The 'Witness' deserves the good words that have been said of it.
'Christian Guardian.'

Montreal Weekly Witness
and Canadian Homestead.

The 'Witness' was never better or more useful than it is to-day.
'Dominion Presbyterian'

SIXTY-SECOND YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1907 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

NO APOLOGY NEEDED.

Christmas comes but once a year, and so does our great harvest time. Our readers will readily appreciate the opportuneness of our talking to them a good deal just now through our columns. The best things that are said of the 'Witness' are said by its friends. We may be pardoned for quoting them freely.

LIBERALS WIN.

Dr. Maclean's Small Majority in Centre York.

OTTAWA GIVES MR. CARON A PLURALITY OF 3,321.

Woodbridge, Dec. 23.—After a particularly stiff contest, Dr. Maclean, the Liberal nominee, was elected to-day for Centre York, by a majority of 19. In 1904 the Liberal majority was 124. The vacancy was caused by the appointment of Mr. Campbell to the Senate. Captain Wallace, the Conservative candidate, made a very strong fight, and his friends looked upon his election as practically certain.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—Mr. J. B. T. Caron, Liberal, carried the by-election to-day with a majority of 3,321 over Mr. W. D. Morris, Independent. The election was due to the elevation of the Hon. N. A. Belcourt to the Senate. Mr. Caron polled 4,471 votes, and Mr. Morris 1,150.

LABELLE VACANCY.

Mr. C. B. Major, Liberal, Elected by Acclamation.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 23.—Mr. C. B. Major, elected by acclamation for Labelle County, Que., at Papineauville, to-day.

WANT ORDER WITHHELD

G. T. R. APPLY TO RAILWAY COMMISSION IN TWO CENTS A MILE CASE.

(See also Page 3.)

Ottawa, Dec. 23.— Application was made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to the Board of Railway Commissioners to have the order compelling the sale of third-class passenger tickets at two cents per mile between Montreal and Toronto withheld, pending the result of an appeal on the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in February next. It was the company's intention, Mr. Biggar added, to apply in February next for permission to appeal from the order of tre Railway Commission. Apart from this consideration, Mr. Biggar added that as there has been no third-class accommodation on the Grand Trunk since it was built, no one will suffer very much if the matther. Anyway it would take some time to arrange for the instructions to agents, the printing of the necessary tickets, and the securing of the requisite rolling stock for the third-class travel.

The chairman of the board thought that most of the railways already had coaches that might very well be turned to third-class accommodation.

Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C., opposed the application strongly, urging that the further delay applied for was without any reasonable cause, and that the board should compel the railway company to fulfil its charter obligations at once.

Judgment was reserved by the Commission, but will be announced in a few days.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF PORT ARTHUR

WHOLESALE FALSIFYING ALLEGED BY COMMITTEE OF BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Port Arthur, Ont., Dec. 22.—A big sensation was sprung here on Saturday, by the exposure of alleged wholesale falsifying in connection with the assessment rolls of the city. The rolls have been found to include repetitions and uncalled for additions that are believed to amount to several hundred of names. The exposure was made by a committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and the statement sent to the papers is signed by the Rev. Dr. Murray, the Presbyterian pastor, and Mr. J. Richie, public inspector.

They made this discovery while working upon a plan to learn the division of the city's population as regards churches. What object could be served by thus doctoring the books is not as yet apparent, but may develop on further investigation. One supposition is that it may have been done to provide for an increase in the number of hotels. The exposure gives all the names last year and complete details of many instances.

ENDS HIS LIFE

Winnipeg, Dec. 23.—John Grafton Herald, a medical student from Kingston, Ont., who came here on Dec. 9, blew out his brains in the Strathcona Hotel. The act is said to have been due to a love affair. His family is prominent in Kingston, his father being a professor at Queen's University.

ABBITIBBI MATTER.

Mr. Ferdinand Dejardin Contradicts the Evidence of the Baron de L'Epine.

Quebec, Dec. 23.—The adjourned session of the Royal Commission investigating the Abbitibbi matter reassembled in the Court House this morning in the presence of a fairly large gathering of the curious, and proved somewhat sensational. Chief Justice Sir Francois Langelier and Judge Charbonneau, the commissioners, were on the bench, and those assisting were Messrs. Greenshields, Lane, Laflamme and Lavergne, and among those interested who were in attendance were the Hon. Premier Gouin, the Hon. A. Turgeon, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the Hon. L. P. Roy, and Senator Landry.

On the assembling of the session Mr. Laflamme made application for the production of the letter of Baron de l'Epine, and requested the production of all the letters, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, if he has them, as well as the letters mentioned by Senator Landry in his evidence at the last sitting.

Mr. Grenshields stated that if needed they would be produced as the evidence went along.

Mr. Ferdinand Dejardin, president of the Belgian Syndicate, gave evidence, in which he directly contradicted the evidence of Baron de l'Epine, and emphatically declared that to the best of his knowledge there had never been any question of devoting thirty cents per acre towards the electoral fund, between the syndicate and Quebec ministers. Baron de l'Epine was given implicit instructions as to what price was to be paid. Witness was then called upon to identify a letter forwarded by Mr. Dejardin to Premier Gouin, which referred to a cablegram transmitted by the latter to Mr. Dejardin in Belgium.

The production of this immedaitely brought Premier Gouin to his feet. The Premier began by referring to an article published in the Montreal 'Star' several months ago, connecting him with the alleged thirty cents electoral fund, and then read a letter which he had addressed to Mr. Dejardin, requesting the latter to cable immediately as to whether or not he (the Premier) ever had an interview at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, at which the thirty-cent matter was discussed.

Mr. Dejardin's letter, in which he denied emphatically the statements as published, was then read.

The Premier read a subsequent telegram which was the cause of a big sensation. This telegram purported to be signed by himself and addressed to Mr. Dejardin, asking the latter to produce all the private correspondence between himself and Baron de l'Epine in connection with the Abbitibbi matter. The reply to this was to be sent privately to 477 A St. Denis stret, Montreal To this came a reply from Dejardin asking for an explanation. It was sent to the address before mentioned but, not finding the Premier there, was forwarded to Quebec. It was only on the receipt of a letter a short time later from Mr. Dejardin that the cablegram was discovered to be a forgery and that the address to which the documents were to be sent was the house in which Mr. Oliver Aselin had sought refuge while eluding officers of the law.

Mr. Greenshields then stated that the government had succeeded in getting a description of the young man who brought the cablegram to the cable company, but were unable to find him.

The commission adjourned at one o'clock, to met again this afternoon.

THE G.T.P. IN QUEBEC

BIG STRETCH OF NEW RAILWAY TO BE FINISHED NEXT YEAR.

Mr. M. P. Davis, who, with his partner, J. T. Davies, was awarded the contract for constructing a portion of the Transcontinental extending 150 miles east from the south shore of the entrance of the ill-fated Quebec bridge, was in Montreal on Saturday. He stated that with the exception of about twenty miles all the work had been sub-let, there being thirteen sub-contractors. They would be able to employ all of the 2,000 men now on the work for the greater portion of the winter, and the number would be increased in the spring.

Discussing the quality of the work, Mr. Davis said it was necessarily heavy, from the fact that the specifications called for a four-tenths grade, hence the first-class line that was being secured by the company. He explained that the 20 miles that had not been placed under contract were composed of little stretches here and there of pretty heavy or difficult work. About fifty miles of the grade was already completed and ready for the track laying, so it is very likely that track laying will be entered upon quite briskly as soon as spring opens. It is also announced that the vacant stretches other than the White Company contract and the fifty miles awarded to the Grand Trunk Pacific, west of Moncton, and subsequently given to a sub-contractor, will be placed under contract early in the spring, as the route through New Brunswick has been decided upon.

He hoped that there would be a completed roadbed and track steeled from Levis to within 50 miles of the New Brunswick frontier by the end of the coming year.

FIERCE FIGHT ON A LOCAL TRAIN.

Italians Coming From Ste. Anne de Bellevue Attack Each Other With Razors, Knives and Revolvers.

There was considerable excitement at the Bonaventure Station at 11,30 Yesterday, on the arrival of the Grand Trunk local train from Ste. Anne de Bellevue, for the news had been sent over the wire from St. Henri that a fierce fight had developed among a party of Italians on the train. Instructions were immediately sent from Bonaventure Station to the General Hospital for an ambulance, and to the Central Police Station for police, and the consequence was that when the train pulled into the station there was a small army of doctors and police awaiting it.

As soon as the train came to a standstill a party of Italians came pouring out of it, chattering and gesticulating in a most excited way. Inside the train three Italians were being held by passengers, while another Italian had his face and hands swathed in bandages soaked with blood. The station police and city constables at once boarded the train and took the three Italians into custody, while the injured one was assisted to the ambulance and driven off to the General Hospital.

According to what could be gleaned from the passengers, a party of thirty-five Italians boarded the train at The Cedars, and occupied a second-class carriage. At about the time that Vaudreuil was reached, a quarrel developed among the Italians, who were soon mixed up in a regular free fight, in which razors, knives, and revolvers were produced. It would seem that no shots were actually fired, but the knives were used, and at least one man was badly injured.

These injuries were caused by a razor. The man who used the razor rushed at the other and slashed him across the face, with the evident intention of cutting him across the eyes. Luckily, he missed the eyes, but the victim, a man named Tassi, had five fearful gashes across the forehead and nose, and his hands are said to have been slashed to ribbons.' From then on the greatest excitement prevailed, The Italians pounded into each other with their fists, and other passengers joined in the attempt to stop the fight. The train officials did their best to restore order, and locked one end of the car to prevent the Italians running amuck through the whole train. Something like order was restored, and the worst offenders were overpowered, but when the train got to Turcot several of these, including the man who inflicted the wounds with the razor, broke through their guards and jumped off the train, some others, with a view to capture, jumping out after them. The last the passengers on the train saw of them, there was an exciting chase in progress. The train stopped at St. Henri, and there was another disturbance on the platform at that place, resulting in others of the party taking to their heels.

When taken to the Chaboillez street station the men arrested gave their names as Marco Dominico and Rimonde Nicholis, who are described as laborers from Lachine.

For Better Times

Hard times demand that each stand by each to make them better. The 'Witness' is more strenuous than ever in its efforts for the general well being of the country, and each of its subscribers can do something in a particular way among friends and neighbors so to increase the circulation of the 'Witness,' as to give it a wider influence and larger resources with which to prosecute its unique mission in this country.

In some places the circulation of the 'Witness' is being doubled by a little determined effort on the part of our friends. In many other places, however, the circulation does not grow as it ought, more through want of thought than through lack of heart. It would be comparatively easy for each subscriber to send in one additional subscription—that is easy in a way—in another way it would be quite difficult, and require a good deal of determination—but how greatly the effort would be appreciated no individual subscriber could ever know—and the aggregate of this individual effort would wonderfully increase the circulation and the influence of the 'Witness,' and this is the time of the year for action.

MILK DEALERS INDICTED

FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF CHICAGO ASSOCIATION MUST FACE TRIAL.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—The December grand jury to-day returned indictments against fifteen members of the Illinois Milk Dealers' Association for conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to public trade. The indictments are the result of the investigation recently commenced by State's Attorney Haley into the causes for the recent advance in the price of milk. Among those indicted are William J. Rogers, president of the Borden Condesned Milk Company, the Borden Condensed Milk Company; Charles A. Knight, Chicago manager; John H. Marsh, Chicago superintendent of the Borden Company; J. R. Bowman, president of the Bowman Dairy Co., the Bowman Dairy Company; C. E. Peck, an officer of the same company; George E. Chappell, of the Kee & Chappell Dairy Company; the Kee & Chapell Dairy Company; the Ira J. Mix Dairy Company, Ira J. Mix, William B. Wanzer, Howard H. Wanzer, Edward F. Newton, and Thomas F. Yore, all members of local dairy companies.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company is a New York corporation, capitalized at $25,000,000.

All of the men indicted waived immunity when they testified before the grand jury and appeared as voluntary witnesses. The offence charged against the milk dealers is punishable by a fine of $2,000 or imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years, or both.

POLICE MAGISTRATE SUED.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—Walter Lowry, of Madoc, issued to-day a writ against A. F. Wood, police magistrate of Madoc, for $10,000 damages, for alleged false imprisonment on a charge of horse stealing. Lowry was kept in jail for 53 days, when his conviction was quashed. The divisional court refused to allow the magistrate the usual protection.

GOOD NEWS FROM ENGLAND

STOCKS HELD BY LIQUOR INTERESTS HAVE SUFFERED HEAVY DECLINE.

In view of prospective restrictive legislation affecting the liquor traffic in England, according to a report in late issue of a most careful and reliable English journal, the stocks and bonds of the liquor interests have depreciated in value to the extent of $15,000,000. England, along with other portions of the British Empire, is being awakened to the results of the scourge of intemperance and with opening eyes the reaction is setting in. Indeed other countries are keeping pace with the Anglo-Saxon race in this matter, and in some respects, even setting an example. From various sources comes encouraging news of the reform movement which is spreading over England, and of the advanced legislation which is likely to be presented for the consideration of the British parliament at its next session.

W. H. RICE DEAD

FAMOUS MINSTREL, WELL-KNOWN THROUGHOUT CANADA PASSES AWAY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—William Henry Rice, one of the best-known minstrels in the country, died of pneumonia in a hospital here to-day after an illness of two days. He was 65 years old. Rice was born in Philadelphia, and when a lad secured an engagement as a singer with Charlotte Cushman's company. A few years later he went on the stage as a black-face female impersonator and travelled throughout the country and Europe. He was connected with Sam Sanford's minstrels and Bryant's minstrels. His last appearance was at Dumont's Opera House, in this city, a theatre devoted to minstrelry, last season, when he appeared for fourteen weeks in impersonations of Sarah Bernhardt and other actresses. He is survived by three sons, who are engaged in mercantile business in New York.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Joseph Ashworth Brutally Attacks His Wife at Cornwall, Ont.

Cornwall, Ont., Dec. 23.—Joseph Ashworth, aged sixty years, brutally attacked his wife, aged 52, with a poker and knife this morning, and has been arrested on a charge of attempted murder. The Ashworths, with their famiy of eight chidren, came from Lancashire, England, a few months ago. The children say that their father was unreasonably jealous, and had frequently threatened to murder his wife. The couple quarrelled when alone this morning and the husband chased the woman out of the house some distance, with a stove poker. He then knocked her down, and, when she wrested the poker from him, he pulled out a large pocket-knife and slashed her face several times. She seized his hand and two of the children, a little girl aged nine, and a boy aged twelve, tried to help her. The boy had a large butcher knife which he had been sent to sharpen, and the father, dropping the smaller weapon, tried to get the big knife. In the struggle the little girl's face was cut and the boy's hand. Ashworth was also cut on the head and shoulder. A crowd gathered and he was disarmed, arrested and turned over to the police. The woman lost much blood, but her wounds are not considered serious.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHAMPAGNE

DEAN OF CIRCUIT COURT PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY.

His Honor Judge Charles L. Champagne, dean of the judges of the Circuit Court for the district of Montreal, died at the Hotel Dieu Sunday morning, at the age of 69 years, after an illness of six

THE LATE JUDGE CHAMPAGNE.

weeks. The death of the learned magistrate was not altogether unexpected, for heart disease having set in after an attack of jaundice, his physicians entertained but very small hope of his recovery.

The result of the complication reached such an acute stage on Saturday night that Archbishop Bruchesi visited his bedside and administered the last sacraments. His Grace was accompanied by Abbés Demers and Labrosse, both nephews of the judge. The patient, after hovering between life and death for several hours, passed away peacefully at 9 o'clock, surrounded by the members of his family.

Among the legislative measures which Mr. Champagne initiated during his parliamentary career was the bill for the incorporation of Laval University in 1879, as well as the establishment of the Trappists at Oka, for which purpose he obtained a subsidy of $10,000 from the government.

Judge Champagne leaves six sons and four daughters. The sons are: Mr. Justice Champagne, of Hull; Evariste Champagne, inspector of the Standard Life Insurance Company, and manager of the Saraguay Electric Light Company, of Carterville; Dr. Adelard Champagne, and Messrs. Arthur, Eugene and Achille Champagne. One of his daughters married Dr. L. N. Pelletier, of Hull, while the others, the Misses Ada, Ernestine and Eugenie Champagne, lived with their father.

AMERICANS BUY MORE CANADIAN FORESTS

Bangor, Me., Dec. 23.—The already large holdings of New Brunswick forest lands by American pulp and paper manufacturers, have been increased by the purchase of a tract of 550 squares miles by the International Paper Company. The land lies in the Dalhousie district on the Restigouche River and contains about 350,000 acres of heavily wooded spruce lands.

Mr. A. N. Burbank, president of the International Paper Co., announced that the entire output of the company's mills for 1908 has been contracted for.

The extensive purchase of spruce lands in Canada which have been made by the company within the past year have had several purposes, chief among which is the idea of providing against the rapid depletion of forest lands in the United States.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Russian War Department has ordered the formation of a military automobile corps to be based on the German model.

The Premier of Hungary fought his duel, slapped the ex-Minister of Justice with the flat of his sword and both are friends again.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill providing for the devolution of the church property.

Thousands of children attending the primary schools of Berlin are reported to be virtually starving.

The strike of nitrate workers in Chili has resulted in bloodshed, and the situation is reported growing worse.

A victim of a canoe accident in Providence, R.I., had a terrible death on Saturday. His canoe was swept over the Pawtuxet Falls and crowds of people watched him freeze to death while some risked their lives in a vain effort to reach him.

United States senators, congressmen, high Government officials and representatives of many business interests, gathered in Cleveland on Saturday in the interest of a ship subsidy. It is estimated that the United States Government will have to donate about $700,000,000 to place the merchant marine in a position to successfully compete with the merchant marines of other nations where subsidy exists.

Philadelphia street car conductors and motormen are agitating for twenty-five cents an hour and a ten hour day. In preparation for a strike the company has brought 2,000 strike breakers into the city. The men profess to believe that the company wants to get rid of every man on its cars who has joined the union, and will, if given an opportunity, force them out.

Many applicants for relief in Winnipeg refuse work when offered it on the streets or in the civic wood yard where good wages are being paid. Such cases will likely be treated as vagrants in future.

LORD KELVIN.

Laid To Rest Under the Shadow of the Monument to Sir Isaac Newton.

London, Dec. 23.—Under the shadow of the monument to Sir Isaac Newton and close to the choir in Westminster Abbey, the body of Lord Kelvin, the noted British scientist, who died on Dec. 17, was buried at noon to-day in the presence of a great gathering of scientists, representing American and Continental as well as British societies. Many of those present were clad in their academic robes and wore their decorations. The King and the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family sent representatives, while among the twelve pall-bearers were men eminent in various walks of life, Mr. John Morley, Lord Rayleigh, Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and others. Almost all the foreign embassies in London were represented.

The scene at the Abbey was solemn and impressive. No fewer than a dozen clergymen were associated in reading the service, which was of the simplest character.

DISASTER AVERTED

MINERS REFUSED CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES AS PAY AND STOPPED WORK.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—Sensational reports of another mine disaster were circulated in this city and all through the Monongahela Valley south of here to-night, which have their origin in a serious fire in the Schoenberger Mine at Baird Station, between Monongahela and Washington, Penn.

The mine has been idle for nearly a month, because the miners refused to accept as pay clearing house certificates, such as were generally used in this district for several pay days, and company officials state that no one was in the mine when the fire broke out. A short circuit in the electrical equipment is presumed to have started it.

Pittsburg, Dec. 23.—It became known to-day that about 100 men were in the Schoenberger mine, nearby Monogahela yesterday, when fire broke out and that all had narrow escapes from death. The mine is burning fiercely to-day, but it is said all the miners have been accounted for.

A KINDNESS ASKED.

Please show or mail this paper to a friend as soon as you have read it. A two-cent stamp carries it to any Canadian address. We will greatly appreciate it and your friend will enjoy it.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Fielding Introduces the New Insurance Bill.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION AGAIN DISCUSSED—NORTH ATLANTIC TRADING COY.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Mr. Ralph Smith, Liberal member for Nanaimo, presented a resolution to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon on the subject of Japanese immigration, which afforded the British Columbia members an opportunity of fully presenting to the House their views on this question. Mr. Smith's proposal was that 'steps should be taken to restrict the influx of Oriental immigrants into Canada, and inasmuch as the policy of the government concerning Chinese immigration has proved entirely satisfactory, that a definite policy should be immediately put into operation looking to the accomplishment of equally satisfactory results with regard to all other Oriental immigrants.'

At the outset of his remarks Mr. Smith insisted that this was no provincial question. What was bad for British Columbia was bad for Canada. No man could have a proper conception of this problem who had not studied it on the spot. Many an easterner with very strong views against Oriental exclusion had changed his opinions when he visited the Pacific Coast province and saw the situation for himself. In some quarters there was a disposition to look upon the anti-oriental agitation in British Columbia as mere race prejudice. But race prejudice is no new thing. It exists everywhere and cannot be disregarded. The more level-headed people in British Columbia are doing all they can to restrain the excitement. For his own part, he stood for peace and harmony. He fully realized the obligations that are laid on British Columbia as part of the Dominion of Canada and of the British Empire. But let it not be imagined that the race prejudice is all on our side, for the truth is that there is fully as much prejudice on the Oriental's part as there is on our own.

Doubtless time will see the sweeping away of these prejudices, but no one who has made any study of the matter expects to see them obliterated in a day. As they have been the growth of centuries it may easily take centuries to wipe them out.

THE CAUSE OF THE INFLUX.

Naturally, one was led to inquire into the cause of the movement. How was it that the Chinaman was able to come in despite the head-tax of $500. The reason, he answered, was to be found in two contracts which were recently produced before Mr. Mackenzie King, as royal commission to investigate this whole question of oriental immigration. One has a contract with the Wellington Coal Company controlled by Lieut.-Gov. Dunsmuir for the importation of 500 Japanese laborers, and the other was a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the importation of 2,000 Japanese laborers. These men were to be brought to Canada by the Canadian Nippon Company, and the conditions under which they were to come reduced these men to a servile state. There were special objections to the employment of orientals in the coal mines and twenty years ago after serious mine disasters on Vancouver Island attributed to the Chinese it was agreed that they should be no longer admitted to this class of employment.

Already Japanese capital was finding its way into many lines of investment on the Pacific Coast to the great distaste of our own people. It was estimated that the Japanese investments in British Columbia amounted already to $3,250,000.

Mr. Smith made it clear that under the immigration regulations in force of the United States it would be impossible for any company to import oriental labor under contract in this way. Canada should take a leaf out of her neighbor's book in this respect. The American regulations provide also that no Asiatic will be admitted to the United States who does not possess a passport to that country. If we followed their example we would not have to admit the thousands of Japanese coming to us by way of Honolulu. Let the Canadian immigration regulations be amended in these respects.

MR. R. G. MACPHERSON OF VANCOUVER.

Mr. R. G. Macpherson, Liberal, of Vancouver, seconded Mr. Smith's resolution. He wished it understood at the outset that he approached this question from no demagogue's point of view. When the treaty between Canada and Japan was passed the members for British Columbia relied upon the measures taken by Japan to restrict the emigration of her people to this country. This was the state of affairs until the invasion of the present season began. The federal authorities alone could cope with the situation that had arisen and it was to the federal authorities that they would have to look for relief. For his own part he stood for a white man's province. British Columbia enjoyed very little sympathy from Eastern Canada.

If steps were not taken to stop the present influx of Orientals into Canada we will soon have more of these people in British Columbia than of our own. The Yellow Peril, indeed, might become a much nearer peril than our own people appreciate, for in the event of trouble between Britain and the Orient we would probably find the Orientals of British Columbia taking possession of our Pacific coast province for themselves. British connection did not involve the sacrifice of any vital Canadian right.

WILLIAM SLOAN OF COMOX-ATLIN.

Mr. William Sloan, Liberal, of Comox-Atlin, supported the demand for a white man's country on the Pacific coast. Let not our Dominion be sacrificed to commercial and corporation greed and expediency. This was no western question alone, but demanded the highest consideration of statesmanship and diplomacy, both colonial and Imperial. It was a question for Canada and the Empire. With n the first century of British dominion on the north-west coast of America we have lost large areas of territory and coast line, both in the south and north of what we now hold. His own conviction was in view of past history and present conditions, that unless there is a complete reversal of policy time would see our present possessions of British Columbia from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean become a colony and ultimately a possession of a united Orient.

MR. ROSS, OF YALE-CARIBOO.

Mr. Ross, of Yale-Cariboo, another Liberal, cont nued the debate. The province had room for one or two millions of one race, but no room for them both. Mr. Ross maintained that once a Japanese always a Japanese, and in the event of any trouble arising between the two countries, if the present influx of Japanese continued, a serious condition would result. Mr. Ross criticised the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, of Montreal, who had been in Vancouver at the time of the riots, for referring in his address before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal to the narrow views of the people of British Columb a. Mr. Ross contended that a holiday jaunt in the province was not sufficient to enable a man to come to a fixed opinion on this question, and the church on Dorchester street was not a good point of vantage from which to study the sociological problem of Oriental mmigration. Mr. Ross also referred to the letter written by the representative of Japan in Canada, to the effect that, notwithstanding the ratification of the treaty, he would undertake, on the part of his government, to carry out the restrictions regarding imm gration. The members from British Columbia had, with the rest of the House, accepted these assurances from the government.

MR. KENNEDY, OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Kennedy, of New Westminster, referred to the fact that when the treaty was up for ratification last session he was the only member from British Columbia who had anything to say concern ng the immigration question. He pointed out then, as he did now, the necessity of regulating the influx of Orientals. These people were really brought here in a state of semi-slavery, and cheap labor was always degraded labor. It was not necessary to press the matter until Mr. Lemieux returned from Japan.

Mr. McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 10.15 p.m.

Mr. Rodolphe Forget asked whether the government has given an intimation to the Dominion Bankers' Association that it will raise the rate of interest on government and savings banks deposits from three to three and a half percent. Mr. Fielding's reply to this question was 'No.' Mr. Forget asked whether the Finance Minister's intended to raise the rate, to which Mr. Fielding replied that no such conclusion has yet been reached.

NEW MEMBER FOR COLCHESTER.

At the opening of the sitting in the afternoon, John Stanfield, the Conservative member for Colchester was presented to the House by Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. G. W. Fowler, and took his seat among the Oppositionist following amidst prolonged applause from the Conservative members.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The House of Commons will adjourn this afternoon until the 8th January so as to allow of its members spending the holiday season at home. The original intention had been to adjourn only to-morrow. But in deference to the wishes of the House the Prime Minister amended his motion so as to add another day to the vacation.

The Minister of the Interior explained to the House the provisions of his bill respecting the surveys of the public lands of the Dominion and the surveyors entitled to make such moneys. This same bill passed Parliament last session but was afterwards withdrawn because of the failure of the Minister of the Interior to obtain the passage of his new Dominion Lands Act. Both measures are before the House again this year in practically the same form as last session. The law regarding surveys passed second reading yesterday and was put through the committee stage with the exception of two clauses.

The House then turned its attention to a government bill in amendment of the Irrigation Act which passed committee with the exception of one clause.

On motion for committee of supply, Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, recalled the attention of the House to a subject which engaged a great deal of time last session, and the session before—the government's contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company for sending immigrants to Canada from Continental Europe. From a return recently presented to Parliament it would appear that this North Atlantic Trading Company obtained from the Dominion treasury during the term of its contract sums aggregating $367,245. In the last three years they received $265,820, of which $181,591 represented profit to the North Atlantic Trading Company. What, asked Mr. Borden, was the object in making such a contract as this behind the back of Parliament and allowing the members of this syndicate to make such an exorbitant profit? If the canvass these agents made in Continental Europe was not of a kind that trespassed upon the laws of these countries, why did the Government have to carry on its immigration work through an institution like this North Atlantic Trading Company? Why could the Government not appoint its own agents to conduct the canvass?

Mr. R. L. Borden.

Mr. Borden called special attention to the case of an English weaver who had been induced by false representations to remove to Toronto on the promise of employment at good wages in that city. This man had come to Canada in reply to an advertisement of one Walter A. Rumsden of Shrewsbury, England, who announced himself a Canadian Immigration and Land agent. Mr. Borden thought it was a very strange thing that this sort of thing should be allowed to go on. The English weaver in question after leaving a good position at home had come to Toronto only to find that there was no demand there for his services and to find himself penniless on the street.

MR. OLIVER REPLIES.

The Minister of the Interior replied that Mr. Rumsden had no connection whatever with the Canadian Government. He was not in any way an immigration and land agent of the Canadian Government. But probably he was an agent of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which kept Louis Leopold as its agent in the old country to induce artisans to come to Canada. Mr. Leopold, whilst so employed, would like also to have taken a commission from the Parliament to promote the movement of agricultural labor to Canada, but to this the Department would not consent. The government had refused to act or to allow its officials to act as agents for any class of immigration, but such as would find employment in agriculture, in railway construction, or in domestic service. Its instructions to its agents on this point were most specific.

Hon. Frank Oliver.

As to the North Atlantic Trading Company there had been a settlement as to the bonuses to which it was entitled but there had been no settlement as to the company's claim for damages for the cancellation of its contract. That was a matter for the courts. But Mr. Oliver took the opportunity to point out that whereas under the Conservative regime the government promised to pay bonuses at the rate of ten dollars per head this government did not do business that way. As a result of the contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company Canada had got 156,000 settlers, and had only paid the bonus on 57,000 of these.

The only trouble with the immigration question was that the efforts of the government to advertise Canada had been too successful. In previous years the immigration had generally ceased in September, but owing to the good reports sent home by contented settlers the immigration had kept up this year until even now. This had inspired the government to take action along the lines which have already been outlined in these columns. They had cabled instructions to their agents in Europe to advise people not to come to Canada until spring. If they came now they would come at their own risk if they had not sufficient money with which to support themselves.

After recess, Mr. Oliver continued his speech for an hour or more and made these points:

Mr. Cockshutt was inconsistent in moving his recent amendment to the address condemning the government for its immigration policy because he was one of the chief promoters of the policy of the manufacturers in bringing artisans to this country.

The whole cry of the manufacturers for the past three years had been for more men, and while the government had refused to entertain their propositions he (Mr. Oliver) felt sure that if the facts were known they would go to prove that the number of unemployed in Canada now did not equal the number who had been induced to come to Canada through the representations of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

As a proof of this he cited a letter from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the department, in which it was stated that in two months the London agency of that association had sent two hundred men to Canada.

The government had always refused to be a party to any policy which would add to the congestion of the labor market in the cities and towns of Canada.

They had sent instructions to the chief agent in England, Mr. Bruce Walker, to use every means of publicity possible to warn intending immigrants against going to the industrial centres of Ontario and Quebec, and when the situation became acute they had followed this up by instructions to warn all persons that immigration to Canada was inadvisable until the spring.

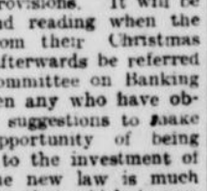
This agent had been instructed to inform the British public that no man would be allowed to land in Canada between now and Feb. 15 who did not possess at least fifty dollars, and that any who came after that until April must have at least twenty-five dollars, unless, of course, they were coming to join friends or those who would be responsible for their welfare.

In the course of his speech Mr. Oliver stated that the total influx into Canada during the past year had been 273,000, of whom 217,150 came from overseas, 131,337 of them from Great Britain and 55,859 from the United States.

The policy of the department was explicit, and could admit of no doubt. While certain people might 'want to relieve Great Britain of the scum of the tenements, Canada's attitude was that she would only take those whom she approved and who would be likely to make good citizens.'

PROTEST FROM MR. VERVILLE.

Mr. Alphonse Verville (Maisonneuve), complained of the attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in issuing too glowing circulars in the Old Country, inviting mechanics to come to Canada. They invited, he said, 50 bricklayers to come to Canada, at a time when there were 250 men of their trade walking the streets of Montreal. The same association called for 20 carpenters when there were 400 or 500 carpenters walking the streets of Montreal. The same thing applied to other trades. He contended that the railway companies were inducing the immigrants to come out, in order to fight the labor movement in this country.



Mr. A. Verveille.

