

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1905.

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

## ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

### Overwhelming Victory for the Conservative Party.

MR. WHITNEY RETURNED TO POWER BY OVER FORTY OF A MAJORITY.

Conservatives.....	70
Liberals.....	28
Conservative majority.....	42

Toronto, Jan. 25.—The people of Ontario to-day set the stamp of disapproval on the Ross Government in a most emphatic manner by returning Mr. J. P. Whitney to power with the largest majority on record in the political history of the province. Among the slain are five cabinet ministers, viz., the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, in South Ontario; the Hon. W. A. Charlton, Minister of Public Works, South Norfolk; the Hon. F. E. Evanturel, minister without portfolio, Prescott; the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Attorney-General, South Renfrew and the Hon. ...

The names of the successful candidates and their majorities follow:

**CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.**

Majority.	
Algoma-Smyth.....	140
Addington-Paul.....	536
Brant, North-Fisher.....	50
Bruce, Centre-Clark.....	350
Bruce, South-Clapp.....	94
Cardwell-Little.....	800
Carleton-Kidd.....	1,300
Dufferin-Lewis.....	400
Dundas-Whitney.....	500
Durham, East-Preston.....	723
Durham, West-Devitt.....	129
Elgin, East-Brower.....	150
Elgin, West-McDiarmid.....	500
Essex, North-Reaume.....	800
Frontenac-Gallagher.....	300
Fort William and Lake of Woods-Smelie.....	75
Grenville-Ferguson.....	550
Grey, Centre-Lucas.....	1,400
Grey, South-Jameson.....	422
Halton-Nixon.....	100
Hamilton, East-Carscallen.....	517
Hamilton, West-Hendrie.....	300
Hastings, North-Pearce.....	800
Hastings, West-Morrison.....	200
Huron, South-Eilber.....	429
Huron, West-Holmes.....	15
Kent, East-Boyer.....	200
Lambton, East-Montgomery.....	211
Lambton, West-Hanna.....	400
Lanark, North-Preston.....	400
Lanark, South-Matheson.....	891
Leeds-Dargavel.....	500
Lennox-Carscallen.....	48
Lincoln-Jesop.....	800
London-Beck.....	575
Manitowlin-Ganey.....	318
Middlesex-East-Neely.....	140
Middlesex, West-Hodgins.....	35
Muskoka-Mahaffey.....	632
Nipissing, East-Lamarque.....	200
Nipissing, West-Aubin.....	400
Norfolk, South-Tratt.....	13
Northumberland, East-Willough-	

Fort William, Halton, Huron West, Huron, East, Kent, East, Lambton, East, Lanark, North, Middlesex, East, Middlesex, North, Nipissing, East, Ontario, South, Oxford, North, Parry Sound, Perth, South, Perth, North, Peterborough, West, Prince Edward, Renfrew, South, Simcoe, South, Stormont, Welland, Wellington, East, York, East, York, North.

#### LIBERAL GAINS

Glenagarry, Ottawa, 1 seat.
<b>IN OTTAWA.</b>
Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The election of Messrs. May and McDougall, the two Liberal candidates in Ottawa, was due in the main to the perfection of the party organization. So complete was the Liberal canvass in the city that at party headquarters they had gauged the actual majority their men obtained to within about twenty-five votes. Undoubtedly Sir Wilfrid Laurier's appearance on the platform last Friday evening on behalf of the Hon. G. W. Ross was an important factor. Conservatives declare everywhere that, but for federal interference their candidates, Messrs. Murphy and Ross, would have carried the day. There is talk of protesting the result, but one can hardly say as yet whether or not this will lead to anything.

#### THE NEW PREMIER

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Leading Conservatives do not expect that Mr. Whitney will come to the city until he is called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a new government. That, they think, will be about to-morrow or Thursday. The Premier-elect is understood to be opposed to anything in the nature of a public demonstration on his arrival here. It is altogether likely, however, that a reception will be held or a banquet extended to Mr. Whitney after he has been sworn in as Premier.

#### MR. ROSS.

Hon. G. W. Ross declines to see newspaper men. A meeting of the cabinet was held yesterday, and another will probably take place to-day. The feeling is that the government's resignation will be announced after to-day's cabinet meeting.

The Hon. A. G. Mackay, who was at the parliament buildings to-day, said in an interview: 'Of course I am going to stay in political life. What else was I elected for, I have not made any analysis of the vote and cannot, therefore, give any opinion as to the turnover, but now that the change has come I am glad the majority is decisive. My own constituency did very well, increasing my majority, which was only five in 1902, to 278.'

#### PRESS COMMENT.

**'MAIL AND EMPIRE.'**

Toronto, Jan. 26.—The 'Mail and Empire,' commenting on the result, says: 'It was hoped and, indeed, expected that yesterday's election would put an end to the unhappy condition of affairs in the Queen's Park. But it was never supposed in any quarter that the popular rising would be so widespread and that the sweep would be so complete. As it is, the Ross Government is shattered and there is scarcely a fragment left.'

'All the strong men on the government side, with the exception of Mr. Ross, have disappeared, and there remains an Opposition composed of politicians representing the least desirable elements in our public life. While the turnover has been marvellous, the details are certainly unprecedented. Where the candidate of the Ross Government has been able to pull through, his majority is exceedingly small. On the other hand, the majorities polled by the supporters of Mr. Whitney are enormous.'

#### TORONTO 'GLOBE'

The 'Globe' says: 'Yesterday's election was the most sweeping and the most significant in the history of either political party in Ontario. The surprise to the Liberal leaders was no greater than it was to the Conservative leaders. The swing from a government majority of three to an Opposition majority of two scores is far and away beyond either the darkest fears of the one or the wildest hopes of the other. The significance of this change, the cause which led to it and the duties which it imposes on both parties and on their leaders are the questions which, on both sides,



MR. J. P. WHITNEY, Premier-elect of Ontario.

must be steadily faced if the parties are to save themselves from their new dangers, and if the province is to be saved from serious deterioration of public life.

The causes—for obviously there were several causes—which conspired for the defeat of the government were, in the main, the positive antagonism of the liquor interests, the indifference or the opposition of the temperance element, and the persistent reiteration of the charges of electoral corruption. The liquor trade, it is alleged, went almost solidly against the government, and was effective in the campaign, working, in some instances, through the Conservative organization, and in others through agents of its own. The temperance people for the most part either voted against the Liberal candidate or did not vote at all.

#### THE 'GLOBE'S' FIGURES.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—According to the 'Globe's' figures, the Liberals won three seats and lost twenty-five.

Five members of the government, Gibson, Dryden, Charlton, Latchford and Evanturel, were defeated. A Conservative popular majority of not less than twenty thousand.

Liberal gains: Glenagarry and Ottawa City (two seats).

Conservative: North Brant, South Bruce, West Durham, Fort William and Lake of the Woods, Halton, East Kent, East Lambton, North Lanark, East Middlesex, North Middlesex, East Nipissing, West Nipissing, South Norfolk, South Ontario, North Perth, South Perth, West Peterborough, Port Arthur and Rainy River, South Renfrew, Centre Simcoe, Stormont, Welland, East Wellington, North York, East York.

The most complete victory in the history of the provincial politics was won by Mr. J. P. Whitney and the Conservative party. The table of gains and losses indicates the whole story.

There will be many explanations of the overthrow of Ontario Liberalism. The election returns indicate that the dissatisfaction of the electorate with the policy of the party was not sectional and was not due to the personal unpopularity of candidates. Many of the best men in the public life of the province went down to defeat yesterday as Liberals.

#### MR. TARTÉ'S VIEWS.

Referring to the result of the Ontario election, Mr. Tarté says, in the 'Patrie': 'Let it said to the praise of our sister province that it has given a notable example of independence. The securing of such a complete defeat for Mr. Ross means that thousands of Liberals must have cast their votes in favor of Conservative candidates. Electors who can display such liberty of action prove that they understand responsible institutions, and that they are not blinded by party spirit to such an extent as to approve what they consider condemnable.'

#### BRITISH COMMENT.

**'IN LAST EIGHT YEARS CABINET HAS FOLLOWED POWER RATHER THAN PRINCIPLE.'**

London, Jan. 26.—The 'Manchester Guardian' says the political atmosphere of Ontario will probably be cleared by the election yesterday. The Liberal party of Ontario is in its thirty-third year of power, but at last decay has come upon it, and it is really high time that it should be given an opportunity of cleans-

ing and reinvigorating itself in the waters of opposition. Too much prosperity is particularly dangerous for a party in a country where there are spoils. A generation ago the Liberal or Reform party, with George Brown as its leader, and the 'Globe' for its voice, stood strongly in the defence of political purity, reform and provincial rights. In defence of the last, Sir Oliver Mowat defeated even Sir John Macdonald in the height of his power. But when Sir Oliver passed from provincial to Dominion politics his sceptre came to lesser men, and in the last eight years the cabinet of Ontario has followed power rather than principle.

Referring to the Gage scandal, ballot burning, ballot 'switching,' organized personation and the wholesale bribery charges, the 'Guardian' says both parties have been disgraced. The confessed sins of the government have been more numerous and more flagrant perhaps, because their power to sin effectually has been greater. The respectable elements of the Liberal party have been mortified at these tactics, and Mr. Ross would have had to resign long ago were it not for the belief that the conduct of the Opposition had been just as bad.

Continuing, the Manchester 'Guardian' hopes that its prolonged bath in the cold water of opposition may have left Ontario Conservatism cleaner than its rival. On its past record, indeed, there is little to be said for Mr. Whitney's opposition. They have no programme worth speaking of and no leaders of eminence. The Conservative victory will probably be a good thing for the Dominion as a whole, for at present power is so overwhelmingly in the hands of nominal Liberals that the situation is not a healthy one for the body politic, and lastly, it will be a useful advertisement to all parties that beyond a certain point unscrupulous methods and low ideals in politics will not even pay.

#### THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE.

**VIEWS OF MESSRS. AUSTIN AND SPENCE ON LIBERAL DEFEAT.**

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Mr. Austin, grand councillor of the Royal Templars of Temperance, says: 'The result of the election must be taken as another indication that the people of this province are determined to have temperance legislation. I have no doubt but that thousands of temperance Liberals voted against the return of the Ross administration because of its failure to re-deem its prohibition pledges, and that is putting it very mildly. I believe that it will be a wise move for the temperance people to place their desires formally before Mr. Whitney, and that the Premier-elect will recognize that yesterday's vote was very largely a temperance landslide. So far as the liquor vote is concerned, I am not in touch with that, but some of the hotelkeepers may have transferred their allegiance in anticipation of the expected change.'

Mr. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Ontario Alliance, says: 'Of course, the temperance people would be pleased if the Conservatives would enact any legislation such as the country needs, the people demand and the referendum voted justifies. It is to be supposed that they will take up the temperance matter and deal with it and if so they will certainly have the support of the temperance people to put their measures in operation. Of course it would not be fair to judge the Conservative party until a platform has been presented upon which it can be judged. The people

have expressed their opinion on the Liberal policy of inaction; now the responsibility rests on the other side. There is no doubt the disappointment over the Liberal policy caused a great many to vote Conservative, but this sweeping victory is owing to many causes of which the temperance cause was only one. The Liberal platform promised much more than the Conservative, but the temperance people had been fooled too often. In fact the temperance legislation promised by the government was so much in advance of that of the Opposition that the liquor interests voted solidly against the government.'

Mr. Whitney said, over a long-distance telephone this morning: 'I esteem it a high honor to have been permitted to take even a small part in this expression of the people's will.'

#### TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—The Temperance League Publication Committee announce that their organization will favor Mr. Whitney being given a free hand by the temperance people until he has had time to show what he can do by his promised non-partisan and vigorous enforcement of Ontario license law. In their official announcement they say that Mr. Whitney is said by his friends to have the sterling Anglo-Saxon qualities of firmness and honesty, and if this is true, much may be accomplished by him in the direction he has indicated.

Dr. John Hunter, Independent Prohibition Liberal candidate for West Toronto, is issuing an appeal to the temperance people all over Ontario to immediately call conventions and pass resolutions calling on the Whitney Government for advanced temperance legislation.

A temperance conference called by the Moral Reform Association is being held this afternoon at the Temple Building.

#### ONTARIO CABINET.

**CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS FAVORS DR. PYNE FOR SPEAKER.**

Toronto, Jan. 20.—A caucus of leading Conservative members of the Legislature, held at the Albany Club, regarding advice to Mr. Whitney, the Premier-elect, was unanimous for Dr. Pyne for Speaker. Views prevailed that the Toronto district should not ask for more than the Speakership and two portfolios.

Mr. J. J. Fay, K.C., of South Toronto, for Attorney-General, was approved and taken as decided. Mr. J. W. St. John, of West York, is named for the second Toronto district portfolio, and would be regarded as the temperance representative. Friends of Mr. Crawford and Dr. Beattie Nesbitt are pushing their claims.

#### MR. THOS. WILLS RESIGNS

**WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT OF BELLEVILLE AND FORMER M. P. P. RETIRES.**

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 28.—After over half a century in the service of the county of Hastings, Mr. Thomas Wills, county treasurer, to-day handed in his resignation. Mr. Wills was a member of the Ontario Legislature from 1875-1879, and was at one time an officer of the 49th Regiment, Hastings Rifles. He is one of the best-known men in the city and district, and is held in high esteem by all. He is prominent as a member of the Orange order, and is one of the most prominent educationists in the city. He served many years on the local board of education. Mr. Wills will in all probability be succeeded by Mr. Bournham Mallory, who represents Sidney in the council. Ill-health is the cause of his retirement.

#### SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS,

**NEW MINISTRY WILL BE FORMED BY MARQUIS VILLAVERDE.**

Madrid, Jan. 26.—The ministry has resigned and King Alfonso has entrusted the Marquis Villaverde to form a new cabinet.

#### CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

**CONTINUED PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY SHOWN BY DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS.**

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Statistics have been compiled in the Railway Department which show continued progress and prosperity among the Canadian railways. The mileage of steam railways at the close of last fiscal year was 19,611, an increase of 534 miles over the preceding year. The paid-up capital, including Dominion, provincial and municipal subsidies, amounted to \$1,186,346,919, an increase of close on forty millions. The gross earnings in the fiscal year was \$100,219,436, an increase of \$4,154,960. The working expenditure totalled \$74,563,162, an increase of \$7,081,638. This left net earnings of \$25,656,274, a decrease of \$2,926,729. The returns show that 23,640,765 passengers were carried, an increase of 1,492,023. The freight carried was 48,097,519 tons, an increase of 724,102 tons. There were 25 passengers killed, as compared with 33 in the preceding twelve months.

#### BRITISH PARLIAMENT

London, Jan. 24.—Mr. Akers-Douglas, the Home Secretary, speaking at Dover to-night, announced that unless the government should be defeated there will be no dissolution of parliament. The government, he said, had no intention of making an appeal to the country till the end of their term of office.

#### MURRAY OUTRAGE.

**Further Complications Feared Between Great Britain and Russia.**

**SIR CHARLES HARDINGE DEMANDS IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION AND EXPLANATION.**

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30 (1.50 p.m.).—New complications between Great Britain and Russia are feared on account of an attack on the British consul and vice consul at Warsaw on Saturday night. Coming on the heels of the placards posted by M. Roudneff, assistant police chief, at Moscow, charging Great Britain with inciting the revolution in Russia, the Warsaw incident is likely to arouse an outburst in Great Britain which may again strain relations between the two countries. Beyond the fact of the attack at Warsaw resulting in the wounding of the British vice-consul, who is now in a hospital, the British embassy here has no details of the affair, but Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, has already delivered a note to the M. Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, asking for an immediate investigation and explanation, reserving any claims which may be hereafter made, and at the same time asking for the protection of British consuls throughout the Empire. By the first train he also dispatched Major Nanier, the British military attaché to Warsaw, to secure a full report of the circumstances. Count Lamsdorff replied to Sir Charles's second note on the subject of the Moscow placards by saying that instructions had been sent to remove all traces of the placards from the streets. It is now learned, however, that similar notices had been posted at Libau and Revel, which led to a renewal of representations on this score. In this connection the appearance of the proclamation of the Holy Synod instructing the orthodox priests to inform their parishioners that the strike and revolutionary movements were promoted by the external as well as internal enemies of Russia with the object of embarrassing the military and naval plans, has created something of a flurry among foreigners here, especially the British, who believe them objects to incite hostility. No further action, however, has been taken by either Sir Charles Hardinge or the other foreign representatives.

Private advices from Warsaw say the authorities there already have taken over charge of the waterworks, electric light and gas plants and that serious trouble is anticipated.

#### PECULIAR EXPLANATION.

London, Jan. 30.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Consul-General Murray, at Warsaw, reporting that himself and Vice-Consul Macnaman were charged by Russian cavalrymen engaged in clearing the streets of Warsaw. It appears that Mr. Murray is partially deaf and probably did not hear the approach of the troopers and when he subsequently endeavored to make known his personality it was without avail. The Foreign Office has telegraphed to Sir Charles Hardinge to make urgent representations at St. Petersburg on the subject.

#### ATTACK ABANDONED.

**Russians Have Completely Failed.**

#### ARTILLERY DUEL WAS WAGED ON THE SHA KHE RIVER.

General Kuroki's Headquarters, Jan. 29, via Fusan, Jan. 30.—The Russian attempt to turn the Japanese left has resulted in a complete failure. The Russians chose the worst weather of the season, depending, perhaps, upon their familiarity with a snowy country to aid them in their operations. Their artillery attacks on the Japanese permanent lines were, it is thought, a demonstration to prevent the withdrawal of forces for the purpose of reinforcing the Japanese left. All yesterday afternoon and into the night an artillery duel was waged across the Sha khe river. There was much heavy rifle firing from positions where the entrenchments are close.

#### RUSSIAN OBSERVANCE OF NEUTRALITY.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The Russian Government's reply to China's declarations that she has not infringed neutrality nor permitted Japan to do so is a reassertion that she has done so. The Russian note which was communicated to the powers on Saturday gives specifications of what is affirmed to be violations of neutrality; but the tone of the reply is such that it is inferred that Russia is not likely to carry the discussion much further. It is learned here that Russia found all the powers, particularly Germany, held views identical with those of the United States on limiting the zone of war and keeping China out of it.

#### COADJUTOR BISHOP.

Rome, Jan. 23.—The Congregation of the Propaganda this morning selected the Very Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, vicar-general of the Diocese of Rochester, N.Y., as coadjutor bishop of that diocese, with the right of succession.

#### CONSERVATIVE GAINS.

Brant, North	
Bruce, South	
Durham, West	
Essex, South	

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Members Have not yet got Down to Serious Work.

ALD. AMES AIRING ST. ANTOINE CONSPIRACY CASE IN THE HOUSE.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The legislative duties of the members of parliament yesterday afternoon consumed but fifteen minutes all told. The attendance was rather slim, as is usually the case at the opening of the week. Most of the men from distant constituencies were on hand, but many of the Ontario and Quebec representatives slip off home over the week ends, and are not back in many cases till Monday evening or Tuesday. Monday is given up to private members' business, and as there was very little business on the order paper to go on with yesterday, the session was correspondingly brief.

PARK AND ISLAND RAILWAY.

A petition was presented by Mr. Victor Geoffron, on behalf of the Park and Island Railway Company, submitting that the requirements of the districts served by the petitioners' railway call for the construction of new lines of railway, and also for the enlargement of the petitioners' means of financing their undertaking. The company accordingly asks for an extension of time to build and for power to issue additional common stock, preference stock and bonds.

ALD. AMES ASKS QUESTIONS.

Mr. H. B. Ames (Montreal) had a couple of questions on the paper to ascertain what advances and subsidies had been made from the public treasury towards Montreal and Quebec harbors. He was told to move for a return of the information.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

In answer to a question by Mr. McLean (Queen's, P.E.I.), it was explained that the Murray Harbor branch of the government railway system in Prince Edward Island cost up to the beginning of this year \$1,019,711. Up to the same date the Hillsboro bridge has cost \$1,220,968.

EXTRA HELP DURING ELECTIONS.

Mr. Pringle (Cornwall) was informed that in October last 25 and in November 21 more men were employed on the Cornwall canal than in the preceding month of September. They were recommended by Mr. Robert Smith, and drew from \$1.50 to \$3 a day for repair work, according to the nature of their employment. Most of these men were discharged on Nov. 17, and the last of them on Dec. 3.

SUBSIDIZED TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The Minister of Railways, in reply to a question by Mr. Lefurgey, stated that the present subsidy granted to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company for cable services to Prince Edward Island had been increased \$5,000. The rates to points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario have been reduced from 50 cents for ten-word messages, with three cents for each additional word, to 30 cents and two cents; proportionate reductions on press messages.

Rates to Manitoba, the North-West Territories, British Columbia and the United States were reduced from 50 cents and three cents to 25 cents and two cents, to which must be added the rates for connections required to deliver messages in these parts. Provision is also made for night services at certain points in Prince Edward Island. The agreement is binding for five years.

MR. MACLEAN'S RAILWAY BILL.

When public bills and orders were reached, Mr. W. F. Maclean complained that his bill to amend the Railway Act was not proceeded with. Sir Wm. Mulock pointed out that the rules of the House precluded its consideration by reason of its not being printed in both languages. Sir Wilfrid said he thought the attendance of members was far too thin to consider a bill of such importance. The compliment soothed Mr. Maclean's feelings, and the order stood.

The bill providing an increased scale of pay for the North-West Mounted Police was introduced and given a first reading.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S INTERIM REPORT.

As the House was adjourning, Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought down the Auditor-General's report, as far as it has been completed. The presentation of this volume will provide the Opposition with the information they desire about last year's accounts before voting the supply that is required for next fiscal year.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

SEVERAL PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—At yesterday's meeting of the Commons the remainder of the salary votes for the public service were approved, excepting only a few items in the Department of the Postmaster-General. The House had made such substantial progress by six o'clock that the Prime Minister moved the adjournment at that hour.

Mr. Camille Piche (St. Mary's division, Montreal), presented a petition on behalf of the Montreal Bridge Company, which seeks authority to purchase or amalgamate with the Montreal-Longueuil Bridge Company, to change the site of the proposed structure, to fix a time for its completion, to increase the bond issue and to rearrange the capital stock. The petition is signed by the Hon. T. Berthiaume, vice-president, and L. A. Giobinsky, secretary.

Petitions in the name of Robert Bickerdike were presented, praying for an extension of patents held by the Canada Car Company and the Goodwin Car Company. The municipal councils of Iberville, Quebec, and Tweed, Ontario, called attention to the need for legislation giving municipalities absolute authority over their own highways, so that telephone companies may not string wires or lay conduits without first obtaining the consent of the municipal councils.

OTTAWA RIVER RAILWAY.

The Ottawa River Railway Company petitioned for power to amalgamate with the Ontario company of the same name, to extend the time for the carrying out of its enterprise and to build branches to St. Genevieve and Terrebonne, in Quebec, and to St. Thomas and Radnor mines in Ontario.

W. H. Gallier (Kootenay), presented a petition on behalf of the Ottawa Electric Company, applying for authority to increase the capital stock to \$1,500,000. The reason assigned for this request is the company's growing business and its desire to hold the stock of other companies. The appearance of this measure foreshadows a renewal of the same fight as occurred over the same bill last session. The opposition to the proposal last year came from the city council, and the statement was repeatedly made that the Ottawa Electric Company's real intention was to buy out the competing companies so that it could absolutely control the price of electricity in the Capital.

Mr. Arthur Lachance, Liberal member-elect for Quebec Centre, was introduced by the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice. He took his seat on the government side amidst loud ministerial applause.

MARTINEAU DEFALCATIONS.

The House went into supply on the salary votes for the Militia Department quite early in the afternoon. The presence on the floor of the departmental accountant, Mr. J. W. Borden, must have suggested the acting leader of the Opposition a series of questions regarding the Martineau defalcations three years ago, in which \$75,000 of government moneys was stolen by a departmental clerk by means of bogus cheques. Mr. Foster expressed the opinion that the misappropriation of all this money must have resulted from very loose methods in the accounting branch of the Militia Department.

The Minister of Justice answered that it was almost impossible for even a business house to protect itself absolutely against theft. In the present instance the payments were obtained at the banks upon bogus cheques. Every government cheque should bear two official signatures, but it appears that some of the cheques presented by Martineau and honored by the banks bore only one signature, whilst one or two others had no signatures at all. From this it would be seen that if laxity occurred it was not on the part of the department alone, but in the banks as well. The government had entered suit against the Bank of Montreal to recover the money that Martineau obtained. The case was now awaiting judgment.

The civil government votes for the militia passed after some further discussion. They were followed by the civil government appropriations for the Departments of the Interior, Indian Affairs, Finance, the High Commissioner's office in London, Justice and the Post-Office. Mr. Foster paid his respects to the new Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. W. W. Cory, who was on the floor of the chamber for the first time. The acting leader of the Opposition wondered at the late deputy, Mr. J. A. Smart, throwing up such a good situation. Sir Wilfrid answered that Mr. Smart felt he could better his circumstances by entering into business on his own account. As to Mr. Cory, the new deputy, he had given ten years' service in the Attorney-General's office in Manitoba and four years' service as inspector of government offices in the Yukon.

On an item of \$960 salary for Mr. James Dundas, a railway mail clerk reinstated in the government employ on Sept. 1, 1898, and restored to his former status, Sir William Mulock said that Mr. Dundas was reported for corrupt practices by the judges in 1896, and for that act was dismissed. After being out for one and a half year he was reinstated. Representations were made that his offence was the result of good fellowship. The judges reported extenuating circumstances, and Mr. Dundas's reinstatement followed.

The latter mentioned that he would furnish Sir William with the original reports of the health authorities of Montreal in the matter.

Mr. Ames followed this up by asking whether any complaint had reached the department in December concerning illegal stamping of letters by an employee of the general post-office in Montreal. The minister replied that some complaint of this kind was now being investigated.

Mr. Ames called the minister's attention also to a statement that letters from the city treasurer's office in Montreal containing interest remittances to hold-

bers devoted the evening to the receipt of the Ontario election returns.

In answer to a question by Mr. H. B. Ames (Montreal), the Minister of Marine stated that the Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Alphonse Racine, Eustace H. Lemay and W. E. Doran have been appointed by the government to the Montreal Harbor Commission. The first five were appointed on Sept. 28, 1896. Mr. Doran was appointed on April 15, 1902. All serve during the government's pleasure.

In answer to a second question by Mr. Ames, the Minister of Marine explained that Mr. Jonathan Hodgson's resignation from the Montreal Harbor Commission was tendered on March 23, 1904. Personal reasons were given for his withdrawal. The resignation has never been accepted, and the government had no intention of replacing him. The government's purpose, instead, is to revise the whole organization of the Montreal Harbor Commission this session.

THE STEEL SHEDS.

In answer to a third question by Mr. Ames, the Minister of Marine stated that Mr. P. W. St. George was appointed on Aug. 9, 1904, as engineer to superintend, in conjunction with the engineer of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, the construction of sheds and conveyer galleries in Montreal harbor. He has been paid \$1,167 to date for his services. As regards his qualifications for the duty, the minister went on to say that Mr. St. George is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, England, and a member of the Council of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. This was considered sufficient guarantee of his professional standing. At the instance of the Minister of Marine Mr. St. George prepared plans independent of the Harbor Commission, for steel wharf sheds. This was done to embody changes suggested. The plans were submitted to the Minister of Marine and are now under consideration.

The plans, specifications and estimates for the steel sheds now being constructed in Montreal were first approved by the government on Dec. 21, 1903. Since then, no alterations had been authorized by the government in the plans or the terms thereof.

THE SUNKEN ELEVATOR.

Mr. Ames was also informed that the cost of raising the sunken elevator at Montreal has been paid to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners by the Montreal Grain Elevating Company. The Department of Marine and Fisheries has been put to no expense in the matter.

MR. MONK'S CRITICISMS.

Mr. F. D. Monk (Jacques Cartier) moved for copies of all correspondence between the Board of Montreal Harbor Commissioners and the Department of Marine and Fisheries in regard to the erection of permanent sheds upon the wharfs in the harbor of Montreal; and of the correspondence had between the government and the Federation of Shippers and Engineers' reports in the possession of the government upon the same subject; also copies of correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and F. D. Monk, M.P., upon 'the same subject.'

MR. BICKERDIKE SPEAKS.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike (St. Lawrence Division) defended the Harbor Board against some of the criticisms that Mr. Monk had heaped upon it. It was not reasonable, he said, to expect that a body composed of eleven men would always be unanimous in its view of matters coming before it. According to newspaper reports such unanimity was not to be found even in a Conservative caucus. There was no better guarantee that the Montreal Harbor Board was discharging its duties in a conscientious fashion than the fact that the membership were not always of one mind on questions coming before them. It was a mistake to say that delays had been caused in the equipment of the harbor by the board's discussions of the permanent sheds question. As a matter of fact no change of plans had been sanctioned and if the Dominion Bridge Company's works were closed down it was not because any alterations had been ordered in the plans for the wharf sheds. For his own part he saw no reason why in a couple of years the equipment of Montreal harbor would entitle it to be called the Liverpool of Canada. In spite of forty per cent reduction in the Montreal harbor dues the board had so administered its affairs that all lawful obligations were discharged.

The Minister of Marine had evidently intended outlining the government's scheme for reorganizing the administration of Montreal harbor. Mr. Monk's motion for papers, however, had been put from the chair and carried before Mr. Prefontaine realized that his opportunity had passed. The minister, accordingly, folded up his portfolio and seemed rather pleased on the whole with the turn that events had taken.

The House thereupon passed into committee of supply, and took up the remaining salary votes for the Post-Office Department.

MONTREAL POST-OFFICE.

Mr. H. B. Ames took advantage of the opportunity to direct the minister's attention to three matters of interest to Montrealers. In the first place, he inquired whether the department had received complaints concerning the insanitary condition of the branch post-office on St. Catherine street, in Montreal. The health officer, he added, had found fault with the condition in which the premises were kept. In view of this fact, he asked whether the lease for this property would be renewed without these complaints being remedied.

The Postmaster-General could only say that he had no information on this subject. He thought Mr. Ames must be in error.

The latter mentioned that he would furnish Sir William with the original reports of the health authorities of Montreal in the matter.

Mr. Ames followed this up by asking whether any complaint had reached the department in December concerning illegal stamping of letters by an employee of the general post-office in Montreal. The minister replied that some complaint of this kind was now being investigated.

Mr. Ames called the minister's attention also to a statement that letters from the city treasurer's office in Montreal containing interest remittances to hold-

ers of city bonds had disappeared, presumably in the mails. He understood that some of these cheques had been cashed by individuals other than those who should have received the money.

This was the first that Sir William had heard of the matter. If it had been alluded to in the newspapers of Montreal he wondered that it had not been brought to the notice of the department in some formal way.

Mr. Ames, in conclusion, remarked that he drew attention to these points to ascertain whether the Postmaster-General was satisfied with the recent working of the Montreal post-office.

Sir William replied that the office of postmaster at Montreal had only recently passed into the hands of a new appointee.

The matter then dropped and the House shortly after adjourned.

ST. ANTOINE CONSPIRACY CASE.

IRREGULAR CANCELLING OF LETTERS IN MONTREAL POST-OFFICE.

In the House on Thursday Mr. Ames called attention again to the improper use made of the stamp-cancelling machinery in the Montreal Post-office during the general elections of November last in St. Antoine Division of that city.

When the vote of \$289,740 for the outside service of the Post-office Department was reached Mr. Ames reverted to the matter, and detailed the story of the recent charges of conspiracy.

The Postmaster-General, in reply, said he never heard of the matter in any way until Wednesday, when, upon inquiry, he found a report from Mr. J. C. Palmer, the assistant postmaster at Montreal, upon the case, dated Nov. 3, 1904. The Postmaster-General also gave a report on the same subject by the secretary of the Post-office Department. These reports detailed the facts of Louis Thibault, an electrician employed by the Department of Public Works, having at the instigation of a friend named Bissonnette, improperly passed through one of the stamping machines a number of unsealed empty envelopes, unaddressed, and prepaid with a two-cent stamp each, also some five or six closed envelopes. Bissonnette's action, it appeared, being to give the envelopes (which he used to enclose certain election documents) the semblance of having passed legitimately through the post-office, although actually delivered by hand.

The Department of Public Works had been asked whether Thibault was a suitable person to be further trusted with the work he had charge of; and on the question whether the department had any action against Bissonnette for improper use of post-office material, apparently for a fraudulent purpose, Sir William Mulock told Mr. Ames that no answer had yet been received from the Justice Department.

MISSING LETTERS.

Mr. Ames also questioned the Postmaster-General on the allegations that letters containing cheques for interest upon civic bonds had been opened at the post-office in Montreal, and forged and cashed.

Sir William said his only information had been obtained from the newspapers. Mr. Bain, the inspector at Montreal, was on Dec. 19, asked to make inquiries and report. The report had not come to hand.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

In reply to Mr. Foster, Sir William Mulock said in view of what was being experienced in the United States, he was not thinking of copying their lead in the matter of instituting a rural mail delivery service in this country.

The remainder of the post-office estimates were passed and a few items in the Department of Indian Affairs.

ESQUIMALT NAVAL STATION.

In answer to a question by Mr. Sloan (Comox-Atlin), Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the government had received no word from the imperial authorities to show that the latter intended abandoning the naval station at Esquimalt.

Mr. Ralph Smith (Nanaimo) was informed by the Premier that a British Columbia statute of last session respecting immigration into that province has been disallowed at Ottawa on account of its being judged ultra vires or interfering with Dominion policy.

OTTAWA RIVER CANAL.

In reply to a question by Mr. Brabant (Pontiac), the Prime Minister stated that ten survey parties have been set at work upon the survey of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal, covering the route all the way from Lake Huron to Montreal.

SHERBROOKE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In answer to questions by Lieut.-Col. Worthington (Sherbrooke), the Prime Minister said that the government was making provision for improving and increasing the accommodation in the Sherbrooke post-office. Plans are also being prepared for a drill hall at Sherbrooke, and \$10,000 has been placed in the estimates for this purpose. The site chosen and purchased for \$6,000 is on Victoria street, between Belvedere and Goodhue streets. Of this, \$1,500 was borne by the city of Sherbrooke. Tenders will be called for the new edifice.

OKA INDIAN RESERVE.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP LIKELY TO BE REFERRED TO PRIVY COUNCIL FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT.

On Friday, before the orders of the day were taken up, Mr. W. F. Maclean, East York, enquired if he had been any change in the instructions to the Governor-General of Canada when Earl Grey came to Canada. The Premier answered that he was not aware of any changes.

G. T. P. SURVEYS.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster asked whether the Railways Department had any reports of the surveys in progress along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick.

The Minister of Railways answered that none of these reports had come in as yet. The work so far has been of a preliminary character. The act provided for a yearly report to the Department. Mr. Foster wondered if the House

would have to wait a year for this information.

Mr. Emmerson responded that his friend, the Acting-Leader of the Opposition, would be glad to exercise his patience just as he did himself.

Mr. Foster was still unsatisfied. He had himself seen references in the newspapers to survey reports.

'Yes,' answered Sir Wilfrid, 'possibly so, but they were unofficial. Interim reports had come in, but no final reports had yet been presented.'

CENTRAL COUNTIES RAILWAY.

A petition was presented by Mr. Robt. Stewart (Ottawa), on behalf of the Central Counties Railway, asking power to bridge the Ottawa river between Port Fortune and Carillon, to construct a line from Carillon to Montreal, to increase the capital stock and borrowing powers, to lease or sell out to other railway companies, and finally, for an extension of time to carry out the charter rights it already possesses.

OKA INDIAN RESERVE.

The House then passed into Committee of Supply and devoted the first half hour of the afternoon to the consideration of the Indian votes.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron (Beauharnois), asked whether anything had yet been done to clear up the disputed title to the lands in the Oka Indian reserve on the Ottawa river.

In response, the Premier stated that there would never be peace in the land till this dispute is finally cleared up. The Indians have long been absolutely convinced that they are the only owners of the land in question, on the ground that it was presented to their forefathers in fee simple by the King of France. The Roman Catholic Seminary authorities at Oka claim that the land belongs to them. So, in order that the issue may be definitely cleared up the government thought best to arrange for a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Seminary has agreed to abide by the decision of the tribunal, and he understood that the tribesmen were prepared to do likewise, although their consent has not yet been formally expressed. In view of the circumstances the government has advised the Indians and the Seminary to agree with one another upon a series of questions to be laid before the Judicial Committee. The Dominion will bear the expense that is involved in the presentation of the Indian side of the case.

OPPOSITION WANT MORE ROOM.

The votes for the expenses of the House of Commons were passed after an hour's debate, in which Opposition members complained that they had not rooms enough on the premises to transact the business that brought them to Ottawa. The Conservative members from New Brunswick thought they were entitled to a room by themselves. A like request came from the Prince Edward Islanders. The British Columbia contingent wanted one for themselves. The Speaker promised to do what he could, and said he would bring the request before the government.

'Come over to our side,' said the Solicitor General across the floor to Mr. Foster, 'and we'll give you room.'

'We are coming by and by,' came the laughing rejoinder from the ex-Finance Minister.

Before the House adjourned at six o'clock, a number of items of supply for the Customs Department were passed.

In reply to an enquiry from the Acting Leader of the Opposition, the Premier said he hoped the bill to confer full provincial autonomy upon the North-West Territories would be ready for presentation to the House in the second week of February.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The standing committees of the House of Commons met this morning and selected the following chairmen:—Railways and Canals, the Hon. Charles Hyman; Banking and Commerce, Mr. Arch. Campbell (Centre York); Public Accounts, Mr. C. F. MeIsaac (Antigonish); Privileges and Elections, Mr. H. J. Logan (Cumberland); Private Bills, Mr. L. P. Demers (St. John's-Iberville); Standing Orders, Mr. George D. Grant (North Ontario); Agriculture, the Hon. Thomas Greenway (Lisgar); Expiring Laws, Mr. J. A. C. Ethier (Two Mountains); Debates, Mr. J. Gervais (St. James, Montreal).

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Mr. E. B. Devlin the only candidate in the field at present.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The only candidate in the field so far for the approaching parliamentary election in Wright county, is Mr. Emmanuel B. Devlin, brother of Mr. C. R. Devlin, the former member for the same constituency. Mr. Louis Cousineau and Mr. J. M. McDougall are both talked of as possible candidates, but it is not known yet whether there will be a contest or not. Mr. Devlin is the government candidate, and the probability is no convention of the Liberal party will be held.

OUR ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT SHOWN BY DEPARTMENTAL RETURN.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The Railways Department has made up a return that shows the steady progress and development of the electric railways of Canada. Following are the most important figures in the statement:—

Table with 2 columns: Year (1902, 1904) and various metrics including Completed mileage, Paid up capital, Gross earnings, Working expenses, Net earnings, Passengers carried, Freight carried, Passengers killed.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE BURNED.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 24.—The main building, which includes the dormitory of the Roger Williams University for negroes, was destroyed by fire to-day while the students were at prayer meeting. No casualties resulted. The total loss will reach \$60,000.

STRIKE IN BELGIUM.

COAL MINERS GO OUT IN SYMPATHY WITH GERMAN STRIKERS.

Brussels, Jan. 23.—A strike of coal miners has been declared in the Mons district, in sympathy with the German strikers. It is believed the trouble will extend to other districts.

FARNHAM ELECTIONS.

Farnham, Que., Jan. 23.—Voting for election of councillors took place in the town of Farnham to-day, in three wards. In Ward No. 1, Mr. A. J. Loisele was elected over Mr. Wm. Morasse by 21 majority; Ward No. 2, Mr. L. E. Choquette, 36 over Mr. L. Barretyer, Ward No. 3, Mr. A. S. Hesse, 21 over Mr. R. H. Pearson.

FATAL FIRE.

STOREKEEPER BURNED TO DEATH NEAR FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—At Bruder Hill, near Fort Saskatchewan, on Wednesday night, a store owned by William Leslie was burned to the ground. Yesterday morning it was discovered that Leslie himself had been burned, the body being almost entirely consumed. Leslie, who was unmarried and lived alone, was one of the oldest settlers in the district.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 25.—Fire early to-day destroyed the furniture block and H. L. Hatter building, with their contents. Considerable damage was done to adjoining buildings. Estimated loss, \$130,000.

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—The Truherne Roller Flour Mills, owned by Mr. C. Whitman, was burned last night. The loss is \$15,000; insurance, \$4,500.

OBITUARY.

MR. DAVID WALKER.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Word was received in the city this morning of the death at Riverside, California, yesterday, of David Walker, proprietor of the Walker House, of this city. Mr. Walker was born in Scotland, 35 years ago. He was one of the best known hotel men in Canada, and had a very large number of friends.

EDWARD SHERMAN GOULD.

New York, Jan. 25.—Edward Sherman Gould, a noted water works engineer, residing in Yonkers, is dead from pneumonia. He was born in New York city in 1837. Among his most notable undertakings was the construction of the water works of the city of Havana.

BONIER MUST DIE.

Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 25.—Charles Bonier was found guilty of murder in the first degree to-day for the second time. He was tried on an indictment charging him with the murder of Franz Frehr. Bonier, who is seventy-six years of age, was also under indictment for murder in the first degree in causing the death of Mrs. Frehr, and also for forgery in connection with the death of Frehr's house, in which he was living when arrested. The murder of the Frehrs, an aged couple, occurred in November, 1903. Bonier was tried then as now for the murder of Frehr, and was convicted and sentenced to death. He was sent to Auburn, where he remained nine months pending an appeal for a new trial, which was finally granted.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE STUDENT DEAD.

Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 24.—Mr. John Jackson, of Deseronto, Ont., first-year student in Arts at Bishop's College, died at the hospital of the Sacred Heart early this morning after a second operation for appendicitis. Mr. Jackson had a severe attack about a week ago, and the first operation showed the illness to have been of long standing.

ALPHONSE P. PELLETIER.

Trois Pistoles, Que., Jan. 23.—Mr. Alphonse P. Pelletier, mayor of this parish, warden of the County of Temiscouata, and member of the Council of Public Instruction, died to-night, after an illness of eight days. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. T. P. Pelletier, member of the Legislative Council, and brother of the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, and of T. N. Pelletier. He was also a brother-in-law of the Hon. H. Archambault, Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, and of Simon Lefevre, a prominent member of the Senate, formerly secretary to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at half-past nine.

THE REV. JOHN GOODWILL.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 23.—The Rev. John Goodwill, for twenty-eight years pastor of the Church of Scotland in Prince Edward Island, is dead, aged 74. He was born in Antigonish, educated there and at Queen's College, Kingston. He was missionary in the New Hebrides from 1869 to 1873. He removed to Prince Edward Island in 1875. His first charge was Orwell Head and he had a circuit extending nearly the whole length of the island, a regular tour occupying a month. He was a resident of Charlottetown since 1877. He leaves three sons, one of whom is superintendent of Balconwood Hospital for the Insane.

R. H. VAUGHAN.

St. John's, Que., Jan. 27.—Mr. R. H. Vaughan, of Noyan, died yesterday at the patriarchal age of 101 years. The venerable old man, who was a familiar figure for nearly a century past, in Clarenceville and St. Thomas, passed peacefully away at the residence of his nephew, Captain B. V. Naylor, with whom he had for several years made his home. Deceased was quite a notable character in his day, and lived a life of much usefulness; but naturally he had outlived his own contemporaries. His funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow at Noyan.

THOMAS DONNELLY.

Sarnia, Ont., Jan. 27.—Thomas Donnelly, for many years proprietor of the Sarnia 'Post,' dropped dead on Military street this morning, after having started out with his wife for a visit to Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly were waiting on a corner for a trolley car to take them to the depot. As the car approached Mr. Donnelly took a step forward, and then fell back dead of heart failure. Mrs. Donnelly was completely prostrated. Friends assisted in removing the body to the family residence.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

Thousands of Workmen in Moscow Follow the Lead of Their Brethren in St. Petersburg.

MORE WORKMEN AND LESS TROOPS MAKE CONDITIONS THERE MORE DANGEROUS THAN AT THE CAPITAL.

St. Petersburg, Russia, January 23.—According to private reports the workmen in several other big cities, notably Kharkoff, where large locomotive works are situated, already have completed plans for a general strike. Moreover, reports are current that the workmen, who otherwise would soon be forced back into the shops or starve, have received assurances of financial support from the sources which hitherto have furnished the sinews of war to the liberal and revolutionary agitation, but have not before been in touch with the labor movement. If the strike becomes general all over Russia, and especially if the railways are involved, it might immediately force the nation to make peace with Japan.

The situation appears grave from every standpoint; but the authorities apparently somewhat bewildered, declare their purpose to stand firm, maintaining that it is their first duty to preserve order, and scolding the idea of actual revolution.

EMPEROR WILL INVESTIGATE.

According to reports, the Emperor will also promise to investigate yesterday's events in St. Petersburg.

To-day there was no repetition of the deplorable occurrences of yesterday, with the exception that a single blank volley was fired to awe a crowd near the Warsaw station. Careful investigation shows that no bullets were fired. The military everywhere had a firm grip on the situation, and the police used every precaution, such as forbidding the sale of petroleum and advising persons to remain in-doors.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The factory and mill districts of the city were practically deserted. The absence of any definite objective absence of any definite objective led the strikers to drift towards the principal thoroughfare, the Nevsky Prospect, which has been the centre of to-day's less thrilling events. As the afternoon wore on, the crowds in the Nevsky Prospect became dense, and the authorities, possibly fearing that the cars might be converted into material for barricades, stopped traffic and reinforced the already considerable number of cavalry patrols. As the Associated Press correspondent drove down the Nevsky Prospect, troopers were clearing the sidewalks of loiterers using the hats of their sabres and causing a general stampede. This continued until nine o'clock at night, when the lights were again turned on, and revealed the Nevsky Prospect almost deserted.

RAIDED STORES

STRIKERS SEIZED STORE OF RIFLES.

It is officially reported that the workmen have secured a considerable supply of arms. They raided a government store at the far end of the outer military portion in the suburbs this afternoon and seized eighteen hundred rifles, and reached Zestroutsk, near the Finland frontier, before the commander of the advanced troops learned of the raid. The store also contained cartridges.

The government is spreading a report that the last Japanese loan provided a sum equal to \$25,000,000, for the purpose of paralyzing Russia at the seat of government. This has been expended in financing the strike movement. It is naively declared that the possession of this war chest is clear, otherwise the strikers would have been starved into submission already.

RUMORS IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The newspapers here to-day are not disposed to accept the Russian official report of the casualties incident to the conflicts between the soldiers and people of St. Petersburg on Sunday. Special correspondents at St. Petersburg report that they experience difficulty in telegraphing or confirming the rumors, owing to the police orders that no one must go into the streets. An instance of the wild rumors afloat in the Russian capital is shown by the story telegraphed to the 'Petit Journal' here that 50,000 armed strikers marching on the city marine barracks surrounded the troops and that it is believed the men stationed there mutinied. Another says the Emperor Nicholas is reported to have gone on board the royal yacht 'Standard.'

The Paris Socialist papers are organizing funds for the assistance of the strikers of St. Petersburg.

REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION

IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF THE WAR AMONG THE DEMANDS OF RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24, 2 p.m.—St. Petersburg wears a less martial aspect to-day. Everywhere troops have been drawn into courtyards. Only pickets are left outside and small squads of Cossacks are patrolling the streets. The stores along the principal thoroughfares are mostly closed and barricaded.

The correspondent of the Associated Press drove up the Nevsky Prospect and with the help of daylight realized that damage done to store fronts was considerably more than appeared last night. A large number of business premises were wrecked, the mob having devoted

itself principally to confectioners' and pastry cooks.

Enormous crowds of strikers and many sightseers encouraged by the mild weather were promenading the sidewalks this morning, and the street cars were again in operation. All has been quiet up to the hour.

The correspondent of the Associated Press noticed several men distributing proclamations. The people formerly were shy of accepting such documents; now they are eagerly accepting them and have nicknamed them 'lastotki' ('swallows') an allusion to the spring, which has become a synonym of revolution. The correspondent secured a number of copies—they are all signed by 'The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party.' One proclamation dated Jan. 22, reads: 'Comrades: So long as autocracy exists no improvement in our condition is possible. Therefore we continue to inscribe on our banners the following demands: The immediate cessation of the war. The summoning of a constituent assembly of representatives of the people elected by universal and equal suffrage and direct secret ballot. The removal of class and race privileges and restrictions. The inviolability of the person and domicile. Freedom of conscience, speech, the press, meetings, strikes and political operations.'

A second proclamation dated Jan. 23 says: 'The proletariat of all countries are united. Citizens, you yesterday witnessed the bestial cruelty of the autocratic government. You saw blood flowing in the streets. You saw hundreds slaughtered, defenders of the cause of labor. You saw the death and heard the groans of the wounded women and defenceless children. The blood and the brains of working men were spattered around where their heads had been laid.'

'Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers? It was the Emperor, the Grand Dukes, the Ministers, the Generals, the Nobles of the court. They are the murderers. Slay them. To arms, comrades. Seize the arsenals and the arms at the depots and at the gunsmiths. Lay low the prison walls. Liberate the defenders of freedom. Demolish the police and gendarmerie stations and all the government and state buildings. We must throw down the Emperor and the government, and must have our own government. Long live the revolution. Long live the constituent assembly of representatives of the people.'

A third proclamation appeals to the people not to attempt to injure private property.

WORK AT KOVNO STOPPED.

Kovno, Russia, Jan. 24.—Work has been stopped at all the factories and railway shops here.

Kovno is the capital of a Russian Government of that name and has about 500,000 inhabitants.

GOVERNMENT PLAN.

GENERAL TREPOFF RESTORES CENSORSHIP OF TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—2.15 a.m.—Gen. Trepoft, the governor-general, and M. Kokovoff, minister of finance, issued a proclamation last night which reveals the government's plan for breaking the strike, not only here but throughout Russia. The proclamation is conceived in a paternal tone, and points out that honest workmen, who want to better their condition, should have brought their demands to the government instead of being misled by agitators into affiliating with a movement which is not confined to economic aspirations. It invites the men to return to work, promising them, in the Emperor's name, a revision of the general law, so as to restrict the hours of labor, the institution of a plan for state insurance and otherwise to meet their demands as far as the law will permit, and guarantee them protection against interference by agitators. This document will be followed either by an imperial manifesto along the same lines, in the hope of preventing the spread of the strike, or by a specific proclamation by the local authorities wherever strikes are in progress. By promising to yield the question of hours of labor, which are now legally eleven in Russia, the authorities believe they will meet the main grievances of the workmen. This, together with the guarantee of protection, the authorities hope, will induce those strikers who are indifferent to political demands, and which class they declare constitute a great bulk of the men, to return to work.

CENSORSHIP OF TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 25.—Among the first acts of General Trepoft, the dictator in St. Petersburg, is the imposition in full vigor of the censorship on all outgoing telegrams, which was suspended almost a year ago. London and not St. Petersburg, now becomes the headquarters for Russian news. The action of General Trepoft was not unexpected, although it was thought that the government's keen desire to avoid a collapse in Russian securities in the European markets would induce them to permit the free transmission of intelligence. The fear that grave news is suppressed will have a serious influence upon the Continental Bourses.

The telegrams received from St. Petersburg to-day are meagre and contain no

news of an insurrectionary character. The operation of the censorship imposes a delay in the transmission of messages averaging four hours. Forwarding news to the German frontier involves a minimum of twenty hours' delay. Reliable information must be sent by this route henceforth.

PETITION FROM EDITORS.

A deputation from the St. Petersburg press waited on the Interior Minister, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, during the day and presented a petition formulated at a conference of editors. M. Souvorin, sr., (editor of the 'Novoe Vremya') said that the only means of restoring public confidence was to grant freedom to the press and to summon a congress of zemstvos. He declared that if the press had been free none of the recent deplorable events would have happened. The minister replied that this petition would be considered, but that he must confer with General Trepoft. Two tobacco factories resumed work to-day.

IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

Odessa, Jan. 24.—The strike fever is spreading rapidly in the southern industrial centres. Many of the labor guilds here have threatened to order strikes. The governor has announced his resolve to declare martial law at the first disorderly demonstration, but his power to enforce strong measures immediately is somewhat doubtful, as the garrison has been temporarily reduced to a skeleton and consists chiefly of cadets and reservists. The streets are already picketed and patrolled by gendarmes and mounted police. Thousands of copies of Father Gopon's original petition to the Czar are circulating clandestinely. All its salient points appeal not only to the workingmen, but to the educated classes. Unrest is noticeable in Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav, Elizabetgrad and Poltava.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE ARMY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Force still holds the rebellious nation in check. The situation cannot change in this respect so long as the government is able to control the troops. It was reported from semi-official source this afternoon that the Czar had done the right thing too late, consenting to receive a deputation. This statement is not confirmed at the present writing. It makes little difference now whether it is true or false, for he will never regain the personal loyalty of his subjects, which is the only safe foundation of the throne. The news from other portions of the empire is allowed to reach the public, but the Ministry of the Interior has received many despatches from Moscow, Sebastopol, Odessa and Kiev. All tell of serious uprisings and, in some cases, of the refusal of the troops to oppose the populace. It is the latter feature that is causing the authorities alarm. Disaffection among the St. Petersburg garrison is too slight, so far as is known, to cause anxiety. Fresh bitterness was added to the anger of the residents of St. Petersburg to-day by the appointment of the brutal General Trepoft, as governor-general of the capital, with full military power. The population is exasperated that this provincial policeman is established at the Winter Palace as the city's dictator. He was closeted with M. Kokovoff, one of the ministers, this evening, considering plans for reopening the government factories. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Minister of the Interior, was overwhelmed by the events of Sunday and news from the provinces. He is virtually wringing his hands in despair. He will receive the editors of the St. Petersburg newspapers to-morrow, but apparently he is unable to exercise authority. Grand Duke Vladimir and Grand Duke Boris went to Tsarkoe-Selo this afternoon.

CONSPIRACY OF GRAND DUKES.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The 'National Zeitung' expresses the fear, which it says, is entertained in the best informed circles, that the grand ducal clique in Russia is organizing a military revolution, with the object of placing on the throne a personality more capable of upholding the interests of the reactionaries than the human, but vacillating Nicholas.

EVENTS ON MONDAY

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—An official account of yesterday's events were as follows:—

'During Monday there was no collision between the rioters and the troops. Detachments of soldiers had no need to use their arms, as crowds dispersed when the troops appeared. In the course of the day an attempt was made to attack Gostinyi Dvor market, but it was repulsed. Workmen at the electric stations joined the strikers in the evening. Then some groups, taking advantage of the darkness, began to break windows in the shops; but order was everywhere quickly restored. No person was killed or wounded on Monday. The exact number killed on Sunday was 96; wounded, 333, of whom 53 were treated at the ambulance stations.

OFFICERS UNDER ARREST

OUTCOME OF SALUTING INCIDENT.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—Davidoff, the captain, and Kurzeff, the senior officer of the battery from which the loaded shell was fired on Jan. 19, striking the imperial pavilion and other buildings, have been arrested.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

RADOM, EUROPEAN RUSSIA. REPORTED TO BE IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 24.—Special telegrams from Radom, European Russia, describe that city as being in a state of siege, with military patrols in every street, who occasionally fire on gatherings of the people, who have returned the fire, killing three officers. The people are also said to have blown up several buildings with dynamite.

