenue, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, Geo. B. Burland to Hildegard Florence, daughter of the late S. W. Beard.

CALVIN—MALLOCH.—At St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 15, 1906, by the Rev. D. R. Drummond, Eleanor Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. Archibald Malloch, Hamilton, to Diana Dexter, eldest son of Hiram A. Calvin, of Kingston, Ont.

CAMERON—MACLEAN.—On Nov. 14, 1906, at the home of the bride's father, Finch, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, Avonmore, Alice Maclean, youngest daughter of John Maclean, Esq., to Duncan Cameron, both of Finch, Ont.

CROSBIE—MILLER.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Cayon, Sask., on Oct. 24, 1906, by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, William McGeorge Crosbie, to Agnes Miller.

DOUGHERTY—ELLIS.—On Nov. 7, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Johnston A. Dougherty, of East Oxford, to Eva, youngest daughter of Mr. W. H. Ellis, of Oxford Township.

NOVEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

Should not forget to take advantage of the following clubbing offer:
'Witness and Homestead,' one year.....\$1.00
'Canadian Pictorial'..... 1.00
Both for only \$1.35.
Our other clubs are as follows:—
per annum. Regular rate
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' } \$2.50 for only \$2.50
'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger' } \$1.00 for only \$1.50
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger' } \$1.50 for only \$2.50
N.B.—THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL may be added to any of the above clubs for an additional FIFTY CENTS, by using the COUPON ON PAGE 7

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville (39th year).

Is the most prosperous and successful Business College in Canada, and the most widely attended in America. Send for catalogue. Address, Principal J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.

There is some reason for the greatly increased attendance at the

ELLIOTT Business College, TORONTO, ONT.

Recent students have taken positions & salaries from \$50 per month to \$1,000 a year. Write to-day for handsome catalogue. We can place you on the road to success. Commence now. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal, Cor. Yonge and Alexander Sts.

ENTER ANY TIME
The Largest, Strongest and most Complete Business School in Canada.
Students Universally Successful.
Our Catalogue explains why, write for it. Address
Central Business College, TORONTO.
W. H. Shaw, Principal.

TELEGRAPHY
is the first step towards positions paying from \$5,000 to \$100,000 per annum in railway service. You can become a good operator in 6 months if you study in THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPHY SCHOOL, 3 Gerrard St. East, Toronto, the finest school in Canada. Write for particulars.
W. H. SHAW, Pres.
T. J. JOHNSTON, Principal.

THE GREAT SCHOOL OF WESTERN ONTARIO
CENTRAL Business College, STRATFORD, ONT.
All interested in Commercial Education should go our Large Catalogue. We teach business as business is done. Enter any time.
ELLIOTT & McLACHLAN.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....Nov. 22
From West St. John, N.B.
SS. ALCIDES.....Dec. 1
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage).....Dec. 5
SS. MARINA (Cold Storage).....Dec. 15
PASSENGER SERVICE.
Excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage passengers on the high-class Steamers Athena and Cassandra. Rates—Cabin, \$35.00 to \$42.50; Steerage, \$25.00. Other steamers of the line take a limited number of Cabin passengers only, at \$35.00.
Agents—DONALDSON BROS., Glasgow

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL
SS. DEVONA.....Nov. 22
From Portland, Me.
SS. LATONA.....Dec. 1
SS. CERVONA.....Dec. 5
SS. HURONA.....Dec. 15
All steamers fitted with cold storage and coal air.
THE ROBERT REFOR D CO., Limited,
25 St. Jacques street, Montreal.
Toronto Office—110 Union Station.

FOR SALE, HALF SECTION, 230 ACRES cultivated, 50 acres fenced for pasture, abundant supply of good spring water, frame barn with stone basement, stables 40 x 70 ft., comfortable four room frame house. This is one of the best wheat farms in the district. For full particulars write to T. W. SCOTT, Meridian, Sask.
FOR SALE, HIGH-CLASS BARRED Rock and Buff Orpington Cockerels, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse, Geese, Pekin Ducks. W. A. IRWIN, Box 27, Markdale, Ont.
FOR SALE, SOME EXTRA WELL BRED Barred Rocks, at reasonable prices. Cock-creels only. Enquiries answered promptly and cheerfully. A. S. WERDEN, Ancyda Farm, Bethel, Ont.
TEN SOUVENIR POST CARDS, STUNNERS, comic, corks, no two alike, and big magazine, one year, 10c. American Stories, Dept. W.C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
FIRST PRIZE COLORED MUSCOVY Ducks for sale. D. W. MERSON, Huntington, Quebec.
WRAY.—At Seattle, Wash., on Nov. 19, 1906, Charles da Vega-Wray, beloved husband of Mrs. Charles da Vega-Wray, formerly Miss Nellie Wilson Hargreaves, of this city.
WRIGHT.—At Aymer, Que., on Nov. 11, 1906, Mrs. L. A. Wright, in the 77th year of her age.

IN MEMORIAM
BRADFORD.—In loving memory of Lillian Marjory Bradford, aged 3 years and 4 months, daughter of the Rev. W. G. Bradford and wife, who departed this life on Nov. 15, 1906. Deeply lamented.
McBAIN.—In loving memory of Curtis McBain, who departed this life on Nov. 17, 1906, aged 58 years, 7 months.
SMALL.—In loving memory of our dear father, who died at St. Remi, P.Q., on Nov. 16, 1906. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter Sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Douglas and Frederick Eugene Douglas, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed 'John Douglas & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'

ROBERTSON.—At Detroit, Mich., in Harper Hospital, on the morning of Nov. 14, 1906, aged 79 years and 10 months, James Wm. Robertson, formerly of Ferguson Mills, Ferguson, Ont.
ROBINSON.—At Port Elgin, Ont., on Nov. 15, 1906, H. Robinson, L.D.S., aged 78 years.
SCOTT.—At 274 Daly avenue, Ottawa, Eliza, daughter of the late Dr. W. J. Scott, of Prescott, and sister of the Hon. R. W. Scott, aged 84.
WANLESS.—On Nov. 14, 1906, at Sarnia, Ont., Robert A. Wanless, beloved husband of Amy Hay Wanless, and son of John Wanless, Norwood.
WOODS.—This morning, suddenly, at 59 Aymer street, Margaret, widow of the late John Woods, aged 72 years.