MR. WILSON AND THE DOUKHOBORS.

Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington) said he was opposed to bonuses to immigrants of any class, and there was a strong example for the country afforded by the United States, which never gave any bonuses. He protested against the extension of the bonus to others than farmers and farm laborers. 'If I had my way,' he said, 'I would even cut them out.' The amount of money paid out to agents, etc., for bringing in undesirable immigrants, Mr. Wilson described as scandalous, and accused Mr. Preston of being responsible for the introduction of Doukhobors into Canada.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that the government notice of motion regarding the adjournment for the holidays be amended by making it date from Wednesday, Dec. 18, to Jan. 8, 1908. The House therefore adjourns at 6 o'clock.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The Finance Minister's new Insurance Act was presented to parliament yesterday afternoon with a brief explanation by the Hon. Mr. Fielding of its leading provisions. It will be presented for second reading when the members return from their Christmas holidays, and will afterwards be referred to the Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce, when any who have objections to offer or suggestions to make willl be given an opportunity of being heard. In regard to the investment of insurance funds, the new law is much more restrictive than that which is now in force. The factor in determining whether any stock, bond or debenture is open to purchase by insurance companies will be the earning power of the security.

In one respect the present bill is much wider in its scope than the one that was drafted by the Insurance Commission and submitted to parliament last session, for whereas the latter dealt with life insurance alone, Mr. Fielding's measure takes account of the whole range of insurance. The amendments are chiefly in the clauses relating to the conduct of life insurance.

The main features of the government bill may be summarized as follows:

The powers of the Minister of Finance are enlarged so as to allow him to withhold or suspend the licenses of companies with whose conduct he is not satisfied.

The powers of the Superintendent of Insurance are enlarged so as to permit him to visit the head offices of foreign companies and to make inspections, audits and appoint valuators.

Trust funds deposited by foreign companies in the hands of Canadian trustees must be placed not in the hands of individuals, but with incorporated trust companies.

The distribution of deferred dividends must be made at least once in three years instead of once in every five years, as is the case with most of the companies at present. The funds arising out of these deferred dividends will be treated to a certain extent as liabilities of the company. The expenses of new and renewal business respectively must be shown separately in the company accounts.

Head office officials will not be permitted to receive commission in any shape or form, though agents may still be paid on that basis if the company so desires.

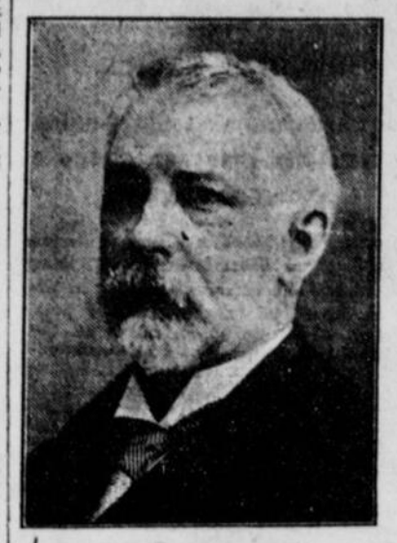
No salary of more than $5,000 will be allowed unless specifically approved by the company board of directors.

Salary contracts must not be made for periods of more than five years.

A list of all salaries and commissions in excess of $4,000 must be furnished yearly to the Insurance Department for publication.

Rebates are prohibited under severe penalties. Where any rebate is granted with the knowledge of an insurance manager or director, the latter will be liable to a fine of $1,000. Agents granting rebates and individuals accepting rebates will each be liable to a fine of $100.

In respect of the method of rating at company meetings proxies to be valid must have been granted within two months of the date of such meeting.



HON. W. S. FIELDING.

Owing to the difficulties surrounding the adoption of any standard forms of policy these are not made compulsory, but standard provisions are.

In regard to fraternal insurance no change is made in respect to the societies that have already adopted the national Fraternal Congress table of mortality, but companies which have not yet adopted that system must have their old business kept separate from their new ones so that the latter cannot be applied to meet deficits on old inadequate basis.

An entirely new basis of determining the classes of securities in which insurance funds may be invested based upon the earning power of the individual securities. In brief the bill provides that companies may invest in generally accepted bonds of five year's standing on which no default has been made, with the proviso that the market value of the bonds must be 25 percent in excess of the investments; in debentures of seven year's standing on which there has been no default; in preferred stock of companies which have for seven years paid a dividend of at least four percent; and in common stock of companies which have paid a dividend of not less than five percent for ten years. This clause supersedes the provisions in the present act which enumerate specifically the classes of stocks, bonds and debentures into which these funds may now be put.

Provision to prevent insurance companies controlling subsidiary companies. This is done by allowing an investment limit of only 20 percent of the stocks and bonds of any one company.

Investments in mortgages on real estate shall in no case exceed sixty percent of the value of the property.

A period of five years is allowed for companies to comply with the new law in regard to investments.

Returns of all bonds, stocks and other investments, must be made to the Department of Insurance quarterly so as to ensure fuller publicity in this regard.

In presenting the new Insurance Bill, the Hon. Mr. Fielding recalled the fact that a commission had been appointed a year ago to enquire into insurance, and had, with their report, submitted a draft bill for the revision of the Insurance Act. The matter was of such importance that the government did not deem it advisable to proceed with it immediately, but preferred to lay it on the table until another session.

'In the interim,' said Mr. Fielding, 'we have been able to give the subject further consideration, and with the assistance of insurance experts of ability and impartiality, we have prepared a bill which I have now the honor to present to the House. The bill is necessarily somewhat technical and complicated in character, study and with the assistance of insurance experts. I need not burden my remarks with details of the bill, but will call attention to its most important features.

'The bill prepared by the commission dealt with life insurance only, while in the bill now submitted the whole question of insurance is dealt with, though the amendments chiefly relate to life insurance.'

To a question by Mr. Borden, Mr. Fielding stated that the new bill was a consolidation of all acts relating to insurance.

'In the investigation by the commission it was complained that the powers of the government, through the Finance Minister, were not as broad as was desirable. We are enlarging those powers. It was held that the minister could only withdraw or suspend the license of a company except under very exceptional circumstances. By the new bill the minister may, for any violation of the Insurance Act, withdraw, suspend or refuse to renew a license of an insurance company. The powers of the superintendent of insurance are widened, by giving him the powers of a deputy minister and special powers enabling him to visit the offices of American companies and inspect their business at the head office when it is deemed desirable. He is also given power to make special audits and appoint valuators to value the property of companies when he deems it desirable.

'Trust funds of foreign companies must hereafter be placed under the trust of a Canadian Trust Company, and where vacancies occur through the death of a present trustee his place must be filled by the appointment of a trust company.

'A question much discussed is that of deferred dividends, and the commission proposed to abolish all dividend policies and distribute the surplus annually. We realized that the object of the commission was good, but think an annual distribution rather drastic, and have provided that the surplus shall be divided once in three years. Companies now dividing annually can continue to do so.

'The question of salaries and commissions has been much discussed. We propose that officials at the head offices shall not be permitted to receive commissions in any shape or form. Only agents may be paid by commissions.

'The Commission made a recommendation respecting the pension fund which we are not able to agree with. It was that all pension funds be forbidden. In view of the experience of large corporations which find it necessary to make some such provision in order to retain the services of their best men, the view of the Commission is severe. We propose to permit the establishment of pensions providing that in every case they are authorized at an annual or special general meeting of all persons qualified to vote on the affairs of the company. It must not be allowed by arrangement with the manager or directors alone.

With regard to fraternal insurance we make the same provisions. Experience that the fraternal insurance organizations, started always in good faith, very often by men with little knowledge of insurance, do not flourish for a long time. As the years roll by it is discovered that the rates of premium in the form of assessment are not sufficient to pay the death losses in full. The experience of some of these has been such that the directors recognize the weakness of their position, and have been glad to adopt other conditions. There is now what is known as the National Fraternal Congress table of mortality which is employed by actuaries as a fair basis for that class of business. In the case of business of that character already existing we do not disturb it. Companies having policies of that character must carry them, but we require that they should keep accounts of such business entirely separate from the new business.

Probably the investment clause is one of the most important in the bill, and the one in which there will be the most interest. The present act authorizes investment in a class of public securities such as Imperial, Dominion, Provincial, securities, etc. As to these there will be no question. They are legitimate forms of investment. We continue the provision respecting that class of securities, and we broaden it a little by providing—for illustration—that a company that might have the power to invest in Dominion or provincial securities shall have also the right to investment in stocks and bonds issued under provincial or Dominion guarantee.

The Insurance Commission recommended that insurance companies be permitted to invest in the stocks of the chartered banks, but not in the stocks of the other classes of corporations above mentioned. But while our chartered bank stocks are undoubtedly of the highest class they carry with them a special burden in the shape of a double liability and there may be room for some question whether they should receive that distinct preference which is suggested by the Commission.

The manner in which we propose to deal with the matter is somewhat broader. We propose to strike out all that list or class of companies which the existing law particularly mentions, and endeavor to deal with the matter in a different way. We will takes as the test the earning power of the stock. We propose that if a company has been established for a sufficient time and has earned its dividends that fact is taken as establishing its grade, and as an indication of the character and standing of this security. If a company is doing business abroad it will have the right to invest in the stocks in the country in which it is doing business, within certain limits. A Canadian company doing business only in Canada would have to limit itself to companies in Canada, but a Canadian company doing business in a foreign country would have the power to make investments within moderate limitations in the securities of that country.

'We have drafted this bill as the result of the best judgment we could bring to bear on an exceedingly difficult question: we have had the benefit of the assistance and experience of reliable officers of the Insurance Department. Our views have been to recognize the fact that the Commission in its report and bill have made many valuable suggestions, and these we have been glad to accept and include in the bill. In a number of other cases we thought their proposed measures were too drastic and we have either dropped their proposals or have made changes to which I have referred. I think I can say that every effort has been directed to the production of a reasonable and sensible bill. I am not unmindful of the fact that in a measure so complicated as this must necessarily be, and where there are undoubtedly conflicting interests involved, we may not be able to please everyone. I quite anticipate that I shall find myself within two lines of criticism; on the one hand there will be protests—intimation of which has been given to me already in certain quarters—that we should have adhered rigidly to the provisions of the bill submitted by the Commissions a year ago and not have made any concessions to what are regarded as the views of the companies. On the other hand I am afraid that I cannot congratulate myself that the insurance companies are going to be willing to accept the provisions of this bill unreservedly. But I would hope that between the two extremes there is a happy medium which the House will be able to reach. That has been our effort at all events.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Borden moved for a copy of all orders-in-council, correspondence, documents and papers during the present year, relating to the immigration of Japanese into Canada. The Opposition leader

Economy

is a strong point with Hood's Sarsaparilla. A bottle lasts longer and does more good than any other. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

said the Premfier had devoted a great deal of attention to the Halifax platform, and he assured Sir Wilfrid that he would hear considerably more about it before it was much older. Mr. Borden then took up the question of Oriental immigration, and spoke of the spectacle of five of the seven Liberal members from British Columbia objecting to this immigration, when they had permitted the treaty with Japan to go through unopposed. Mr. Borden asked what were the assurances received inside and outside of parliament regarding the continuance of the immigration policy of Japan after the treaty was made.

Mr. Borden contended that the Oriental question was an economical one. He admitted the question of the inferior standard of living, but he claimed it was the duty of the government to raise that standard. Mr. Borden added that the country should have some definite statement from the government.

SIR WILFRID'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier claimed that the question of Oriental immigration was one of great moment, and should be treated with calmness. The government had taken the stand some years ago that the Chinese and Japanese could not be treated alike, and while Mr. Foster, in a private debate, had seen fit to criticize this policy on the ground that the government had made the distinction because Japan had a big stick, Sir Wilfrid said it was not possible that Canada could apply the same conditions to Japanese as to the Chinese. The treaty was ratified on the assurance that a policy of restriction in immigration matters would be continued by the Japanese government. In 1903 the Canadian government refused to apply the same restrictions to Japanese as to Chinese immigration. The people of Japan were friendly to Great Britain and the Empire of Japan was an ally of the King, and, therefore, it behooved Canada to go slow in this matter. Sir Wilfrid traced the increase in Japanese immigration since 1906, which was contrary to the understanding between Canada and Japan. It was not fair to jump to the conclusion that Japan had gone back on that understanding. In the opinion of Sir Wilfrid, it was not fair to come to any such conclusion. In any event Mr. Lemieux had been sent to Tokio, and was endeavoring to find out what the reason was of the sudden influx of Japanese. There was reason to believe that the understanding with Japan had been evaded. It was far better, in Sir Wilfrid's opinion, that the restriction should be left in the hands of the Japanese and not imposed by Canada. The Premier also announced that Mr. Lemieux would leave for Canada on Jan. 3, and urged the carrying over of the subject until that time, when Mr. Lemieux would be in the House.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. F. D. Monk criticized the government for not having put through the House a resolution expressing the sense of the Canadian people regarding immigration. Mr. Lemieux would have been strengthened thereby. Mr. Monk believed that if the treaty was denounced it would result in a better one being enacted, and one which would permit Canada to control her immigration policy.

F. D. Monk.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher said the Opposition had not endeavored to deprecate the value of the treaty so far as Canada was concerned. He entered into a defence of the government's views on the matter, recalling his personal experiences in the land of the Mikado. He quoted Hansard to prove that no member of the House except Mr. Kennedy, had raised a word of objection to the treaty when it was before the House. He believed the Japanese government was willing to adhere to the arrangement reached between the government and the Japanese government. He believed the Japanese government would live up to their obligations. If the treaty had to be denounced, it would be to the injury of Canada. Neither thought an arrangement satisfactory to all parties could be effected.

Hon. Sydney Fisher.

'The 'Witness' does nothing small.'—'Gazette,' Picton, Ont.

NEW BRUNSWICK OPPOSITION.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 18.—The St. John county Opposition to the local government to-night chose Mr. J. P. Mosher, of St. Martin's, and Mr. Alfred H. Clark, of Fairville, to oppose Attorney-General McKeown and Mr. James Lowell, M.P.P., in the next election.

MURDERED BY AN ITALIAN.

Binghamton, N.Y., Dec. 18.—Rollin Courtright, aged 21, a fireman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, was last night shot and killed, it is said, by Butfalo Zull, an Italian, after a quarrel. The alleged murderer is under arrest, and had a hearing to-day. Self-defence is the plea of the prisoner.

LOCAL OPTION IN ONTARIO.

On January 6 the People Will Go to the Polls in Ninety-Six Municipalities.

Toronto, Dec 17—Ontario is now in the throes of its annual struggle for local option. As three weeks' notice are required before a by-law is submitted, the time has elapsed for the passing of by-laws by municipal councils All the by-laws that can be voted on are therefore now before the people and in exactly ninety-six municipalities the people will go to the polls on Jan. 6, and record their votes for or against the closing of the bars.

In six municipalities only is the fight on to repeal the local option by-law. Considering the fact that there are fifty-five municipalities where local option has been in force for three years, and is, therefore, open for a repeal vote, the temperance people regard six as a very small proportion. The repeal votes will be in the following places: West Camden, majority 43; Cardinal, 7; Hullett, 8; North Toronto, 25; Thamesville, 5; Yarmouth, 155.

In the meantime strong campaigns are being waged. On behalf of the temperance people the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance is conducting the fight, and tons of literature are being shipped from the head office here. A circular letter has just been sent around to friends of the cause, signed by the president, Mr. Joseph Gibson, and other executive officers, making an appeal for financial and other aid. The greatest confidence is expressed in the outcome, although it is still necessary to obtain a three-fifths majority. Speakers are also being sent wherever possible and in some places space in the local paper has been obtained to present local option arguments.

The Ontario Hotelkeepers' Protective Association is also carrying on a campaign in its own quiet way. It has been decided not to attempt any platform argument, but circulars containing the opinions of prominent men against local option are being plentifully circulated. The chief argument being used by the antis is that local option hinders temperance by encouraging drinking by stealth. The zeal of the Hotel-keepers' Association for temperance as displayed in these circulars is quite touching.

One of the striking features of this year's contest is that it is being fought in a large number of quite large towns. Of the 96 municipalities in which the vote is being taken over a third, 35, to be precise, are incorporated towns or villages. The list includes such important towns as Orillia, Barrie, and Beaverton, Bracebridge, Huntsville and Parry Sound; all of which have a summer resort popularity; while Burlington Beach, another popular summer resort, is included in Saltfleet township vote, although there are at present some legal difficulties. The other towns and villages are: Brighton, Burk's Falls, Campbellford, Cannington, Colborne, Creemore,, Durham, East Toronto, Erin, Gravenhurst, Hagersville, Harriston, Milbrook, Mt. Forest Newcastle, Norwood, Norwich, Omemee, Paisley, Palmerston, Port Dalhousie, Port Perry, Schreiber, South River, Stirling, Streetsville, Sutton, Thedford, Wroxeter, Sundridge, Woodville.

The townships are well scattered over the province and are as follows:—Aldborough Ancaster, Armour, Asphodel, Bastard and G. Burgess, Beverley, Bexley, Brighton, Brock, Caistor, Crosby S., Camden E., Chaffey, Culross, Eldon, Elizabethtown, Erin, Etobicoke, Flamboro East and West, Flos, Foley, Gwillimburg N., Hamilton, Harvey, Hinchinbrooke, Holland, Howick, Kennebec, Kinloss, Loughborough, McKellar, McMurrich, Malahide, Mara, Metcalfe, Medonte, Minto, Mulmur, Murray, Nelson Oso, Perry, Pittsburg, Plympton, Roxborough, Saltfleet, Scarboro, Seymour, Sidney, Somerville, Stephenson, Tay, Thorold, Tilbury West, Toronto, Wainfleet, Walpole, Wolford.

In all, 270 licenses are affected by this vote, ranging from one in a number of municipalities, to twelve in Barrie, the only town that gets into double figures. In all these places large votes were polled for prohibition at the time of the Ross referendum.

As the result of last year's fight local option went into force in 44 municipalities, closing 83 bars. That brought the number of local option municipalities up to 149. In addition to this, there are 133 other mounicipalities, many of them in New Ontario, without licenses, making a total of 283 municipalities in the entire province where no liquor is sold over the bars. This means almost a third of the province, and already plans are being made by the aggressive temperance forces for another hundred contests next year. For the present at least, local option has supplanted provincial prohibition as a means of suppressing the traffic.

The 'Witness' is by far the most influential paper in Canada.—'Herald,' Ember, Ont.

C. P. R. CAR MEN'S DEMANDS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 19.—The Board of Conciliation, which has been engaged in an endeavor to adjust the differences which exist between the Canadian Pacific and its car men, has concluded its labors. It is understood the Board has unanimously decided that the nine-hour day is to be established and that an increase of pay is to be granted to the car men, so that for the nine-hour day they would receive almost, but not quite, the equivalent of the sum which they have been receiving for the ten-hour day.

PASTEURIZED MILK PLANTS.

Karlsruhe, Dec. 18.—Nathan Straus, of New York, will establish one of his Pasteurized milk plants in this city. Mr. Straus was received in private audience yesterday by the Dowager Grand Duchess Louise of Baden and explained his efforts for Pasteurized milk. The Grand Duchess was much interested and the laboratory here will be run under her patronage.

Wonderful Development

. . OF THE . .

'CANADIAN PICTORIAL'

All Along the Line.

"From little acorns
Mighty oak trees grow."

The 'Canadian Pictorial' sprang from an inspiration—and the inspiration was supported by the conviction that the Canadian people would not take long to learn to appreciate the great informing value of pictures of news events, portraits of men and women in the limelight, pictures showing the kaleidoscopic development of our great Dominion—pictures that tell the facts as no type-printed pages ever could.

Behind the inspiration and conviction was a publishing experience of many years and sufficient capital to lavish on so promising a proposition.

When inspiration, conviction, experience and capital get together, something happens quickly. It happened; and early in the autumn of 1906 the 'Canadian Pictorial'—a mere babe—made its bow to a critical constituency. It was "love at first sight"—and from the beginning the 'Canadian Pictorial' was an assured success. Its circulation has grown as the multiplication table, till to-day it can already boast the largest circulation of any magazine in Canada. More than a hundred thousand Canadians, old and young, are delighted with its regular visits.

We don't need to praise it; we can leave that to others—to its subscribers who, sending their renewal subscriptions, cannot refrain from praising it—to other publishers who, knowing how vastly more expensive the production of such fine pictures is than many times the volume of poorer pictures or type pages, express wonder at the value we are able to give, and overflow with compliments for the exquisite work and interesting features of the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

Subscribers' Appreciations

'I am sending one dollar subscription to your very valuable 'Canadian Pictorial,' which I am happy to say is improving with every number, and gives great enjoyment to the home circle. I do not want to lose a single number.'—Mrs. A. H. Andrews, Belleville, Ont.

'We are very much in love with the 'Pictorial,' and do not wish to lose any numbers. My sister is a school teacher; she is always praising it to every one she meets, and comparing it with other illustrated magazines, and the 'Pictorial' comes out ahead every time.'—Arnold Smith, East Mines, N.S.

I enclose renewal of my subscription for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' with which I am very much pleased, and which I think reflects great credit on the publishers. R. Wallace, Westwood, Mass.

You have struck the right note for a Canadian pictorial publication, in tone, sentiment and make-up. Success to you. G. H. Burnett, St. John, N.B.

'The 'Canadian Pictorial' is a marvel for cheapness and excellence. I wish you great success with it.'—Rev. T. B. Darby, Carbonear, Nfld.

'The 'Pictorial' is the best yet.'—Claude A. Standing, Belmont, Man.

'I herewith enclose P. O. order to renew my subscription to the 'Canadian Pictorial' for 1908. I like the publication very much. It is always welcome to my table.—A. T. Colter, Oakville, Ont.

'Kindly renew my subscription to the 'Canadian Pictorial'; also please renew Mrs. ——'s subscription, for which I enclose postal note. The magazine is invaluable.'—Mrs. John Ellis, Chatham, N.B.

'Your 'Pictorial' is worthy of national patronage and encouragement.'—Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., Ph.D., St. Johns, Que.

'Please find enclosed renewal for 'Canadian Pictorial.' I am greatly pleased with this publication. No true Canadian should be without it.'—Geo. Martin, Penhold, Alta.

Publishers' Appreciations

'The 'Pictorial' is only $1.00 per year, but is worth twice that amount.' —'Reporter,' Kingsville, Ont.

'A delight to all picture lovers, and a great credit to Canadian workmanship.'—'Daily News,' Truro, N. S.

'Beautifully printed. A most creditable production.'—'Herald,' Yarmouth, N.S.

'We consider the 'Pictorial,' a splendid addition to the literature of Canada.'—'Tribune,' Windsor, N.S.

'If you have not yet seen the 'Canadian Pictorial' there is a great pleasure in store for you. The 'Canadian Pictorial' has no counterpart in its special field. It is the most expensively produced illustrated publication in Canada.'—'Mail and Empire,' Toronto, Ont.

The illustrations are high class, and the printing is in keeping.—'The Spectator,' Hamilton, Ont.

It bears out its undertaking to give its patrons only the highest class of work, and certainly offers them the maximum of pictures.—'Star,' Toronto, Ont.

'Beautifully printed; the entire magazine highly creditable to the publishers.'—'Evening Times,' Hamilton, Ont.

'The 'Canadian Pictorial' displays excellent workmanship, and every illustration is a work of art. The pictures are fine; some fit for framing.—'The Mining Record,' Stellarton, N.S.

The pictures in the 'Pictorial' are among the finest that have been produced.—'World,' Vancouver, B.C.

It is filled with splendidly executed photogravures.—'Times,' St. John, N.B.

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SENTENCED FOR FRAUD

LILLIAN HAMILTON SENT TO MERCER REFORMATORY FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 16.—'All I've got to say is that I wouldn't have done it if I had not been led into it by somebody else. On account of my children and my mother, who are in Buffalo, I ask your Honor for as much leniency as possible under the circumstances, and I promise you that this will be the last time I will ever do such a thing. It is my first and last offence.'

Thus spoke Lillian Hamilton, or Ida McKelvey, of Buffalo, the former St. Catharines girl, while pleading guilty this morning in the Police Court before Magistrate Comfort, to a charge of swindling Leonard H. Collard, private banker of this city, out of $200 last month, by the bogus cheque game.

'You should have thought about your little children, who are even now asking when you are coming back home to them in Buffalo, before you started into such things as this,' said the Magistrate. 'It is very sad, but I cannot let you off. The laws of this country must be respected, and people who do such things as you have done, must be punished. However, I will take your little children into consideration in passing sentence, and deal more leniently with you than perhaps I otherwise would. You will go to the Mercer Reformatory at Toronto for eight months, and I hope you will turn over a new leaf when you come out, and set your children a good example.'

The woman appeared relieved, as she evidently had expected a heavier sentence in view of the fact that she had tried the same swindle worked so successfully here at Bridgeburg.

GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

THREE TORONTO MEN DEFRAUDED INSURANCE COMPANY AND STREET RAILWAY.

Toronto, Dec. 17.—After a protracted hearing in which a large number of witnesses were heard on both sides, a jury in the Session to-night returned a verdict of guilty against Cecil Elliott and Norman and Albert Hopkins, who were charged with conspiring to defraud the Toronto Railway Company and two accident insurance companies by means of fake accidents on the cars of the Street Railway. The charge arose out of two accidents which recently occurred, one of Elliott and one to Norman Hopkins, for which claims were sent in to the railway company and to the accident insurance companies. In the first Elliott recovered $775 from the insurance company, and $375 from the Street Railway Company. Later, when Norman Hopkins met with a similar accident, the railway company instituted inquiries and had the three men arrested. Albert Hopkins became involved in the charges, as he was a witness in both cases, and had written up the policy for his brother, Norman, an hour before the latter's accident.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Don't Overdraw Your Bank Account.—To overdraw your bank account, whether mentally or physically, is more suicidal even than to overdraw materially. Repair wasted tissues, strengthen shattered nerves and rejuvenate your rheumatic system by visiting the famous Mineral Salt Surings of the 'St. Catharines Well,' of St. Catharines, Ont. A postal card to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, will bring illustrated descriptive matter. in 25c. and $1.00 sizes by all dealers.

DUAL FISHERY CONTROL

PROPOSALS PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT BY ONTARIO MEMBERS.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The proposals regarding the abolition of dual fishery control, which were presented to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries yesterday by a number of Liberal members of parliament from Ontario, were in brief as follows:—

(1) As to whether the Dominion Government should undertake to administer the fishery laws and regulations in the province, which, of course, would involve a duplication of officers, or (2) whether the whole responsibility of the protection of the fisheries, claimed as the property of the province, should be left with the local government; and, (3) whether it is advisable for the Dominion Government to continue and extend fish breeding operations in Ontario. Adoption of proposal to let province take over entire control of fisheries would not involve the removal of the fisheries protection cruiser 'Vigilant' from Lake Erie, the principal resort of United States poachers, because, this being of an international character, Dominion authority should prevail to avoid complications through local interference.

The federal department of fisheries is of opinon that despite the present large staff of provincial fisheries inspectors, some one hundred and twenty-five, local government has shown great apathy as regards the protection of the fisheries, and that the outlook is not very reassuring, while at the same time occasion has been taken to endeavor to shift upon the Dominion the onus and opprobrium of the unpopularity which always follows restrictive regulations, while holding aloof even when the protection of their own asset was concerned.

TRIED TO ESCAPE

RAYMOND, THE INCENDIARY, JUMPED FROM MOVING TRAIN.

North Bay, Ont., Dec. 18.—In a sensational effort to escape, ex-Fire Chief and convicted incendiary, Raymond, of Blind River, last night threw himself out of the window of the moving train in which he was being conveyed to Kingston penitentiary to serve his sentence of seven years. The train had left North Bay only a few miles behind, when Raymond requested Sheriff Stephenson to remove the handcuffs, as he wished to go to the lavatory. This was done, but on reaching the lavatory he plunged through the open window. The officers returned to North Bay from the next stop and set out in search for the escaped man. He was found and recaptured this morning at the house of a farmer, near the place where he jumped from the train, apparently little injured.

The 'Witness' editorials are models of fairness.—'Standard,' Hawkesbury, Ont.

INCENDIARY SENTENCED.

Cobourg, Dec. 16.—Thos Kow was sentenced here by Judge Benson to five years in the penitentiary. Kow, who stated that he formerly resided in Montreal, pleaded guilty to a charge of setting fire to a barn in Hope Township, when twenty-six head of cattle, ten horses, hogs, grain, hay, implements, the property of Mr. Wm. Harcourt, were burned; and also to setting fire to a stack of straw on another farm.

Chas. Holnbeck, of Cobourg, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, having been convicted on a charge of stealing a sum of money from Reeve William Kerr, of Cobourg.

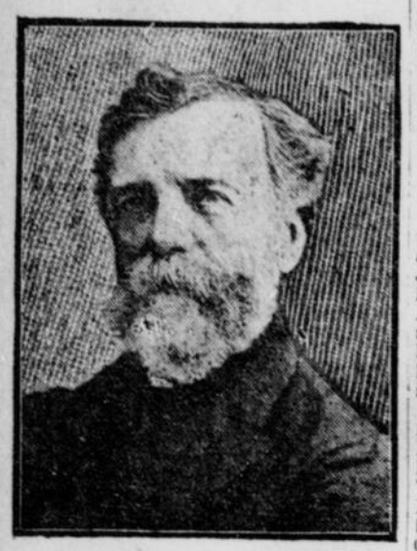
Ryan, another prisoner, got six months on a charge of assault.

THE HON. MR. TARTE IS DEAD.

Former Minister of Public Works, Journalist, and Author.

The Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte died at a quarter to three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

By Mr. Tarte's death Montreal loses one of its foremost journalists. He had lived the strenuous life, and it was mainly owing to this that his somewhat premature death has occurred. For some time he has been in failing health, and had virtually delegated his work to others. The great strain upon him had been too much for his constitution, and about nine or ten days ago he was compelled to take to his bed. It was hoped that under the care of his son-in-law, Dr.



THE LATE HON. J. I. TARTE.

Francois DeMartigny, his life might have been saved, but on Tuesday morning about five o'clock he became worse. The cause of death was simply breakdown from overwork. The last rites were administered to him by Archbishop Bruchesi.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte gave up his residence at Pouchervile last spring, and during his last illness had been living at the residence of Dr. DeMartigny, where he passed away. He leaves three sons and three daughters. The sons are Joseph, who is manager of the 'Patrie'; Eugene, vice-president of the 'Patrie' Publishing Company, and Antonio, who is also on the staff. The daughters are Amelia, wife of Mr. G. A. Robillard; Marie, wife of Dr. DeMartigny, and Annette, who is unmarried.

Mr. Tarte would be sixty years of age on Jan. 11 next, had he lived.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte was the son of the late Joseph Tarte, farmer, and a director of the Berthier Agricultural Society. He was born at Lanoraie, in the province of Quebec, on Jan. 11, 1848; he was educated at L'Assomption College and was admitted to the notarial profession on May 3, 1871. After practicing at L'Assomption for a short period, he 'drifted,' as the phrase goes, into journalism, and became editor of the 'Laurentides,' at St. Lin. Called to Quebec to occupy a similar position on the 'Canadien' and the 'Evenement,' he continued therein for a lengthened period.

In December, 1875, he offered himself as a candidate in a contest for the representation of Quebec Centre in the House of Commons, but withdrew before the day of polling. In his address to the electors he described himself as the 'uncompromising enemy of jobbery and corruption,' explaining that his sole desire as a journalist and a citizen was for good government. He was at this time, and for years subsequently, one of the chief organizers of the Conservative party in the district of Quebec. He was returned in that interest for Bonaventure to the Quebec Assembly on Feb. 23 1877.

In the following year he was presented with a testimonial by Sir N. F. Belleau, the Hon. A. R. Angers and others, 'in acknowledgment of his constant and untiring efforts to secure the triumph of the Conservative party, more particularly in the district of Quebec.'