Radom, a city in the province of the same name, has a population of 28,749.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—According to newspaper reports, the outbreak at Radom, Russian Poland, directly resulted from the news of the massacre in St. Petersburg. The workmen quitted their places of employment simultaneously and paraded the streets shouting 'Down with the Czar, down with the murderers of children.' Some of the men had revolvers, while others carried explosives. Their cries attracted the attention of the reserves in the barracks, who broke down the gates and joined the mob. The governor turned out the troops to suppress the outbreak but the rioters violently resisted. Their leader discharged his revolver and the captain of a company of infantry fell dead. Another officer was also shot. The commander of the gendarmes then ordered his men to fire on the ringleader and the latter fell badly wounded. The gendarmes and troops advanced and there was a desperate fight over the body of the ringleader, who, after the demonstrators were driven back by bayonets, was hacked to death with swords by the gendarmes. The mob thereupon rushed on the troops and a struggle occurred at close quarters, in which an officer, 40 or 50 soldiers, and nearly a hundred workmen and reservists were killed. The mob later attacked public buildings with dynamite, and many were completely wrecked. The troops are now holding the town, parading the streets and firing whenever a crowd assembles. It is believed that many more persons have been killed in this way.

THE RIGA RIOT.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED IN A FIGHT BETWEEN STRIKERS AND SOLDIERS.

Riga, Russia, Jan. 27.—Twenty-nine men and two women were killed and thirty-seven civilians and eight soldiers were wounded by revolver shots during yesterday's rioting, according to the returns made by the hospitals. At the request of the workmen of Riga the theatres of this city have been closed. Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 27.—A strike was started here this morning, and is spreading rapidly. A number of factories are closed. The workmen are quiet. Lodz, Poland, Jan. 27.—A general strike has commenced here.

IN FINLAND.

London, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Helsingfors, Finland, says that thousands of workmen made a demonstration there on Tuesday evening. They marched with red flags and smashed the windows of many saloons and of a brewery at Sinebrychoff. The rioters were mostly young men. The police acted tardily, but late at night had arrested 50 of the demonstrators.

AT TRIESTE.

Trieste, Jan. 24.—Several hundred workmen assembled before the Russian consulate here last night, crying, 'Down with the Czar,' 'Down with tyranny,' 'Down with absolutism.' The police dispersed the crowd without difficulty. A few arrests were made.

GUARDING PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 24.—A curious story comes from Beuthen (Prussia, near the Polish frontier) that the garrison there is exercised sometimes during the day and sometimes at night in sudden alarms for the defence of the Prussian frontier, with the object of being prepared to prevent a violation of the frontier should the disorders in Russian Poland make headway.

INTEREST IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Jan. 24.—The Japanese are keenly watching the development at St. Petersburg. The newspapers publishing extras with accounts of the riots are eagerly read. The people were shocked at the death roll, and there is a widespread feeling that the bureaucracy will be powerless to stem the tide of reform, and that the downfall of the bureaucratic system must end the war. A member of a foreign legation said: 'The war is over unless the Russian people are crushed with an iron heel. It has brought about a crisis. The Japanese army is now fighting the battle of the Russian people.'

USING BOMBS

ST. PETERSBURG STRIKERS MAKING USE OF DYNAMITE.

London, Jan. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Chronicle' says that revolution, challenged with massacre has replied with dynamite. Everywhere in the suburbs, where there are soldiers or public buildings bombs are being thrown. Many of the frightened inhabitants are fleeing from the city or barricading themselves in their houses. The strikers are gathering in the streets and wild rumors are circulated. Arrested men are reported to be marching

from various quarters to aid the strikers in the capital.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says that a bomb was thrown among a group of soldiers at the corner of Sadovaya and Vosnesensky streets at half-past seven o'clock this evening, and that several of the soldiers were killed. The temper of the populace is such that it is dangerous for officers to be seen alone on the unpaved streets. Two officers were walking on the bank of the Ekaterinskaia canal this afternoon, when they were suddenly surrounded by workmen and had to run for their lives. The correspondent claims to have been informed at the palace that whatever happens the Czar will not receive any deputation and will have no direct communication of any kind with the strikers. They can go to the proper authorities with any representation they may desire to make, while Grand Duke Vladimir has complete authority to deal with any lawlessness.

ROYAL YACHT READY

RUMOR THAT CZAR AND FAMILY WILL FLEE TO COPENHAGEN.

London, Jan. 26.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' the Imperial family has fled from Tsarkoe-Selo. He says that after three days and a half of secrecy and frequent changes from palace to palace the Czar hurriedly left Tsarkoe-Selo on Monday morning, when the news arrived that the strikers from Nollino had chosen the palace there as the goal of their march. Despite reassuring statements from the court dignitaries and military officers, the Czar it is alleged, lost his nerve and immediately announced his intention to go to his summer residence, Peterhof Palace. Objections were made by the Dowager Empress, who suggested Gatchina. The Czar consented and the Imperial family started for there hastily. The Libau correspondent of the 'Standard' says that the Imperial yacht 'Standard' is expected there to take the Czar and his family to Copenhagen. Another report says that the Czar inspected his new yacht 'Alexandria' on Monday, but it is not stated where.

EDITORS DEFY CENSORSHIP.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The editors of four newspapers, the 'Russ', the 'Viedmosti', the 'Novosti', and the 'Grashdanin', declare their intention, as soon as the printers are back to work, until they are able to resume publication, to openly defy the censorship in the matter of strike news and Sunday's affair. They drew up a letter to the censor to-day, saying they felt the gravity of the situation demanded that they print facts without minimizing or glossing them over. The 'Novoe Vremya' and other papers, however, refused to join and the letter was not sent, but the editors of the four papers named agreed to adopt the course indicated. It is reported that a number of mills and factories will start up to-morrow. Some of the industrial managers believe that the worst is over now.

FATHER GOPON

RUSSIAN PRIEST SAID TO BE IN A ST. PETERSBURG HOSPITAL.

London, Jan. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Express' says he learns that Father Gopon has been discovered wounded in the Alatusoff Hospital, where he was lying unrecognized since Sunday. It is firmly believed that he will soon recover, when General Trepoft will have him court-martialed and executed for treason.

Boston, Jan. 24.—Father Gopon, whose name is prominent in the despatches from St. Petersburg, was in Boston as a delegate to the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1901. He was present at a reception given the delegates by Governor Crane and those who met the priest say that he was greatly impressed by the proceedings, especially the governor's action in shaking hands with those present. He is described as an energetic person, less than forty years old, and thoroughly aroused over the condition of the common people in his country. His name is said to be Agathon, the designation Gopon being assumed for political reasons. The priest displayed much interest in the affairs of the United States, especially the police system and the popular freedom enjoyed in America. It is believed that he has used the knowledge he gained on his visit to educate the thought of his followers in Russia.

BRITAIN BLAMED

CHARGED WITH FURNISHING MONEY TO BRING ABOUT REVOLUTION.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—The wildest rumors are in circulation. A mob is reported to be marching on Tsarkoe-Selo to see the Emperor, as the multitude marched to Versailles to ask King Louis XVI. of France for bread in 1789, but the story is utterly without foundation. In certain quarters where the woes of Russia are always laid to the door of Great Britain, the feeling against the British has become intense, it being charged that the British are furnishing money to bring about a revolution.

BRITISH CONSUL'S PROTEST.

Moscow, Jan. 25.—Captain Grove, the British consul, has called upon M. Roudneff, the assistant police master, who is acting in the absence of Chief Voltoaff, and requested an explanation of the posted telegram from London, alleging that the disturbances at the Russian dockyards and arsenals were due to Anglo-Japanese instigation, that both Great Britain and Japan are spending vast sums of money to prevent the Russian

second Pacific squadron from reaching the Far East, and adding that 'all Russians who strike are therefore in connivance with the enemy.'

M. Roudneff produced the original telegram in evidence of good faith. Captain Grove stated that he would report the matter to the embassy at St. Petersburg, as he considered that the posting of the alleged telegram imperilled the lives of subjects of Great Britain who are employed in factories here. M. Roudneff assured him that there was absolutely no cause for apprehension, but assumed the responsibility for the publication. M. Roudneff also offered Capt. Grove personal satisfaction in a resort to arms. General Trepoft's appointment to the governor-generalship of St. Petersburg was a complete surprise here. It is rumored here that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, minister of the interior, may be appointed governor-general of Moscow.

SEBASTOPOL FIRE

MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO RUSSIAN ADMIRALTY WORKS.

Sebastopol, Jan. 23.—The vast Admiralty works were badly damaged by fire to-day. The fire broke out immediately after the second signal for beginning work was given at seven a.m. The flames burst simultaneously from different parts of the works, and the whole building was so quickly involved that men in the modelling department barely escaped by jumping out of the windows. Energetic measures prevented the flames extending to the docks. The fire was under control at 1.30 p.m. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SITUATION AT WARSAW

THE WEALTHY CLASS BUY UP ALL THE BREAD AND A FAMINE IS IMMINENT.

London, Jan. 28.—The situation in Warsaw is very grave, according to the correspondent there of the 'Daily Mail.' When the bakers struck rich people besieged the shops and bought the stocks, and the supplies of bread are now exhausted. The Socialist party was instrumental in organizing the strike. The correspondent adds that the general condition in Poland is pitiable, owing to the bad harvest. There are fully 300,000 unemployed, not reckoning the strikers. Warsaw itself is full of troops, and the gas works and water works are being protected by the military. Warsaw is the capital of Russian Poland, and by its population, about 550,000, including the military, is the third city of the Russian empire, and only second to the two Russian capitals. It is the seat of the Governor-General and Lieutenant of Poland, and the see of the Roman Catholic and Greek archbishops.

AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—The strike situation generally is improving. In St. Petersburg there is no longer any doubt that the strike is practically broken. Fourteen establishments, including the Franco-Russian Amoukoff, Baltic, Russo-American Rubber Company, and the Russo-American Refinery, already have resumed, and an entire starting up of factories seems to be assured for next Monday. A remarkable feature is that the men who are returning to work are not asking conditions of the employers. They have seemingly turned their backs upon political agitators and accepted the government's promises in the matter of shorter hours and an equitable adjustment of their grievances at their face value. That the government purposes to compel the men to settle upon the government's terms is plainly evidenced by the response of the finance minister, M. Kokovoff, to a deputation of masters yesterday, to whom he announced the government's decision, after an impartial investigation of both sides of the controversy, to carry out the letter and spirit of the proclamation of Jan. 26. Naturally to the masters this means that they will have to foot the bills.

One of the best posted and most famous of Russian Liberals said to the Associated Press last night: 'While the events of last Sunday have given an enormous impetus throughout Russia to all movements against the existing order of things, it is truly marvellous with what skill and adroitness the government seems to be turning the situation to its own account with the very men who have suffered, and who less than a week ago would have been in open revolt had they been able to procure arms.'

VIEWED IN LONDON

London, Jan. 25.—The Foreign Office views the situation in Russia with alarm. It believes that while the present risings will be put down the affair of Sunday at St. Petersburg is certain to bring about a change in the form of government. The Associated Press learns that the Foreign Office would welcome a Russian government with which it could enter into a treaty similar to the Anglo-French agreement, feeling that a contract with the present regime would be repudiated at will. But fears are entertained of a revolution which might result in international complications.

The remarks of Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary of War, at Craydon, last night, when he expressed the sympathy of the people of the United Kingdom with the people of Russia and said he was sure Britons desired the peasants of Russia to enter upon the heritage of liberty and freedom which all Britons enjoyed and obtained through the sacrifices of their forefathers, are exciting considerable comment, coming from a Cabinet minister. He seemed to voice the general suspicion that the British Government has of the Russian bureaucracy. Mr. Arnold-Forster also made the astounding statement that it would be likely to help or hurt the British nation, but 'we must be on our guard.' The British papers, as a whole, take a no less gloomy view.

THE WAR.

Reports Say the Russians Have Crossed the Hun.

Greatest Battle Since October it is Thought, is Now Proceeding

General Kuroki's Headquarters, Jan. 26.—A heavy and continuous artillery roar has been heard to the westward all day. Apparently the largest engagement since October is being fought. Reports received here are to the effect that the Russian force has crossed the Hun river on the Japanese left wing. A Japanese force advanced against the Russians, making an attack.

The fighting must be attended with great suffering from the cold. A snow-storm began on Monday, following a long period of remarkable mildness. The temperature is below zero and the plains are covered with several inches of snow. The ground is too hard for rapid trenching. To-day's move by the Russians is the first important one since General Mitchenko's recent raid.

RUSSIANS VIOLATE NEUTRALITY

Tokio, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Kwantung, states that the Russian forces west of Liao river, have their headquarters in Sin min tung and its commissariat centre is at San kia tze, seven miles further west. Four hundred Cossacks and infantry are guarding the roads between Ti ling and Fu ku men, sixty-two miles north-west of Mukden. Thus the Russians have distinctly extended the war zone in violation of the Chinese neutrality.

STOESSEL INDICTED.

A CORRESPONDENT SAYS HE DOES NOT DESERVE THE TITLE OF HERO.

London, Jan. 25.—The 'Times' correspondent at Peking, who has returned from a visit to Port Arthur, describes the impression he gathered there, and says: 'Without witnessing them nobody could form any idea of the stupendous strength of the fortifications or the incredible heroism displayed in their capture. No foreign officer is able to find the reason for the surrender of Port Arthur. Those who have seen the condition of the fortress believe that no more creditable surrender is recorded in history. There were 25,000 able-bodied men, capable of making a sortie, hundreds of officers, all well nourished, and plenty of ammunition, the largest magazine being untouched and full to the roof with all kinds of ammunition for naval guns. There was further, ample food for three months, even if no fresh supplies could be received, and, besides, the waters are teeming with fish. There was abundance of wine and medical comforts, and quantities of fuel of all kinds. The stories that the Red Cross buildings were wrecked by the Japanese fire are admitted by reputable residents to have been pure fabrications to excite sympathy. All accounts agree in condemning the majority of the officers, who feared the failure of comforts more than of ammunition, and agree that no man ever held a responsible command who less deserved the title of hero than Gen. Stoessel.'

IN MANCHURIA

FORTY THOUSAND RUSSIANS REPORTED TO BE AT SIN MIN TUN.

Tokio, Jan. 24.—It is reported on good authority that the Russians have at Sin min tun, which lies thirty miles to the westward of Mukden, nearly 40,000 men. Many of them are fresh from Russia. The main body of the Russian army, under General Kuropatkin, is encamped between Fu shun, thirty miles from Mukden, and Kaotshing, north-east of Penchin. Recently many Russians have come in and surrendered along the line of the Sha kwei river. The unseasonable warmth of the weather renders the ice unsafe for any military movements throughout most of Southern Manchuria. On the Liao river a detachment of Cossacks, raiding to the southward, have been caught by unsafe ice and are now at the mercy of the Japanese, who have sent them an invitation to surrender.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON

LOCATED ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF MADAGASCAR.

Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean, Jan. 23.—The French gunboat 'Capricorne,' reports that the Russian second Pacific squadron was at Passandava Bay, north-west coast of Madagascar, on Jan. 20. It was thought the squadron intended to go to the east coast of Madagascar owing to the hurricane season.

A SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON FROM JAPAN.

Tokio, Jan. 25, 3 p.m.—The Navy Department announces the formation of a special service squadron. No details are given.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The 'Agence Russe' has

a despatch from St. Petersburg, saying it is rumored in naval circles that a fight has taken place in the Indian Ocean between the Russian Baltic fleet and a Japanese fleet. According to the rumor the Japanese lost a battleship and two cruisers. The 'Agence Russe' is subsidized for Russian purposes and is most unreliable.

PRACTICALLY MUTINY. KUROPATKIN HAS DIFFICULTY WITH SOLDIERS.

London, Jan. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says: 'A most important piece of absolutely trustworthy information reached me today. General Kuropatkin has forwarded to the Emperor a telegram setting forth that this offensive power is seriously hampered by the obstinate reluctance of the soldiers from the European provinces of Russia to advance against the enemy. Herein they differ vastly from the Siberian and Cossack regiments, which are full of dash. The European soldiers argue that Port Arthur having surrendered, there is no object in continuing the war.'

A HURRIED COUNCIL OF WAR.

London, Jan. 27.—Referring to a rumored mysterious disaster in Manchuria, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Express,' in a despatch mailed from the frontier, says that a disquieting message from General Kuropatkin was received at the War Office, and led to a hurried council of the war party. It was known that General Kuropatkin's army is short of food, but the despatch indicates events of a much graver character.

WILL BUILD NAVY.

JAPAN'S AMBITIOUS CONSTRUCTION SCHEMES.

London, Jan. 27.—(Special cable).—A despatch from Tokio says the Government will immediately begin the building of a 19,000 ton battleship, and two, perhaps, three, armored cruisers of 12,000 tons each. These will be the first ships of this size and class to be built in Japan. None of their big guns will be less than 10-inch. Many destroyers and torpedo-boats will be added to the present number. Negotiations were recently opened for the purchase of a Chilean cruiser. A navigating crew for this vessel has already left Japan. Fifteen submarine boats will be provided this year. Ten have already arrived with American instructors. Japan's combined fleet finished overhauling on Wednesday. Three cruisers and several destroyers are now in the neighborhood of Borneo, commanded by Admiral Shimamura. A cruiser fleet is now going south. Admiral Togo is not well and for the present remains indoors. Admiral Kamimura will shortly go south with the battleships. Three first-class cruisers are patrolling Tsugaru strait, and three armored cruisers, and the former Chinese battleship 'Chinyu,' are guarding the Tsushima strait. A declaration of the blockade of Vladivostok is expected. It is now evident that the protected cruiser 'Takassago' has been lost, as her officers and crew are gazetted as killed.

A fifth army, under command of General Kakamura, is being organized. The whole of General Nogi's army will have joined Field Marshal Oyama by the end of January. All men under forty years of age in Japan are now drilling. The calling out of many more reservists and conscripts is contemplated. Japan is undoubtedly concentrating her vast resources for a decisive blow within the limits of next spring. Only a hundred of the guns captured at Port Arthur are in a condition to be used. The salvaging of the warships there and the rebuilding of the forts have been begun. The Russian destroyer 'Rechtifely,' which the Japanese cut out of Chefoo harbor, is now being repaired at Sasebo.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRADE.

ALL ENGLISH WITNESSES VEHEMENTLY DENY THE PRESENCE OF TORPEDO BOATS.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The international commission to inquire into the North Sea incident began hearing witnesses to-day. The meeting of the commission was attended by a score of seamen and fishermen from Hull, giving the session a somewhat nautical aspect. The first witness was Captain Wood, of the steamer 'Zero,' plying between Hull and Copenhagen. He said that on the afternoon preceding the occurrence of Oct. 2 he saw the Russian squadron proceeding westward. The locality was unusual for warships.

ADVANCE BEGINS

KUROPATKIN NOTIFIES THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—Gen. Kuropatkin, under date of Jan. 25, telegraphed as follows to the Emperor Nicholas: 'The advance has commenced of our right flank against the enemy. We have occupied Khalatosa and Khoigoutaya.'

BRITAIN AND JAPAN

DOMINION GOVERNMENT VETO EXCLUSION BILL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The Dominion Government has once more given proof of its determination to maintain the spirit of the imperial alliance with Britain's friend, the Mikado of Japan. The authorities at Ottawa have placed their veto upon a bill of the British Columbia Legislature that aimed at barring all those out of the province who were unable to satisfy an educational test. The reason assigned for disallowance was that it trespassed on the confines of federal authority.

CANADIAN CABLES

INSIGNIA OF ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER CONFERRED ON LORD MOUNT STEPHEN.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Jan. 23.—The King to-day invested Lord Mount-Stephen with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Earl Clarendon, the chancellor of the order, was present.

London, Jan. 23.—Somewhat contrary to the majority of the district councils of Ireland the Croom Council has unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon their parliamentary representatives to use their utmost endeavors to remove the cattle embargo as their 'view with grave alarm the high prices paid by tenant farmers for holdings under land purchase act, prices being ruled by the present artificial closing of English ports

Answer.—'I never heard them spoken of and never heard a reference to any Japanese warships being in the neighborhood.'

Counsel for Russia cross-examined the witness for the purpose of bringing out, if possible, the resemblance of a trawler to a torpedo boat.

Question.—'Is it possible to confound a torpedo boat with a trawler without sails?'

Answer.—'No; that is impossible. The witness added that the company at Hull received constant reports from the fleet. No report showed that any strange boat had joined the trawlers.'

William Shears, steward, and Thomas Carr, vice-admiral of the trawling fleet, gave testimony practically the same as that given before the Board of Trade investigation. The Russian counsel sought to show that there were discrepancies between their present and former evidence. Shears was positive that there were no Japanese aboard any of the trawlers, and Carr gave a vivid description of the approach of the Russian warships, the play of their searchlights, and the cannonading, which lasted 25 minutes. When he closed Admiral Fournier (French) complimented him on wearing a medal in recognition of his services in saving lives.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The international commission to inquire into the North Sea incident resumed its sittings to-day with diminished attendance and interest owing to the many fishermen witnesses repeating practically the same story.

Captain Whelpton, of the trawler 'Mino,' described the terrific cannonade of the Russian warships. Twelve shots struck the 'Mino,' one going through her galley and another cutting her rigging.

Counsel for Russia, by cross-examination of the witnesses, endeavored to establish the fact that the weather was foggy, and that the witnesses were unable to tell whether Japanese torpedo boats were present.

Baron Taube (the Russian judicial adviser) asked: 'If the night was dark and foggy it is impossible for you to affirm that no foreign boats were among your fleet?'

Answer.—'I don't believe it. We certainly would have seen them.'

Baron Taube.—'Then you cannot affirm it positively?'

Answer.—'I can only give my belief.'

J. E. Hame, a sailor, also described the violence of the cannonade.

William Smith, a wounded sailor of the trawler 'Crane,' told a moving story which produced an impression. He described the formidable effect of the Russian fire, which killed the captain of the 'Crane,' tore off the mate's hand, killed a sailor, and finally sank the trawler after every one on board, except one man, had been killed or wounded.

Admiral Fournier (France) complimented Smith on his courageous attitude during the firing.

A witness named Green said that, following the cannonade, he temporarily mistook the 'Crane' for a torpedo boat, and so remarked to the engineer of his vessel, but he soon detected his mistake.

Counsel for Russia asked how many others mistook the 'Crane' for a torpedo boat.

The witness replied that he alone made the mistake, being blinded by the searchlights.

Smirke, another witness, said he saw a trawler attempting to cross the Russian fire.

Smirke's captain said: 'Look, it is a torpedo boat.' Smirke replied: 'No, it is a trawler.'

They went to the vessel's assistance, and took the dead and dying from her. The trawler then sank.

The witness reasserted that the vessel was a trawler, but counsel for Russia was not satisfied, and a long discussion ensued between the British and Russian lawyers.

FREE TRADER WINS

MR. A. W. WILLS SUCCESSFUL IN NORTH DORSET ELECTION.

London, Jan. 27.—The free traders captured another parliamentary seat in the by-election held in North Dorset yesterday. A Liberal, Mr. A. W. Wills, defeated the Conservative candidate, Sir Randolph Baker, by a majority of 909. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. John Wingfield-Digby.

FREE TRADER WINS

MR. A. W. WILLS SUCCESSFUL IN NORTH DORSET ELECTION.

London, Jan. 27.—Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Government agent at Bristol, has had a conference with the Bristol Dock Committee, who own the docks at Avonmouth and Bristol, upon the subject of the development of increased direct Canadian cattle trade with Bristol. The meeting was private but most likely results of the conference will lead to important developments.

London, Jan. 26.—Recently the Burnley Chamber of Commerce drew the at-

Free, to any Woman who bakes her own Bread. Thousands of women are writing in every week for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they explain the new and easier way of making bread. Make a trial with the new Royal Household Flour, which is purified by electricity—you would not believe there could be such a difference in flour—these recipes are certainly worth asking for. Send a postal card to-day.

HERE IS JUST ONE TESTIMONIAL OUT OF MANY THOUSANDS RECEIVED. I have been using your flour exclusively since I came to Canada, fourteen years ago, and have been using "Royal Household" since its introduction. To show you how I value it, my grocer lately could not supply me with it, and rather than use another brand, even temporarily, I sent to Kamloops, twenty-five miles away, and had it shipped to me per C. P. R., preferring to pay the railway charges rather than use an inferior brand. In fact, if I could not get it otherwise, I would ship it direct from the mills. I can always rely on having good bread when using it and nothing tends more to keep harmony in a home. (Signed) MRS. T. SMITH.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

to Canadian and other cattle.' This aspect of the case is demonstrated by Michael Davitt, in a long letter published in the press. The other side is that the removal would utterly ruin the tenant farmers who agreed to purchase under the act.

London, Jan. 23.—Speaking at a Liberal demonstration at Glasgow, Mr. Lloyd George said fiscal reform was of great moment. It represented a step backward of sixty years. The chief minister ought to speak openly, but he led a sort of double life of free-trader and fiscal reformer. Mr. Chamberlain's method was to tell the people what he meant, Mr. Balfour's method, which was Chamberlain's interpretation of it, was 'I am opposed to protection, but by a circuitous method I am doing the same thing.' If Chamberlain's interpretation of the Prime Minister's policy and intentions were correct it would be one of the most creditable tricks ever perpetrated on the electors, but where was Balfour's repudiation?

London, Jan. 24.—'Let us not,' said Lord Brassey, in addressing the Swansea Chamber of Commerce, 'hamper or hinder our producers in competition with powerful rivals in those open markets to which we had free access. Were we not on surer ground in examining how best we might give aid to the development and expansion of these countries, largely our own possessions, where we know that their growing prosperity must increase the demand for British goods?'

London, Jan. 25.—Lord Ripon, in addressing the Leeds Liberal Club, in referring to Mr. Chamberlain's contention that his policy of preferential duties was a step in the direction of imperial free trade, said that on the contrary he believed it more likely to lead to disruption and discontent in the Empire than any other policy that could well be adopted. What would happen if Mr. Chamberlain's policy were pursued? It was proposed to leave the colonies perfectly free to tax our goods as much as they pleased. We might make a temporary bargain with them, but still the principle remained. He thought the principle was right. The colonial policy of the Liberal party was a policy of freedom. That policy had got rid of constant irritation that existed in the past. It might seem strange that our children should tax our goods as they pleased, but as he had said the principle was sound, and he would be the last to dream of interfering with it, but their freedom must be consistent with our freedom, and we must not be hurried into taking any steps which would be contrary to the plain interest of the great mass of people of this country, because they might have a tendency to promote closer union with our colonies.

Attachment between ourselves and the colonies does not rest upon a purely mercantile principle. It rested upon ties of common race and common affection, and we should not improve it—we might very easily destroy it—if we tried to mix up this feeling with a question such as this which would affect, in their daily life, the great mass of the people of this country.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Jan. 27.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that an attempt is to be made to secure the adoption of the Colonial Marriages Bill by parliament this year. The Marriage Law Reform Association has issued a statement on behalf of the bill to members of parliament.

London, Jan. 27.—Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Government agent at Bristol, has had a conference with the Bristol Dock Committee, who own the docks at Avonmouth and Bristol, upon the subject of the development of increased direct Canadian cattle trade with Bristol. The meeting was private but most likely results of the conference will lead to important developments.

London, Jan. 26.—Recently the Burnley Chamber of Commerce drew the at-

tion of the Colonial Secretary to the new customs regulations in Canada regarding the certifying of the market value of goods exported. The Colonial Secretary has been in communication with Lord Minto, and his reply states that the Minister of Customs in Canada does not deem it expedient nor advisable to enter into a defence of the law other than to say that it was no doubt considered by the parliament of Canada to be in the best interests of the country. He does not think it will have the effect of diminishing trade between the two countries.

London, Jan. 26.—The Canadian Society of London formerly held a monthly luncheon, but has now changed it to a dinner, the first of which takes place on Feb. 2. The principal guests will be Mr. D. M. Stewart, general manager of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, Montreal, and Mr. J. Colin Forbes. The former speaks on banking, and the latter on art.

London, Jan. 24.—Mr. Asquith, speaking before the Liberal Federation, said he would like to ask Mr. Balfour the question whether, if returned at the next election, which he didn't think likely, he would interpret it as giving authority to those representing or speaking on behalf of the United Kingdom, in the colonial conference to propose or accept any scheme which would bind this country to the taxation of foreign imported food. Proceeding to deal with Chamberlain's recent speech, Mr. Asquith said he felt that he had introduced Chamberlain to the knowledge of elementary economics. He felt, therefore, that during twelve months he had not wandered up and down the country in vain. How were they going to remedy the acknowledged ills in our industrial and social condition? Mr. Chamberlain said to do all this in the sacred name of Empire. To those who would form the colonial conference, he (Asquith) would say they should keep open any and every possible source of supply, and it was as much to their interest, as it was to ours, that we who bore the main burden of Empire should be free to resort to every reservoir wherever it might be found from which we could draw that which was the sustenance of our people and the life-blood of our national prosperity.

MR. BRUCE SPEAKS. Speaking at Westonspermaire, Mr. Bruce said the relations of Great Britain and the self-governing colonies would be one of the problems of the next Liberal Government. Mr. Chamberlain and the ministers were feeding the people with vague rhetoric about the Empire. The Empire, by all means, but the best way to strengthen the Empire was to increase the happiness of the people on whose physical well-being and intellectual force both the Kingdom and the Empire rested.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Moseley, said not to-day nor to-morrow, but within the lifetime of this generation we should have to decide either for better or for worse whether we would strive for closer union with the kindred nations across the seas, now growing in strength and population, or whether we were to leave them to work out their destiny apart from us. Those who wished the attainment of that closer union must look at this great problem from the point of view of the whole Empire, not merely from the selfish individual point of view.

FAVORABLE IMPRESSION AT VATICAN. Rome, Jan. 27.—M. Rouvier's statement of the policy of the new French cabinet has produced a moderately favorable impression at the Vatican, as it is construed as indicating that the course of the French Government towards the religious associations will be less harsh than that under the Combes cabinet.

Paris, Jan. 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Rouvier announced that France would remain faithful to her alliance with Russia.

London, Jan. 25.—Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, has completely recovered from her long illness and is preparing to join her husband in India with their children.

FRENCH MINISTRY

ROUVIER CABINET HELD FIRST FORMAL COUNCIL YESTERDAY.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Rouvier ministry held its first formal council at the Elysee Palace to-day, under the presidency of President Loubet. Premier Rouvier submitted his declaration of policy, which was approved. Later the Premier presented the declaration to parliament. It follows the policy of the late Premier Combes, the main features being an income tax, the separation of church and state, workmen's pensions, and a reduction of the term of military service. The declaration severely condemns the system of secret reports of the lives of army officers which brought about the downfall of the Combes cabinet.

The first actual work of the new cabinet was its approval of the dismissal of Commissioner Dancourt from the Legion of Honor for making secret reports, and relieving Gen. Feignon from membership in the Superior Council of War for similar reports.

M. Delcassé, Foreign Minister, reported that the situation in Morocco had greatly improved.

Paris, Jan. 26.—An unexpected incident occurred in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday while M. Rouvier was reading the declaration of policy of the new ministry. The declaration contained a favorable reference to the active observance of the Franco-Russian alliance. As the premier made this announcement he was interrupted by cries from the Socialist extreme left of 'Down with the Czar,' mingled with cries of 'Assassins.' The president of the House, M. Doumer, suppressed the demonstration, declaring, amid applause, that the Chamber would not listen to such words.

During the decree, M. Rouvier said, relative to the separation of church and state: 'Separation was not a part of the original programme of the Combes cabinet, but only arose through special circumstances. If separation is made in the sense of liberty, it is well we should understand it thus. While reserving the rights of the state, respecting liberty of conscience of Catholics, we would like to accomplish this reform with unanimity. The government will not oppose the discussion of separation, but thinks it better first to discuss the income tax.'

After a spirited debate with reference to secret reports, M. Bertheux, the minister of war, defended the dismissal of officers, which, he said, was necessary in the interest of discipline.

M. Delcassé, amid constant interruptions from Socialist members, replied to criticism of the government's attitude regarding the Franco-Russian alliance, contending that it had been beneficial to France.

A motion placing debate on separation of church and state immediately after the income tax was rejected by a vote of 425 to 61.

M. Sarrien then presented a general vote of confidence that the government would realize the reforms declared in the programme announced by M. Rouvier, which was carried, 410 to 107. The result is a distinct success for the ministry.

Paris, Jan. 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Rouvier announced that France would remain faithful to her alliance with Russia.

London, Jan. 25.—Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, has completely recovered from her long illness and is preparing to join her husband in India with their children.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS AD- DRESSED BY DR. CLARK IN MONTREAL.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of Christian Endeavorers was held in the American Presbyterian Church on Monday night to welcome the father of the movement, the Rev. Dr. Clark; to hear from him about the works of their fellow Endeavorers in other cities and other lands.

No one could be present at the rally without catching something of the enthusiasm which permeates this world-wide movement.

Here was a great church, filled to overflowing with the representatives of many churches and of various races, middle-aged people were among them, gray heads were to be seen, but principally it was a gathering of young men and maidens. All Christian Endeavorers, all pledged to the endeavor to lead the life of Christ, what a mighty influence they should exert upon the religious life of the city and upon the religious life of the land!

Though his hair and moustache are almost white, Dr. Clark is by no means an old man. His figure still preserves the slim contour and the suppleness of youth. He looks like a typical professional man, wrapped up in the cares and responsibilities of a busy life. But when he speaks of the work for Christ, in which he has taken so large a part, you perceive that he is something more. You see that he is aglow with passionate love for a great cause. You see an enthusiast of the type of which great religious leaders are made.

When he began his address he touched upon his associations with Canada. All those who had been dearest to him in kinship and blood, he said, were buried in this land. Only a few days ago he had gone to Three Rivers, to visit for the first time the grave of his father, who died early in life from cholera, contracted while attending the stricken immigrants in the great epidemic of fifty years ago.

NOT GOING DOWN HILL.

Passing to the subject of his address, the Christian Endeavor movement, he said he had heard it hinted that the movement was going down hill—that it had reached the crest of the wave, and was going down the other side with the swiftness of a toboggan.

'Don't you believe it,' he said. 'There may be some places in which it is waning. There may be some which have lost their first love and need a new inspiration. But I can say deliberately, without hesitation or qualification, that taking the world over, this last year has been the best year in every way that the movement has ever known. In November I set out on a tour of twenty-four of the great cities of America. Never have I seen such great audiences, such splendid, contagious enthusiasm in the work as I saw in all those cities.'

So far from the movement going down hill, he thought what he had seen had shown that a new wave of interest in it was being manifested. More and more was it taking hold of the young people. The audiences seemed ten years younger than they did on his previous visit. He sometimes heard the mournful wail that there were no young men in the churches, in the Sunday-schools, or in this movement. If they had been with him on that journey they would never think so again.

And the audience before him—what a splendid gathering it was! He had never seen so great a gathering of Christian Endeavorers in the city, except at the convention of 1893.

THE LESSON OF FELLOWSHIP.

In America they had read with joy of the efforts of Christian union that were being made in Canada. Would it not be a good thing to begin this federation by federating the young people of the churches. (Applause.) If they expected a substantial federation in the future, why not encourage a substantial federation in the present? That was what the Christian Endeavor movement stood for. It seemed to him not too much to ask the fathers and leaders of the churches to begin with the young people, to unite them, and to let this movement which God had brought into the world be the means of promoting fellowship.

The rally in the American Presbyterian Church followed a conference held in the morning and afternoon in the Olivet Baptist Church. At the morning sitting the state of junior work was discussed under the leadership of Mrs. Clark, and in the afternoon Dr. Clark conducted a discussion on senior work. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. E. H. Tippet and Mr. J. H. Alexander, and great stress was laid upon maintaining the prayer meeting and the spiritual side of the movement.

BIBLE SOCIETY

WHAT THE MONTREAL AUXILIARY HAS DONE.

At the eighty-fourth anniversary meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held in St. Andrew's Church, on Thursday night, under the presidency of Archbishop Bond, the annual report was presented by the Rev. Prof. H. M. Tory, the corresponding secretary. This showed that Canada's share of the centenary fund, which closed in March last, was \$30,000, the Montreal Auxiliary being responsible for \$10,000 of this sum. This achievement, it was added, was largely due to the generosity of St. Andrew's Church, which contributed nearly a third of the whole amount.

At a conference in Toronto, it was resolved to recommend the formation of the Canadian Bible Society Auxiliary to

the British and Foreign Bible Society in consequence of the rapid development of the Dominion and the impossibility of overtaking the work with the present organization. There was also a strong feeling that the time had come for Canadian work to be done by Canadian money. This, it is believed, is possible without curtailing the present gifts to the Parent Society. The matter was referred to the auxiliaries and the committee had expressed its approval of the scheme.

Montreal Auxiliary during the year issued 24,736 Bibles. Testaments or portions thereof, an increase of 3,533 over 1903. Of these 6,015 were distributed in the French language, and 6,631 were distributed gratuitously. One English and two French colporteurs had been employed during the year, and they had visited 12,608 families. The receipts of the auxiliary for the

OUR MINERAL WEALTH

UNTOLD MILLIONS STILL WAITING TO BE UNEARTHED.

Speaking in the chemistry building of McGill University on Wednesday evening, before a class of students, Dr. James Douglas, of New York, a former resident of Quebec City, said:—'It will not be long, I believe, before the world will wake up to the realization of Canada's unlimited resources. As an old Canadian I envy you the opportunity of developing these resources. I know of no other such chance anywhere in the world as lies before you, and I hope you will rise to the occasion. Let capitalists, the world over, feel that Canada is the best place in which to invest their money and that the right class of men are here to de-

there. Gales was also known to exist in this region in great quantities. The G.T.P., the lecturer believed, would tap this new country and a long portion of the Mackenzie River would be navigable during several months of the year. The Hudson Bay district was stated by some scientists to be richer in minerals than the Lake Superior region. These were facts which the speaker thought should be better known, and to know them would be to hasten forward the means of development. It remained to be seen who would take advantage of the opportunities presented. It was the heritage of the Canadians if they could rise to the occasion. If not their neighbors might be expected to come in and take possession.

CANADIAN CIVIL ENGINEERS. The annual meeting of the Canadian

Clearing, one of the shareholders opposing the merger, said the syndicate had told them they would invest \$500,000 in common stock of the new company, but they did not say how much stock they intended to get for that amount. Probably they would want it at about ten cents a share. He considered protection ought not to be given to a lot of schemers who have no regard for the widows and orphans who have their all invested in these companies.'

AN IRISH VISITOR.

Pasing through Montreal on his way to Chicago, Mr. Jeremiah O'Donoghue, a prominent wholesale merchant of Dublin, a Nationalist, and a great worker among the local Home Rule Associations, told a newspaper representative that there would never be real and lasting prosper-

BISHOP OF MOOSONEE

CONSECRATION OF ARCHDEACON HOLMES AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 26.—The ceremony of consecrating Archdeacon Holmes as Bishop of Moosonee took place in St. Paul's Church, yesterday. The Right Rev. Cyprian Pinkham, bishop of Calgary, officiated. At the close of the consecration service the House of Bishops met and remained in session during the afternoon. No definite action looking to the selection of a successor to the late Archbishop Machray was taken, there not having been sufficient time to receive the necessary documents from the Bishop of Selkirk or senior bishop. The House adjourned to meet in Winnipeg on Wednesday, March 1.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Last week there were 218 births and 105 deaths reported at the City Hall. The deaths included 89 Catholics, 14 Protestants and two Jews. Eighteen deaths were attributed to infantile debility, nine to consumption, six to diphtheria, and 17 to throat and lung troubles besides consumption.

ONTARIO COUNTY WARDENS.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Elections for wardens of county councils took place throughout Ontario to-day, resulting as follows:—York, Alex. Baird; Wentworth, A. J. Binksley; Norfolk, Thos. Hambley; Middlesex, Richard M. Piper; Peterborough, election postponed until Jan. 31; Waterloo, Geo. M. Dubus; Huron, Robt. Miller; Prince Edward, D'Arcy Young; Brant, John Weir; Perth, James Donaldson; Peel, E. J. Ellis; Grey, John McArthur; Hastings, T. A. McFarlane; Lambton, W. A. Graham; Elgin, Angus Turner; Leeds and Grenville, E. M. Hracken; Carleton, J. C. Bradley; Stormont and Glengarry, no wardens elected to-day, meeting of county and council postponed; Oxford, L. Waller; Welland, Horace H. Beam; Simcoe, R. H. Jupp; Bruce, postponed until to-morrow; the candidates are Lyons, Robt. Macdonald and Miller; Haldimand, James Urie.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Granville, Ferry, N.S., Jan. 23, 1905. I received the fountain pen all right. I like it very much.

Yours truly, W. E. ARMSTRONG.

United Free Manse, South Thoraldsby, Orkney, Scotland, Jan. 12, 1905. To the Editor of the 'World Wide,' Montreal:

Dear Sir,—Would you be kind enough to thank some unknown friend for sending on this valuable paper week by week for two years or more? The 'World Wide' gives the cream of the world's news every week and enables us to see at a glance what is being said and done. The editor does his work well and the 'friend' seeks to do it better by scattering it abroad.

I am, yours gratefully, (REV.) ALEX. GOODFELLOW.

Frelighsburg, Que., Jan. 20, 1905. I cannot refrain from thanking you for the addition of a sermon each week in the 'Weekly Witness.' I have often wished for it. I prize the paper much.

Yours sincerely, W. ILES. (A deaf man.)

Toronto, Jan. 25, 1905. Enclosed find P. O. order for \$1.00; renewal of the 'Weekly Witness.'

We have taken the 'Weekly Witness' for twenty-three years, and the longer we take it the more we esteem it. It is a paper that should be in every Christian home, for it never fails to uphold the right and denounce the wrong at all cost. God bless the 'Witness,' and that it may always take the stand for that which tends to righteousness and purity, as it has in the past, is the earnest wish of an old subscriber.

FRED. WOODLAND.

Deseronto, Ont., Jan. 16, 1905. The 'Northern Messenger' is a great paper and should be in every Sunday school in Canada.

Yours sincerely, GEORGE RICHARDSON. Sec. Treas.

A subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' at Brighton, Ont., for forty-seven years, writing, says 'it is always a welcome visitor.'

Lachute, Que., Jan. 19, 1905. Enclosed please find \$5.30 for subscriptions as per list for 'World Wide.' As a Christmas gift to English friends I find nothing so acceptable and appropriate as 'World Wide'—it keeps the mind fresh and vital all year round, and the gift grows more welcome as the weeks follow.

Yours truly, ERNEST THOMAS

Parry Sound, Ont., Jan. 20, 1905. Please find enclosed one dollar for 'World Wide' for 1905. I find I cannot do without it, whatever else must go.

Sincerely yours, W. F. ROADHOUSE.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 16, 1905.

Of all the exchanges I had as owner of 'Western Investments,' or of the papers I took in order to supply copy, 'World Wide' is the only one I am continuing now that I have given up newspaper work. I mention this as it suggests that there are some people in this state who know how to value a first-class publication. Yours very truly, DE PUTIGNON GLIDDEN.

Ravenna, Ont., Jan. 26, 1905.

Please find herewith enclosed one dollar, renewal subscription for 'Weekly Witness.' We highly appreciate your valuable paper, having taken it regularly for a number of years, and are well pleased with the correct stand taken on current questions. Believe us, gentlemen, yours very truly, W. H. JOHNSON

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Lord and Lady Grey Pay Formal Visit to Montreal, AND WERE ROYALLY ENTERTAINED—MCGILL CONFERS DEGREE.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey have been paying a visit to Montreal, and everywhere in a three-days' round of official visits have been received with enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty.

Arriving at the Windsor Station from Ottawa, on Tuesday morning, accompanied by their daughters, the Ladies Sybil and Evelyn Grey, their Excellencies were greeted by Mayor Laporte (who offered a hearty welcome in the name of the city), Sir George and Lady Drummond, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and others. A hundred men from the Royal Scots Regiment formed a guard of honor outside the station, and at the appearance of the vice-regal party the guard presented arms, while the band played the National Anthem. Amid a storm of applause from a great crowd of citizens, they drove in sleighs to the Wind-

nown by their efforts on behalf of right and justice, their ardent yearning for beneficial reforms, their conspicuous patriotism and their unflinching loyalty. Less than one hundred and fifty years ago, one of your ancestors fought under the flag of England, on the blood-stained Plains of Abraham. To-day, one of his grandchildren is the object, not merely of the sincere respect, but of the devoted loyalty of the united people of Canada, this happy, prosperous, hopeful country, where the descendants of the devoted founders of New France vie in zealous loyalty with their fellow-countrymen of Anglo-Saxon origin. This happy result is due, in large measure, to the spirit of generosity and the wisdom evinced by your illustrious predecessors, whose endeavor it has always been to demonstrate that British supremacy in Canada, far from being an element of

hant society that, in the path of public duty, you left in the Mother Country in order to come and live in our midst.

Lady Grey, whose admirable virtues as wife and mother, and as a gentle doer of kindly, womanly deeds, are known to us, will be for our society an ornament and a precious example.

EARL GREY'S REPLY.

The Governor-General, in reply, spoke of the gratification it gave him to have their assurance that the sun of good will would warm and illumine the days of his residence among them. He came, he said, from a country where for centuries a strain of French descent had been regarded as a precious inheritance.

'The experience of the past,' he said, 'justifies the expectation that history will repeat itself, and that from the happy blend which will combine the grace and courage of New France with the organizing energy and industrial ability of English-speaking Canadians a new race will arise which will ensure another thousand years of noble life and of great achievements to the great and lasting benefit of the Empire and mankind. Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the example you citizens of Montreal have long supplied, of the harmony which should unite all Ca-

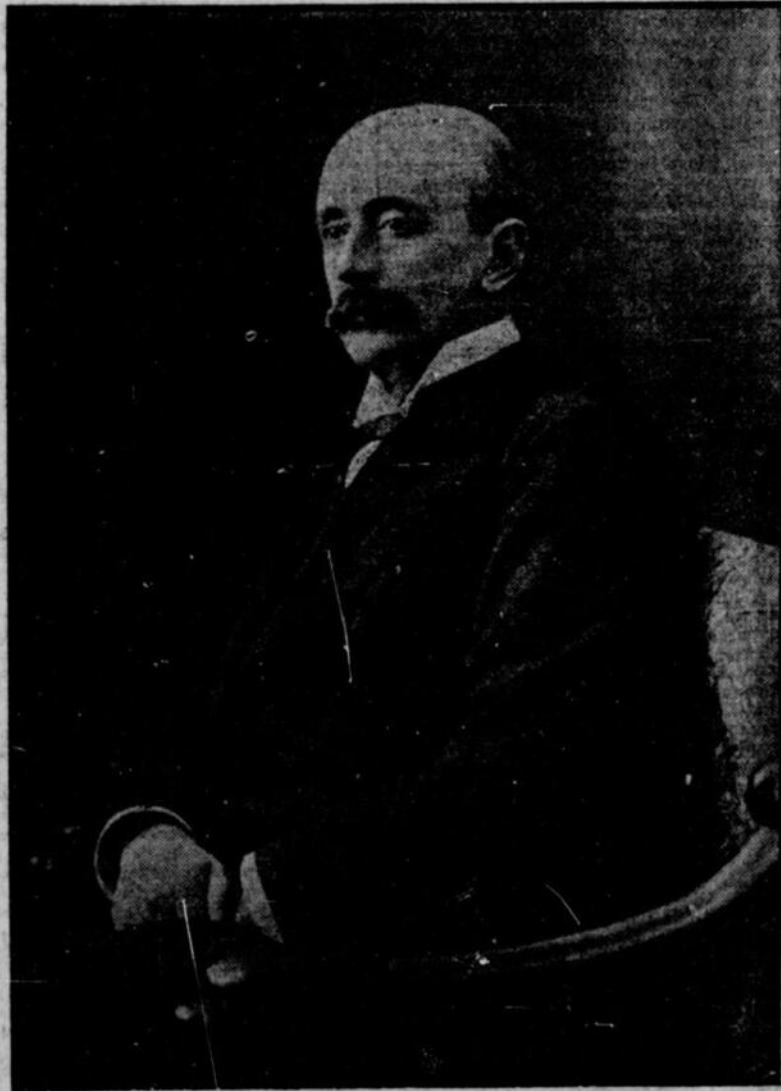
for the occasion. Here another loyal address, couched in the most happy language, was read, and an equally happy reply was given by the Governor-General. The presentations to their Excellencies began immediately and lasted for an hour.

On Wednesday their Excellencies visited the Hotel Dieu, the ancient hospital under the direction of the Religieuses Hospitalieres de St. Joseph. From the Hotel Dieu they drove to McGill, where a crowded gathering of students and friends of the University gave them a hearty welcome, and where the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Lord Grey. During the remainder of the day visits were paid to the Grey Nunnery, the Church Home, and to a fancy dress carnival at the Montagnard rink.

On Thursday morning their Excellencies visited the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Ville Marie Convent, and lunched at the Hunt Club. Another visit to the University was paid, and the three days' round concluded with their attendance at the Maternity Hospital ball at the Windsor Hotel.

A FRENCH WELCOME.

In extending a hearty welcome to their



HIS EXCELLENCY, EARL GREY.

From a copyright photograph, taken by Messrs. Wm. Notman & Son, during their Excellencies' visit to



HER EXCELLENCY, COUNTESS GREY.

Montreal last week.

sor Hotel, escorted by the guard of honor and a squadron of mounted police.

THE CITY'S WELCOME.

In the afternoon their Excellencies attended at the City Hall, where an address of welcome in the name of the citizens was read by the Mayor. The address read, in part, as follows:—

You belong, My Lord, to a family of soldiers and statesmen; a family which has produced men who have distinguished themselves on the field of battle, and in the quite as honorable field of diplomacy; a race of men who, for three centuries past, have been winning re-

pression and of national weakness, is a guarantee of full constitutional liberty and an element of strength, in every respect consistent with the most sanguine national aspirations, and mightily contributing to the moral and material development of this young nation, which cherishes the unlimited freedom it enjoys, and is strenuously taking advantage of its constitutional privileges to develop the immeasurably vast latent resources of the country.

We trust that your stay and that of your amiable family in Canada will be pleasant, and that, in some measure the affectionate regard of the Canadian people will compensate you on your absence from the beloved friends and bril-

years amounted to \$31,525, which included a balance from last year of \$5,497, and the centenary subscriptions of \$6,152. The disbursements had amounted to \$30,836.

On the motion of the Rev. Prof. Tory, seconded by Mr. James Ross, the report was unanimously adopted, and \$2500 sterling was ordered to be transmitted to the parent society. Ten thousand dollars will be sent as a contribution from the auxiliary to the centenary fund.

Archbishop Bond was elected president; the Rev. Principal Shaw, Dr. Alex. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill and Bishop Carmichael, vice-presidents; Mr. James Ross, treasurer; the Rev. Prof. Tory, corresponding secretary; and the Rev. F. M. Dewey, recording secretary. An influential committee was also appointed, and after brief speeches by Bishop Carmichael and the Rev. Dr. Gordon, the meeting concluded.

velop the immense resources available.' Immense areas of Canadian territory, the speaker said, remained to be explored. Millions of square miles, including valuable sections of northern Quebec and Ontario as well as Western Canada, were practically unknown, except to government experts, who had made tests and reported the existence of almost incredible wealth that was hidden away in vast wildernesses, simply awaiting the advent of men and capital to bring them forth to enrich the world.

The mineral wealth of the Yukon, the speaker said, had astonished the world. Alaska would have been comparatively unknown and regarded as almost valueless had not the Yukon territory been opened up. One had helped the other. It was now known that there were valuable mineral beds in the Mackenzie River district, and leading scientists had stated that the most valuable petroleum deposits on the continent would be found

nadians in the inspiring motto of your imperial city, 'Concordia Salus.'

His Excellency then presented Imperial Service medals to Messrs. Johnson, Garault, and Chartrand, of His Majesty's Customs. These exercises being over, the public were admitted for the general reception.

A ROUND OF VISITS.

Immediately after the reception their Excellencies paid a visit to the Notre Dame Hospital.

In the evening the vice-regal party attended a crowded reception at the Board of Trade, which was brilliantly decorated

Society of Civil Engineers was held in Montreal on Tuesday, and various methods of making the society more interesting and valuable to outside members were discussed. One was the establishment of branches of the society, and his suggestion will probably be adopted.

NO HOPE FOR MARTIN.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—John Alexander Martin will be hanged here on Friday, March 10, for the murder of his infant child by first attempting to drown it, striking it with an oar. His counsel pleaded for a lighter sentence, but pleaded in vain.

THE COTTON MERGER.

A deputation has been to Ottawa to protest to the government against the cotton merger, and opposition to it is being shown in other quarters. Aid

ity in Ireland till the Irish were given home rule. 'We want the same kind of rule that you have in Canada,' he said. 'We have proved in other parts of the world that we can govern ourselves.'

UNITED STATES-CANADA

RECIPROCITY DENOUNCED BY KANSAS CONGRESSMAN.

Boston, Jan. 25.—Mr. P. P. Campbell, Congressman of Kansas, and Mr. J. L. Robinson, of Arkansas, were the principal speakers at the annual banquet of the New England Iron and Hardware Association last night. The former opposing reciprocal trade relations with Canada, and the latter denouncing the bill introduced in the National Senate providing for the reduction of representation of the Southern States.



PROPOSED PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY FOR NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF MANITOBA.

The most important legislation to come before parliament this session will be a bill to form what is described as the North-Western Territory into one or two provinces of the Dominion. Mr. Haultain, chief of the executive of the North-West Territories, as well as the executive council, are anxious to have the new province made a large one. They have made representations to parliament to this effect, asking that the province shall include the provisional districts of As-

siniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the provisional district of Athabasca, which is now under the jurisdiction of the executive council, and which lies to the south of the fifty-seventh parallel of north latitude, as shown in the above map. This would give an area to the proposed new province of 404,000 square miles, as compared with 383,000 square miles for British Columbia, 220,000 square miles for Ontario, and 347,000 square miles for Quebec. Concerning this, Mr. Haultain says: 'It will be noted that the proposed province contains an area considerably larger than that contained in

either of the three other provinces mentioned, but it must be remembered that a large portion of the district of Athabasca and of the northern and eastern portion of Saskatchewan proposed to be included in the new province will never, owing to situation or physical features, or both, contain anything more than a very small and scattered population. Those who consider that it would be best for the country to form two provinces instead of one out of the Territories, point out that while it is true that a part of the Territories is not attractive to habitation, it is much more true of Brit-

ish Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. British Columbia is full of mountains, and a very great deal of Ontario and Quebec will never be habitable. How little of it is inhabited now in proportion to the area of the provinces is shown by the shaded portion of the map. Currently with the federal parliament being asked to deal with the provincial claims of the North-West Territories, a resolution passed by the Manitoba Legislature is before it asking for an extension of the boundaries of Manitoba. Manitoba desires to have an extension of territory northward, so as to have a part on

Hudson's Bay, and thence carry out part of the grain exported from the North-West; she also asks for an extension westward, as compensation for the territory her people consider they were deprived of in the east. In 1881, in the debate in the Dominion House, the late Alexander Mackenzie introduced a resolution extending the area of Manitoba to 154,000 square miles, which westward took in all the then settled territory. The eastern boundary was to be the western boundary of Ontario, then a little west of Port Arthur. The boundary award, however, extended the eastern boundary

of Manitoba a good deal west of that, and the province has always since considered that there was withheld from its natural lake ports, Fort William and Port Arthur, and that it is entitled to compensation. To get compensation westward, however, some of Assinibois would have to be taken in, and many of the Assinibois do not seem to approve of that. It is a most important question, both for the provinces and the Dominion, and the proposed legislation and the debates thereon will be followed with the greatest interest.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The North Grey and North Norfolk election cases have been quietly dropped. Peterborough is to have an industry for shredding and drying fruits for table use. The Minister of Railways and Canals is considering a scheme for pensioning employees. Mr. Joseph W. Wilson, of Mississauga, recently shot a wild cat nearly four feet long, which had killed several of his hens and turkeys and was returning for more. Fire broke out in the brick patent leather enamelling building of Messrs. Marlatt & Armstrong's tannery at Oakville, on Friday, just after the workmen had left for dinner, completely destroying the building. Toronto City Council has passed bills providing for the issuing of debentures for \$300,000 for exhibition buildings and \$700,000 to secure adequate fire protection. The by-law to provide \$83,217 for a Carnegie library site has received its second reading. Fire did about \$5,000 damage on Tuesday night at the large warehouse, 11 Colborne street, Toronto. The heaviest losers are Wm. Blackley, Limited, importers, and Kemp and Keith, printers. The building is owned by the Toronto General Trust Company. The report of the Indian Department for the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 1904, shows an Indian population in Canada of 107,978 souls. The births in the year within treaty limits are set down as 2,642, and the deaths as 2,380, showing an excess of births to the number of 262.