The late Mr. Tarte was re-elected to the Assembly at the general election of 1878, and he continued to sit as representative there until the close of the legislature in 1881. Ten years subsequently, Mr. Tarte was elected to the Federal Parliament for Montmorency as an Independent Conservative, and he worked hard and continually, and with a courage characteristic of the man, in the interests of a clean government. Finally, he found he could no longer work with his old party, and he became a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Tarte was unseated on petition for Montmorency in the early part of 1892, but was returned to parliament again for L'Islet at a by-election in January, 1893. He remained the representative of that county until the end of parliament in 1896. Mr. Tarte was regarded as one of the ablest political organizers this province has ever had, and it was claimed that it was due to his exertions in a very large measure that the Liberal party triumphed at the general elections of 1896, though he was himself defeated at Beauharnois, where he was a candidate. On the formation of Sir Wilfrid's cabinet in the month of July he was appointed to the office of Minister of Public Works, an office which he retained until his resignation about four years ago.

The deceased gentleman was one of the promoters of the Temiscouta Railway; he has filled the position as director of the Quebec Bridge Company, and after he resigned that position in 1897 he was, during the same year, appointed a member of the Provincial Council of Agriculture. He was appointed a member of the Internal Economy Committee of the House of Commons in 1896.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte was the author of several political works, including the 'Proces Mercier. Les causes qui l'ont provoque. Quelques faits pour l'histoire' (1892). His honorable and interesting association with the 'Patrie' newspaper in this city is well known. In his journalistic writings he openly espoused the Imperial Federation cause; he was an earnest temperance advocate, and was in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The funeral of the late Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte, formerly Minister of Public Works for Canada, which took place at at 9 a.m. on Saturday, almost reached the proportions of a national demonstration by the number of those who gathered to pay a last tribute to a distinguished politician and journalist. The few names that could be gathered in the immense cortege will show that those present were thoroughly representative citizens, and that all classes of the community joined in doing honor to his memory.

It is estimated that over three thousand people were in the ranks of the funeral procession, while many more lined the streets along the route, and formed a compact mass at the church door.

The chief mourners were deceased's three sons, Messrs. Louis Joseph, Eugene and Antonio Tarte; his sons-in-law, Mr. J. E. Robillard and Dr. T. de Martigny; his nephews, Messrs. J. E. Perrault, of Arthabaska, and Antonio Perrault, Montreal; his cousins, Messrs. Charles Robillard, Alph, Robillard, Tancrede Robillard, Arthur Robillard, and his brothers-in-law, Messrs. U. and J. Laurenceile.

Among those present were: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, the Hon. Lomer Gouin, the Hon. W. A. Weir, Mr. Justice Fortin, Mr. Justice Mathieu, the Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, the Hon. Sheriff Thibaudeau, Edmond Hardy, Chief Carpenter, Max Murdock, secretary of the Reform Club; Charles Cushing, Arthur Dansereau, A. Bergevin, M.P.P., S. H. Ewing, J. S. Brierly, Aug. Compte, Dr. A. O. Gervais, Charles Bruchesi, J. A. Nantel, C. Lebeut, Ald. Bumbray, Ald. Giroux, Godfroy Langlois, M.P.P., C. E. G. Lesage, J. Demers, M.P., Jas. Robb, S. H. Ewing, S. W. Ewing, L. G. Bertrand, M. D. Brouilette, Jos. Daoust, Octave Lamieux, C. C. Ballantyne, F. W. Cowie, Arthur St. Laurent, A. Leblanc, E. A. Murphy, Louis Mercier, C. H. Hudon, W. Gadbois, M.D., E. Bourget, A. Gobial, Albert Decary, Dr. C. A. Perrault, D. Delorme, J. C. E. Etnier, M.P., Ald. Robillard, G. Lamarche, J. A. Anthier, A. Merceure, J. Charrante, J. H. Callanneau, A. Wainwright, J. T. Lemire, A. Labrecque, George Latour, M. Bernard, P. Ouillette, R. T. Trudel, J. Marcotte, G. L. Brosseau, Victor Barbeau, J. C. Lamoth, L. Lafleche, A. L. Kaplinsky, D. Savignac, Georges Beauchemin, Israel Jolicoeur, Jos. Contant, Ald. Guay, J. O. Dupuis, Ald. L. A. Lapointe, Dr. Lamontagne, J. A. Anthier, Dr. P. A. Seguin, M. G. Larochette, H. Laroeque, E. Choquette, J. St. Hilaire, L. J. Ethier, Dr. F. Paquette, H. B. Ames, M.P.; R. Belisle, Peter Murphy, L. J. Bertrand, Eugene Panneton, Mr. Justice Tellier, A. Comte, J. Fortier, J. Chabot, J. A. Rodier, C. Bernier, C. G. F. Lesage, Dr. Bourgeois, L. O. Grothe, Dr. H. M. Duhamel, L. G. Valiquette, Arthur Demers, E. D. Marcean, G. W. Stephens, M.P.P.; F. X. St. Charles, Fred Gelinas, C. A. Giroux, Compte des Etangs, Dr. E. D. Desjardins, A. L. Larose, president of the dental students; Jules Helbronner, president of the Union Nationale Francaise; F. D. Shallow, R. E. Chalus, J. J. Beauchamp, G. A. Marsan, C. R. Lasalle, A. E. Cloutier, T. Lasalle, R. H. Bernier, Joseph Majean, C. A. Chouillou, president of the Chambre de Commerce Francaise; C. A. Catelli, president of the Chamber of Commerce; I. Prefontaine, L. J. A. Surveyer, L. Loranger, G. Boivin, J. A. Lamarche, Senator Beique, Mr. Justice Lafontaine, the Hon. L. O. Taillon, Mr. Honoré Mercier, M.P.P.; the Rev. Canon Villeneuve, superior of L'Assomption College; the Rev. Abbé Berthiaume, the Hon. P. E. Leblanc, Mr. Justice Cross, S. Coté, the Hon. A. R. Angers, James McShane, C. A. Wilson, F. X. Roy, J. Lamarche, R. Delfausse, J. A. Boyer, M.P.; Colonel J. P. Landry, A. du Chatel de Montrouge, P. Lacoste, Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Barry, A. Contant, A. Labrecque, N. Simoneau, C. A. Vallée, O. Laurence, E. F. Surveyer, the Hon. Horace Archambault, the Hon. Senator Dandurand, Ald. M. Martin, M.P., the Hon. J. D. Rolland, the Hon. Treffé Berthiaume, the Hon. C. R. Devlin, Dr. L. J. Lemieux, M.P.P., Alderman Roy, J. A. Mousseau, M.P.P.; George Ball, H. Pharand, W. McLea Walbank, Duncan McDonald, A H. Lemieux, E. Lasalle, Thos. Ganthier, Dr. L. P. De Grandpre, Dr. A. Demontigny, George Janin, Dr. J. E. Racicot, J. A. Trudeau, J. T. Lafond, P. R. Du Tremblay, A. St. Laurent, the Hon. N. Perodeau, M. P. Martin, L. P. Berard, A. Mackay, A. Boileau, Theo. Grothe, Ald. Lariviere, G. Boyer, L. H. Brault, J. A. Ladouchere, H. A. Lemieux, Geo. Vandelac, Geo. Coté, E. W. Villeneuve, W. H. Hartman, Peter Lyall, and hundreds of others.

A deputation from the Dominion Alliance attended, consisting of Mr. S. J. Carter, president; J. H. Carson, vice-president; the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, secretary.

Mrs. Tarte was seized with an attack of nervous prostration as the cortège left the house, and a physician was at once summoned.

When the immense cortege reached the church of St. Louis de France, it was already filled with those who had been able to secure admission, the centre aisle having been reserved for the funeral party. The casket was received at the door by the Rev. Canon Roy, chancellor of the archdiocese, and it was placed on a high catafalque, briliantly illuminated. The altars were also illuminated, while the pillars and walls were draped in mourning.

The requiem mass was chanted by the Rev. Abbé A. Belanger, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Abbés Richard and Gregoire as deacon and sub-deacon.

Archbishop Bruchesi not being able to attend on account of the ordination service in St. James Cathedral, was represented by his coadjutor, Mgr. Racicot, and among other clergymen present were the Rev. Fathers Raymond and Elphege, of the Franciscan Order; Rev. Abbés Ecrément, J. N. Dupuis, Berthiaume, J. Granger, J. N. Melancon, H. Bedard, A. Bergeron, A. Jodoin, J. Desjardins.

The choir, under the direction of Prof. A. Clerk, rendered Peron's Requiem Mass with much effect.

After the service, a long line of covered carriages accompanied the remains to the Cote des Neiges cemetery, where, after another short service, conducted by the Rev. Abbé Gauthier, pastor of St. Leo's Church, Westmount, and brother of Mrs. L. J. Tarte, the casket was placed in the vault.

TO TAKE PROCEEDINGS

ECHO OF THE INSURANCE INQUIRY—BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER DEAL.

Toronto, Dec. 17.—The British Columbia timber and mills deal, which figured so prominently before the Royal Commission on Insurance, is about to come into the courts again. The Union Trust Company has notified Mr. George W. Fowler, M.P., and others directly interested in the deal that the company is about to institute proceedings to recover $55,000 money that had been received by the defendants for the use of the plaintiffs and interest thereon, and for an accounting, or in the alternative, for damages for the same amount for conspiracy to defraud.

In the inquiry before the Royal Commission it was stated that Mr. Peter Ryan sold to Mr. Fowler, M. P., for $170,000 the timber and other property included in the transaction. When the transfer of the property was being arranged for, it was said that Mr. Fowler asked that the amount be made $225,000 as the bona fide price paid for the property which was being secured for the Union Trust.

It appeared to the Union Trust company from the evidence given before the Royal Commission that the company had to pay $55,000 more for the property than it actually cost, and hence the suit which will seek to recover from Mr. Fowler and those associated with him this $55,000.

Messrs. Hunter & Hunter, who are acting for the Union Trust Company in the case, decline to discuss the matter.

CANNERS WARNED

TOMATO AND FRUIT GROWERS WILL LOOK OUT FOR THEMSELVES.

St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 18.—Said a well-known tomato grower, 'The canning factory representatives will be around again pretty soon, trying to make contracts with tomato growers for their next year's crop of tomatoes, but judging from what I hear they'll have a pretty hard job making any contracts with any of the growers. I don't think the growers will have to stand out very long for 30 cents a bushel for their tomatoes, for I'm pretty certain that after this year's experience 25-cent tomatoes are a thing of the past. For my part,' remarked the grower, 'I wouldn't make a contract again with any factory, and I guess there are a good many more like me.'

He went on to say that the factories do not play fair with the growers at all, and there is a good deal of underhand work. Some factories get tomato growers to sign contracts with them for tomatoes at 25 cents a bushel, though there is a verbal addition to the contract that the grower will get 30 cents. The printed contract is merely to show to other growers. It is all right as long as the canner keeps his verbal promise, but there are cases where he has not. There has been so much of this kind of work that the growers are getting disgusted, and the thing has come back at the canners themselves. If they cannot get the growers to make contracts with them, and peaches, apples and other fruits are concerned as well as tomatoes, the canning factories will find themselves in a bad way next year. The growers point out that square dealing with the growers by the canners would result in benefit all around, and the canners themselves would benefit most by having the growers ready to make contracts with them for their fruit and vegetables.

The 'Witness' is always upright in dealing with public questions.—'Guide Advocate, Watford, Ont.

HIGHLAND MARY MINE CASE

IT IS ALLEGED THAT SAMPLES SHOWN WERE FROM ANOTHER MINE.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—According to the evidence of two witneses in the trial for conspiracy for which Frank Law and Lockhard Russell are being tried in the Police Court in connection with the flotation of the Highland Mary Mine, certain samples of ore and a small gold ore brick, which Mr. Frank Law showed to intending purchasers of Highland Mary stock, and samples from the Highland Mary Mine were in reality samples of ore from the Tighe Larder Lake Company's properties, which had been forwarded to Law & Co., when a proposition was made by Tighe Bros. that Law & Co. float their mine. The gold ore brick was produced in court, and Mr. D. H. Glanville, who recently conducted a brokerage and advice business at Cobalt, said he had seen it in the office of the Bank of Montreal at Cobalt during September, where he was told that it was shown in the Toronto exhibition by Messrs. Tighe Bros.

QUEBEC'S DAIRIES.

Movement to Improve Manufacturing Conditions.

MAJORITY OF FACTORIES SAID TO BE WORN OUT.

The following circular was drawn up at a meeting of manufacturers of dairy products, held at Farnham, with the object of improving the conditions of the dairying industry. The circular is addressed to the dairy farmers of the province of Quebec, and states:—

'Fully realizing the unsatisfactory condition of the butter and cheese manufacturing business, we, as dairy products manufacturers of this part of the province of Quebec, believe it our duty to try to improve these conditions.

'As the business is at present, we find that fully seventy-five percent of our creameries and factories are not fit places for the manufacture of human food, on account of the decayed condition of the plants, the old age of the buildings and the unsanitary state of the surroundings of the typical butter and cheese-making establishment.

'In order to remedy this condition, a large number of the manufacturers of butter and cheese for this section of country, at a meeting held here yesterday, formed themselves into the Butter and Cheese Manufacturers' Association of the Province of Quebec,' with present headquarters at Farnham. Mr. Thos. L. Brunet is president, Mr. J. L. Juaire is vice-president, and Mr. Arcade Coupal is secretary. The secretary's address is Henryville, Que.

'One of the objects of the association is to enable the butter or cheese maker to put and keep his place in proper repair and sanitary condition—a condition which should be demanded by the dairy farmer.

'The present unsatisfactory condition of the manufacturing business is due to two principal causes:

'(1) Too many small creameries which, while costing as much for labor as a larger creamery, do not earn sufficient for their owners to meet expenses, on account of the small output. If all milk could be delivered at one large creamery without the expense of skimming stations and hauling, the manufacturing could be done at a profit on present prices.

'(2) The constant and steady increase in price of all supplies and labor. A few years ago, butter and cheese boxes cost respectively 14c and 10c each; now they cost 22c and 15c each, an increase of fully fifty percent above the price of a few years ago. The price of cheese-coloring and rennet extract has advanced seventy percent; cheese cotton, over fifty percent; labor, fuel and salt, thirty percent, and a similar increase is found in all other supplies.

'A large majority of our factories are completely worn out on account of their owners not realizing money enough from their investment to afford to repair as should be. Where there is so much moisture as is necessary in the manufacture of cheese and butter, the building and machinery need to be constantly repaired and replaced. Things which damage the business are the resulting worn-out condition of the factories, unsanitary conditions of the out-buildings and accumulations of filth due to lack of proper drainage. These conditions are not desired by the manufacturer, but are borne simply because he cannot afford to make the necessary repairs and improvements.

'The average annual cost of keeping a creamery or factory in repair and the machinery up-to-date is fully ten percent of the first cost of the same.

Another and, we think, a more significant reason why a change is necessary exists:

'We find that the dairy produce manufacturers of this section who purchase their supplies in Montreal are behind in their payments to the Montreal supply houses alone by an amount of upwards of half-a-million dollars. This should not be the case in the largest producing industry of this part of Canada.

'To remedy this condition of affairs, this association respectfully solicits the assistance of the dairy farmers of the province who are asked to make a slight increase, in some sections only, of the price for manufacturing. We find the price for manufacturing butter is from two and a half cents to three cents per pound, and for the manufacture of cheese it is generally 1 1-4c per pound.

'What we would respectfully ask is that the price be uniformly three cents per pound for manufacturing butter, and one and one-half cent per pound for manufacturing cheese. This rate is paid in many sections of the country at the present time.

'This would mean but a slight increase for which the dairy farmers should demand and receive a better service, and creameries and factories could then be pointed out with pride instead of being, as now, in many instances, shunned as evil-smelling places.'

TORONTO BAPTISTS

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT ORGANIZED.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The Toronto executive of the Baptist laymen's missionary movement organized yesterday afternoon, appointing Mr. J. N. Shenstone chairman. It was arranged to have a meeting of representative laymen of the denomination throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for an all day session in Toronto on Jan. 9. Deputations and literature will be sent out through all parts of these provinces before and especially after that date to spread information and arouse interest. Committees were appointed to carry out these plans.

TORONTO UNION STATION.

Regarding the Union Station, Toronto, the Toronto 'News' has the following: 'A hint to hostesses.—The woman who has a Montreal friend coming on a visit should go to Whitby to meet her. Such are the facilities for getting lost in our Union Station.'

BLACKSOD BAY SCHEME.

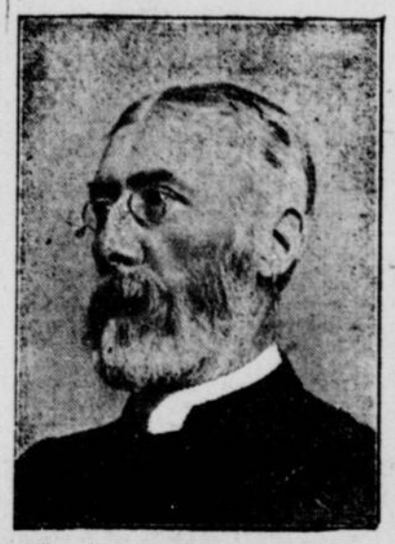
Sir Thomas Trowbridge Has Interview With the Premier.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Sir Thomas Trowbridge, head of the Blacksod Bay syndicate, is in the city to-day and had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to the project. Sir Thomas also met some of the other ministers. He says that the British Government will not aid any project that does not include the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. This Sir Thomas says, is not properly understood in Canada. It must begin at Liverpool and end at Sydney, taking in New Zealand. That was the view of the Imperial Conference. The parliamentary committee, of which Mr. Lloyd-George is the head, would never entertain a proposition that left out the Pacific. If this is done Sir Thomas says that all the governments concerned—the Imperial, the Canadian, the Australian and the New Zealand—may be relied on to give subventions. He is surprised to find that Canadians seem to be confining their attention to the Atlantic end of the scheme. The Irish members would also oppose any project that would leave out Ireland. It was proposed by his company to have a twenty-five-knot service on the Atlantic and a fortnightly one, instead of the present monthly one, on the Pacific.

DR. BARCLAY ACCEPTS

WILL CONTINUE TO BE A SCHOOL COMMISSIONER FOR MONTREAL.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay on Friday received from the Provincial Government the official notice of his reappointment



THE REV. JAMES BARCLAY, DD.

as a member of the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners.

Dr. Barclay has decided to yield to the pressure brought by teachers, his own presbytery, and many leading citizens, to hear on him to continue his work as a school commissioner, and announced that he will accept the reappointment.

ITALIAN FLAGMAN LOST HIS NERVE

AND C. P. R. TRAIN THUNDERED ON TO DESTRUCTION—ENGINEER A HERO.

Fort William, Ont., Dec. 18.—Schrieber has been the scene of a wreck of the and fireman lost their lives.

There are two or three stories of the accident, but the one given most credence states that the foreman of the section gang sent a flagman to warn the engineer before he commenced repairing the track. The flagman, an Italian, was crossing a long trestle when he saw the approaching train. Losing his nerve, he thought only of himself, and hung on to the side of the trestle while the train thundered by to destruction. With all the courage of his calling usually displayed, Phillip McAllen, the engineer, stayed at his post with his fireman, and did all possible to save the lives of the passengers in their care, and had he not succeeded in throwing the emergency brakes and reversing the engine there would have been a terrible death roll. Fireman Small, who was pinned beneath the wreckage, lived for three hours and died at Schrieber, where he had been taken immediately after the accident. George Brown, mail clerk of the train, had a very narrow escape. His car was thrown against the cut and smashed. As it was, he received a very severe shaking up and his hands were badly cut.

Two freight trains were also in collision yesterday at Krassette, delaying No. 97 ten hours, though there were no casualties in either.

AGED MAN DROWNED.

Pembrke, Ont., Dec. 20.— Richard Richardson, aged 72 years, a respected resident of Allumette Island, was drowned about 9.30 last night, by going through the ice while crossing the river Chichester. The body has not been recovered. Mr. Richardson was unmarried. He leaves a brother, Samuel Richardson, of Mattawa, Ont.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Stupendous Life.—Nature will have her compensations. Our overworked bodies and nerves require recuperation and rest. The longer the delay the greater the price. Before too late try the tonic influence of the Mineral Salt Springs. The 'St. Catharines Well' for nervous troubles, rheumatismm and allied diseases, appeals to those desiring relief and absolute convalescence. Write to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, for illustrated descriptive matter.

A CRIMINAL'S ARMORY.

Explosives and Drugs Found in Thieves' Haunt.

Importing the methods of the Parisian 'Apaches,' August Beaulne and Emile Ardois, two dangerous French criminals, who are supposed to have belonged to one of the most dangerous gangs of hooligans in Paris, established a thieves' armory in a house on Champs de Mars street, to which they were traced by detectives after a daring robbery at a fur store in St. Paul street.

Explosives sufficiently powerful to blow open the strongest bank safes, and drugging powders which would render an elephant unconscious, were found in the house, and were handed over to Mr. Milton S. Hersey, the city analyst, to examine.

In the Enquete Court on Thursday Beaulne and Ardois were charged with keeping dynamite on unlicensed premises, and offence which renders them liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. Each made the same reply, 'I know nothing about it.'

Mr. Hersey then produced the explosives and drugs he had received from Detective Trudel. He had examined them and found four small detonators containing an exceptionally powerful explosive. Three had fuses attached and were ready for use. He also found a piece of nitro-gelatine, three inches long and three-quarters of an inch broad, and a portion of yellow paper, which had undoubtedly been used for wrapping dynamite. Another bottle contained eight ounces of cyanide of potassium.

'KNOCK OUT DROPS.'

Drugs commonly used by criminals, and known to them as 'knock out drops,' were found in another bottle, the chemical name of the contents being chloral hydrate.

The analyst evidently did not relish the idea of having such dangerous articles near him, for when asked by one judge if he would keep them, he replied that he would rather give them back to the detective.

Beaulne and Ardois, who are on remand on a charge of burglary, until their criminal records in Europe have been received, were sent back to jail.

LICENSED DIVES

THOSE IN WINNIPEG A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION, DECLARES MR. WHYTE, OF THE C. P. R.

Winnipeg, Dec. 17.—A conference between the Board of Control and representatives of the railways was held yesterday to discuss the problem of the unemployed. The possibility of the railways increasing the number of men engaged on construction work was discussed.

The giving of 'knockout' drugs to men coming in at hotels in the vicinity of the C. P. R. station received much attention from the meeting. It was the general impression of the meeting that it is the local government's duty to see that all licensed hotels are operated properly. Mr. Whyte, vice-president of the C. P. R., spoke very strongly on this question, declaring the licensed dives there were a disgrace to civilization. He estimated that fully fifty percent of the destitution among laborers coming in from their summer's work was due directly to their being doped and robbed in certain hotels, which he named. He ventured the assertion that he would regard it as a godsend when the wave of prohibition now sweeping over the United States would abolish the saloons of Winnipeg.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND

DISPUTE BETWEEN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC AGAIN LOOMS UP.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The historic dispute between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec over the common school fund, which has continued at intervals since Confederation, and which has been four times arbitrated before, is again up for settlement. About $300,000 is involved, and the case will last two days. The arbitrators, sitting to-day at the Parliament buildings, are Sir John A. Boyd, chancellor of Ontario, chairman; Justice Burbidge, of the Exchequer Court; Sir Francis Langelier, Montreal; Mr. L. A. Audette, secretary. Sir Amelius Irving and Mr. G. F. Shepley are counsel for Ontario; Messrs. E. Lafleur and A. Geoffrion for Quebec, and Mr. W. D. Hogg for the Dominion. The points which the board will consider have been raised by the province of Quebec, and are as follows: The method of making up the accounts of the common school funds, the date from which interest on collection and remission shall commence to run, the establishment of the amounts which may be due by the province of Ontario to the province of Quebec upon remission prior to December, 1892, which have not yet been adjudicated, the confirmation of the accounts which have been revised by the accountants on behalf of the province of Ontario and province of Quebec, and valuation to be placed upon the unsold land forming part of the land set apart for the common school fund.

SON WAS RUSTICATED

EPISODE IN ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE WILL LIKELY BE VENTILATED IN PARLIAMENT.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 18.—A member of parliament is likely to have an episode in the Royal Military College ventilated in parliament. His son was rusticated for four months for offences which he stoutly denies. A trial, held here on the demand of the father, was, he says, a farce. He now wants the retirement of the authorities concerned.

APPLES AND OTHER FRUITS

The Pomological Society Discusses Their Growing and Marketing.

MEMBERS HAD WARM WELCOME AT THE MACDONALD COLLEGE.

The annual winter meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, was held on Wednesday at the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. In the absence through illness, of Mr. Aug. Dupuis, of the village des Aulnaies, the chair was taken by Mr. Robert Brodie, of Westmount.

The presidential address, which had been forwarded by Mr. Dupuis, was read by the secretary, Mr. Reid. It expressed warm thanks to Principal Robertson, of the Macdonald College, for having invited the society to hold its annual winter meeting in that institution, which had no rival in agricultural education on this continent. From one end of the province to the other were heard expressions of gratitude towards Sir William Macdonald for his munificent gift. The colelge had bene founded, erected, equipped and royally endowed.

THE BEDROOM WINDOWS.

Principal Robertson, in a brief address, said that the man who lived his life without doing something to give the children, the growing young ones, a better chance, was a coward, and died owing a debt to his country.

'That is the meaning of this place that you are now visiting. Sir William said to me, "Make it as beautiful and as safe as you can; there will be young girls and young men there." That is why there is plate glass in the windows of the bedrooms. "Can't you make the gardens and the scenery around the place beautiful for them ?" he said; and I said that that could be done in time, and we are doing it by degrees. And we put in plate glass in the bedroom windows, because it is through them that they will look to see the beauty that has been made for them. That man was not thinking of to-day; he was thinking of the children of fifty and a hundred years in the future'

Dr. Robertson reiterated his appeal for an education that should not be a mere cramming of the child with books but should teach them to achieve things along the lines of their own natural desires. He welcomed the society to the college, and expressed the hope that they would long be identified in working together for the building up of this province in all its rural interests, and particularly in those of producing larger and better fruit in order that the people might be prosperous, and enjoy life better through knowledge of better life.

ATTACKS THE APPLE BARREL.

Professor John Craig, of Cornell, gave an address on co-operation in the marketing of apples and set forth some astonishing results achieved in this line in California and other American States. He vehemently attacked the use of the barrel for shipping, claiming that 'it was altogether inappropriate to the delicacy and fineness of the modern apple and was awkward to handle and a temptation to dishonesty. He predicted its early abolition and a great expansion of the apple trade in consequence. As to co-operation in marketing apples, he said its advantages were that each grade of fruit could be made the best of its class, each grade could be made uniform, and attractive, the confidence of the buyer was established, expenses of transportation were lessened, better prices were secured, and the expense of growing might be very much reduced in purchasing necessary supplies.

FRUIT DIET.

Mrs. J. F. Torrance, Chateauguay Basin, read an admirable paper on the dietary value of fruit. This, she claimed, was far too little appreciated in Canada. She predicted a great increase of fruit consumption among all classes having pretensions to culture, and said it was for the fruit-growers to promote this tendency by doing all in their power to raise and ship fruit of the highest dietary value. Mrs. Torrance gave many examples of the value of fruit as remedies and preventives of disease.

IS THE FAMEUSE DOOMED.

Mr. R. W. Shepherd, of Como, in an address on the 'Fameuse apple,' said he calculated that in twenty-five years this apple would be so rare as to command a relatively high price as a market curiosity, and he did not think there is much chance of its ever being restored to common cultivation.

'I fear that the fameuse apples is doomed,' he told the society. 'For one tree of fameuse that is being planted out, four Mackintoshes are being put out in this province. After the great tree-destroying winter in the middle of last century, when the fameuse was almost wiped out, it was universally replanted, and four or five years later there were as many fameuse apples on the market as ever. But the effect of the winters of 1903 and 1904 was almost as destructive, and to-day there is no such replanting being done.'

What, he asked, were we going to do to preserve the Fameuse ? Too little care had been taken in selecting scions from perfectly healthy trees; hence the weakness of constitution in most of the fameuse. The constitution of the tree, he suggested, might be improved or its longevity increased, if it were topgrafted on hardy stocks, like McMahon, or other similar robust stocks, which would overcome, at least, a tendency towards sunscald and diseases of the trunk, or winter killing.

There was a general discussion, from which it appeared that the Fameuse has been very generally superseded by the Mackintosh, which is claimed by its supporteds to be as well-flavored as the ancient Quebec apple and to be far less liable to bruise in packing.

There was much dispute as to which was the better apple for the English market. It appeared that many believed that the Fameuse was working out as the result of its great age, and that the new and strong strain of the Mackintosh was to be preferred for its results.

The history of the Fameuse is wrapped in antiquity. It is supposed that it resulted from the inbreeding and climatic influences which altered the stocks brought to Canada by the Sulpicians in the earliest days of missionary enterprise. It was already famous when the British conquered Quebec. Though it has been transplanted all over the world it has never reached its proper perfection of color and flavor outside of the province of Quebec.

WORK IN THE ORCHARD.

Mr. J. C. Chapais, St. Denis, Kamouraska, contributed a paper on 'Tree surgery,' in which he dealt with the best methods of dealing with damaged trees—the straightening of bent or brokendown limbs, etc., so as to get them in the best condition and shape.

Prof. W. Stuart, of Burlington College, Vt., read a paper on 'The Growing of an Apple Orchard.' He expressed the opinion that sufficient young orchards were not at present growing up to meet the increasing demand for apples, and it was necessary to begin planting more. He spoke of the necessity of selecting orchard sites with suitable soil and good air drainage. He urged the necessity of fertilizing the orchard, emphasized the need of pruning and spraying, and as to varieties to plant, he said that would depend upon the formation of the site of the orchard and the markets in which it was proposed to dispose of the fruit.

Mrs. J. F. Torrance, of Chateauguay Basin, read a very interesting paper on 'Our summer fruits; their value in our diet.

Dr. Fletcher, Ottawa, spoke a few words of high appreciation of the Macdonald College, of its founder, and of Principal Robertson, and touched on the great opportunities it offered to the students attending it.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected :—Patrons, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ottawa; the Hon. J. Allard, Quebec ; honorary president, Mr. R. W. Shepherd, Como; hon. vice-president, Aug. Dupuis, Village des Aulnais; president, R. Brodie, Westmount; vice-president G. Reynaud, Oka; secretary-treasurer, Peter Reid, Chateauguay Basin; directors, district No. 1 G. B. Edwards, Covey Hill; No. 2, J. M. Fisk, Abbotsford; No. 3, G. P. Hitchcock, Massawippi; No. 4, A. D. Verrault, Village des Aulnais; No. 5, Maurice Lemoine, Malbaie; No. 6, C. P. Newman, Lachine Locks; No. 7, Dr. W. Grignon, St. Adele; No. 8, N. E. Jack, Chateauguay Basin; No. 9, W. S. Blair, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Winter killing, which causes thousands of dollars loss to orchardists in this province, was the subject of an address at the closing session of the Pomological and Fruit Growers Society's annual conventioo, held at the Macdonald College. The address was given by Prof. W. T. Macoun, who said that if an accurate estimate could be made of the fruit trees which had been winter-killed in the Province of Quebec during the past three hundred years, the number would reach millions, representing millions of dollars. Much of this loss, he pointed out, could have been avoided if only the hardiest trees had been planted. The forms of winter-killing he mentioned were: Root killing, bark splitting, trunk splitting, sunscald, trunk or body injury, crotch injury, killing back, black heart, killing of dormant buds, killing of swollen buds.

Mr. C. P. Newman, Lachine Locks, read a paper on 'Experiences with the fruit crop of 1907,' in which he spoke of the girdling of fruit trees by mice, and said that the season was the worst he had experienced. Winter injury to apple trees was mostly confined to Ben Davis.

Mrs. A. L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, had forwarded a paper on 'A plea for the improvement of rural school grounds,' in which she advocated school gardens as a means of nature study for the children.

Mr. T. L. Kinney, of South Hero, Vt., spoke on 'Home storage for apples.' He showed how it would enhance their profits by enabling them to hold their fruit until a suitable price could be obtained, instead of selling it, in many cases at a small figure, to the commission man at the time it was ripe, and letting him reap the profit.

Dr. Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, Ottawa, spoke on 'Insects injurious to fruit and vegetable crops,' and, in a popular way, conveyed much useful information.

The reliability of its news is not excelled—'Standard,' Hawkesbury, Ont.

WOMAN LOST IN WOODS

HAD BOTH FEET FROZEN, MAKING AMPUTATION NECESSARY.

Invermay, Sask., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Jackulett, wife of a settler at Nut Mountain, got lost in the woods last week, and when found by Indians next day had both feet badly frozen. She was taken to Yorkton Hospital as speedily as possible, but mortification had set in, and the amputation of both feet is considered necessary.

MR. TAFT FOR PRESIDENT.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—With but one member out of line, when the final vote was taken ,the Republican State Committee, in session here to-day, adopted a resolution endorsing the candidacy of the Secretary of War, Mr. Wm. H. Taft, for the Presidency.

TWO CENT FARES.

G.T.R. Will Ask Parliament to Repeal Original Law.

MR. McL...AN IS EXPECTED TO LEAD OPPOSITION TO THIS.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—Notice has been given that the Grand Trunk Railway Company will apply to parliament this session for a repeal of the section of its original charter under which it was required to provide third class passenger accommodation on at least one train each way daily between Montreal and Toronto at the rate of a penny a mile. The Railway Commission has held that the Grand Trunk is bound under the terms of its act of incorporation to sell this class of transportation, and this judgment has been confirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court. The contention of the railway company before these tribunals had been that this portion of its charter was amended by subsequent legislation of the Federal Parliament. Application will be made to the Railway Commission on Monday for a postponement of the Board's order regarding third class fares until the subject has been disposed of by parliament. It goes without saying that W. F. MacLean, of Toronto, and others will strongly oppose the Grand Trunk's application to parliament when it comes up for hearing later in the session.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway companies waited on the Minister of Railways yesterday with a remonstrance against the principles embodied in the bill that Mr. W. F. Maclean has presented to parliament in amendment of the Railway Act. They repeated the arguments which were made out last session against the introduction of the two-cent-a-mile passenger fare on the railways of Canada. It was claimed also that the proposal to penalize the railway companies at a time when they were not able to meet the demand of shippers for cars is unreasanable and unfair, inasmuch as it would compel them to maintain an equipment of rolling stock a large part of which would be in use for only a few weeks in the fall.

KILLING OFF INDIANS

A REPLY TO THE DR. BRYCE'S REPORT ABOUT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The 'Witness' has received from the Rev. T. Ferrier, principal of the Indian Industrial School at Brandon, a reply to the report on Indian schools recently submitted to the government by Dr. Bryce. Mr. Ferrier admits the lack of ventilation in many of the schools, except by windows and doors, and says the necessity of double sash windows during winter makes the conditions more insanitary.

'To keep Indian or any children in foul class rooms during the day, and to shut them up in unventilated dormitories at night, is a crime that neither the church nor the state should be guilty of. But who is to blame? The average age of these schools is about fifteen years; this would imply that they were mostly constructed before the year 1893. Then is it fair to place the blame on the man now in charge? If so, who is responsible for the lack of ventilation in our schools for white children, or in our public halls and churches? How seldom do we find them with any system of ventilation except by windows and doors.'

'Dr. Bryce,' continues Mr. Ferrier, 'gives a list of twenty-five boarding and eight industrial schools that he visited, and says "that of all those in attendance and of those who have graduated, 24 percent are dead." The figures are so arranged and the percentage given in such a way as to cause general alarm. The report should have stated clearly that this 24 percent covers an average period of about fifteen years. It then would have read one and three-fifths percent. When we receive 5 percent for our money for fifteen years we do not call it 75 percent.

'It is estimated and generally accepted that the average life of a generation is about thirty years, that is, 100 percent die every thirty years, or 50 percent in fifteen years. With our pupils and graduates of Indian schools it has been only 24 percent, or one-half the average.'

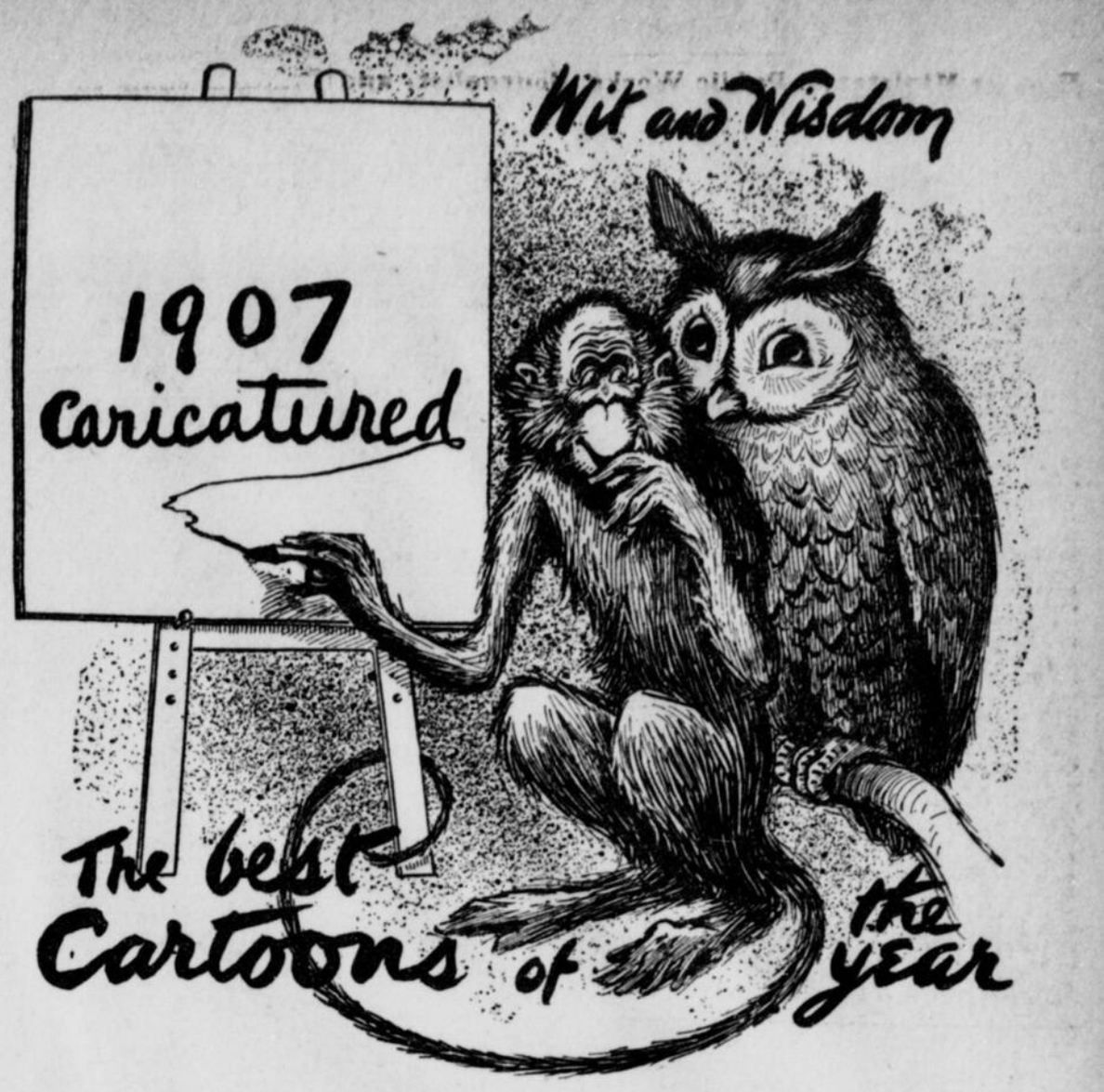
Mr. Ferrier adds that the Indian must be educated, and it ought to be along industrial lines. Therefore the government must set itself to solve the problem of the best kind of schools to give this education. The schools must be made comfortable and thoroughly sanitary, with a system of ventilation that will give abundance of good fresh air without opening windows and doors. Sanitoriums should be established for the treatment of scrofulous and tubercular diseases. The state owes this much to these people, who once claimed the lands now occupied by beautiful farms, thriving towns and prosperous cities.

ALD. HUARD PRO-MAYOR.

Quebec, Dec. 21.—Ald. Huard, the promoter of the Saturday early closing of saloons, was at last night's meeting of the City Council elected pro-Mayor for the last three months of the present council.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Mount Clemens, Michigan. — Mount Clemens is famous throughout America as an all-the-year-round health resort, and thousands of people bear testimony to the benefits derived from its mineral waters in cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases. For bilious and liver troubles, digestive troubles, nervous disorders, general debility, etc., the efficacy of its waters is wonderful. Seventy-five percent of rheumatics are cured, and ninety percent benefited. Write J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, for handsome descriptive booklet telling you all about it.



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The 'Annual Cartoon Number' of 'World Wide' is growing in popularity. It contains, besides the annual collection of caricatures, an index for the volume and the contents of the regular weekly edition.

All annual subscriptions to 'World Wide' include the special 'Annual Caricature Number.'

'1907 Caricatures' would make a delightful souvenir to send to friends as a New Year's Card, particularly to friends abroad, who would be sure to enjoy it immensely. Ten cents a copy. Postpaid to any part of the world.

'WORLD WIDE'

Contains About 1,000 Articles

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

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

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

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Five cents a copy—$1.50 a year.—New Subscribers for 1908 will receive the 'Cartoon Number' for 1907.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

SPECIAL CLUB. 'World Wide'.....$1.50 'Canadian Pictorial'.....1.00 'Weekly Witness'.....1.00 — 3.50 } FOR ONLY $2.50

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

Mr. Preston Points Out Many Difficulties in the Way of Canadian Wheat and Flour Imports.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Mr. W. T. R. Preston, who was sent to the Orient as Canadian Trade Commissioner to investigate the opportunities there for the development of Canadian trade, has reported to the Department of Trade and Commerce on the problems surrounding the introduction of Canadian wheat and flour into the Far East. The wheat and flour imports of Japan have increased more than eight hundred percent in ten years, and the trade is only in its infancy. But the difficulties which have to be overcome before Canadian wheat and flour can attain general favor in this market are very serious, and will never be overcome without special effort on the part of those who are interested in pushing this trade. It is easy to say that the products of Canadian wheat are the best in the world, and that in the course of time they are certain to find a market in Japan. But the probabilities are, Mr. Preston says, that the present generation will long have passed away before the Canadian cereal trade with Japan will increase to any significant extent, considering the enormous possibilities, unless very special efforts are exerted to secure a more general appreciation of the superior quality of the Canadian product by the mass of the population in the East. At the present time the Orient is flooded with a quality of flour for cooking purposes that would probably not find a sale in any other part of the world. Yet the Japanese, from his imperfect knowledge of these products, is under the impression that all wheats are the same, that 'flour is flour.' Until this misconception disappears, the Canadian wheat can never, with its higher price, attain any favor in the markets of the East.

LIBEL SUIT TO CONTINUE

'NINETEENTH CENTURY' APOLOGIZES TO SIR FREDERICK BORDEN.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—A copy of the last issue of the 'Nineteenth Century and After,' received to-day by Sir Frederick Borden, contains the following:—'In an article contributed by Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, in the October issue of this review, a quotation appeared with many blanks left in it from a Canadian paper called the 'Eye Opener' of which the editor had never heard. We passed that quotation on the strength of Mr. Fyfe's name with no conception that it would be thought to refer to Sir Frederick Borden. But the editor has since been informed by Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia in the Dominion Government, that the blanks in the quotation from the 'Eye Opener' were in the original newspaper occupied by his name. The editor is therefore anxious to express at once to Sir Frederick Borden his extreme regret that any such unfounded and scurrilous gossip should have been quoted in these pages, to unreservedly withdraw the same, and apologize sincerely to Sir Frederick for any injury which could possibly have occurred to him from such a scandalous story.

Editor the 'Nineteenth Century and After?'

Sir Frederick naturally expresses satisfaction at the prompt and unreserved apology, but at the same time he has not withdrawn his suit for damages and his lawyers in London are under instructions to press the libel action through the court. The foregoing retraction by the magazine will, however, probably have the effect of mitigating the offence in the eyes of the court and may reduce the amount of damages awarded.

'IN SEARCH OF AN ARCTIC CONTINENT.'

Mr. A. H. Harrison Tells Royal Geographical Society of Possibilities of Canadian Far North.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 17.—Before the Royal Geographical Society last night Mr A. H. Harrison read a paper entitled: 'In search of an Arctic continent.' He gave a glowing account of the far north, which he traversed in a flat-bottomed boat. The country one passes through from Athabasca Landing to the Arctic Red River, he said, is full of vegetation, with great power from natural gas, which oozes out for miles along the river bank. If railways were to run to this great waterway 'the benefits reaped would be great.'

The 'Witness' is unexcelled.—'Advertiser,' Elmira, Ont.

JUDGE JOHNSTONE INJURED.

Regina, Sask., Dec. 17.—Owing to the serious injury to Judge Johnstone which necessitates his confinement to the hospital, the election Court for Prince Albert, which was to have been held to-day, was postponed. It was to count disputed ballots.

INSANE MAN DROWNED.

London, Ont. Dec. 21.—John Strong, inmate of the asylum, broke away from a party yesterday and drowned himself in the reservoir of the institution. He dived through a hole in the ice, and disappeared. The body was not found for fifteen minutes. He was sent from Hensall a year ago as not dangerous.

DR. WORKMAN'S CASE IN APPEAL.

Methodist Church Court Decides That Wesleyan College Governors Had Right to Dismiss Professor.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Another stage of the celebrated Shaw-Workman controversy was reached yesterday. The supreme tribunal of the Methodist Church in matters of law was called on to decide the legality of the dismissal of Dr. Workman from the Wesleyan College in Montreal.

Some months ago this Court of Appeal decided that the governors were within their rights in appointing a committee to consider Dr. Workman's doctrinal attitude.' But of the seven members who gave that decision three were members of the board from whose decision the appeal was taken. A further case was therefore sought to decide another question—namely, whether the governors of the college, while possessing the right to dismiss a professor whose teaching was not satisfactory to them, had the right to declare that his teaching was contrary to the law of the church.

The appellants claimed that this question being a capital issue cannot be determined other than by a court of trial investigating definite charges, and that the board in punishing for heresy a minister against whom no charge had been laid, was guilty of an act of lynching.

The governors alleged in reply that they had absolute powers to dismiss any professor with or without giving a reason, and that no court can review such reason if it be given. The governors also declared in their plea that the previous decision allowing the right of inquiry into the attitude of a professor, involved the right to take any action which they might consider necessary after such inquiry, and that the resolution dismissing Dr. Workman was adopted by the unanimous action of the members present and voting thereon.'

The Board of Governors was represented in the case by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Ross, a member of the Court of Appeal, who, however, in this case, vacated his seat to act as counsel for the college. The case for the appellant was argued by the Rev. Ernest Thomas, of Lachute. The merits of the dismissal were not under discussion nor was the character of Dr. Workman's teaching before the Court of Appeal. The appellant asked the quashing of the action of the governors solely on the ground that it was an illegal act.

The argument was lengthy, and at times quite animated. A rally of church dignitaries gathered to watch the conflict.

The appellant quoted the decision of the House of Lords, showing that power to determine the character of religious teaching is not necessarily implied in the control of an institution. But the respondents claimed that the declaration of Dr. Workman's views was merely incidental to the motion for dismissal.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

After some deliberation the Court handed down this judgment:

'That the appeal be dismissed on the ground that the board of governors has jurisdiction to appoint professors and to terminate their engagements on any grounds that may seem to them sufficient, provided their action is in harmony with the law of the land. Any expression of opinion on the part of the board as to the professor's theological views have no legal effect upon his ministerial standing which can be affected only by proceedings taken as provided in the discipline of the church.'

STEEL-COAL CASE.

Arguments in the Appeal Case.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 18.—The Dominion Coal Company have opened their case in the appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision in the now famous litigation between the Coal and Steel companies. The court consists of Justices Townshend, Meagher, Russell and Laurence.

The argument for the Coal Company was opened by Mr. H. A. Lovett, K.C., who contended that on the facts the judge was wrong in giving a decision against his clients. He claimed that the Coal Company had fulfilled its contract to supply the Steel Company with suitable coal. Counsel complained that the trial judge had refused to lay down in his judgment the findings of fact to which he had come. Mr. Lovett dealt with the various points debated in the original trial, and met with considerable interruptions from the judges. He maintained the verdict was not in accordance with the true construction of the agreement, and that the trial judge had omitted to take into consideration material facts.

Halifax, Dec. 19.—The Dominion Coal Company's lawyers rested this morning and the Steel Company commenced to reply

Ex-Judge Nesbitt was speaking when the court adjourned for luncheon. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. J. J. Ritchie was reproved by the Chief Justice for declaring that the Coal Company did not get the fair, unbiased decision they were entitled to. The Chief Justice thought Mr. Ritchie was going too far, in which Judge Meagher also concurred. Mr. Nesbitt commenced his reply about eleven o'clock, and, up to the adjournment this afternoon had dealt principally with the history of the dispute. Several times during the morning Judge Meagher was compelled to comment on the poor order in the court.

Mr. Nesbitt, in his opening remarks, dealing with the question of the coal, said that Dominion No. 6 was not opened for the purposes of the Steel Company. He contended that the contract was of immense benefit to the Coal Company. Before it was made the Coal Company had no market in the winter, except for one contract in Boston. The evidence of F. W. Harbord, who was brought over from England to testify about the quality of the coal, was read by Mr. Nesbitt, and the latter, taking Mr. Harbord's evidence with that of several of the Coal Company's witnesses, claimed that it proved definitely that the coal supplied was unsuitable. Mr. Nesbitt thought that neither side could complain of the judgment. It was a fair summing up, although several minor errors had crept into it. Dealing with the refusal of President Ross to supply any coal to the company that could be sold elsewhere, Mr. Nesbitt claimed that it looked as if the Coal Company, finding that they could sell the coal for more money elsewhere, desired to break the contract. He then went into the history of the contract from the preliminary negotiations to the time of the row, and in doing this, read portions of Mr. Jones's evidence describing how the trouble arose. Conversations with Messrs. J. Reid Wilson, Bell, and G. H. Duggan, of the Coal Company, and in which they admitted that No. 6 coal was unsuitable for the Steel Company's purpose, were detailed and then the court adjourned for lunch.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 20.—Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., concluded his argument in the Steel-Coal appeal case to-day, and was followed by Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., who, after also showing cause why the Coal Company's appeals should be disallowed, opened the Steel Company's appeal against the finding that Dominion No. 6 was on the Phelan seam. In his address Mr. Nesbitt protested against slurs being cast on some of the authorities cited by him, and Judge Meaher stated that such remarks as those complained of by Mr. Nesbitt were poor compliments to the court hearing the case.

POLITICAL NOTES

WEST HAMILTON CONSERVATIVES.

Hamilton Dec. 17.—At the election of officers of the Conservative Association in nominating Mr. J. W. Lamoreaux as president for West Hamilton Mr. Thos. Hobson intimated that Mr. Lamoreaux would be the Conservative candidate in West Hamilton at the next parliamentary election. 'Mr. Lamoreaux succeeded Mr. Adam Zimmerman, M.P., on the board of education, and I think he will succeed him in the House of Commons.' he said.

Winnipeg, Dec. 17.—Manitoba Conservatives have decided to again nominate Mr. James Johnson, M.P.P., for Turtle Mountain, for the Speakership of the Legislature, which opens on Jan. 2. The Speech from the Throne will be moved by Mr. Bonnycastle, M.PP. for Russell, and seconded by Mr. Bernier, M.P.P., St. Boniface.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 19.—Because of ill-health, Mr. George V. McInerney, K.C., one of the four candidates selected by the Opposition in St. John city for the next provincial fight, is compelled to retire from the ticket. His place will likely be taken by his brother, Dr. J. P. McInerney.

Lindsay, Ont., Dec. 19.—The Liberal-Conservative electors of the constituency of Victoria and Haliburton to-day unanimously nominated Col. Sam. Hughes, M.P., as their candidate for the next federal election.

Pembroke, Ont., Dec. 19.—A large and enthusiastic convention of the Liberals of North Renfrew was held here to-day. President Charles Ross, of Douglas, opened the meeting by saying the convention was called to give the Hon. A. C. Mackay, leader of the Liberal party in Ontario, an opportunity to address the electors of North Renfrew. Mr. John Loughlin, ex-M.P.P., and Dr. James, ex-M.P.P., of Mattawa, also addressed the gathering. They were followed by Mr. J. G. Forgie, who read an address of welcome to the Hon. Mr. Mackay. When Mr. Mackay came forward to reply he was received with cheers from all parts of the hall. He delivered a speech which delighted the audience. Mr. Clark, M.P., also spoke, and was well received.

LIVE STOCK CONVENTION

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT NATIONAL MEETING.

The convention of the National Live Stock Association, to be held in Ottawa, on Feb. 5, 6 and 7 next, promises to be a most important meeting. The programme being prepared provides for the consideration of such national topics as the export, import, and interprovincial trade in breeding and commercial live stock. The relationship of transportation companies to the live stock industry will be dealt with by foremost authorities. The health of Canadian live stock, proposed amendments of customs regulations and the Scottish premium system of hiring stallions will all be considered, with a view to improving present conditions in Canada in regard to these matters.

Already an attendance of representative stock men from each of the several provinces is assured. Most of the Record and Provincial Live Stock Associations have fulfilled the requirements of affiliation. It is the privilege also of agricultural societies and exhibition associations which paid in cash prizes for live stock in 1907 a sum of $500 or upwards to affiliate with the National Association by sending to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, a list of its members. Societies affiliated in this way are entitled to representation at the convention by its president or secretary.

FIRE ON THE 'VIGILANT'

Presence of Mind of Sailors Prevented Flames Reaching Powder Magazine.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 18.—Only the presence of mind of several sailors on the government cruiser 'Vigilant,' now occupying winter quarters at Walkerville, prevented a serious explosion yesterday afternoon. One of the engineers overlooked a kettle of lard oil which had been placed on the stove in the galley to thaw, and this boiling over took fire and in a moment the galley was in flames.

Although the crew manned the pumps immediately water was of no avail, and there was imminent danger that the fire would reach the powder magazine. The flames by this time had eaten their way through the wooden partition. A dozen members of the crew made a rush for the powder cases, some being thrown overboard and others removed in safety to the dock. By the time the firemen arrived the danger was over. The total damage will not exceed two hundred dollars.

DR. WILLIAM BAYARD DEAD

AGED PHYSICIAN PASSES AWAY AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 17.—Dr. William Bayard, who for seventy years had practiced medicine in St. John, and who, at the age of 94, continued in active practice practically to the last, died at his home here to-night. Dr. Bayard was born in Kentville, N.S., the son of Dr. Robert Bayard, who removed from New York to the provinces on the outbreak of the American Revolution, and who settled later in St. John. He was a descendant of the Chevalier De Bayard, the Knight 'sans peur et sans reproche.'

Dr. William Bayard graduated from Edinburgh University in 1837, and soon after began practice here. For seventy years he had gone in and out among the people, enjoyed a large practice, and held an honored place among Canadian practitioners. He was the founder of the St. John General Public Hospital, was chairman of the Hospital Commission for many years, and at various times had been chairman of the New Brunswick Medical Society, president of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons, was for twenty-eight years coroner, chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, and in 1895 president of the Canadian Medical Society. In August last, on the seventieth anniversary of Dr. Bayard's graduation, the Faculty of Edinburgh University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in absentia, stating in the letter received, the belief that Dr. Bayard was then the oldest living graduate of the university. Dr. Bayard's wife died in 1876. There were no children, but his niece, Miss Ada Bayard, has presided over his household.

A LIBEL ACTION

TO BE BROUGHT BY STEWARD OF NEW BRUNSWICK ASYLUM AGAINST MR. A. CLARKE.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 19.—It is quite likely that as a result of statements made last night by Mr. Alfred Clarke, one of the Opposition candidates for the Local House, for St. John County, Mr. W. A. Quinton, ex-M.P.P., steward of the provincial asylum, will enter an action against Mr. Clarke for libel. Mr. Clarke criticized Mr. Quinton's management of the asylum and intimated maladministration and graft. This morning Mr. Quinton has engaged counsel and demands an instant public retraction, with a libel suit as the alternative.

BULGARIANS DEPORTED

NINETEEN OF THE 400 STRANDED IN TORONTO WILL BE SENT HOME FROM HALIFAX.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Nineteen of the four hundred Bulgarians who are stranded in Toronto were deported by the Dominion Government this morning. They were rounded up last night and kept in the cells all night. These men has refused to do the work the city offered them and were found begging in the eastern part of the city. Ten big policemen escorted the Bulgarians to the train and they will be shipped from Halifax.

ENDED HIS LIFE.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The man supposed to have been J. Moore of Ottawa, who committed suicide in Alexandria last Monday night, has been identified as J. D. Champigny, of Maniwaki, Que.

The 'Witness' is certainly the leading daily paper of Canada.—'Advertiser,' Hartland, N.B.

ELECTRICITY SUPERSEDES STEAM

The Canadian Pacific Railway yesterday abandoned the use of steam power for electricity in its Vancouver shops.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

College Re-opens.—The Central Business College, of Toronto, will reopen for the registration and reception of new students for the Winter Term on Jan. 2. This school employs a staff of twenty-four regular teachers ,with several extra assistants during the winter months, when the attendance is largest. The courses given are modern, and the results produced are best shown in the success and satisfaction enjoyed by the graduates of this excellent institution. The new catalogue just from the press is an excellent one, and explains in detail the systematic work of all departments of this great school.

G.T.R. PENSION FUND.

Every Employee to Retire a Age of Sixty-Five Years.

ALL WHO HAVE SERVED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS ENTITLED TO PENSION AT COMPANY'S COST.

The pension system for its employees approved at the last annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, will go into effect with the New Year, and will apply to every one of the 35,000 odd employees of the company, from the general manager down to the numblest section man. The rules require absolutely the retirement from active service of every officer or employee when attaining the age of 65, and if he has entered the service before the age of 50 years, and has served for a period of 15 years, or more, he is entitled with the approval of the pension fund committee to an annuity of one percent of the highest average annual salary paid for ten continuous years, for each year of uninterrupted employment, the basis of calculation being the same as that practically universal on this continent.

Thus, if a man has served, say, thirty years, receiving an average of $1,000 per annum ($83.33 per month on the pay rolls of the company for the last ten years—or for any period of ten years during his term of service—he would be entitled to one percent of $1,000—$10, which, calculated on the thirty years' service, would mean $300 per annum, equal to $25 per month.

The company, however, have made a provision that irrespective of rate of pay or service, the minimum allowance to be paid under any circumstances will be $200 per annum, and this without any counterbalancing maximum.

Further, any employee over fifty years of age, after fifteen years of service, if discharged without cause, at any time previous to reaching the pension age limit, becomes eligible to pension in proportion to the number of years of service up to date of discharge.

The fund for these pensions will be contributed entirely by the company. The shareholders voted $200,000 towards it at the last annual meeting, and it is estimated that the compauy will have to supplement this by some $70,000 or $75,000 a year. The fund will be administered by a board chosen by the company from among its official staff (themselves possible beneficiaries), which board will be known as the pension committee, whose decisions will be final in all matters pertaining to the administration of the fund.

The benefits of the fund will also apply to worthy employees who may have been injured in the service of the company, or who have suffered the loss of faculties which render them incapable of self-support, such employees having served the company the minimum period of fifteen years—whether the age limit has been attained or not.

CONNECTION AT BROCKVILLE

RAILWAY COMMISSION ORDER G. T. R. AND C. P. R. TO AFFORD SUCH IN THE AFTERNOON.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The Railway Commission has issued an order to compel the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. to afford connections for the benefit of passengers reaching Brockville by Grand Trunk from the west in the middle of the afternoon and who are desirous of transferring at that point to the C. P. R. train for Ottawa, Smith's Falls or other intermediate points. The lack of connections between the two companies at this point drew from the Minister of Railways in the House of Commons, last week, a rather bitter statement concerning the lack of consideration on the part of the railway companies in matters of this kind.

The 'Witness' is always up-to-date in its ideas.—'Mirror,' Meaford, Ont.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

MAN KILLED INSTANTLY IN G. T. P. CAMP NORTH OF KENORA.

Kenora, Dec. 20.—On Wednesday afternoon a fatal dynamite explosion occurred at Dutton and McArthur's camp No. 5, about twenty miles north of here, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. J. Duffy, employed as tunnel foreman, was taking the tamping out of a loaded hole when the explosion occurred, blowing him a considerable distance and killing him instantly. He was 36 years old, and came from the United States about a year ago.

THE SCHREIBER WRECK

SECTION MEN NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE.

Port Arthur, Ont., Dec. 20.—Coroner Brown and Crown Attorney Longworthy have returned from Schreiber, where they held an inquest into the death of William Small, the fireman who, with Engineer McAllen, were killed in the wreck of No. 96 on Monday. After an investigation lasting five hours, a verdict was returned finding that, 'Death was the result of the failure of the section men to properly flag the train, and that the section foreman committed a grave error in opening the track to replace a rail without being assured of proper protection.'

The evidence showed that the flagman sent out had been caught by the train coming suddenly round a curve, while he was on a bridge, and the only way he could save himself was to lie down on the bridge, where he was not seen by the engineer, though he says he waved his flag. There will be no prosecution unless the public feeling becomes strong enough to demand it.

ENORMOUS LOSS ON GREAT LAKES.

Figures for 1907 Give Thirteen Steamers and One Schooner Valued, With Cargoes, at $743,000.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The total loss to vessel property on the Great Lakes amounted to $743,000 for the season of 1907, according to figures compiled by marine men here.

Thirteen steamers and one schooner were lost. Their total capacity was 29,900 tons. The greatest single loss was the steamer 'Cyprus,' valued at $275,000. Minor damages during the season, of which there was not a total loss, were greater than the value of total losses.

Damage to the steamer 'William E. Rois' was alone $100,000. In 1906, forty-four vessels, with a carrying capacity of 60,700 tons and valued at $1,029,500, were lost. During 1905 forty-eight ships were lost. Their tonnage was 107,088 tons, and value $2,341,500, the greatest loss for any one year in the history of the lakes.

TRAFFIC IN MARRIAGES

MANY AMERICAN DIVORCEES REMARRY IN CANADIAN BORDER TOWNS.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Traffic in marriages is condemned by Dr. Hodgetts, Deputy-Registrar-General. In his annual report, Dr. Hodgetts points out that the greater proportion of the 637 increases for the year took place at the border towns of Windsor and Sandwich, and in 83 percent of 1,198 ceremonies performed at Windsor the contracting parties were Americans, while at Sandwich the percentage was 78. Of the American couples (266) married in the latter municipality, thirty-five men and forty-five women were divorcees.

Dr. Hodgetts advises the amendment of the law making it necessary that one of the contracting parties should have resided fifteen days in the province before the ceremony is performed.

FIRES OF DUBIOUS ORIGIN

TORONTO UNDERWRITERS TO INVESTIGATE.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—An arrangement has been arrived at by the Fire Underwriters as a result of their council meeting, which closed to-day, where, when a fire of doubtful origin occurs, all the companies will act together. Some capable and experienced man will investigate and report on any such doubtful fire, and on his report will depend whether or not claims will be paid until after a fire inquest or other searching investigation has been held.

MAYOR BURCHELL'S CASE

INVESTIGATION INTO THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF GLACE BAY.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 20.—One of the results of the Mayor Burchell-Coal Company trouble is the report that an investigation into the financial affairs of the town of Glace Bay will shortly take place. The Coal Company will ask for the proposed inquiry. The company is the largest taxpayer in the town, and on these grounds will ask for an investigation. The whole period since the town became incorporated will be covered by the inquiry. Mayor Burchell has tendered his resignation as mayor, but, so far, the matter has not been brought before the council.

ALBERTA'S DOMINION FAIR

EFFORTS TO SECURE THE BIGGEST ENTRIES ON RECORD.

Calgary, Alta., Dec. 19.—The directors of the Alberta Cattle and Horse Breeders' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, al parts of the province being represented. The spring horse show will be held the last week in March and the fat stock and cattle sale will take place the third week in May. The sales resulting from the Calgary Fat Stock Show are the largest of any in Canada. The directors are all very enthusiastic over the forthcoming Dominion Fair to be held in this city on June 29 to July 9 next year, and are going to actively co-operate with the fair management in securing the largest live stock exhibition western Canada has ever seen.