QUEBEC.

Sir James M. Lemoine, D.C.L., F.R.C.S., Quebec's historian, celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth to-day, having been born in Quebec on Jan. 24, 1825. Mr. John Jackson, of Deseronto, Ont., first year student in Arts at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, died at the Hospital of the Sacred Heart, on Tuesday, after a second operation for appendicitis. The municipal council of Oka has instituted an action to recover taxes from the Trappist Fathers of the locality. The case is being heard before Mr. Justice Taschereau. The defendants claim exemption on the ground that property belonging to educational establishments, the revenue of which is devoted to educational purposes, cannot be taxed. The municipality holds, on the other hand, that while the property where the monastery chapel and agricultural school stand is exempted, the rest of the land, used for revenue purposes, should be taxed.

WESTERN CANADA.

Whitewater, Man., has a new Presbyterian Church. The official opening took place on Jan. 22. The annual convention of the Royal Templars of Manitoba will be held in Winnipeg on Feb. 14, 15 and 16. A movement is on foot among Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Anglians, for the erection of a new place of worship. Manitoba provincial Conservative associations have amalgamated with the

MONTREAL NEWS

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald as president. Mr. James Porter, sr., one of British Columbia's pioneers, is dead at Victoria. He was born in Kent, England, and came to this country in 1833. A mail service has been established between Dauphin and Kamsack, on the regular train service, leaving Dauphin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Residents of the Assiniboine river valley are discussing ways and means of avoiding a repetition of the flooding of the river flats through the overflowing of the Assiniboine river. A young farmer named Potter, of Girvin, drove a friend into town two weeks ago. A storm came up on the return journey and Potter has not been seen since. It is thought he has perished on the prairie. Fire broke out in the cupola of the 'Tribune' building on Tuesday night, and gave the firemen a nasty half hour. The 'Tribune' office was damaged to the extent of about a thousand dollars. The 'Free Press' building, adjoining, escaped injury. Two thousand dollars' worth of furs shipped to the Montreal Fur Company's branch at Brandon, have been seized at the instance of Chief Carpenter, of the Montreal detective force. Chief Carpenter says part of the furs were stolen from the premises of Mr. Ruttenberg, Montreal. Mayor Sharpe of Winnipeg, has gone to New York to engage a sanitary expert to proceed to Winnipeg to investigate the cause of the epidemic of typhoid fever there. During the past seven weeks there have been over two hundred and fifty cases of typhoid fever.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The teamsters strike at St. John still continues. A shipbuilding industry for Halifax is nearing reorganization. Mr. James Hall has been elected president of the Halifax oard of Trade. On Jan. 25 the mercury in Moncton fell to 24 below zero, the coldest of the season. Mr. Thomas Kent, an old and respected resident of St. John's, Dild., is dead, aged eighty-six years. Mr. James Hall has been elected president of the Halifax Board of Trade. The membership now reaches 350. Operations are to be resumed on May 1 on the Campbellton-St. Leonard's branch of the Intercolonial Railway. St. John's new Liberal paper will make its appearance within the next six weeks. Mr. C. T. Milligan is to be manager. Westmoreland County Council has voted a grant of \$1,000 towards wiping off the debt of \$1,200 on the Moncton Hospital. The total net revenue of the Nova Scotia Post-office for the past year was \$4,632,324.74, being \$254,492.23 in excess of the previous year. Charlottetown will take a plebiscite on Feb. 15 to ascertain if the citizens are in favor of civic ownership of street, commercial and domestic lighting. The dwelling of F. Moore, Freshwater Road, St. John's, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. The loss on building and contents was \$6,000. The Donaldson line steamer 'Kastalio' arrived at St. John, N.B., on Saturday,

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Prince Ceschi, grand master of the Knights of Malta, is dead. The International Mine Workers re-elected Mr. John Mitchell as their president. Chas. Bonier, accused of the murder of Franz Freir, has been found guilty by a Buffalo jury. Bonier is 76 years old. Lord Mount-Stephen was on Tuesday invested by the King with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victoria Order. Charles H. Houseman, cashier of the East Side Savings Bank, of Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide on Tuesday, at his home. A run on the bank followed. Florida was hard hit by frost last week. Advices from the orange belt declare that seventy-five percent of the orange and grape crop has been destroyed. Twelve horses were burned to death and one fireman seriously injured in a fire at West 23rd street and 12th avenue,

LOAN EXHIBITION

NEARLY FORTY EXAMPLES OF THE WORLD'S MASTER PAINTERS. The twenty-eighth Loan Exhibition at the Art Gallery will rank as one of the very best yet held in the gallery. Following is a list of the paintings, with the titles of the work, names of the artists, and the exhibitors, in the order mentioned: Interior of Church (Bosboom)—Sir George Drummond. Les Canards (Corot)—Hon. L. J. Forget. Cattle at River Brink (Cuyp)—Sir William Van Horne. On the Oise (Daubigny)—Hon. L. J. Forget. La Mort d'Ophelia (Delacroix)—R. B. Angus. Spring (Faintin-Latour)—H. S. Holt. Mrs. William Locke (Gainsborough)—E. B. Greenfields. Girl at the Window (Israels)—G. Sumner. Feeding Pigeons (Israels)—F. W. Thompson. Landscape with Sheep (Jacque)—F. W. Thompson. The Coming Storm (Jacque)—W. W. C. Wilson. Noonday Rest (L'hermite)—F. W. Thompson. The Peacock Feather (J. Maris)—E. B. Greenfields. Woman Washing (J. Maris)—James Crathern. The Canal Bridge (J. Maris)—J. A. Douglas. The Horseman (J. Maris)—W. R. Mil-

PEMBROKE PRESBYTERIANS.

The annual meeting of Calvin Church, Pembroke, was held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jayne, presided, and Mr. S. E. Stutchell acted as secretary. The reports showed ordinary revenue, \$3,180, as against \$2,356 for the preceding year. Contributed to missions, \$630; for organ fund, \$623; Ladies' Aid, \$183.10; W. F. M. S., \$147; Mission Band, \$100; Sunday-school, \$251.50; cemetery fund, \$375.26, and charity, \$60.08; other objects, \$108.06; total, \$5,658. The session reported 217 families, and 393 communicants. There were 30 new members enrolled during the year; 20 were removed by certificate and two by death. There were 13 baptisms (11 infants and two adults), 12 marriages, and 15 burials. The following were elected office-bearers for 1905: Trustees, Messrs. Alex. Millar, Alex. Moffat, Hugh Fraser and Alex. Jamieson. Managers (to replace those retiring by rotation)—Messrs. H. Fraser, James Smith, N. J. MacLaren, A. Jamieson and Ralph Ross, B.A. Auditors—Messrs. Alex. Morris and J. C. Stewart. Committee on charities—Messrs. Frank Thompson, R. W. Gordon, Finlay Watt and Dr. Bayne. Committee on printing—Messrs. S. E. Mitchell, S. S. M. Hunter, Ralph Ross, B.A., and Dr. Bayne. Congregational secretary—Mr. S. E. Mitchell. Treasurers—Messrs. S. S. M. Hunter and Alex. Millar. Pew committee—Messrs. W. Beatty, S. E. Mitchell and A. Johnston. The appointment of ushers and the engaging of a choir leader and an organist were referred to the session. The employing of a church officer was referred to the temporal committee.

'500' ELECTION TRIAL

THE HEARING ADJOURNED UNTIL NEXT MONTH. The trial of the men who were reported as guilty of corrupt practices in the '500' election, was adjourned at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Thursday, and further proceedings will take place on Feb. 4, when the case against William Coyne will come up. It has yet to be decided whether or not to prosecute George M. Sutherland, and a final decision will be made of 'Lack Kennedy's case. An effort to add C. N. Smith as party to the 'Minnie M.' crime, failed. The cases against Mayor Gidwin of Steleton, Conductor David Hopkins, J. F. Bonathan, Charles Griswold, and W. C. Kilpatrick are not being pressed.

OPPOSED TO CONFEDERATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND SAYS CANADA NEED MAKE NO OFFER. Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Sir Edward Morris, Attorney-General for Newfoundland, is here on business with the government. He says the island colony is strongly opposed to Confederation, and it would be useless to make any offer. The island is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, he says, and to suggest a change would mean annihilation for the party proposing it. He says that Newfoundland is doing itself all that was ever promised from Confederation.

YOUNG MAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—R. H. Barrett, son of the collector of customs at Amherstburg, was found dead in the street on Sunday morning. He had spent the previous night in a lodging house at 123 York street, and had roomed with a stranger. The police are inquiring into the mystery.

A SCHOLARSHIP GOING A-BEGGING.

We have not yet heard of one student who has started out to secure a scholarship worth \$200 in gold and commissions worth easily as much more for school or college expenses. We thought this would start students working all over the Dominion. The offer stands open, full particulars of which is to be found in this issue.

CLUBBING OFFERS.

If your subscription is due it will interest you to consult the clubbing offers made at the head of the editorial page, No. 2.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your correspondent, 'Backwoods Farmer,' must have drawn very largely on his imagination. I never even hinted at such a thing as government favor. We are not seeking favors from any source whatever. All we want is our rights, and that we must continue to ask for. As for being credulous of politicians, any one would require a good deal of backbone to be credulous of present-day politicians. That rural delivery must be paid for is true, but not more true than the present antiquated system must be paid for. Admitting, as he does, that the farmer pays the bill, why not give him the goods. Your correspondent must have cast his eye on the wrong mark this time. I cannot understand how any one can think that people living in a town or city need or have a better claim to postal delivery than people in the country. Farmers would be few and far between who would admit that rural delivery is impossible. That word 'impossible' is not recognized by Canadians; it is a foreign word, for which Canadians have no use, as our motto is, 'All things are possible.'

Where is that British fair play for which our ancestors fought and died? Fair play is a Briton's birthright, of which no one has a right to deprive him. We should like to hear from some of our farmer friends, not from those who borrow the word 'farmer,' but Israelites indeed, in whom there is no guile. That postal delivery is partial is true; it is in practical use in no less than a dozen cities in the Dominion, with an aggregate population of nearly eight hundred thousand, and paid for chiefly by the farmers. Who could think it? Sir William Mulock's excuse at one time was that it was premature in this country—not in the cities—and on another occasion that the country was not ripe for it, or at any rate the government was not ripe for it. At the same time, there must have been ripe fruit somewhere, seeing that he was able to treat his friends in twelve cities to the first-fruits of the season. Better gather the remaining fruit and distribute it amongst its rightful owners.

If I am not taking too much liberty, I should like to say a few words about the state of our roads. Speaking of our roads as they are not present is a very different thing to what they were in the past. Some of our roads are equal to any roads in the world, even including little England or Great Britain. The amount paid for road making and repairing in one township in Ontario was nearly ten thousand dollars. I am speaking of Ontario roads. We have machinery equal to any in the world for road-making. There is a machine for crushing stone which is so arranged as to divide the prepared stone into three classes, the coarse being put on the roadbed first; then comes the next grade, and the finer is put on the top, which makes an excellent finish. But that is not all. There are two other machines, one a heavy roller weighing twelve or fourteen tons; the next is a grader. All of these machines are worked by steam. The whole province of Ontario is making rapid strides to improve the roads. It goes without saying that farmers know the benefit of good roads, neither do they begrudge the dollars and cents required to make the roads good. I do not wish to be understood to say that all our roads can be called good, for that would be side-tracking the truth.

WILLIAM LINDSEY. Burnhouse, Jan. 21, 1905.

OUR LORD'S SAYINGS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—May I reply to the questions of Mr. Norman Murray in the 'Witness' of Jan. 21? It is not fair to say 'certain sayings attributed to Christ,' unless he includes all the sayings recorded in the gospels. They all stand or fall together; we may not use our pleasure in choosing some and refusing others. Nor is it fair to refer to the Revised Version as being materially different from the authorized. Any intelligent reader of both versions knows they are substantially the same, as is also the case with all the manuscripts of the New Testament, even the most faulty.

The passage in Luke xiv. (verses 25-26), as to hating father, mother, etc., is perfectly clear when taken in its connection. A great multitude was following our Lord, many of them doubtless with unexercised conscience and unbroken will. He would have them 'count the cost.' It was no light thing to follow one whose path lay straight to the cross. The kingdom he gives is not of this world, and no link with this world, the nearest and dearest, could come between the son and him. This will be understood by those who realize what it is to be responsible to the living God. No wonder our Lord said to the moral upright Nicodemus, 'Ye must be born again.' To the one who knows God it is the only right thing, but to one who does not know him it seems hard and cruel. Hence the need of owning ourselves lost and guilty, and coming unto God through him who died for sinners. He will then be dearer than even life and dear ones, and yet these will be loved with a new love for Christ's sake. Nothing can come between the soul and Christ—a father's burial or farewell to dear ones must take a place of subjection. And what other place can the Son of God have, but absolutely the first? The cursing of the fig tree is the divine judgment upon mere empty profession, which is, alas, so common to-day. The time is soon coming when all that shall shrivel up before him who shall render to every man according as his work shall be.

The destruction of the herd of swine was the work of demons, not of Christ, and is a solemn illustration of the end of those who give entrance in their hearts to evil spirits, whether under the name of free thought or of religious profession. The turning of the other cheek to an enemy is the opposite of self-exaltation and pride, and is perfectly illustrated by him 'who, when he was reviled, reviled not again.' As to feeding the poor instead of one's rich friends, it is another beautiful illustration of the love and grace of God, which welcomes the poor sinner who has nothing, to his feast of eternal life and joy. May your correspondent and all who are tempted to refuse, be led to accept this gracious offer, now in the day of salvation.

are a few such persons living to-day on the earth; but, oh, how few! I am not now censorious, I trust. I do not meet them. Do you, dear reader? By their walk, by their fruit, ye shall know them. But why? Are all believers, now in our churches, filled with other things? Are there now few willing to pay the price? You know the rich young man who came to Christ asking what good thing he could do to have eternal life, and when the Master told him, 'Go, sell all that thou hast and give to the poor,' etc., he could not pay the price. Is it not so now with the most of us? It costs too much. But surely the priests and the clergy are walking in all the commandments of God. I wish I could believe they are; but, are not they all, or mostly all, seeking, like ourselves, the present thing? Our reward here now, and hereafter, is, and will be just what we are working for, and that only. Is it praise of men? Is it riches? Is it to have a good time, or is it to save men and women from their sins? Are our eyes on Christ, and do we seek to please him in every act and word? I knew a minister, years ago (I am an old man now), my father led his singing for him. He was a man no one could say a word against; his life was without reproach, but not many were saved under his preaching, and when he came to die it was reported by those attending on him that he died an awful death. How he pleaded before God for forgiveness, for his unfaithfulness, in not warning sinners to flee from the wrath of God to come. I believe he was forgiven, but how about the reward he ought and might have had? Will it be so with some of these priests and clergymen, all around us to-day, just saved as by fire, but all their works burned up?

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Lachute, Que., Jan. 25, 1905.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In last Saturday's issue of your paper a correspondent, in referring to the Scriptures, says that there are some things that Christ said and did which require further explanation, or words to that effect. He refers to various things in the life of Christ, among them being the destruction of the swine, the unjust steward, the cursing of the fig tree, and the question of hating father and mother, etc.

First, in reference to the swine: Jesus did not cause their destruction. He permitted it, and it was in mercy to the owners that loss had been permitted to come upon them. They were absorbed in earthly things and cared not for the great interests of spiritual life. The two demons had been the terror of these men, clothed and in their right mind, sitting at the feet of Jesus and listening to his words, considered the loss of the swine as of greater moment than the deliverance of these captives of Satan. It was Satan that caused the destruction of the swine and it was his purpose to turn the people away from the Saviour, and prevent the preaching of the gospel in that region. But this very occurrence roused the whole country as nothing else could have done and directed attention to Christ. Referring to the parable of the unjust steward Christ did not commend him, but he made use of a well known occurrence to illustrate the lesson he desired to teach. To the unfaithful steward his lord's goods had been entrusted, for benevolent purposes, but he had used them for himself. So with Israel, God had chosen the seed of Abraham. With a high arm he had delivered them from bondage in Egypt. He had made them depositaries of sacred truth for the blessing of the world, light was given them that they might give it to others. But his stewards had used these gifts to enrich and exalt themselves. The Pharisees filled with self-importance and self-righteousness, were misapplying the goods lent them of God to use for his glory. The stewardship was to be taken from them and they were called upon to provide for their future. Only by seeking the good of others could they benefit themselves. Only by imparting God's gifts in the present life could they provide for eternity.

Hating father and mother, etc. In order to accept the invitation to the gospel feast we must make our worldly interests subordinate to the one purpose of receiving Christ, and his righteousness. The heart that is absorbed in earthly affection cannot be given up to God. The companionship of Jesus is to be valued above the companionship of earthly friends. Matthew gives the explanation of this text as follows: 'He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me.' The cursing of the barren fig tree was an acted parable. That barren tree flaunting its pretentious foliage in the very face of Christ was a symbol of the Jewish nation. The Saviour desired to make plain to his disciples the cause and certainty of Israel's doom. For this purpose he invested the tree with moral qualities and made it the expositor of divine truths. The Jews, like the barren fig tree, spread their pretentious branches aloft, luxuriant in appearance, and beautiful to the eye, but they yielded nothing but leaves. All the trees in the orchard were destitute of fruit, but the leafless trees, raised no expectation and caused no disappointment. By these trees the Gentiles were represented. They were as destitute as the Jews were of goldness, but they had not professed to serve God. With them the time of fruit was not yet. The Jews who had received greater blessings from God, were held accountable for their abuse of these gifts. The privileges of which they boasted only increased their guilt.

In conclusion, the writer would say that he has been much helped in the study of God's Word by a book entitled 'The Desire of Ages,' from which he has largely quoted in this letter. Your troubled correspondent might be much helped by procuring the same. FRANK LANE. London, Ont., Jan. 24, 1905.

AN AGED MAN'S TESTIMONY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have read in 'World Wide' of Dec. 24 the article written by Grace Savage Selden, in 'Two views of the simple life,' in Pastor Wagner's work, compared with one by President Eliot. I have not seen either of these books, but I wanted to find the key, if there is one, to know how a simple Christian may enter into this heavenly life; but I found none in this article. Now, to a simple person, may I ask, what is this life, is it walking daily with God, as Enoch walked for three hundred years, or does this describe it? Be careful or does this, but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your request be known to God, and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus. (Phil. iv. 7.) Are there many Christians in this day professing it? Do we meet such frequently now? Not ordinarily, I should say. I think there

heads if we fail to let it be known that people will be perishing from hunger unless assistance is sent to them. Now, for a more particular statement as to the conditions existing. As I said above, it is not famine. There is doubtless grain enough in the province to keep the whole population alive, were it evenly distributed. The trouble is that the poverty has become so general, and so extreme that a very large share of the people have no means for purchasing food or clothing, even at the low prices which have prevailed for two or three years, while on the other hand, the price of grain has nearly doubled from what it was last year. It may be asked why so much poverty prevails. It is due primarily to the course the government has been pursuing during the last year or two, but more especially during the last few months, in the way of collecting taxes, (with relentless cruelty), taking from the poor people the very necessities of life, when money was not forthcoming.

In consequence of this policy, business is at a standstill, tradesmen finding no sale for their products, are forced to close their shops, work cannot be found, and those who would gladly labor for their bread are forced to remain in idleness and hunger. Under circumstances such as these it is inevitable that there should be very great and general suffering, and the evidence that such is the case is daily becoming more and more apparent. I do not suppose that matters have actually reached the point where many are actually dying of hunger, but even now in the city, very many families are entirely without fuel or food, and multitudes more have food enough to last but a few weeks. I am assured that in many villages the majority of the inhabitants have not more than a month's supply of food, while there are considerable sections where the harvests were so poor that the whole amount of food in the village will not suffice to keep its population till spring. Even under the circumstances, the poor villagers are compelled to give food to passing Koords, zabtiehs and soldiers, with no pay and in large quantities. The condition of the many sick poor is particularly distressing and appeals strongly to our sympathy. Under these circumstances, we feel that we must let the public know the needs, hoping that we may receive a moderate amount of aid to enable us to ward off death from hunger, and mitigate the extreme suffering, by giving work, if possible, and free aid where this is impracticable.

In behalf of American missionaries at Van, Turkey in Asia, December, 1904. G. C. RAYNOLDS. Van, Turkey in Asia, December, 1904.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

A young woman at Norwich has qualified as a chemist and druggist. Lord Lansdowne has informed the Lord Mayor of Liverpool that a site has been secured for a battery on the Mersey, and the work will be speedily carried out. A mysterious story of three vanished vessels, which are supposed to have been stolen by their crews and taken to the South Sea Islands, is current in London shipping circles. The King will pay a visit to Edinburgh this year and will reside for a few days at Holyrood. A notable function will be a review of the Scottish volunteers in the Queen's Park. When resting in bed, a Crew member named Ralph Bebbington was disturbed and used bad language. The police heard him, and as a result, he was fined five shillings at the local court.

IRELAND.

Golf continues to spread and grow throughout Ireland. One of the latest courses to be laid out there is that at Dundalk, County Louth. Limerick Chamber of Commerce has approved of a recommendation of the president, Mr. Shaw, favoring a 5 percent duty on all goods imported from foreign countries. Mr. George Fletcher, of Pomeroy, County Tyrone, has entered upon the one hundred and seventeenth year of his age. He is probably the oldest person in the United Kingdom. Captain Nicholas Weldon, who in the early sixties helped James Stephens, the great Fenian leader, and head of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, to escape to France, is dead, in Dublin. Mr. George Fletcher, of Pomeroy, County Tyrone, has entered upon the 117th year of his age. Mr. Fletcher, who is probably the oldest person in the United Kingdom, lives in the small cotter's house in which he was born. There are already numerous beds of matured and fresh primroses in the garden attached to the residence of Mr. Richard W. Swanton, Townsend street, Skibbereen. Mr. Swanton took no special care of the beds. The garden, however, has a southern aspect, and is in a sheltered spot. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in an

SCOTLAND.

The Registrar-General's returns for Scotland show that more male than female children are born, the figures being 104 males to every 100 females. An interesting experiment is being made in Glasgow by the Women's Home Mission of the United Free Church (Southern Section), who have opened what is called a Holiday House in Pollok Academy. The intention is to counteract the influence of the public-houses. Scotland claims the world's greatest athlete in the person of Alexander A.

article on the political position in Ireland in the 'Dublin Irish Independent,' after dealing with what he terms the chance which was recklessly sacrificed by the campaign against Mr. Wyndham's Irish policy, says Parnell's dream has come to pass and Ireland has both English parties at her command, and not merely by compulsion, but by growing persuasion, that conciliation of Ireland be the first interest of the Empire.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M.P., the chief whip of the Irish Nationalist party, has disposed of his extensive estate in County Wexford to his country. With the Esmonde estate in Wexford Sir Thomas should also have inherited a Wexford peerage which has long been regarded as beyond recall. His ancestor, Sir Lawrence Esmonde, who obtained large grants of confiscated land in the south-eastern corner of Ireland in the reign of James I., was created Lord Esmonde, Baron of Limerick, County Wexford. He had the grace when he was dying in 1646 to leave his property to his son, Sir Thomas Esmonde, the first baronet, but for a romantic reason, says the 'Westminster Gazette,' the peerage did not descend. Sir Lawrence Esmonde joined the Reformed Church, and in a military expedition into Connaught fell in love with a fair daughter of the O'Flaherty's, who was a zealous Catholic. They were married, and a son, Thomas, was born to them. Lady Esmonde, fearing that the boy would be brought up a Protestant, fled with him to her family in Connaught. Her husband thereupon repudiated the marriage because it was contracted by a Protestant and a Catholic. He married again on the strength of this repudiation, but he had no further issue. His son Thomas received a baronetcy in 1628, and rose to be a general of the Catholic Confederation Army in the fight with Cromwell. His is the baronetcy which Sir Thos. Grattan Esmonde enjoys to-day.

The experiment of raising Para rubber in Ceylon has so far not been particularly successful, partly because deer and pigs eat the seedlings, but by planting out two-year-old plants, it is hoped that this difficulty may be overcome.

WEATHERLETS.

Oh, Mistah Weather Man, I wish you'd go to sleep. Cause you keep us all a-tremble. An' you make de col' chill creep. I wish you'd take a notion Foh to have a holiday, 'Case dar isn't any comfort In a word you has to say.

When a little ray of sunshine Comes a projekin' around You talks about de blizzard Dat is on de edge o' town. An' you keeps us apprehensive, It would ease us all a heap If you wouldn't ten' to business, But jers' calmly go to sleep. —The 'Evening Star,' Washington.

How patiently they wait—the bare, brown trees. Through winter's shadowy gloom, With arms outspread, as if in supplication, Of vanished leaf and bloom. There is a lesson in these winter woods, Hope on, O troubled heart, In patience wait. The blessing thou dost need God will ere long impart.

A mighty wind, like a leviathan, Ploughed through the brine, and from these solitudes Sent Silence frightened. —T. B. Aldrich—'Pythagoras.'

Blow, wind, blow! Drift the flying snow! Send it twirling, swirling overhead! There's a bedroom in a tree Where, snug as snug can be, The squirrel nestles in his cosy bed.

Sbriek, wind, sbriek! Make the branches creek! Rattle with the boughs till break o' day! In a snow-cave warm and tight, Through the icy winter night, The rabbit sleeps the peaceful hours away. —Mary F. Butts.

Call, wind, call. In entry and in hall, Straight from off the mountain white and wild! Soft purrs the pussy cat On he' little fluffy mat, And beside her nestles close her furry child.

Scold, wind, scold. So bitter and so bold! Shake the windows with your tap, tap, tap! With half-shut, dreamy eyes The drowsy baby lies Cuddled closely in his mother's lap. —Mary F. Butts.

The winter's cheerful fireside eve, its bright And crisp and spangled fields in morning frost: Its silent dropping snows, its peeting showers, The mighty warring of its tempests, heard At midnight, waking from a gentle sleep. —Atherstone.

Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson, Scotland village; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mortimer, Kirkland; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Davidson, Leslie, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie, Dundee, four Fifeshire couples, celebrated their golden weddings last New Year.

The Countess of Dundonld has presented to Stockport three acres of land for the purpose of a recreation ground. The land is situated in the Ashwood District, where a large number of houses have recently been built, and the gift is free of restrictions. The value of the land is about £3,000.

Several of the leading members of the Paisley Liberal Unionist Association, including Sir William Arrol and leading members of the Coats and Clark families, have resigned from the association owing to differences regarding the candidature of Mr. John Moffat. Mr. Moffat, however, declares that their secession will in no way affect his campaign.

Nichol Smith, the International football player, is dead, in Paisley Hospital from enteric fever. He represented Scotland for years in international football, and was regarded as her crack back. He was the mainstay of the Glasgow Rangers' team. Smith's wife died ten days ago of the same malady.

The Hon. Mary Scott, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Polwarth, being about to enter on missionary work in connection with the Church of Scotland's mission at Kalimpong, on the borders of Thibet, has just been met by the members of the St. Boswells and District Zenana Mission (an undenominational institution), of which Her Ladyship has been secretary for the past two years, and presented with a farewell gift, which took the form of a portable organ, pearl brooch, and necklet.

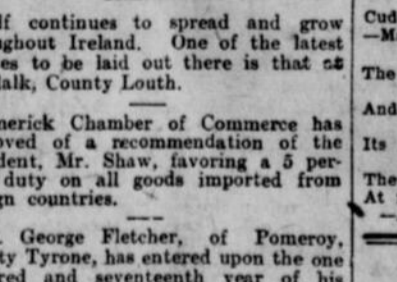
A marriage which partakes of the romantic was celebrated recently in Edinburgh Sheriff Court before Sheriff Orphoot. The contracting parties were the Hon. Charles Francis Hepburn Scott, fifth son of Lord Polwarth, and Miss Elwa Driver, Glenisla Gardens, Mortonhall road, Edinburgh. Mr. Scott, who is thirty years old, is a lieutenant in the Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry and saw service in South Africa, and Miss Driver is a young Edinburgh lady in a good social position.

Wild cats, according to the 'Scottish Field,' are distinctly on the increase in the Highlands. The fine pair in captivity at Mr. Macfarlane's, Kinrossie, were objects of much interest to visitors last season. Mr. Macfarlane has just received another specimen, and it is quite possible that one or more of the three will be purchased for the London Zoological Gardens. A month ago a male, over four feet in length, was captured in a trap near Poolewa, at the same spot were a few months previously a kitten was captured. It is interesting to observe that the natives resent such captures, on the ground that wild cats keep down rabbits, which are so numerous in many places that they have become quite a pest to farmers.

The Rev. Principal Rainy has entered his eightieth year. He was born on New Year's Day, 1826. He was ordained minister of Huntly in 1850, and was transferred to the High Church, Edinburgh, ten years later. In 1864 he became, by the unanimous vote of his church, professor of church history in the New College, Edinburgh. In 1873, on the death of Dr. Candlish, he became principal of the New College, and leader of the Free Church. In 1887 he became moderator of the Free Church, the first post-Disruption minister who was elected to that office. In 1900 he saw the union of the Free and United Presbyterian churches, and was enthusiastically elected Moderator of the first Union Assembly. In 1904, on the first of August, he was present in the House of Lords, and heard the decision which by a majority of five Lords to two, denuded his church of all her property in favor of the now legal Free Church. In 1905 he is vigorously leading the advisory committee of his church, and is busy with the statement of the case of his church for presentation to the royal commission.

IRELAND. Golf continues to spread and grow throughout Ireland. One of the latest courses to be laid out there is that at Dundalk, County Louth. Limerick Chamber of Commerce has approved of a recommendation of the president, Mr. Shaw, favoring a 5 percent duty on all goods imported from foreign countries. Mr. George Fletcher, of Pomeroy, County Tyrone, has entered upon the one hundred and seventeenth year of his age. He is probably the oldest person in the United Kingdom. Captain Nicholas Weldon, who in the early sixties helped James Stephens, the great Fenian leader, and head of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, to escape to France, is dead, in Dublin. Mr. George Fletcher, of Pomeroy, County Tyrone, has entered upon the 117th year of his age. Mr. Fletcher, who is probably the oldest person in the United Kingdom, lives in the small cotter's house in which he was born. There are already numerous beds of matured and fresh primroses in the garden attached to the residence of Mr. Richard W. Swanton, Townsend street, Skibbereen. Mr. Swanton took no special care of the beds. The garden, however, has a southern aspect, and is in a sheltered spot. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in an

Advertisements. for this complete set of Tools. Just what is needed on every farm. Save time, money and worry by doing your own repairing.



18 ARTICLES, WEIGHT 150 Lbs. Price No. 1 Outfit, \$22.50 Price No. 2 Outfit, \$40.00 Send for descriptive circular. ROBT. DONALDSON & SON, 30 YOUVILLE SQUARE, MONTREAL, QUE.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS.

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount. In the case of Renewal subscription 33 1-3 off the regular rate.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

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

POSTAGE EXTRA.

Postage extra for all countries not named in the above list, at following rates: Daily Witness, \$3.50 extra.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion. Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale, etc.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion.

Contracts on favorable terms. Employment Wanted Situations Vacant, etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS.—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province. REMIT.—By Express or Post-Office Order.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JANUARY, 1905

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.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow.

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, JANUARY 31, 1905.

Some important fighting is evidently taking place in Manchuria. The Russians would seem to have been the attacking party, the reasons given by St. Petersburg writers being the desirability of drawing the nation's attention from home troubles; the need of 'sharpening up' the troops recently from Europe; the forestalling of imminent disaffection and even the warding off of incipient mutiny.

Professor G. Simonenko, of Warsaw, publishes statistics showing that for the short period from Dec. 5, 1890, to May 15, 1901, the amount of money remittances from America to six Russian governments bordering on the frontier of Germany and Austria, was forty-six thousand rubles monthly, while the governments of Suwalki and Lomza, inhabited by ninety percent of Jews, received remittances for the same period of fifty-seven thousand rubles monthly.

A feature of the December bank statement is the arrest of the advance in the current loans and discounts and the total of the assets and liabilities. Month by month, ever since the wonderful expansion in banking began, seven or eight years ago, these three items of the statement have shown continuous increase—sometimes little, often much—until the present statement, which shows an actual contraction. The bank note circulation for December was \$64,507,394, or nearly three million dollars less than for November, a normal contraction; it was, however, about two million dollars ahead of December 1903.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Prime Minister of England, is almost as great an adept in holding on to office in face of many discouragements as was our own Mr. Ross. His fall has been predicted and expected for a long time past, his most powerful colleagues have left him and gone over to the other side, his parliamentary supporters are all at sixes and sevens regarding the economic situation, he himself is in the situation of trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, and, furthermore, almost every chance the electors get to express an opinion, Mr. Balfour is told very plainly that his room is preferable to his company.

Chamberlaine ministerialist of majestic proportions by almost a thousand votes. Taking the fifty-three constituencies that have had by-elections since 1900 by themselves, a ministerial majority of twenty-three has been changed into a Liberal majority of seven. The aggregate Liberal vote has increased by thirty-seven percent, while the ministerial vote has decreased one and a half percent. Yet, although the people have given him so plainly the word, like another Casabianca, Mr. Balfour refuses to leave the burning deck of his ship of power. He told his constituents, a few days ago, that the last thing the ministry has in mind is a dissolution this year, although his majority is chiefly composed of Chamberlainites, while he professes not to be a Chamberlainite. The longer the ministry remains, however, the greater promises to be its final overthrow.

Ex-President Steyn, of the late Orange Free State, now the Orange River Colony, has accepted the situation at last, and is on his way to his farm near Bloemfontein. When the Boers surrendered and made terms of peace with the British, he left South Africa an avowed ir-reconcilable. He suffered a stroke of paralysis and has been in ill health ever since. His return marks the closing incident of the struggle in which he took a leading part, and for which he was largely responsible. Better educated and with a loftier ambition than Paul Kruger, he dreamed of the establishment of a great Boer republic, extending from the Cape to the Zambesi, of which he would be the president, and emulate the fame of George Washington. It was a magnificent dream, and not altogether without foundation, when the situation, after the foolish and abortive Jameson raid, is considered in all its bearings. It failed of realization because the two principal conditions on which he based his hopes did not materialize. The Boers of Cape Colony did not rise in rebellion, and foreign powers did not intervene. That the differences between Boer and Briton were not irreconcilable has been shown by the loyalty with which the Boers have observed their engagements since the war ended, and now Mr. Steyn's own statement confirms the belief that the war was the outcome of ambition that had not calculated chances, rather than the uprising of a people animated by racial animosity and a determination to assert its independence. Mr. Steyn said on leaving Paris that the Boers would honorably observe their parole, and Boer and Briton would unite in advancing the prosperity of their country. He could say nothing better or more to the point. Inspired by these sentiments, it will be felt as fortunate that he has lived to return to his home and take part in the reconstruction of his country on the broad lines of British constitutional freedom.

What amounts to a protectorate by the government of the United States over the Republic of San Domingo has been established by the protocol signed by representatives of both governments on Jan. 21. Practically, it is more than a protectorate, for Santo Domingo, like a concern in bankruptcy, hands over the collection of its revenue and the payment of its debts to the United States, as to a receiver. Some such arrangement was a necessity for the preservation of the little republic's independence of European aggression and the vindication of the Monroe Doctrine. The protocol guarantees the one and establishes a precedent under the other, which will prove of the same interest to other minor American states that the sight of a lamb being carried off would be to the rest of the flock, if the rest only knew what it meant. Spanish states that cannot manage their finances so as to meet their foreign obligations will now take warning. They have a protector to which they can always flee, if they wish to hide inside; that is, to accept the domination of that power. Foreign creditors will be pleased with the new arrangement, as it opens a reasonable prospect of their being paid their long outstanding claims. There is a further prospect that internal peace, good order and stability will be established by the strong arm of the protecting power, as the government of the United States has, at the request of the San Domingo Government, agreed to grant assistance to restore the credit, preserve order, increase the efficiency of the civil administration and advance the material progress and welfare of the Republic. San Domingo thus becomes a ward of the United States, which is the best position it could occupy, considering the utter inability of its own people to manage their affairs. It may hope to remain, and no more, a ward, for a long time, as it will be long before the United States will want to admit its people to citizenship.

We print an appeal from a missionary at Van, in Armenia, for help for the distressed people who, in the midst of a sufficiency of food, are perishing with

hunger. Their poverty is ascribed to a mode of taxation which takes from the people the very necessaries of life. We should hardly have looked for such a state of things in the government of Van, whose Vali is said by all the missionaries to be an admirable and humane man, but, as in the case of the Czar of Russia and some other examples easily named, it is possible to be a very good man and not be able to mend the system in which one is. If the processes adopted at Van are similar to those we have so often heard of as the practice in some governments of Turkey, poverty is not hard to account for. The poor widow's last cow, the cultivator's laboring ox, the only cooking utensil, even clothes and bedding, are seized to satisfy the rapacious tax-gatherer, who must raise his share of the revenue. Seed grain and field crops go the same way, all counting as payment only for what they will bring. Then the passing Khurd, being a soldier of the Sultan, can always help himself without pay. If this were the worst we should have sufficient ground for pity; but it has recently been remarked by Armenians who watch events that if the same signs portend the same events, as we were familiarized with not so many years ago, they would assume that another massacre was in preparation. It is always possible to lead people into acts that can be called revolt. Then they can be shot down. We hope that this may not be the next news from this desperate people. Meantime, the missionaries tell us of the people's present sufferings. Dr. Reynolds says the missionaries feel that their neighbors' blood will be upon their heads if they do not set forth the present suffering of the people among whom they live.

The progress of the mining industry of Rossland, British Columbia, during the year 1904 was of a very satisfactory nature, from the point of view of development and actual output. Three of the leading mines, Le Roi, Centre Star and the War Eagle, have all been further developed during the year, and have shown tremendous possibilities. The deep workings of the first named mine show twenty-dollar ore at every point exploited at the 1,450-foot level. The Centre Star, which carries the same vein as Le Roi, has deep levels, which, so far as developed, show a vein more than 50 feet wide, filled with a magnificent ore body. An important development in the Jumbo mine is reported to have been attended with great success, pay ore having been found on three levels in quantity and grade sufficient to warrant the assumption that the mine will be on a paying basis in the future. The total amount of ore produced by the Rossland mines during the past year was 342,325 tons of the estimated value of \$4,400,000, which amount while being a decrease on the 1903 figures of about \$231,000, was still largely in excess of any other year in the history of the district. An important and indispensable adjunct to successful mining is a smelting plant, in which Rossland is particularly well endowed. The Trail Smelter, for instance, is now one of the largest and most complete smelting and refining plants on the American continent. An interesting feature in this regard is the complete lead refining plant in connection with the lead stacks of the smelting plant. The bullion is taken from the lead stacks and treated by the electrolytic process, which, according to expert advice, is the first time this has been applied successfully on a commercial scale. Pure gold, silver, pig lead and sulphate of copper are amongst the minerals turned out by this system. This reducing of Canadian ores into the manufactured product on Canadian soil is a pleasing feature of the Rossland mining camp, and contrasts very favorably with the practice at the mines of the Sudbury district, which ship what is practically the raw material to the United States for treatment. The refining of such ores could be conducted with equal efficiency in Canada, especially in the Sudbury district, where the cheapest possible power may be commanded. The building of such refining plants would be of great advantage to commercial Canada.

While among us Lord and Lady Grey did indeed lead 'the strenuous life,' and must at times, delightful as it is to be so popular, have longed for a little more of 'The Simple Life,' as advocated by Pastor Wagner and desiderated by President Roosevelt. They seemed, indeed, to those of us who followed with interest their many movements through the newspaper kaleidoscope, to be almost ubiquitous, for they were no sooner here than they seemed to be there, and how they could crowd all they did into the time is yet a marvel. The City Hall, the Board of Trade, Laval, McGill, the Montagnard and the Victoria rinks, the hospitals, convents, and who shall say, without careful counting, how many other institutions and places His Lordship visited, and generally he was accompanied by Her Ladyship and their fair daughters. It was, as they would

say in the United States, and it is expressive in this case, 'a swift time.' Indeed, our visitors must have been reminded at times of Draco, the Athenian legislator, whose fate gave rise to the alliterative and oft-quoted phrase, 'killed by kindness.' Draco, it will be remembered, met his death from his popularity, being smothered in the Theatre of Aegina by the number of caps and cloaks showered on him by the spectators. That happened 2,495 years ago, and other times other manners. We do not strew caps and cloaks at our popular heroes nowadays; instead, we do our best to wring their hands off and give them indigestion. Still, as the old grandfather said to the objections of little Peterkin concerning the battle of Blenheim, 'It was a famous victory!' The 'vice-regal' party left the city very tired, but very happy, and probably in the state of mind of—was it not—Mark Twain, who said after his first toboggan slide that he wouldn't have missed it for a thousand and wouldn't repeat it for a million. In all seriousness, however, the visit has been a pleasurable, valuable, and most notable one, and as Tennyson said in his verses welcoming our present queen to the shores of England: 'Saxons, Normans and Danes are we, but all of us Dane in our welcome of thee,' so there is no difference of opinion throughout the city as to the worth of our new Governor-General and his consort, and the esteem in which they are held.

Experience in London, Paris, Liverpool and other large cities has proved that one of the most effective means for dealing with social evils in crowded districts is to provide bright, healthy, careful tenements for the poorer class of working people. To this object Mr. Peabody devoted a large part of his fortune. The Rothschilds have made a princely donation for the same purpose in Paris. The city of Glasgow has done fine work in the same direction, and the County Council of London and the City Council of Liverpool have led the way among English cities in a reform which has produced the most gratifying results. And now Mr. Henry C. Phipps, a former partner of Mr. Carnegie, has placed a million dollars in the hands of a trust for the erection of model tenements in New York. These are to be erected and rented on business principles, so as to return four percent on the investment, which is to be applied to the building of other like tenements. They are to be as perfect as sanitary science can make them, with plenty of light and air, playgrounds for children and every arrangement for the convenience and comfort of the tenants, at a cost no greater than is now paid for the shum dwellings where the poor are compelled to congregate. This is philanthropy of the right sort, for it increases the self-respect of its beneficiaries, improves the public health and raises the whole moral tone of the community. It is the application of money to beneficent ends on business principles. It is not a benefaction in the sense of giving away anything. The difficulty about giving away is that it is as often an injury as a benefit and that it is the thriftless who receive. On the other hand, money invested in this wiser way must fail to reach the poorest. No matter how wisely spent, or how carefully administered, and no matter how cheap in consequence it can make its accommodation, there will always be those who will not be able to pay for it. The thriftless drunkard will still find the environment that fits his hopeless want and nothing can lift him out of it but changing his life. Such dwellings are indeed invariably occupied by the very best of those for whom they are suitable. The only thing they really can do for the poor generally is to serve as models and to set up a standard of what can, and what ought to, be done to provide homes for them.

ONTARIO HAS SPOKEN.

Ontario has given charge of her affairs to the Conservatives. Mr. Ross turned protectionist in vain. He bowed to the liquor interest in vain. Those who favored those interests knew where to get the Simon-pure. Protectionism is, of course, not a provincial question, except in some details, like taxing lumber. But Mr. Ross in proclaiming himself a protectionist was not talking for Ottawa, but for Toronto. Yet it seems to have stood him in no stead. In like manner, the managers of the Walker distillery gave their employees to understand that they had no use for Ross and the word passed all down the ranks of that complicated and potent electioneering agency, the liquor traffic, that Mr. Whitney's election would serve their turn better. On the other hand, the temperance men, and what might be termed the Paritan vote, had largely got disgruntled with the party, and, though they had no hope that a better alternative offered, had no heart in the matter, and did not vote for their slaves for

Mr. Ross. A good number of them did not vote for him. A good number of ministers and others regarded as representatives of good morals came out flintily for the Conservatives, not as Conservatives, but as determined to cleanse the province of scandals, which, whether truly charged or not, they evidently believed. Hence the debacle which we see. Though it was unduly and wickedly maligned the Liberal Government had certainly grown old and was slouching a good deal. There was too much shilly-shally about its policy to win the hearty allegiance of that robust moral element which is always ready to fight for the right and which has given it all its toughness of muscle in the past. So ends one of the most continuous and most virtuous, thrifty and patriotic regimes that has been known in any British country. The Liberal party leaves to its successors a treasury in magnificent condition and many other precious heirlooms which it can either cherish or squander.

The present outlook is not bright. We may look for a great reaction in the direction of the liquor interest. There will probably be a considerable redistribution of seats, reducing the influence of the rural vote and increasing that of the towns. It will be hard to forbid such a change as such has been so decidedly the trend of population during the past decade, a movement to which protectionism has greatly contributed by bonusing urban industries at the expense of rural ones. All sorts of privileges will take heart of grace and crave the geridon for which in these elections they have fought. Once-in, it is likely the Conservatives will remain in for a long time. It is our Canadian fashion for the party that is in to give itself through patronage and otherwise many advantages. What Canada wants now, and it is in Ontario it must seek it, is a movement against this essentially corrupt system in the midst of which we live, which makes a Liberal minister not blush to give an employee a long holiday in which to electioneer for a government candidate. We want a purged Liberal party that will take a higher moral stand and about which all the soundest principle in the land can rally. Such a party is not developed in power. It has to be nursed in adversity, and now is Ontario's chance.

MR. WHITNEY'S CHANCE.

The defeat of Mr. Ross is overwhelming. Since he is defeated, it is as well. Mr. Whitney now has a chance to redeem his promises. With a majority of over forty he should be able to dictate as to what shall be the policy of the government and what men shall compose it; if his majority had been small, he would have been more or less at its mercy. Mr. Ross condoned or shut his eyes to many things because he was holding on to power by 'the skin of his teeth'; if he had been stronger he would have been more alert and less accommodating. He brought on himself a peck of troubles when he held on to the reins after the election of 1902 showed him how slight was the public approval. Byron, in one of the most scathing criticisms of a notorious character, contrasts the conduct of the Roman general—who 'dared depart in savage grandeur home,' when the people failed him, and whose 'only glory was that hour of self-upheld, abandoned power'—with that of Napoleon, of whom he says: 'Too late from thy reluctant hand the thunderbolt is wrung, too late thou leav'st the high command to which thy weakness clung.' Without pursuing the parallel, and leaving out Lord Byron's heroics, which do not fit the present case, Mr. Ross must now recognize how disastrous the mere clinging to power without the support of the people has been to himself and party. If, like the Roman, he had 'dared depart' when it was such a 'touch and go' at the election preceding the present one, instead of clinging so tenaciously to power and patronage, a rehabilitated Liberal party might now have been returned. Whether or no, it is clear that his government has become exceedingly distasteful to the province since five of the ministers have been defeated, and those ministers among the best men in public life, against whom nothing discreditable can be or has been alleged. Mr. Whitney has a great chance. After a siege of many years he comes into power with the loudly-proclaimed purpose of carrying on an absolutely pure administration. By his fruits he will now soon be known. The choice of his cabinet will be the first taste of them. We must hope that at least they will not have a 'Ganey' flavor.

THE FERMENT.

When bread is to be made a little yeast is put in the lump of dough, and it is set in a warm place. This is about what the Russian Government did to

ferment a revolution. When, for imperative economical reasons, that government decided to encourage the establishment of manufacturing industries, Prince Krapotkin pointed out that this policy of bringing Russia into line with the industrial countries of Europe would plant the seeds of revolution in all the centres of manufacturing throughout the empire. He argued that an autocratic military despotism could not at the same time be a great industrial nation. The two are antagonistic in principle, and cannot be made to work together in harmony. The spirit of industrialism, as it prevails among the masses of workingmen, is democratic, with a natural tendency towards economical evolution, through the combination of workers for their own protection, alleviation of the conditions of labor and a larger share in the resulting profits. These principles, inherent in industrialism, are manifestly incompatible with a political system which does not recognize the right of combination by any class, and even denies the first essential of individual freedom. But the growth of Russian industries was rapid and extensive. Large manufacturing concerns in foreign countries were encouraged to establish branches in Russia by special subventions and a high protective tariff. These carried into Russia skilled workmen, who soon indoctrinated the natives they were called upon to instruct with the democratic socialistic ideas which largely prevail among the workingmen of western Europe. The revolutionary groups outside Russia saw the advantage this educational movement gave them, and aided it by a propaganda of labor literature which, in spite of all the government could do, was widely circulated. Thus, all the great industrial cities became centres of a labor movement, which necessarily assumed a political character from being opposed in principle to the autocratic system. This explains why the labor strikes in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other places so quickly developed into demands for political reform, encouraged no doubt by the knowledge that the non-official educated classes sympathized with the workingmen. The present uprising may be suppressed by military force, but the spirit which animated it cannot be overcome. It will grow and spread as the masses become more and more conscious of their disabilities and the burdens they have to bear, with no voice in making the laws by which those disabilities are created and those burdens imposed.

PETERLOO.

When Tolstoy was, as he thought, about to die, three years ago, he wrote a letter to the Czar Nicholas in which he pleaded for the masses. He told him that the working people desired to be delivered from special laws that place them in the position of a pariah, deprived of all the rights of other citizens; that they desired freedom of removal from place to place, freedom of education, freedom of conscience, and, above all, freedom in the use of the land, the abolition of the right of landed property. As to the last reform, he said he believed that such a measure would undoubtedly destroy all that socialistic and revolutionary irritation which is now spreading among the workers and is likely to be of greatest danger to both the government and the people. He blamed the bureaucracy for its strenuous and cruel activity in seeking to arrest the eternal progress of mankind, and he warned the Czar, that, 'one can sooner arrest the flow of a river than that incessant progressive movement of mankind which is established by God. By measures of coercion one can oppress a people, but not rule them. The only means in our time to rule the people, indeed, is placing one's self at the head of the movement of the people from evil to good, from darkness to light; to lead them to the attainment of the objects nearest to this end.' Even at the time when 'the great apostle of non-resistance' wrote this memorable letter to the Czar, he notes that, everywhere, both in the towns and industrial centres, troops are concentrated and sent out with loaded cartridges against the people. He went on to say, 'In many places fratricidal conflicts have already taken place, and everywhere such are being prepared,' and he warns his 'Dear Brother' the Emperor, that 'new and yet more cruel struggles will inevitably occur.' The predictions of Count Tolstoy have been unhappily verified, but even now the Czar disregards his warnings and advice.

Peterloo will never be forgotten in English history, as the last occasion upon which the working people and the military of England came into serious conflict. Operatives from different parts of Lancashire had assembled in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, to consider the question of parliamentary reform, when they were wantonly and mercilessly dispersed by the military, which included the Manchester Yeomanry. Eleven persons, men, women and children, were

killed, and some six hundred wounded, because the authorities were afraid of the people gathered together with peaceable intent. The massacre, however, did this much good, that it aroused the indignation of the righteous everywhere. That was nearly eighty-six years ago; the people then, by one of those swift intuitions of which they are sometimes capable, dubbed the scene of the massacre Peterloo, having in their minds Waterloo and its symbolism. Peterloo has never been forgotten by the working people of England, and the greater massacre of the people in the Winter Palace Square of St. Petersburg will be as long and as bitterly remembered, and as influential in keeping alight the lamp of reform. Let us hope that even more bitter memories may not accompany it.

COUNTRY MAIL DELIVERY.

Mr. Lindsey makes a vigorous plea for rural mail delivery. He says that it is the farmers who pay the nation's revenue, and that it is only fair play that they should at least not be left out of the advantages paid for. He thinks it is altogether partial to deliver in the cities and not in rural parts. We do not think there is any intended partiality. The fact that letters are delivered in cities and not in country parts is solely due to the cost per letter being very much less in the city than it is where houses are from a quarter to half a mile apart. This, however, does not alter the fact that, under our system of raising revenue, the burden of national taxation falls on the farmer, as a consumer whose product cannot be enhanced in value by protection, and is, indeed, in so far as it is exportable, lowered in value by a system which places embarrasments on return cargoes, and seeks to exclude the goods by which other countries must pay for what they buy from us. The condition of the roads is certainly a great consideration in connection with the reform demanded. The Postmaster-General, when asked last Thursday, if he proposed to make any beginning in rural delivery, replied that his inquiries into that experiment in the United States had shown that, once begun, the government had been induced to carry it much further than it had contemplated; that, while the cost of what was already being done was enormous, it was utterly insignificant as compared with what was being demanded, and that the United States Government regretted having begun it; it would therefore be unwise to begin it just now in Canada. We regret this result of our neighbors' experiment, and cannot but think that some system could be devised that would keep the demand within bounds. Our correspondent rightly regards the condition of the roads as a very important factor in the matter. We are greatly pleased to learn from Mr. Lindsey of the progress being made in road-making in Ontario, and much interested in his graphic account of the modern methods employed. We certainly think that any part of the country which shows such enterprise as he describes should have postal delivery as a reward. It would be hard to suggest anything that could be more beneficially done for the country by the government than to make postal delivery contingent on the condition of the roads. Let it be maintained wherever a perfect road is maintained. We were going to say, a macadamized road; but Montreal people know a lot of supposed macadamized roads on which tolls are paid, but which should be condemned by the Postmaster-General as unfit for ordinary use, and therefore for His Majesty's mail bicycles, or whatever mode of conveyance the carriers might adopt.

CHANCES OF REVOLUTION.

The Russian strikers seem to belong to two classes, namely, the mere strikers who move with the mass of their fellow workmen against what they regard as industrial oppression, and the revolutionists who use this movement as they use all other opportunities to foment trouble between the people and the authorities. To the one class it is all an inexplicable mystery. 'We came to the Czar to ask for happiness and the soldiers shot us down.' To the other it is the opportunity of a lifetime. Of course there are many who are between the one extreme and the other, men, who, without any definite political purpose, are nevertheless, as it would appear, more or less drenched with tales of the French revolution and other nihilist and anarchist literature, and who live under the conviction that the world is all wrong and only a revolution can set it right. It is almost vain to speculate as to what might be the potency of a popular upheaval even supposing the people ripe for that. Just as the Boer war revealed the fact that former military notions were obsolete and that new weapons had produced completely new conditions, so any uprising would probably reveal that a century had entirely altered the value of

the barricades and other modes of street warfare, with which the memories of France's nightmare have familiarized us. The question is, whether science, which has rendered a mob armed with random weapons helpless, has furnished to insurgents methods unknown to those of earlier days. The days of the Commune in Paris, at the time of the siege, in 1870, developed the use of coal oil as a destructive weapon quite unknown in earlier revolutions, and this would seem to have been brought into use in the apparent incendiarism in the Admiralty works at Sebastopol. It may have been fear of some application of these tactics which caused the managers of industrial works at St. Petersburg to send home those of their workmen who reported for work, promising them full pay for some days without working. Since then dynamite has come to the world's knowledge. The bomb has become the most familiar weapon of Russian revolutionism, but it stands to reason that there can be no stock of bombs in the country sufficient to amount to anything in a general outbreak; and other lawless uses of powerful explosives have not proved so effective as might have been expected.