The city is to have another large meat packing house, the Independent Meat and Packing Company. Within a very short time Calgary will be to Canada what Chicago is to the United States, the packing house centre of the country. It is right in the heart of the stock raising country and with railways running into it from all directions, furnishes an accessible market not only for the province of Alberta but Saskatchewan as well.

Unable to secure space on the regular Canadian-Australian lines, Messrs. P. Burns and Co., packers, of this city, have chartered the SS. 'Acrangi to fetch ten thousand head of mutton from Sydney to Vancouver. There is a large and growing demand for mutton in western Canada, that local sheepmen have been unable to entirely supply.

EXPROPRIATION PROCEEDINGS.

In the Practice Court yesterday Mr. Justice Davidson granted the petition of the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway to be put in possession of strips of land in the parish of St. Constant, belonging to Miss A. Lanctot and Mr. J. Lefebvre, which the company has decided to expropriate for the extension of its line.

TO MEMORY OF MONTCALM.

Scheme in France to Erect Two Monuments, One at Vanwert and the Other at Quebec.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

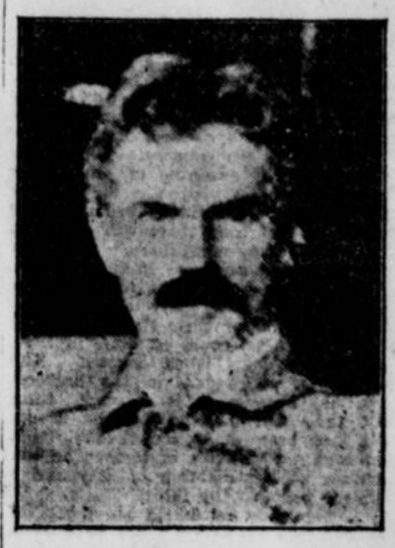
London, Dec. 18.—According to a statement issued in the Paris press two monuments are to be erected to the memory of Montcalm, who commanded the French against Wolfe. One monument is to be placed at Vanwert, the birthplace of Montcalm, and the other at Quebec.

The promoters of the scheme have secured the patronage of the presidents of the Senate and the Chamebr of Deputies, and a number of prominent Canadians.

DR. LONG THREATENED

LETTER WRITERS PROTEST AGAINST 'NATURE FAKER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PRESIDENT.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—A Stamford (Conn.) despatch says the Rev. Dr. William J. Long has received many letters commenting on what was printed on Wednesday about the refusal of some two hundred guests to drink President Roosevelt's health at the dinner of the Quebec Fish and Game Protective Association. He is threatened by some of the writers with about everything, from ostracism to assassination, for what the writers call his attitude toward President Roosevelt. 'It is a very large fuss to make over a very small teapot,' says Dr. Long, referring to his correspondents, some of whom sign with skull and crossbones, 'and besides, they are after the wrong man.'



THE REV. W. J. LONG, D.D.

MR. FELIX CARBRAY DEAD

PROMINENT CITIZEN OF QUEBEC PASSES AWAY.

Quebec, Dec. 20.—Mr. Felix Carbray, one of Quebec's best known and most prominent citizens, died here this evening. The deceased was consul for Portugal and dean of the consular body in this city. He has been for several years a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission, and also represented Quebec West in the Legislative Assembly during several years. Mr. Carbray leaves three sons and three daughters, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss, the former consisting of Messrs. H. J. W. Carbray, of Montreal; W. J. Carbray, of the firm of Carbray Son & Co., general commission merchants, and Thomas Carbray, advocate.

STE. ANNE'S NEW TOWN HALL.

The inauguration of the new town hall of Ste. Anne de Bellevue took place on Thursday, under the presidency of Mayor Bruno Lalonde. All the members of the municipal council were present, and among others who sat at the table of honor were noticed the Rev. Abbés Forbes and Lesaard, Messrs. F. D. Monk, M.P.P., Cousineau, Mayor of St. Laurent, B. Perrier, Mayor of the Parish of Ste. Anne. The new town hall is a substantial brick building, which cost about fifteen thousand dollars.

MACDONALD COLLEGE IMPORTATION.

Mr. H. Barton, assistant to Professor Arkill, animal husbandry, of Macdonald College, was in Point Levis this week, having the cattle and swine recently imported shipped from the quarantine station to the College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The cattle, consisting of eleven head of dairy Shorthorns, are a very superior lot and it is hoped that this importation will prove of great value in the establishment of this valuable breed in the country. In swine, the breeds of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth, are represented by a trio of each breed.

It is to the credit of Canadians that this valuable daily is being more and more appreciated by them.—'Observer,' Coaticook, Que.

DIVORCE FOR LORD VIVIAN.

London, Dec. 17.— Alfred Curphey, well-known in New York, but now living on the Isle of Man, was named as corespondent to-day by Lord Vivian, who obtained a divorce on the ground of Lady Vivian's misconduct with Curphey, both in Egypt and England, while the peer was shooting big game in Canada. The evidence showed that Lady Vivian is now residing on the Isle of Man with Curphey, and that she passed as Mrs. Curphey in London hotels Her husband was also given the custody of the two children.

FOUR HUNDRED MEN ENTOMBED.

Another Appalling Mine Disaster in Pennsylvania —Little Chance for Imprisoned Victims.

Connellsville, Pa., Rec. 19.—Four hundred miners are entombed in the Darr mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company, at Jacob's Creek, on the Yougheogheny River, eighteen miles west of here. Of these four hundred fully one hundred are Americans, the rest being principally Hungarians. A terrific explosion shook the vicinity of the mine at 11.30 a.m. and announced to all the surrounding community that a great convulsion of some kind had occurred down under the surface.

Shortly after smoke began to issue in heavy columns from the mouth of the mine, which is of the slope variety. The mouth of the mine was wrecked, and this circumstance, in connection with the fire, which was discovered to be raging inside, prevented effectually, up to 1 p.m., any attempt at rescue of the imprisoned men. The building of the Federal Supply Company, adjacent to the entrance to the mine, was slightly damaged by the force of the shock.

Among those imprisoned in the mine are Mr. O'Connell, a pit boss, and two fire bosses. On account of the violence of the explosion, which rent the interior of the mine, and the presence of fire, with the choked condition of the mouth of the slope, it is not thought that there is much chance for the men inside. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

The scene of the explosion is on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway side of the Youghiogheny river. Jacob's Creek, on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, is across the river. It is forty miles east of Pittsburg and eighteen miles west of Connellsville.

Pittsburg, Dec. 19.—Word of the explosion reached the local offices of the Pittsburg Coal Company, in this city, early this afternoon. The officials of the company state that the mine was one of the largest and was equipped with the most modern appliances for mining.

It is believed all the men are dead. The mine is burning.

Jacobs Creek, Penna., Dec. 20.—From the Darr Mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company, where a terrific explosion yesterday imprisoned, and, almost beyond doubt, killed every one of the 200 or more men who had entered the mine for the day, only six bodies had been brought to the surface up to 10 o'clock to-night. Others have been located and lie in the entry awaiting a propitious time for their removal to the temporary morgue.

The rescuing parties, 7,500 feet from the main entrance, have found conditions such that to avert another disaster precautionary work must be done. The poisonous gases must be forced from the sections beyond and additional air and ventilation must be provided for that section. To neglect these precautions or proceed with the explorations is to risk the life of every man in the rescuing force. To provide these safeguards will require hours of time, and it is not believed that the great mass of bodies will be reached before late to-morrow afternoon.

TRAVELLER POISONED.

Arthur M. Lynch Found in Dying Condition in the Queen's Hotel.

DEATH SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DUE TO TAKING OVERDOSE OF MEDICINE.

Arthur M. Lynch, a commercial traveller, thirty-five years of age, was found on Monday lying unconscious in his room at the Queen's Hotel. He was employed as a traveller by Andrew Darling, manufacturing clothier, of Toronto. He was unmarried and spent most of his time in Montreal, usually staying at the Queen's Hotel. He has a married sister, Mrs. Poirier, living at 306 St. Lawrence street. His family originally came from Beauharnois.

A porter, hearing a peculiar snoring, forced open the door and found Lynch unconscious on the bed. On the bureau of his room was an empty box that had contained 25 codeine pills. The symptoms were those of opium poisoning evidently due to taking an overdose of the tablets.

It was too late to save his life and the man died at the Notre Dame Hospital at five o'clock the same afternoon after serum had been injected, and everything else possible done to destroy the effect of the poison.

Lynch had been suffering from acute bronchitis and the codeine tablets were prescribed for him by a local physician. He had been given the pills along with an expectorant in a bottle, last Friday night. It is thought that Mr. Lynch did not follow the directions strictly and took several of them in one dose, producing the condition in which he was found yesterday.

Dr. Fournier, who is a surgeon in the Notre Dame Hospital, stated that he had known the victim for the past four years, during which period he had had trouble with his throat. Last Friday night Mr. Lynch called on him and he prescribed for him. The doctor states that the directions on the box found on the bureau were plain and that in addition he had given deceased full verbal instructions.

OWEN SOUND FOR TEMPERANCE.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Stricter enforcement of the local option law is being asked for by the temperance party in Owen Sound. A deputation representing the temperance people laid their views before the Provincial Secretary and requested that action should be taken by the government. The members of the deputation expressed the belief that the condition of Owen Sound had considerably improved since local option had come into operation, but they were of the opinion that stricter enforcement of the law would prove beneficial. Consideration was promised.

NOT GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Meyer Willinsky, the Queen street east tradesman, and Harry Ownes, salesman in the employ of the Anderson & MacBeth Co., Limited, were declared not guilty of a charge of conspiracy which was laid against them. The charge arose out of a large purchase of furs which Willinsky made through Ownes, which the wholesale firm claims was made at very low prices. Mr. Willinsky took the box in his own behalf, and said that he bought the goods as a job lot at a reduced price from Ownes, and acted in good faith throughout.

BEWARE OF COCAINE MEDICINES

Thousands of Drug Fiends have been started on their downward course through Catarrh snuffs containing this habit-forming drug. If you suffer from a cold, sneezing or Catarrh—don't use a snuff—use a sensible treatment like Catarrhozone. It heals and soothes, brings relief at once, cures thoroughly. In Bronchitis and throat trouble no doctor can do better than prescribe Catarrhozone. Try it—see what wonders it works—what power it possesses. Different from the old way—you inhale Catarrhozone. Sold

MR. LEMIEUX'S MISSION.

Minister Must Accept Japan's Assurance that She Will Undertake Restriction of Emigration.

Tokio, Dec. 17.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Labor of Canada, last night was the guest of honor at a farewell banquet, attended by three hundred leading citizens and officers, including M. Hayashi, the Foreign Minister, and Sir Claude MacDonald, the British ambassador.

Tokio, Dec. 20.—Negotiations between the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Canadian Minister of Labor, and the Japanese government, which have been delayed by a hitch over details, will be concluded within the next few days. It is understood that Mr. Lemieux has finally agreed to accept Japan's assurance that she will undertake the self-imposed task of limiting emigration to Canada. The exact method of limitation will be left entirely in the hands of the Japanese government.

It is stated that the hitch arose over the desire of the Canadian government to secure a definite promise in writing outlining the undertaking. This was positively declined by Japan, because it would entail a sacrifice of treaty rights. Mr. Lemieux also desired to secure from the Japanese government a note giving the exact number of laborers that the government proposed to allow to emigrate to Canada. This was also refused.

There is reason to believe that Canada will receive a verbal assurance identical with that given the United States, the Japanese government declining to surrender any right contained in its treaty of alliance with Great Britain, to which Canada became a party.

The Japanese government is engaged in preparing a programme of administration under which the promise of limitation can be fulfilled. Mr. Lemieux will probably leave for Canada next week, going by way of Siberia and through London.

OBJECT TO MILITARY TRAINING.

Toronto, Dec. 19. — The Dominion Grange do not want any system of military training introduced into the schools of Ontario. Alarmed by the establishment on lines suggested by Sir Frederick Borden, of a system of military training in the schools of Nova Scotia, the legislative committee of the Dominion Grange empowered a deputation to lay their views before the provincial government. Before Premier Whitney this morning the deputation expressed opposition to the introduction into the schools of any system of militarism. The committee also asked that legislation be introduced at the coming session for the greater control of automobiles. Consideration was promised.

It is remarkable that after taking subscriptions for the 'Witness' for twenty years it is impossible to recall that one subscriber ever discontinued his subscription, and its circulation is among the best people of this country.—'Times,' Picton, Ont.

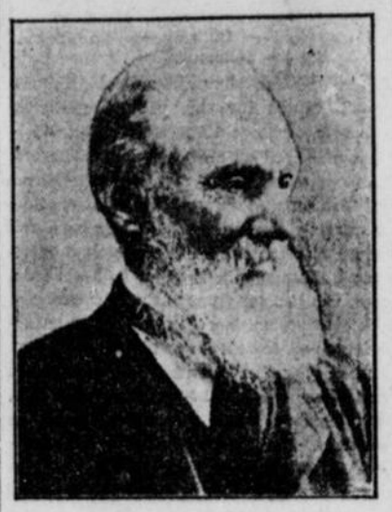
STANDARD OIL REFINERY.

New York, Dec. 18.—Ground has been broken and work begun for the erection of a new Standard Oil Company refinery on Staten Island Sound, to occupy a tract of eight hundred acres between Elizabeth, N. J., and the shore. The preliminary work of laying tracks is already under way, and in a short time 2,500 men will be put to work on the construction. Orders have been given for fifteen thousand tons of iron plate work, eight million brick, sixteen thousand tons of sand, and eighteen thousand tons of broken stone, in addition to the orders for engines, machinery and piping. The refinery is to be completed by July next. When in operation it will give steady employment to twelve hundred men. It will refine two hundred thousand barrels of crude oil daily.

LORD KELVIN DEAD.

Eminent British Scientist Passes Away—His Wonderful Development of Submarine Telegraphy.

Glasgow, Dec. 17.—Lord Kelvin, the noted scientist, died to-day. He suffered from a chill a fortnight ago. On Wednesday last serious complications developed, with but an occasional rally. Hope for his recovery was then abandoned. He lost consciousness this afternoon and passed away peacefully.



THE LATE LORD KELVIN.

Until the time of his fatal sickness Lord Kelvin preserved remarkable vigor of body and mind.

With Lord Kelvin there passed away not only the greatest scientist, but one of the ablest characters of the age. Only his friends knew with what patience and without complaint he bore throughout the last twenty years of his life, the almost incessant pain of acute facial neuralgia. To all who met him he endeared himself by his charming personality, and, to quote one of his colleagues, 'his childlike humility, his very remarkable power, inspiring affection as well as esteem; his interest was in sympathy with everyone.' When he resigned the professorship at Glasgow he desired to maintain his connection with the university, and at the age of seventy-five entered his name as a student upon the matriculation album. No one was better entitled to the name student than he, for he worked unceasingly to the end of his life. Wherever he went he carried with him a green-covered notebook and every minute not occupied by business or social duties, he devoted to working out in this book the scientific problem which at the moment occupied his mind. 'If only we had thirty hours in a day, instead of twenty-four,' he was wont to say, 'we might get some of our work done.'

Lord Kelvin, by his numerous and varied contributions to the sum of human knowledge, earned the distinction of being one of the greatest scientists of the nineteenth century which was a period particularly rich in scientific investigation and achievement, and characterized by many great names. And yet, almost up to the last the great scientist was still a student—striving, with simplicity and earnestness, to solve some of the many complex problems that natural philosophy presents to the human mind. He was a man fully entitled to the great honors he received. Electrical investigators, in particular, looked up to this successor of Faraday and Maxwell, as the 'Grand Old Man' of electrical science and venerated him for his accomplishments.

Lord Kelvin did not belong to England alone, but to the world at large, which his genius made vastly more habitable and comprehensible. To him the world owes perhaps more than to any other great mind the achievement constituted by the laying and operation of the Atlantic cable. What nobler work can scientific genius find than bringing mankind into closer and more brotherly relationships? Or if it be in the purely intellectual sphere that such an intellect should labor, regardless of human wants and welfare, surely Lord Kelvin again was the man who linked together not merely hemispheres, but planets and solar systems, by the cables of mathematical reasoning and physical deonstration, weighing even the universe in Kelvin balances.

AGAINST PULP TRUST

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES TO BEGIN A CAMPAIGN.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17.—At the joint conference here to-day of the heads of the international unions composing the Allied Printing Trades of America, it was unanimously decided that every union organization in the United States whose members have to do with the publishing of newspapers, shall be instructed to begin a campaign against the so-called wood pulp and white paper trust. The allied trades will act with the Newspaper Publishers' Association of America.

The conference elected the following officers: Robert M. Glocking, of New York, head of the bookbinders' organization, president; Mathew Woll, of Chicago, president of the photo-engravers, vice-president; John W. Bramwood, secretary of the Typographical Union, secretary and treasurer.

The conference decided to hold next year's meeting in Indianapolis.

CHRISTMAS MAIL.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 20.—Mr. Hannington, the postmaster, reports more Christmas mail handled through St. John post-office this year than ever before. The 'Empress of Ireland' has brought the largest mail ever sent to Canada. It consisted of 2,014 bags, and 1,179 packages.

The January Number

OF THE

CANADIAN PICTORIAL

Even Surpasses the Xmas Number.

We knew it would. It is one of our series of surprises for 1908. It is a great ten cents worth—and the best of it is that the January number can be confidently regarded as a step to still better issues throughout the year.

The January issue contains over two thousand inches of splendid pictures. A year ago our great boast was just half that amount. But then a year ago we only had half our present circulation. It is really wonderful how rapidly the 'Canadian Pictorial' has developed in interest, in size and in circulation.

What its subscribers and what expert publishers think of it has appeared from time to time in these columns. Some few appreciations appear in this issue. They are just samples of what the many are saying all over Canada.

The January issue will be particularly interesting as containing an illustrated article on the photographing of great news events, and people, places and phenomena of great interest. These series of photographs shows what great peril, tact, perseverance, resource and courage is at times demanded of the photographers all over the world who supply photos at great expense to the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

The contents for the January issue, comprising over two thousand square inches of pictures, are every one of them of intense interest to Canadians.

The cover in a deep blue is a fine reproduction of an oil painting showing 'New Year's Morning' dawning over a lonely Canadian farm house. Canadian winter scenes are well represented, such as chopping in the Ontario bush, splitting the home firewood, the first snow along the rivulet, sunlight in the snow-clad woods. The recent opening of the Canadian Parliament supplies some capital pictures—the entrance of the Governor-General, and a page of charming debutantes at the drawing-room. The centenary of Joseph Brant, the great chief of the Six Nations, is also represented in this delightful number. Eight sovereigns in one group, taken at the recent unique gathering at Windsor Castle, as well as the picture of twenty-five Royal personages, including the King and Queen and their guests, will be of special interest. This issue contains also some particularly fine animal pictures, including a magnificent leopard shot by a missionary in the forest of West Africa, and photographed by his wife.

The Women's Department contains a splendid picture of Lady Evelyn Grey; articles on 'Queen Victoria's Letters,' 'Household Management,' 'The Toilet,' and 'The Baby.'

The news of the month in picture and comments, wit and humor, etc., etc., makes up a very full and interesting issue, a pleasure for one's own table, and just the thing to send as a New Year's greeting to friends at a distance. No nicer New Year's card than this.

Only ten cents a copy. One dollar a year. The 'Pictorial' Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter street, Montreal.

SUBSCRIBERS.

'Witness' subscribers, after reading the above, will be sure to include the 'Canadian Pictorial' when deciding on what magazines they will take. It is not a luxury, but a necessity in every home of any culture throughout the Dominion.

The clubbing offers announced elsewhere in this issue will give you great satisfaction. One or other of them will be found particularly suited to each case.

MR. W. R. TROTTER SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Blames Shipping Companies for Sending Unsuitable Emigrants to Canada.

DECLARES CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS CARE NOTHING FOR BRITISH TRADER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 19.—Mr. W. R. Trotter, representing the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, addressed a joint meeting of the labor party parliamentary committee at the Trades Union Congress to-day, giving what is described in the press as a graphic story of the misery and want of the laboring population in Canada. He said the Canadian Manufacturers' Association flooded the skilled labor market. The fact that they were demanding the prosecution of shipping agents was merely their way of repudiating their agents in England to avoid the responsibility of the non fulfilment of their promises. Mr. Trotter accused all the emigration agencies of sending unsuitable emigrants, the worst offenders being the shipping companies, who were working on commission. He declared the Canadian manufacturers wanted the tariff raised to heaven, and cared nothing for the British trader.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 20.—An interview with Lord Strathcona regarding Mr. W. R. Trotter's speech is published to-day, wherein His Lordship says the Canadian Government only encouraged the emigration of domestics and agriculturists. There is, he concludes, no ground for alarmist reports.

London, Dec. 21.—The Salvation Army denies Mr. Trotter's allegations and refers them to Commissioner Nicol, who, however, points out that some agencies were solely out for a commission and bonus and did not look after the emigrants on their arrival in Canada. He says the reports of distress in Canada are exaggerated. The central unemployed body has decided only to send emigrants to small centres in future.

COMMITTED MANY CRIMES.

Antonio Bouchanna, a Syrian, well-known in Montreal, was sent to the penitentiary for three years, at St. Stephen's, N.B., Wednesday. He was an employee of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Two years ago he was arrested here on three charges: stealing a phonograph from Foisy Freres; the theft of $800 from a cigar manufacturing company of Quebec, and for assault. He 'jumped' his bail, but was arrested in St. Stephen's, N.B., for the theft of two sewing machines on Friday last.

PROHIBITION IN CHICAGO.

City To-day Has One More Square Mile Dry.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Chicago to-day has one more square mile of 'dry' territory than it had yesterday. Last night the square mile, almost one percent of the entire city, was added to the prohibition area by the City Council.

Without comment other than that the district had been canvassed and that prohibition was the desire of its residents, the vote was taken, the result being 37 ayes and 25 nays.

MR. GEO. B. THURBER DEAD

PROMINENT FIGURE AT UPTON, QUE., PASSES AWAY.

The death occurred on Friday afternoon of Mr. George B. Thurber, at Upton Station, Que., at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Despite his great age the deceased had been in excellent health all his life until a few days ago, when he was seized with pneumonia, which speedily proved fatal. He was a prominent character at Upton, where he in times past had been a leading business man, and a great political leader of the district. He was a life-long Conservative of the old school. From the first he was a great friend and supporter of the late Sir John Macdonald, and was also a strong adherent of the late Hon. Thomas White.

The late George B. Thurber was born in Lotbiniere County in 1816, and was educated at Quebec. In his early manhood he went into business as a millwright, and then engaged in the lumber business, in which he acquired considerable wealth. Later on he engaged in the supplying of water for the Grand Trunk in the old days before waterworks systems were in use. In this he continued for many years, but through unfortunate investments and his active political work he lost most of his fortune. He retired from active work nearly ten years ago, since when he has lived with his daughter Mrs. L. B. Warner of Upton. His son-in-law, Mr. Warner, only died a week ago, and it is thought that the death of the latter gentleman, of whom Mr. Thurber was very fond, hastened his own end.

The deceased was a son of the late Dr. William Thurber, who in the old days was a leading physician of Quebec. He was a brother of Dr. Thurber, of New Orleans; William Thurber, of Chicago, and the late Alex. Thurber, of Longueuil. Mr. Thurber was of American descent, and amongst his relatives was a cousin William Lloyd Garrison, the celebrated slavery abolitionist, who is well known to students of American history.

He is survived by one son and four daughters, William G. Thurber, of Harcourt, N.B.; Mrs. James Miller, of Chatham, N.B.; Mrs. Thomas Mitchell, of Drummondville, Que., and Mrs. Robert Miller, of Montreal.

DISASTER IN THE YOLANDE MINE

Over Seventy Men Perished in Alabama Explosion.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 17.—A message from Yolande at midnight says thirty-five bodies have been taken from the mines and that the rescuers believe between 35 and 40 are still in the lower entries.

The work of recovery is slow, and while hundreds of miners from adjacent mining camps are present to assist, it is thought that all of the dead cannot be taken out before to-morrow.

The explosion was below the second right sub-entry. The mines go down something like 1,500 feet. There was a terrific explosion. The force was made known outside by the dust and timbers that were blown out in great quantities, destroying small buildings nearby, and landing some distance away. There was a terrific heat near the shaft after the explosion.

Officers of the mining company immediately took steps to start a rescue party to get to the men on the inside. The fans were started and other means employed to eliminate the bad air. Within an hour fourteen men had crawled out of the mine, and their description of the interior conditions was terrible. Several of these men were severely burned.

Yolande mine is a few miles from Virginia City, where a similar explosion occurred about two years ago, when 112 men were killed.

Yolande is 35 miles south of Birmingham. The Yolande Coal & Coke Company, owners of the mine, is headed by Dr. G. R. Crowe, of Birmingham. These mines were among the model collieries of the Birmingham region. Non-union men were employed exclusively, but everything possible had been done to insure the contentment of the employees. Yolande is situated on a beautiful hill, and all the houses are painted white, with green trimmings, giving it an air of picturesqueness and healthfulness unusual in mining quarters.

The 'Witness' has received compliments from its contemporaries the world over.—'Courier,' Perth, Ont.

DR. H. J. RICHARDSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The late Dr. Henry James Richardson, of Canmore, Alberta, who died of pneumonia after a short illness, on Dec. 9, aged 36 years, and was buried in the cemetery at Banff, graduated from McGill University with the medical class of 1894, and shortly afterwards went west where he had been practicing since. He was not only successful and deservedly popular in his profession, but was a public-spirited citizen and somewhat prominent in provincial politics. He leaves a wife and two children. Dr. Richardson was a son of the late Rev. James E. Richardson, and a brother of the Rev. P. L. Richardson, of Ottawa.

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U.S. Postage 50c extra for Weekly Witness to United States, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, Daily Witness $3.00 extra. Northern Messenger 50 cts. extra except in clubs to one address when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness, $3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, $1 extra; Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra; World Wide subscription price, including postage to foreign countries only $1.50.

Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted, Situations Vacant,' etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
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. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

DECEMBER, 1907

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.

London, Dec. 20.—A booking agent at Amsterdam advertised yesterday for 20,000 laborers to go to Canada to work on railways.

Mr. Bruce Walker, assistant superintendent of immigration, to-day wired that unless the advertisement was withdrawn he would prosecute the agent, which had the desired effect, the advertisement being withdrawn.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1907.

Once more the year has almost reached its close, and we are on the eve of the most momentous anniversary of the centuries—the commemoration of the advent of the Prince of Peace. The Christian world rightly treats this as a joyous as well as a solemn season. The ancient rejoicing at the turn of the year has come to have benign associations of Peace on Earth and Goodwill to Men, and Glory to God in the Highest. Faith and mercy and charity accompany it, and humanity is sweetened and glorified in its quickening love for all the world, near and far. We wish our readers a VERY HAPPY CHRISTMAS and BRIGHT NEW YEAR.

It is difficult to see how Mr Fielding can resist Mr. Rodolphe Forget's appeal for an increase in the rate of interest paid to depositors in the post-office savings banks. When those banks were established, forty years ago—it will be forty years precisely on Friday next when the act providing for them was passed—the rate of interest was four percent. On Oct. 1, 1889, or eighteen years ago, it was reduced to three and a half percent; and on July 1, 1897, or ten years ago, it was reduced to three percent. These reductions were made because there had been a general decline in interest, and because it was the general dictum among financial experts that the world had arrived at a stage of permanent low interest. Mr. Goschen had reduced consols from a three percent to a two and three-quarters and a two and a half percent basis, and the Canadian Government could go into the British money market and sell its bonds at three percent. That time, however, has passed away and may not soon return. The government cannot borrow money to-day abroad for less than four percent, and it is surely no more than fair that it should pay the Canadian people at least three and a half percent for the use of their money. The same applies to the chartered banks. Their profits for the past year have been enormous; they have raised their discounts to their customers, as they themselves have told us, on account of dear money, and they can surely afford to increase the rate of interest to their savings depositors a half percent. Such an increase, it would seem, should be a matter of good policy as well as simple justice, as it should bring more money into their hands to make a large profit upon.

The description given of our Canadian Arctic territory in the paper read by Mr. A. H. Harrison before the Royal Geographical Society in London a few days ago, suggests that in the vast regions of our northern hinterland we may possess natural resources of incalculable extent and value. At one time that part of the Hudson's Bay Territory which is now becoming the granary of the continent was held in the same low esteem that the regions beyond the wheat belt are now regarded. But every year prospectors are pushing farther north, and their reports assert that considerable sections of the territories hitherto described as worthless, except for hunting fur-bearing animals, are fit for agriculture, while in the most forbidding wastes enormous mineral deposits of economic value have been discovered. Improved methods of exploration have lessened the terrors of Arctic and sub-arctic travelling. The rise of Dawson City and the success of parties who have penetrated far into the interior, overcoming the rigors of climate and the difficulties of an unknown geography, point to a not distant time when the whole northland will be generally known in its main features. Enterprise, capital and railways will follow, and the Yukon and Mackenzie territories may some day become permanently populated. The devices of civilization have made life not only endurable but pleasant in regions once thought uninhabitable. Large parties of men are now enjoying healthy and agreeable life in Abbitibbi, a section of country which was nothing more than a geographical expression three years ago. Mr. Harrison gave a glowing account of part of the far north which he traversed in a flat-bottomed boat. He described the country he passed through from Athabasca Landing down to the Arctic Red River as full of vegetation with great power in natural gas, which oozes out for miles along the river bank. When this country is opened by railways, he thought, the benefits to be reaped would be great. Evidently we are only beginning to form an idea of the magnificence of our heritage.

We have heard a great deal about Canada falling into the hands of United States capitalists through the exploitation of our transportation and resources by people from over the line. So far as we know, this enterprise is doing us no harm. It is now the turn of the United States to take alarm at Canadian encroachment. 'The descent of the Canadian octopus' is what the New York 'Sun' calls the rumored acquisition of the Boston & Maine Railway by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. But the writer is not resentful. He pays the managers of the Canadian Pacific the compliment of saying that they make a business of obeying constitutional laws, and, if they want anything, they generally succeed in getting it. If they decide that they want the Boston & Maine they will buy it and climb to the United States Supreme Court if necessary in order to prevent confiscation of their rights. That, he declares, is the sort of octopus Our Lady of the Snows nourishes in her bosom.

Mr. Mackenzie's letter is a decided help towards a better understanding with regard to the disposition of the liberated McGill Normal Funds. His statement of the case discloses for one thing his evident desire to act in a responsible manner, both as a member of the Legislature and of the Protestant Committee. His assurances, also, that in the construction of the educational legislation at the coming session, there will be the fullest consultation with the Protestant Committee, are reassuring. It may be added, too, that Mr. Mackenzie presents his position in the matter as a member of the Legislature with logical consistency. There are two questions, however, with regard to the question as a whole which remain unaffected by Mr. Mackenzie's statement. The first concerns the deletion of the words "under the regulations of the Protestant Committee" from the statute embodying the contract with McGill University. The representatives of this institution claim that they were assured that this deletion was made to maintain the prerogative of the government, and in no way intended to preclude a reference to the Protestant Committee, who would still be consulted as the natural agents of the government in the matter. The other question arises directly out of the first. It was the failure to report to the committee that the distribution would be made by the government this year without reference to the committee. The only announcement was the publication of the order-in-council three days before the September meeting. As all of the negotiations with reference to the transfer of normal training to Macdonald College had been conducted through the Protestant Committee, it was presumed that the members would be duly notified of any radical departure from its recommendations. We earnestly hope, however, that the closing part of Mr. Mackenzie's letter is an indication that the policy of full and frank consultation will be pursued for the future. The ample funds that Mr. Mackenzie suggests are forthcoming should be of immense benefit to elementary education if expended upon right principles.