Everything seems to depend on the conduct of the army. That consists at present largely of levies fresh from the peasantry. The behavior of the Cossacks and household troops in St. Petersburg give no more hint of what the rural army will do than did the behavior of the Swiss guard in Paris of the conduct of the French troops, who largely sided with the people. It is hard to reason from the infamously French, soaked with the doctrines of Rousseau, which had taken concrete form in their minds through the American revolution, in which many, both of the gentry and the soldiers of France had participated, to the Russian Czar-worshipping peasantry. How far has the Russian mass been moved by the propaganda of the anarchists, or even by the writings of Tolstoy and Gorky? It is certain that there is a demand for a constitution on the part of the whole of the educated class, and that many of these would now be glad to see that end accomplished by a coup of any sort that would bring it about. It is said that, as in France, there are men of eminence ready to lay hold of the reins of government in the name of the people, should they fall from the present hands. Apart from the question as to what the armed force of the nation may or may not do, men have never been able duly to weigh the material potency of purely moral forces, but we may rest assured that when these are strong enough they will have their way. Should the repression which is going on have the effect of spreading the idea of political emancipation among the peasantry, it may do more than an uprising, which might end in revealing the impotency of its leaders. When the Russian people as a whole want a constitution they will get a constitution, and, if the Czar then refuses it, there will, as the daring priest, Gopon, says, be no czar. But until the Russian people, and not only a few of them, are of this mind the autocracy may last.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

That portion of the territory known as Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory admitted into the Union of the Dominion of Canada on June 23, 1870, is to be formed into a province, or two provinces, during the present session of parliament. It consists of what are described as the 'provisional districts' of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and that portion of the provisional district of Athabasca lying to the south of the fifty-seventh parallel of north latitude, as shown in the map we publish to-day on another page. The area of this territory is 404,000 square miles, as compared with the 383,000 square miles of British Columbia, 220,000 square miles of Ontario, 347,000 square miles of Quebec, 64,327 square miles of Manitoba, 27,911 square miles of New Brunswick, and 21,068 square miles of Nova Scotia. The whole of the territory described is at present administered by an Executive Council, over which Mr. Haultain presides. Mr. Haultain and his associates, no doubt very naturally, desire that the territory they administer shall form one province and not be divided into two. In a memorial they have submitted to the Federal Government they urge that 'the area which it is proposed to include in the new province is practically the area administered by the present Territorial Government and the experience of the past few years has indicated that there is no difficulty in properly administering the area from one centre.' They further urge that 'the people in the provisional districts now administered by the Territorial Government, and which it is recommended should form the new province, are well acquainted with and satisfied with the present Territorial laws and their administration, and there certainly does not seem anything to gain from a mul-

tiplication of governments in the area proposed to be created into a province.' They admit that 'the area in question contains much diversity of climate, soil, and other physical conditions which render it difficult to legislate in such a manner as to make the laws equally suitable to all portions,' but, they conclude, 'no matter what division of the Territories might be made, these conditions would still exist, and these difficulties have been fully realized and provided for in the existing Territorial laws.' In the matter of the size of the proposed province, the petitioners to parliament somewhat disingenuously say: 'It will be noted that the proposed province contains an area considerably larger than that contained in either of the three other provinces mentioned, (Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia) but it must be remembered that a large portion of the district of Athabasca and of the northern and eastern portions of Saskatchewan proposed to be included in the new province will never, owing to situation or physical features, or both, contain anything more than a very small and scattered population.'

The same thing however applies to a much greater degree to the other provinces mentioned, and this fact Mr. Haultain and his fellow-petitioners ignore. The shaded portion of our map shows how very small a portion of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are comparatively closely inhabited, and anyone acquainted with the physiography and climate of the country at present unoccupied in these two provinces can hope for nothing more than a sparse population in the future. As for British Columbia, it is all mountains. Apart from any other consideration, and infinitely more than any other consideration, however, is how the creation of such a province as Mr. Haultain and his friends desire would affect the future of the Dominion. On Nov. 9, last year, the Toronto 'Globe' recommended that the eastern and western boundaries of Manitoba might be usefully extended by being carried along the same two meridians to the latitude of the northern boundary of Alberta and Saskatchewan. It suggested that what was left of the North-West Territories might be divided into two provinces by the 109th meridian, which runs east of Fort Walsh and west of Battleford. This plan would create three large provinces west of Ontario, in addition to the province of British Columbia. But a change 'came o'er the spirit of its dream' on Jan. 3 of this year, when it asked whether there was any good reason why the Yukon should not be added to 'British Columbia,' and what are now the territories of Mackenzie, Franklin, Keewatin, and Ungava to provinces already formed or to be formed. Whatever influences had caused the very decided change of the newspaper's opinion in a brief two months, its latest idea was that Ungava might be added to Quebec, Keewatin to Ontario, and the Yukon to British Columbia, and held it to be wise to take the present opportunity to form 'three efficient and robust provinces in the west, veritable commonwealths, which would have resources to afford the governed the administration and the institutions of the most advanced and most highly-governed states.'

Would such a division, however, be well for Canada as a nation, whose welfare we all desire? If large divisions of territory make for provincialism, as the annals of Australia, for instance, may be taken as conclusive, and small divisions for nationalism, few Canadians would not be in favor of small or moderate units. In the United States there are many states, small and large, according to conditions, which have been largely evolutionary and fitting, and the result has been, with some incidental strain and stress, the growth of an entirely national spirit. But if we, with a territory even larger than that of the United States, and with possibilities as yet undreamed of, consent at this time to divide up our territory into the few divisions as suggested by the 'Globe,' would that not be the gravest menace to our future national life? No subject can be of graver concern to Canadians than this. Into the North-West thousands are pouring every year, and, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has happily expressed it, the twentieth century belongs to Canada as the nineteenth century did to the United States. Immigration sets towards the west, and 'Go west, young man' is as fascinating an advice in Canada to-day as it was in the United States when it was first pronounced. And in our west no territory has so many chances and fascinations as the territory that is this session of parliament to be created a province or provinces, and which, in any case, is likely to be a dominant factor in our future. Therefore, the present parliament has a most vital question to deal with and it will be judged by future generations accordingly as it deals with it. If the vast territory that Mr. Haultain wants to have made a province is created into a

province it should not be forgotten that such a decision will probably be irrevocable. Such is human nature. 'What we have we hold!' But as all of us are more concerned with our country as a whole than any division of it, the creation of any part of it that might probably or even possibly overweight all the rest of it, is not a thing to be desired or tolerated.

REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

'Beware the deadly parallel,' advises the parodist of Longfellow's 'Excelsior.' No doubt, the habit of comparing periods for likeness only, rather than for dissimilarity, may be carried too far, but there are periods in the world's history when comparisons are inevitable, such as the period of the French Revolution and the present state of Russia. Immediately preceding the French Revolution the state of the people was wretched, their burdens were heavy, their knowledge and methods of tillage rude; winter after winter they fell to famine level, and sustained a miserable existence till the sun again revived them. The state of the peasantry of France at that time was in many other ways similar to that of the Russian peasantry to-day. As the French peasants gained in intelligence they found their position more and more intolerable and became ripe for revolt, as much of the Russian peasantry is said to be to-day. The wretched conditions of the country and the improvement of the citizen class were the means of bringing about a change in France that was little noticed at the time, but which was afterwards found to be full of import. History tells us how for miles around Paris it became known that there was work to be had in the capital. How in the 18th century Paris changed her character, gradually, from being a mere court seat, to a manufacturing centre, into which flowed crowds of dissatisfied or starving people from all the country around. That immigration from country to town continued right up to the revolution and provided the raw material for that revolution. The same thing exactly has been going on in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The class of city workers has during the past decade increased enormously at the expense of the rural population, having been stimulated under M. Witte, as Minister of the Interior, by protection, exemptions and bonuses.

It is to be noted, too, that in France, as now in Russia, literature played a considerable part in the drama or tragedy. Dr. Kitchin, in his history of France, shows that in the 18th century, by the side of the superstructure of society falling fast to pieces, and the oppressed substructure growing daily more restless, the authors formed a third and independent power, eager to push on the ideas of the age, as they formulated an easy philosophy, or announced as startling novelties the earliest commonplaces of political rule. He remarks further: 'And the significant fact is that these simple rules of political life were really a revelation to France, and for the first time set her people thinking on such matters. So completely had the country ceased to be a political body, so completely had the pernicious principles of Louis XIV. destroyed liberty and constitutional life, that all had to be begun again; and the field seemed open, as well for what appear to us to be the most harmless commonplaces, as for the most startling speculations and theories. The difficulty was that to France the one was new and strange as the other. It must never be forgotten that the Revolution called on her not to amend a constitution, but to make a fresh start, from the very beginning.' Such was the attitude of literature then, and it is in much the same attitude in Russia to-day. Montesquieu (a nobleman and lawyer) was the advocate of political liberty in France, and finds his counterpart, so far as it goes, in Russia to-day in Count Tolstoy.

Montesquieu's constructive ideas did not prevail in the Revolutionary period, but his teachings served as a flux or solvent in wiping out inherited convictions. They showed Frenchmen how indefensible was the government under which they were willing to live. The 'Esprit des Lois,' said Count Grimm, in 1756, 'has produced a complete revolution in the mind of the nation. The best heads of this country (France) for the last seven or eight years have been turned towards objects of importance and utility. Government is becoming more and more a matter of philosophic treatment and discussion.' Voltaire and Rousseau also played their part in the preliminaries of the revolution, as Krapotkin, Gorky, Stepanik and others have influenced the Russian crisis to-day. The French Revolution was 'the outcry of nature against the infinite falsenesses of a complex and corrupt society.' Louis XV., cold, selfish, and vicious to the last, foresaw the coming tempest. But he said of the existing order of things, 'it will last my time,' and, says the historian, 'he cared no more about

it; he felt as little for his grandson as for his country.' Nicholas II. is as different from the cynical and immoral Louis XV. as light is from darkness. He is pure, humane, a lover of his country, a good father, husband, friend and ruler; at least, it is believed that he desires sincerely to be all these. But he is weak and vacillating, where weakness and vacillation may be as effective for turning the love of his people into hatred and upsetting the old order of things as were the vices, callousness and cruelty of Louis XV.

But whether there is to be a revolution in Russia now or in the early future seems to depend very largely upon the army. After Necker, the Minister of Finance, who was looked to to regenerate France, was dismissed by King Louis XVI., the King threw himself entirely into the hands of the court. The first collision between the people and the troops took place on July 12, 1789. An enthusiastic unarmed crowd was following a bust of Necker when Prince Lambesc gave orders to fire on the people. The troops who fired consisted of Germans and Swiss and what had been picked out as 'trustworthy' regiments. Among those they killed was a French guard, whereupon the whole guard sprang into revolt and swept away the old municipality of Paris, consisting of royal nominees. A new provisional municipality was formed, also a new Parisian militia, and the tricolor flag replaced the old red and blue colors of Paris. Paris then moved quickly. On July 14, the new civic guard seized the arms at the Invalides, and on the same day took the Bastille by assault. Then the King made advances, and Louis XVI. might have become a constitutional sovereign only the court made that impossible for him. The first stage of the Revolution was complete by July 22, or ten days after the first collision between the troops and the people, and national guards had been organized everywhere. After that, the triumph of the people was assured. Since the French Revolution, however, times have changed. The Swiss guard, after it had fired off a volley from its flocks, was cut down at the palace gates by a mob armed only with pikes, axes and clubs, a thing which could not happen to-day. Modern artillery and rifles would make short work of a revolting population. All, therefore, depends for the present upon the loyalty of the soldiery. If the military continues to obey orders, the people must submit or suffer. But as 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church,' so will the blood of the people that flows to-day be the seed of liberty. Even Russian autocracy and bureaucracy cannot commit murder with impunity for ever.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':  
 Tolstoy to the Tsar—The 'Times,' London.  
 Escape of the Tsar—American Papers.  
 The Crisis in St. Petersburg—Special Dispatch to the New York 'Sun.'  
 How the Crisis Arose—The 'Sun,' New York.  
 The Petition of the Russian Workmen—The 'Providence,' Journal.  
 The Massacre at St. Petersburg—American Papers.  
 Military in Control—The New York 'Evening Post.'  
 The True Doctrine of Monarchy—The 'Spectator,' London.  
 What the President May Do—His Constitutional Powers—From an address by Charles A. Gardner—American Papers.  
 Louise Michel—The 'Standard,' London.  
 The Question of the Cost of an Automobile—By Herbert L. Towle, in 'Leslie's Monthly Magazine.'  
 The Primate on the National Church—The 'London Times.'  
 SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.  
 The Master of Music—In Memoriam Theodore Thomas, 1905—By Henry Van Dyke, in the 'Outlook,' New York.  
 An Early Estimate of Theodore Thomas—The 'Springfield Republican.'  
 Musicians' Conference—Some of the Speeches—The Manchester 'Guardian.'  
 CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.  
 Patriotism, from the Russian of Lermontov—By J. S. Phillimore, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.  
 On Toys and Other Allegories—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.  
 Cowper, the Castaway—By George A. B. Dewar, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.  
 A Light of History—By E.G.H., in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.  
 Frederic Mistral—By Stoddard Dewey, in the New York 'Evening Post.'  
 The Death of a Genius—The 'Daily News,' London.  
 HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.  
 Does School-Teaching Pay?—By Arthur Goodrich, in 'Leslie's Magazine.'  
 Luther Burbank, Wizard of Horticulture—The Man and His Work—New York 'Times.'  
 When is a Flower Not a Flower?—The 'Westminster Gazette.'  
 THINGS NEW AND OLD.  
 PASSING EVENTS.  
 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.  
 So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.  
 \$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.  
 CLUBBING OFFERS.  
 If your subscription is due it will interest you to consult the clubbing offers made at the head of the editorial page, No. 8.



THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

No fewer than seventy-six Congregational ministers have died during 1904, their average age being sixty-four.

The Rev. Egerton R. Young, who has just concluded a lengthened visit to the churches of Australia and New Zealand, is expected to arrive in England at the end of February, and purposes remaining there for a few months before returning to Canada.

Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Cadman, pastor, is counted the greatest church of that denomination in the country. It has 2,910 members, one-tenth of whom have been received the last year, and gave \$72,000 for benevolences last year.

More than twenty thousand converts have formally joined the churches and chapels of South Wales during the few weeks of the revival, and hundreds more are doing so daily. Sometimes, says a correspondent, the struggle with the chains of long-continued sin is fearful to see.

The British and Foreign Bible Society will, the opening year begins the publication of 'The Bible in the World,' an illustrated monthly. Besides recording the work of the society at home and abroad, the magazine will describe the world-wide progress of the Scriptures among all the races and in all the languages of mankind.

Mr. John R. Mott has accepted an invitation to visit England next February. He will spend his time doing student work in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and will, in addition, address one meeting of men students in London. The Bishop of London has promised to preside over this meeting, which will be held in the Mansion House on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 5.15 p.m.

The Rev. J. H. Jowett recently referred to the Welsh revival. 'It is a de-bauch of emotionalism,' said the 'Lancet.' That was not a new tone, replied Mr. Jowett; the Apostles were described as 'filled with new wine.' 'Thou art mad,' they said to John Wesley; they said the same to George Whitfield. If there was anything the Christian Church needed to-day it was a profound wave of sentiment.

In one of the revival meetings at Pen-y-graig recently, four young men leaped to their feet as they listened to the testimony of another young man confessing himself a disciple of Jesus Christ. One of them shouted: 'It's Tom Israel.' It is the direct answer to prayer. This morning we all took Matt. xviii., and claimed the promise. We said, 'We'll agree to ask for Tom Israel; and God has given him to us.' Scores of strong men wept with them for very joy. The penitent was a champion pugilist. How many millions can be delivered, if four everywhere will agree to bring such to Jesus and plead in faith the promises!

One of the official interpreters attached to the British expedition in Lhasa, Mr. R. Macdonald, has informed the Bible Society that many of their Tibetan Gospels have been distributed to both monks and laymen in Lhasa. He relates that the day he left Lhasa on the return march he sent three of these Gospels to the present ruler of Tibet, with whom he also obtained an interview, and found that he was very anxious to know about the 'white man's religion.' Although the time is not yet come when missionaries can enter Tibet to proclaim the Gospel, the Scriptures which the Bible Society issues are undoubtedly making their silent but forceful way among the Tibetans even as far as Lhasa itself.

NORMAL EVANGELISM.

(By the Rev. W. J. Dawson, London, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World'.)

The result of many conferences and conversations with my American brethren during the past two months has given new vitality and urgency to two questions which I have long felt to be important. The first of these questions is, how far the normal church can be transformed into an evangelistic centre? And the second is, how far evangelistic methods may be included in a regular pastorate? It is commonly asserted that the mass of the people will not come into churches. Missions are usually held in halls for this reason. It is further assumed that there is some irreconcilable difference between the minister and the evangelist, and a corresponding disparity between the ordinary service of a worshiping church and the service called evangelistic. I believe these assumptions to be radically false, and therefore perilous.

A SERIOUS BUT NOT IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

The first may be disposed of at once. The example of my own church in London is sufficient to teach that there is no insuperable difficulty in transforming the normal church into an evangelistic centre. The difficulties in the way are class feeling, parochialism of idea and the fastidiousness of a false culture. These are serious difficulties, and more serious in some churches than in others. Many churches might quite justly be described as examples of cultivated parochialism.

ism. They are social clubs united by moral ideals, rather than spiritual communities quick with divine fire. Other churches are frankly class churches. The poor are not wanted, and are warned off. But so far as my own experience goes, this class of church is rare, although in most prosperous churches of a suburban character individuals will be found who represent these prejudices. It is useless to inveigh against such wicked and obstinate perversion of sentiment. The fact to be reckoned with is that the men who, in their expressed opinions and exclusive temper, seem utterly hostile to the spirit of Jesus are, nevertheless, often men of much substantial goodness. They will give time and money to objects which commend themselves to their judgment. Moreover, they are in the church and cannot be turned out without violent disruption and some scandal.

There is a better way; let such men see for themselves the actual work of a mission and their prejudices will be dissolved. These prejudices are the fruit of isolation. They are cured by contact with actual facts. In all but very rare cases a man of really sympathetic heart has only to be brought face to face with human need to realize that it involves obligations. Indeed, the real source of deadness and decay in many churches is precisely the absence of the poor: ALL TYPES OF PERSONS SHOULD BE IN THE CHURCH.

We need a mingling of all classes in a church for its own sake, for a true church should be a microcosm of the world itself, in which many kinds of men constitute the social whole. It needs no argument to prove that the organization of wealth and culture for the service of poverty and ignorance is the first of Christian ethics, and the wealthy and cultured have more to gain from it in the heightening and deepening of their own sympathies, than the poor and ignorant in the application of those sympathies.

'We have within our churches at the present time, imperfect as they are, a force sufficient for the Christian conquest of the world.'

All that is needed is to mobilize our forces. I found so little real difficulty in mobilizing the forces at my disposal for evangelistic work that I suspect these difficulties are greatly exaggerated by timid men who put upon the traditions of a church the blame which really belongs to themselves. Given bold and wise leadership, I believe that there is no church that will not hail the bugle-note that calls the advance.

RECOVERING AN EARLY PASSION.

As regards the question of evangelistic efforts in a regular pastorate, the difficulty is also more imaginary than real. What is needed? Merely a change of method—a simpler style of address, a more direct appeal, a more unrestrained fervor. Most ministers have commenced their ministries with evangelism. That which first led them to preach was a real passion for souls. Let the old man look back far enough, and he will see a youth full of warm enthusiasm pleading with men and women for their redemption—a youth who was once himself. What has changed him? Often nothing more than the deadening effect of a continuous pastorate. He has come to regard himself rather as the calm expositor of truth than its impassioned advocate. The note of appeal has disappeared, or has been willfully suppressed. And although he may not know it, that is the real cause of the weariness he feels in his task as the years advance. He grieves over the lack of result, over the deficiency of positive and plain result, without perceiving that he himself has made such results impossible.

But that which a man has once possessed can always be recovered. He who has been an evangelist once, can be an evangelist again, and a much more competent and wise evangelist in the ratio of his wider experience, if he will allow himself freedom.

'Of all the errors that have wrought ruin to the Church none has been more fatal than the tacit admission that the work of the minister is a thing separate from the work of the evangelist.'

It has meant that the minister has become a vocal essayist, and evangelism has come to be regarded with contempt. It has also meant that the work of evangelism, being thus regarded as inferior, has been left to inferior men, or, let us say, to men whose admirable zeal has not been always united with the highest qualities of intellect.

This sentence is not meant to imply on my part the least disparage of the existing evangelist. I owe too much to such a man as Gipsy Smith ever to allow myself to speak in any terms but those of gratitude to men, who, like himself, spend their lives in the arduous work of conducting special missions. But the question in my mind is this, is the gift of the evangelist so unique that it cannot be expected in the average minister? I cannot admit that it is. The power of the evangelist usually lies not so much in superiority of gift as in superior earnestness, manifesting itself in great directness of appeal and a positive belief in immediate results.

THE MINISTER MAY BE AN EXPERT.

If that be the case, it is clear that it is a gift within the reach of most of us. If we have it not, it is because we have not sought to possess it. We have not made it our business to save souls. We have not studied the art of persuasion. We have been content with some other function, more agreeable to our taste, which we have vainly imagined more important. Hence we have come to regard the evangelist as an expert in a branch of spiritual science, which really belongs to the mere alphabet of our own calling as ministers. Expert in winning souls the evangelist may be, and let us thankfully acknowledge his gift; but the minister in his regular pastorate should be an expert, too, and if he be not, now seeks to be, it may be gravely doubted whether he is not false to his high vocation as the ambassador of Christ.

Paralysis May Be Creeping Upon You

In a Score of Ways the Warning is Given, if You Will But Heed it and Restore the Nervous System—Study the Symptoms Stated Here.

Paralysis is sudden and unexpected only to those who are unfamiliar with the symptoms of declining nerve force.

After the stroke has come, bringing helplessness and suffering, the victim looks back to find that there were months, or possibly even years, of warning symptoms.

Paralysis, or loss of power of movement, is caused by the exhaustion of nerve force and is the natural result of neglected nervous diseases.

Paralysis can usually be cured by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and always prevented if you begin treatment with the first indications of nervous exhaustion.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful treatment for diseases of the nerves on account of its extraordinary blood-forming and nerve-creating power.

Gradually and certainly it instills new force and vigor into the wasted and depleted nerve cells, and overcomes the wasting process which is undermining the system and leading slowly but certainly to paralysis.

Symptoms

- Twitching of the nerves or muscles. Brain fog or headache. Numbness in any part of the body. Sleeplessness. Nervousness and irritability. Nervous dyspepsia. Tendency to anxiety and worry. Loss of memory. Sparks before the eyes. Weak and easily fatigued. Inability to concentrate the mind. Loss of energy and ambition. Difficulty in controlling the movement of arms or legs. Muscular weakness. Pains and cramps in legs. Sensitiveness to light, motion and sound. Feelings of melancholy and discouragement.

You cannot afford to waste time and money in experimenting when this treatment of proven worth is at hand to cure you.

Put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test and you will not wonder why so many surprising cures have been brought about by its use.

Was Stricken With Paralysis

Lost Power of Speech and Could Not Walk—A Bad Case, the Doctors Said.

Mrs. R. W. Sutherland, St. Andrew's, Man., writes:—'In February, 1903, I was stricken with paralysis, fell helpless on the floor and had to be carried to bed. The doctor pronounced it a bad case, as I had no power in my tongue or left leg. I remained in that condition for six months without obtaining benefit from the doctor's prescriptions or other medicines. My husband advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and by the use of this treatment all symptoms of the disease disappeared. I can now talk plainly, my leg is all right and I can do my house work. How grateful I am to be cured by so wonderful a remedy.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

I could not exonerate myself if I refused the work of the evangelist. I might perform it imperfectly, but I was bound to attempt it. I had much to learn and a new method to acquire, but the only way to learn how to preach is by preaching. And from this conviction, which concerned myself, I passed to another of more general application. All things being equal, the man best fitted for evangelism was the man who brought to the work the ripest mind and widest culture. There is no valid reason why culture and evangelism should be treated as opposites. They were united in Wesley, they were united in Henry Drummond.

The greater the intellectual equipment, always provided it is united with faith and fervor, the greater will be the success of the evangelist.

In an age of education there is surely room for an evangelism that can speak equally to the cultured and the illiterate; and evangelism which knows how to assimilate the best results of knowledge without losing the simplicity of faith; an evangelism which understands that the real emphasis of Christian truth lies where it has always lain, not in the contentions of Biblical criticism, but in those eternal verities of faith and experience which no criticism can destroy or even impugn.

LIBERAL THEOLOGY CONSISTENT WITH SPIRITUAL ZEAL.

At this point it is probable that I may give offence to some good men who appear to imagine that it is impossible for any effective spiritual zeal to be found in combination with a liberal theology. I admit that a liberal theology has often been associated rather with social than spiritual zeal. In the effort to attain theological sanity religious teachers have often passed into the cold realm of a barren intellectualism. The inference is perhaps natural that liberal theology implies decay of spiritual passion; but there is nothing in the nature of things to make this disaster inevitable. The whole question is largely one of emphasis. I cannot admit that it is necessary to close one's eyes to all the splendid and reverent work of our greatest Biblical critics in order to retain a vision of the cross of Christ. There may have been two Isaiahs or twentys; what has that to do with me so long as I have the profound spiritual message contained in the book which bears the name of Isaiah? I am indifferent as to whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote Hamlet, so long as I have Hamlet; and who would insist that a certain critical view of the authorship of Hamlet is imperative before one could be allowed to expound the teachings of the drama?

The critic does his work, well or ill, as the case may be; I may accept or reject his views, but the message of the book is still mine. In the same way, I take the ground that it is a mistake in emphasis for an evangelist to make some particular view of verbal inspiration or the Book of Jonah as a sine quo non of his message. Such questions do not belong to him, and are usually outside his competence. By obtruding them he injures his influence, especially with the thoughtful men.

The plain fact, as it appears to me, is that these matters have no relation to the gospel of evangelism. The evangelist's concern is with the great spiritual facts of sin, repentance and redemption; his battlefield is the human will; his message is the love and judgment of God; his work is the practical work of winning men for Christ. Let him keep to his own ground, and he is strong. He has too

much to preach that is beyond all debate to trouble himself, or perplex his hearers, by meddling with questions on which he cannot pretend to speak with intellectual authority.

THE PRESENT CHALLENGE TO PROGRESSIVE THOUGHT.

The time has clearly come for liberal theology to justify itself in the eyes of the people, if it can, for the people are weary of negations. Can liberal theology justify itself? It can do it in one way only—by showing its capacity for spiritual zeal. For liberal theology has also been guilty of wrong emphasis. It has emphasized its doubts rather than its faiths. It has been destructive of error, but not constructive of truth. It has told people what to reject, but not what to believe. It is not surprising that it is distrusted by people who above all things crave a positive faith; yet it has a faith, a real and deep faith, founded on a real spiritual experience, if it would but have the courage to declare it.

'When, to its deep knowledge, liberal theology adds the burning faith begotten of vital spiritual experience, it will become the greatest power for evangelism that the world has ever known.'

So then the conviction has grown in me that though much has been shaken in the realm of thought, nothing is shaken in the world of experience; the kingdom of spiritual fact abides. I hold to the old evangelical message, although for me the Sabbath of utterance may differ. I find myself at home in a Salvation Army meeting because I find there the vital knowledge of God's dealings with the soul, and the expression of a religious experience which is as old as the cross. My mind concentrates itself more and more on positive truth, and my effort as a minister of Christ on the efficiency of the accomplished purpose. I am much more concerned to save one harlot from shame, one drunkard from his folly, one prodigal son from his dissipation of the far country, than to discuss those speculations about truth which after all interest but a few and are not helpful even to them.

THE ONE ESSENTIAL CREED.

Life is growing short; let it be my business, though I am the slave of no man, to make myself the slave of all men, if by any means I can save some. For this I know, that the power of Christ does still save men, and this is as much knowledge as I need for the work of the evangel. This the one essential creed and nothing else greatly matters.

This is the essential creed, but in its full expression there is room for every faculty of the mind. Nothing is more needed in the evangelistic sermon than sound fundamental brain work. Such a sermon should have superior and outstanding qualities of its own, such as pungency, directness, cogency of appeal, force of persuasion, but it will never influence the thoughtful unless it has sound fundamental brain work. The evangelist will gain immensely in power by being also a thinker. This is one of the lessons of Wesley's life which has been strangely overlooked. It is a lesson that we have to relearn. Wesley was a clear, logical thinker, and, from the merely intellectual point of view, a great preacher, yet he was the greatest of evangelists. Can we refuse the deduction that evangelism has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the closest possible alliance with culture? And in the conditions of our own time, with its constantly rising standard of education, is not the union of culture with evangelism absolutely necessary if evangelism is once more to become a national force?

A CONVENTION OF CHINESE CHRISTIANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Dear Sir,—The following interesting item is copied from Chungking notes of the 'West China Missionary News':—From Oct. 19 there was held in Chungking a convention of our Methodist Christians of the Chungking district. The programme included Bible readings before breakfast and at nine o'clock Bible study for two hours. These studies of history, gospels and acts were conducted by three of our Chinese brethren. At eleven o'clock we came together for a business session for one hour, to hear reports of preachers and committees. A firm stand was taken against foot binding and wine. In the early afternoon two conferences were held (two per day) and candidates for membership were examined.

Each afternoon at four o'clock we had a lecture and at 7 p.m. evangelistic meetings were held. The delegates bought a great number of Bibles and other books.

The results of the convention were a new conception of God's revelation to us and a new spiritual awakening, and in many cases a definite consecration to God. On the last day forty-five probationers were received, thirty-five full members received and twelve exhorters licensed. Two hundred and twenty-three members partook of the Lord's supper.

There were about three hundred and fifty delegates present, none of whom, excepting half a dozen women, were entertained. We only found place for delegates to sleep.

It is estimated that it cost the delegates for travel, board and books they bought, at least two hundred dollars in gold. Do missions pay? Yours, etc., etc.

It is indeed gratifying to read the above report since this is a new feature of missionary work out here, and more and more are we being persuaded that while the Chinese as Christian flocks have their black sheep, they are willing to sacrifice something and do, as a rule, sacrifice much for the sake of their own and the salvation of others. We will not fail to remember that two hundred dollars gold means very much more to these people than it possibly can to Canadian Christians and particularly so since very few of these people, and perhaps none of them really belong to the wealthy class.

During the last six weeks the Rev. Mr. Hartwell, of Chentu, has been teaching daily a class of men who are expected shortly to become preachers and workers. These men, most of them came long distances and paid their own travelling expenses. The time and energy spent upon these men will by no means be lost. Mr. Hartwell has done some of this work previously but never has it been so encouraging as at present. These men in going back to their native cities and villages will surely be a power for good while the fact that men are willing to sacrifice their time away from their business (for most of them belong to the business class), and their means as well, indicates that Christianity, if slowly, yet surely, is taking a firm hold upon these people and the problem everywhere seems to be to raise up sufficient and suitable native workers, and for this some sort of teaching institution is sorely needed. Our new press building is roofed over and presents a splendid appearance indeed, while the machinery has already

arrived from Kiating and is set up in a temporary building for the present. Perhaps long before this reaches you you will notice some radical changes that are to be made in military lines. The Grand Council of Reform in the army has notified the viceroys that the military officers and men are to remove their queues and alter their style of clothing.

At present the celebration of the Dowager Empress's birthday is taking place and for two weeks or twenty days it is to be a lively time. Many of the leading streets of the city are completely covered over with colored goods, while underneath are hung myriads of paper lanterns in the form of birds, animals, fish, men and everything that can be imagined, and also that is unimaginable. Thousands of taels are spent in these decorations and they make a very fine showing indeed. Arches are built here and there and shops are decorated most artistically. Many fine flowers are also used as decorations.

A. C. HOFFMAN. Chentu, China, Nov. 15, 1904.

ANTI-LICENSE BY-LAW.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

(Huntingdon 'Gleaner'.)

The decision rendered at St. Martins, by Judge St. Pierre, on the by-law of the parish of St. Sacrement, enacting that no license be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquor, is so important that we intend publishing it in full. The contention of the petitioner, Treffe Hebert, hotelkeeper, of Howick, was that the by-law was illegal in substance, being based on clauses placed by the revisers from statutes which had been repealed, and that the procedure in publishing and voting on the by-law was irregular. As to the first part, the judge adopted the conclusions of Mr. McCordick, K.C., holding that the statute under which the by-law was framed is one actually in force, and that petitioner's contention to the contrary is unfounded. This is most satisfactory for it places the friends of temperance on solid ground as to future efforts of like nature, and prevents efforts to repeal like by-laws which are in force in Oranston and other municipalities. Had there been no other objection to the by-law, it would have stood, and its friends have won a decisive victory. Unfortunately the procedure in submitting the by-law was open to question, and here the judge found such grave irregularities that on these, and on these irregularities alone, he set aside the by-law, with costs against the parish. An appeal has been entered by the council.

(For the 'Witness'.)

RESETTING. Since that which insures The grandest desires So many are surely forgetting, The Press must consent To plainly present Heaven's truth in a secular setting. Since men that are strong Sad systems of wrong By silent consent are setting, With wisdom and grace The Pulpit must place Earth's truth in a sacred resetting. T. WATSON, Daleville, Que.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A CONFEDERATE GENERAL'S LIFE.

A book of reminiscences by the wife of a Confederate General, gives some intimate glimpses of a time already dim and historic to the younger generation.

When I arrived at my husband's tent I found him with Major Shepard and a wretched-looking countryman standing near them.

'This prisoner,' said the General, 'has been arrested for bringing in contraband goods in violation of express orders.'

'May it please the court,' I said, turning to Major Shepard and Captain Whitner, 'I call you to witness that I invited you last week to partake of a bowl of egg-nog, telling you it was made of contraband French brandy.'

'But, granting that,' I said, 'isn't being friendly to them in order to secure their support a kind of bribery? Isn't it buying votes—with kindness I know, but still buying votes?'

'The prisoner is discharged,' said the General, 'I uttered an exclamation of triumph,—but,' he added, 'the goods are confiscated for the benefit of the Confederate government, and are already on their way to Richmond.'

Later on, the scarcity of even the plainest food made the earlier privations seem light, but even when reduced to leaving her house while uncertain of any other shelter, Mrs. Pryor noted the remark of a negro to a cow, both non-combatants, 'You 'n me, Rose, is the only folks I see anywhere 'bout here with any sense.'

At these times of unbending in Washington we were wont to begin in a rather stilted manner, sipping our coffee and liqueurs in a leisurely way, and steering widely clear of politics and politicians.

It required skill, but we kept the talk upon 'literature and flowers,' the birds and fishes of foreign lands, anything, everything, except the topic of all-consuming interest.

'WOMEN OF AMERICA.' The women of the South are still the least American, in their general type, of all the women of the United States, according to Elizabeth McCracken.

Queen, with angry eyes, 'that I, who have not spoken to you for eight years, entrusted you with this commission?'

Queen, with angry eyes, 'that I, who have not spoken to you for eight years, entrusted you with this commission?'

'Certainly! the people she helps will, of course, vote for her! For whom else should they vote? She has been kind to them; she will continue to be kind to them. It is for their own good to give her their support.'

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

Some of the following are reserved for future notice:— 'A Beautiful Possibility,' by Edith F. Black; Union Press, Philadelphia, 90 cents.

It is an undeniable fact that most people, educated or uneducated, like a good mystery, just as they like a good ghost story. To supply the ever-present demand for this literature, which has all the excitement of fiction, though, in reality, it is strongly authenticated fact.

AZALIM.

'Azalim, a Romance of Old Judea,' by Mark Ashton, (L. C. Page & Co., Boston), is a tale founded on Biblical history, and there are introduced in its pages some of the most terrible and prominent characters of ancient history.

little portrait of the young Prince, with his abundance of curls, which, I believe, came from the Princess of Salerno, who was an Austrian Archduchess, the sister of Marie Louise.)

A NEW GREEK TESTAMENT.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has published a new edition of the Greek Text of the New Testament, of which Dr. J. Rendel Harris, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, referring to this recent publication, says:—

A POPULAR BOOKLET.

Mrs. Annie L. Jack's booklet, 'Rhyme Thoughts for a Canadian Year,' has already passed into a second edition, though the first only left the publishers' hands in time for the holiday trade.

In the review of 'Madelon,' by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, in our issue of Jan. 17, we omitted the name of the publishers, Messrs. Harper Bros., New York.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the 'Recollections' of Baroness du Montet, a rambling book of gossip, many little details are given about a somewhat uninteresting person, Marie Louise, the second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, while living as a grass widow at Baden.

'This is the life which the Princess leads at Baden this summer. She rings for her women at six or seven o'clock. Her inkstand is brought to her, and she writes in bed till ten o'clock, when she gets up. Her morning, like her evening toilet, is delicious; her women take extreme care of it.'

REPARTÉE AS A WEAPON OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE.

'That is the rétor courtois,' said the fool in the forest, when he qualified the quip and crank to the lie direct. The man who can accomplish the rétor courtois gives splendidly the lie direct to many an awkward accusation, and, if his wit be bitter, so much the more deadly his point.

In the time of Charles II. of England, in an age of wits, the grand master of the art of retort was the crippled first Earl of Shaftesbury. 'Shaftesbury,' said the King to him one day, 'I believe that thou art the wickedest dog in all my dominions.'

An Oxford correspondent of the 'Westminster Gazette,' writing of the well-known Scotch song, 'Coming through the Rye,' says: 'The song "Coming through the Rye" was sent by Robert

little portrait of the young Prince, with his abundance of curls, which, I believe, came from the Princess of Salerno, who was an Austrian Archduchess, the sister of Marie Louise.)

A NEW GREEK TESTAMENT.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has published a new edition of the Greek Text of the New Testament, of which Dr. J. Rendel Harris, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, referring to this recent publication, says:—

The Bible Society has just published its new edition of the Greek Text of the New Testament; amongst the various monuments with which it has adorned its centenary festival, this is the one to which the greatest importance has naturally been attached, and in the execution of which there was the greatest need both of editorial tact and of printer's art.

A POPULAR BOOKLET.

Mrs. Annie L. Jack's booklet, 'Rhyme Thoughts for a Canadian Year,' has already passed into a second edition, though the first only left the publishers' hands in time for the holiday trade.

In the review of 'Madelon,' by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, in our issue of Jan. 17, we omitted the name of the publishers, Messrs. Harper Bros., New York.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the 'Recollections' of Baroness du Montet, a rambling book of gossip, many little details are given about a somewhat uninteresting person, Marie Louise, the second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, while living as a grass widow at Baden.

'This is the life which the Princess leads at Baden this summer. She rings for her women at six or seven o'clock. Her inkstand is brought to her, and she writes in bed till ten o'clock, when she gets up. Her morning, like her evening toilet, is delicious; her women take extreme care of it.'

Again, writing from the same place, she says:—'Marie-Louise is pretty, as fresh as a rose, and with a charming figure. People here are surprised at this change, for when she left Vienna she was awkward, she walked and stood with little grace.'

We are accustomed to be told that the Empress was invariably treated by Napoleon with much consideration. Once, however, he appears to have been seriously angry:—

The Empress said one day to Elise that Napoleon only once showed himself angry with her, telling her, 'You are a petite sottie, and I will send you back to your father'; upon which she turned majestically towards him and said to him: 'It is all I desire.'

It is curious, also, to read the observations which Madame du Montet makes on the son of Napoleon, whom his father had made King of Rome, as her to the Holy Roman Empire having twice abdicated in his favor, and whom his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, had since created Duke of Reichstadt.

Prince François has all the gestures and attitudes of his father. It is very singular, for he could not copy them from him, as he did not see much of him, and his governors here try to correct them. He continually keeps his hands behind his back. He also has a habit of advancing one foot, as Napoleon did. His long, blonde hair, which is carefully curled every evening with forty papillotes, makes him look deliciously pretty, but this toilet is insupportable to him, and he asks constantly that his hair be cut, like that of other children.

little portrait of the young Prince, with his abundance of curls, which, I believe, came from the Princess of Salerno, who was an Austrian Archduchess, the sister of Marie Louise.)

A NEW GREEK TESTAMENT.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has published a new edition of the Greek Text of the New Testament, of which Dr. J. Rendel Harris, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, referring to this recent publication, says:—

A POPULAR BOOKLET.

Mrs. Annie L. Jack's booklet, 'Rhyme Thoughts for a Canadian Year,' has already passed into a second edition, though the first only left the publishers' hands in time for the holiday trade.

In the review of 'Madelon,' by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, in our issue of Jan. 17, we omitted the name of the publishers, Messrs. Harper Bros., New York.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the 'Recollections' of Baroness du Montet, a rambling book of gossip, many little details are given about a somewhat uninteresting person, Marie Louise, the second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, while living as a grass widow at Baden.

'This is the life which the Princess leads at Baden this summer. She rings for her women at six or seven o'clock. Her inkstand is brought to her, and she writes in bed till ten o'clock, when she gets up. Her morning, like her evening toilet, is delicious; her women take extreme care of it.'

Again, writing from the same place, she says:—'Marie-Louise is pretty, as fresh as a rose, and with a charming figure. People here are surprised at this change, for when she left Vienna she was awkward, she walked and stood with little grace.'

We are accustomed to be told that the Empress was invariably treated by Napoleon with much consideration. Once, however, he appears to have been seriously angry:—

The Empress said one day to Elise that Napoleon only once showed himself angry with her, telling her, 'You are a petite sottie, and I will send you back to your father'; upon which she turned majestically towards him and said to him: 'It is all I desire.'

It is curious, also, to read the observations which Madame du Montet makes on the son of Napoleon, whom his father had made King of Rome, as her to the Holy Roman Empire having twice abdicated in his favor, and whom his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, had since created Duke of Reichstadt.

Prince François has all the gestures and attitudes of his father. It is very singular, for he could not copy them from him, as he did not see much of him, and his governors here try to correct them. He continually keeps his hands behind his back. He also has a habit of advancing one foot, as Napoleon did. His long, blonde hair, which is carefully curled every evening with forty papillotes, makes him look deliciously pretty, but this toilet is insupportable to him, and he asks constantly that his hair be cut, like that of other children.

Burns to Johnson's "Musical Museum" with a note indicating the tune, "Miller's Wedding," which had been long popular in Scotland. . . . There was a version of "Coming through the Rye" in a private MS. of Burns (no longer existing) of an earlier date, portions of which appeared in a collection called "The Merry Muses of Caledonia."

In a recent county court case a schoolmaster was ruled out of the 'gentleman' list. The Law Times' points out, however, that legal distinctions on the point have been anomalous. The following are not 'gentlemen': A buyer of silks, a solicitor's clerk out of regular work, a commission agent and an audit office clerk.

The blunders of eminent writers, says the London 'Chronicle,' would make an amusing volume. M. Emile Faquet has added a gem to the collection in his monograph on Gustave Flaubert. 'His father, son of a veterinary surgeon at Nogent-sur-Seine, after studying medicine in Paris, set up a practice at Rouen, and there became the celebrated Dr. Bovary, principal surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, where he lived.'

Some interesting and varied reminiscences of an engineer make up the attractive volume, 'River, Road and Rail,' by Francis Fox. The author, says the 'Westminster Gazette,' is a member of an eminent engineering family, whose achievements are known all over the world. Of his father, Sir Charles Fox, once a pupil of Robert Stephenson, he tells some curious stories.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

REPARTÉE AS A WEAPON OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

'That is the rétor courtois,' said the fool in the forest, when he qualified the quip and crank to the lie direct. The man who can accomplish the rétor courtois gives splendidly the lie direct to many an awkward accusation, and, if his wit be bitter, so much the more deadly his point.

In the time of Charles II. of England, in an age of wits, the grand master of the art of retort was the crippled first Earl of Shaftesbury. 'Shaftesbury,' said the King to him one day, 'I believe that thou art the wickedest dog in all my dominions.'

Dr. Garth, a witty physician of the court of Queen Anne, he prescribed a nauseous dose for the great warrior, the Duke of Marlborough. When the duke objected to following the directions the sharp-tongued Duchess Sarah broke in by saying, 'I'll be hanged if it does not cure you.'

Repartee has ever flashed brilliantly from the bench. Lord Mansfield, the famous English judge of the second half of the eighteenth century, listened to an argument of the insolently proud Sir Fletcher Norton upon a case involving certain manorial rights. 'My lord,' said Norton, 'I can instance the point in person. Now, I have myself two little manors. We are well aware of that,' said the judge, smiling kindly.

'Do you see anything ridiculous in my wig?' said a judge to the famous Irish barrister, John Curran. 'Nothing but the head,' flew back the retort.

Although the law seems to be especially conducive to skill in fencing with words, the Church has supplied a large quota of men who delighted in the give-and-take of verbal warfare. The venerable Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of 'The Worthies of England,' however, met his match once when he propounded the following question to a certain Dr. Sparrowhawk: 'Pray, what is the difference between a sparrowhawk and an owl?'

The eloquent Baptist divine, Robert Hall, had a caustic wit. A flippant young woman having broken into his reveries in allusion to his fiancée, Miss Steel, by saying, 'Ah, sir, if we had but polished steel here, we might secure some of your attention; but—' 'Madam,' he replied, 'make yourself quite easy; if you are not polished steel, you are at least polished brass.'

'What are you going to do in life?' asked Cardinal Manning of a pert undergraduate at Oxford. 'Oh, I'm going to take holy orders,' was the airy response. 'Take care you get them, my son,' came from the prelate.

Horne Tooke is credited with this daring retort to George III., who had asked him whether he played cards: 'Your Majesty, I cannot tell a king from a knave.'

'What is fish for the goose is fish for the gander,' was the rendering of the ancient saw given recently by a Parish Council candidate.

# Agricultural.

## WORK FOR THE MONTH

Of all the months in the year, February furnishes the smallest quota of work on most Canadian farms. Being usually the season of greatest snowfall, the severest drifting and the most difficult travelling owing to the abundance and large dimensions of the cabots, the wise farmer will have about completed his hauling home of his next year's fuel and hauling to the market the last summer's surplus products of his farm. As ice has almost become a necessity wherever milk cows are kept, from six to twelve tons of ice should also have been securely packed away in some convenient corner and protected from exposure to summer's heat by a covering of a foot depth of sawdust all round it. If this work has not already been done it can be done any time during this month, and if the ice has to be hauled any distance, advantage should be taken of such intervals between the storms when the sleighing is at its best. In most cases, when a farmer can get ice blocks to buy within ten miles of his home, it is more economical to buy the cut blocks than be at the extra labor of cutting his own ice.

If next season's supply of firewood has not already been stored up under cover, no time should be lost in placing it where it will be seasoning without needless exposure to next summer's rains. If the cordwood cannot be put under cover, it should be piled with the bark side uppermost, as when the bark side is beneath, the rain soaks in between the bark and the wood, and creates a dampness, with more or less decay, and the bark will fall off and go to waste when the wood is undergoing further preparation for use in the kitchen range or stove.

The care of the live stock will continue throughout the months along the same lines as on the previous month. Feeding and watering the stock regularly, cleaning the stables once or twice daily, with careful attention to ventilation, will always be profitable employment for the owner of live stock during the midwinter months. Proper ventilation of the cattle stable is of the utmost importance. Many farmers are neglecting their bounden duty towards the dumb animals under their charge.

Sometimes upon entering the stable on a cold morning the smell of ammonia will almost take away one's breath, yet this is the atmosphere to which the horses' lungs and eyes have been exposed for eight or ten hours, with somewhat similar effects as would be the case with the horses' owner were he similarly dealt with. Ventilation that is sufficient when the outside air is ten below zero may be seriously deficient when there is twenty-five or thirty degrees less frost, so the wise stockman will make provision for the frequent and rapid changes in the temperature of a Canadian winter. If the ventilation of stables is frequently at serious fault, the ventilation of hen-houses is almost always many times worse, being entirely wanting, excepting the uncertain quantity of fresh air which finds an entrance through the cracks at all times, or through the door when opened for feeding purposes. This system of ventilation through the cracks in

## HERBAGEUM FOR REGULAR USE.

In spite of all that has been said by Professors of Agriculture and others who are prejudiced against the use of Herbageum, in spite of reported tests that are not tests at all, the demand for Herbageum continues.

Practical men know that it pays to feed it regularly and no number of unfair reports can influence a practical feeder to dispense with that which experience has shown him to be profitable. From among many of those practical men we quote as follows:—

"Herbageum not only keeps a cow in good order, but we have also found an increase in the milk, which is of a richer quality and sweeter taste. This year we used Herbageum, and we made more butter from six cows than we did two years ago from nine; besides which, we can churn more quickly and the butter is more solid in the working."

### HENRY BEDARD.

"Alexandria, Ont.  
Last spring I bought two pigs that weighed 50 lbs. each. I fed them three months to a day. Their combined weight was 440 lbs. I did not feed them heavy but I fed them Herbageum regularly. The buyer guesses their weight at 180 lbs. and 190 lbs."

"At present I have a pair of pigs that I took on an account. They were badly stunted and covered with scabs; in fact, they were in such bad shape generally that I would not have taken them even to square the account had I not known from former experience what Herbageum would do. I began feeding Herbageum at once, and now they are great long healthy pigs."

"H. A. WHITE, Springfield, Ont.  
I calculate that one 4 lb. package of Herbageum is worth ten bushels of grain to feed, say, a bunch of ten hogs. It stimulates their growth. Our buyers here say that hogs are worth a cent per lb. more when fed Herbageum regularly, as they do not shrink so much when they are shipped to market."

"J. H. GIST, Canton, Ont."

the wall may in a severe cold night cause frozen combs, while in mild weather the air in the hen-house may be too close and damp for the health of the fowls. The walls and roof of the hen-house should be made as nearly air-tight as the use of tar paper or felt roofing can make them; then a small opening near the floor and another near the ceiling will furnish a regular supply of fresh air when fitted with a sliding door, which will be partly opened or closed as the state of the weather demands, and may be shut entirely on very cold nights.

Cows that are to calve in April should be dried off this month, and their supply of food may be of a less palatable kind for some weeks. Ewes that are to lamb early should be getting a little extra feed in the form of properly saved clover hay or a half pint of oats or bran daily. They should have as much liberty to run around out of doors as is convenient where they are not in danger of coming into collision with the horns of vicious cattle, nor to be run over by playful colts. The same kind of treatment should be given to the brooding sow, for if a numerous litter of strong pigs are expected next spring, the sow must get more exercise than she usually does.

Where the surroundings of the farm buildings are of a dry or gravelly nature the raising of poultry should be practiced much more than is the case on most Canadian farms, and an incubator and brooder has become one of the necessary adjuncts to successful poultry keeping on a moderately large scale. The early hatched cockerels sell for the most money as roasters, and the early hatched pullets will start laying at a time when new-laid eggs are about double their usual price. This month is much too early for setting eggs, but it is none too early to look out for an incubator. Most of the incubators now made are very much superior to those sold a few years ago for producing a numerous and healthy flock of chickens. But before purchasing one it might be well to write to several of the manufacturers of incubators, asking them to send on their catalogues, and, after looking carefully over the catalogues, and also consulting with some neighbor who has already some experience with incubators, you will be in a better position to buy the right hatching machine.

The days are lengthening, and the nights getting shorter, but there is still ample time for reading useful literature, but a careful selection should be made, for yellow journalism and trashy novels are rapidly spreading their poisonous exhalations over our land, and their baneful effects are becoming too evident in the growing restlessness of the young people in both town and country, and the increasing aversion to engage in the more necessary forms of honest labor.

RUSTICUS.

## VETERINARY ADVISER

### HOGS.

In the case of paralysis of hind-quarters—When the hogs are down and unable to use hind legs apply equal parts of turpentine and sweet oil to back once a day, and give ten drops tr. nuxvomica three times a day.

In treating mange where a lot of hogs are troubled with a skin disease that seems to start back of ears and spreads; in several cases it has terminated in death. Apply equal parts fish oil and vaseline once a day and try to keep them clean.

I bought a few small pigs a short time ago and since then I notice lice on them, also some small lumps in the skin. Try any of the coal tar dips or apply one part carbolic acid and ten parts fish oil three times a week.

Shoats, weighing a hundred and fifty pounds, wheeze when they eat. W. H. L., Lexington, O.—Give each shoat one half teaspoonful muriate ammonia in feed, twice daily.

### DOGS.

Dog has slight fetid discharge from ears at times. Scratches them until he howls. Appears all right otherwise. Apply boracic acid to ears once a day. Wipe them out with a damp cloth first.

### HORSES.

Mare has small lumps on body; they itch, the hair drops out. To effect a cure give a teaspoonful Fowler's solution three times a day, wash her with borax and water one ounce to one quart three times a week.

A six-months old colt is troubled with worms; rough coat, hair full of dandruff and he does not grow. It is best to try mild vermifuges first on so young a colt. Give one dr. tr. gentian and one oz. castor oil twice a week.

In the case of a colt, seven months old, that knuckles on hind ankle. Apply alcohol twice a day; after you put it on, bandage over cotton and leave the bandages on for two or three hours each time.

A twelve-year-old mare appears to give out after working one quarter day and on the way home she sways from side to side. This mare has a good appetite and is in fine flesh. Give one dr. ground nuxvomica and one-quarter dr. powdered digitalis in feed three times a day.

For a horse that stumbles, the best results follow shortening for toes and

applying heavier front shoes, by checking the head up high and giving rolling motion to fore shoes all of which will assist him in going over rough roads without stumbling.

A horse that has three small hard bunches on shoulder that is made sore from the use of a collar. This is a case of sitfast. Cut them out and apply boracic acid to wound twice a day.

Wind galls can be reduced by the use of bandages, blisters and tr. iodine, but if they do no harm why not leave them alone.

Horse, seven years old, has diabetes. He passes water twelve or fifteen times a day, only a small quantity at a time, and it is quite thick. He does not straddle, but the water dribbles away from him and he has a skin eruption. Give one dr. acetate potash in feed twice a day and change feed. Ten days later,

with a weight only just sufficient, and then by degrees replaced it with thicker and stronger cord, until an ordinary hemp lead would be tolerated. You must be patient with unreasoning fears. See that there is plenty of good bedding. In one case where I was called to pronounce as to an injured back being the cause or not of a certain horse not lying down, I found a brick sticking up in the middle of a stall too narrow to lie down in except on top of the brick. I cured that spinal trouble by relaying the brick.

### CATTLE.

Cow has not done well for twelve months; always runs down when kept on dry food. We suspected her of having tuberculosis, but she has no cough. You have a right to suspect her and I believe she is not worth wintering.



Two-year-old Ayrshire bull. Winner of first prize as a yearling at the Highland Society's Show in 1902, and first as a two-year-old in a class of 14 at Ayr, in 1903. Imported and owned by Robert Reford, Tredinnock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

If he is not well, give one dr. iodide potash twice a day until you notice some improvement.

A three-year-old mare has a swelling on the outside of shoulder that appeared six weeks ago. An abscess is no doubt forming, but if pus has not formed you may be able to scatter it. Apply tr. iodine once a day, and if the swelling softens and fluctuates then it had better be opened. When you do open it be sure and give abcess free drainage and inject one part carbolic acid and twenty parts water, twice a day. Give one dr. iodine potash once a day.

My horses have a skin disease that we call itch. It comes on in fall and leaves them in spring or early summer. They rub so much that the skin is made raw in places. Good grooming will help them or it might be well to clip the hair off body but leave it on legs; then you can keep the skin clean. Of course you should blanket them. Give one dr. Fowler's solution three times a day to each one and wash them with any one of the coal tar dips advertised in this paper, once a day. Let me emphasize the benefits of good grooming in such cases.

When a cow thrives and does well on grass, but when put on dry fodder she fails not only in milk supply but in flesh; she hunts for bones and hard substances, but cares little for salt. Give 1 oz. bicarbonate soda and 2 dr. powdered charcoal in feed three times a day.

When the calves are troubled with lice, apply 1 part kerosene and 2 parts fish oil twice a week.

About a month ago a cow developed udder trouble and has since passed stringy milk, sometimes bloody. There are two lumps in teat, also bunches in two quarters of udder. Otherwise perfectly healthy. Apply tr. iodine to quarters of udder and a small quantity over bunches in teat, three times a week. Give 1 dr. iodide potash twice a day. Does she not injure her udder while lying down?

Three-year-old cow has two small teats projecting from hind ones. Had I better cut them off? Remove them by silk ligature, or if you cut them off with a knife, and the wound bleeds much, apply the point of a red hot iron.

Tell me cause of cow's giving bloody milk. Small lumps come in teat occa-



Berkshire Pigs. Winners of cup for best pair, at Smithfield (England) Show.

Several sows have had bowel trouble lately. Symptoms:—Pawing, lying down, rolling, at times suffer great pain, bowel discharges are loose and watery, great rumbling of bowels, and one has shown little stiffness in shoulders. They have been well till a short time ago; not overworked. The horses suffer from indigestion and colic. Nature establishes diarrhoea to relieve body of partially digested food that is causing all the trouble. Give 1 oz. tr. laudanum, 1/2 oz. tr. ginger, 1/2 oz. essence peppermint every two hours, until pain ceases and three times a day until bowel discharges become normal.

I have a horse which is coming four years old, which we have started and worked for three weeks now, but he will not lie down in the stable. Would 'vet.' give me advice through your valuable paper? It is important that he should lie down, before he gets stiff and afraid to do so. I may assume that he has been in a stall and tied up with one rope lead? If you would put him in a box, or, failing a box, fence off his stall with poles or hurdles, and leave a rope halter suspended from his head with lead too short to tread on, and let him have a few nights thus, if he lies down and finds this does not hang up or restrain him when pawing and making the usual preliminary, he will do the same with a lead that is attached in the ordinary way. I have found horses that have been tied too short and got into trouble very difficult to convince, and used first a bit of willow or other easily breakable string,

It is usually the result of injury of some kind. Remove the cause and they will get well. Apply a little tr. iodine twice a week to bunch in teat or udder.

### SHEEP.

I have a buck that has a cough and breathes very hard, also discharges at the nose; if you think any other sheep are in danger I will kill him and take no chances. Your sheep will never get entirely well, give him 5 drops tr. nuxvomica 3 times a day and 5 grs. calomel once a week.

What can I do for lambs that are sick with a disease that causes small bunches to grow in and near the bowels, and they generally die from it. Give 20 grs. sulphate iron twice a day to lambs that are two-thirds grown.

Ewe took sick a few days ago. Thought she had indigestion. Gave Epsom salts with good results. Now she coughs. Give 15 grs. muriate ammonia three times a day.

Sheep have a discharge from nose and cough some. Give each sheep half a teaspoonful powdered sulphate iron, twice a day.

My lambs have scours. Are fed corn, oats and some wheat once a day; access to rock salt, and plenty good water to drink. Before they scoured, their noses discharged mucous. Give a teaspoonful powdered sulphate iron to each six sheep twice a day. Wash out nose with hot water, adding small quantity of salt.

## WINTER CARE AND FEED OF THE BREEDING FLOCK.

The first proposition is the size of the flock. This should be in proportion to one's range and feed supply. The most successful flock is not judged by numbers, but by the profit returns to the owner. Then we should look to the flock individually rather than collectively, always remembering that a flock of 25 profitable animals is more to be desired than 200 where every transaction is followed by uncertainty.

The next proposition would probably be the shelter. Nature has provided the sheep with a covering that will enable it to withstand a very low temperature provided it is kept dry. Shelter for the flock need only be such as will guarantee them a dry bed and a dry coat. A single thickness of closely matched lumber is all that is needed, except in winter lambing. Due attention should be given to ventilation at all times. Let it be ample, yet by all means avoid direct draughts if you would avoid catarrh and kindred ailments. As to necessary space, the rule is one square foot to each ten pounds of sheep. Thus a ewe weighing 100 pounds requires ten square feet; 150 pounds, fifteen square feet, etc. For the best results and in large flocks, the flock should be divided—the breeding ewes by themselves, the lambs the same, etc. The reason for so doing is that each may get its due portion of all feed.

The feed of the breeding flock should be liberal and diversified. As roughage, nothing equals good, bright clover hay followed by corn fodder cut while the leaves are yet green and housed before injury by the elements, oat straw, barley straw, etc. Last winter I fed at one time, for roughage, clover hay, shredded fodder and oat straw, equal parts. The nutritive ratio of clover hay is 1.5.8; corn stover, 1.20; oat straw 1.33.7. As grain feed the ewe should have an allowance of say one-half pound per day of a mixture of oats, bran and possibly a small percentage of corn. Oil meal can be safely added in limited quantity, say a tablespoonful to each animal daily. Nutritive ratio of grains are: Oats, 1.6.2; wheat bran, 1.3.7; corn, 1.9.8; oil meal, O. P., 1.1.7.

The next subject for consideration is date of lambing. The lamb yearned late in winter or in early spring is undoubtedly more valuable than one coming in early summer. The lamb coming early receives the attention of the shepherd, and when turned out in spring with the dam gets the full benefit of the fresh, tender grass and the bright and life-giving sunshine. One should remember, however, that with insufficient protection and poor accommodations, lambing should be postponed until a later period, say May. Another point to remember is that if a large number of twins be desired the ewes just prior to coupling time, say a fortnight, should be given an extra allowance of nutritious and wholesome food, that they may be thriving and laying on flesh rapidly.

As lambing time approaches the shepherd should have an eye at all times upon his charges. One may look for the youngsters to put in their appearance 147 days after coupling. It pays to have everything in readiness prior to this date, so that one will not be surprised by a few frozen lambs. One of the chief duties of the shepherd at this time is to see that each new arrival receives, very early in life, a good square meal. Another important item in the care of the ewe flock is that an abundant supply of clean, fresh water is supplied at least once daily. Salt, after once accustomed to it, can be and should be kept constantly before them.—C. R. Wagner.

## WINTERING IDLE HORSES

The season is close at hand when, on many farms, there will be little work for horses until next spring, and, as a consequence, just a sufficient number will be kept in condition for work to do the required work, and the remainder will be allowed to run idle. In such cases, the object to be considered is how to winter these horses as cheaply as possible, and at the same time not allow them to become too much reduced in condition. One point that should be carefully observed is to not make a too violent change in food. This is a point that is too often not thought of or neglected, and the veterinarian reaps a harvest in consequence. Especially is this the case in season when hay is scarce or a high price. In any case where a radical change in the nature of the diet is contemplated, it should be done gradually—a little straw and considerable hay fed at first, and the quantity of straw increased and that of hay correspondingly decreased daily, until, in a few days, a full ration of straw may be given. In this way, the digestive organs become gradually accustomed to the change, and illness and discomfort is generally avoided. The same precautions should again be observed in the spring, when the change will be from straw to hay. While idle horses can be wintered on little food that is valuable on the market, it is wise to not endeavor to feed them too cheaply, as there is a danger of the animals becoming so reduced in flesh and constitution that it will be difficult and expensive to fit them for work in the spring. The object in wintering them should be to keep them in fair condition, and not allow the muscular system to lose tone to too great an extent. It is wise to give them a regular but not necessarily a large grain ration. Oats certainly is the best. The bulky food may be such as is not of high marketable value, but it should be of good quality. It is very dangerous to feed horses on food of poor quality, such as poorly saved or overripe hay, dusty or musty food of any kind. Such food is very liable, on account of its indigestibility, to cause disease of the digestive organs, and where this is avoided it is very productive of fever. Clean wheat or oat straw, the former preferred, makes a cheap and safe ration. Where machinery for the purpose

is kept, it is well to cut the straw; a little hay can be spared to cut with it, all the better. Then, if a little chopped oats and bran, with a few pulped turnips, or a small percentage of silage be mixed with it, it makes it more palatable. Wheat chaff is certainly better than oat straw, but cannot always be obtained. Clean straw of any kind, except barley straw, makes good food. The latter, on account of the beards, is very unsatisfactory. It goes without saying that in horses should have plenty of good water. The horses should also have plenty of exercise, by being turned out into the yard or paddock, a few hours every day, but unless very comfortable quarters are provided, into which they can go at will, they should be stabled at night, as if exposed in severe weather they will certainly become depleted. The feet also require attention. Unless in a case where the feet are very brittle, the shoes should be removed in the fall, and the animals allowed to go barefooted until the following spring. In the meantime, the feet should be cleaned out occasionally, and carefully watched, and if they are breaking up too much light shoes should be put on; while if they are growing too large and of an abnormal shape, they should be trimmed with rasp and knife to the proper form and size. If any of the horses are tender or sore-footed, their coronets should be blistered repeatedly, say, once monthly. This encourages the growth of horn, enlarges the foot in all directions, and thereby relieves pressure on the internal structure, and lessens or sometimes cures the lameness.

## SAVING THE MANURE.

Many farmers have their yards in such shape that rains carry a vast amount of liquids into streams so that when manure hauling time arrives they have, instead of good rotted manure, a mass of dry, washed-out straw. If the sterile fields of such farmers could find value, they would tend the air with walls of anguish at the loss of their life-saving fluid. The proper way is to keep all manure under sheds, but if that is impossible, have the manure yard lowest in the centre with a covered drain pipe leading from the lowest point in the manure yard to a cemented well on the outside of the yard, when the liquid can accumulate in time of excessive rainfall, after which it can be pumped out a little at a time into a spout leading to the manure heap under a shed, thus hastening its decomposition, writes Mr. Joshua Humble in the 'Epitomist.'

By following this plan, even the farmer with the most limited means can always have plenty of excellent manure, which is a very potent factor in maintaining the fertility of the soil. An excellent way to preserve manure and prevent loss of ammonia is to add a small quantity of karnit to the manure thrown out daily. Karnit contains potash and also common salt. The potash is not in a caustic state, as is the case with wood ashes and during the decomposition of the manure, chemical changes occur, in which the karnit is also broken up in its composition, causing many ingredients of the manure to become soluble and fixing the ammonia as a salt. One of the greatest losses that occurs in manure is the escape of ammonia as it passes off in the form of gas, which is imperceptible and gives no indication of its loss except by its odor.

## CARING FOR THE HARNESS

### A SIMPLE BARN ARRANGEMENT EASILY MADE.

Less money would be required to keep farm work harnesses in service if they were hung up after use instead of being thrown down over wagons and in like places; in such positions the straps are bent and the rats get a chance to eat them. A supply of buckles and the other small parts which wear out the most frequently should be bought and kept ready for emergencies. An excellent plan for taking care of the harness is to attach strong hooks made of broad strips of iron to the framework of the barn, making them a foot high from the bend and the plate by which they are fastened four inches long. By having them high as indicated there is no danger of the harness slipping off. Have a box of convenient size nailed to the wall beside the hooks and have it braced underneath. In this box keep all the small pieces which have to do with the harness, buckles, oil, sponges, etc., and you are at all times ready for emergencies.

## EXHAUSTED SOILS

### A SYSTEM OF CROPPING WHICH BRINGS GOOD RESULTS

The following plan has been worked successfully on land that has become somewhat exhausted by heavy cropping, at the same time being more than ordinary good soil and being well fertilized though not sufficient to make good the drain on the soil. This result was obtained from soil that might be termed gravelly loam. Assuming that the field is to be used for corn stable manure is applied at the rate of ten tons per acre, and a wheat or oat crop may follow the corn without additional fertilizing and clover be seeded with this grain. The clover sod should be manured and ploughed under for a potato crop. This gives one a three-year rotation in which clover alternates every third season, with manure and giving to the soil just the elements required to produce big crops of grain or potatoes. The corn crop may be used instead of potatoes if desired. In case the clover shows a weak growth it would be well to apply lime to the soil at the time the crop is sown, which follows the ploughing under of the clover sod. By this method when it comes around to the clover again the lime has removed the acidity from the soil.

QUEBEC DAIRYMEN

MANY IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED AT THEIR TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Province of Quebec Dairymen's Association was held at St. Johns last week, there being a large attendance of farmers. Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M.P., president, occupied the chair.

Mr. Plamondon, chief inspector of cheese factory syndicates, reported on the progress of the industry in the province during the past season. He had examined 24,716 cheese, of which he found the output of 51 first class. Makers were striving to make as big a yield as possible, and were turning out far too soft a cheese, and the milk was also sent to the factory in a very bad condition, the patrons remarking that it pays so little that it hardly pays to take the milk to the factory. This was a mistake, as under such circumstances as last season more care should have been taken.

Regarding the general appearance of Quebec cheese, he regretted to say that they were not making any advance; in fact, the province was rather going backward if anything.

Mr. Plamondon's rather uncomplimentary report raised an animated discussion, but he stuck to his ground, and warned the farmers that they had to call a halt if they did not want their reputation damaged.

On Wednesday afternoon the question of the general condition of the cheese factories of the province was dealt with by Mr. Bourbeau, of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. This gentleman has charge of the inspectors employed, and his remarks were on the same lines as those of Mr. Plamondon at the morning session.

Mr. J. H. Scott, partner in the firm of Messrs. A. A. Ayer & Co., Limited, gave an address on the season of 1904, emphasizing the fact that their special sphere was to do all they could to develop the dairying interests of the Province of Quebec.

There was room for increased interest. The future, he added, is greater than the past. Keep on the road of progress, gain knowledge—it means wealth and comfort.

Mr. W. H. Bowman urged farmers to go into hog-raising. At the evening session Mr. Parmelee delivered his annual address. He acknowledged the excellent services of the general inspectors. The system of inspection had done a great deal to raise the standard of butter and cheese, but it still fell short of perfection.

The services of the local inspectors should be extended to eight months, and the scale of their remuneration increased. The meeting of general and local inspectors and representatives of the trade in Montreal last spring for the purpose of ascertaining from the buyers and exporters the requirements of the market had been productive of good results.

The new dairy school at St. Hyacinthe would be ready for occupation in the course of a few months. The season of 1904 was less profitable to the dairymen than that of 1903, the quantity of butter and cheese shipped from Montreal from the opening of the close of navigation showing a shrinkage of over \$3,000,000. The exports of cheese for 1904 fell about 300,000 boxes below 1903, and the price per box was about two dollars less.

But the statistical position of the market was better than it was a year ago, and the prospects point to a profitable season during the current year. Butter helped to save Quebec from the worst consequences of the great decline in cheese. The value of the shipments reached nearly seven million dollars. Complaints had been made that butter was sometimes held too long in Montreal, but that was the fault of the trade. The president alluded to the unsatisfactory relations between buyers and sellers, and suggested that if the evil could not be cured in any other way, there should be legislation to establish a system fair and just to buyers and sellers alike.

Dairying had made great progress in the last decade, but there was room still for improvement and expansion. All that was needed was united effort to make Quebec the banner dairy province of the Dominion.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher and Prof. Ruddick spoke on the progress of dairying in Canada; and at Thursday's session officers were elected, Mr. C. Milot, Nicolet, being chosen president; Mr. Joseph Girard, M.P., Rimouski, vice-president, and Mr. E. Castel, St. Hyacinthe, secretary.

Interesting addresses were also delivered on several aspects of the dairy industry. Among the matters discussed was the question of cuts by merchants in Montreal on account of short weights in the goods sent in to Montreal. This is a sore topic with the trade, as the dairymen feel that they are being unjustly treated in the matter of cuts. In one case a salesman stated that after being cut several times he had put less than 56 pounds of butter into his boxes and had not lost money, because he would be cut anyway. This was easily answered by several of the shippers present, who explained that the most frequent cause of complaint was that the butter did not weigh 56 pounds with a rising beam. This was substantiated by a leading factory man, who said for years he had shipped to the same firm and that he had never been cut. He was convinced that the reason was that he always weighed his boxes before putting the butter in them, so that he always had the gross and tare. In addition, he always put in a quarter pound extra, so that he was always sure of a rising beam of the scale in Montreal. His freedom from trouble in the matter of cuts in weight was due, he firmly believed, to his practice in this.

Mr. Robert Ness was elected president, and Mr. W. H. Walker secretary.

CARING FOR THE NEW MILCH COW

In an address before the Connecticut Dairy Association Professor T. L. Haacker said:

"A cow should always be brought to her freshening period in prime physical condition. It is not meant that she should be fat, but that she should be in good physical tone. This can generally be brought about by giving her two or three pounds of bran, or bran and shorts equal parts, or oats during the time when she is dry. This will cause her to start in her lactation period with a maximum flow of milk. She will, during the time that she is dry, store up about a hundred to a hundred and fifty pounds of surplus weight of body, which will milk down during the first few weeks of her lactation.

"By the time she has returned to her normal weight she should be on full feed, which, with us, during the past few years, has been six to twelve pounds of grain, according to the dairy work that she is doing, and as much roughage as she will eat up clean. If the farm grains are cheaper, pound for pound, than commercial feed stuffs, such as oil meal, gluten seeds, cottonseed meal or bran and shorts, then the ration should be chiefly composed of grains, always using two or three kinds.

COWANSVILLE MEETING

The dairy and live stock meetings to be held at Cowansville, Feb. 3 and 4, under the joint auspices of the District of Bedford Dairymen's Association and

the Dominion Department of Agriculture, promise to be among the most interesting and instructive ever held in the province of Quebec. The Central Experimental Farm will supply a carload of typical animals for the course in live stock judging.

In addition, two sessions will be devoted specially to dairying, and addresses will be given by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, and Mr. J. A. Ruddick, the recently appointed Dairy Commissioner. Several other addresses of interest to both farmers and dairymen will be given by experts in their particular lines.

The Live Stock Judging classes will be held in Messrs. Strange and Nye's stables, and the dairy sessions in the City Hall.

HUNTINGDON DAIRYMEN TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION

Huntingdon, Jan. 28.—Mr. Robert Ness presided over the twenty-third convention of the Huntingdon Dairymen's Association yesterday. In his presidential address he reviewed the events of the year and urged the importance of obtaining qualified and efficient makers.

Dr. Walsh, M.P., a member of the executive of the cheese board, described what the board had done in the past year. The farmers had this year had their money, and not only part of it. The two points about which there was a good deal of difficulty were the quality and the weight of the cheese, especially what exactly constituted finest cheese. He recommended them to sell every week and take the market price.

Prof. Ruddick told what had been done by the official referee in defining quality and weight. He also advised them to sell their goods promptly, especially butter, which could not be satisfactorily kept in cold storage rooms at the creameries as they were constructed.

Mr. Sewell Foster, president of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Association, recommended co-operation and the examination and licensing of factories and makers.

At the afternoon session the subject of discussion was the dairy herd. Mr. C. M. McCrae, of the Live Stock Department, Ottawa, read a paper on the subject, and quoted figures to show that it paid to watch a herd. In 1904 the net return to farmers of Canada in the year was \$40,532,651.

Mr. D. Drummond, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, also spoke, and Mr. Woodward discussed the question of quality, which led to a debate on what constituted finest cheese, in which Dr. Walsh, Prof. Ruddick and Mr. Woodward took part. The conclusion seemed to be that the condition of the market fixed the quality of cheese. If the market was strong enough almost anything passed as finest, but when the market was poor buyers were particular as to quality. As to price, they might as well recognize that it was the buyer who fixed the price, and who would continue to do so.

Prof. Ruddick dealt with the question of temperature in relation to the proper curing of cheese for the English market. The mean temperature in September in Canada was between 58 and 60 F., when the best goods were made, and it should therefore be their object to maintain a uniform temperature of 60 degrees. The saving in shrinkage through cool curing was considerable, while the premium in their favor as against those not cool-cured was equal to fully half a cent per pound.

At the evening session the awards of prizes for essays on farming and dairying to pupils of Huntingdon, Ormstown and Valleyfield schools were announced.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick spoke on the general situation in the dairy industry, and Mr. Woodward on the defects in packages received from Montreal, and the construction of cheese and butter boxes. Mr. Daniel Drummond gave an address on plants and seeds and the need for winnowing thoroughly.

The following were elected a board of directors:—Messrs. Robert Ness, Howick; Arch. Muir, Huntingdon; William Ogilvie, South Georgetown; Ed. McGowan, St. Martine; Thomas Drysdale, Allan's Corners; William Scott, Valleyfield; John Hunter, Beauharnois; Thomas White, Huntingdon; David Brown, Kelso; James Burke, Corbin, and James Donaldson, Ormstown.

Mr. Robert Ness was elected president, and Mr. W. H. Walker secretary.

At the evening session the awards of prizes for essays on farming and dairying to pupils of Huntingdon, Ormstown and Valleyfield schools were announced.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick spoke on the general situation in the dairy industry, and Mr. Woodward on the defects in packages received from Montreal, and the construction of cheese and butter boxes. Mr. Daniel Drummond gave an address on plants and seeds and the need for winnowing thoroughly.

The following were elected a board of directors:—Messrs. Robert Ness, Howick; Arch. Muir, Huntingdon; William Ogilvie, South Georgetown; Ed. McGowan, St. Martine; Thomas Drysdale, Allan's Corners; William Scott, Valleyfield; John Hunter, Beauharnois; Thomas White, Huntingdon; David Brown, Kelso; James Burke, Corbin, and James Donaldson, Ormstown.

Mr. Robert Ness was elected president, and Mr. W. H. Walker secretary.

CARING FOR THE NEW MILCH COW

In an address before the Connecticut Dairy Association Professor T. L. Haacker said:

"A cow should always be brought to her freshening period in prime physical condition. It is not meant that she should be fat, but that she should be in good physical tone. This can generally be brought about by giving her two or three pounds of bran, or bran and shorts equal parts, or oats during the time when she is dry. This will cause her to start in her lactation period with a maximum flow of milk. She will, during the time that she is dry, store up about a hundred to a hundred and fifty pounds of surplus weight of body, which will milk down during the first few weeks of her lactation.

"By the time she has returned to her normal weight she should be on full feed, which, with us, during the past few years, has been six to twelve pounds of grain, according to the dairy work that she is doing, and as much roughage as she will eat up clean. If the farm grains are cheaper, pound for pound, than commercial feed stuffs, such as oil meal, gluten seeds, cottonseed meal or bran and shorts, then the ration should be chiefly composed of grains, always using two or three kinds.

COWANSVILLE MEETING

The dairy and live stock meetings to be held at Cowansville, Feb. 3 and 4, under the joint auspices of the District of Bedford Dairymen's Association and

FIVE POINTS IN RAISING TURKEYS.

Mr. W. J. Bell, an Ontario agriculturist, writes as follows in the 'American Agriculturist' regarding the raising of turkeys:

Damp, low or swampy land is not a good location, the ideal being gravelly light soil through which flows a small stream. For the very best results there should be a range of one acre per bird. Young hens will lay a week or ten days earlier than old ones, and they usually lay more eggs with stronger shells. In using young yearling hens and old males I could never see the slightest difference in strength of poult or size at maturity.

To secure large size in the young, it is important that the tom be heavy boned, large, of good shape, and healthy. Extra large hens are about worthless as breeders, so select those fair in size and rather plump in shape in preference to large, lanky ones. During winter they should have free range and a large open shed to roost in: When spring opens allow them to hunt their own living. A very little food makes them too fat for breeding.

The first preparation for your turkey crop is to prepare, about the last of March, roomy nests, and place them in out-of-the-way corners around the yards and buildings. Large boxes and barrels will answer the purpose. Have them

bearing, the sounds, leave them alone for ten or twelve hours. Then take the hen off as quickly as possible, removing the shells and infertile eggs, and noting how many are still to hatch. Let the hen return to the nest and close up all small holes so the poult cannot get away from the nest. Let them stay there another twelve hours, when they are taken to an A-shaped coop without bottom about three feet deep and sides about three feet six inches long, back-boarded up solid and front slatted across about four inches apart. When taking them from nest mark by punching hole in web of foot with a small poultry punch, using a different web for each clutch.

Place the coop where the grass is short, and be sure they have lime grit or gravel, also dig up a sod and place dust and ashes in coop for a dust bath. A broad board will be required to close the front of the coop at night against skunks, etc. Move the coop to fresh ground each day at noon, unless the ground is very wet with rain. Upon no consideration should they be allowed to brood three nights on the same spot. It is advisable to keep young turkeys some distance from flocks of chickens, with a fence or two between.

The food is generally considered the most important point, but it is not the case. Follow the above instructions and turkeys can be raised on many different foods. I don't believe in making sudden changes from one kind of food to another. The first day feed stale



PRIZE WINNING BRONZE TURKEY COCK, A CANADA PRODUCT.

This fellow touched the scales at forty-one pounds when the photograph was taken last January. He won second prize at the Ontario Provincial Fair at Guelph in December, 1903. He was bred and owned by W. J. Bell, of Ontario, who finds both pleasure and profit in the breeding and rearing of Mammoth Bronze turkeys, the largest of all breeds.

fixed so dogs, skunks, etc., can be prevented from molesting the hen while sitting. As each egg is laid they are gathered, marked and stored in bran in a cool room, turning them every third day. A decoy egg is placed in each nest to induce the hen to return.

When the hen becomes broody the nest is given a thorough dusting with insect powder and fifteen eggs put in. If the hen can get water when she comes off the nest she will require no further attention, other than to close her up safely each night, and open the nest in the morning. On the twenty-fifth day of incubation shake a goodly quantity of the insect powder over the hen and on the nest around her. This is important, and must not be neglected, as it gives the young a start free from lice. With this treatment I have never had to grease a poult's head for lice.

On the twenty-seventh day stand for some time a little distance from the nest and listen for sounds of the young. If you do not hear anything unusual, repeat on the twenty-eighth day. After

and linseed and cottonseed meals should be fed very sparingly on account of price. Protein, however, is generally the cheapest in the feeds containing a high percent of this important nutrient.

But all does not depend upon the particular combination of feed stuffs. You should have good cows and be good dairymen. If either of these factors are wanting, the desired results will not be attained.

In the first place, cows should come fresh in the fall. If the calf is dropped in the spring, great shrinkage in the flow of milk will follow during the summer, when unfavorable conditions prevail, over which we have little control. Flies, short pastures and press of farm work invariably raise havoc with the flow of milk, and by fall you will have a lot of unprofitable strippers to board.

If good winter quarters are provided and a liberal supply of roughage and some farm grains are grown, with cows fresh in the fall, a better and more profitable yield can be secured. With cows in full flow during stall feeding, there is profit during the winter, even if feed is expensive. Then we get better prices, and this is an additional reason that the largest yield should be at this season.

Much attention should be given to each cow, especially as she approaches the time of calving. At this particular time grooming and caring have a wonderful effect. Have the cows fondled and be with them much at this

time. See that they are provided with a comfortable box stall. See that the calf is removed the first day and don't let her see you take it away. Go into the stall soon after the calf is removed, groom and caress her, and if she gets the idea that you are the calf, so much the better. Her affections are aroused and if they are bestowed upon you, so much the better; she will have the desire to give you much milk.

Do not hurry her back into her stall, but leave her in a comfortable box stall a few days. She is in a feverish condition, her udder is inflamed and the extra comfort she gets in the box stall will be great relief to her.

The dairymen of to-day is of necessity a breeder of swine. The two go together so thoroughly that it would be a waste of good material and opportunity to neglect either. There can be no doubt that nature intended that the pigs should be the companions of the cows in the clover field. But more than that, the swine should be fed on the skim milk that comes from the dairy. Pigs and shoats will thrive on this skim milk as on nothing else.

If a man undertakes to go into the dairy business with a cow that is inclined toward beef he will make a failure, and he will fail if he picks out a cow that lacks vigor, quality and constitution, and the ability to transmit to her progeny such good qualities as she possesses.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTIONS.

A NEW IDEA—LIVE STOCK JUDGING CLASSES.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

The Dominion Department of Agriculture is again arranging to hold, in co-operation with the farmers' clubs of the Province of Quebec, a number of agricultural meetings where several well-known live stock and dairy experts will give the farmers the benefit of their practical experience, and will outline the results obtained at the experimental farms during the past year.

Every subject will be treated altogether from the utility point of view. We give below the list of meetings in the English-speaking districts:—

Buckingham, (Labelle), Jan. 30, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Cushing, (Argenteuil), Jan. 31, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Hudson (Vaudreuil), Feb. 2, 2 p.m., and 7 p.m.  
Cowansville (Miasiquoi), Feb. 3 and 4, 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7 p.m.  
Ormstown (Chateaugay), Feb. 6, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Huntingdon (Huntingdon), Feb. 7, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sutton (Brome), Feb. 8, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Waterloo (Shefford), Feb. 9, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
East Hatley (Stanstead), Feb. 11, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Bishop's Crossing (Wolfe), Feb. 13, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Bury (Compton), Feb. 14, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Ulverton (Drammond), Feb. 15, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Danville (Richmond), Feb. 16, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.  
Inverness (Megantic), Feb. 17, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Following is a list of lecturers and subjects:—

Mr. Duncan C. Anderson, Rugby, Ont., 'Soil cultivation,' 'The bacon hog,' 'Horse breeding,' 'Care of grass lands,' 'Cattle raising,' 'Care of manure,' 'Green crops as fertilizers,' 'The farm as an investment,' 'Mr. W. F. Stephens, Trout River, Que.—'Profitable production of milk,' 'The silo,' 'The dairy cow,' 'How to rear and feed her,' 'Good roads and how to build them,' 'Keeping farm accounts on record,' 'How to interest boys and girls in farm life.'

Besides these regular annual meetings, there will be a series of large conventions, each one of which will occupy two days. These will be held in co-operation with the county agricultural societies at the points and on the dates indicated below:—

St. Therese, Jan. 30 and 31.  
Cowansville, Feb. 3 and 4.  
St. Hyacinthe, Feb. 6 and 7.  
Three Rivers, Feb. 10 and 11.  
Quebec, Feb. 13 and 14.  
Riviere du Loup, Feb. 17 and 18.

These conventions will be very much like those held at Guelph and Ottawa, which attract every year a large number of breeders from all points of Canada, and which have exercised such a marked influence upon the development of agriculture in the province of Ontario. Their principal aim will be to spread among farmers exact information regarding the particular points of conformation which indicate the economic value of an animal whether it be in the production of milk, or meat or of power.

Breeding and feeding will also be the subject of special lectures. In organizing these meetings, it is proposed not merely to train good stock judges, but also to give a vigorous impulse to the breeding of first-class animals of all kinds in the province of Quebec. No pains will be spared to attain this object. The services of some of the most expert judges of horses and cattle in Canada have been retained. The Central Experimental Farm has kindly placed at the disposal of the Department fifteen high-class animals, each a typical specimen of its class, including horses, beef cattle, dairy cows, sheep, pigs and a number of fowls. These animals will be shipped in a special car from point to point in the circuit mentioned above. In their part the farmers will furnish a certain number of animals. After a careful study of the conformation of each type, the farmers will be called upon to compare the animals present and to pronounce upon their respective merits, thus putting into immediate use the information acquired.

These conventions will mark a new era in the agriculture of Quebec, and we have no doubt that farmers in the districts selected will hasten to take advantage of the opportunity so freely offered to increase their knowledge, at the same time testifying by their presence their appreciation of the efforts of the Department.

GLENGARRY MEETINGS.

Cornwall, Jan. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Glengarry County Agricultural Society, held in Alexandria on Wednesday, the following officers were elected:—

President—Mr. A. G. F. Macdonald.  
First vice-president—Mr. J. K. McLennan.  
Second vice-president—Mr. James Clark.  
Directors—Messrs. Robert Sangster, R. Patinale, W. Wightman, A. A. McKinnon, W. E. McKillican, W. D. McRimmon, Angus McMaster, J. P. McNaughton, John A. Cameron.  
Secretary—Mr. G. H. Macgillivray.  
Treasurer—Mr. John Simpson.  
CHARLOTTENBURG TOWNSHIP.  
Cornwall, Jan. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Charlottenburg Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected:—

President—Mr. R. R. Sangster.  
First vice-president—Mr. E. Dingwall.  
Second vice-president—Mr. D. A. Ross.  
Directors—Messrs. J. J. McCallum, Martintown; W. D. McCrimmon, Glen Roy; Harry Smith, Williamstown; Daniel Cashion, Cashion's Glen; A. A. McDonald, Williamstown; Peter D. McDermid, Martintown; William Kennedy,

Cashion's Glen; William Holdsworth, Summerstown; F. Bain, St. Raphaels.  
Auditors—Messrs. William Macpherson and J. B. Ferguson.  
Secretary-treasurer—Mr. J. C. Brown.  
KENYON TOWNSHIP.

At the annual meeting of the Kenyon Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected:—

President—Mr. D. D. McIntyre, St. Elmo.  
Vice-president—Mr. Alex. McPhadden, Dominionville.  
Secretary—Mr. James Clark, Dominionville.  
Treasurer—Mr. J. P. McNaughton, Dominionville.  
Second vice-president—Mr. J. J. Anderson, Dominionville.  
Directors—Messrs. F. C. Campbell, Dominionville; E. G. McCallum, St. Elmo; George Bennett, Sandringham; James E. McMillan, Laggan; Gideon Bourgeois, St. Isidore; A. J. Kenney, Maxville; W. N. Dauley, Maxville; A. J. McEwen, Maxville; James Millar, Monkland.  
Auditors—Messrs. J. D. McIntosh, Dominionville, and D. P. McDiarmid, Maxville.

WINTER BUTTER-MAKING.

The other day a farmer's wife was complaining to a friend that she had churned not less than two hours every churning this winter, and that on one she spent a good half-day. This complaint is nothing new. Every winter it is heard and will continue to be heard as long as there is winter butter-making on the farm. The causes may be various, but there is a remedy that can be applied by every housewife, a remedy that has been tested by thousands. It is simply heating the milk. As soon as the milk is strained, place it over a kettle of boiling water and let it remain from twenty to thirty minutes, or until the cream is well crinkled, but on no account let it come to a boil; yet the nearer it comes to the boiling point without boiling the less it will have the taste of scalded milk. As soon as it has received the steam bath, place it where it will have immediate and rapid reduction of temperature. This is imperative, for as much of success depends on this as on the heating process. By this method there is no waiting for the cream to ripen as it is fit for the churn as soon as skimmed. What the secret of the operation is I cannot understand, but I do know that the result is very satisfactory. The butter from cream treated in this manner is of much better quality than from sour cream churned from two to four and even six hours; and I have known churning to be given up in despair and never make butter.

PLOUGH FOR NEW GROUNDS

A HANDY TOOL WHICH IS EASILY CONSTRUCTED.

Breaking new ground, more or less of which work is done in the fall, is difficult at best and especially hard if one depends upon ordinary farm implements. One should have a plough which is designed for just such work as this and such a tool is found in the old-fashioned shovel plough, as a foundation. After securing such a plough see that all parts of it are strong and have a mortise cut through the beam and lined inside with iron. Then take a piece of steel two feet long by five-eighths by one and one-half inch; have this drawn up to a point at one end, sharpen both edges, pass it through the slot in the beam and fasten with a key so that it will stand directly in front of the shovel and extend half an inch below the point. The advantages of such an attachment will be readily observed, especially when the new ground is full of roots; for this blade will cut and tear them so that the plough following close behind will do its work better.

ONIONS AS EDIBLES

The experience of those who have tried the onion cure is that it works wonders in restoring a cold-racked system to its normal state.

An onion-cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three tablespoons of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheon of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered, and filled with finely chopped raw onions, seasoned with salt and pepper, makes the second meal on the schedule. For supper the onions may be fried as for breakfast and eaten with a chop and a baked potato.

The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat them every day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth.

Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onion placed between two pieces of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snug in bed, when it is placed on the chest to stay over night.

Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the chest.

BANKS FOR FARMERS

One of the latest proposals made for helping the small farmer in England is the establishment of credit banks. This system has been tried, it has proved a success. In the congested districts of Ireland there are 77 agricultural banks, and these institutions are gradually extending their operations among the small landholders, for whose benefit they were established. Part of the funds are supplied by the 'Congested Board,' and part is raised locally. Thus far the local deposits have been larger on the average than those obtained from the government. The board declares its satisfaction with the progress of the movement, and it is hoped and urged that the system be extended to England, where the press argues it would work to great advantage.

ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. F. Wojta, of Nicolet County, Minnesota, writes as follows to the 'Breeder's Gazette' regarding elementary agriculture in rural schools:

It appears that with the rapid growth and increase of population in towns and cities, the thought of the educational leaders was for many years largely directed in developing a public school system which should meet the needs of these strong and active communities. To a certain degree the courses in both rural and high schools in the cities are being changed from year to year, with a view to providing instruction which shall relate more closely to the requirements of the store, the workshop and the professions. In a large measure the true strength of any system of public school education lies in regard of the public, whom it immediately serves and in their willingness to make sacrifices for it.

In 1903, according to the report of the Commissioner of Education, the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen enrolled in elementary schools in the United States was 26,000,361, and the number enrolled in the rural schools was approximately 9,000,000. Perhaps it is safe to say that ninety-seven percent or more of the pupils attending rural schools complete their education in these schools. They attend no higher institution of learning. A small number avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the training given in the agricultural high schools, agricultural county training schools and colleges. At best in our leading agricultural states—chief among which are mentioned Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota—for every one student attending agricultural institutions about eight hundred attend the rural schools. We find that the Census Report of 1902, in the United States, that for every one attending agricultural colleges about three thousand attend the rural schools.

When it is known that more than one-half of the population is agricultural and is interested in agriculture pursuits it is no more than fair and just that our rural schools should receive the support and recognition due them. Are we doing the just thing by the country boy and the country girl by permitting them to pass out of the rural school without giving them a reasonable amount of instruction in affairs that are of common interest and that pertain to their every-day life on the farm? These country boys and country girls, after completing the work in the rural schools—and many do not—go out into the world with that amount of training and that body of knowledge to shape the affairs in their respective communities, yes, the state, the nation. It seems evident that in order to reach the great number of young men and women on the farms, and who in a large measure are to shape the destinies of the nation, that their education must come through the rural schools and their teaching adapted largely to rural life.

There is no study in our rural curriculum that brings the country pupil into closer touch with Nature than does Nature study and the application of it to elementary principles of agriculture. In the early life of the pupil the world of Nature is his world. The pupil's earliest education is to a large extent in Nature study and by Nature's methods. It is educating him by seeing and by doing, by using his powers and developing them by use. Is there any more natural and better way of developing his powers than to follow and study the elements that underlie the principles of agriculture? The operation of a simple experiment trains the pupil to see and to do more and to think and tell about what he has seen and done. Is there any knowledge which is more essential to him than a knowledge of his surroundings?

Our thoughtful teachers have long realized that knowledge gained through books alone or through teachers and not through personal investigation is exceedingly hazy and frequently fallacious. Oftentimes it is not knowledge but a semblance of it. Such knowledge is not lasting and will soon fade away. The aim of our education in the past has been the 'What' of things rather than the 'Why,'—the memorizing of bare facts rather than the observation of phenomena resulting from the performance of a simple experiment.

The chief source of difficulty seems to lie in the text-books intended for the use of rural school pupils. These books do not suggest to the farmer's child the possibilities of science and the training that comes from farm work. Pick up an arithmetic such as is used in an ordinary rural school and upon cursory examination you will find no lack of attention given to trade discount, banking, stocks and partial payments. Commercial and professional affairs have prominence in this book and agriculture rises to no dignity.

Would it not be rational and fair that problems such as the following would be given some prominence in the book?

Problem I. Find which is more profitable of the two cows for the farmer to keep, the one that gives 4,500 pounds of milk annually and whose milk tests 4.8 percent of butter fat, or the cow that gives 6,000 pounds of milk annually and her milk testing 3.5 percent of butter fat (when one pound of butter fat is equivalent to one and a sixth pound of butter), butter being worth 22 cents per pound.

Problem II. Calculate the value of a ton of fertilizer containing three percent nitrogen, nine percent available phosphoric acid, and two percent potash, nitrogen being worth 14 cents per pound, phosphoric acid four cents, and potash five cents per pound.

Let our arithmetics apply addition, subtraction, common and denominate fractions and percentage to agricultural problems and the farm. The farm boy and girl will then see the need of education as a preparation for their own life work.

The same may be said of our spelling books. You pick up a spelling book used in the average rural school, and you will notice that very little attention is given to words pertaining to agricultural interests. Give such words as nitrogen, protein, phosphate, capillarity at least some prominence and they will not be as meaningless as Hellenistic Greek is to the average farmer. It is true that the

work of our rural schools is as good and as effective in its results as it possibly can be under the existing conditions. It is only reasonable and wise that we emphasize in the early life of the pupil in our rural schools the study of things, plants, animals and soils. Later in life he can make this foundation for the study of what is more distant.

It seems to the writer that a large part of the instruction imparted should be made to interest the farm boys and girls in the common things about them, in the realities and beauties that are found in the field and in the woods. The earnestness and the character which prompt the intelligent farmer in making profit from his farm should receive due emphasis in the teaching of agriculture. Text-books combining the elements of agriculture with proper forms of nature study and actual affairs of farm life should be adopted for the use of rural schools. All of these factors will develop the intellectual powers in the country youth; they will lead him to see for himself, to think and combine ideas with others. He will know how to do and how to make these ideas active and effective.

It is very important therefore that the agricultural people should study the prob-

shelled corn at night. Let them eat it out of water if they like it that way, which they usually do. Whole wheat may be fed in the same manner after the ducks have learned to eat from water.

'Never put soft food of any kind in water, as it cannot be separated from the water like whole grain. Feed the ducks all they will eat three times a day, with green stuff between meals. Green rye, cabbage, turnip tops, apple parings, potato parings and onions are all good. If the ducks lose their appetite make their morning mash half bran. I never pick ducks in cold weather.'

BREEDS OF TURKEYS

Among the various breeds of turkeys there is but very little choice to be made, providing, always, that the owner has used, or is using, proper precaution in the selection and mating of stock. We need not travel very far through any particular turkey growing district to be convinced that the Mammoth Bronze leads in popularity. The Holland and Narragansets, in their various hues and

any faith in the promises of a bull: The dangerous bulls are those with whom familiarity of the farmer or the farmer's boys breeds contempt. Some day in a moment of ungoverned passion he will realize his power and then there is danger of a funeral. There is never any confidence to be placed in a bull, or in a man who cannot control his temper. It is hard to tell which of these is the more dangerous. No man is safer with either of them.—Wallace's Farmer.'

A COW PROBLEM

Tillie Oleson and her cow almost created a riot at the exchange yesterday, says the Omaha 'Journal-Stockman.' It was this way. Tillie came over to the yards with a cow. She sold it for \$30. Shortly afterwards she bought the same cow back for \$32 and immediately thereafter sold the cow again for \$35. The question is, how much did Tillie make on the deal? Some dealers said she was \$3 ahead and others claimed she was only \$1 to the good. Discussion waxed fast and furious and at a late hour the disputants were still at it.

A new department has been added to the Armour packing plant in Kansas City. This is a poultry fattening or 'cramming' house where 2,500 birds are constantly kept getting ready for the market. It takes twenty-one days of the 'cramming' process to finish a fowl properly for the trade it is designed to serve. The feeding is done by machinery and each fowl is made to consume a much larger quantity of grain than it would if given all it would eat of its own desire.

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.'

'No royal ermine of rare expense, Can equal the frost on my garden fence.'

The wonderful hoar frost has sparkled and gimmered on tree and shrub in the garden, glorified each weed, and encrusted every branch of plants above the snow-line, outrivalling in fairy beauty the summer loveliness.

Sunlight quivered through many an ordinary bush, turning it to flashing crystals, with ethereal filigree work that was marvellous.

On such a morning the fir trees had a glory all their own, as they towered above the other trees, outlined against the sky, and covered with fantastic tassels of glittering ice.

Not far from the fireplace was a green branch of this balsam fir. Its sprays stood out stiff and straight, with unbending severity, yet it had been part of the gaiety of a Christmas tree only four weeks ago, with wax candle alight, sharing the honors with Santa Claus.

This hoar frost morning the fire needed replenishing; there was a chill in the air, and the zealous 'mender' placed the branch under a huge log, and stood a moment to see it start into life. There was a blaze, a roar—the resinous flame mounted higher, till with a noise that resounded through the house—the chimney caught fire.

The morning was calm; there was a winter stillness about the same cleared a way to the gutter air, and the home guard stood like sentinels, with a background of hoar-frost trees, and then—the fire died away, while the crystal landscape still sparkled and shimmered.

The balsam of fir had not contributed its log to the winter fire, but had done its part in various ways. It forms a shelter from the storms in its living green at all seasons, and is fascinating in its hoar-frost coating, while rich in many useful purposes to the world. But it is like some friends we may perhaps, have experienced, who are so impetuous at a touch as to be apt to break out in unexpected places.

OLD-TIME GARDENS. 'Why don't you clear out all this trash, so that you can see the road?' asked a man standing in an old-time garden.

The question shocked the proprietor, and his wife gaped at the very idea. Cut down all the shrubbery they had planted, and cultivated with such care; the trees that were just beginning to fulfil their promise. Clear it out; there was sacrifice in the very thought, and if it seemed fashioned to the eyes of a younger generation, what matter?

In the days when that garden had been planted, it was as usual for a bride to take as a part of her setting out. Some roots of Iris and Sweet William and June roses, with a few sprouts of lilac, as for her to take her feather bed, and quilts of many patterns.

And there was fragrance in the nosegays made up in these old-time gardens, when 'Daffodils' and 'Johnny Jump Ups,' with Hyacinths and Tulips made a glorious spring array, to be followed by the Honey-suckle and Bridal Wreath, before the Snowball and the Rose came into bloom. What perfume of colors or geraniums, or other gay wedding plant can exhale so much sentiment and fragrance.

Yet it is possible that an over growth or the mistake of planting too near the house may call for heroic measures, for it is understood that plant growth must not exclude the sunlight from our houses. It is always with regret one sees the trees that have been planted as saplings, without an idea of their future, and that spread their branches over the roof, causing it to decay, and keeping out the health-giving sun-rays.

In such a case the trees must be sacrificed if the house cannot be moved to a better and higher position.

But in our old-time gardens we are content to allow the shrubbery to shut us out even though through their perfumed flowers we are debarred from seeing the road.

A HOUSEHOLD QUESTION. R.R.—It is not easy to advise any one in your position without knowing the circumstances. But your decision of keeping to the work you have done all your life is the work you have done, and I am sure many homes would find your help welcome, for the problem of labor in the household is a difficult one.

Am writing by mail for further particulars. It should not require much effort for one qualified by a home life and training to secure a permanent and pleasant position, to help and brighten other homes. Thank you for kindly words about 'Garden Talks.'

ASH LEAVED MAPLE. J.B.—This tree (Acer Negundo) is very popular for planting on prairies, or in trying climates subject to drought. It is con-

sidered a good nurse tree for other species, and grows rapidly. It is sometimes called Box Elder, and is often set out on timber claims on account of its rapid growth and spreading habit that makes it a quickly realized shade tree.

The seed propagates readily, and there is a possibility of the young plants becoming troublesome if planted in rich, moist land along meadows, but the defect is not considered serious.

NEW JERSEY TEA. Emily D.—The shrub you mention by this name is not hardy as far north as this province. There are nearly forty varieties, but chiefly growing on the Pacific coast. They can, however, be wintered in a cellar if the hardest varieties are selected for planting. The plant requires a light, well-drained soil and sunny position, and can be propagated by seeds or cuttings.

The ancient Greek name is Ceanothus, and of the varieties mentioned C. Americana and C. Ovatus are the hardiest. But in this cold climate the trouble of wintering prevents the planting of this, and many other tender shrubs.

ANOTHER AUTUMN FLOWERING SHRUB. Mr. McG. wishes to know if there is not another autumn flowering shrub that is equal to the Hydrangea paniculata, suitable for a small garden. In answer it may be safe to recommend the Hibiscus Syriacus, commonly known as the Althea. It will thrive in any good soil and is generally considered hardy, but needs slight protection for the first year or two, as it has been winter killed in some unfavorable seasons. But in the protection of a small garden it would most likely succeed, and is a pleasing variety when the Hydrangea is in blossom.

The flowers of this Hibiscus are not unlike the Hollyhock in appearance and color, ranging from white to violet blue, and variegated. There is a new variety called 'Crimson Eye,' and a later named 'Peach-blow,' both on account of the coloring. This shrub is not subject to insects and its showy character makes it very attractive when autumn blooming plants are desired.

A BLUE ROSE. A Reader—evidently a sportive one—asks if there is a blue rose, and further particulars. Several times such a thing has been advertised, but turns out a swindle, and this may be a jest on the part of 'A Reader.' Two or three years ago another sportive 'reader' sent some sprays of pink lily of the valley. But taking pity on our ignorance in regard to this novelty, another reader told the 'trick,' which was to place sprays of the white blossoms with the stems in a bottle of red ink. On trying it the result proved the truth of the experiment, so that a bottle of blue ink might give a tinge of that color to a white rose. But who wishes to do so?

CINERARIA. Alice—Sprinkle the plant with clean water every day, and place a little finely cut tobacco on the top of the earth around the stem. In damp weather it is best to syringe in the morning and in clear weather in the evening.

Besides the troublesome green fly the Cineraria is a favorite of the red spider, and yet it is not easy to distinguish what the trouble is, when it begins to attack the leaves. Dip the plant in good strong soap suds, and rinse in clean water. If done twice a week this treatment should be effective.

SPOTS ON ROSE LEAVES. E.L.R.—The leaves of roses encased in letter are affected by a species of blight, caused by a fungus, and it soon causes the foliage to turn yellow and drop off, sometimes defoliating the plant.

Some roses resist the disease better than others and keep healthy while others are injured. There is really no remedy, though a fungus destroying liquid like copper sulphate solution is often tried. Better take off the leaves and cut them back, moving the plant to an airy situation with plenty of sun. The new branches with healthy foliage will generally spring from the trunk or bottom of the stem. Stirring sulphur in the soil is very often recommended.

MANETTI STOCK. E.J.G. asks if Manetti Stock as recommended for budding roses is any different to any other. The Manetti is a rose brought from Italy; it has few thorns, does not sucker, has no insect enemies, is easy to grow from cuttings, is not affected by drought or very wet weather, and is generally considered hardy.

The strong roots of the Manetti push the fine roses till it becomes the stronger of the two, for the sprouts of Manetti must be kept rubbed off to give the budded rose a chance. It is rather strange, but some roses will not grow on strong stocks, as some people are not congenial, but there are more who succeed with the above-mentioned than any other.

SEEDLING GLOXINIAS. Kate L.—You have probably exposed the little Gloxinias to wind or sun without protection to have them suddenly wither. They are very delicate seedlings and the soil must be moist, but not wet, when they first appear, and after the second set of leaves the plants can be picked out with a fine bladed knife, and set an inch apart in a shallow box. The soil must be loose and porous, and drainage perfect in order to succeed. The little bulbets grow fast, and seedling plants started in spring can be encouraged to become blooming plants by the time they are seven or eight months old.

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS. 'Veranda'—There is really nothing better for quick growth and dense shade than the common hop vine, and it is useful as well. But if something different is wanted, the Aristolochia Siphon or Dutchman's pipe, will answer your purpose. The small pipe-shaped flowers appear early and are curious though not showy, but the foliage is large and tropical. Most people in selecting climbers, however, wish to have some flowers, and that being the case the Clematis Paniculata for late blooming and Clematis Jackmanii for early, are to be recommended. For those who wish for a sturdy flower all season the red trumpet Honey-suckle is advisable, and if a Crimson Rambler Rose is preferred it does well side by side with the Clematis Paniculata in keeping up a succession of bloom. The last named blooms until frost, and has pretty and delicate foliage, being free from insect pests.

Advertisements. I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our Spring Styles and samples of \$4.50 to \$12.50, in Cloth, Silk and Lustré. Also, Raincoats, Skirts and Waists. Write me to-day. Manager, SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., Dept. 4, London, Can.

DR. FULTON, ISABELLA STREET, Toronto. Cures by Correspondence, Cancers, Tumors, Diseases.

Farm and Other Lands

MANITOBA FARM FOR SALE, 960 acres, 13 miles from Brandon, four from Alexander. Terms, etc. apply GEORGE BROATCH, Alexander, Man.

Live Stock

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—ACME'S Jewell's Duke DeKol; splendid dairy type; sire producer; quality, vigor unsurpassed. S. S. HEINER & SONS, Mannheim, Ont.

FOR SALE, BERKSHIRES.—I HAVE a special good lot of either sex to offer cheap. Write for prices. Also Shorthorn Cattle. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont., offers at moderate prices 21 first-class young Shorthorn Bulls.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS, 20 COWS AND Heifers, good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long distance telephone in residence.

Eggs and Poultry

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKRELS, from prize winning stock. Sale; one dollar each. D. P. L. CAMPBELL, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

FOR SALE, WHITE PRIZE PEKIN Drakes, \$1 each. Address ISAAC LANK, Atherley, Ont.

FOR SALE—200 BUFF AND BLACK Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds for sale; bargains to quick buyers. CEDARDALE POULTRY FARM, Box 256, Winchester, Ont.

NO. 1 CHATHAM INCUBATOR AND Brooder, in good order; price, \$15; cost \$22. JOHN HUMPHREYS, Montreal South, Que.

Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.

FOR SALE, NORTHERN GROWN Fruit Trees, grown here in the northern part of Quebec. Send for prices. J. C. STOCKWELL, Danville, Que.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$200 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

\$5 PER DAY SELLING "AUTO-SPRAY." Best Compressed-Air Hand Sprayer made. Absolute necessity for every farm and garden. Write for particulars and sample machine. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over \$10 a day

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE WANT ONE GOOD man in each district, local or travelling; \$340 a year and expenses, \$2.50 per day, to tack up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places, introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR WANTED—One who is well up in stock particularly desired. Address NEW AGRICULTURAL PAPER, care P.O. Box 2234, Montreal, Canada.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 51, London, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; \$60 a month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

Books, &c.

WRITE A SONG, POEM OR MUSIC AND make a fortune, as others are doing every day. For further particulars write to HENRY ROBERTS, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED, EVERYBODY TO JOIN OUR Magazine Club. Send 12 cents for catalogue and 12 new sample magazines. BERTWORTH'S SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, Stanstead, Que. Box D.

FOR SALE, BOOKLET, ABORTION IN Cows; tells what the disease is, what causes the disease, and its cure; also 25 years' history of this dreaded disease; price, 10c. M. M. JOSLYN, Stamford, Conn.

SEND AT ONCE FOR OUR ONE HUNDRED page book, 'Veterinary Experience,' which we mail free. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 10 Beverly street, Boston, Mass.

COMMERCIAL

MAPLE ADULTERATIONS.

Stringent Protective Measures may be Taken.

TRADE IN MAPLE PRODUCTS IS PARALYZED AND STOCKS ARE TURNED OVER VERY SLOWLY BY DEALERS.

About the beginning of September last the 'Witness' drew attention to the prevailing state of the maple product business and showed that the trade had been practically ruined by the abuse that the product has received at the hands of 'maple' sugar and syrup manufacturers.

Following this article it is interesting to note that the Minister of Inland Revenue is at last about to take some steps to put a stop to the evil and to protect those who are honest in the manufacture of maple goods.

Reports of a recent governmental analysis showed that there is hardly such an article on the Canadian market as pure maple syrup, and this 'discovery' has determined the authorities to take stringent measures to make the manufacturers of such articles live up to the pure food law of Canada.

It is the purpose of the department to demand that when syrups or sugars are offered for sale that they must either be perfectly pure or, if containing glucose or any other substitute, be branded with the word 'compound' in conspicuous form, so that purchasers may not be misled into believing that they are getting the pure article, when as a general rule, they are not.

So rampant has become this practice of adulteration that there is hardly a single wholesale house in the city of Montreal that can guarantee the maple product that they have bought as the pure stuff, and the result can easily be imagined.