The Canadian Associated Press has telegraphed us a singularly irresponsible article from the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' a paper which, like some of our opposition leaders in this country, is satisfied with its work if only it can embarrass the government of its country. The great question of the meeting of the mighty races of the earth on the Pacific's two shores can be solved by it by a wave of the hand. It is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's duty to exclude the Japanese even at whatever expense to whatever trade advantages he may have thought to gain by his treaty. If the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' which ceaselessly vaunts its imperialism, could lift its eyes above the small business of embarrassing imperial diplomacy and make the smallest beginning at thinking imperially, it would realize that the question of more or less commerce between Canada and Japan, though that is looming up as one of Canada's largest material interests, was not the supreme one in making treaties with the Japanese. It was an earnest and careful attempt to deal with a vast imperative imperial problem, which cannot be airily waved aside either by the 'Pall Mall Gazette' or by our Conservative leaders, who seem intent on adding to the difficulties of a question that will not down.

A Unionist journal in London, a few days ago, published a scare, under the title, in great big letters, 'German navy called on to do Britain's duty.' The story was that the British vice-consul at Zanzibar, finding a palace mutiny imminent, and 'no British warship within hundreds of miles,' was compelled to telegraph to the captain of a German cruiser to come to his aid. The truth seems to be that the British squadron was away at the time at battle practice, that a German cruiser, happening to be near the island, was summoned, not by the British vice-consul, but by the German consul, and that, as the disturbance immediately quieted down, the British consul intimated that there was no need to send a battleship, action having been promptly taken to safeguard British interests by a military force. Upon this misstated incident is founded a scathing denunciation of the present Liberal Government, which is accused of 'patriophobia,' or hatred of one's own country, which the critic considers 'a great mystery.' This so-called 'incident,' such as it was, is not even news. It turns out to be fifteen months old. It shows how far a paper, whose role it is to injure the government, can go out of its way to find its country 'humiliated.'

The British Army Medical Department's report for this year, recently issued, is of more than usual interest, as it is arranged on new lines from those of former years. The chapter on 'Physical Training of Recruits' is of exceptional value. Something has long been felt to be the matter in the training of recruits, especially in relation to heart troubles, and after many modifications of the old system, the Army Council finally determined to introduce the Swedish system of physical training into the army. An officer of the Danish army was commissioned to teach the new system. In January, 1907, physical drill with arms was abolished, and physical training under a new gymnasium staff was instituted, limited to an hour a day. In the chapter on 'Invaliding,' it is stated that 'disordered action of the heart is a fruitful source of it among the younger soldiers. 'There is a fairly general consensus of opinion that this disability is due partly to a defective and too hurriedly forced system of physical training of immature and often ill-fed lads, and partly to the obnoxious habit of smoking, not tobacco, but cheap cigarettes, into the composition of which that vegetable enters but slightly.' It is probable that this form of smoking, with its vicious concomitant of inhaling the smoke into the lungs, is responsible for a great deal of unfitness, both mental and bodily. It is gratifying to learn that the improved type of barracks, in which the soldier is well-housed, has resulted in a fall in the rate of tubercular diseases. Among the chief causes of the rejection of recruits are loss or decay of many teeth, which last year amounted to 3,719; under chest measurement, 3,086; disease of the heart, 1,917; defective vision, 1,775; under weight, 703; and under height, 677. These figures are in the main hopeful, as the defects are very largely those likely to be eradicated in a future generation.

The revelations made in England recently, showing an amazing number of errors in dispensing, have been the cause of much perturbation and consternation among those using drugs. The numerous mistakes are all the more surprising when it is known that the Pharmaceutical Society has raised the standard of its examinations so high that it is most difficult for chemists, or, as we say, druggists, to get apprentices. Dr. Frank L. Teed, the public analyst for the city of London, is authority for the statement that about eighty-six out of every hundred of the prescriptions sent to him for examination were wrongly compounded; while one bottle was 55 percent deficient in one drug, and another had 49 percent too little ferrous carbonate in its composition. Such serious errors in matters so vital would be incredible if the accusation was not made by a supreme authority. It is presumable that samples submitted were for some reason under suspicion, but even so the result is startling, and will make the public all the more willing to acquiesce in the present attitude of the medical profession with regard to the use of drugs. As a result of these disclosures, a circular letter has been issued by the city of London Health Department, warning all chemists within its jurisdiction of the importance of the subject. Health authorities everywhere might well take advantage of this warning and follow its example. A new school tells us that 'medicine is a means of amusing a patient while nature cures disease.' But even assuming that drugs are of little positive benefit, inaccurately compiled prescriptions are always a menace of danger, and not infrequently have been the cause of fatalities.

Since Mr. Roosevelt's final, unequivocal declaration that he will not accept nomination for another presidential term, the political atmosphere in the United States has become clear, the question is a live one as to his most probable successor. As all the great trusts and corporations which condemn Mr. Roosevelt's policy will, all the same, wheel into line with the party they have always supported, the appearance is that no matter whom the Democrats may nominate, the Republican candidate will be the next President of the United States. Among the several candidates of that party put forward by admiring friends, two stand out most prominently, Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes. And when these two are compared, Mr. Taft seems to have the best chance for the nomination, unless he has been killed by the booming process, which few candidates survive. While all other aspirants are loved and enjoy the distinction of being favorite sons of their several states, Mr. Taft alone has attained a position of national recognition as presidential timber of the right quality. Of him it is said that he is acceptable to the administration wing of the party through the loyal support he has given his chief, and that he should be equally acceptable to the anti-administration wing because of the sanity and orderly conservatism he has shown during an extended public career. Mr. Hughes has the prestige that always attaches to the nominee of the empire state, but of him it is already said that, if the other states show a decided inclination in favor of Mr. Taft, the delegation from that state in the National Convention will wheel into line and make him the unanimous choice. On the Democratic side there is really no one in sight but Mr. Bryan, and not even his most ardent admirers can persuade themselves that he has any better chance of success than he had on the two former occasions of his candidature. By retiring when his fame is greatest, and he is still in the prime of life, Mr. Roosevelt has shown his wisdom with regard to himself, whatever may be the merit of his decision in the interests of the country, which he could unite as no one else can. His popularity is so great throughout the Union that his election would be a foregone conclusion, in spite of all the trusts and corporations could do against him. But now he retires in a blaze of glory, with a reputation which places him among the great presidents and assures him a place in the esteem of his countrymen none of his predecessors since Washington ever enjoyed. Lincoln's halo may be brighter, but he necessarily reigned only in the hearts of a part of the nation.

The 'fraternity of Central America' has grown out of the Central American Conference. Honduras has been declared neutral ground, which means, if the pact is kept, that it will never more in future be made the fighting field of its heretofore quarrelsome neighbors, Guatemala and Nicaragua. A permanent peace tribunal has been instituted with jurisdiction over all matters of contention, and the wasps and grasshoppers give promise that they will all turn into butterflies and ants. And so, if paper pledges are to count, everything is lovely, and, in Central America, at least, 'There shall be no more war.'

What the New York 'World' calls a 'self-regulating immigration' is revealed in Commissioner Sargent's annual report for the year ending June 30, which shows the arrival in the United States of 1,285,349 immigrants. Outward-bound passengers for the year numbered 769 882, an excess of 73,145 over the record of the year before. Of those who departed for the time being, 344,989 travelled steerage. The balance left by these figures is said to constitute only an apparent addition to the country, as thousands of the year's arrivals were persons returning from visits in their former homes in the Old World, and have been counted twice. In a statement issued in February last, Commissioner Watchorn stated that the average increase in population per year for seventeen years through immigration had been about two hundred and eighty thousand. However, since the financial difficulties in the United States commenced, the outward sailings of steerage passengers have increased by many thousands. The fiscal report referred to does not include these, but it is a fact, says the 'World,' accentuating a little-considered phase of the immigration question. The big ships really perform in these days a sort of clearing house mission for a world of unskilled labor. When the demand is active the labor of Europe overwhelmingly sets in the direction of this continent, but when times are uncertain and dull the balance of emigration tends almost to exceed that of immigration. This automatic regulation of immigration and emigration is a very interesting fact. Population does not flow as easily as water, but it flows now far more easily than it used to do, and it constantly tends to a level on both sides of the sea.

A story from Louisiana, assuming it to be true, raises some fine questions as to the rights of citizenship. The story is that a member of a colored minstrel troupe got into an altercation in that state with some white men, whose insults he resented by saying he was a Yankee nigger and would take no impudence, whereupon a mob, we are told, hanged him and riddled him with bullets. By the way, how will this incident read in the Japanese newspapers alongside of much talk about the superiority of the white race, the claim on which exclusion is based, or how will Christianity, which is officially on experimental trial in Japan, appear in the light of it? Christianity is one of the four recognized religions of Japan, and the attitude of the nation is one of inquiry as to which of the four produces the most ennobling results upon peoples, and through their newspapers they study all the phenomena of Vancouver mobs and the exclusion of Abyssinian magnates from Montreal hotels with the greatest interest. Their attitude towards the exclusion countries is one of dignified if not contemptuous forbearance. That is not, however, the question we set out to put. Supposing this minstrel could have claimed to be, let us say, a German or a French citizen, it is certain that his blood would have had to be accounted for by the United States Government, and that that government, unassailable as it is, would have made every possible reparation, if only to escape the resentment of one nation and the contempt of many. But what of a man whose citizenship is in Massachusetts or Connecticut? Are those sovereign states going to demand an accounting from the sovereign State of Louisiana? Or if the doctrine of state sovereignty has waned under the nationalizing forces which have gained strength under the sway of Mr. Roosevelt, will the United States protect a Massachusetts citizen murdered in Louisiana?

The Romans have given their reply to the Pope's fulminations against modernism by electing as Mayor a Jew brought up at the feet of Mazzini, and are simply delighted with the tantrums into which their act has thrown the clerical press. Ernest Nathan is, of course, if we may credit the traditions of the Church, not the first Jew who has ruled in Rome. According to the Pope, it was one Simon Peter, a Jew, and not even an Italian, who bequeathed to him the powers under which he now acts. That, however, need not count for much as a precedent, as, if Simon Peter ever was in Rome, of which there is no good evidence, his presidency was only over a few little groups of worshippers in upper rooms, whereas Ernest Nathan holds sway in the ancient name of the S.P.Q.R., which venerable device the civic corporation of Rome delights still to display. There never was a better-hearted pope than the present one, but he is getting the Church into difficulties by opposing his infallibility to the motion of the earth, as did the Holy Office that condemned Galileo. He cherishes the sublime faith that all modern aberrations are but a passing show, which will disappear with the falsehood and deceit which begot them. Leo XIII. was wiser in his day. He saw the changes that were coming in the minds of men, and he trimmed his sails to meet them. Rather than seek to crush it, he sought to win the regard of democracy, which he saw already triumphant in all the most progressive countries of the world. There is not the remotest prospect that the world will surrender the liberties that it has achieved, either in the outward world of government or in the inner world of thought. Many among the clearest intellects of the Church see the error and futility, not to say the disastrous consequences, of the present reversal of the policy of Leo XIII.

Of all the plans ever adopted for regulating the liquor traffic that of the government of Russia is quite the worst. In 1894 it established a monopoly in manufacturing, distributing and selling of intoxicating drinks as a branch of civil administration. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Globe' gives a frightful account of the enormous increase in the consumption of vodka since that year. Figures which he gives show that consumption rose from 160,900,000 gallons in 1901 to 277,550,000 in 1906. As a consequence, he adds, the Russian villages, which were never prosperous or enlightened, are now dying from drunkenness. From many of these village communities requests have been sent to the government to close the dram shops before it is too late. But the Minister of Finance in his latest circular declares that it is, on the contrary, 'necessary to increase the number of places for the sale of drink, and that no restriction should be placed on fresh dram-shops being opened in towns and villages.' The government finds it doubly profitable to spread its vodka among the people, financially because of the enormous revenue brought into its coffers, and politically because a drink-sodden population makes poor material for a revolution. The excise revenue increased from 280,000,000 roubles in 1897 to some 500,000,000 in 1903. A more woful result, directly traceable to this propagation of drunkenness among the masses is recorded in the enormous increase of crime and cases of suicide. It would be beyond belief were the facts not notorious, that any government would deliberately pursue a policy fraught with such terrible consequence, for the sake of obtaining revenue which means the degradation and ruin of the peasantry. The government may sue-

ceed in damming back the tide of revolution, but this liquor policy is a crime sure to bring a fearful retribution.

King Leopold has driven as hard a bargain as he could in consenting to the transfer of the Congo Free State to the government of Belgium. Among other concessions he has secured the annual payment of $208,000 for the maintenance of his several palatial residences in Belgium, which he rarely visits, as he prefers Paris, Monaco and other cities where the sort of life he enjoys is most strenuous. He is unique among the sovereigns of Europe for the contempt he shows for public opinion and the serenity with which he pursues a career of self-indulgent dissipation, with calculating sybarite attention to his health and personal comfort. The only thing that can be said in his favor is that he is not a hypocrite. He scorns to pay that compliment to virtue, and has remained unmoved in a storm of opprobrium and popular reprobation such as never assailed any monarch in modern times. Among financiers, however, he ranks with the keenest and most successful. The language applied to him in the debate on the Congo transfer in the Belgian Chamber could not be more insulting and contemptuous. Yet it affects him no more than the jibes and caricatures of the Parisian press, at which, it is said, he laughs with kingly good nature. The evil of such an example as he has given is incalculable. It cannot be denied that there is a profound unrest among the masses of toilers in Europe, or that under such provocation as given by monarchs, whether virtuous and domineering or virtuous and in the hands of scoundrel officialism, or scoundrels themselves, revolutionism gathers daily strength. King Leopold, who is a constitutional monarch, is by reason of his contempt for virtue as much of a modern anachronism as his autocratic neighbors.

LORD KELVIN.

Lord Kelvin is dead. The greatest mind, as someone has said, of recent times is at rest. 'But this is best of all I hold, His eyes are in his mind,' sings Coleridge. Lord Kelvin had eminently the seeing mind. It was he who overcame the difficulties which seemed at one time to have put a veto upon submarine telegraphy, without which the world could never have attained its present civilizing intimacy. Though the mariner's compass is supposed to have come down to us from the middle ages, and was a principal power in dismissing the ages we speak of as dark, it was William Thomson who made the effective instrument now universally used, the invention of which was a notable era in nautical safety. He also invented the Thomson quadrant for which sailors bless him daily in every sea. Among his other many inventions are the navigational sounding machine—by which the character of the floor of the sea is revealed, as well as the depth of the water—the mirror galvanometer, and the syphon recorder in connection with submarine telegraphy. More recently his name has been associated with great achievements in chemistry; and he did not, like many lesser scientists of his day, despise the careful observation of psychic phenomena. He is dead at eighty-three, eminently full of years and honors. He was a Privy Councillor, one of the few members of the Order of Merit, a Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, an M.A., a LL.D., D.C.L., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., D.L., a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, a member of the Prussian Order Pour Le Mérite, a member of the Order of the First Class Sacred Treasure of Japan, and other orders innumerable. All his life he kept on discovering things that were hidden from others, and few men of any time have left the world so much their debtor. Now that he has gone, we shall begin to realize more and more the mighty things he has done for us. He was one of those whose achievement gives color to the fine peroration of Shakespere: 'What a piece of work is 'man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving 'how express and admirable! in action 'how like an angel! in apprehension how 'like a god!'

MR. TARTE.

Canada has lost one of her most striking and most attractive personalities. What is chiefly to be said of Mr. Tarte is that he was governed by his sympathies, which broadened as his horizon grew larger, until there was nothing too large and great for his prophetic visions of his country's future. His brilliant mind was, at the beginning, at the service of the most narrow ultramontanism and blue conservatism, and on whatever side he was he was a determined fighter. Confidence in himself enabled him to undertake whatever task offered and he proved, before long, a successful party organizer. As he became intimate with politics he saw much that seemed to him wrong, and in time he broke with the party that had nursed him, to expose the rottenness of its deals. It was admitted in 1896 that the sweep of Quebec made by the Liberals in that year, which placed their party in power, was largely due to the co-operation of Mr. Tarte with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He got his reward in the control of the prime spending department, which he administered energetically and enthusiastically, if a little airily. But, like Lord Randolph Churchill, he was the stormy petrel of political life. He was in time to kick over the traces of party restraint, and his political fall came when, in his leader's absence, he stumped the country for a fiscal policy the reverse of that professed by the government to which he was attached, and Sir Wilfrid was practically forced to ask for his resignation. Thereafter, Mr. Tarte devoted himself in a whole-souled way to his profession of journalism, upon which he conferred distinction. It was the work he best loved, and he never failed to speak of it with pride. All journalists and journalistic work had a good friend in him. Two things Mr. Tarte hated with all the force of his determined nature—alcoholic liquors and tobacco. He had special detestation of the smell and use of tobacco, and many are the stories told of him in that connection. 'The year after he became minister,' said an attaché of the Department of Public Works, 'a fellow 'came in one day who had the 'promise of a job, and presented 'his letter of recommendation to 'Mr. Tarte for acceptance. But the 'first thing that the minister did, instead of opening the envelope, was to 'stick it under his nose and then dash 'it on the floor with the remark, "It's 'smoky!"' The man looked elsewhere for employment because, after Mr. Tarte was through with the expression of his opinions on the subject of the 'weed,' he knew right well he had not a ghost of a chance of ever getting into the Public Works Department. Mr. Tarte made a record when in office in developing the St. Lawrence route, and set a pace in the work of deepening and widening the channel and other improvements that his successors have had to work hard to keep up with. Mr. Tarte was also a splendid advocate, of recent years, for the building-up of a united Canada and for eschewing sectional narrowness and petty differences between the two great races who have the making of Canada in their hands.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Byron thought it well that in his day the battlefield of Waterloo bore no memorial of the tragic event which made it celebrated. It is not, as all who know him will testify, in the spirit of commemorating a battle so much as to glory in the healing of ancient quarrels that His Excellency Lord Grey and those associated with him have undertaken to rescue from desecration by jail and factory the battlefields of Quebec, where both champions met what soldiers account a glorious death. The patriotic promoter of the decoration as a park of the noblest site in Canada will be greatly encouraged to look forward to a very general and generous subscription by the lead of His Majesty the King, the Princess Louise, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of London, the Earl of Rosebery, the 'Daily Telegraph,' Miss Markham and Lord Loreburn, all of whom have cabled generous subscriptions to His Excellency. Those who can subscribe now, whether in a large or small way, should do so promptly, remembering that the success of such a movement greatly depends on an enthusiastic beginning. Those in each locality and in each walk of life who contribute first, however little, become in a very true sense leaders in the movement—and the movement is certainly one with which every loyal Canadian will want to be connected. His Excellency is the only one who could have planned so large a scheme as the preservation and beautifying of these national battlefields, at the cost of a round million dollars, with any hope of seeing it carried to a successful issue. But under his distinguished patronage and leadership the movement will, it is to be hoped, be general throughout Canada and among all classes of the community; old and young giving something as an expression of love for his country, gratitude for its British liberties, and appreciation of the splendid men on both sides who fought and died and made history three hundred years ago. Apart from these considerations, everyone who is interested in the history of Canada will be glad to see its memorial spots kept as parks for all time.

The school children, with their history well conned, will take a peculiar interest in this anniversary, and each contributing his mite, would in the aggregate do even more than His Majesty to bring the enterprise to a successful issue. Their gifts would stimulate as nothing else the larger grants from the rich, from corporations, from governments. The school children, besides their own gifts, might be organized into a Dominion wide collecting agency, through which a very large sum might be raised by the use of pledge subscription cards. Subscribers to the 'Witness' will certainly do their share, and any subscriptions sent through us will be duly acknowledged in these columns, in which case they should be distinctly designated for the King Edward Park Fund.

THE NEW INSURANCE ACT.

The Insurance Bill introduced by Mr. Fielding in the House of Commons is not nearly so drastic as the recommendations of the Insurance Commission. Those recommendations were largely founded on the legislation affecting insurance companies that was hastily put into force in the State of New York, and which already has been largely found undesirable. Mr. Fielding's bill is evidently the result of discussion and compromise, and is likely to be appreciably modified as a result of criticism in the Committee and in the House. By the act as it stands, the powers of the Minister of Finance are enlarged, as are the powers of the Superintendent of Insurance; the distribution of deferred dividends must be made once in every three years instead of five; head office officials are not allowed to receive commissions, and no salary of more than five thousand dollars must be paid unless specially approved by the board of directors; rebates are prohibited, and when it can be proved that such have been granted with the knowledge of a manager and director, the latter are liable to be fined a thousand dollars, while agents granting rebates and individuals accepting them are each liable to a fine of a hundred dollars. No standard form of policy is made compulsory, but standard provisions are enacted. The most important of the provisions of Mr. Fielding's bill are those relating to investments. Mr. Fielding describes it as 'an entirely new basis of determining 'the classes of securities in which insurance funds may be invested based upon 'the earning power of the individual security.' Restrictions are made as to the sort of bonds, debentures, preferred and common stocks that the companies may invest in, based upon the number of years such bonds and stocks have been continuously paying dividends. The companies are also restricted to an investment of not more than twenty per cent of the stocks and bonds of any one company. Five years is to be given insurance companies in which to comply with the act in regard to investments. The bill is a consolidation of all the Canadian acts relating to insurance, and when it has been thoroughly overhauled by experts and those most directly concerned it will, we hope, be found a good measure. We have the best banking act in the world as a result of mature consultation with competent bankers, and we ought to be able, with all that has been said about this matter, and by a similar process, to evolve the best insurance act in the world. We expect that the most adverse criticism will be directed against the restriction of investments. However, after the second reading the act is to be submitted to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, where the companies and others are to have ample opportunity to be heard.

A TALE OF DISASTER.

Mining disasters have been so frequent of late, and some of these so great as to number the killed by hundreds, that the question of how their recurrence may be prevented has again become of leading importance. According to the bulletin just issued by the United States Interior Department, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and forty men have been killed by explosions and accidents in the coal mines during the past seventeen years. This is terrible to contemplate, as showing what a fearful price the nation is paying for its industrial progress. But the saddest part of the bulletin is that wherein the chief of the departmental branch which collected the facts observes that the increase in number and seriousness of mine explosions may be expected to continue, unless through investigation information can be obtained and published concerning the explosives used, the conditions under which they may be used safely, and the general conditions which make for health. Those who have charge of coal-mining operations may very well be presumed to be as anxious as men can be to prevent accidents, the loss entailed in every instance being heavy, and a reflection on their management. It is, however, to be noted that according to the report such misadventures are very much more prevalent in North America than in any European country. This is known to be true also of railway disasters. When a mining or railway disaster occurs in Europe the whole world, even America, is full of what, had it occurred on this side of the Atlantic, would have been passed over with a single sigh. These facts suggest that more might be done without any new knowledge, but with more care and discipline. Investigations in England, as well as in the United States, have frequently revealed the fact that many accidents, and some of the most destructive explosions, were the result of the miners' own carelessness, and not infrequently of wilful disobedience of the rules made for their safety. It is notorious that men engaged in dangerous occupations do become careless through familiarity with the silent but terrible forces in the midst of which they work. Miners have been known to lift the screen of a safety lamp while working to light their pipes, though they know their own lives and the lives of hundreds of others might be sacrificed in an instant by their indiscretion. It may be that some of the explosives used in blasting coal have peculiar and dangerous qualities affected by atmospheric conditions, or liable to ignition by inexpert handling. This is a branch of the subject which should be carefully studied. It is horrible to think that such reports of mining disasters as have appeared of late must continue a monotonous tale of death and misery.

WHIPPING.

The New York Board of Education has been investigating the conditions which have led to the demand for the re-introduction of corporal punishment in the public schools. At a meeting attended by the leading educationists of the city the opinion was unanimous that the discipline as at present maintained in the public schools below the high school grade is inefficient, that the means at the command of the principals and teachers for enforcing it are totally inadequate, and that apparently the only possible solution of the matter is for the Board of Education to give more power to those who are in control of the children in school hours. The Board having decided that corporal punishment ought to be inflicted for the reason stated, was faced by several questions. These are what form it should take, what offences should incur it and what its limitations should be. On none of these points did the Board come to any conclusion. It was thought it could not be left, as it used to be, to the discretion of the teachers who, owing to temperament and differences of judgment, have varying ideas of punishment. There is a wide difference, too, in the nature and character of children. What would be a terrible infliction for some, would be laughed at by others. The trouble is that if there was any court of appeal above the teacher there would probably be a result for the worse instead of the better, as every punishment would be liable to breed controversy and acrimony between teachers and pupils and parents and the partisans of one and the other. It seems to be admitted that if the pupils were convinced of the certainty of corporal punishment when other means failed, a powerful aid would be given to the maintenance of discipline. We elders all remember how it was with us when we were going to school, and the wholesome influence exercised by teachers who combined firmness with gentleness, with the rod always in sight for those who broke the rules. Until we give up with Tolstoy and an increasing number all belief in law enforcement, it will remain an axiom that behind every law must be adequate power to enforce it punitively. This is all the more necessary in classes under lady teachers. Nearly all boys are rebellious by nature, and everyone who has to do with children knows how hard it is to overcome their stubborn willfulness. Boys as a rule cherish a secret contempt for girl teachers, not untouched perhaps by a feeling of chivalry when they can have their own way. But when they know that back of the teacher is a man who will stand no nonsense, and ready on occasion to wield the rod, they will be careful not to incur punishment. The one question is, what is best for the child. Life in all its phases is disciplinary. Nature sets the example and has made us what we are under the ancient rule that 'the burned child dreads the fire.'

'THE SIN OF IMPORTS.'

The New York 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser is a Republican and a protectionist newspaper, and for that reason it is all the more interesting and amusing to read its opinion of Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, whose favorite tariff hymn is 'Higher, ever higher,' and who is obsessed by 'The Sin of Imports.' He is very gravely disturbed, asserts the 'Globe.' What he deems alarming information has reached him. He has learned in divers non-official ways that the imports into the United States from Germany are larger than they were before the recent reciprocal arrangement went into effect. 'I won't believe,' he said, 'that we have 'been thus horribly betrayed until it is 'proved beyond all possibility of doubt. Thereupon, he got through the Senate a resolution calling on the President for a comparative statement of the imports from Germany during the months of July, August and September of 1906 and 1907. Says the newspaper critic:

Old John Randolph so hated a sheep, he said, that when he saw one, he wanted to kick it. Senator Gallinger is in a somewhat similar state of mind with respect to an import. He regards buying goods abroad as a species of semi-crime, and would condemn all import packages as prima facie decdands. The motto 'Made in Germany' fills him with rage, even when attached to a Teddy Bear. Talk not to him of off-setting advantages—of the fact that if we have been buying more from Germany we have been selling more. He is not to be caught or cajoled by such a free trade artifice. All he wants to know is whether or not imports have increased. If they have, off should go the head of any arrangement permitting such a state of affairs.

The United States Government sent tariff experts to Germany to induce that country not to establish against United States goods the maximum German tariff rates. The experts succeeded and thought that they had performed a brilliant feat of commercial diplomacy. If the experts had not made that arrangement, United States products would have been penalized with the maximum German tariff, which is from twenty-five to fifty percent above the duties under the special arrangement and affects 96½ percent of all the exports from the United States to Germany. As a result of the bargain, the United States continues to sell to Germany a good deal more than she buys from her; but, comments the 'Globe': 'Of what concern is 'the preservation of the American market abroad or international comity and 'fair play when balanced against the 'fact that we have imported a few more 'dollars' worth? Obviously it was the 'duty of our negotiators to make a trade 'with Germany on the basis of their 'conceding everything and ourselves 'nothing.' We are surrounded by similar illogical expostulations. Our high protectionists are especially concerned just now because our imports have been increasing recently in a greater ratio than our exports, forgetting, or refusing to recognize, that that is a feature of the trade of the wealthiest countries in the world. It applies to Great Britain and France and even to Germany, and that not intermittently, but year in and year out. It is true that the United States exports more than she imports, but it is absolutely necessary for her to do that, as she is a great borrower, and has to pay her debts by an excess of exports. The same applies to that other great borrowing country, Russia. We may glory in exports as we will, but they always imply payment for imports, or else the payment of debts.

CENTENARY OF WHITTIER.

The centenary of the birth of John Greenleaf Whittier, 'the Sir Galahad of American song,' 'the rare old saint' of Charles Kingsley's interview, occurred a week ago. The founder of the family in Massachusetts was Thomas Whittier, who came thither from England in the days of Charles I., and to his quiet though sturdy and wholesome Quaker principles the future poet fell heir. John's mother was also a Quaker, but had Huguenot blood in her veins, the original name of her family, Feuillevert, being Anglicised into Greenleaf, as suiting better the simplicity of the Friends. The lad grew up on his father's farm on the banks of the Merrimac until eighteen years of age, working in summer in the fields, in winter in the little shoemaker's shop belonging to the farm, and in spare time reading and re-reading the Bible, 'The Life of George Fox,' 'Chalkley's Journal,' and 'Sewell's History,' which four volumes comprised his father's library. A chance visit of a Scotsman made him acquainted with Burns's poems, and led the lad of fourteen to try his hand at rhyme. He had two years' academic training, and served for a little while as school teacher. His verses had, however, found a place in a local newspaper, and there finally caught the attention of William Lloyd Garrison, then in the heat of his great battle for the freedom of the slave. In Whittier, Garrison found a man after his own heart. He introduced him to journalism.

Whittier served on various papers, celebrating almost every event in the struggle in his 'Voices of Freedom.' In 1838, while editing 'The Pennsylvania Freeman,' the office of the paper was sacked and burned by a mob. He also more than once narrowly escaped personal violence from the ruffians of the pro-slavery party. In 1847 Whittier became connected with the 'National Era,' a connection maintained for some twelve years. By this time he had published various volumes of verse, and the opportunities afforded by the founding of the 'Atlantis Monthly' in 1857, and still more the appearance of 'Snow Bound' in 1866, confirmed his popularity. During this period the United States had passed through its terrible ordeal. Whittier—Quaker as he was, and much as his heart went out to the sufferers of the South as well as of the North—regarded the war as inevitable, and again and again his voice rang out to inspire those who were fighting for the freedom of the slave and the interests of the nation. In 1865, as he heard the bells ring on the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, he wrote 'Laus Deo!'

'Ring and swing,
Bells of joy! on morning's wing
Send the song of praise abroad!
With a sound of broken chains
Tell the nations that He reigns,
Who alone is Lord and God!'

The remainder of Whittier's life was tranquil, but his boyish passion for justice and for freedom, and it may be added his quiet but genuine sense of humor, never faltered. 'Freedom, temperance, 'charity, faith in the divine goodness, 'love of nature, and of home and of 'country,' as they were the keynote of his wkritings, were the keynote of his life until fifteen years ago, surrounded by the homely scenes and people that he loved, he peacefully fell asleep. Whittier cannot be classed as a great poet, though he occasionally reached the heights, but as one critic reminds us, his rank is 'not to be determined solely by literary 'canons. It is to be estimated also by 'the historic consequence of his verse in 'that thirty years' struggle for justice to 'the enslaved.' John Bright, amid the dust and din of politics, found courage and consolation in Whittier's songs. Mr. Stead says that it is worthy of note that though most of our English poets are democratic, Whittier 'is the only one 'who has deemed the ballot box a fitting theme for his muse.'

The fact was that Whittier perceived—

'The still small voice in autumn hush,
Yon maple wood the burning bush.'

So he saw nothing in life or nature too common to be the theme of poetry. There is a Wordsworthian simplicity in his verse which is the reflection of the scene in which he lived as interpreted by his own pure heart. But it is as a spiritual exponent of the religious faith in which he had been brought up that Whittier will be most generally remembered. Throughout an age which ran the gamut from dry mechanical theology to blank negation it was no mean achievement to keep his faith in the reality, the nearness and the goodness of God unsullied and unshaken. The verses of the Quaker poet have found their way into the hymnals of all the churches. To him experience rather than logic was ever the basis of religion and so he found in the gospel—

No fable old, nor mystic lore
Nor dream of bards or seers,
No dead foot stranded on the shore
Of the oblivious years:

But warm, sweet tender, even yet,
A present help is He
And faith has still its Olivet,
And love its Galilee.'

And so, in spite of all the evil of the world he was able to sing and to teach others to sing—

'Yet in the maddening maze of things
And tossed by storm and flood,
To one fixed trust my spirit clings;
I know that God is good!