The trade has fallen flat in these lines and dealers are holding stocks in store that were received from the country many months ago. The new season's maple product will be on the market about the middle of March, and it is to be hoped by that time that legislation will have stopped adulteration of an article that all Canadians speak of with pride, as being a natural product peculiar to the country.

It is unfortunate that the adulterated article is such a good imitation of the real thing that even experts cannot distinguish the difference until the process of cooking has been gone through.

past week has been the arrival of a car of poor Western hams, which has been selling at 16c to 17c. New laid are coming in very slowly so far, and meeting with a good demand at 20c.

Selected late fall are selling at 22c to 24c. Montreal limited, 18c to 19c, and cold storage, 15c to 16c, as to quality.

POTATO RECEIPTS NOT SO HEAVY. The market for potatoes is steady, with receipts coming to the city in first class order; the quality is particularly good, and dealers are paying from 65c to 67c per bag in carload lots, on track.

BEES' WAX.—There is a fair demand for bees' wax, with sales to-day at from 25c to 26c per lb.

DRIED APPLES.—The demand for dried apples is still fair, and prices are the same as last week, viz., 3c per lb.

GAME.—Hares are a drug on the market, and selling at 10c per pair. The season for the sale of these closes on the 15th of February.

HONEY MARKET UNCHANGED. There is no change from last week, and prices are about the same. White clover, in comb, 12 1/2c to 13c; extracted white, 8c to 9c; blue, 7c to 8c; and 6 1/2c, in 60 lb. tins, and dark buckwheat, 6c.

FLOUR.—Manitoba patents, \$5.50, and strong bakers, \$5.50; high Ontario blend patents, \$5.75 to \$5.80, in wood; choice 90 percent patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.65, and 25c to 50c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS.—\$2.05 and \$2.07 per bag of 25 lb. to \$1.90 to \$1.45 in barrels.

MILL FEED.—Ontario bran in bulk at \$11 to \$11.50; shorts, \$10 to \$10.50; Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$21.

JEANS.—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.35 to \$1.37 1/2 in car lots.

PROVISIONS.—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American clear cut fat back, \$20; compound lard, 6 1/2c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6 1/2c to 7c; kettle rendered, 8 1/2c to 9c; according to quality of hams, 12c to 12c; bacon, 12c to 12c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50; heavy fat hogs, \$1.75 to \$1.85; mixed lots, \$5 to \$5.15; select, \$5.25 to \$5.40 off cars; country dressed, \$5 to \$5.75.

CHEESE.—Ontario fair white, 10 1/2c to 10 1/2c; colored, 10 1/2c to 10 1/2c; Quebec, 10c to 10c.

BUTTER.—Finest grades, 21 1/2c to 21 1/2c; ordinary finest 20c to 21c; medium grades, 19 1/2c to 20c, and western dairy, 17 1/2c to 17 1/2c.

EGGS.—Straight, cold storage stock, 12c to 12c; No. 2, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; Montreal limited, 12c.

ASHES.—First, \$5.90 to \$6; seconds, \$5, and pearl, \$7.50 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY.—White clover in comb, 11 1/2c to 12c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 8c; in 60 lb. tins, 6 1/2c; buckwheat, 6c.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Per wine gallon, 40c to 45c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 6 1/2c to 7c.

HAY.—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton on the track; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, \$6 to \$7; clover mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.

In other lines trade was quiet. The run amounted to 25 cars, and included 180 cattle, 174 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 21 calves.

Export Cattle.—Few were on the market, and prices all round are quoted unchanged. Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.00; good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50; good cows at \$2.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle.—The few offering were in demand, on account of the light runs at the market during the past week or so. Prices were about steady and are quoted unchanged. Good to choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.60; fair to good at \$3.50 to \$3.80; mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.25; common, \$1.75 to \$2.25, and cows at \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Stocks and Feeders.—Practically nothing was doing in this line. Quotations are unchanged and nominal. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$2.40.

Milk Cows.—The range of prices is quoted unchanged at \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves.—Only one or two were on the market. They sold steady and quotations are unchanged at 3 1/2c to 6c per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market was cleared up early. Prices are quoted unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4.50; butchers' at \$3.50 to \$4, and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.

Hogs.—The run was heavier than it has been for some time past. Quotations are unchanged at \$5.30 per cwt. for selects, and \$5.05 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 30.—Cattle, receipts, 5,500 head; heavy, slow; 10c to 20c lower; others slow; barely steady; prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; shipping, \$4.40 to \$4.85; butchers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; heifers, at \$3.25 to \$4.00; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.15; bullocks, \$2.75 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.15; stock heifers, \$1.75 to \$2.50; and few hogs and springers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; good to choice, \$4 to \$5.00; medium to good, \$2.80 to \$3.50; common, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Veals, receipts, 900 head; active; 25 cents higher; \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Hogs, receipts, 24,000 head; fairly active, 5c to 10c lower; heavy and mixed, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Yorkers and pigs, \$4.30 to \$4.50; roughs, \$4.00 to \$4.25; stags, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Winnipeg opened rather weaker, but developed a cent rise during the day. At the close January was quoted at \$1.01 1/2; March at \$1.05 1/2, and July at \$1.06 1/2.

The corn market was steady at 42 1/2c for January, 44 1/2c bid for May, and 45 1/2c asked for July.

The market for oats was fractionally easier at 20 1/2c for May, and 20 1/2c for July.

DAIRYMEN WILL MEET. PAPER WILL BE GIVEN ON POULTRY, COOL CURING, 'THE DAIRY COW,' AND THE LIGHT HORSE.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The dairy and live stock meetings to be held at Cowansville, on Feb. 3 and 4, under the joint auspices of the District of Bedford Dairymen's Association and the Dominion Department of Agriculture, promise to be among the most interesting and instructive ever held in the Province of Quebec.

The live stock judging classes will be held in Messrs. Strange and Nye's stables, and the dairy sessions in the City Hall.

Feb. 3, 10 a.m.—Poultry—Study of the utility type of poultry, characteristics of different breeds, care and feed of poultry, Victor Fortier, assistant poultry manager, experimental farm, 11 a.m., City Hall, address by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, Ottawa, on 'The Cool Curing of Cheese,' 'The Dairy Cow,' study of the points and characteristics of a good dairy cow; comparative value of these points; scoring and comparison of animals present.

J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist, experimental farm. Address, by C. F. Whitney, dairymen's service, Ottawa, on 'The Cow Census.' Discussion, led by W. F. Stephens, Trout River, 7 p.m., addresses: The Hon. S. A. Fisher, minister of agriculture; Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Ottawa, and Duncan C. Anderson, Rugby, Ont.

Feb. 4, 10 a.m.—The light horse, study of the points of horse; comparative value of these points; comparison of horses present. The heavy draught horse; study of the characteristic features of a heavy draught horse, in gelding and stallion, Robert Ness, and Duncan C. Anderson, 1.30 p.m., the bacon hog; study of the characteristic features of the bacon hog, from living models, J. H. Grisdale, address, 'The Bacon Hog,' by C. W. Bowman, Montreal. The sheep, how to judge sheep, illustrated by living models, J. H. Grisdale.

QUEBEC CHEESE. A WARNING TO DAIRYMEN. St. John's, Que., Jan. 25.—Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M.P., presided over the twenty-third convention of the Province of Quebec Dairymen's Association held at St. John's yesterday, and among those present were the Hon. Sydenham Fisher, the Hon. A. Turgeon, and Mr. J. H. Scott of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association.

The morning session was devoted to the subject of cheese. Mr. Plamondon, chief inspector of cheese factories, presented his report. He remarked that up to July 1, and after the last of August, he found very little of flavored cheese, but during the two months of July and August he saw a great deal, which he attributed to the low price and the keen competition. Makers were striving to make as big a yield as possible and were turning out far too soft a cheese, and the milk was also sent to the factory in a very bad condition, the patrons remarking it hardly paid to take the milk to the factory. This was a mistake, as under such circumstances as last season were, not less, care should have been taken. It was impossible to make a soft cheese that would hold its flavor under the conditions in which they received their milk last year during the months of July and August.

Regarding the general appearance of Quebec cheese he regretted to perceive that they were not making any advance. In fact, the province was rather going backward, if anything; for the percentage of first-class in appearance was lower this year than in the past eight years.

A warm discussion took place over the report, which was regarded by several of the speakers as too unfavorable, but Mr. Plamondon held his ground, and insisted that if they did not look to the quality of their product they would injure their reputation.

Mr. M. F. Whitley's report of the cow census, taken last summer at Cowansville, was discussed and farmers were urged to be more systematic in their methods.

TOMATO GROWERS' ULTIMATUM TO THE CANNERS. St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 30.—The tomato growers in the Niagara district are asserting themselves. Saturday they declared themselves independent against the canners regarding the price of sweet corn to the factories.

A large gathering of vegetable and fruit growers took place in the afternoon in connection with a meeting of the Niagara Peninsula United Fruit Growers' Association. The meeting was the largest of the kind ever held here. After considerable discussion they resolved that they could not afford to grow tomatoes under thirty cents per bushel and corn at \$8 per ton.

THE POULTRY MARKET. During the past week there has been a good active demand for dressed poultry, says Hislop & Hunter, of Yerville square, Montreal, which has enabled all the old stock to be cleaned up, and now that receipts are very light, we look for a good, steady market. As we stated last week, there is still an active demand for choice young chickens at an advance of 1c per lb. Fresh killed turkeys are also meeting with ready sale, at a slight loss day or two, we have received a few out of town orders. Ducks, if nice and plump, are wanted, but poor or medium lots are hard to sell. The demand for geese, which has been very good all season, is still keeping up. The following prices are being made to-day:—Fresh killed turkeys, 14c to 14 1/2c; frozen, 12c to 13 1/2c; inferior, 10c to 11c; ducks, choice, 10 1/2c to 11c; medium, 9c to 9c; and geese, 10c to 11c; chickens, choice, 10c to 11c; medium, 8c to 9c; fowls, 7c to 8c.

RAIL RECEIPTS. Peas, bushels, 672. Oats, bushels, 4,700. Barley, bushels, 1,251. Flour, barrels, 1,702. Butter, packages, 78. Cheese, boxes, 18. Lard, packages, 5. Beef, barrels, 2. Meats, packages, 144. Leather, rolls, 232. Raw hides, 28.

CHICAGO MARKETS. Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:—Open, High, Low, Close. Wheat, May, .115 1/2, .115 1/2, .115 1/2, .115 1/2. July, .115 1/2, .115 1/2, .115 1/2, .115 1/2. Corn, May, .44 1/4, .44 1/4, .44 1/4, .44 1/4. July, .45 1/2, .45 1/2, .45 1/2, .45 1/2. Oats, May, .30 1/2, .30 1/2, .30 1/2, .30 1/2. July, .30 1/2, .30 1/2, .30 1/2, .30 1/2. Pork, Jan., .12 1/2, .12 1/2, .12 1/2, .12 1/2. May, .12 1/2, .12 1/2, .12 1/2, .12 1/2. Lard, Jan., .6 1/2, .6 1/2, .6 1/2, .6 1/2. May, .6 1/2, .6 1/2, .6 1/2, .6 1/2. Ribs, Jan., .6 1/2, .6 1/2, .6 1/2, .6 1/2. May, .6 1/2, .6 1/2, .6 1/2, .6 1/2.

CHICAGO AND WINNIPEG DEVELOP FURTHER ADVANCES. The Chicago wheat market opened steady at Saturday's prices, and during the day advanced about a cent on the May and June options, which closed this afternoon at \$1.16 1/2, and 7 1/2c asked, respectively.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—The run of cattle at the Western Cattle Market this morning was light, and trade was quiet. There was a fair demand, and everything was cleared up early, and prices were well maintained. The run of hogs was heavy.

ONTARIO MARKETS. Toronto, Jan. 26.—Wheat, quiet, with a firm tone Ontario, \$1.04 and \$1.05 for red and white; spring, 9 1/2c to 9 1/2c; goose, 8 1/2c.

Manitoba steady to firm; No. 1 northern at \$1.09; No. 2 northern at \$1.06; No. 3 northern at \$1 to \$1.06; Georgian Bay ports, 6c more grinding in transit, 12c to 12c; Flour—Dull, 90 percent patents, \$4.20 to \$4.25; buyers' bags, sacks included, west; fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice; Manitoba, \$5.40 to \$5.60 for first patents; \$5.00 to \$5.30 for second patents, and \$5.00 to \$5.20 for bakers.

Mill Feed—\$4 for bran in bulk, \$15 to \$16.50 for shorts west. Manitoba, \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran, exports. Barley—45c for No. 2; 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting outside, Toronto freights.

Eye quiet, 7 1/2c to 7 1/2c for No. 2. Corn—New Canadian yellow at 4 1/2c to 4 1/2c; mixed, 4 1/2c to 4 1/2c; f.o.b., Chatham freights; new American No. 3 yellow at 5 1/2c to 5 1/2c; mixed, 5 1/2c on track, Toronto.

Oats—More coming forward of No. 2 west at 26c; quotations firm at 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c for No. 1 white east; 26c to 27c, middle freights; No. 2, 26 1/2c to 27c for north and west.

Rolled Oats—\$1.90 for cars of bags, and \$1.43 for barrels on track, Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c for broken lots outside. Peas, 6 1/2c to 6 1/2c for No. 2 west. Butter—Plenty dairy lots offering; the movement in other lines fair, quotations unchanged. Eggs—Less firm in tone; fresh, 20c; hatched 15c. Cheese—Steady at 11 1/2c to 11 1/2c for large and 11 1/2c to 12c for twins. Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 28.—White wheat, per bushel, \$1.04 to \$1.05; red, \$1.05 to \$1.05; spring, \$1.00 to \$1.05; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 42c to 46c; oats, 26c to 27c; corn, 48c to 50c; cloverseed, \$7 to \$7.50; timothy seed, \$1 to \$1.75; white wheat, four, per barrel, \$4.25 to \$4.75; strong bakers, \$1.35 to \$1.45; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$6.75 to \$6.80; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, \$1 to \$1.25; dried apples per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 20 lbs., 90c to \$1; butter, in rolls, per pound, 18c to 20c; butter in firkins, per lb., 15c to 15c; eggs, per dozen, 22c to 24c. Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 30.—White wheat, \$1 to \$1.02 per bushel; red, 60c to \$1.02; spring, 60c to \$1.02; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 45c to 50c; corn, 55c to 60c; oats, 32c to 34c; oatmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$1 to \$1.50; flour, \$3.25 to \$3.85 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen; potatoes, 6c to 7c per bag; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.40 per cwt.; hams, \$18 to \$19 per ton; shorts, \$19 to \$20; hay, \$8 to \$9 per ton; hides, \$5 to \$6 per cwt. Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The following were the prices of produce at the By-Ward Market to-day:—Hay, per ton, \$7 to \$11; straw, \$6 to \$6.50; oats, 26c to 40c; buckwheat, 50c to 60c; barley, 45c to 50c; peas, 90c to 95c; beans, 60c; carrots, per bag, 50c; turnips, per bag, 30c to 45c; potatoes, per bag, 5c to 7c; cabbage, per doz., 15c to 20c; onions, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50; mushrooms, 5c to 6c; front, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; lamb's mutton, 8c to 9c; turkeys, 15c to 17c; geese, 12c to 13c; ducks, and chickens, 15c to 16c; do.; tub butter, 20c to 24c; do.; prints, 25c to 30c; do.; new laid eggs, 45c to 50c per doz.; eggs, a week or two old, 40c; storage eggs, 28c; do.; limed eggs, 22c; do.; apples, \$2 to \$4 per barrel; California oranges, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per box; lemons, \$2 to \$2.75; Almeria green, \$5 to \$7 per keg; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch; hay, \$7 to \$8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS. LIVE STOCK MARKET, JAN. 30. About 1,100 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows and springers, 40 calves and 50 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East-End Abattoir to-day. All kinds of cattle were plentiful, but some twenty-five or thirty of the best animals were bought for shipment to Great Britain, an dthls helped to keep up the prices of all prime cattle, which sold at from 4 3/4c to over 4 3/4c per lb. Pretty good animals sold at 3 1/4c to 4 1/4c per lb.; the common stock at 2c to 3c; and the lean canners, 1 1/2c to 2c per lb. There were several superior cows on the market, which sold at \$50 to \$60 each. A man from Quebec bought 15 pretty good cows at an average of near \$4 each. Some of the smaller cows sold at \$25 to \$30 each. The calves were all young veals that sold from \$2 to \$4 each. Sheep sold at 3 1/4c to 4c per lb., and lambs at about 5c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 5 3/8c to 5 1/2c per lb? Chicago, Jan. 30.—Cattle, receipts, 21,000; market, 10c to 15c higher; good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25; calves, \$1.25 to \$1.75; heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.00; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2.00 to \$3.90; calves, \$2.75 to \$7.25. Hogs, receipts, 55,000; market 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, \$4.00 to \$4.70; good to choice heavy, \$4.65 to \$4.80; rough heavy, \$4.55 to \$4.60; light, \$4.55 to \$4.60; bulk of sales, \$4.55 to \$4.70. Sheep, receipts, 20,000. Sheep 10c higher; lambs, steady to 10c higher; good to choice wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; fair to choice mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.80; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.00. Toronto, Jan. 27.—The run of cattle at the Western Cattle Market this morning was light, and trade was quiet. There was a fair demand, and everything was cleared up early, and prices were well maintained. The run of hogs was heavy.

FINANCIAL

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Montreal and Boston Group of Mines.

EXPECTED BOOM ON WALL STREET AND LOCAL EXCHANGE HAS NOT YET MATERIALIZED.

The local stock market kept very well in touch with the ups and downs of Wall street during the week, but there were a few shares that acted on local initiative, and were not influenced one way or the other by outside influences.

The general tone of the market was weak, and there was an appreciable decrease all round in share values. The volume of business was only light, but there are those who advocate buying during the reactions that take place from time to time. The only stock to show any improvement in price was '800' common. There has been quite a little activity in this stock owing to the present good standing of the company.

For the year ended June 30, 1904, 4.62 percent was earned on the common stock, after writing off \$250,000 for improvements, and the net earnings for the first five months so far reported show an increase of over two hundred thousand dollars, which is at the rate of 3.43 percent on the common stock. The gross earnings of the last six weeks have also shown a considerable increase over the same period last year. It is estimated that if the earnings keep up to the present showing the surplus applicable to dividend on the common stock will be about eleven percent. This is evidently looking on the brightest side of the question, but at any rate the margin is sufficient to allow of quite a little depreciation on the original estimate. Canadian Pacific was an exceedingly sensitive stock during the week, fluctuating daily between 131 1/4 to 134. On Monday, there was some very heavy selling in this stock and the price dropped from 134 on Saturday to 132 on Monday's opening sales. On Tuesday the weakness was continued, under less liquidation, however, and the price fell to 131 1/4, the lowest of the week. Before the end of that session there was a quick recovery and the stock has gradually appreciated in accordance with the better foreign political aspect, to 133.

Montreal Street continued downward all the week with some considerable selling from time to time, the lowest price for the week being at 212 1/2. Winnipeg common advanced from 123 to 142, but the volume of business was not heavy. Sao Paulo was also a strong stock, selling at the beginning of the week at 112 and advancing to 116 1/2 on Friday. Almost without exception the other stocks listed on the local market were weak and showed a falling off from the previous week's prices.

The Montreal and Boston group of mines, the stock of which has been so greatly discredited since the 'doings' of the underwriters have been brought to light in the Monroe & Monroe investigation, continue to occupy the centre of the sensational financial stage in New York. Munroe & Munroe are alleged to have stated that the properties of the Montreal and Boston were paid for, which is not correct. On Monday the receiver was notified that the most important property of the Montreal and Boston group had not been paid for, and further information shows the terms by which the new company took control. Cash to the amount of \$482,000 was to be paid for the properties, \$266,000 down, and the balance of \$216,000 payable in eighteen instalments of \$12,000 per month. Then the underwriting syndicate, in addition to providing cash for the purchase of

Table with columns: Dividend, Payable, High, Low, etc. for various stocks.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. New York funds, Bet. Bank, 3-64-1-64. Sterling, 60 days, 9 3/16-7-32. Sterling, demand, 9 23-22-3/4. Paris, cables, 9 13-16-1/2. Paris, francs short, 5.15. Exchange value of £1 sterling to-day is \$4.87-6 to \$4.87-7.

STRICTLY APPLIED PACKING MEASURE. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The Minister of Agriculture has given notice of his intention to propose a resolution providing that when apples are packed in Canada for export by the box they shall be put up in good, strong boxes of seasoned wood, with inside dimensions of ten inches depth, eleven inches width and twenty inches length. A penalty of twenty-five cents per box will be collected off those who set this rule at defiance.

PROPOSED NEW RATE OF COMMISSIONS. The motion to be put before the members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, in regard to a reduction of brokers' commissions, on Feb. 1, will read as follows:—Commission on all sales and purchases shall be not less than 1-8 of 1 percent on the par value of all stocks, excepting those of banks, trust companies or insurance companies, on which not less than 3/4 of 1 percent on the par value shall be charged, as also on bonds and debentures. On stocks of mining companies of which the shares have a par value of less than \$100, a commission of 1c per share shall be charged, when selling at 50 or over, or 1 1/2c if selling between 25 and 50, and of 3/4c when selling under 25.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. The statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of December shows a substantial increase in net profits of \$31,822.57, when compared with the corresponding period last year. With the ex-

these properties, was to place \$150,000 cash in the treasury for working capital. This would have necessitated the sale of 700,000 shares of stock underwritten at a dollar a share. There was also 300,000 shares of the new company's stock given to the shareholders of the old company, on the basis of one share of new for two shares of old stock. The first cash payments have been met, and it is understood that the directors of the company, who are really not associated with the Monroes, say that the payments will all be met as they fall due. The company is at present producing over half a million of copper per month, which should net about \$25,000.

Still another retardation has to be noted in the long expected boom that was promised on the awakening of the year 1905. Russian internal troubles were directly responsible for the depreciation of values that took place at the earlier part of this week. The situation in St. Petersburg, as revealed on Monday, was of a most disquieting character, and affected the European money markets to an alarming extent. As Paris holds nearly two billion dollars of Russian Government securities, it can easily be seen that anything like a panic on that market would cause the greatest possible uneasiness on the London and New York exchanges. In St. Petersburg there is no doubt that a semi-panic did exist in industrial shares, but a general slump was warded off by the vigorous and energetic support given to Imperial Four by the government. On the Berlin Boerse Russian Imperial Four of 1902 were quoted on Monday at one and three-quarters below the previous day's price, but the following morning brought more reassuring news from the seat of trouble, and with it a better feeling in all the world's money markets. The New York market is pronounced by all authorities to be in the strongest possible technical position; but, however this may be, there has been little chance for the market to prove its strength owing to the recurring foreign complications and rumors of complications. The notoriety that has been given to stock and share 'operations' of late has left a pronounced impression on the minds of the public of the United States, and for some time to come the professional manipulators of stocks will possibly have to contend with a thinking and a cautious, not to say suspicious, public, instead of the 'lambs' of old. It would be well if all the underwriting schemes were rigorously criticised, for the public good, before being allowed to be placed side by side with the legitimate and honest undertakings.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

Table with columns: Inactive Stocks, Dividend, Par, High, Low, Last, etc.

Table with columns: Active Stocks, Dividend, Par, High, Low, Last, etc.

Table with columns: Miscellaneous Stocks, Dividend, Par, High, Low, Last, etc.

Table with columns: Dividend, Payable, High, Low, etc. for various stocks.

ception of week ending Jan. 14, when the gross earnings decreased \$25,000, the net profit has been an exceptionally fortunate one for this time of the year. Gross earnings for December amounted to the magnificent figure of over four and a half million dollars; working expenses amounted to over 57 percent of the gross earnings. For the period dating from July 1 to Dec. 31, there was a total net profit of \$9,144,747.91, or a gain of \$476,638.75 over the same period of 1903. The following gives the figures in detail:—

Table with columns: Gross earnings, Working expenses, Net profits, etc.

TREMENDOUS FRUIT DAMAGES. ORANGES ON YOUNG TREES, AND PRACTICALLY ALL VEGETABLES, WERE KILLED. Tampa, Fla., Jan. 28.—Additional advices from throughout the orange belt show that of 500,000 boxes of oranges and grape fruit remaining on the trees, about seventy-five percent have been frozen and made un-salable. A big portion of this loss falls upon the buyers, who bought the crops on the trees, although some growers have been hard hit. Reports from Arcadia and other Desoto County points say oranges on young trees, and practically all vegetables, were killed, but the grape fruit was only slightly damaged. The temperature at Arcadia was down to 15 above zero.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

BE KIND TO THY FATHER.

Miss May Melkiojeva, Burnside, Manitoba, and Miss Mabel Deacon, Calais, Maine, kindly send the verses recently asked for by J.W.A.:

Be kind to thy father, for when thou wert young,  
Who loved thee more fondly than he;  
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,  
And joined in thy innocent glee.  
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,  
His looks intermingled with grey,  
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold,  
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother, for lo! on her brow,  
May traces of sorrow be seen;  
Oh, well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now,  
For loving as kind has she been.  
Remember thy mother, for thee will she pray,  
As long as God giveth her breath,  
With accents of kindness, then cheer her lone way,  
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother, his heart will have dearth,  
If the smile of thy love be withdrawn,  
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,  
If the dew of affection be gone.  
Be kind to thy brother, wherever you are,  
The love of a brother will be,  
An ornament richer and purer by far,  
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister, not many may know  
The depths of true sisterly love;  
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below,  
The surface that sparkles above.  
Thy kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,  
And blessings thy pathway shall crown,  
Affection shall wreath thee a garland of flowers,  
More precious than wealth and renown.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

N.B.—Please tell me where I can get a good book on hunting and trapping that will tell me how to trap foxes and mink. Ans.—If you send to the Macmillan Company, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, the publishers of the American Sportsman's Library, they will probably be able to supply the book you want.

THE CLOSURE BILL.

Mining.—When was the Closure Bill passed, and when and by whom has it been used? What is the reason for the passing of this statute in England? Ans.—On the first reading of Mr. Forster's Closure Bill, the House of Commons sat from 4 p.m., Jan. 31, to 9.30 p.m. Feb. 2. Mr. H. Brand, the Speaker, took matters into his own hands, and summarily closed the debate. This was in 1881. On Feb. 3, the Speaker was invested with all the powers of the House to regulate business when voted urgent by three-fourths of the members. On Feb. 13, 1882, new rules of procedure, including the closure, or closure, the power of closing a debate, were proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The closure was adopted in November, 1882, giving the Speaker power to close a debate, on a motion, properly supported. It has been frequently used, notably in the debates on the Irish government bill, in 1883; by Mr. Balfour in the recent debates on the Education Bill; in the Licensing Bill, and at other times. The closure of debate was adopted seventy-four times in the session of 1901.

GALICIAN SETTLERS.

F.M.D.—In regard to the Galician settlers in Canada: Where was their former home? What is their hereditary religion? What are their good and bad characteristics? Are they desirable settlers? Ans.—Dr. J. T. Reid, who has labored amongst the Doukhobors and Galician settlers in the North-West Territories, has given the following information: 1. Their former home was Galicia, one of the northern provinces of Austria. 2. They belong to the Greek Church, which is the National Church of Russia. That part of central Europe now called Galicia was a thousand years ago included with Russia in the old Kingdom of Ruthenia, so that the religion of the Galicians is the same as the Russians. 3. It is easier to speak of their 'good characteristics.' They are a very industrious people. Both men and women are incessant toilers; they are so robust physically that they are capable of great physical endeavor. They live natural and simple lives. Their wants are much fewer than ours, and consequently their lives are comparatively more free from care and anxiety. Concerning their 'bad characteristics,' they are very human, thus, very imperfect, morally. 4. They are more promising, in so far as they are anxious to learn our language, and wish to send their children to Canadian schools. They will, therefore, more readily become assimilated into our Canadian nationality. And being a thrifty people they are from a material standpoint 'desirable settlers.' But (—) standpoint they are not so 'desirable' as settlers as are the Doukhobors.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

Nova Scotia.—1. What are the best localities in Manitoba or the North-West Territories where lands can be taken up for the purpose of raising wheat? 2. What amount of money would be required to make a start and what would be the necessary equipment? 3. What is the best time

to take up lands and what are the conditions upon which lands are taken up? 4. To whom should I refer for further information? 5. What would be the probable returns in, say, ten years, upon 100 acres? Ans.—1. It is probable that there is no good wheat land in Manitoba now open for free grants excepting the wooded country in the northern part of the province. The localities where the free grants of good land can be had are in the northern part of Assiniboia and the southern parts of Saskatchewan. 2. A good many of the prosperous farmers in Manitoba and the North-West Territories went into the country with very little money or property of any kind, but a man with a family of small children ought to have enough to keep them for one year at least, besides the purchasing of a team and wagon, plough, harrows, lumber for a house, etc., say, \$1,000. 3. The early spring is the best time to go to the North-West. A person taking up a quarter section of Government land has to pay down ten dollars, and erect a hut on it and reside on it at least six months in each year for three years, cultivating a portion of it, when he gets his patent. 4. Write to the Dominion Land Agent at Battleford, or Edmonton. 5. Impossible to say. It might be only a few hundred dollars, as it might be three thousand or more.

HERALDRY.

J.C.P.—Please describe and explain the coat of arms of Canada, New Brunswick, and the city of St. John, N.B. The Dominion arms or badge comprises on a shield the armorial ensigns of the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. For Ontario: Vert, a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped, or on a chief argent the cross of St. George. This means in the upper third part of the shield, a red cross on a silver ground; on the lower two-thirds, three gold maple leaves on a green ground. For the Province of Quebec, Or, on a fess wavy gules between two fleur-de-lis in chief azure, and a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped vert in base, a lion passant guardant, Or. This means in the upper third part of the shield two blue fleur-de-lis on a gold ground; in the centre third part of the shield, a gold lion on a red ground; in the lower third part of the shield, three green maple leaves on a gold ground. Nova Scotia: Or, on a fess wavy argent, three thistles proper, a salmon naiant argent. This means in the upper third part of the shield two thistles, proper color on a gold ground; centre third part of the shield forming a wavy band of blue color, a salmon swimming, proper color; the lower third part of shield, a thistle, proper color, on a gold ground. New Brunswick: Or, on waves a lymphad, or ancient galley, with oars in action, proper, on a chief gules a lion passant guardant Or. This means in the upper third part of the shield, a gold lion on a red ground; in the lower two-thirds of shield, an ancient black galley, waves blue, sky gold.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

E.R.P.—Would you be good enough to give a brief statement of the agreement made by the Laurier Government in connection with the building of the Eastern, Prairie and Mountain sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, stating especially when the G.T.P. will pay rental on the Eastern section. Ans.—Under the contract between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, providing for the construction of transcontinental highway from Montreal to the Pacific Coast, the country bounded itself to build the eastern division from Winnipeg to the western division from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast. The company contracted to lease and operate the eastern division for a term of fifty years. During the first seven years it gets the use of the eastern division free of rental. During the succeeding 47 years it agrees to pay the Dominion three percent on the cost of construction, provided that in any one or more of the first three years of this 47 years term the net earnings over and above the working expenses are less than three percent of the cost of construction, the difference between the net earnings and the rental shall be capitalized and added to the cost of construction on which the Grand Trunk Pacific is to pay three percent interest yearly during the balance of the lease. To aid the construction of the western division the government guarantees payment of principal and interest on the company's bond issue for an amount equal to 75 percent of the cost of construction, not, however, to exceed \$15,000,000. The government specifically undertakes to pay the first seven years' interest on the bonds it guarantees for the mountain division. If the company is unable to meet interest on the bond issue for the mountain section during the eighth, ninth and tenth years, the government will implement its guarantee, but whatever may be paid out of the public purse during these three years must be repaid by the Grand Trunk Pacific with interest at three percent. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company of Canada, the parent company, contracts to guarantee Grand Trunk Pacific bonds for the balance required to build the western division. In return for these guarantees the government is given a first, and the Grand Trunk Railway a second mortgage on the property of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. The government's mortgage empowers it to foreclose if the company defaults in payment of interest for five years. The parent company is bound to retain a controlling interest in the new enterprise, and the bill contains clauses binding the company to promote trade through Canadian channels, and to give the preference to Canadian shipping ports. A deposit of \$5,000,000 is exacted for the due fulfillment of the company's obligations. The new road is to be open for the traffic of any other company that may desire to obtain running rights over it. The government assumes full control of all rates. The company binds itself to provide at least \$20,000,000 worth of equipment, of which \$5,000,000 worth must be assigned to the eastern division. Material and supplies must be purchased, as far as possible, in Canada. The Grand Trunk Pacific undertakes to secure shipping enough on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts to handle its trade through Canadian ports.

die intestate either before or after the death of B, who would inherit his property? Ans.—If A died without issue the property in question would go to the Crown.

PROVIDING FOR WIFE.

Subscriber, Ont.—1. Can a husband deed a place to his wife? 2. Can a husband forbid his wife's relations to come to see her, they having never done him any harm? 3. Who would the house furniture belong to, the wife or the husband, supposing they should separate, and to whom would the poultry belong? 4. Is there any number of poultry or cows that a wife has a right to keep to provide for the house and herself, they living on a farm; and has the husband got to provide food for them? 5. Has husband got to provide wife with wood? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Ordinarily to the husband. 4. No. 5. Yes, and with all other necessities of life.

AN INSUFFICIENT ORDER.

L.J.W.—Two years ago last spring A left the district to go to the Western States. Before going away he sold to B a quantity of lumber, shingles, etc., saying he did not wish for immediate payment and would not push B for settlement simply wishing to get it off his hands to avoid risk of fire in his absence; no note or other written acknowledgment being given by B on account of the debt. Previous to going away A gave to C whom he owed a sum of money, an order worded about as follows, signed by his name: 'If anything happens to me you can collect the amount B owes to me.' A has not communicated in any way with B since he went away, but B has heard from other parties that he is in Idaho. C wishes to pay the amount to him on all the above order, but B is afraid to do so lest A should demand payment again. Would it be safe for B to pay C? Ans.—It might not be.

MEDICAL.

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

DRY SKIN.

J.G. asks if anything can be done for a person whose skin becomes hard, dry and scaly in the winter. The skin is rough during the summer, but as soon as winter should set in the fall, the skin gets dry and comes off in white scaly dust. The skin on the knees often becomes hard and dark. Ans.—This trouble is more often met with in elderly persons than in others. It is very hard to prevent. To some extent the skin may be kept soft and pliable by rubbing it with lanolin. An occasional hot bath, with massage, with some mild soap, like Castile, will remove the excess scales. The skin should then be rubbed every night with a soft cloth and the lanoline rubbed on. Plenty of water should be drunk during the day, and a course of cod liver oil would be advisable.

SEASICKNESS.

A.G.H. asks the following questions with regard to seasickness: 1. Is seasickness ever fatal? 2. Can it be prevented by taking medicine before embarking? 3. What is a good preventive for it? Ans.—Seasickness is a form of nausea and vomiting found in those undertaking a voyage. Practically the same symptoms may be caused, however, in other ways, in fact, by any undulating or unusual motion, or even the fact of travelling. The exact cause is obscure. Probably a variety of factors are at work. The trouble is liable to affect persons of a nervous or full habit rather more than others, while some are quite exempt. Most cases can be traced to a disordered nervous system, or to the stomach. Imagination may provoke an attack. It seems likely that the continual motion by altering the normal impulses which reach the nerve centres from the eye, ear, nose, and skin, causes an irritability of the nervous system, which leads to vertigo and nausea. Some think that there is some congestion of the semi-circular canals of the inner ear, while others believe that there is congestion of the medulla and cord. The disease is rarely if ever fatal. Sea voyages are so short now that the person can hardly become so prostrated as to die, save in the few cases where he may be suffering from some serious malady previously, which may be aggravated or lead to some complication. Strong, healthy people, will not die of seasickness. The symptoms may be mitigated, and in some cases prevented, by attention to a few rules. One is, that the stomach and bowels should be in perfect trim before embarking. Then for the first few days eat but little, less than you would ordinarily. Many persons, owing to the stimulus of fresh air and the varied food provided, overload the stomach and afterwards suffer for it. Two or three days before sailing the bowels should be thoroughly cleaned out with Epsom salts, and again on the morning of starting. Five to ten grains of bromide of potash may be taken three times a day for three days before embarking. During the voyage, if necessary, the same may be taken in some effervescent liquid, such as Vichy, or citrate of magnesia. Rest in the recumbent position will often lessen the symptoms. It is better, however, if possible, to stay up and around as by that means you rapidly become enured to the changed conditions, and probably the unpleasant features will pass away.

VETERINARY.

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

WORMS IN PIGS.

W.B.—Had some pigs that did not fatten well; when killed found the small intestines full of worms. Please tell me what to give the rest, as they are not joining well. Ans.—Give the pigs from five to ten grains of antonia each, according to size and age; after 24 hours' fast, follow this in two hours with raw linseed oil and turpentine, three ounces of turpentine to the quart of oil. Give the pigs at the rate of about one ounce to every twenty-five pounds of their weight. Repeat this in about two weeks. Be careful in giving the oil not to choke the pigs. The antonia can be given in a small handful of food of some sort. If you cannot give the oil and turpentine, give them sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) in their swill.

VERMIN ON CATTLE.

B.H.J.—I could you tell me of a solution to wash cattle to keep them free from vermin, and also keep their hides in good condition? Will it need to be washed off again within a few days with pure water and soap? Will it poison animals if they should lick their body while this solution

is on? Ans.—The cheapest and most effectual cure for vermin is tobacco water, one pound of stems, or leaves of tobacco, to four gallons of water; steep slowly for at least an hour, and wash the infected parts. Repeat in about four days, and then wash off, after two or three days with soap and water. The animals must be kept in a warm place, and tied to prevent their licking themselves, or each other, while the solution is on them. Cattle are not often troubled with vermin if kept in comfortable quarters and well fed.

ROPE BURN.

A Subscriber for Forty Years.—Have an eight-year-old horse, strong, and in good condition. Was tethered out last summer; got the rope wound round the fetlock of one of his hind legs. In his endeavors to get free he made a bad wound, which has since refused to heal up. There is now a good deal of proud flesh about the sore. Will you please advise how the case should be dealt with so that a cure may be effected? Ans.—You had better touch the wound with lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) to reduce the proud flesh, and then dress it twice a day with the following: Iodoform, three drachms; sulphuric ether, three ounces; mix and shake well. Apply a little twice a day with a feather or camel's hair brush. Keep the wound clean.

BOG SPAVIN.

A.R.—22 years a subscriber.—Clyde colt, two years old in the spring, has bog spavin. A year ago the veterinary surgeon said his being on the grass would take it away, but it has not done so. Would you please tell me what to do to it to remove it. I am feeding him about a quart of oats twice a day, an dall the hay he likes to eat, and a feed of roots, mangels and carrots two or three times a week, and he has his liberty all the day. I rub the parts with my bare hand every day. Ans.—I think you should apply a good blister. Take equal parts of biniodide of mercury, one in eight with lard, and cantharidine, one to four, with lard. Mix the two well together. Clip the hair over the bog spavin, and rub in about one ounce of the mixed blister. Tie the colt's head up for forty-eight hours to prevent his biting the part, and at the end of that time smear the blistered parts with lard. Apply a little lard every two or three days (just enough to keep them soft, not to make them greasy), until the scabs all come off. If this blistering does not entirely cure, you should repeat it just before the colt goes to pasture. Your method of care and feeding the colt is all that could be wished.

POULTRY AND PETS.

BUFF CHICKENS.

Shawinigan Falls.—Will you kindly tell me the nearest poultry dealer from whom I could purchase thoroughbred Buff Cochins? Ans.—Since the Montreal Poultry Association has become a defunct Buff Cochins have disappeared from these parts, not being a profitable bird to keep, excepting for show purposes.

FROZEN COMBS.

A North Dakota Reader.—What is the best thing to do when chickens get their combs frozen in the very severe weather? Ans.—If fowls get their combs frozen they should be transferred into warmer quarters. A corner of the cow stable could be so enclosed so as to keep the fowls where they would be warmed by the heat from the cattle. Their own house might be made warmer by lining it with tar paper. If the house is too large a part of it could be partitioned off to be used as a roosting place. If the fowls are few in numbers, their quarters might be warmed in severe cold weather by placing a four-gallon can of hot water under the roof at night. The can must be covered so as to prevent the escape of steam.

TO AVOID APPENDICITIS.

(Atlanta News.) A writer in 'The National Review' who signs the significant initials 'F. R. C. S.', standing for Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, by thus veiling the prominence of his own name feels at liberty to give some common sense advice as to the best means of avoiding the disease.

The simplicity of his recipe is one of the most favorable features. It consists of nothing more than the persistent avoidance of the hasty meal. Bolting one's food is the homely but accurate description of the superinducing cause of this disease.

The distinguished doctor tells us what we in fact know well enough without being told, that we cannot persist in eating while we run, and expect to run very far. It is, in short, by the observance of the most ordinary common sense in the matter of leisurely eating and the proper amount of time for digestion that our safety lies from these dreaded attacks. Since the terror itself is so ominous and omnipresent, the simple rule of health from so authoritative a source should go far toward relieving us of our apprehensions; and incidentally forefend us not only from appendicitis, but from a hundred other maladies of which the strenuous life is the prolific cause.

A MUCH-TRAVELED CAT.

(Glasgow Daily News.) The White Star liner 'Majestic' carries a pet cat, 'Jennie' by name. She is American by birth and breeding, and boarded the vessel at New York without a passenger ticket or special permit. Other cats there are on board the 'Majestic,' fore and aft, but they are outsiders, liable to be expelled at any time, and they are not on the ship's ration list and they live by ratting and mousing, while 'Jennie' feeds in the saloon. 'Jennie' is probably the most travelled cat in the world. She crosses the Atlantic almost once every week, and her knowledge of New York is extensive and peculiar.

As a weather prophet 'Jennie' is considered to be ahead of the American Meteorological Bureau. When she is seen making her toilet it is a sure sign of fine weather; if she runs about uneasily and squeals a storm is coming on; and when she mounts the foredeck and her tail swells to the size of a broom a hurricane is at hand. These signs are so infallible that the captain is said to ignore his barometer and thermometer, and trust to 'Jennie's' tail to guide him.

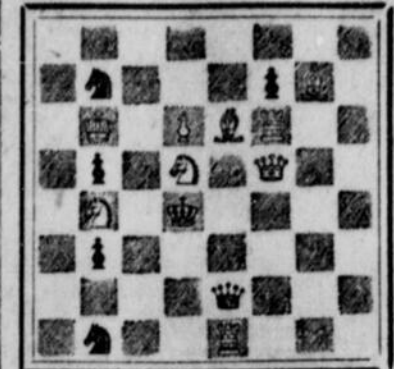
**CHESS**

Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1905.

PROBLEM 941.

(By W. A. Shinkman.)

Black—7 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Solution, Feb. 18.

**SOLVING CONTEST.**

Solvers are particularly invited to send in comments on any or all of the problems as it is highly interesting to learn what best pleases those for whom we cater.

**NOTES AND NEWS.**

The following, from the Brooklyn 'Eagle' is so much in accord with our own views and those of many of our correspondents, that we have no hesitation in printing it verbatim.

In his last letter to Lasker Marshall made a capital, if perhaps impracticable, suggestion that his rival solicit the cooperation of authoritative bodies like the British Chess Federation, the City of London Chess Club, the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association, the German Chess Association, the Cercle Philidor, the Vienna Chess Club and the St. Petersburg Chess Club, with a view of getting an expression of opinion as to adequate regulations for championship matches, those supposed to be in force at present really having no legal status.

If the champion feels disposed to act upon this suggestion, then the correspondence between him and Marshall will not have been in vain. Also, in the part of the authorities named would not be in the best interests of the game. Co-operation, on the other hand, will hereafter place the championship on a firm foundation and will no longer expose the holder thereof to criticisms of which that contained in the following letter is but a sample:

To the Editor of the Brooklyn 'Eagle': I see by your chess column that the championship match between Lasker and Marshall is off. To a man 'up a tree' it looks very much as though Dr. Lasker was afraid of losing his title and the money that goes with it. I for one am tired of a chess champion who never plays. Would it not be well for the leading clubs to arrange for an annual championship match, each club to be permitted to enter one aspirant for the world's championship?

The late Mr. Steinitz made good his title on frequent occasions, but it is so long since Dr. Lasker has played a match that no one can feel sure by this time that he is any better than either Messrs. Marshall, Tarrasch, Janowski or others who might be named. The 'Eagle' will do a service to the chess world by either goading the present holder of the title into playing the match he seems desirous of avoiding or by interesting leading clubs in some such plan as I have suggested. Very truly, CHAS. H. COCHRANE.

153 Berkeley place, Brooklyn, Jan. 9, 1905.

**GAME NO. 963.**

Tenth game of the match.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White.	Black.
Mr. Sawyer.	Mr. Jacobs.
1 P-Q 4	1 P-Q 4
2 P-QB 4	2 P-K 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	3 Kt-K B 3
4 B-Kt 5	4 B-Kt 5
5 P-K 3	5 P-Q 4
6 P x Q P	6 P x P
7 Kt-K B 3	7 Q-R 4
8 B x Kt	8 Kt x B
9 B-R 1	9 B-Q 2
10 B-Q 3	10 B-Q 3
11 O-O	11 O-O
12 B x P	12 B x P
13 Q-K 2	13 B-Kt 5
14 P-K R 3	14 B-K 3
15 P-Q R 3	15 B-K 2
16 K R-Q 1	16 Q-R B 1
17 Bt 1	17 B x R P
18 Q-Kt 5	18 Q x Q
19 Kt x Q	19 K B-B 4
20 B-R 2	20 P-R 3
21 Kt-B 3	21 B-Kt 5
22 Kt-Q 4 (c)	22 B x Kt
23 P x B	23 B-R 2
24 P-K B 3	24 K R-B 1
25 Kt x B	25 P x Kt
26 P-K 4	26 R x B P
27 R x R	27 R x R
28 P x P	28 Kt x P
29 B x Kt	29 P x B
30 R x P	30 B-R 2
31 K-B 2	31 R-K 2
32 R-Q 3	32 K-B 2
33 R-R 3	33 R-K 3
34 P-B 4	34 P-Kt 4
35 P-Kt 4	35 P-Kt 3
36 P-R 5	36 R-K B 3†
37 K-K 3	37 R x P
38 P x P	38 B-R 3
39 K-K 4	39 K-B 3
40 K-Q 5	40 R-Kt 3
41 R-B 5	41 R-Kt 2

And the game was drawn. Black should have won this game.

**GAME NO. 962.**

Ninth game of the match.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. Jacobs.	Mr. Sawyer.
1 P-K 4	1 P-Q 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3
3 P	3 P
4 Kt x P	4 P-K 3
5 Kt-Q B 3	5 Kt-B 3
6 B-K 3	6 B-Kt 5
7 B-Q 3	7 B x Kt ch

White sealed move. Some claimed that White had a win at this point.

(b) At once seizing his opportunity, he committed, was here a legitimate draw. Now White must lose.

8 P x B	8 P-Q 4
9 Kt x Kt	9 Kt P x Kt
10 P-K 5	10 Kt-Q 2
11 Q-Kt 4	11 P-K Kt 3
12 Q-Kt 3	12 Q-B 2
13 P-K B 4	13 P-K B 4
14 P x P e. p.	14 Kt x P
15 B-Q 4	15 Castles
16 Castles	16 Kt-R 4
17 Q-Kt 5	17 B-R 2
18 Q-R 6	18 Kt x B P
19 P-Kt 3	19 P-K 4
20 B-B 5	20 Kt-K 3
21 B-Q 6	21 x B
22 R x R	22 K x R
23 Q x P ch	23 K-K sq
24 B x P ch	24 K-Q sq
25 R-B sq	25 R-Kt sq
26 R-B 7	26 R-Kt 8 ch
27 K-K 2	27 B-Q 2
28 Q-Kt 8 ch	28 B-K 2
29 B-B 6	29 P-K 5
30 R-R 2	30 Kt-B 4
31 B x B	31 Kt x B
32 R-R 8	32 R-Kt sq
33 Q-Kt 7	33 R x R
34 Q x R	34 Q-K 2
35 Q-Q 4	35 Q-B 4
36 Q-Kt 7	36 Q-B sq
37 Q-Kt 4	37 Kt-K 4
38 Q-K 2	38 Q-B 6 ch
39 Q x Q	39 Kt x Q and wins

**GAME NO. 964.**

Eleventh game of the match.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White.	Black.
Mr. Jacobs.	Mr. Sawyer.
1 P-Q 4	1 P-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4	2 P-K 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	3 Kt-K B 3
4 B-Kt 5	4 B-K 2
5 P-K 3	5 Q Kt-Q 2
6 Kt-B 3	6 P-Q Kt 3
7 B-Q 3	7 B-Kt 2
8 Castles.	8 Kt-K 5
9 B x B	9 Q x B
10 R-Q B sq	10 Castles.
11 P x P	11 P x P
12 Kt-K 2	12 Q R-B sq
13 Kt-Kt 3	13 P-K B 4
14 Q-R 4	14 P-Q R 4
15 B-Kt 5	15 Kt x Kt
16 P x Kt	16 Kt-B 3
17 Kt-K 5	17 P-Q B 4
18 B-Q 7	18 Kt x B
19 Q x Kt	19 R-K B 2
20 Q x Q	20 R x Q
21 P-K B 4	21 P-B 5
22 K-B 2	22 P-Kt 4
23 R-B 2	23 P-Kt 5
24 K-R-Q	

DEATH OF MRS. W. D. REDPATH.

A NOTABLE CAREER OF MUCH INTEREST TO MONTREALERS.

It is with very deep regret, says the 'Diamond Field Advertiser,' Kimberley, of Dec. 10 last, that we announce the death at her residence yesterday afternoon, of Mrs. W. D. Redpath. The deceased lady had for some years past been a prominent figure in the public life of the Diamond Fields, and by her devoted a very noble, useful, and interesting life has been brought to a close. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Machin, a Canadian clergyman of eminent ability, who, perceiving the germs of considerable ability in his daughter, gave her every educational advantage available at that time. She was the first pupil of the first Normal School established in Canada. Between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three Miss Maria Mackintosh Machin took charge of a large and important church school, and her pupils were especially characterized by certain elevation of mind, an interest in things of the mind, in fact by somewhat higher standards than those of the generality of people. Leaving Canada, Miss Machin, who was interested not only in education, but in many phases of progress, went to Germany to inquire into German methods of nursing. Whilst there she formed an intimate friendship with the celebrated Baron Bunsen and his wife, from whom she received an introduction to Miss Florence Nightingale, then occupied in organizing the nursing of St. Thomas's Hospital. Miss Machin proved to be one of the most capable of the many clever lady probationers who had responded to Miss Nightingale's demand for ladies to take up the work of nursing hospitals, and so eliminate the Gamps and Betsy Frigs from the profession. It was soon Miss Machin's task to give lectures to the other probationers and coach them in their studies.

Canada is always ready to press on in the foremost ranks of any progressive movement, and the managers of the Montreal Hospital applied to Miss Nightingale for a matron and a staff of lady nurses. The choice of matron fell upon Miss Machin, who took out a number of nurses, and thoroughly reorganized the Montreal Hospital. After some years she returned to St. Thomas's, but another difficult task awaited her. Miss Nightingale sent her with a staff of nurses to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she filled the post of matron for three years, gradually effecting radical reforms in the nursing and general organization of the hospital. Whilst there she enjoyed the intimate friendship of Dean Church, at whose house she met many of the most interesting and celebrated men and women of the day. It was while matron at Bart's that, at a service in St. Paul's Cathedral, Miss Machin heard Bishop Webb preach, and in the course of his sermon he made an impassioned appeal for nurses who would volunteer for South African pioneer nursing work. Miss Machin was fired by the bishop's enthusiasm, gave up her position in the great London hospital, and offered her voluntary services to assist the Bloemfontein mission. She passed from Bart's, with its six hundred or seven hundred beds, and its great staff of nurses, its numbers of students, lecturers, and all the life and entrain of one of the foremost hospitals in the world—to a little cottage hospital with some half a dozen beds. From Bloemfontein she was sent to the Basuto border to care for the nurses whom the strain of the war had broken down; she also worked for the mission at the Barkly West Home. After her marriage with Mr. Redpath she resided chiefly in Kimberley, where she was a well-known and prominent member of the community, taking an active part in everything that went on in the town. For two years Mrs. Redpath was president of the Royal Women's Guild, to the interests of which she devoted herself. Few know of the work she got through in connection with the loyalist fund, and other portions of the work. Mrs. Redpath was honored by special marks of esteem and friendship from the late Princess Alice, and has had the privilege of having more than one audience with the present Queen. She was on the Council of the Royal British Nurses' Association, and enjoyed the friendship of very many prominent people. She has left behind a large quantity of very interesting correspondence with persons of note.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

The Skirt illustrated and described below will cost you at least \$1.25, if bought in your own town. Our Special Price is 75 cents, postage paid. No. 21, as cut. Good quality Black Mercerized Satin. Seams felled and double stitched. Has two 4 inch crimped frills, each frill headed by double stitched strap. Good width, measures 68 inches at top of flounce. Lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. Special sizes to order no extra charge. Our price 75c, postage paid. If you do not think it equal to any \$1.25 underskirt you ever bought we will refund your money and allow postage back. Write for catalogue. THE GEM GARMENT CO., Toronto.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—Numbness, Trembling, Headache, etc. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, general bottle. Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 2200 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.



RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

erice with the present Queen. She was on the Council of the Royal British Nurses' Association, and enjoyed the friendship of very many prominent people. She has left behind a large quantity of very interesting correspondence with persons of note. Of late Mrs. Redpath's health had seriously failed, and a slight operation became necessary. It was entirely successful, but a few days ago she had an apoplectic seizure, after which she never recovered consciousness. Her end was entirely painless and peaceful. It is characteristic of Mrs. Redpath that before going to the hospital, she arranged every detail of her funeral, in case of accident. She requested that all might be as plain as possible. A plain black coffin, and simple hearse. She also left a special request that no flowers or wreaths might be sent. It is not given to many of us to leave behind such a record of useful work, but the example of a blameless life, filled with unselfish aims, cannot fail to be a stimulating influence for good in the community in which she lived and worked.

The members of the Royal Women's Guild were assembling yesterday afternoon for the quarterly meeting at four o'clock, for which there was rather a long agenda, when the sad news arrived that the late indefatigable and hard-working president of the Guild, Mrs. Redpath, had just passed away.

The president (Mrs. Rutherford) said it was her very sad duty to inform those assembled of the death of their late respected president. Under the circumstances they felt bound to adjourn the meeting. As Mrs. Redpath's illness was not thought to be very serious, the news, coming as it did, had upset them very much. In conclusion, she would like to propose a vote of condolence with Mr. Redpath.

Miss Flora Brown seconded the vote, which was carried, the members standing. A paper of later date says:—At the funeral of Mrs. Redpath there was a large attendance of friends anxious to pay their last tribute to one who was so highly esteemed. The casket was shrouded with the Union Jack and the interment took place at that of the deceased's request, among those of the fallen soldiers in whose cause she had so faithfully labored.

COAL OIL JOHNNY'S HOME. LIVING WITH A BROTHER-IN-LAW ON A FARM NEAR FRANKLIN, PENNSYLVANIA. (Dayton, Ohio, 'Herald.') Nestling among the snow-clad, derrick-capped hills of Sugar Creek, Venango County, Pa., in the heart of the great Galena oil district, is the home of 'Ad' Moffit. Moffit is the brother-in-law of J. W. Steele, known to history as 'Coal Oil Johnny,' the man who years ago became famous as the greatest spendthrift in the United States, and whose story was used as an object lesson. Although reported dead times without number, and as an inmate of charitable institutions just as often, 'Coal Oil Johnny' is to-day living in comfortable circumstances in the home of his brother-in-law. The latter, when asked if it were true that Steele had acquired a second competence, replied: 'I wish I had as much.' And Moffit is well supplied with this world's goods. Time has dealt gently with 'Coal Oil Johnny.' He does not look like a man who threw away money in handfuls in

his youth. In the heyday of his career he was a red-cheeked, full-faced, muscular fellow, good looking in a wholesome way. To-day he is pretty well preserved, although he has deep wrinkles around his eyes, and the lines about his mouth are eloquent. His cheek and jaw bones are prominent, and his cheeks sunken. He is a quiet, self-possessed man who realizes the value of a dollar.

He is industrious, and during the summer and fall is seen about Franklin bringing garden produce to customers. 'I was born in Mercer County, Pa.,' says Steele, 'in 1843, and when two years old was adopted by Cuthbertson McClintock. When nineteen I was married to Eleanor J. Moffit. We have one son, now employed by the C. & Q. Railway. Mrs. McClintock was widowed, and in 1864 died, as the result of burns received from trying to light a fire with coal oil. As her heir, I found myself possessed of \$24,000 in cash and a paying oil farm. I did not find \$200,000 in her safe, as has been told. As the result of wealth acquired from my oil lands, I became the greatest spendthrift and all-around easy man the oil country ever produced. After my 'painting' trip I returned to Franklin, in 1867, practically broke. In 1868 Mrs. Steele recovered six thousand dollars rent from the oil farm. I might have had an easy job exhibiting myself in museums had I desired, as most of the managers were after me, but I was tired of notoriety. In 1874 we moved to Denison, Ia., and bought some property. I secured a position as manager of the grocery in a department store, and remained there until we moved to Kearney, Neb., where we lived for several years.'

THE WELSH REVIVAL. DECREASE OF DRUNKENNESS. The London 'Daily News' Pontypridd correspondent writes: 'Silently, but steadily and surely, the moral results of the revival are making themselves seen and felt everywhere in the southern counties of Wales, and the hearth burns more brightly this Christmas-tide than it has for many a 1000 day in thousands of Welsh homes. Reclaimed characters at some of the works have asked for 'subs,' but this was in order to get clothes and extra comforts for their long-neglected wives and children. The splendid hopefulness of Evan Roberts is not belied by events at towns as far apart as Mountain Ash in the northern end of Glamorganshire and Carmarthen and Rhymyne in the heart of Monmouthshire. 'no drunkenness and no prisoners' is the startling record, and it is calculated that there are forty per cent fewer prisoners in Cardiff jail this week than in the corresponding period of recent years. 'If the revival goes on as now,' remarked a stalwart young fellow at a recent meeting, 'we shall soon have no need for policemen.' Tradesmen are in ecstasies over their takings for the past fortnight. Hundreds of pounds have been received in settlement of debts, which in numberless instances have been ledged as 'bad.'

At Garw Valley the hauliers have been holding prayer meetings during their dinner hour. The hauliers are always esteemed 'the impossibles' of the Welsh coalfield. 'Give me a thousand converted hauliers,' said a late distinguished Welsh minister (John Evans,



A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL. Nurse (who has been shopping): 'What on earth have you got baby tied up in the hammock for?' Tommy: 'O, we were only playing at being Indians, and he's my papoose!'—Black and White.

Eglwysbach), 'and the conversion of the world will follow.' At Ystalyfera a concert programme has been changed from ballad to sacred music; at Pontypridd money prizes have been substituted for whiskey and other gifts in kind by local licensed victuallers; at Penelwdd an eisteddfod has had to give place to a prayer meeting; at Llandyssul tradesmen have even closed their shops in order to attend revival services. Far-off Radnorshire has even been caught in the sweep of the revival. Across the desolate hills farmers have walked long distances to conduct their prayer meetings. In the rustic vale of Crickhowell, Breconshire, there have been 300 converts. Provincial journalism has sought to give passing estimates of what the revival has accomplished, but it is pointless to turn oneself into a calculating machine. It is confidently and reasonably anticipated that the effects of the revival will project themselves on a vastly greater scale than has yet been experienced into the next two or three years of Welsh religious and social life. Revival incidents crowd on the vision. Here in Pontypridd a young man has dispensed with his motor-car and forsworn the stage in order to consecrate himself to mission work. Over at Portmadoc another convert has taken out his tobacco pipe and hands it over in all solemnity as a crowning act of self-renderer. At Cwmberla a veteran of seventy years, facing a crowded meeting, renounced the old life. At Cross Keys a sister went up to a brother who had just confessed and embraced him. She had prayed and hoped for him for years. The football converts are much in evidence, and their enthusiasm is as great as that of the Llanelly athlete who called out at the united revival convention. 'Save our ruined secretary for Jesus Christ!' At Abertillery only an eighth of the sporting papers are now sold, and at Aberavon, a Spanish tailor confessed in his own language. Here, too, a rush of emotion convulsed the congregation when, after reading the parable of the prodigal son, one of the deacons told how the story was fulfilled in his own family on the previous day. His son, of whose whereabouts he had not known anything for six months, had come home to beg his father's forgiveness.



A BIG BOY NOW. Master N. W. Territories.—'Say, boss, don't you think it's time I went into long trousers?'



FALLING!

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A crofter's wife, finding that the focus of her spectacles became longer and longer with increasing years, said to her husband as she held her Bible at arms' length: 'The next time ye gang till 'e toon mind and get me a pair o' 'specs.' 'Hoot, woman,' replied her partner, 'it's no' new specs ye want; it's langer arms.'

Mild in Their Action.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach, or cause disturbances there, as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

In the East End of London lately a sweetstuff shop window contained the following ironical notice: 'If the man who stole the collie puppy last Tuesday will call in here any day between eight o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening he can have the pedigree.'

A General Favorite.—In every place where introduced Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil has not failed to establish a reputation, showing that the sterling qualities which it possesses are valued everywhere when they become known. It is in general use in Canada, the West Indies and Australia as a household medicine and the demand for it each year shows that it is a favorite wherever used.

A certain naval captain a few years ago received a young naval cadet on his first joining with the remark, 'Well, youngster, the old story, I suppose—the fool of the family sent to sea.' To whom the youngster (innocently, may we hope) replied, 'Oh, no, sir. That's all been altered since your day.'

They are a Powerful Nerveine.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.

WOULD LIKE THE CHANCE TO SEE. 'Oh! Ouch! Stop that!' yelled Tommy. 'Why, Tommy, aren't you ashamed?' exclaimed his mother. 'I wouldn't cry like that if it were my hair that was being crumbed.' 'I'll bet you would if I was doin' the combin,' replied Tommy, fiercely.

Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles of virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

'Do you encourage your daughter's literary ambitions?' 'Decidedly,' answered the matter-of-fact woman. 'If she has the gossiping instinct it is bound to come out, and she'd better be making up stories about imaginary people than about neighbors.'

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

'The man that I marry,' she said, 'must be one who always thinks before he speaks.' 'Then,' replied the young gentleman at whom the shaft had been aimed, 'I fear he'll never ask you.'

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

'Prisoner at the bar,' said the judge, 'is there anything you would like to say before sentence is passed upon you?' 'The prisoner looked towards the door, and remarked that he would like to say—' 'Good evening, if it is agreeable to the company.'

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Feltus. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Feltus. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Feltus.

Meekly—'Yes, we're going to move to Swamphurst.' Doctor—'But the climate there may disagree with your wife.' Meekly—'It wouldn't dare!'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Feltus.

'DEBORAH.'

A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

(Published by special arrangement. All rights reserved.)

SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt, court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Timon, a Greek soldier, Elkliah, the Nasi, chief of the Jewish rabbis; his renegade son, Glaucon; his other son, the little blind Caleb; his daughter, Deborah, the beautiful and good; Apollonius, the cruel and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Elkliah, and the championship of Dion. Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The seat of Apollonius, where little blind Caleb is introduced as the 'Jewish Cupid.' Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon, Deborah decoyed away by the soldiers, submits Apollonius and wins her liberty. Deborah becomes the avenger of the wrongs of Israel. The carnival of blood. Elkliah gives himself as a sacrifice to his God. The flight of Deborah and Caleb. Judas Maccabaeus. How the Jewish priest, Mattathias, slew Laban, the renegade. The campaign between the Jews and the Greeks. A year in the 'Fortress of the Rocks.' Deborah waiting for the voice. The spy.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

'Perhaps they have been, but I am in fair way to recover, as my scheme will by Greek law it is true you would not inherit his estates; but no law prevents prove. Should you marry this Glaucon, the fool from giving to you whatever you ask as the price of your favor; and you come high at times, as my thin belt can attest. But, my dear, you must appear to him as of princely rank, for the fellow has been flattered to believe himself courted by the very household of the King. I think I can make my letters sufficiently enable you, if your beauty does not evidence your divinity. Will not this sound well? Ahem! The Princess Helena, cousin to Apollonius! Ah, you blush at the title.

This woman was well aware that anger did not become her type of countenance; it changed her beauty into hideousness. Whatever ornaments were latent in her face, smoothed by practiced smiles, or masked cosmetics, were brought out by ill-timed—as sunburn develops freckles. She was as self-conscious when gazed at by others as when she was alone before her mirror, and as ready with her arts. She, therefore, instantly suppressed the rising displeasure.

Indeed, the displeasure would itself have died as Apollonius further disclosed his schemes; for any fondness she may have felt for the present owner of her affections was less than her innate cupidity, and less than that passion for intrigue and adventure which she had developed by much practice on many fields. In her, deceitfulness reached the rank which in men is called diplomacy. Though now at home in the tent of the Syrian commander, she was not unwilling to enlarge the sphere of her conquest in any direction. Perhaps her eagerness for the spoil of such a house as that of Glaucon was as laudable, certainly as natural, as Apollonius's own ambition to frame himself as the conqueror of Palestine.

The conversation of the General and the woman was interrupted by a lad, whose basket of fruit, deftly balanced on his head, had gained him admission to the camp; for while strict guard was kept against the intrusion of peasant men and women, the children were allowed freedom to sell their delicacies for the coins though often they received only cuffs, of the soldiers.

The boy was stretched at full length upon the ground, counting the bits of money he had taken and sorting the figs, dates, and grapes which were left in his basket. His head was covered with a mass of unkempt black hair, his body with a single garment, which might have been an inverted corn sack, tied with a string at the waist, while his head protruded through a hole in the bottom. His legs and feet were bare, except for the dirt which soiled them, and striped with scratches made by bramble bushes.

So engrossed was the boy in his business calculations that he did not seem aware of his undue proximity to the General's tent, until a sentinel prodded him in the calf of the leg with his spear-point and bade him 'Be gone!'

The General, looking up at the outcry, recalled the lad and bought of his fruit, tossing some of it into the lap of his companion.

'The lad is finely formed,' said the woman, eyeing him as a connoisseur. 'His ankles are trim enough for a girl's, and his feet are not flattened and all-shapen as those of most peasants are. And what a face! Ganymedes was not fairer. Look out, my

lad, that the eagle does not fly away with you and make you cup-bearer to the gods.'

'Why not make him your own Ganymedes, my divinity?' cried the General. 'What say you, my lad, would you like to be dressed in spangles and wait at the hand of the fairest of Astartes?'

With a look of stupid inquiry the boy replied in the Samaritan patois, 'An as for a bunch; three bunches for two ases; all for an obolo. Give me drachma and I bring you so much'—extending his arms as if to enclose a bushel.

The Greeks burst into laughter. 'Your learned wit is wasted on a Samaritan, as I am afraid mine would be on that Jerusalem Jew,' said the mistress.

'It will not be wasted there. Glaucon speaks Greek well, as do all the better sort in the city. Besides, his head is just now as full as a pedler's pack of all the scraps of our philosophy, poetry, and art that he can hear.'

The fruit-seller, impervious to their wit at his expense, gathered up the remnant of his wares, and started away; but quickly turning, he threw himself down upon his belly in the shadow of the tent, and resumed counting his coins, tallying each one with a jerk of his heels, as those dirty but graceful appendages waved over his back.

'The boy's legs talk as freely as the arms and face of Pharetes, the pantomimist. He would make an actor, if trained,' observed Apollonius.

'Or a dancer,' replied the woman. 'Let us see if he has learned to wiggle his calves rhythmically.'

She sang a rollicking run of notes, accompanied with snapping her fingers and waving her arms, which tempted even Apollonius to give a few steps in his jingling armor. The boy only stared and grinned.

'Pshaw!' said the General, 'the religion of these people is so dull that it rusts even their sinews. A Greek child would have danced on his hands and head at such singing. But, my dear, you should start to-morrow for Jerusalem. I will strike the miserable spawn of that priest, Mattathias-Apollo, my namesake, being willing—within three days. Some ten thousand of us, each as valiant as Alexander himself, are only waiting to conquer these sand-hills in lieu of a larger world. We will drive the Jews into their holes and drown them in their own blood, and then move to the city. I fear that Menalao, the High Priest, is scraping the bottom of every strong-box the Jews left, and if we do not hasten there will not be an obolo for us to buy grapes with.'

His companion had become curiously interested in the lad.

'Do the boys and girls dress alike in this country?' she asked. 'That child has the hips and shoulders of a woman.'

The boy had evidently completed his book-keeping, and hastily swallowing some of his wares, moved slowly away. He sauntered awhile in the direction of the town, trying to keep two figs at a time in the air or to catch one in his mouth; then suddenly turned southward toward the eastern slope of Mount Gerizim, and, depositing his basket under a clump of bushes, ran southward as fast as his legs could carry him.

XV.

THE BATTLE OF THE WADY.

The grey light of the following morning, breaking between the cliffs of Moab, revealed two figures not far from the Fort of Rocks.

One was the stalwart form of Judas, his red hair glowing like a sunrise on a mountain pinnacle as compared with the tiny body of his companion, the lame Mephibosheth. The boy's strength was utterly exhausted, so that he could scarcely stand with the aid of his crutch; but his tongue, as usual, was like a strong man rejoicing to run a race.

'Up on my shoulder, Meph!' said Judas. 'You can better whisper in my ear what I judge it were not well for even the trees to hear. She was unharmed? And you met her in the Wady? That is a good even hours from here, Meph. And you have trudged all night to bring me tidings? The Lord bless you!'

'Amen!' responded Meph. 'And General Apollonius moves at once upon us. He will attack us to-morrow or next day. Deborah bade me say that he would surely come by the Wady. They must move up the dry water-bed if they would reach us so soon, for it will take thrice the hours to march over the hills, and she says that one man on the cliff above is worth a score hemmed in by the walls of the great chasm they must pass through.'

'God be praised! And is this all?' asked Judas.

'Except,' added Meph, 'that a rich convoy has already started from Shechem for Jerusalem by the direct road. In it are many merchants and women of rank.'

'We want neither their pelf nor their women,' said Judas. 'Let them go their way, if they only keep out of ours. But this Apollonius I would have. He is the biggest hawk of them all. Oh, Meph! Meph! if we could only get his claws tangled in the Wady as you get the birds fastened in your nets!'

'I generally have to pull the string myself,' said the boy. 'You must pull, just then and just so, but you get them.'

Judas laughed and assured Meph that he would make a strategist if not a champion some day; and with gigantic strides he went over the hills.

was deserted by all save the women, the aged, the sick, and children. In single bands the armed men moved northward, following the depression between the hills, filing like ants close to the clumps of rocks so that no eye less sharp than an eagle's would have detected a moving army. As night fell, the Jews, who had been scattered during the daylight, gathered in among the rocks bordering the great Wady. In the darkness they felt their way each to such couch as he might find between the boulders. Soon all was silent, except for the coming and going of Judas and his brethren, giving encouragement or command.

At the same time the army of Apollonius was approaching, a league to the west. A squadron of horsemen led the van. These followed the roadway, whose white line was extinguished by the clouds of dust raised by thousands of hoofs. Lance-point and helmet gleamed dimly through the darkness answering the stars, as when heavenly bodies are reflected in rippling water. The command to move in silence did not prevent the clicking of weapons and the low rumble of horses' feet on the beaten road.

Foot soldiers, armed with pikes, bows and swords, followed the horsemen. Then came camels and asses, laden with provisions and heavier weapons. To the rear struggled hundreds of camp followers; merchants to purchase the spoil; and those of baser sort to revel in the expected rapine. The usual swarm of women were there to make their Circæan camp wherever the troops should halt.

It was past midnight when the van of the Greeks reached the opening of the Wady. The soldiers needed rest after their rapid march. Each company scattered to right or left, maintaining only relative order. Ten thousand men were scarcely distinguishable from the rocks and bushes amid which they slept. The sharp challenge of a sentinel, the accidental clash of a weapon against a stone, mingled with the hoot of an owl or the bark of some jackal as he found his usual path of marauding blocked by the strange forms of men.

Yet other eyes than those of night-prowling birds and beasts penetrated the darkness. Judas and his brethren had taken oversight of the Greek host almost as comprehensive as was that of Apollonius and his staff.

'I fear,' said Judas to a comrade, 'lest something untoward has happened the maiden; for this is the spot, and the stars mark the hour. God forbid that we have erred in sending her upon this unwomanly venture!'

'Yet,' said Jonathan, 'the information she has sent us is worth the sacrifice of a life.'

'But not such a life, my brother. If to rejoice in any victory so dearly bought, Meph says she was at the very tent of Apollonius.'

'You think overmuch of the daughter of Elkliah,' replied Jonathan. 'Besides, she would have her own way.'

'Aye, and has it. List!'

The three whistling notes of a quail spaced from a long distance, and were scarcely answered by the same signal when a woman stood beside them.

'God be praised!' and the two Maccabees each raised in turn her hand to his lips.

'But why this attire, Deborah?' said Judas, touching her long flowing robe, which even the night showed to be of a gaudy color.

'The Greek women have the freedom of their camps,' replied Deborah. 'No greater dangers than insulting words have threatened me there, and words do not harm if the soul does not hear them.'

'Still, for every such word a Greek life shall pay before another night comes,' said Jonathan.

'Not in my revenge, brave men,' replied Deborah. 'We must not think of such things. What shall we care for insults when our cause is so shamed? But to my account. Apollonius rides with the middle division. The squadron of Syrian horse under Syron leads. Philip has sent a detachment from Jerusalem to join in the fray. The whole army moves into the valley at daybreak. God grant that it may be to them the "valley of the shadow of death." But yet, how can I wish such things? Sometimes my woman's heart cries out against the cruelty of our most righteous war. But I am woman no longer. My heart has bled so much that my nature has turned to blood. Have you any order for me?'

'None, but that you rest. Do not stay near the battle, for though we pray for victory we are but a handful against a multitude. Our armor is little more than our courage; theirs is brass and iron.'

'It matters not,' said Deborah. 'Did you hear my Caleb's dream? It was of a little hole in the sandy beach which drank up the sea.'

'The Lord grant that this Wady be the hole,' responded Judas. 'If he forsake us not, few of the Greeks will come out at the other end. But to your rest, my daughter! You will need great strength of body and soul to comfort those in the Fort of the Rocks, who will mourn for many of us to-morrow. God watch between us!'

Deborah went a little way in the direction of the Fort of the Rocks. Jonathan accompanied her until he insisted upon lying down to rest in a secure spot, feeling too fatigued to resume her journey before to-morrow.

But no sooner had Jonathan's form disappeared through the night than she rose.

'I cannot stay away from the battle,' she said to herself. 'Many of these, my brothers, will fall. My place is among them. But this blood, this blood! God, must it be. Yet I, a woman, have helped prepare this slaughter.'

She fell upon her knees. 'Lord, spare Thy people. If blood must flow let it be of those only who have destroyed

Thy altars, and blasphemed Thy Holy Name. Spare Judas and Jonathan, and—all these Thy people! Avenge Thou our cause! As the sun drinks the water from the pools, so may Thy vengeance drink the blood of the enemy, and Thy land be purged.'

She rose and walked rapidly, not to be seen at the Fort of the Rocks but in the direction of the Greeks.

XVI.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF A HEART.

Deborah joined a group of Greek women on the edge of the camps. These were venting their rage upon an officer in command of a contingent sent from Jerusalem.

'The Captain forbids us to come among his tents; Astarte curse him!'

'They say he was born in Athens, as if Athens were better than Antioch!' said one.

'The statue of Athena, the prude, in the Parthenon, is so big that it crowds out all other gods and goddesses; and so this upstart Captain would crowd us out.'

'Captain Dion would make Aphrodite herself wear long skirts,' said another.

'Dion!' The word rang sharp as a thunder-crash through Deborah's soul. A glare as of the lightning's bolt seemed to illumine her. In it she saw herself again a woman. Dion! Was she leading this man to slaughter? But why not? He, too, was the enemy of her land, of her religion, of her God. Had she not vowed death to Greeks of every name? Did her oath spare even Dion? Yet Dion had saved her. And that, too, in spite of his soldierly duty to his cause.

Deborah staggered back in the darkness. Her strength until now had been that of a man; but it was the strength which her soul, with its tremendous resoluteness, had imparted to nerve and muscle. Now that her soul was shaken, it sent its quiver through her physical frame, and she was weak as a child. She sank upon the ground.

Then one by one came memory's pictures of the terrors she had experienced in Jerusalem. What had sustained her during those awful days? Her pride as the daughter of the house of Elkliah? The necessity of guarding her blind brother Caleb? Her faith? All these, doubtless; yet she confessed to herself that but for the kind words of the Greek Dion she might have given way. Not his proffered love. No! No! That alone would have made her hate him; but he had been good to her. And if—God had used the Greek's kindness, even his love, to sustain her, to give her strength for her holy devotion, should she despise this Greek? Should she lead him into this ambushade? If he should fall on the morrow would she not be his murderer? She recoiled from herself as from some polluted thing.

Then, as a wave receding into the sea comes back, her feeling was quickly reversed. Had she not taken delight in imagining herself another Jael, who could drive the nail through the temple of a foe man of her people, though he were sleeping in her own tent. She tried to say, 'Even Dion to his death!' but the sentence would not frame itself in her purpose. Her brain seemed to stagnate. She could not think. She prayed, 'Lord, I am but as a mould; fill me with such purpose as thou wilt!'

At length she said to herself: 'I will seek out Judas, and beg him to spare the advance of the Greek hosts, for there Dion will be, since his camp is here foremost.'

Scarcely was this project formed when she abandoned it. The contingent from Jerusalem to which Dion belonged was as numerous as all Judas's band, and, if not destroyed in the first surprise of the attack, might turn the tide of battle. Besides, what reason could she give Judas for this request? Confess her attachment to a Greek? If womanly shame did not forbid such an acknowledgment to another man, it surely would cost her the confidence of the Jews. Never again would they believe in the patriotism or honesty of one whose brother was a traitor, and whose lover—for such they would regard Dion—was in the hostile camp.

Following her first impulses, Deborah had risen from the ground and walked slowly toward the place where she knew Judas could be reached by her signals. But she quickly turned back.

'Might I not warn Dion? Not, of course, his fellow-officers. But, if I did, would not his sense of duty lead him to divulge the plot?' She prayed again for light, but no light came. The gloom deepened about her. Two spirits were tearing her soul asunder in their strife for possession. She thought of her people; of her father dashed to death by Greek hands beside the altar; then of the brave band of patriots who, unless they triumphed bloodily at the very dawn, must themselves be slaughtered before the nightfall. She felt her personality dissolving into a flame of zeal for her land and her people's God. She cried out with uplifted arms: 'O God, I am no longer a woman. I am thine; Thy Avenging Spirit! Use me as Thou dost use the lightning's bolt, the flood, the plague, that I may bring destruction to all this host!'

Then, even as she stood with outstretched arms in this awful impression, there came the vision of Dion, so noble, though a Greek, with a man's heart greater than all his racial prejudice; the friend who had risked life and repute for her father's safety, though it proved unavailing; the rescuer of blind Caleb; her own friend—who loved her, she could not doubt it—whose thoughts even now, as he was moving to his death, were possibly of her.

'O God!' she exclaimed. 'Take away my life. Let me die rather than make this decision.'

She waited, longing that her heart might stop beating through the violence of its own contentions. But it beat on. She drew a dagger, and pressed its point gently against her bosom, as she murmured:

'Oh, if it were but right that I should lay down my life, since God will not take it!'

The crackling of dried leaves caught

Advertisements. 'Time's the King of Men' and 'The ELGIN WATCH is the royal time-keeper'. Includes an image of a pocket watch.

Deborah's attention. A sentinel gave challenge.

Deborah instantly responded with the watchword of the Greek camp, 'The sword of Apollonius,' which she knew had been given for the night.

'Another woman, by Jove! One would think he had fallen upon the Grove of Daphne, or the streets of the Piræus, rather than a war camp,' said one walking with the sentry.

'Come, get out of this! To the rear with you, or we will make you march in front of the first battle.'

'I am not within the lines,' replied Deborah. 'The lines run from the twisted rock to the cypress yonder. So we were told.'

'Are those the lines?' asked the officer. 'Then let her stay. We ourselves have lost our bearing, but daylight is coming up yonder in the East, and we shall need no longer any lines here, for we move at dawn.'

Deborah could not mistake that voice, nor the form that the dim light outlined. She thought that she was silent, enacting a tragedy back of her rigidly compressed lips; yet some word or outcry must have escaped her, for the officer turned quickly.

'Woman, did you speak?'

Now she was indeed silent, and moveless as the great rock against which she leaned. The man came nearer and tried to scan her features.

'Woman, have heard your voice before. Have you followed from Jerusalem?'

A moment elapsed before she replied, but that moment was like one of those in which we dream, and live hours and days. She realized that there had now been forced upon her a quick decision of the question which the past hour of agonizing debate with herself had not begun to solve. She had time in that waiting moment to pray for light. She gathered up many scenes of those terrible days in the city, of her flight from Dion's help, of her vow, of her life as a spy. To these she added the imagined scenes of the coming day, the slaughter of Greeks, perhaps the annihilation of the Jewish band, and extinction of Israel's hopes. She saw all these things, and central of them all she saw the form now before her falling beneath some arrow shot from the covert: the rocks overhanging the valley he was about to enter. And then she saw herself as the accomplice of it all.

'And this, this,' she said to herself, 'is to be a woman's return for a man's love!'

Deborah had often prayed that God would destroy her sense of personality, that she might be but an unfeeling agent of his will, as are the lightning and tempest; but he had not done so. Her human nature asserted itself over her faith; her individuality refused to lose itself in her nationality, or shall we say that her womanhood was stronger than both? This man and herself were for the instant as essential factors in her problem as were the Greek and Jewish armies. But she saw no clearer the solution of that problem; only that it must be solved, right or wrong, and at once. So she replied to her questioner:

'Yes, I came from Jerusalem. The officer peered closely into her face. 'You are not Greek nor Syrian.'

'God be praised, I am not. I am a daughter of Jerusalem, an outcast from my father's house, as you would make all the women and children of Israel to be.'

'Deborah! Daughter of Elkliah! Do I dream? Of all the damnable things that war has brought this is the most fiendish. You, Deborah, in a soldier's camp! Good gods! Tell me you are not the daughter of Elkliah, but some black soul from Erebus which has found her dead body and entered it.'

'Dion, I did not die, but it is true that another spirit has entered mine.'

'Better wert thou dead than live such a life as this,' cried he. 'Why did you fly without my help? I had arranged for your safety. I would have given my life for yours—but—but now—'

He grasped her hands, then threw them from him as something that defiled him. 'There is no god of Jew or Greek, or this could not have been. Tell me, Deborah, that what I see is not true. That you—that you are not here.'

He covered his face with his hands as if to banish the vision of the reality.

'Dion, what you see is true; but what you think is false—yes, false and mean as the gods you worship. An outcast I am, as all my people are; but not an outcast from honor; not from my father's faith; not from the favor of my father's God. Your soldiers have destroyed our homes; where can we live but in the fields? How can we subsist except as the beasts and birds do, by picking up the crumbs which the army of Antiochus drops along its path of slaughter?'

She laid her hands upon her gaudy garments as if to tear them from her.

A bugle sounded. It was quickly answered from far and near. A rustle as of a sudden storm among the rocks and bushes told that the host was waking.

Then followed the hum of voices, cut with the sharp words of command, the click of arms, and clashing of utensils, the neighing of horses and outcries of grooms and masters.

Dion started a step as if to obey the call.

'Stay, Dion!' she cried, losing for the instant her self-possession as she realized the fate which hung above her friend.

The Greek turned, and said in quick words: 'My command awaits me, Deborah. Tell me how I may save you.'

She let him put his hand upon her. As she felt his touch, she saw this much of her problem solved—he should not return to his command if a woman's will or a woman's wiles could prevent it. The love he offered her she would use not for herself, but for his own sake. Surely, if it were right to deceive an enemy for his destruction, it were doubly right to deceive a friend in order to save him.

She replied, 'My friend, my father's friend, you can save me from that which I dread worse than my own death.'

'How? Who threatens you? Let me but hear it, and my sword will follow him through Jewish or Greek camp, or through hell itself.'

'Let us draw a little more aside,' said Deborah. 'The light is so clear now that it shows us.'

Dion slowly followed her, pausing again and again to look toward his camp. A second bugle denoted that the host was to begin its march.

'You must go back to your duty,' said she. 'Go, I must save myself as I can. The bugle calls you.'

'A more sacred duty calls me here, Deborah, tell me, what threatens you? She gently drew him to a seat beside her upon a shelving rock which was overtopped by a juniper bush. Did she mean the tenderness her face expressed, so near to his.

'My dear Dion,' she said, 'the greatest terror that possesses me is that you think me what my presence here might suggest. Save me first of all from falling in your respect. Believe me, I am still as worthy of your care as when you saw me, a mere child, in Jerusalem—though these few months have made me a woman, I fear, with a wicked heart.'

'I do believe you, Deborah,' cried he, grasping both hands. 'Now that the light shows you, I see the same pure soul I once loved, and never for an instant have ceased to love. But, my child, you have suffered. Pain has cut deep lines. This must cease. If there is anything in my position, my estate, any influence with those in power, any strength in my arm or sharpness in my sword, let me use it. Only tell me.'

(To be Continued.)

Advertisements. 'No Breakfast Table complete without EPPS'S COCOA'. 'The Most Nutritional and Economical'. 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT'. 'A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS'. 'All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds. ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.'

Advertisements. 'Rheumatism Does not let go of you when you apply lotions or liniments. It simply loosens its hold for a while. Why? Because to get rid of it you must correct the acid condition of the blood on which it depends. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands.'

Advertisements. 'INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.' 'THE STOMACH TROUBLE WHICH IS THE CAUSE OF ALL THE OTHERS'

# The Boys' Page.

## Ough.

Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

The ploughboy whistled behind his plough.  
For his lungs were sound and he had no cough.  
He guided his team with a pliant bough,  
And watered it well in a wayside trough.  
The toil was hard for the lend was rough—  
It lay on the shores of an Irish lough—  
But his well-fed team was stout and tough,  
And he plied his bough to flank and hough.  
He toiled all day, and the crew and chough

Flew round his head, though he oft cried 'Shough!'  
But his plough at eve struck a hidden slough.  
With a force that sent the share clean through.  
The frightened team ran off with the plough.  
With the speed of the wind from the ploughboy, though  
He shouted 'Whoa!' and into the slough  
It plunged where the mud was soft as dough.  
The ploughboy wept—for the wreck was thorough—  
He fled that night from the farm to the brough.

## Apples of Gold.

(By Edward S. Ellis, A.M., in 'The Ram's Horn'.)

When Jack Hunter entered one of our leading universities as a student, it was quite natural that his father should write to his old friend, Bishop R., the young man, whose departure from the family hearth-stone was a cause of deep anxiety on their part.

'Jack is a boy of fine impulses, of superior mind and we have strong hopes of his future,' wrote the father, 'but he is inclined to be wild at times, and I am sorry to say, now and then, he indulges in drink. You and he have had many fishing excursions and tramps through the woods together, when he was a boy and you made your welcome visits to our farm. He will take more from you than from any other man, and the right word, spoken in season, I am sure will do him good.'

The Bishop was fond of Jack, whom he knew as a manly, truthful youth, devoted to his parents and friends, popular with his playmates, of fine parts, but, said to say, inclined as his parents said, to be wild and reckless. He needed sound advice and a strong controlling hand.

'I assure you, my dear friend,' he wrote, 'that I shall not forget your request, and any help that I can give Jack shall be given with the utmost cheerfulness.'

So when Jack had passed a brilliant entrance examination and was fairly settled into his new life, the Bishop called upon him, chatted over the days they had spent on the farm, and urged the young man to visit him and his family whenever his duties would permit, and, so far as possible, to make the Bishop's home his own. Jack did so, and enjoyed the evening with the family, every member of whom made him warmly welcome. The Bishop had two daughters and one son, the latter engaged in mercantile business in the city where the university was situated. This son was a worthy son of a good father and an example to all who were crossing the threshold of a busy, earnest life. He knew Jack's failing and uttered his warning advice, when it seemed prudent to do so, but I am sorry to say without the beneficent results he hoped. Jack now and then indulged in dissipation, and more than once was the leader in the wildest escapades of the students.

When these were over, like many a young man in his situation, he was heartily ashamed of himself. In his remorse he formed new resolutions, which were kept for a long time, only in the end to be broken as before. Not seeming to do so, the Bishop, none the less, kept himself informed of Jack's slips. Without making the slightest reference to them he persuaded the young man to spend all the time he could spare in his family; he induced him to attend church and one or twice secured his presence at prayer-meeting. All the same, the Bishop understood that much of this seeming respect to religion was due to the friendship of Jack, and his anxiety to avoid offending or grieving his clerical adviser.

The greatest 'spree' in which Jack ever indulged was during his sophomore year. It lasted nearly a week, and only by a hair's breadth did he escape expulsion. I am inclined to suspect that it was on the personal plea of the Bishop to the president that the grave offence was overlooked. One thing, however, was certain; a repetition of the lapse would end Jack Winter's career in college, break the hearts of his parents and disgrace him for life.

Jack was sitting in his room, with his mate, his head aching, his stomach in rebellion and his whole soul gnawed with remorse and self-disgust. Again, as he had done many times before, he resolved to 'brace up,' never to touch the hateful cup and to apply himself resolutely to his studies. In the midst of his gloomy meditations, the card of Bishop R. was brought to his door. He had come to call on his young friend.

'I know what that means,' said Jack with a shudder; 'the Bishop has come to preach me a sermon; I would rather be kicked around the block, but it can't be helped. I am in the dumps and ready to take my medicine, although I wish he had selected another time to administer it. Tom, would you as lief leave me alone? I don't think he will stay long; the Bishop's sermons are of the concentrated sort and it won't take him long to fire his batteries.'

'Accept it meekly,' chuckled his roommate, as he rose to pass to another room until the call should end; 'don't forget that you deserve it all.'

Jack had sent down a request for the Bishop to come to his room, and he appeared a few minutes later. He was one of those men whose entrance into a house brings so much sunlight and cheer. In middle life, rotund of form, with a handsome, genial face, a musical voice, bounding eyes and a warm handshake and good word for every one, there was no home where he was not welcome. As

he had said many times, he believed in the sunshine of religion and his manner proved it.

'Well, Jack, my dear boy,' he said in his hearty manner, as he grasped his hand and then laid off his outer coat and took the proffered chair, 'it has been some time since I saw you and I thought I'd drop in and say "Howdy," that is, if I will not be interfering with your work.'

'No work that I could have on hand would justify me in interfering with one of your calls, Bishop.'

'Thank you, Jack; thank you! You always were a flatterer. When have you heard from home last?'

'My mother writes every week, and father not quite so often.'

'The folks are well?'

'They were at last accounts.'

'That's good; what a lucky fellow you are in having such parents!'

'No good-for-nothing son was ever more blessed in that respect,' said Jack feelingly, and with a little more moisture than usual in his eyes.

Ignoring the personal slur on himself in the young man's remarks, the caller continued:

'I must try to make my arrangements to spend a week or two on the farm this summer.'

'Indeed, I hope you will, Bishop,' said Jack heartily, warming to the man, whom he could not help loving.

'Do you think anybody ever had more fun than you and I in tramping through those hills to the south that are big enough to be called mountains, wooing the trout from the crystal streams, lolling in the cool shade, tramping through the woods and coming back at night with appetites that must have frightened your mother? Ah, what delightful days those were and how I long for them again! Jack, I believe in being a boy as long as I live, and you and I mustn't give up those rambles for a half century to come.'

'I surely wish to keep them up as long as I can have you for a companion.'

'And no one can suit me quite as well as you. Your father is fond of it, but Jack, added the Bishop with a comical contortion of his countenance, 'between you and me, he is getting old; why, ten years from now he will be as old as I am to-day; he isn't a boy any longer like us.'

Jack couldn't help it. He threw back his head and the room rang with his laughter over the quaint fancy of his caller, who was bubbling over with merriment.

'He knows all about it,' Jack reflected more than once, when in the midst of their delightful merriment, the shadow obtruded itself; 'why does he hold back? I suppose it is to gather force; it'll come by and by.'

But it didn't. There was not a hint of anything of the kind, although the call extended beyond an hour. Suddenly the Bishop sprang to his feet and caught up his hat and overcoat.

'Bless me! I had no idea it was so late. No, I thank you, I cannot stay any longer; you must come over to the house and we'll have more of this. How will Thursday night suit? All right; don't disappoint us.'

Jack accompanied him down stairs and to the outer door, wondering with a queer shuddering feeling whether the Bishop had forgotten the real business that had brought him thither.

'Can it be that I am to escape after all?' he asked himself.

'No; he did not escape. Outside the door they stood for a minute or two, where no human eye saw them. The Bishop held the hand of the youth in a warm clasp and rested his other hand affectionately on his shoulder. Then, looking him straight in the eyes, he sank his voice, slightly increased the hand pressure, and said:

'Jack, it doesn't pay.'

'And many a time,' said Jack, in after years, 'when brought face to face with temptation, I have felt that hand upon my shoulder, and heard that voice as it were the voice of an angel, "Jack, it doesn't pay!" It was the most eloquent sermon that ever fell upon my ears, and with the blessing of God, it saved me.'

When he has got this little sea of pitch ready for it inside the bottle, the shipbuilder gets the knocked-down ship through the neck of the bottle, and with the aid of a little rod works the hull down into the pitch and gets it in a true line with the bottle, and drawing just the right amount everywhere in the pitch so that she will float all right and proper, and then he lets it rest there until the pitch is thoroughly hardened and the ship is fast in it.

Before putting the ship, in her knocked-down form, through the neck of the bottle, the builder had looped around her foremast at about the level of the foretop-sail yard a cord whose ends he kept to himself, outside the bottle, this to be used in setting up the ship, and he uses also for this work a forked and hooked wire. Tiny holes have been bored in the ship's deck into which to step the

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I am aware that this sounds incredible, but it is strictly true and there are several witnesses living who can vouch for the facts.—Mrs. J. B. Dille, Illinois, in the 'New England Homestead.'

work. Very soon we heard a great barking and Jim came rushing to the door, barking, and wagging his tail, then running back to the yard, as much as to say 'Come and see what I have done.' The boys ran after the dog and I, looking from the door, saw Jim tugging away at the rake full of trash, which he had gathered up but could not empty. When it was emptied he seized the handle and went to work, soon notifying the boys he had another load ready. How they laughed and shouted at his smartness!

In the fall of 1880, the boys at my suggestion smoothed a strip of ground from the well to the foot of the garden, which was a gradual descent and when covered with ice made a very nice and safe coasting place. When cold weather came it was an easy and quick job to pump water and cover the slide with ice, renewing it daily.

The Saturday following the first hard cold spell, business began. The neighbor boys joined ours with their sleds. The coasting was fine and every one was happy, Jim included, for the boys took him on their sleds, a treat which he evidently greatly enjoyed. One day, when the boys had coasted till tired and hungry and had come in to pay their respects to doughnuts and apples, I heard the sled going down hill and looking from the window to see what reinforcements had arrived, to my surprise I saw Jim sitting upright on the sled, speeding away to the foot of the hill. When he arrived there, he got off, pulled the sled to the top of the hill, placed it in position, took his seat and with a peculiar wriggle of his body started it. I called the boys and together we watched the performance repeated, until we all knew that Jim was working intelligently and with great show of reason. The delight of the boys knew no bounds, and little Charlie said, 'After this Jim shall take his turn with the rest of us boys,' and he did.

I

# Home Department.

## A Deed and a Word.

By Charles Mackay.

A little stream had lost its way  
Amid the grass and fern;  
A passing stranger scooped a well,  
Where weary men might turn;  
He walled it in, and hung with care  
A ladle at the brink;  
He thought not of the deed he did,  
But judged that all might drink.  
He passed again, and lo! the well,  
By summer never dried,  
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,  
And saved a life beside.

A nameless man, amid a crowd  
That thronged the daily mart,  
Let fall a word of hope and love,  
Unstudied, from the heart;  
A whisper on the tumult thrown,  
A transitory breath—  
It saved a brother from the dust,  
It raised a soul from death.  
O germ! O fount! O word of love!  
O thought at random cast!  
Ye were but little at the first,  
But mighty at the last.

## THE NESBIT CHILDREN ;

—OR—

### The Last Picture.

(By Edith Eaton, Sul Sin Far.)

(Concluded.)

"This is a lovely place," remarked Lucy, skipping along by Mrs. Martin's side. She dropped her mature air with the baby. "I am glad you think so, dear. You must often visit me now and tell your mamma to come, too. I shall be so glad to see her; but she will have to excuse me for not calling upon her. I am so much of an invalid, and seldom go beyond my own grounds."

"Mamma does not go out much either," replied the little girl, "but she can see 'our' garden without leaving the house." I sniffed. Did the miserable child call their back-yard a garden? "Why, you can see our garden from your window. You can see it no matter where you are—that is, in the evening just before it gets dark."

"I don't understand," said Mrs. Martin, bewildered; but Bertie coming up biting into an apple, explained that the Nesbit children had appropriated the sunset sky as their garden, and that every evening, when the gold, rose and purple shadows of the sun crept across the heavens, each little color artist mentally fenced off a bright spot for him or herself which they called 'our garden.'

"So they talked."

"Why do you always walk, one in front of the other when you are out?" they were asked, and the explanation given was that the eldest always walked in front of the second eldest, and the second eldest in front of the third eldest, and so on, in order that the taller and stronger might shield the smaller and weaker from too rough winds.

"Lucy keeps the wind from Millie and I keep the wind from Lucy, don't you see?" said Bertie. "And who keep the wind from you?" I said. "Me! Oh, there's never too much wind for me." The boy laughed. He was a manly little fellow; but there was a mischievous twinkle in his eyes which recalled to my mind some of the stories I had been told by his teacher. I mentioned them to him, and he shook his head solemnly and said, "Oh, yes, they're always telling of the bad things I don't do."

After that visit Mrs. Martin took a great interest in the Nesbit children, and though they did not call again, she never forgot them, and when Christmas came around, sent them a box of gifts such as children delight in. Much to her discomfort, however, the box was returned by Mrs. Nesbit. She appreciated Mrs. Martin's kindness, but her husband could not possibly allow his children to accept presents from strangers. So said the note accompanying the rejected gifts.

Time passed. We heard that the young Nesbits became as familiar with the French patois as with their own language, that curly-headed five-year-old Percy appeared in the last St. Jean Baptiste procession as a little Jean Baptiste among the lambs; that Dick was carried off on a raft manned by Indians almost as far as Quebec; but that had been recognized and brought home by two Hochelaga fishermen, Joseph Masson and Pierre LeBlanc; that Bertie Nesbit was taken into the office of Miller & Bendall, real estate men, as office boy at a salary of a dollar and a half a week; that Mr. Nesbit's health was failing, and that Mrs. Nesbit was herself trying to dispose of some of her husband's paintings. One windy evening in the month of March, a knock at the front door was followed by the appearance of Lucy Nesbit, who came hesitatingly forward in the blaze of the fire around which we were sitting. "Dear child! I'm glad to see you. How are you?" said Mrs. Martin. "Quite well, thank you," responded Lucy, gravely, then quickly added, "Papa is not going to paint any more pictures, and I thought perhaps you might like to buy his last. Will you?" She drew from under her cloak a picture in oils—a marine subject. Mrs. Martin scanned it critically. "What does your papa want for it, dear?" she asked. "The little girl hesitated. 'I think,' she said, slowly, 'I think—five dollars.' 'Are you sure?' said Mrs. Martin. 'Such a fine piece of work is surely worth more than that.' 'I think—perhaps—it—might—be—ten.' I eyed the child sharply. Was the blase

of the fire responsible for the bright color that surged across her face. Mrs. Martin paid the ten, and Lucy thanked her prettily, but her lips trembled and she seemed in a great hurry to be gone. "Won't you tell me why your father will paint no more pictures?" asked Mrs. Martin. "Oh, because—because—he's going to another place—where he won't be able to sell pictures."

"I'm glad to hear that," said Mrs. Martin, turning to me as Lucy disappeared through the door. "I suppose she means that her father has got a situation in another town. I always said that a man like that with a family of small children to support, had no right to spend his time in making pictures. Yet—he certainly has talent." She sighed as she laid down the picture. The next day, having to go through the village, and by the house where the Nesbits lived I stopped and was about to knock at the door, for Mrs. Martin had deputed me to see if it would not be possible for Mr. Nesbit to make a companion picture, during his leisure hours, for the one she had purchased, when the village doctor drove up and greeted me with:—"Have you heard already?" "What?" I exclaimed. "That Nesbit is dead—died two hours ago."

"No!" "Yes," continued the doctor. "It's a sad case. Wife and eight children left; but he told me last night that perhaps it was best for him to go, as his wife's father, who during his lifetime had cherished ill-feelings towards him, had left a will, by which Nesbit's wife and children were to come into possession of certain valuable property—but only, mind you—after his, Nesbit's death. If Nesbit had survived his wife and children, this property would have gone to a public charity."

"How peculiar! Poor fellow!" I cried. "The doctor shook his head. "Poor fellow, indeed," said he. Then added, reflectively: "Yet, I don't know if he was so much to be pitied after all. He was a man who was devotedly loved by his wife and children. Mrs. Nesbit is a woman who would have preferred to have died in poverty with her husband than survive him to live in luxury and ease. It is only her children that keeps her from following him at this time."

"Have they suffered much for want of necessities?" I interrupted. "Well," said the doctor, "I was not called in until late, but from all indications, they have had a terrible struggle with the wolf. The trouble was that no one knew of the family's destitute state. Nesbit was a desperately proud fellow. For fear that they might be offered what he termed 'charity,' he would not even allow it to be known that he was ill and helpless. It was hard on the children, and I think he should have considered them before his pride; but he's gone now, poor fellow, and it is not for us to judge others."

"A letter had come to Mrs. Martin from across the sea. It read: "Dear Mrs. Martin:—I have told mamma why you bought papa's last picture from me, and she says that she will be very grateful to you if you will return it to her at the address on top of this letter. Mamma is sending you a cheque for what you gave me; but I told her I wanted to write to you myself. Sometimes I cry all night thinking that you believe I told you wicked stories. You see, we were very poor, and we had hardly any food in the house, and no money for papa's medicine, and, oh, it was so cold. The man uptown could not sell papa's last picture (he said it was his last), and mamma could not, though she tried so hard, and walked one day until she fainted. All the money we had was Bertie's dollar and a half at the end of the week. I used to wish that we could all lie 'own in the snow and die. Then one day Bertie told me that a man who made little images of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph and the other saints had come into his office with one image which he said was the last one he would make as he was going to work in a tobacco factory, and Mr. Bendall bought the image just because it was the last one the man would make. After Bertie told me that I thought for a long time, and when mamma said that she had no

medicine to give to papa to relieve his pain I took papa's last picture from the easel where it was standing, and came to you with it—and you bought it—because I told you it was papa's last picture—and it was papa's last picture, though I knew papa wouldn't have liked me to say why it was. And that is what makes me feel bad, because I let you think it was papa's last picture for some other reason than the true one. But I am glad, too. I am glad, because papa was so pleased to think that someone wanted his picture even at the last, and with the money you gave me, we got some medicine and food, and my papa did not die cold—and we never, never, had to take any charity."

"I hope everybody in Hochelaga is well, and that Joseph Masson catches lots of chubs and sturgeon, and cat fish, and that there's plenty of chips and bark on the beach for the Laferty people. Bertie is always talking about old Napoleon's boat. Could you say to poor old Mère Girard that I still have the mittens she made me Christmas before last. We have no big frozen river here, and no good times, crusting by the ice holes, and we get our water in pipes instead of in buckets from the water-man. The mountains here are pretty, but do not look like big poses in the fall or the year. That was how Mount Royal looked after the frost, and before the leaves fell—like one big pony. Don't you think so?"

"Dear, good, kind Mrs. Martin, please don't think I told you stories. My papa 'has' taken a situation in the best country of all, and it 'was' my papa's last picture. "Lovingly yours, "LUCY NESBIT."

"Poor little dear," murmured Mrs. Martin, wiping her spectacles.

## Home Thoughts.

### THE GOLDEN RULE IN LITTLE KINDNESSES.

(Julia H. Johnston.) "Thank you so much," said one friend gratefully to another, in acknowledgment of very trifling favors. "Don't speak of them," was the reply. "They are all such little bits of things."

"But sometimes the little things are much easier and pleasanter to take than great favors," persisted the appreciative friend.

Upon reflection the hearer was much impressed with the discriminating truth of the passing word. Is it not true, indeed? We all "just love" to do big favors, of course. We may really take delight in putting ourselves out to any extent to serve another or bestow a gift; but would we enjoy having others make a sacrifice or suffer a positive inconvenience for us? Here is where the golden rule has its fine and delicate application. There may be alloy of selfishness in the gold of our giving. Is it not more unselfish and kindly to please our friends in the way they choose and like best, rather than to insist upon our own way, though it may give us actual gratification? Measureless love, tact, and even self-renunciation, enter into the bestowal of kindnesses.

"You understand exactly what I like," said one who had received from another a simple remembrance of growing plants, instead of a more lavish gift which would have been gladly offered as a measure of love. But the giver knew how the sensitive receiver shrank from elaborate bestowals, and that if the receiver were to be the giver, she ought to give a trifle too, in order to keep the golden rule.

It is easier to take little kindnesses than large ones—since it requires great love indeed to receive without the burden of obligation, then let us be encouraged to do the little wayside deeds of love that cannot far in the taking because they are so small. Yet they are very dear. "Pansies for thoughts" and roses for love may be sweeter than hothouse orchids.—North-Western Christian Advocate.

## With the Children.

### THE MOTHER ROAD.

I dreamed of heights of worldliness,  
(Of rainbow paths my feet might press;  
Joy beckoned, and Hope led me on,  
But Love, with dew-wet kisses, won.

Eeside Love's steps my own are stayed,  
On level plain my tent is made,  
With round of tasks from day to day  
And wet hands crowding in my way.

The distant heights I may not see  
While these small hands reach up to me;  
Nor look I to the arching skies,—  
My stars are in my baby's eyes.

Put when at night, beside the bed,  
I lean above each sleeping head,  
I thank God that my feet may press  
The Mother road to Happiness.  
—From 'National Magazine.'

### CHILDREN'S HANDS.

Some children, like kittens, entertain a great hatred of water, as their dirty little digits show. Naturally they dread washing their hands in very cold weather, if they suffer from chaps or chilblains. But, with care, all discomfort may be avoided. Get the children into the habit of thoroughly washing their hands every night in warm water, using good soap, and a soft nail brush. See that the soap is well rinsed out of the skin, and insist upon the hands being thoroughly dried. Afterwards rub a little pure hand paste, or some home-made emollient, into the skin, especially on the wrists, which usually become chapped before any other part. For many a drop or two from a bottle of pure glycerine thinned

with rose water or plain water put on before the hands are quite dry, will keep them from chapping even if carelessly dried. The sweet perfume will induce many children to use a salve or lotion when they shrink from a tallowy, greasy smear.

When, after play, the hands are dirty, give them some warm water into which you have put a spoonful of oatmeal tied in a piece of muslin. Let them wash their hands with this, playing with it and using it like soap; it is cleansing, soothing, and economical, and may be burnt afterwards.

### A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Too much cannot be said about the pernicious and inexcusable habit, practiced by many nurses and mothers, of frightening children into obedience.

Naturally, children are fearless; but often while in their early infancy the imagination has been so perverted by the visions presented to their believing infantile mind of the big dog that will get them if they run into the street, or of a big, cross man in a dark closet, and such threats of those who adopt this method of discipline, that the little ones become pitiful cowards, fearing the things that should give them pleasure. Unless possessed of a strong constitution, the foundations are laid for various troubles that will make the adult life a misery.

Never threaten children with darkness, or every shadow or noise will cause them to dread the approach of an unseen foe, and the restful darkness of night becomes a dread and terror. From birth, children should be accustomed to darkness, and without light burning in the room.

Never scold a child for being afraid; nothing is more erroneous. Reason gently with them, and accustom them to that which they fear. Fear has a very depressing effect upon all children, and some impressions are never entirely eradicated, and often produce serious physical ailments, and a dwarfed intellect.—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

### FORFEITS.

Children are often at a loss for good forfeits in their games at parties. In the absence of advice upon the subject, the penalties they impose are sometimes vulgar or highly absurd, creating confusion where innocent pleasure is designed. The following are suggested to help our young friends out of the difficulty:

1. Let the person who holds the forfeit give out a line, and then call upon the one who owns it to make another line to rhyme.
2. Laugh first, sing next, then cry, and lastly whistle.
3. Put one hand where the other cannot touch it. (The right hand to the left elbow.)
4. Stand with your heels and back close to the wall—then stand without moving your feet, and pick up the forfeit.
5. Compare your lady-love to a flower, and explain the resemblance. Thus—  
My love is like the blooming rose,  
Because her cheek its beauty shows.  
Or (facetiously)—  
My love is like a creeping tree—  
She's always creeping after me.
6. Place your hands behind you, and guess who touches them. You are not to be released until you guess right.
7. Say "Quizical Quiz, kiss me quick," nine times without making a mistake.
8. Ask the person who owns the forfeit what musical instrument he likes best; then require him to give an imitation of it.
9. Choose three flowers. Example, pink, fuchsia, and lily. Two of the party must then privately agree to the three persons of the forfeiter's acquaintance, to be secretly represented by the flowers. Then proceed: "What will you do with pink? Dip it in water! What with the fuchsia? Dry it, and keep it as a curiosity! With the lily? Keep it until it is dead and then throw it away! The three names identified with the flowers are now to be told, and their fates will excite much merriment.
10. Put two chairs back to back, take off your shoes and jump over them. (The fun consists in a mistaken idea that the chairs are to be jumped over, whereas it is only the shoes!)
11. It is said there's a person you've loved since a boy.  
Whose hand you must kiss, ere I give you this toy:  
It is not your father, or mother, or sister,  
Nor cousin, or friend—take care not to miss, sir, (Himself.)  
—'People's Friend' Almanac.

## Be Neat in Your Dress.

It is of the greatest importance that you should always make the very most of your personal appearance. Because you are pretty or clever or busy, do not think that you can afford to neglect your appearance. If you are pretty you can add to your prettiness by giving it a proper setting; if you are clever, you can make yourself pleasant to look on as well as to listen to, and if you are busy it won't take much extra time to keep yourself looking trim and neat.

The time spent in front of your looking-glass is not wasted. Of course, I do not advise you to stand wrinking for hours, but every woman should spend enough time to see that her clothes are neatly put on and her hair properly done. You would be surprised to know how many good chances in life are lost through carelessness of personal appearance. I know of a case where a girl applied for a position as book-keeper.

She thoroughly understood the work, but failed to get the position.

When I asked the manager of the concern why he did not engage her, his answer was: "She does not look smart enough. We want some one who looks as if she were successful, not a giddy dresser, but still one who makes the most of her appearance."