Not mine to look where cherubim
And seraphs may not see,
But nothing can be good in Him
Which evil is in me.'

This was a message worth delivering, and no doubt by its teaching that the Eternal 'looks on us with the pity of a man,' it has raised many 'to think the thoughts of God.'

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Christmas to Candlemas—Alicia M. Cecil, in the 'Outlook,' London.
The Shop of Ghosts—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Realism in the Nursery—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Christmas Presents and What They Mean—The 'Outlook,' London.
The Christmas Call to Canada—Sports and Pleasures of the Holiday Season—Ernest F. Boddington, in the New York 'Evening Post.'
The True Significance of the Pacific Cruise, by Capt. A. T. Mahan, in the 'Scientific American.'
The Fourfold Path of Socialism—J.A.H., in the 'Nation,' London.
The Indian Extremists—What Their Leader Says — Special Correspondence of the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
A New Era for the Congo—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Tariff Reform in Germany—The 'Nation,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Christmas Music with a History—Stories of Some Famous Masterpieces—By Henry T. Finck, in the New York 'Evening Post.'
My Hunt for the Original Manuscript Score of the Oratorio of the Messiah—I. N. Danforth, A.M., M.D., in the 'North Western Christian Advocate.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Christmas—Poem, by Selwyn Image, in the 'Speaker,' London.
Star and Song—Poem, by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, in the 'Academy,' London.
Our Lady's Cradle Song—From the German. Würzburg, 1630—By R. L. Gales, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Christmas Day—The Family Sitting—By J. F. M., in the 'Spectator,' London.
A Christmas Thought—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Poetry of Christmas—J. A. MacCulloch in the 'Academy,' London.
Russian Poetry—Poushkin and His Followers—New York 'Tribune.'
Jewish Philosophy—By W. L. Courtney, M.A., LL.D., in the 'Fortnightly Review,' London.
George Meredith—The 'Nation,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A Triumph of Telephotography—The Essentials of Clearness and Rapidity Still Wanting—George M. Minchin, in the 'Nation,' London.
Do Schools and Colleges Merely Impart Information and not Educate?—The 'Times,' New York.
Science Notes.

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THE DRUCE CASE.

Robert C. Caldwell Arrested on Arrival in New York.

GRAVE OF T. C. DRUCE TO BE OPENED ON DEC. 27.

London, Dec. 16.—The dramatic disappearance from London of Robert C. Caldwell, the American witness in the Druce case, served to revive interest in the proceedings, and when the hearing was resumed to-day the court room was crowded. Replying to Magistrate Plowden, Mr. Athelrey-Jones declared that he regarded the testimony of Caldwell as having been discredited on certain points and that, therefore, all his evidence should be obliterated. He also intimated his belief that Horace Avory, counsel for the defence, had established his contention that Caldwell and his alleged brother were one and the same person.

Mr. Avory, in opening for the defence, denounced Caldwell as a 'most noxious perjurer.' A warrant for the extradition of Caldwell was issued at the Bow street police court this afternoon, and the police of New York will be asked to arrest him upon his arrival in the city.

Mr. Avory announced that if necessary in the interests of justice Herbert Druce would consent to the reopening of the grave of his father, T. C. Druce.

The only witness for the defence to-day was a nurse named Bailey, who testified that she had he'd the head of T. C. Druce when he died, on Dec. 28, 1864; that she had seen the body placed in its coffin, and that she had been present at the funeral. The evidence given at previous trials by two doctors who have since died was then read. Both physicians had sworn that they attended T. C. Druce in his illness.

London, Dec. 20.—The Home Office has consented to the opening of the grave of T. C. Druce, in Highgate Cemetery, and shortly after Christmas the question whether the coffin contains a body or a roll of lead should be definitely answered. Professor Augustus J. Pepper, of the University of London, will attend the exhumation on behalf of Scotland Yard.

New York, Dec. 21.—Robert C. Caldwell, the American, who has been one of the central figures in the now famous Druce case in London, was arrested upon the arrival of the steamer 'Kaiserin Auguste Victoria' here to-day, on a charge of perjury. The warrant upon which the arrest was made had been sworn out by the British Consul-General at New York. It represented that Caldwell had been guilty of knowingly telling a false story when he appeared as a witness for the claimants in the London court.

When Caldwell was taken before a United States commissioner in New York his counsel said he was a very sick man, and asked that he be released on bail. He declared that it would be a crime to detain a man in Caldwell's condition. Two physicians were appointed by the court to make an examination into Caldwell's physical condition. They reported that he was desperately ill. Acting upon this report the United States commissioner fixed bail at $5,000, and directed that the prisoner appear for further examination on Jan. 7. Bail was furnished and the old man was taken to his home on Staten Island.

Robert C. Caldwell, on Nov. 8, testified at the Marylebone Police Court that he knew the late Duke of Portland, both as the Duke and as T. C. Druce, at Welbeck Abbey and at the Baker street bazaar. He added that he treated the Duke at both places for a disease of the nose. Caldwell further testified that in connection with the Duke he arranged the mock funeral of Druce. He said that at the Duke's request he employed a carpenter to make a coffin, purchased two hundred pounds of lead and put it in the coffin himself. The funeral occurred on the following day. When shown two photographs Caldwell swore they were photographs of the fifth Duke of Portland in the character of T. C. Druce, he declared he had seen the Duke wear a false beard and had seen him take it off. Caldwell related in detail his story of his introduction to the Duke of Portland in 1864, and testified that he received presents from the Duke aggregating about $50,000, besides the fee of $25,000 for medical services.

London, Dec. 21.—The charge against Robert C. Caldwell is conspiracy and wilful and corrupt perjury, in the evidence he gave while testifying in the Druce case. Papers giving full details on the subject are being prepared by the Home Office and will be forwarded through the Foreign Office as soon as possible. The arrest of the American, who was the principal witness for the prosecution, and without whose testimony the case probably would never have been brought, will add immensely to the already widespread interest in the sensational suit. The opening of the vault containing the body of Thomas C. Druce has been provisionally fixed for Dec. 27. One of the results of examining the coffin will be to prove immediately the truth or the falsity of one of the main points in Caldwell's evidence, and probably settle the question of his extradition. Should the statement about there being lead in the coffin prove to be true, it is not believed that the British Government would care particularly to pursue the question whether or not Caldwell or his alleged brother are one and the same person.

The 'Witness' has the approval of the most influential men in Canada.—'News-Times,' Wallaceburg, Ont.

CASE OF SUICIDE.

Alexandria, Ont., Dec. 17.—Yesterday evening about seven o'clock an unknown man was found dead on Kenyon street, here, with a bullet wound in his head. It is a supposed case of suicide, as a revolver was found near him. The deceased is a man of about sixty, well dressed, and apparently a commercial man. He had signed the register at the Commercial Hotel as J. Moore, of Ottawa. An inquest will be held.

THE STOESSEL TRIAL.

Gen. Kuropatkin Testifies as to Final Decision Not to Interfere With Commander at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—In the trial of General Stoessel to-day for abandoning Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese war, Gen. Kuropatkin testified that early in May doubts had arisen as to the fitness of Gen. Stoessel to command the fortress owing to his nervousness. This idea was strengthened by a communication sent by Gen. Smirnoff to his aide, Col. Gurko, that Stoessel was a coward and apt to lose his head during an assault, and that it might be necessary to place him under arrest to prevent the fall of the fortress. Gen. Kuropatkin, after obtaining confirmatory details of this statement from Colonel Gurko, sent the order superseding Gen. Stoessel.

Answering Gen. Stoessel's query as to what grounds he had for making such a statement to Gen. Kuropatkin, Col. Gurko related two instances in which Gen. Stoessel had ordered his staff to scatter under fire, himself heading the dash for shelter.

Colonel Golovan, who was in charge of the coding of messages at Port Arthur, established the receipt by Gen. Stoessel of Gen. Kuropatkin's orders. He said he gave the order for Gen. Smirnoff to assume command of the fortress to Gen. Reiss, who, after conferring with Gen. Stoessel, directed him to remove the copy from the files and suppress the record thereof. Only five men in the fortress knew of this order.

The testimony brought to light the surprising fact that Gen. Kuropatkin, before the war, had recommended the abandonment of Port Arthur and the restoration of the Kwang-Tung Peninsula to the Chinese, who were to pay $125,000,000 for it. He considered that the opening of Port Dalny destroyed the strategic importance of Port Arthur. Gen. Kuropatkin said he had finally decided not to interfere with Gen. Stoessel, owing to his unexpected success in holding the fortress, which, theoretically, required 129,000 men to be defendrd successfully.

None we can so confidently recommend as the Montreal 'Witness.'—'Register,' Norwood, Ont.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

GREAT PREVALENCE IN NEW YORK STATE REVEALED.

Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 18.—A startling revelation of the terrible prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in New York state, and an exposure of the utter insufficiency of the means now furnished by the Legislature for the control of this disease, has just been made before the Tompkins County Medical Society by Dr. V. A. Moore, bacteriologist of Cornell University, and the foremost expert in his line in the United States.

The official reports of the state in 1904 showed that of 2,417 animals tested, 166 had the disease. The state tests for the period of 1904 included 3,088 animals, of which 22 percent were infected. These animals were in 262 herds, of which 46 percent were infected. Private reports collected by Dr. Moore through Cornell graduates practicing in New York gave figures on 8,640 animals, of which 36 percent were infected. These were in 364 herds, of which 72.3 percent included tuberculous animals. Dr. Moore reached the conclusion that of the one million eight hundred thousand milch cows in this state, 440,000 are infected with tuberculosis. This he said, would be a surprise even to cattle men. The reason for this condition in New York state, Dr. Moore declared, is that New York has had up to this year no inspection of animals brought into this state, while other states have had such inspection. New York has become the dumping ground of tuberculous cattle.

The Montreal 'Witness' is well-known as one of the best papers in Canada.—'Argus,' Hastings, Ont.

A GLENGARRY CONTEST.

Cornwall, Ont., Dec. 19.—Glengarry county is the scene of a red-hot campaign at present, and on Monday, Jan. 6, the ratepayers of the old Highland county will vote upon the advisability of separating from Stormont and Dundas, with which Glengarry has been in union ever since the counties were formed. Alexandria is the separationist headquarters very naturally, as in the event of secession that village will become a county town, and in it the new jail and court house will be erected. The probable cost of these buildings has been a bone of contention between the separationists and the unionists, but this has been practically settled by Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, the inspector of prisons and asylums, who, when appealed to for an opinion, replied that as the court house and jail would have to be built in accordance with sections 22, 23 and 26, chap. 321, R. S. O., 1898, the cost would be between $100,000 and $120,000. With this big expenditure and the maintenance of the buildings and payment of a full list of county officials, staring them in the face, the canny Glengarry farmers can be excused for hesitating about endorsing a movement that would result mostly to the advantage of the new county town. Both factions are confident of victory, and meetings are being held nightly in all the townships.

SUES MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

London, Ont., Dec. 17.—The City Council, last night, after an acrimonious debate, struck off the name of Mr. Frank Jones, for many years a D. R. O.. He now sues Mayor Judd for $10,000 for defamation of character, and seven aldermen for $1,000 each. Jones was in the London West poll during the famous Hyman and Gray election, and Conservatives insisted on his removal as a deputy returning officer in the municipal election.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Priests Induce Opposing Factions to Again Disperse—New Cabinet Formed.

Teheran, Dec. 20. — Another quick change in the situation at the Persian capital has been brought about by the intervention of the priests, who, with the promise that a satisfactory solution of the crisis will be found, have induced the opposing factions to disperse a second time. Consequently Artillery square has been vacated and the disorderly villagers have returned to their homes. The tents on Artillery square, however, are left standing so as to be ready for use in case of a sudden recall to arms.

The members and supporters of parliament have left the Assembly building, and the intention is that the Assembly meet again in session to-morrow.

Nizam Es-Sultan has succeeded in forming a new cabinet with himself as premier. The men who held the positions of Minister of Finance, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Justice and of Education in the last cabinet retain their portfolios. New men have been appointed to the positions of Ministers of Communications, War and Commerce.

Teheran, Dec. 23.—The president of the Assembly to-day informed that body of the details of the declaration submitted yesterday by the Shah, in which the ruler of Persia accepted the demands made upon him by the Constitutional leaders. The declaration provides, first, that Saad-Ed-Dowleh and the intriguing priests be banished and the persons responsible for the recent disorders be punished; second, that Ala-Ed-Dowleh and his brother be allowed to return to Persia; third, that 200 infantrymen be placed as a permanent guard before the Parliament Buildings; fourth, that all troops, including the Cossack Brigade, which hitherto has been under independent command, be placed under the Minister of War, and fifth, that the Russian officers of the Cossack Brigade shall only instruct the men, not command them, as they have hitherto done. All the shops in Teheran are re-opened to-day.

The Montreal 'Witness' is no doubt the best newspaper in Canada.—'Northern Advance.'

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

MR. BIRRELL'S LENIENT METHODS APPROVED BY THE CABINET.

London, Dec. 19.—Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Aberdeen to-night, and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Berwick, declared that Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in attempting to govern Ireland without recourse to coercion, had the full approval and sympathy of every member of the cabinet.

The 'Witness' pursues a straight course.—'Observer,' Sarnia, Ont.

CHURCH UNION

DR. CARMAN ASKS THAT CANADIANS BE NOT INTERFERED WITH IN MATTER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 19.—The Rev. Dr. Carman writes to the 'Methodist Recorder,' replying to Mr. Perks, denying that the cause of the movement uniting the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists in Canada is due to economic reasons. Dr. Carman asks the leaders of English Methodism to leave the Canadians alone in the matter of union, as did the parent stock twenty-five years ago.

The 'Witness' was never better or more useful than it is to-day—'Dominion Presbyterian,' Ottawa, Ont.

ORIENTAL LABOR

LABOR M.P.'S IN BRITISH HOUSE WILL STICK BY CANADIAN TRADES UNIONISTS, SAYS MR. HODGE, M.P.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Speaking at last night's meeting of the District Labor Council, Mr. John Hodge, labor representative in the British House of Commons, briefly referred to the Japanese immigration question. 'The labor members in England will certainly stand by Canadian trade unionists,' said Mr. Hodge. 'After the war in South Africa the Labor party in England realized that the introduction of Chinese labor in that part of the hemisphere was a move to disorganize labor unions and get rid of the white man in certain lines of labor. Japanese immigration should be restricted. With regard to the immigration of mechanics from England, Mr. Hodge said that many of them had been misled by false statements as to the demands for labor in this country.

The 'Witness' is one of the most vigorous journals of the Dominion.—'The Wesleyan,' Halifax.

MR. GINNELL, M.P. GOES TO JAIL

Dublin, Dec. 20.—Laurence Ginnell, member of Parliament for North West Meath, who has been prominent in the cattle driving campaign in the West of Ireland, was sentenced to-day to six month's imprisonment for contempt of court. Mr. Ginnell committed his offence in a recent speech, in which he commented upon the cattle driving trials.

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P.S.

Please see clubbing offers on page 20. Subscribers remitting their subscriptions a little ahead of time lose nothing, as renewal subscriptions date from expiry of the previous subscriptions. On the other hand, they do greatly lessen the labors of the subscription staff, which at the busy season must work early and late to take care of the great tide of subscriptions that sets in towards the end of the year.

BOILER EXPLODED.

One Man Dead and Another Fatally Injured at Colliery of Dominion Coal Co.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 22.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred at No. 2 colliery, of the Dominion Coal Company yesterday, from which one man is dead, another is dying, three more are badly scalded, and over a hundred miners were kept prisoners in the mine for several hours. What caused the boiler to blow up no one knows, pending an investigation that will take place. Besides the ruin of this boiler, No. 4, two others are out of commission, and there is a great hole in the roof of the boiler room.

By the breaking of a steam pipe, the fan which supplies air to the harbor and the Phelan seam was stopped. There were about eighty men working in the Phelan seam, and about twenty-five in the Harbor. There was no steam to run the hoisting cages, and these men had to remain in the mine until steam was procured elsewhere, and the men taken out. The men felt no ill effects from the stopping of the air. When they found what the trouble was they clustered around the shaft bottoms and stables, where the air is good.

On account of no steam the electric power plant had to be closed down, and in consequence two collieries were idle yesterday. As soon as repairs to the plant are effected an investigation into the cause of the disaster will take place.

Bank Eddy is the dead man; Angus McNeil is dying.

AN EXPLOSION NEAR NANAIMO.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 22.—The storehouse of the Hamilton Powder Works at Northfield, four miles from Nanaimo, was destroyed by an explosion at five o'clock this morning. No one was injured, but the company's buildings were wrecked. The explosion was distinctly felt in Vancouver, forty miles distant.

CAR OF ACID EXPLODED.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 22.—An explosion occurred at Capleton yesterday that destroyed a considerable amount of property and injured one man. A car of acid belonging to the Nichols Chemical Company, standing on a siding, close to the company's works, blew up with great force, wrecking a large portion of the building next to it.

The Montreal 'Witness' is one of the best papers published. — 'Statesman,' Bowmanville, Ont.

LONG WALK KILLED HIM

MAN FROM ST. ALBANS, QUE., DIES IN MANITOBA FROM EXHAUSTION.

Winnipeg, Dec. 21.—The dead body of H. P. Hill, formerly of St. Albans, Quebec, was brought into the city to-day and was at once taken to the undertaking rooms. P. E. Beauchamp was in charge of the remains, having gone to Carey Station last night by order of Coroner Inglis to make an inquiry in reference to the matter. There was no sign of violence on the body, and it did not appear that he had been struck by a train. On his person was found baggage check No. 58,345, and on inquiry it was learned that the trunk was still in the depot at Winnipeg. Mr. Hill, as appeared from the baggage, had been in Toronto on Dec. 11, and came west to Winnipeg from that city.

So far as could be judged from appearance, he left the city on foot and had walked the distance from Winnipeg to Carey, twenty-eight miles. He had finally become exhausted and had died in the ditch, where his body was found. His clothing was in good condition, and apart from the fact that there was practically no money in his purse, there was nothing in his appearance to indicate poverty. He was a man over fifty years of age, and slight of build.

The 'Witness'—the good old favorite family newspaper.—'Statesman,' Bowmanville, Ont.

'MAURETANIA' BROKE LOOSE.

New York, Dec. 23.—The turbiner 'Mauretania' broke loose from her moorings at the foot of West Thirtieth street during a light gale to-day and crashed into a small fleet of barges, scows and canal boats, one of which she sunk.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES

Crefeld, Germany, Dec. 22.—The silk weavers who struck recently have refused to resume work, notwithstanding the threat of the employers to declare a lockout. The factories will be closed down on Monday, more than 30,000 weavers being affected.

Naples, Dec. 22.—More than 5,500 emigrants landed here to-day from the United States. They reported that the steamship companies had already booked several hundred thousand emigrants for return home, which causes apprehension in the matter of their future employment.

Dresden, Dec. 22.—The late Queen Carola has bequeathed to charitable organizations the larger part of her fortune, which in all is estimated at about $5,000,000.

Tallapoosa, Ga., Dec. 22.—A train on the Southern Railway bound from Atlanta for Birmingham, ran into an open switch at this point to-night, killing Engineer Downey, of Atlanta, and injuring two firemen. A switch had been tampered with by some miscreants.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 22.—The whaling steamer 'Austral,' recently an Argentine naval transport, and prior to that of Francais, on which the explorer, M. Charcot, in 1903-04, made his southern expedition, has been totally wrecked in a fierce gale on the Uruguayan coast. She carried twenty-eight persons, including the members of the meteorological observatory for Wendel Island. All were saved, however, by the Messageries Maritimes steamship 'Amazon.'

Paris, Dec. 21.—The 'Echo de Paris' announces to-day that the Maxims are constructing for Japan a new type of ship for the transportation of small submarine vessels to the field of battle. The submarines will be stowed away in a species of tunnel traversing the hold of the vessel, whence they can emerge unperceived by the enemy, by means of locks.

Paris, Dec. 22.—After a debate covering several weeks, the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, by a vote of 354 to 177, passed the bill providing for the devolution of the church property, eschewing to state departments and communes under the Separation Law.

London, Dec. 21.—Lord Howe's collection of early editions of Shakespeare's works, including some copies of the first folios, were sold at auction in this city this afternoon. The anticipated prices were not realized, the highest figure being £2,025 for one of the folios. Fourteen copies of other editions, the choice of the collection, were sold privately.

No metropolitan newspaper is more respected than the 'Witness.'—'Topic,' Petrolea, Ont.,

POLITICAL NOTES

(See also Page 5.)

Toronto, Dec. 21.—A large meeting in the interest of Mr. Wallace, the Conservative candidate in Centre York, was held at Woodbridge. Among the speakers were Messrs. M. S. McCarthy, M.P.; A. E. Kemp, M.P., and R. L. Borden, M.P. The latter, in the course of his speech said he had been charged with not discussing the school question. He had discussed the school question, and was ready at any time to discuss it, but the Autonomy Bill could not be repealed, and, therefore, to some extent it was not an issue.

Mr. Borden also touched upon the nationalization of telegraphs and telephones. He believed that the I. C. R. should be placed under a non-partisan commission. He also pleaded for civil service reform.

Ayer's Cliff, Dec. 21.—The Liberal convention here to-day selected Mr. Charles H. Lovell, of Coaticooke, as candidate for the parliamentary vacancy in Stanstead. Mr. Lovell is a son of the late member, and is a lumber merchant. The other candidates were Dr. Bowen, of Magog, and Mr. A. C. Hanson, of Coaticooke. The Hon. Mr. Fisher was present.

Portage La Prairie, Man., Dec. 21.—Mr. A. E. Meighen, barrister, received the Conservative nomination for Portage constituency last night. Mr. N. Boyd, ex-M.P., had many friends, but their fight failed to secure him the honor.

TOO MANY LIQUOR SHOPS

ST. ANN'S PARISH HAS ONE FOR EVERY SEVENTEEN FAMILIES.

At all the morning masses in St. Ann's Church Sunday the Rev. Father Flynn spoke strongly against the issuing of any more licenses to sell liquor in that ward. At the present time, he said, there were seventy places where liquor was sold, or, in other words, there was one for every seventeen families, and there was a petition in circulation now for the granting of another.

Father Flynn addresses the men in particular, and told them to remember that if they signed this petition they were bringing ruin into families that would cause women and children to suffer, and that the clergy were going to do all in their power to keep the license out.

A counter petition is being signed by the St. Ann's parishioners, and will be duly presented to the license commissioners.

The 'Witness' has a great hold upon the public mind.—'Ontario Gleaner.

DR. AKED SPEAKS OUT

REFERS TO MEAN SPIRIT OF THOSE IN CHURCH WHO LEAVE ITS SOLE SUPPORT TO WEALTHY MEMBERS.

New York, Dec. 22.—Addressing his wealthy congregation at the close of the formal sermon to-day, Dr. C. F. Aked, who recently came from Liverpool to become pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church here, declared somewhat emphatically that he would not contemplate a permanent ministry in the church if the system of finance which made possible a deficiency at the end of the year was continued.

'I want $7,000 from you,' said Dr. Aked, 'before you leave this church this morning.'

He got it.

He said the fact that some members of the congregation were wealthy had led others to put the burden of the support of the church on them.

'It is not fair; it is a mean spirit,' exclaimed Dr. Aked. 'It has raised up a crowd of stingy souls who won't support the church. It isn't fair to me. You have no right to put a man in charge of this church when you won't support him. It is not fair to the church. I am tired of hearing this church called Mr. Smith's, Mr. Brown's, or Mr. Robinson's church. I want $7,000 before you leave the church. The finances must be reorganized so that nothing of this kind can ever happen again.'

REPRESENTATIVES FIGHT

A FIST ENCOUNTER IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 19. — Immediately after the House adjourned to-day, Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Representative De Armand, of Missouri, became engaged in a personal encounter on the floor of the House. The men closed in and dealt each other several blows. Friends rushed to separate the two men. Mr. Williams's face was streaming with blood. So startled and astounded were the members of the House and the officials, that for a moment no one offered to interfere, and the leader of the minority and the member from Missouri lunged back and forth between the desks, both swaying wildly and each in apparent danger of going down. Blood was flowing freely from a gash in Mr. Williams's cheek when Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Sinnett sprang forward between them, grasped Mr. De Armand, and held him back, while representatives, following suit, effected a separation.

RUFUS RAND DEAD

New York, Dec. 13.—Rufus Rand, purchasing agent of horses for the Canadian Government, dropped dead of heart disease on Central Park west to-day. Mr. Rand was known throughout the United States as an excellent judge of horse flesh and his skill was often invited by wealthy New-Yorkers in the selection of high class animals. He was seventy-six years old.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

A bill to suppress—as far as it can be done by Act of Parliament—cigarette smoking, is to be introduced next session.

Burglars who entered the house of Mr. Ball, at Loughborough road, Leicester, recently left a receipt for the money they took.

A verdict for £150 has been given at Leeds against T. Hunt, a man of 79, for breach of promise of marriage. The promise was made before the death of the defendant's wife.

The enormous catches of herrings at Yarmouth and Lowestoft this year seem likely to set up a world's record. Given in fish, the landings at the two towns reach the enormous total of 983,756,400.

The government auditor has sanctioned a payment of £50 to the parents of a Plymouth school girl who was killed by an explosion while carrying out an experiment at a chemistry class.

Giving evidence at the Guildhall Police Court against Sarah Ann Golding, chambermaid, charged with theft, Detective-Sergeant Newell said the accused had a banking account with a credit balance of £1,240.

A rare naval group, consisting of the V.C., the Legion of Honor, and five Crimean medals, realized £70 in London, while a New Zealand cross, awarded to a constable for gallantry at the Siege of Ngatapa, was sold for £170.

Owing to the treatment which ministers have received at recent meetings at the hands of the women suffragists, it is reported that several members of the government have declined to speak at meetings unless women are not admitted.

Among the shooting prizes offered to the Sandwich Company of the 1st Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers were a wedding ring and a wedding cake, each worth £1 1s., with the condition that the member winning them was to be married within twelve months.

Philip Maine, barber, who died at Bath Hospital, had been arrested on the charge of embezzlement, and while in the police cell he set a light to his clothes with matches. He was terribly burnt before the police noticed the smell of burning and opened the cell.

By order of the Admiralty the issue of sixpenny postal orders on board His Majesty's ships has been prohibited. Of late the demand for sixpenny orders for use in Limerick competitions has become a source of annoyance on some ships, besides entailing additional labor on the part of accountant officers.

Particulars of a 'strike' of tramps at Hitchin Workhouse were given at Hitchin Police Court. Seven tramps were driven to the police station in a brake in charge of three constables, and charged with refusing to perform their tasks, because they had to sleep on the floor of the receiving ward, the casual wards being full.

During the King's recent visit to Lord Shrewsbury, he learned that a dying workman on the Ingestre estate had long been looking forward to seeing him, and was bitterly disappointed at not being able to get out. The King sent word to the man that he would pass his cottage next day. The man, who has since died, was propped up in bed by the window, and the King, who had left the shooting party for the purpose, raised his hat on passing the window, smiled and waved his hand. The man was greatly pleased with the attention.

Downing street, London, which it is proposed to take legislative steps to 'stop up and discontinue as a thoroughfare,' had a fairly long and interesting history before its official record commences. It owes its name and origin to Sir George Downing, a political Vicar of Bray, who was one of Cromwell's favorite chaplains, and later so ingratiated himself with Charles II. that the King heaped substantial favors upon him, including the gift of a valuable tract of land on which Downing street arose. It was in 1735, when Sir Robert Walpole moved from St. James's square to the famous No. 10, that Downing street first assumed the official character which has made it the 'most famous street in the world.'

A great attraction at a London bazaar was the dolls sent by Queen Alexandra, the German Empress, the Queen of Spain, the Queen of Norway, the Duchess of Scania (Princess Margaret of Connaught), Princess Patricia of Connaught, and Princesses Alexandra and Maud. The German Empress's doll, dressed as a peasant, realized seven guineas, while the prices of others were: Queen Alexandra's small English doll, in pink silk, five guineas; the Queen of Spain's Spanish peasant—a large doll—fifteen guineas; the Queen of Norway's doll—large size—a Norwegian bride in the correct national costume, even to the buttons, fifteen guineas; Princess Patricia's two Irish dolls, and two Scotch dolls from the Princesses Alexandra and Maud of Fife, three guineas each.

SCOTLAND.

North of Scotland farmers have decided upon a campaign against wood pigeons, which have done much damage to the crops.

Clyde shipbuilders have given notice that, on work being resumed after the New Year holidays, wages will be reduced by five percent on piece rates, and a farthing per hour (a little over a shilling a week) on time wages. All journeymen employed in shipyards and engine shops will be affected.

The operation of taking the breeks off a Highlander is proverbially difficult, but it may be questioned whether the attempt would make any more disturbance than a threat to deprive a regiment of Highland Volunteers of their kilts. The London Scottish has been informed that they may retain the garb.

Recently a painful sensation was caused in Scotland by the arrest of John Ayling, J.P., on a charge of forging and uttering promissory notes involving the sum of $66,700. The prisoner was a partner in a printing and publishing firm, and his downfall was caused, according to his counsel, by financial difficulties consequent on entering into heavy financial obligations which he could not meet. Sentence of ten years' imprisonment was passed.

The government are about to issue tenders for the naval base in the Forth. The naval base will cover 56 acres, and will have a depth of 36 feet at all tides. They will have accommodation at the quays for 22 warships, and that number will be doubled by banking them two and two if it became necessary. Besides there will be a big dock that will take in the largest battleships of modern days. Of course, this is going to cost a good deal of money, and it will take ten years to complete.

Mr. Alexander Young, the executor of T. C. Druce, who left property in Britain valued at £442,308, directed that, upon the death of his wife, his estate should be divided into twenty-five parts for the benefit of his children. He stated that his daughter Linda Ruth should not exercise any appointment of her share in his residuary estate, nor should any husband or children of hers take any benefit therein, unless she should have renounced the principles of Christian Science, of which renunciation his trustees are to be the sole judges.

An interesting departure in housebuilding is about to be made in Glasgow. A number of prominent business men have formed themselves into a syndicate with a view to a trial of the garden city idea. Ten acres of ground adjoining Springburn Park have been procured. It is intended to lay out the ground after the fashion of Port Sunlight, Bourneville, etc. Something like 150 houses of three and four rooms and kitchen, with all up-to-date fittings and conveniences, and with gardens back and front are to be built, the smaller ones to be sold for £300, and the larger for £375.

IRELAND.

Mr. Birrell is reported as drawing up a scheme for three undenominational universities in Ireland.

Mrs. Ellen Dunne has died at the age of a hundred and ten years at Carrick-on-Shannon.

Dr. Gardner Robb, the physician in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Belfast, announces that he has discovered a new serum for treatment of cerebro-spinal fever, which gives results far superior to any other yet discovered.

During a storm the French ship 'Leon XIII.,' which was wrecked on the Clare coast, broke up. Men, women and children occupied themselves one day lately in gathering wreckage, many of them wading into the sea to secure the floating timber.

At a meeting of Kilwinning Parish Council recently Mr. William Muir, a delegate to Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse, made the announcement that the paupers had been on strike for some time. Mr. Muir said they had cursed and refused to work, although they had no right grievance.

A Belfast boy ran away with an electric tramcar which was temporarily unattended. Releasing the brake, he sent it down the steep gradient at Cliftonville, and it dashed into the centre of the city at a terrific rate. Collision with another car, in which three women were injured, stopped the journey.

Speaking at the opening meeting of the Literary and Historical Society at University College, Dublin, Mr. Birrell, referring to higher education in Ireland, said he could promise that a bill would be introduced, and the question would probably be settled in the next session of parliament. If he failed in his attempt to deal with it, he could promise them they would not be troubled with him any more.

Mr. James Shanks, who was the chief executive officer of the Dublin Exhibition, states that one of the main causes of the financial failure of the undertaking was the phenomenal weather conditions. He did not think that the opposition of the Sinn Feiners and those who favored a purely Irish exhibition had had anything to do with the huge deficit of £100,000, which represents the committee's present indebtedness to the Bank of Ireland, and upon which interest is accumulating at the rate of more than £500 a month.