The married woman who devotes all her time and attention to her children and household affairs, neglecting to keep herself attractively looking, will soon find her husband giving his attention to others.

Men don't always demand beauty in the women they love, but they do want some attraction to take its place, and the woman who makes herself look dainty and neat has an attraction almost as powerful as beauty.

The woman who does her own work and looks after a family has perhaps the best excuse for not paying much attention to her personal appearance, but if she can manage even the slightest titivating she will benefit by it.

Children, as well as grown people are affected by pretty, becoming clothes.

The school teacher who affects pretty colors and dresses can always do twice as much with her scholars as the one who goes about in sad-colored raiment.

Don't spend money foolishly on dress, but put thought and care on what you do buy.

A great deal depends on how the hair is dressed. Study the shape of your face and wear your hair accordingly.

Keep your hands and nails in good condition. A little oatmeal in the water when you wash will keep the skin soft and white.

Washing the hair every two weeks will keep it soft and bright.

Goodness and charity and beauty are great gifts, and she is a fortunate woman who possesses them.

But they will not excuse her from making the most of her personal appearance.—Washington 'Times.'

## Health Hints

### THE WEATHER NOT TO BLAME.

At this season complaints of headaches, and heavy sleep which brings no rest, grow frequent, and the majority of the sufferers blame the weather for their discomfort. Two factors, however, which are completely under self-control, are the principal causes by which most of these symptoms may be traced.

One of these is the mischief breeding factor of sleeping in unaired bedrooms and the other that of eating rich midnight suppers.

In the unaired bedroom long before morning a blanket of heavy carbonic acid gas hovers over the sleeper. As it lowers, the unoxxygenated blood grows sluggish and the sleep becomes a heavy stupor, which exhausts instead of resting the unconscious victim, and he rouses to the morning's duties with utmost reluctance, utterly unfit to perform them. Restful sleep, during which the body is recuperated, the wastes of the working day being repaired by metabolism, which assimilate, nourishment and casts out waste products, can be had only in pure, oxygenated air. There is no necessity for its being cold, but it had better be cold than impure. If the air be pure, with the protection of warm, light covers, the body will be warmer in a lower temperature than in a warm, close room under thin covers. Every sleeper in an unaired bedroom is doing for herself slowly what is done instantaneously to helpless doves and fowls when they are lowered into caves and wells to demonstrate how deadly is the air in their depths.

It is not right to go to bed hungry, but the food taken before retiring should be of a kind easily digested. A cup of chocolate or a glass of warm milk, with a few waters or delicate sandwiches, is beneficial. But it is suicidal to eat rich foods when the forces of nature are at low ebb.

Old-Fashioned Brown Betty.—Two cups of chopped-up apples, one cup of bread-crumbs, a couple of tablespoonsful of butter. Put a layer of apples over the bottom of a pudding dish, one you can bake and serve in, and sprinkle sugar and then tutter, either melted or in tiny dabs, and cinnamon or nutmeg; then sprinkle bread-crumbs, and continue until you wind up with a layer of crumbs. Bake for three-quarters of an hour and brown.

Canned Meat.—When cooking a kettle of beef, put up a can of it for some day when company comes unexpectedly, and the meat supply is short. Cook until done, and can like anything else in Mason jars. Remove bones and pour the boiling liquor, which must have boiled down until it is nearly all gelatine and fat, over the meat in can. Be sure all air bubbles are out and seal hot. Can chicken is the same way when the market is down. You will find it as nice as freshly cooked when you open, and all you need to do is to re-heat and thicken the gravy.

## For the Housekeeper.

### HONEST DUES.

"Mrs. Smith said you were the best laundress she ever had, Norah," we remarked, as dainty muslins were taken from the rack.

"Did she, ma'am?" The woman looked up for a moment, but her face expressed no particular pleasure at the praise. "Twas meself she should have said it to, then, long ago, but she never did. All the months I worked for her she never said if things pleased her or no; she just looked at 'em, and said nothing. I'd do my best for her, but all the time I did be feeling she wasn't satisfied. I thought she was an honest woman."

"Honest, Norah?" we questioned. "Why, she paid you, didn't she?" "She paid me the money, ma'am, but if she liked me work 'twas no more than me dues for her to say so," was the answer, with a touch of indignation. "She kept that back."

Norah was right, and we went away thinking how many of us are guilty, either carelessly or wilfully, of withholding dues of that sort. From the sermon which uplifts the soul, to the humblest task in the household, the one who faithfully ministers to our needs has earned the meed of acknowledgment as truly as the compensation in coin.—Wellspring.

PREPARE FOR EMERGENCIES. A forerhand housekeeper learns to make provision for emergencies. She carries into other lines of housekeeping the principle of the old woman who, when she lay dying, beckoned her daughter to her, and

## Advertisements.

### FRAIL LITTLE ONES.

The little ones are frail. Their hold upon life is slight. No symptom that indicates any of the little ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass for a moment without proper attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one, and then it may be too late to save a precious little life. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house, the danger of serious trouble can be averted, and the minor troubles promptly cured. An occasional Tablet to the well child will prevent illness. The Tablets are absolutely safe and contain no poisonous soothing stuff—they give children healthy sleep, simply because they banish the cause of sleeplessness. Mrs. F. B. Bishop, Lawrenceville, N.S., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets just as you represent them—the very best of medicine for young children." You can get the Tablets from Druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

as the mourner bent above her for a parting message, whispered with her last breath, 'Always keep hot water in the kettle.' (I wonder what she would have done if she had known a gas stove!)

The housekeeper with foresight is not taken by surprise when emergencies present themselves. Perhaps she is like a clever woman I have heard of who keeps an 'emergency cupboard.' She lives at some distance from shops, and she has a cupboard stored with dainties, that are never to be used except in an emergency. Sardines are here, and potted chicken and biscuits of various sorts, and a jar or two of jelly and jam and good preserves, and a small pot of cheese and other things that will help to make out a meal in case of unexpected guests. As soon as one of the articles has been used it is immediately replaced, and the cupboard is never invaded except for a real emergency. That is a systematic woman.—'Harper's Bazar.'

CLEANING FURS. Our readers will doubtless be glad to hear how garments are cleaned and renovated in Russia, the country of furs. Some rye flour is put into a pot and heated upon a stove with constant stirring as long as the hand can bear the heat. The flour is then spread over the fur and rubbed into it. After this the fur is brushed with a very clean brush, or better, gently beaten until all the flour is removed. The fur thus resumes its natural lustre and appears absolutely as if new.

## Household Hints.

A little kerosene on a sponge or cloth will clean the outside of your windows in freezing weather; polish them well with a clean, dry cloth after.

To keep sweet potatoes wrap each in paper, and hang in bags in a rather warm place. Allow no moisture.

It is a good plan to burn pine tar occasionally in a sick room, as it is an excellent disinfectant, and it also induces sleep.

A small quantity of borax added to the cold starch in starching shirts, collars, cuffs and pillow shams, will give them additional stiffness.

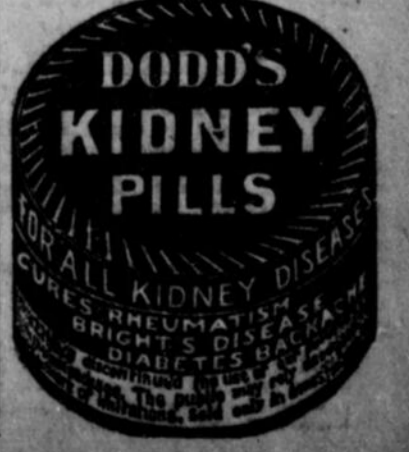
## Selected Recipes.

Carrot Pudding.—One cup of grated raw potatoes, one cup of raw carrots, grated; one cup of brown sugar, one cup of powdered suet, a pinch of salt, one cup of cleaned currants, one and a half cup of raisins, one and a-half cup of flour, one teaspoonful of soda and a dash of spice. Steam from three to four hours.

Old-Fashioned Brown Betty.—Two cups of chopped-up apples, one cup of bread-crumbs, a couple of tablespoonsful of butter. Put a layer of apples over the bottom of a pudding dish, one you can bake and serve in, and sprinkle sugar and then tutter, either melted or in tiny dabs, and cinnamon or nutmeg; then sprinkle bread-crumbs, and continue until you wind up with a layer of crumbs. Bake for three-quarters of an hour and brown.

Canned Meat.—When cooking a kettle of beef, put up a can of it for some day when company comes unexpectedly, and the meat supply is short. Cook until done, and can like anything else in Mason jars. Remove bones and pour the boiling liquor, which must have boiled down until it is nearly all gelatine and fat, over the meat in can. Be sure all air bubbles are out and seal hot. Can chicken is the same way when the market is down. You will find it as nice as freshly cooked when you open, and all you need to do is to re-heat and thicken the gravy.

## Advertisements.



THE MESSAGE FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

(Rev. A. Raymond Johns, B.A., of Wyandotte, Mich., in 'The Michigan-Catholic Advocate.')
Human life is character building. The most important part of life is living. What we do, what we say and what we think goes into our life and not only makes us what we are, but what we shall be.

The first word is from Mt. Sinai, and the message is the law. In character building this is primal; it must be the foundation. God knew that there must be great underlying principles upon which the life should be built. So he called Moses to the summit of Mount Sinai and dictated to him the ten commandments—laws so general in their character, yet so comprehensive and specific that they are adapted to all persons, in all lands, throughout all ages.

But the message from Sinai was only the beginning. In the fulness of time God spoke again to the world. This time from Mount Tabor, and the message is, service. The most of the commandments are negative, 'Thou shalt not.' They were given when God was beginning the special training of a special people. But the world was not to remain forever in the kindergarten; it was to move up to the higher planes; so centuries after God had spoken through Moses from Sinai he spoke again; this time through Jesus from Tabor, and gave the world a message concerning positive living in that matchless production known as the 'Sermon on the Mount.' Through Moses God said, 'Thou shalt not'; through Jesus God said, 'Thou shalt.' This message is positive, never negative. Never before nor since has the world heard such a code. When nearing the close of that message, Christ spoke these words that have so impressed the world: 'I have called them the golden rule: Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' That is not negative Confucianism, but positive Christianity.

In building lives into eternal character the laws of God must underlie as a foundation, but upon them must be added living deeds. It is that which differentiates Christianity from every other religion. It is not enough that we be good; we must be good for something. Paul had grasped the teachings of Tabor when he wrote to the Romans, 'Overcome evil with good.' And that is one difference between the Old Testament and the New. Sinai says, 'Thou shalt do no wrong'; Tabor says, 'Thou shalt do some good.' This idea of service must find expression in holy deeds. The priest and the Levite who passed by on the other side committed no outward act of violence or sin; but the good Samaritan who stopped and bound up the wounds of the bruised traveller did a noble, kindly deed and built spiritual staves into his character. Since God has spoken from Tabor the selfish, narrow bigot can ask no longer, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' for opportunity means duty and duty performed means character building.

But there is a third mountain from which God has spoken to the world—Mount Calvary, and the message is, sacrifice. One awful day in the tragic past

LIFE ON THE RAIL IS A HARD ONE. C. P. R. Engineer's Experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills. They Brought Back his Strength when he Could Neither Rest nor Sleep. Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Mr. Ben Rafferty, the well-known C. P. R. engineer, whose home is at 175 Maple Street, is one Winnipeg man who swears by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Long hours on the engine and the mental strain broke down my constitution, Mr. Rafferty says. My back gave out entirely. Terrible, sharp, cutting pains followed one another, till I felt I was being sliced away piecemeal. I would come in tired to death from a run. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally, I had to lay off work. Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I have worn for years. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.

this Man of Galilee was led outside the gates of the city of Jerusalem to the place of the skull. When he hung between heaven and earth and he spoke seven times in words, but the death he died there speaks louder than words. The winds that blow over that rocky knoll bring from his pierced hands and bleeding side one pleading message to human hearts: to love and sacrifice. When Jesus stood by the tomb of Lazarus and the tears coursed down his cheeks, the people that stood by said, 'How he loved him!' When his warm life blood gushed from a breaking heart as he hung on Calvary, the world stands by and says, 'How he loves us!' God has spoken no message to the world that is more forceful than this message from Calvary. Just before Jesus made that costly sacrifice he said to his own 'This is my commandment, that ye love one another as I have loved you. Then, we are to love as he loved, to sacrifice as he sacrificed. This element must go into our lives if they are to be noble. It is love that beautifies life; it is sacrifice that makes character rich and Christly.

The greatest sin of the world is selfishness, because it lies at the basis of all other sin. Yet it is so insidious, so treacherous, so subtle that we are hardly aware of its presence. A priest, who had listened to thousands as they recounted to him their sins in the confessional, once said that he had heard men confess to almost every known or possible sin, but in all the years of his experience he had never known a person confess the sin of selfishness; yet there is hardly a sin so prevalent. Selfishness indulged means the atrophy of love and the death of character. But, thanks be to God, very many of the children of the sons of men are listening to his voice as he speaks from Calvary! A recent issue of a religious paper contained the picture of some sixty-five consecrated young men and women, who have gone to foreign fields to carry to those in darkness the blessed news of salvation. As I looked upon their faces pictured there I could not but breathe a prayer to God for his richest blessing upon them as they left home, friends, native land and the comforts and blessings of our civilization to go to strangers who care nothing for them or their message and who will abuse their love. They have gone to dangers from climate and uprising, but, like the apostle, they have said, 'None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself,' because they have heard the plaintive, pleading voice from Calvary urging them to service for others even at sacrifice to self, and the love of Christ constraineth them. If we would build a beautiful character that shall stand when the stars are rolled up as a scroll, we must build after the pattern shown us from Mount Calvary!

But still once more God has spoken to the world, from Mount Olivet, and the message is, immortality. One day this Jesus led his disciples outside the city and slowly ascended a little mountain that overlooks Jerusalem.

He spoke a few words of comfort and direction to them and then, as they gazed in wonder and amazement, his pierced feet ceased pressing the clouds of earth and he rose higher and higher until a cloud received him out of their sight, and while they looked steadfastly toward heaven as he went up, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel, which said, 'Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven.' Then the disciples went down from the mountain with a new hope in their souls; Jesus has gone, but he is coming again to take us unto himself that where he is there we may be also. The message God speaks to the world from Olivet is, 'The assurance of immortality. Every life needs this for its perfection. One of the saddest sights in this world of sadness is to see an old man with white hair and faltering step, going surely to the grave with no hope of the future. There are men who plan only for this life; they have bought and sold, they have accumulated stocks and bonds, houses and lands, they have eaten and been merry. But now they are old; there is a tremble in the hands, a weakness in the knees, a pain in the side that the doctors cannot remedy. On bright days they creep out and look again at their corner lots and brick blocks; they open the vaults and hear the rustle of the parchments that tell of their wealth; but, somehow, these things do not interest them as they used to do; the breath is short, the eye is dim, old age has come and they cry, 'Oh, if I were only young again that I might live, live, live!' for death is near and the river looks dark and cold, and they are sore afraid. It is a pitiful sight, enough to make the angels weep; an old man with no hope!

But there are others who grow old with a bright smile upon their face and a song of joy on their lips for they have seen the King in his beauty and they behold the land that is very far off. This world is just a loose garment that hangs lightly upon their shoulders and any time they are ready to drop it, so they may slip away hometo Father's house. Ah, that is beautiful! We are hastening hitherward. May we build according to the pattern shown us from the mountains!

'We are building in sorrow or joy. A temple the world may not see, Which time cannot mar nor destroy, We build for eternity. Every thought that we've ever had, Its own little place has filled, Every deed we have, good or bad, Is a stone in the temple we build. Every word that so lightly falls, Giving some heart joy or pain, Will shine in our temple walls, Or ever its beauty stain. Are you building for God alone, Are you building in faith and love, A temple the Father will own, In the city of life above.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Feb. 12. THE SECOND MIRACLE IN CANA.

Golden Text.—The same works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me.—John v., 36. (By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION. After Christ's conversation with the woman at the well, the people of the city nearby begged him to stay with them for awhile, because of what the woman reported, and what they themselves heard from his lips. So he remained two days. Then the journey to Galilee is resumed, as stated in the first verse of this lesson.

He goes again to Cana of Galilee and there performs another miracle. The first was the changing of water into wine at a wedding feast. This time it is the restoring of a young man to health.

CHRIST RECEIVED IN GALILEE. 43. 'Now after two days he departed thence, and went into Galilee. 44. 'For Jesus himself testified, that a prophet hath no honor in his own country.

45. 'Then, when he was come into Galilee, the Galileans received him, having seen all the things that he did at Jerusalem at the feast; for they also went into the feast.

Continuing northward through Samaria, Christ soon comes to Galilee. He gives a singular reason for coming thither—'A prophet hath no honor in his own country.' This statement has caused some discussion, as Jesus is called a Galilean, hence would hardly give as a reason for coming into Galilee, if it were his own country, that he would have no honor there. A better explanation is that he referred here to Judea, the land of his birth, with the capital Jerusalem, where his ancestor David had ruled, and where the temple was located, as his own country. But he perceived while in Judea the beginnings of hostility and opposition, and when Herod had actually put John the Baptist in prison, Jesus departed for Galilee.

His arrival there was welcomed, because Galileans had been present at the Feast of the Passover, in Jerusalem, where Jesus had performed miracles. Their hearts had been stirred by these things, as had the heart of Nicodemus, who sought out Jesus at night, and so when Jesus makes his appearance among them they receive him with gladness. It is a good thing to have the ground prepared for the sowing of the seed. Many a church has no revival simply because the hearts of the congregation have not been prepared for it, and the preaching of special sermons have but little effect. The ground should be prepared by much earnest prayer, heart searching, and Bible searching before hand. Having seen Jesus in Jerusalem, the Galileans were in eager anticipation when he came among them.

A NOBLEMAN SEEKS HELP FROM CHRIST. 46. 'So Jesus came again into Cana of Galilee, where he made the water wine. And there was a certain nobleman, whose son was sick at Capernaum.

47. 'When he heard that Jesus was come out of Judea into Galilee, he went unto him, and besought him that he would come down, and heal his son: for he was at the point of death.

48. 'Then said Jesus unto him, Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe.

49. 'The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down ere my child die. Cana was the place of Christ's first miracle, and it was the home of Nathanael, one of his disciples, so that it was but natural that he should again stop here as he came into Galilee, the region that was to see the most of his ministry.

Plainly, the report of his deeds had spread over the country very widely, for a nobleman from Capernaum comes to see him. Capernaum was at this time an important city on the west shore of the Sea of Galilee, and some twenty or twenty-five miles from Cana. Its location is now uncertain, but at one place, great ruins tell of a city of no mean importance. The exact rank of this 'nobleman' is not known, whether of noble birth or an officer of rank, but he was a personage of prominence and had heard of Christ's presence in Galilee. His son being dangerously ill with a fever, a sort of disease said to have been prevalent in the region of Capernaum, the anxious father sought one who was known to have power to perform miracles.

Jesus said to him, 'Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe.' Now Jesus had just come from Samaria, where people listened to him eagerly and believed in him as the Saviour, though he performed no miracle, so far as we know, save to reveal to a woman her own guilty knowledge.

But the faith of the Galileans was based on miracles of Christ seen by or reported to them. This is the lowest form of faith. It did not call for the Master's approval. After his resurrection he said to Thomas, 'Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.' Christ wanted men to have a higher conception of him than merely as of a worker of miracles. So, looking upon this father, in his hour of great distress, he does not neglect to point out the weakness of the faith of one who comes to him as merely to a wonder worker.

The nobleman may have caught a little of the thought of Christ, but his mind was too intent upon the dying boy at home to permit him to discuss any other matter, though his every request to Christ to come down ere his son died, indicates that he had full faith in his power.

'AND THE MAN BELIEVED THE WORD.' 50. 'Jesus saith unto him, Go thy way: thy son liveth. And the man believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him, and he went his way.'

Jesus did not yield to the request to go with the nobleman to Capernaum, but he did not deny the prayer for the son's life. He would impress this man with his power and strengthen his faith by

restoring the sick one without being present, and without allowing the father's eyes to behold the miracle. We often want Christ to do things in one way, but he does them in the manner most necessary to our spiritual good.

There was here no outward performance. Simply a word of assurance was given, and thus the man believed. This was a step upward in faith. First, he believed a miracle worker because of his miracles. Now he believes in the promise only and departs.

THE WORD PROVED. 51. 'And as he was now going down, his servants met him, and told him, saying, Thy son liveth.

52. 'Then enquired he of them the hour when he began to amend. And they said unto him, Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him.

53. 'So the father knew that it was at the same hour in which Jesus said unto him, Thy son liveth; and himself believed, and his whole house.

54. 'This is again the second miracle that Jesus did, when he was come out of Judea into Galilee.'

As the father journeys homeward with hope warming his heart, faith finds its reward. His servants meet him with the good news that the boy is recovering. This nobleman was a thoughtful man, not to be carried away by the excitement of the moment, so he inquires the time the change for the better occurred, for he is going to get all the light he can, and he learns that it was at the very time that Jesus spoke the words, 'Thy son liveth.' Jesus had uttered these words as an assurance that a prayer is answered; the servants utter them in proof that the prayer has been answered. How forcibly they must have struck the father's mind when his servants thus repeat Christ's own words. And at the very hour they were first pronounced his boy was restored to him.

Now he and his whole house believe. Faith is deepening and widening in this home concerning this Saviour. First the man comes to Christ simply because he can work miracles; now he and his house believe on Christ, for his divine power is proved to them beyond all doubt.

Still, this is not the highest faith, but rather that kind which receives the truth because God speaks it is the most acceptable.

The lesson for Feb. 19, is: 'Jesus at the Pool of Bethesda.'—John v., 1-15. HOME READINGS. Monday, Feb. 6.—John iv., 43-54. Tuesday, Feb. 7.—Luke vii., 1-10. Wednesday, Feb. 8.—Mark v., 22-24; 35-43. Thursday, Feb. 9.—Mark ix., 14-29. Friday, Feb. 10.—Matt. xv., 21-28. Saturday, Feb. 11.—Acts x., 34-43. Sunday, Feb. 12.—Luke xi., 1-13.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE TRAVELLING DOLL.

Helen sat gazing out of the window. Her little white hands were clasped listlessly in her lap and there was a decided droop to her mouth. Out of doors the sun was shining and a bed of pansies under the window nodded blithely to her in a morning greeting. Her little kitten raced up and down the walk, chasing the dead leaves as the breeze blew them about in their last chance; but his little mistress never noticed him. Altogether 'it is time something is happening,' thought Aunt Mollie, as she came into the room.

'Why, Helen,' she said brightly, how tired you look this morning! What is the matter? A big tear rolled down Helen's cheek. 'I want to go out,' she sobbed, 'into the sunshine. I am so tired sitting here and the doctor says I can't go out for a week yet.'

'How very strange!' said Aunt Mollie, gravely. 'I came across Ethel May this morning in the attic and she told me the same thing. She assured me she was very tired of staying there and longed to go into the world again. In fact, she said that, were it not that dolls were made with no crying apparatus, she would have been drowned in tears long ago.'

Helen saw the little sparkle in Aunt Mollie's eyes that always came when she had some beautiful plan to propose. 'Yes,' she said, with a little suppressed excitement in her voice, 'Did she tell you where she wished to go?'

'No,' said Aunt Mollie. 'She simply expressed a desire to see the world. But I have a plan. Suppose we dress her in her best clothes, pack her trunk, and, when the doctor comes this morning, we will ask him if he knows a good boarding-place for her.'

'Goody!' cried Helen, clapping her hands. 'The very thing, Aunt Mollie. I have so many dolls I haven't played with her for a long time and I suppose she is lonesome. A change would do her good, poor thing! Will you please bring her now?'

In a very few minutes Aunt Mollie and Helen were very busy over the wardrobe of the little traveller. 'I think,' said Helen, 'I will let her wear her blue dress with her coat and hat to match.'

'That will be very pretty,' said Aunt Mollie. 'And suppose you put in this white party dress. I will run some fresh pink ribbons in it and, with her pink stockings and shoes, she will look very nice.'

'She had better take her golf cape,' said Helen, 'as the weather is growing cold.' They worked busily for a while and, just as Ethel May was ready for her journey, the doctor appeared and Helen eagerly laid the plan before him. 'Let me see,' he said, pretending to think very deeply; 'over on Pine Hill is a little girl I think would be glad to see her. She has broken her hip and has to lie very still in bed.'

GOOD NEWS FOR CANADIANS DR. SPROULE, B.A.

The Great Catarrh Specialist Explains HIS METHOD OF TREATMENT



THE GREAT ENGLISH SPECIALIST CURES ALL FORMS OF CATARRH

Nineteen years ago a young, but highly honored Surgeon in the British Royal Navy astonished his friends by suddenly leaving the service and entering on private practice. That Surgeon was the now famous Catarrh Specialist, Dr. Sproule, B.A. His keen brain had early seen in the then new disease, Catarrh, a menace to the life and happiness of the civilized world. While other physicians were neglecting it as unimportant, Dr. Sproule studied its nature and the means of cure. He labored in office, hospital and laboratory. He mastered the subject.

As Dr. Sproule had foreseen, Catarrh spread with frightful rapidity. Twenty years ago Catarrh was almost unknown. Now, no age, sex or condition, is exempt from it. No climate or locality is a cure for it. Catarrh is to be more dreaded than yellow fever or smallpox. It is, in the large majority of cases, the forerunner of Consumption. Vital statistics show that deaths from Consumption in this country have increased more than 200 percent in the last five years. Nearly all of these cases have been traced back to Catarrh as their starting point.

Dr. Sproule makes the treatment of Catarrh a specialty. He cures Catarrh, Dr. Sproule, the first to make Catarrh a Specialty, has perfected the only scientific, constitutional and PERMANENT cure. The widely advertised so-called 'Catarrh cures' do not, and never can, cure Catarrh. They often do harm by driving the Catarrh germs deeper into the system. CONSUMPTION, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, PAINFUL STOMACH DISORDERS are liable to result.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane, and is curable only through the blood, and by medicines prepared for each case. Medicine that will cure one will often harm another. Dr. Sproule's method drives every germ out of the body. It clears the head, stops the hawking and spitting, sweetens the breath, strengthens the eyes, restores the hearing. It purifies and enriches the blood. It invigorates and tones up the entire system. It gives new life, energy and ambition. The hardships of life seem easier to bear. Work becomes a pleasure. The man feels as if made over.

Dr. Sproule's name is revered as that of a benefactor in thousands of homes. If you have any symptoms of Catarrh, the doctor earnestly invites you to write to him and tell him all about it. It will cost you nothing. He will give you the most valuable

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

He will diagnose your case without charge, and tell you just what to do to get cured. Do not delay. In such cases every moment is precious. Do not neglect yourself. Above all, do not give yourself wrong treatment. The results may be fatal.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT. DISEASES OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

- The most prevalent form of Catarrh results from neglected cold. 1. Do you spit up mucus? 2. Are your eyes watery? 3. Does your nose feel full? 4. Does your nose discharge? 5. Do you sneeze a good deal? 6. Do crusts form in the nose? 7. Do you have pains across the eyes? 8. Does your breath smell offensive? 9. Is your hearing beginning to fail? 10. Are you losing your sense of smell? 11. Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning? 12. Are there hoarse notes in your ears? 13. Do you have pains across the front of your forehead? 14. Do you feel a drooping in back part of throat? 15. If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

Answer the above questions, yes, or no, write your name and address, plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. SPROULE, B.A., English Specialist (Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon British Royal Navy), 286 Trade Building, Boston, Be sure and write to-day.

had a lovely time with my little hostess and she says I helped her bear the pain. While here I have met a little girl, who admired me very much. Now she is sick and must go to the children's hospital in the city. The doctor thinks she will be less lonesome if I go, too. May I go? Your loving daughter, Ethel May. 'Well,' said the doctor, 'shall I take Ethel May on another trip?' 'Yes, indeed!' cried Helen. 'But, doctor, she must have her winter clothes. Wait and I will get her furs.'

So the doctor departed, with Ethel May's winter clothes; and soon she was on her way to the hospital. One morning Helen saw the doctor coming up the walk and rushed to meet him and learn the latest news from her travelling child.

'Ethel May,' announced the doctor, 'is homesick and I have come to take you to her. It did not take Helen many minutes to get ready to go with the doctor to the city and soon they were in the hospital ward where lay the little sick girl who had come there with Ethel May. They stopped before a bed by the window in which was the little patient the doctor had come to visit and Ethel May. It did not take the little girl long to get acquainted, and the doctor left Helen with little Julia while he was busy elsewhere. One of the pleasant-faced nurses gave them a nice lunch; and then, under her care, Helen and Ethel May visited each child in the ward and Helen was very sorry when the doctor came to take her home.

'I think,' she said, 'Ethel May's clothes are getting shabby and I had better take her home for mamma and Aunt Mollie to make some new ones. The doctor can bring her back again when they are finished. So Ethel May went with her mamma, but only for a visit; and then the doctor carried her to the hospital again. That was several years ago; but Ethel May still travels from bed to bed in the hospital, coming home twice a year for a new wardrobe and a new wig (given by the doctor). And she has grown so accustomed to travelling that Helen says she knows just as long as she holds together Ethel May will insist on seeing the world.—Emma F. Bush, in 'Sunday-School Times.'

BIBLE TRUTHS. THE CALL TO PRAYER.

In Mohammedan cities, daily at noon, the noise and movement of the people is suddenly stilled by the voice of a priest calling to prayer from some high place, so daily should not every Christian hear the call of Jesus from Heaven to His people to pray the Lord of the harvest to send out more workers and His light and truth, so that His Church may become a joy and a praise in the earth? If only half the Christians would daily respond to His call in the power of faith, results would be wonderful. Many are the promises connected with prayer, and specially to united, definite, believing prayer—Pentecost would be more than repeated if the faith of God's people would not be silent till He pour out a blessing. He will fulfil the desire of those that pray. (Ps. cix., 19). The Lord Jesus poured out His strong crying and tears and was heard. (Heb. v., 7.) See in the gospels how much is said about His praying. Paul also was incessant in prayers. See what James says. (Jas. v., 16-20). If we are not much in prayer for God's things, we are not in sympathy with Jesus and His Apostles. Many a work of grace has been brought about by some praying man or woman. Six boys lately formed a prayer league. They have been the means of bringing, 160 other lads to the Saviour.

**SOME BIG PERPETUAL PENSIONS.**

Provision is being made in the forthcoming French Budget for the extinction of the pensions conferred by Napoleon on his generals and marshals a century ago. The reform will mean a saving of £40,000 a year.

A similar step in England would deprive the descendants of Lord Rodney, Earl Nelson, and the Duke of Schomberg of their perpetual pensions, amounting to £7,700 per annum. Those conferred on Lords Napier, Harlinge, Gough, Seaton, and Keane cease at the death of the present Peers, and will relieve the Exchequer of an annual sum of £11,000.

The Iron Duke's £4,000 a year ended at the demise of the late Duke of Wellington. But the biggest pension in the world is the £19,000 settled by Charles II. on his natural son, the Duke of Richmond, and still punctually paid to the heirs, as it has been these two hundred years.—Bristol Times and Mirror.

**Boys' Watch Free**

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for sending only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURED" just published, at ten cents each. A 50 cent certificate given free with each.

The watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enamelled dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last many years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with "CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that there is no trouble in selling it, especially with the fifty cent certificate thrown in. We printed thirty thousand of these the other day and twenty-three thousand are already sold. Write for your dozen of "1904 CARICATURED" to-day. A post card will bring them by return mail.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

**Salaries Paid**

At the Rate of **\$500.00 a Year**

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the \$500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, MONTREAL.

**FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS**

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

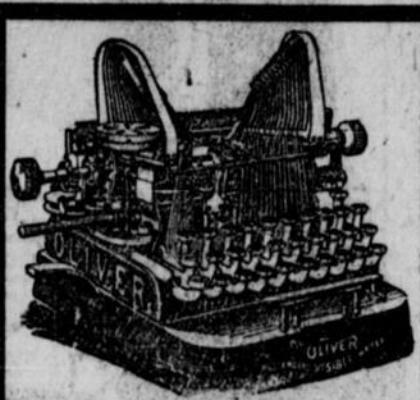
Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks **FREE OF CHARGE**, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

**1904 Caricatured 'World Wide' Cartoon Edition Now Ready.**

**TEN CENTS A COPY.**

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers throughout the Dominion, or by remitting 10c to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.



**THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER**

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured

in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do.

THE OLIVER is the Standard Visible writing machine

The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent.

You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.



The most serviceable and keen

**KNIFE FREE.**

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide,' at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind. This offer is only made for the month of January.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

**Dollar values.**

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for :-

Daily Witness } All for 3 Months.  
World Wide }  
Northern Messenger }

Or it will pay for :-

Weekly Witness } All for 6 Months.  
World Wide }  
Northern Messenger }

Or it will pay for any one of the following :-

Daily Witness for four months.  
Weekly Witness for twelve months.  
World Wide for eight months.

These offers are good anywhere in the following countries :-

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahamas Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—

Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for \_\_\_\_\_ months,  
The Weekly Witness for \_\_\_\_\_ months,  
World Wide for \_\_\_\_\_ months,  
The Northern Messenger for \_\_\_\_\_ months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....

and address .....

**\$200.00 PRIZE OPEN TO ALL Also Generous Discount and Large Commissions,**

Two hundred Dollars will be awarded as a prize to the one securing the largest number of subscriptions before the end of May, 1905. This is a splendid chance for a student to earn

*A Scholarship,  
A European or Transcontinental Trip,  
or, for anybody that prefers it,  
The Gold Itself--a Little Gold Mine.*

\$200.00 will be awarded to the one sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for any of our publications (S. S. clubs to 'Messenger' excepted) before the end of **May, 1905.**

This competition opened some weeks ago, but has not been taken up at all generally yet, as so many take a long time to understand the value of such generous commissions and a prize of \$200.00.

**REMEMBER**

The Prize will not interfere with the Discounts and Commissions, which in themselves are well worth working for.

Subscription Rates, Discounts and Commissions will be found below.

Those working for the prize must plainly write at the top of the lists the words "GOLD COMPETITION."

**LATEST OFFERS**

SUPERSEDING ALL PREVIOUS OFFERS.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES :**

Annual Rates on Individual Subscriptions.

DAILY WITNESS	- - - -	\$3.00 a year.
WEEKLY WITNESS	- - - -	1.00 a year.
WORLD WIDE	- - - -	1.50 a year.
NORTHERN MESSENGER	- - - -	.40 a year.

Six Months Subscriptions at Half the above rate.

**DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS.**

Discounts or Commissions on the above rates apply only to orders for three or more Subscriptions to the same publication. The first three subscriptions must be sent in at one time. After that subscriptions may be sent in as secured.

**33 1/3 %** that is one third of the price is allowed in the case of **Renewal** Subscriptions.  
**50 %** that is one half of the price is allowed in the case of **New** Subscriptions.

**SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES**

For two or more publications to the same address:

DAILY WITNESS.....\$3.00  
and  
WORLD WIDE..... 1.50  
and  
NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40  
Worth....\$4.90

All for **\$3.75.**

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00  
and  
WORLD WIDE..... 1.50  
and  
NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40  
Worth....\$2.90

All for **\$2.00.**

DAILY WITNESS .....\$3.00  
and  
WORLD WIDE.....\$1.50  
Worth....\$4.50

Both for **\$3.50.**

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00  
and  
WORLD WIDE.....\$1.50  
Worth....\$2.50

Both for **\$1.75.**

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00  
and  
NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40  
Worth....\$1.40

Both for **\$1.30.**

Six Months Trial Clubs at Half the Above Club Rates. Samples and Subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (excepting Montreal and suburbs), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies: Transvaal, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahamas Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar, Malta. Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

MR. BALFOUR AT MANCHESTER.

Congratulates the Workingmen on Their Imperial Sentiments

ANY SCHEME WILL HAVE TO BE SUBMITTED TO HOME ELECTORATE AS WELL AS COLONIES.

London, Jan. 27.—Mr. Balfour again, addressing his constituents at Manchester, congratulated the workingmen on their imperial sentiments, and said if they begin to think of their special particular interests, to the exclusion of those wider objects, those greater responsibilities, which their position as citizens of the Empire thrusts on them, then there will be the beginning of decay in the great fabric and those daughter communities, who share their freedom, culture and civilization, will feel they can no further look to this island as the centre of the Empire, as the true origin and fount of imperial ideas, which ought to animate the whole. They in their turn will consider their separate particular interests rather than the good of that great whole of which they are a part. They could not doubt that if once particularism crept into an Empire so loosely constituted, then the moment of dissolution was not far removed.

Referring to the colonial conference, he said that any scheme decided upon will have to be preferred not only to the electorate of the self-governing colonies, but to the electorate of Great Britain, because unless there were some such appeal he doubted whether the people of the colonies of Great Britain would leave their representatives at the conference entirely unfettered. He hoped the decision of the Empire, when it came, would be a decision from which no single part would ever be tempted to withdraw, which would remain for all time to mark a step in the further consolidation of the King's dominions, without which it was quite impossible that the vast collection of different communities should bear a full share in carrying forward the civilization and freedom of humanity.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

He Speaks of the Liberal Policy Toward the Colonies.

BELIEVES THE INTERESTS OF HIS PARTY WOULD BE SERVED BY CLOSER UNION WITH THEM.

London, Jan. 30.—Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, said:—

"To-night at the great Liberal demonstration at York, I intend to touch on the Liberal policy towards the colonies. I will tell my hearers that the Prime Minister labored under a strange delusion when he said that if the Liberals came to power they would make a point of snubbing the colonies. Why on earth should they do anything so fatuous? The self-governing colonies were much more in sympathy with the Liberals than with the Tories on nine points out of every ten in the rival programmes of the two parties. The colonies had no state church; they had absolute popular control in theological tests in state schools. They were without exception home rulers. Their liquor legislation was now all on liberal lines. The great experiments made in reference to land, labor and social questions in Australia and New Zealand were in the directions of proposals supported by an advanced section of the Liberal party in this country. Nothing would suit British Liberalism better than closer union with the colonies. It would enable our people to realize how the land prospers under Liberal legislation. What happened in the Parliament of Manitoba proves that Canada is not at present prepared, in retarding a preference, to make even substantial reductions in its tariff against British goods. The Canadian wool and cotton manufacturer has a greater dread of British competition than American trade rivalry. He wants to be protected against Yorkshire and Lancashire just as much as against Germany. I believe there is much that can be done to promote trade co-operation between the colonies and the Mother Country without pulling either into tariff compounds. What is wanted is a conference where, after a frank statement as to the limitation on both sides, methods could be discussed whereby Great Britain and the self-governing colonies could render greater help to each other both commercially and imperially. But Mr. Balfour thinks the Liberals are hostile and have no idea of conferring with the colonies. Quite the reverse. So long as you make it perfectly clear to the colonies that there are certain proposals, it would be futile to discuss, on the present state of British opinions, for instance, the taxation on food. It would be much more straightforward and businesslike to let them know the limitations of such a conference in advance, than it would be to drag them here thousands of miles as if the idea of taxing corn were an open question, and then turn around and tell them it was ruled out by popular vote at the elections. Colonial delegates would have limitations imposed also. They would not be permitted to discuss the question of absolute free trade within the Empire. There is no colony that would allow its delegates to entertain a scheme whereby all duties against British manufactures should be abolished in return for preference given.

MISSIONARY ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

During the month of February, the above society, which now has on the various foreign mission fields some three hundred missionaries, many of whom are Canadians, will hold a series of conventions in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton. The dates fixed for the Montreal meetings are from Wednesday, Feb. 15, to Friday, Feb. 17. Three sessions will be held daily in Emmanuel Congregational Church, cor-

ner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Troy, Brooklyn, Mr. Stephens, the evangelist, Toronto, and the Rev. D. Buchanan, missionary from South America, are among the speakers.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

IMPORTANT BILLS AFFECTING CANADIAN NORTHERN BONDS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—Two important bills affecting the provincial guarantees of Canadian Northern Railway bonds for a further sum of \$2,800,000 came up before the local Legislature on Saturday. The bill, entitled "An act respecting aid to the Canadian Northern Railway Company for Winnipeg terminals," was read a second time. The House passed a second bill to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest by the Government of Manitoba on Canadian Northern bonds for 180 miles at \$10,000 a mile, or a total guarantee of \$1,800,000. These are to form a part of the mortgage of May 30 last year.

The bill increasing license fees and increasing the present restrictions on the sale of liquor was passed. The Hon. J. H. Agnew, provincial treasurer, introduced a resolution in regard to the Imperial veto, which passed the House unanimously. The resolution deals with the investment of trust funds.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS HOSPITABLY RECEIVED IN IRELAND.

London, Jan. 28.—The Prince of Wales, who spent the week shooting on Baron Ardilaun's preserves in the County Mayo, Ireland, has been given a most hospitable reception everywhere in Ireland. The villagers and peasantry cheered the Prince and every evidence of loyalty was shown him.

Dublin will be particularly gay next week. The Prince of Wales will arrive there next Tuesday evening in time for the state ball. Wednesday will be given up to a levee and the state banquet in the drawing-room of the Castle will be held on Thursday.

RUN OVER AND KILLED

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE KEILEY, OF CAIRO, EGYPT, LOST HIS LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Mr. Gowdy, consul-general, has been informed by the authorities that a stranger recently run over and killed on the Place de la Concorde has been identified as ex-Chief Justice Keiley, of the International Court of Appeals of Cairo, Egypt, who recently had been residing in London.

DOMINION EXHIBITION

GOVERNMENT WILL GRANT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THAT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The Dominion Government has decided to recommend to parliament a grant of fifty thousand dollars for a Dominion exhibition this year at New Westminster. This decision has resulted from efforts put forth by Mr. J. B. Kennedy, the member for New Westminster, and a reconsideration of the government's first view of the matter, which had been to make no grant for Dominion exhibition purposes in 1905.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

ENGLISH PEDLER SHOOT HIMSELF IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Frozen stiff, with a 32-calibre revolver on his chest and a bullet wound in his mouth, showing where a bullet had entered, the dead body of Sydney Parton, a pedler, who boarded at 237 Dovercourt Road, was found on Howard Park avenue, near High Park, on Saturday afternoon. That the man committed suicide is certain, but no reason can be assigned for the deed. Parton, who was about forty-five years of age, was an Englishman and had been married, and leaves a widow in England.

PICTORIAL TESTAMENT PREMIUM.

A very handsome Pictorial New Testament, just published, with chronographs and engravings from special drawings made in Bible lands by special artists, J. C. Clark and the late H. A. Harper. The book is neatly bound in leather, round corners, gilt edge, well printed on fine thin paper, making a handsome book.

Any subscriber to the 'Witness' can secure this book by sending two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewal subscriptions at \$1.00 each, or eight subscriptions, new or old, at eighty cents each.

Clubs are easily secured on the strength of the new story, 'Deborah,' which has a peculiar interest to Bible students, depicting as it does those very interesting but little known times between the close of the old and the beginning of the New Testament.

Those who start work first in any district have the easiest work, of course. Will you be that one?

SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Individual subscribers may, of course, take advantage of any of the offers announced in our Prizes and Profits Competition, even though they do not go into the competition themselves.

CLUBBING OFFERS.

If your subscription is due it will interest you to consult the clubbing offers made at the head of the editorial page, No. 8.

THIBETAN MISSION.

Blue Book Reveals Friction Between Government and Col. Younghusband.

THE FORMER PROTESTS THAT CONVENTION WAS FRAMED IN DEFERENCE OF EXPRESSED INSTRUCTIONS.

London, Jan. 29.—A voluminous blue book issued on Thibetan affairs has unusual interest, as revealing strong friction between the government and Colonel Younghusband concerning indemnity, which Col. Younghusband fixed at \$3,750,000, payable in seventy-five annual instalments, which would have resulted in British occupation of the Chumbi valley for seventy-five years. Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, on Sept. 13 telegraphed, suggesting a reduction to \$1,250,000. Colonel Younghusband's response to this and other government protests strongly deprecated alteration in the treaty as tending to defeat the object of the mission. Finally, a lengthy correspondence between Mr. Brodrick and Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy of India, ended in the government accepting the situation as regards the \$3,750,000 indemnity, but refusing to permit of the occupation of the Chumbi valley beyond three years, and protesting that Colonel Younghusband had framed the convention in defiance of expressed instructions.

The blue book shows that Lord Lansdowne last spring gave Russia an emphatic assurance that so long as no other power endeavored to intervene in the affairs of Thibet the British Government will neither attempt to annex, establish a protectorate, or in any other way control its international administration. It further appears that after the mission returned the Indian Government, as an 'act of grace,' reduced the indemnity to \$1,250,000.

WOOLLEN MILLS BURNED.

Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 30.—The Barnston Woollen Mills at Way's Mills were completely destroyed by fire at an early hours yesterday morning. In addition to the destruction of the building and damage to the plant, unfinished goods to the value of \$2,000 were consumed. The loss is placed at \$10,000, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

FIRE AT BROADVIEW, N.W.T.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—Boulbee's implement and general milling business premises at Broadview, N.W.T., were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. Only the books and safe were saved. Morrison's bank and Ashe's real estate office were gutted. Mr. Boulbee is at present in England.

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 30c, 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.

CLEATHERO—At 103 Duke street, on Jan. 24, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Cleathero. COUGHRTRY—At 29 Waverley street, Montreal Annex, on Sunday, Jan. 15, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Coughtry. KEITH—At 166 Mansfield street, on Jan. 21, 1905, the wife of W. S. Keith, of a daughter. LAURIE—At 114 Anderson street, on Jan. 22, 1905, the wife of Wm. Laurie, of a son. McKIM—At 9 Towers avenue, Montreal, on Jan. 24, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson McKim. McLEOD—At the manse, Marsboro, Que., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, to the Rev. and Mrs. M. McLeod, a daughter. RYE—At 452 Grosvenor avenue, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Roger C. Rye. SYKES—At Yonkers, New York, on Jan. 28, 1905, the wife of Frederick Henry Sykes, M.A., Ph.D., of Columbia University, of a son.

MARRIED.

AULT—PARKER—At the residence of the bride's father, on Jan. 25, 1905, by the Rev. D. Winter, Mr. James F. Ault, produce merchant, to Laura F., only daughter of Robert Parker, Esq., all of Winchester.

DUNCAN—SIMPSON—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, by the Rev. R. Calvert, B.D., William J. Duncan, of Ramsay, to Miss Simpson, eldest daughter of Joshua Simpson, Esq., of Goulbourn, at the residence of the bride's father.

HARRISON—BLAKE—At Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on Jan. 25, 1905, by the Rev. Archibald F. MacGregor, of Toronto, Annie M. Blake, daughter of the late John A. Blake, to Wm.-H. Harrison, of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

McCONNELL—WILLIAMS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Farnham, Que., on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 25, 1905, by the Rev. Rural Dean William Harris, S. Bruce McConnell, C.E., Resident Engineer C.P. Railway, White River, Ont., to Eleanor A., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams.

McMILLAN—MACKENZIE—On Jan. 17, 1905, at Glensandfield, by the Rev. A. McCallum, Nell McMillan to Catherine A. Mackenzie, eldest daughter of James Mackenzie, Esq., of Glensandfield.

PALMER—CAIRNS—At Trinity Church, on Jan. 26, 1905, by the Rev. J. M. Almond, rector, J. W. Palmer, of J. Palmer & Son, to Mary Cairns, daughter of the late Hugh Cairns.

OSLER—SIM—On Jan. 4, 1905, at the Cathedral, Rochester, England, by the Rev. Stewart Sim, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Rochester, the Rev. J. W. Harrington, M.A., and the Rev. E. J. Nash, M.A., presentor, Edmund Featherstone, son of E. B. Osler, Esq., M.P., of Toronto, to Agnes Gwynne Amy, daughter of Colonel G. Hamilton Sim, C.B., Royal Engineers.

STAPLEY—REYNOLDS—By the Rev. A. Martin, on Jan. 18, 1905, at the residence of George Stapley, father of the groom, at G. T. Station, Belleville, Mr. Daniel Wilbert Stapley, of Belleville, to Miss Jennie Louisa Reynolds, daughter of Robert Reynolds, of Darlington, Durham County, Ont.

STEPHENSON—LIVINGSTON—At the home of the bride, Courtright, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1905, by the Rev. R. C. Burton, David M. Stephenson, of Blenheim, Ont., to Alice M. Livingston, only daughter of L. A. Livingston, agent P. M. Ry., Courtright.

THOMPSON—WERDEN—On Jan. 18, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bethel, by the Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., M. Grant Thompson, to Edith Julia, eldest daughter of John P. Warden, all of Prince Edward County.

WALLACE—HOFFMAN—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Haley's Station, Ont., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905, by the Rev. Paul Pergan, B.A., Mr. George A. Wallace, of Foam Lake, Assn., and Miss Lucy Hoffman, sister of the Rev. A. C. Hoffman, Methodist Mission, Chentu, West China.

YOUNG—CHESTER—In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 18, 1905, by the Rev. D. N. Mordecai, Miss Ida Chester, daughter of Mr. Chester, of Midland, Ont., to Frank Young, Kingston.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Pointe-aux-Trembles, on Jan. 23, 1905, Eliza Anderson, aged 63 years, beloved wife of John Anderson.

BECKET—Suddenly in this city, on Jan. 23, 1905, Edith Mabel Paterson, aged 28 years, youngest daughter of the late J. A. Paterson, and beloved wife of Ralph A. Becket. Ottawa papers please copy.

BEUFREY—At the residence of her son-in-law, W. T. Garity, St. Catharines, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1905, in her 86th year, Charlotte, widow of the late C. C. Beufrey, of Newmarket.

BRIGHTMAN—In this city, on Jan. 29, 1905, Joseph Brightman, aged 56 years. Derbyshire, England, papers please copy.

BURRITT.—At his late residence, 375 Dale avenue, Ottawa, on Jan. 25, 1905, Alexander Burritt, Registrar of Deeds for the city of Ottawa, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

CLEAVE.—On Jan. 21, 1905, at her husband's residence, 125 Victoria street, Ottawa, Agnes Gunn, beloved wife of William T. Cleave, in her 66th year.

COLQUHOUN.—At Lakeview, Argenteuil Co., Que., on Jan. 20, 1905, Thomas Colquhoun, in the 61st year of his age.

COX.—At the family residence, 439 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on Jan. 22, 1905, Margaret Hopkins, beloved wife of Geo. A. Cox.

CUNNINGHAM.—At her home, South Georgetown, Que., on Saturday, Jan. 28, 1905, Jane McCartney, relict of the late John Cunningham.

FIDDIS.—In Zion City, Ill., after a short sickness, Ida May, dearly beloved and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fiddis, aged 21 years, 1 month and 10 days.

FORBES.—Suddenly, at Shieldhill, Scotland, Alexander Forbes, son of Mr. Andrew Forbes, and brother of Mrs. John Edwards, St. Henri, Montreal, Canada. Toronto papers please copy.

GALLAGHER.—In this city, on Jan. 29, 1905, Charles J. Gallagher, youngest son of the late James Gallagher, aged 29 years.

GALLOWAY.—At the Methodist parsonage, Alvinston, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1905, the Rev. Joseph Galloway.

HANNA.—At his late residence, No. 151 Elm street, Somerville, Mass., W. J. Hanna, aged 59 years, only brother of Mrs. J. T. Adamson and of Miss Hanna, of this city. Deeply regretted.

HIMSWORTH.—On Jan. 24, 1905, at 45 Belmont ave., Westmount, Que., Charles Gordon Himsworth, in his 78th year.

HOLLINRAKE.—At the family residence, Milton, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1905, Susan Emily Mara, beloved wife of James Hollinrake, in her 70th year.

IRWIN.—At the residence of his daughter, 110 Grant avenue, Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 25, 1905, Charles Marsh Irwin, formerly of Arthur, Ont., in his 71st year.

MATHEWSON.—At New Westminster, B.C., on Jan. 15, 1905, Gilbert Lawrence, younger son of Gilbert Mathewson, aged 9 months and 18 days.

McKEE.—At her residence, 326 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 28, 1905, Eliza, widow of the late William McKee, aged 81 years.

McMURDY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, at 273 St. Catherine street, Robert McMurdy, in his 84th year.

MEIKLEJOHN.—At Quebec, on Jan. 25, 1905, in his seventieth year, William Ensor Meiklejohn, eldest son of the late James Meiklejohn.

MUNRO.—At her late residence, 783 Gerard street, Toronto, Phoebe Ann Willmot, relict of the late William P. Munro, formerly of Markham, in her 74th year.

Advertisement for Melophones. \$12 Buys this \$20 Outfit. SENDS IT TO YOUR HOME. GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS. Description: The new Crown Melophone is a handsome instrument, substantially made, and so simply constructed that a child can easily operate it. It can be wound while running, and will play any make or size of disc record. It has a beautifully polished oak cabinet fitted with a real talking machine motor (not clock-work motor) with worm gears. It has the new combination brake and speed regulator, the regular standard full size sound box. The horn is 15 inches long, finely nickel-plated and red lacquered on the inside. Its unusual length, improved shape and extra large bell, 9 inches in diameter, rounds out the tones beautifully, so that when they issue from the horn they are loud, full, clear, musical, very distinct and as sweet as a bell. The Records: Are noted for their superior quality, great volume, clearness and brilliancy of tone. There are hundreds of titles to choose from including solos on all the different instruments, band and orchestra selections, comic, sentimental andcoon songs, hymns, choruses, bells, sacred music, duets, quartets, sketches, minstrel, talking, whistling and duet records. What entertainment have you for these long full evenings? Just think for a minute how happy one of these outfits would make your family; what a treat to have in your home—the finest music ever played, the sweetest songs ever sung, the best stories ever told. It keeps the young folks home at night. A Last Word: We have been receiving so many orders lately that the factory has had hard work to keep up with the demand, so if you wish yours to be filled promptly, send in the coupon at once and we will guarantee a quick and well tested instrument. Understand you run no risk. If the outfit does not come fully up to your expectations you can return it to us, and we will refund your dollar. If you wish to take advantage of the cash price, send \$1 just the same and we will ship the outfit C.O.D. to your nearest express office. Then, when thoroughly tested and found perfectly satisfactory, you can pay the express agent the balance, \$9, and express charges. Address: JOHNSTON & CO., 191 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA. CANADA'S LARGEST AND LEADING TALKING MACHINE DEALERS.

Europe For Free Programme of Summer Tour write REV. DR. WITHROW, Toronto, Ont.

REFORD AGENCIES. Donaldson Line Glasgow Service WEEKLY SERVICE. From St. John, N.B. SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....Feb. 4 SS. TRITONIA.....Feb. 11 SS. SALACIA.....Feb. 18 SS. ALCIDES.....Feb. 25 THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE. WEEKLY SERVICE. From Portland, Me. SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) Feb. 4 THOMSON LINE TO LEITH. SS. HURONA.....Feb. 4 THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL. B. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

SUPERIOR COURT. Province of Quebec, No. 1905. Dame Adèle Isabel Stevenson McAvity, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Frank Elden Came, of the same place, manufacturer, duly authorized to take the present proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. Frank Elden Came, of the same place, Manufacturer, Defendant. An action for separation of property has this day been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, 30th January, 1905. FLEET, FALCONER, COOK & McMASTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOT TOO LATE to enter for a term in any Department of our excellent school. Central Business College OF TORONTO. For the Winter Term now open we have a staff of 27 teachers and can offer advantages not to be found in a small unimportant school. Write for particulars and arrange to start at once. Address: W. E. SHAW, Principal.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent. Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$1,500 upwards yearly. Diplomas granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada. Attend the Best. It Pays. ELLIOTT Business College. TORONTO, ONT. One of the greatest business training schools in Canada. Open the entire year. Beautiful Catalogue free. Enter now. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal. Cor. Yonge and Alexander Sts.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougal and Frederick Eugene Dougal, both of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougal & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'