Exciting scenes have occurred at Muckloop, near Ballygar, County Galway, in connection with the re-stocking of a farm which had been cleared of cattle. Several thousand people, accompanied by bands, assembled on the farm, and when the stock was replaced under police protection, rushed the cattle off again. In the scrimmage which ensued several people and some police were assaulted. The district inspector was pulled down by the infuriated women, who rolled him in the mud, and walked on him.

A man named Carroll entered the house of another man, named Reidy, in Limerick, and shot the latter's stepson, William Whitehead, dead. Reidy, who ran up on hearing the shot, was also fired at and killed. Carroll then barricaded himself in his house, and defied the police to enter it. After some hours two policemen in attempting to force their way upstairs, were shot at by Carroll and seriously injured. Subsequently, he flung down the revolver and surrendered. Then it was found that he had shot himself in the stomach, and had cut his throat, and he died soon after in the hospital.

PREMIUMS ! PREMIUMS ! PREMIUMS !

Open to Our Subscribers or their Families.

given free as a return for a little pleasant work in introducing our publication into new homes. Some of the old favorites for which there is a perennial call, also many new ones. Something to interest everyone. No limit to the number of premiums that one person may earn, so long as the required number of NEW subscriptions at FULL REGULAR RATES are sent in.

All premiums sent post-paid anywhere in Canada, unless expressly stated otherwise. Everyone relies on our premiums— quality good—each premium just what we say it is. 'Far better than we expected' is the universal verdict.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS are those who have not before taken the paper, or who, at least, have not been on our mailing list within the last two years; in short, whose subcription means a genuine increase in our circulation.

RENEWALS. Though all these premiums are calculated on the basis of NEW SUBSCRIBERS at full rates, we will accept renewals AT FULL RATES on the basis of TWO RENEWALS where ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION is called for.

SOUVENIR 'INDIAN' SPOONS

(This cut shows only a part of the handle, full size, but serves to give some idea of the beauty of the design.)

Full size, heavy sterling teaspoon, handle beautifully ornamented with head of Indian and paddle. Impossible to do justice in a few words to this handsome spoon—given for FOUR NEW supscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00. Bowl may be engraved to order—any one name—without extra charge.

SOUVENIR 'PROVINCE' SPOONS

Coffee size, sterling silver, handle finished with coat of arms of the various provinces in beautifully coloured hard enamel. One of these spoons with coat of arms of one's own province, and the name of one's town or Christian name engraved on the bowl would be a life long pleasure to the owner. No extra charge for engraving any one name on the bowl. Gold or silver finish as desired. One of these sterling spoons free for TWO NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00 each.

STERLING 'KING AND QUEEN' SPOONS

Coffee size, sterling silver souvenir spoons, handle showing head of King or head of Queen as selected.

Bowl may be engraved to order—any one name—a very pretty spoon indeed. May be had in either silver or gold finish. Free for only TWO NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00.

STERLING SILVER TEASPOONS.

Full sized teaspoon, sterling silver, 'Diana' pattern, a stock design that may be duplicated any time, a very beautiful spoon. One spoon free for THREE NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at $1.00 each. The beauty of this offer is that one can add steadily to one's stock, piece by piece, first teaspoons, then forks, etc., as may be desired, and in time secure a very handsome and very valuable set of sterling silver without a cent of cash outlay, purely by a little persistent yet pleasant work.

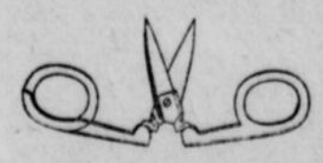
A HANDSOME SET OF TEA SPOONS

Any housekeeper would appreciate a set of six "1847 Rogers" best plated teaspoons. They will wear for a lifetime.

One set of six spoons, packed in neat satin-lined box sent free for only FIVE NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00 each.

N.B.—Other first quality plated table ware of the same design may be added in similar way.

POLDING POCKET SCISSORS.



Very handy for school use—or for the work bag. Free for only ONE NEW subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00

STAMP AND PAD FREE

Any boy will be charmed with this rubber stamp, with his name and address on and self-inking pad; with care should last for years. Free for two NEW subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each.

GOLD NIBBED FOUNTAIN PEN

A very satisfactory fountain pen, guaranteed by the makers to be 14k. gold nib, well hammered, ensuring elasticity and easy writing. Usually sold at $1.75 to $2.00. Given for only two new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00 each.

SAFETY RAZOR

If you've never used one, just try it. Can't cut yourself. A novice can handle it. 'Once tried, always used.' Each razor has twelve highly tempered blades, which can be honed and stropped if desired, so they will last for years.

Free for only THREE NEW subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 each.

HANDSOME GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN

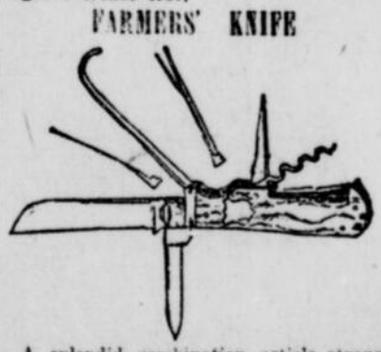
(This cut shows the locket, and a section of the chain, full size.)

One of the most admired of all our premiums. Splendid quality 14k. gold-filled, bright or dull finish; twisted rope chain and heart-shaped locket, medium size; with place for two portraits. Both locket and chain given for SIX new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 each.

Either locket or chain alone for THREE NEW subscriptions, as above.

N.B.—For 15 cents a letter, in cash, we will have locket engraved with handsome monogram, two or three letters. Or for one additional NEW subscription to the 'Witness' at $1.00, we will engrave locket free.

FARMERS' KNIFE



A splendid combination article, strong buckhorn handle, seven useful tools in one, besides two fine blades—Sheffield make. A knife for every practical man.

Free for only TWO NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian homestead, at $1.00 each.

RED LETTER ART BIBLE

A handsome large type illustrated Bible, leather bound, splendidly finished in every way; 35 half-tone engravings, 3 colored illustrations, 17 maps, 4,500 questions on Bible subjects, besides the usual helps. Prophecies about Christ and words of Christ printed in red.

Free for only FIVE NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead, at $1.00 each.

BAGSTER SCHOLAR'S BIBLE

If there is a boy or girl in your home old enough to read who hasn't yet a Bible of his or her own, send in your own renewal to the 'Witness at $1.00, and include a NEW subscription (also at $1.00), from some neighbor who has not been taking the 'Witness,' and we will send you a nice Scholar's Bible, cloth bound, red edges—just the thing for home or school use.

BAGSTER TEACHER'S BIBLE

A large Bible printed in Long Primer type; index, concordance, maps, illustrations, 150 pages of valuable 'Aids to Bible Study.' This style is in very great demand for adult Bible classes, Men's Own meetings, as well as for Sunday-school teachers.

Free for only THREE NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 each.

BIBLE BOOKS FOR THE BAIRNS

To each subscriber in a club of four or more 'Witness' subscriptions (new or renewal) at $1.00 each, we will give one dainty gift book, bound in white, in gold and colors, each book a study of one of the 'Boys of the Bible.' This is a capital offer, as publisher's price of these books is 50 cents. Books will be sent in one package in care of the remitter, who will receive one extra larger book for his trouble in sending this friendly club.

A FINE SET OF CARVERS FREE

No better gift to any housewife. Sheffield make; blade 8 inches long; automatic spring guard, buckhorn handles. Free for only 3 bona fide NEW subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or for your own renewal at $1.00, and $1.20 in cash.

MAPLE LEAF BLOUSE SET.

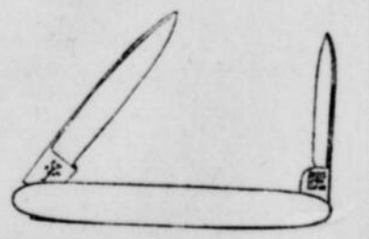
As popular this year as last.

This year we offer a set of 3 pins in large or small size, as desired.

Large pins have word 'Canada' across the face; small ones have no inscription. All made of best enamel, beautifully colored.

One set either size ONLY ONE NEW subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00

GIRL'S PEN KNIFE.

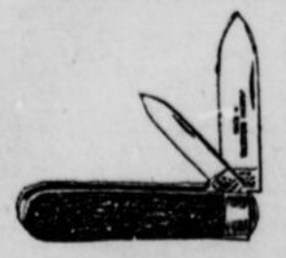


Very dainty—2 1-2 inches long, slender nickel handle, no pearl to break off, two blades. Free for only one NEW subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00

FIVE INCH SCISSORS.

Just the thing for the work basket. Celebrated Boker make—good quality steel. Free for only one NEW subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00

A USEFUL JACK KNIFE

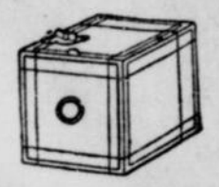


A fine two-bladed knife, made by Joseph Rogers, Sheffield, England. The cut shows style and make. Knife closed is four inches long. A useful tool for the adult, while every boy says 'It's a dandy.' Free for only TWO NEW subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00 each.

PASSEPARTOUT OUTFIT FREE

All needed supplies (Dennison's best) for making this popular work—12 mats, 12 backs, 10 rolls colored binding, tags, rings, tube glue, tube paste and glass-cutter, with book of directions. Free for four NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or for your own renewal at $1.00 and $1.75 in cash. (Or three new subscriptions to 'World Wide' at $1.50 each.)

FIRST CLASS CAMERA FREE



Snap-shot or time. Standard make. Best on the market for the money.

No. 1. Size of picture 2 1-4 x 2 1-4 in. Free for three NEW subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each.

One roll of films, 6 exposures, sent gratis with this camera.

No. 2. Size of picture, 2 1-4 x 3 1-4 in. Free for six bonafide NEW subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each. Two rolls of films (each six exposures), sent gratis with this camera.

N.B.—Where desired, three NEW subscriptions to the 'Messenger' at 40 cents, may be substituted for one to the 'Weekly Witness.'

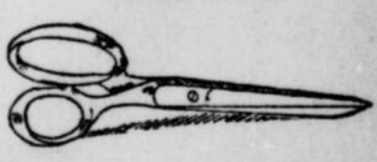
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

A few sets still available of these popular views, and when they are gone we will not be able to repeat this generous offer:

1. One set of 24 colored views (showing 'Trip Round the World') for only ONE NEW subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' and one's own renewal to the same at $1.00 each.

2. One set of 50 colored views (Japanese, wide range) to any old subscriber sending in TWO NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 each.

CUTTING SHEARS



Indispensable to the home dressmaker. Eight inches long. Good tempered steel. Every pair warranted by the makers.

Free to an old subscriber sending his own renewal at $1.00 and ONE NEW subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 a year.

A SERVICEABLE WATCH

Ingersoll 'Yankee,' stem wind, stem set, guaranteed a good practical article. Satisfies any man, delights every boy. With care lasts for years.

Free for only TWO NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' at $1.00 each.

REMEMBER! All the above premium offers are for ABSOLUTELY NEW subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead at $1.00 each. TWO RENEWALS at $1.00 each to count as ONE NEW subscription. Further particulars cheerfully given. Sample copies, and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on application.

Remit the correct number of subscriptions for any of the above offers. Name your premium clearly and it will be sent at once.

Address, John Dougall & Son, Publishers of the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

P.S.—In any of the above offers TWO NEW yearly subscriptions to the 'Northern Messenger' at 40 cents each and 15 cents in cash will be taken as equal to one 'Witness,' or one NEW subscription to 'World Wide,' $1.50 as equal to one 'Witness.'

KEEP THIS PAGE FOR REFERENCE.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

In a non-jury case heard at Toronto on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Mabee spoke in strong terms of the conduct of Abraham Harris, the defendant's husband, and said he would ask that an information be laid against him and his arrest secured on a charge of perjury.

On Wednesday Asher Goldman and Harry Glassburg were committed on the charge of stealing the Holy Scroll from the Christopher street synagogue, Toronto. On account of the conflicting stories told by witnesses the case was sent to a jury.

Arthur Hutchison, the seven-year-old son of Mrs. Hutchison, of Cobourg, lost his life on Tuesday. His mangled body was found beside the G. T. R. track that runs between the wharf and the station, showing that he had been dragged some distance beneath the cars.

A fine of $50 or two months in jail is the sentence imposed at Peterborough on Madame Lauret Ayres for fortune telling. Madame Ayres styled herself as the possessor of the gift of second sight, which enabled her to reveal all matters of importance of the past, present and future. The witnesses were all persons who had their hands read, and each one told about their careers as revealed by the palmist. P. C. Newhall was one of the principal witnesses, he having called upon the fortune teller, attired in plain clothes, and had his hands read. Prof. Sheppard was also committed for trial on a charge of fortune telling.

The Royal Mint has been proclaimed to open on January 1. The mint was proclaimed open some weeks ago, but the proclamation was cancelled because the British authorities found that the fence about the building had not been completed.

Somewhat of a romance was revealed at Windsor when Walter Fitzgerald appeared before Judge McHugh on a charge of forgery and embezzlement. No attempt was made to deny that he secured $2,000 by raising cheques while employed by a Walkerville firm, but the defence showed that the young man took the money to buy presents for a young lady he afterwards married, and that, as he had a wealthy rival for her hand, he committed the theft to stand on an equal footing with his rival.

While crossing Raven Lake, a few miles from Bancroft, Anson Lindsay, of Faraday township, broke through the ice and was drowned. People who lived near the lake heard his cries three-quarters of a mile away, and on going to the scene found his cap floating on the water. It was dark at the time and nothing could be done till the next morning, when the body was found in six feet of water.

According to a Marine Department blue-book, the total number of vessels of all kinds in the register books of Canada on Dec. 31, 1906, was 7,512, with an aggregate tonnage of 654,179, being an increase of 187 vessels and a decrease of 15,646 tons register, as compared with 1905. Assuming the average value to be $30 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada would be $19,625,370. The number of vessels built and registered in Canada last year was 397, with a tonnage of 21,741, and worth approximately $978,000. Nova Scotia heads the list of provinces in respect to registered tonnage, with a total of 187,328. Ontario comes next with 180,340, and Quebec third with 143,340. In respect to new vessels built last year, 154 were built in Nova Scotia, 82 in British Columbia, and 74 in Ontario.

In the course of a speech at the Ottawa Canadian Club, Mr. R. F. Stupart, director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, expressed a doubt if the enormous tract of country lying between Athabasca and Slave Lakes and the Hudson Bay would ever be used for agricultural purposes. At Fort Churchill the mean temperature of June was no higher than that of Macleod for April, and the mean temperature of July was not as high by several degrees as in the Mackenzie river basin at the Arctic circle. With regard to Northern Ontario, from the height of land to James Bay, he said there was nothing in the climatic conditions, at any rate to prevent the whole great district from being a good agricultural country right up to the shores of James Bay.

A despatch from Smith's Falls states that Thomas Glasgow, a farmer living near Winchester, has died from injuries which he received while driving home. His horses made their way home without a driver and this led to a search being made for Mr. Glasgow. He was found by the roadside about half way to his own residence, in a helpless condition.

A deputation has waited on the Mayor of Toronto with a petition signed by 168 married men and 400 single men, asking that they be given work by the city. Complaints were made with reference to the stringency of the regulations of the Parks Department in demanding that a man be resident of the city for six months before applying for work. The Mayor and Controller stated that the Dominion and Ontario Governments would be asked to assist the city in providing work and in seeing that no person in Toronto suffered from hunger.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Griffin, formerly a well-known Methodist minister, but now retired, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Tuesday, at Toronto. Mrs. Griffin is a daughter of the late Herbert Biggar, a member of Canada's early parliament.

Owing to the combination figures being locked in the cash box in the vault, the clerk in charge at the Kingston branch of the Bank of Commerce was unable to open the safe on Tuesday. It had to be opened by means of drills.

The inspector of hospitals for Ontario has notified the Amasa Wood hospital at St. Thomas that the government will withhold the grant until fire escapes were placed from the third story. The board decided to get estimates and put in the escapes.

The Salvation Army have appointed an immigration officer in Ottawa. He is Staff Captain J. M. McGillivray. He will have oversight over the territory between Toronto and Montreal and work with the government immigration department business with the Army here.

The conference of the Bishop of Ottawa and his clergy at Ottawa decided to invite the co-operation of the Ottawa Ministerial Association in an appeal to the Ontario Legislature to authorize the public school teachers to teach the Bible in the schools.

Geo. Barkworth on Tuesday committed suicide at Toronto by hanging himself. There was a rope around his neck attached to a nail above the door, and Barkworth must have stepped off the bed.

The Bench and Bar of Ontario have just completed the memorial to the late Christopher Robinson, K.C., by placing a brass tablet on the left side of the principal staircase in the eastern wing of Osgoode Hall.

The Rev. Burnias Bristol, Methodist minister at Jerseyville, was instantly killed on Tuesday by being struck by a westbound T. H. and B. at a level crossing just east of Jerseyville. Mr. Bristol was driving and did not notice the approach of the train. His buggy was demolished.

Chief of Police Grassett on Wednesday offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of Captain Colin C. Harbottle, until recently secretary of the Toronto Club, on a charge of theft. The amount is variously reported at from $12,000 to $19,000.

A Bridgeburg despatch says work has been resumed at the shipyard, and 250 of the men will soon be employed. It is intended to rush work on a big freight vessel, launched this fall, to a speedy completion. In engaging the men the management is endeavoring as far as possible to avoid employing foreigners, and it is felt that much of the trouble the company had with their hands before the shut-down was due to the alien element.

The Peterborough City Council has decided to ask Mr. Andrew Carnegie for $35,000 to build a free public library. The building presented to the city last week by the trustees of the Nicholls estate, for a library, will be sold for $20,000, and a more suitable site purchased for the building, which will be called the Nicholls-Carnegie Library.

Fire broke out Tuesday on the Government cruiser 'Vigilant' laid up for the winter at Walkerville, Ont., and disaster was only averted by the quickness and pluck of the crew in carrying out the boxes of powder or throwing them overboard.

At the residence of W. K. Cameron, barrister, St. Thomas, on Thursday, says a correspondent, Miss Heffernan, a trained nurse in attendance upon Mrs. Cameron, was shot through the neck by a 32-calibre rifle in the hands of Mr. Cameron's eleven-year-old son, Hugh, and may die as a result. The lad was playing with the weapon, which was not supposed to be loaded, when it discharged.

In Windsor, Ont., on Thursday, a man was felled by a robber while he was going up his own steps and in sight of his wife who was waiting for him at the door.

WESTERN CANADA.

Mr. C. F. Sise, president of the Bell Telephone Company, on Tuesday held a conference in Winnipeg with the entire Cabinet discussing the telephone situation. The Government is prepared to take over the Bell Telephone system provided the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta do the same, but if the Bell Company remains in Saskatchewan it would act as a buffer between the two public owned systems on either side. Mr. Sise is doubtful if anything material will result. The price of $4,000,000 has been asked by the company. No doubt the government is willing to buy at a price and the company is also a seller if terms can be arranged.

By a substantial majority, a convention of trades councils, local trades unions, and other labor organizations in Alberta have decided to adopt the name and platform of the Socialist party in Canada as their platform for the future.

Speaking at an agricultural meeting in Manitoba, Mr. Roblin, the Premier, expressed the opinion that the importation of large quantities of vegetables, butter, eggs, poultry, etc., was not creditable to the province. In view of these conditions and the large area yet to be cultivated in Manitoba should there not be an organized effort to develop along this line? If there is a stringency in Manitoba, said Mr. Roblin, "it was because of the neglect to produce in this province all we consume." For this reason he was that night endeavoring to secure co-operation in devising a method or means of improving the production in the province. These lines should not be neglected, because on them was based the foundations of agricultural success.

Farmers in the Goose Lake district are agitating for a railway service from the Canadian Northern. The people, says a correspondent, are determined to leaves no stone unturned in order to secure the much needed service, the urgency for which they claim was never so clearly indicated as during the grain season just passed. Very little grain this year could be hauled out and many of the settlers who had large crops were awaiting the operating of the line. As a result the farmers find it impossible to dispose of their wheat and are unable to secure money. The fact that work on the line is not being pushed ahead as rapidly as some time ago, has been a matter of great disappointment and every effort is being made in addition to sending the representatives to Ottawa to urge upon the company the extreme necessity of building and completing the line.

Saskatoon is now ready for traffic as far west as Asquith, and it is expected that grain will be hauled almost immediately.

Mrs. Fetterman, found guilty of shooting her husband with intent to kill, has been sentenced at MacLeod, Alta., by Judge Scott to three years' imprisonment. Her husband pleaded for her, but the judge said the crime was a most unnatural one.

Agents of James J. Hill are busy along the proposed route of the Great Northern road into Winnipeg from the West, serving notices on tenants of property to vacate at once. These notices were served last year but later they were recalled.

QUEBEC.

Major-General Wilson has been entertained at dinner by the members of the Garrison Club on the occasion of his retirement from active service.

Mr. Napoleon Legendre, Clerk of the French Journal and translator of the Legislative Council, has passed away at his residence in Quebec, having been stricken with an attack of paralysis. Mr. Legendre was a gentleman of great literary attainments, being a man of letters, and member of the Royal Society of Canada, and was a prominent personage among the old school of French-Canadian litterateurs.

The official report for the Chateauguay electaon gives Mr. Mercier a majority of 234 over Mr. Laberge and of 691 over Mr. Poissant. Mr. Poissant loses his deposit.

Mr. Ossip Lew, Councillor of Foreign Trade for France, who is now visiting Canada, to study the economic questions and increase the trade relations between both countries, has been entertained at dinner at the Garrison Club, Quebec.

Miss Cochrane has died in Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, from the effects of a street car accident. She slipped and fell while alighting, and dislocated her shoulder. The accident was not regarded as serious at first, but Miss Cochrane failed to recover from the shock.

The C. P. R. wolf hunt, which is to take place at Kippewa, Quebec, in January, has so inspired the ladies of Montreal that eight of them have applied for permission to join in the hunt. They will tramp on snowshoes, and rough it exactly as the men are expected to do.

Stewart Nutbrown was killed instantly, and Andrew Vear, the foreman, sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade and a fracture of the hip bone, in a mine accident at Sherbrooke.

Over 400 beaver skins, valued at $3,000, have been seized in Pontiac county. It has been known for some time that illegal trapping has been going on, but it was not suspected that it was on such a big scale. The furs were purchased on account of two Montreal houses.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Premier Robinson denies the report that the Hon. H. R. Emmerson is to succeed Mr. Pottinger as manager of the Intercolonial Railway; neither is it true that the Premier thinks of standing for the Federal Parliament. The Government just now is giving attention to the absorption of the local lines. Mr. T. M. Burns was appointed Commissioner to make a report, and to secure options on all the branch lines of the province. He has employed Mr. Gilmour Brown as engineer to assist him, and they have completed the work of examining these lines. It is expected that their report will be in the hands of the government at once. It is the intention of the Local Government to urge the matter upon the Dominion Government, and to ask the co-operation of the province of Nova Scotia.

The civic delegation from St. John which waited on the government in Ottawa suggested that improvements costing about $250,000 should be carried out by the Dominion, as the work is absolutely in the interests of the trade of Canada. The city proposes that the area between the wharves now under construction and the harbor line should be conveyed to the government, together with such easements over adjacent property as may be necessary for berths and also such rights over the wharves already constructed, or over any other part of the city property as may be required for access to this area. The revenue from the wharves to be built by the government should be collected by the city and applied to the maintenance of the property, and the surplus either paid over to the government or kept as a fund to be applied for the benefit of the property; the rates to be charged upon this portion of the wharves to be the same as those charged on the wharves already constructed.

According to a Newfoundland despatch, the returns of the season's codfishing on the Labrador coast show that the export direct from the coast was 289,493 quintals, valued at $1,013,227, as compared with an export of 250,887 quintals valued at $1,030,462 in 1906. These figures indicate that while the shipments were considerably larger the prices were somewhat smaller, this being the first time in eight years that there has been any decline in the value of the shipments from that coast.

The women teachers of Halifax have petitioned the School Commissioners for an increase in salaries. The petition is based mainly on the ground that while living has increased in ten years about forty percent, the salaries have not increased at anything like the same ratio. The consequence is that some teachers are obliged to add to their pittances by finding other employment after school during the hours that should be given to rest, study, out-door exercise, or wholesome recreation. It is also asked how can the teacher whose body is ill-nourished because she cannot pay for the necessaries and modest comforts of life, and whose mind is of necessity filled with gnawing anxieties—how can she inspire her pupils with high thoughts and noble purposes?—how can she daily and hourly, by precept and example, teach Honesty, Justice, Truth, Unselfishness, Patriotism?

Kenneth Ray Knorr, of Kingsville, near St. John, N.B., aged eight years, has been drowned. His mother sent him and his thirteen-year-old brother on an errand. Passing a pond, they stopped to slide, and the little fellow broke through the ice.

Eight men have been injured at Sydney Mines owing to an explosion of a blast furnace. All the victims, says a correspondent, will be disfigured for life. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company's officials immediately supplied trained nurses for the injured.

The decision of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, confirming the decision of the New Brunswick Supreme Court and declaring the imprisonment clause in the C. T. A. to be operative, has caused consternation among the liquor sellers of Moncton. Some seven of the local dealers have sentences of thirty days in the county jail standing against them. Some of the dealers declare they will not only close their bars, but their hotels as well.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The temperance party are taking steps to make the closing of saloons on Sunday and other reform questions vital issues in the municipal elections.

There has been some excitement among the congregation of St. Patrick's owing to the resignation of Father Callaghan. The matter has led to considerable friction, and there are reports of other Irish priests resigning. The fact appears to be that certain sections of the Irish Catholic population and the French-Canadians do not get along amicably, and some nasty things have been said on both sides in the French-Canadian press. Pressure has been brought to bear on Archbishop Bruchesi in order that Father Callaghan's services might be retained, but His Grace has come to a decision in the opposite sense.

The Hon. C. R. Devlin was the principal guest at a banquet held at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday by the Hochelaga Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In his speech Mr. Devlin dealt principally with the Irish question and predicted that self-government for Ireland would come through the ballots of the British people. There was a mighty change coming over Great Britain. The democracy of Scotland and England sympathized with Ireland's aspirations, and when they had developed their power self-government for Ireland would be won by their votes.

Two thieves named Charles Dwyer, of 391 Wellington street, and James McDermott, 22 Condé street, who stole a dozen bottles of beer, and also endeavored to extort $1.50 from a pedler by pretending they were detectives, and would arrest him for having no license if he did not pay up, pleaded guilty before Judge Piché on Thursday and were sentenced to six months each on both charges.

A complaint has been made to the police regarding the loss by some Poles of several hundred dollars. The allegation is that a fellow-boarder at a house in St. Louis on Wednesday night went through their pockets and trunks and then decamped, one man losing about a hundred dollars.

Mr. Thomas Chase-Casgrain, ex-M.P. for Montmorency, was on Thursday night entertained at dinner at the Lafontaine Club. Many tributes were paid to the guest, who said he felt disposed to lend a hand in supporting Mr. Bordon and Messrs. Bergeron, Monk and others who were opposing the government at Ottawa.

The annual civic budget for 1908 has been passed by the Finance Committee. The sum of $5,086,000 is available for administrative purposes, practically every appropriation showing an increase.

The question of lighting has again come up, and promises to produce much discussion. In reply to the advertisements of the council, two tenders were received—one from the Light, Heat & Power Company and one from a syndicate which would draw its power from the Beauharnois Canal. The proposal of the Light, Heat & Power Company is that three experts should be appointed to establish the cost of installing and operating a plant by the city as a municipal undertaking, and the company will make a contract on the lowest price established, plus five percent. The company has also in preparation a plan for reducing prices, both for gas and electricity, on May 1 next, this being in conjunction with what is known as the London sliding scale. The syndicate's proposal is based on a definite scale of charges, which show a reduction as compared with present rates.

An endeavor has been made to settle the long-standing litigation between the Westmount Council and the Montreal Water & Power Company. A proposal was made informally by the Mayor, this was assented to by the company, subject to certain modifications, and the whole matter has now been referred to the board for private consideration.

According to a cable received from London, the British Admiralty Court has decided that the Thomson liner 'Hurona' and the Allan liner 'Mongolian' are equally to blame for the collision which occurred off Point Amour, in September last. The Court dismissed the action brought against the Allans, each side to pay their own costs.

The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, of Brantford, Ont., has decided to accept the call to Olivet Baptist Church, and will remove here in January. The Rev. Mr. Sullivan was born in Ireland forty-four years ago. His family were Roman Catholics, and he studied for the priesthood, but was converted to the Protestant faith when about twenty years of age. The Rev. Mr. Sullivan is a very able man, and has been connected with great movements. He is an eminently well-read man, and he is devoted to his books. He is also a lecturer of note. He was very popular in Brantford, where every effort was made to retain his services, but he felt that his place was here. His especial forte is in attracting young men, over whom he has great influence.

The legal and judicial system of the Province of Quebec was the subject of an address by Sir Alexandre Lacoste, the former Chief Justice, at a meeting of the Canadian Club. Proceeding to discuss the jury system, the learned jurist said that during his long experience at the criminal assizes the verdicts rendered were generally satisfactory, and more so since the qualifications for the petit jury had been raised. 'But,' said he, 'in civil matters my experience would be against jury trial in this country. The second condition for a satisfactory judicial system was good procedure and a more simple procedure, and in this he had heard that the courts of the other provinces excelled ours by working under the English system. The third condition was the prompt disposition of cases. For this the first necessity was more judges, to prevent such a condition as the present, when there were six hundred cases ahead of the courts. Besides this, a redistribution of work was needed; as matters stood, rural judges might have twenty-five cases a year, while the Montreal judges had to wrestle with two hundred and fifty.

Andrew Purcell broke two panes of glass at the police headquarters, in order, as he said, to get into jail, which was the best place for him, as he had no home or friends. Mr. Recorder Weir is not going to send him to jail, but out to look for work, which does not suit Andrew Purcell. Meanwhile he is to be medically examined.

The Montreal Manufacturers' Association is asking the co-operation of the Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce in the selection of better aldermen.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The English torpedo destroyer 'Tartar' has made a record on the Maplin course, in the English Channel, travelling at the rate of forty-four miles an hour.

Japan's financial programme involves a reduction in the expenses of the army and navy for the next six years of $200,000,000.

The Sultan of Morocco has just raised $350,000 on his jewels in Paris.

The Premier of Persia has been exiled, but the influence of the British minister has secured the release of two of the ministers from prison.

Sixteen hundred Polish schools in all parts of Russian Poland have been closed in consequence of an order suspending the Polish School Association.

The London 'Times' says the visit of the United States fleet to the Pacific imperatively demands the consideration of all maritime nations having interests on the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Austrian Reichsrath got into a vigorous debate Tuesday. One deputy flung a block of wood at the president, missed him, but hit two others, and a free for all fight with chairs followed, during which the sitting had to be suspended.

Mr. Carnegie says there is no cure for hard times; they are as certain as the tides and as necessary for the purification of business as alternate summer and winter are to the health of human life.

Two men in Laurel, Miss., fought a duel over a business matter Tuesday, and their wounded honor was not appeased till one was mortally wounded by the shotgun of the other held so close that he grasped the muzzle as his opponent fired.

A miser has died in Somerville, Mass., whose property is estimated at $1,500,000.

Mr. Ridgeley, Comptroller of the United States Currency, says a central government bank is the only solution of the present financial troubles in the United States.

A bill is to be introduced soon in Congress by a California Congressman to appropriate $250,000 to defray the cost of a United States Exhibit at the Japanese World's Fair four years hence.

A Negro was hanged and his body riddled with bullets by a white mob in Shreveport, La., Tuesday. His crime was resenting a remark of a white man.

Money orders from the United States to Europe this Christmas tide exceed those of last year by over $1,150,000, and the postmaster of New York argues that if foreigners in the States are so prosperous natives, must be even more so. The 'Oceanic' of the White Star Line, the last steamer to leave New York before Christmas, carries 4,143 mail sacks and 75,107 postal orders representing a cash value of $1,192,442, the largest mail ever carried from that port.

The 'Tartar,' the British torpedo boat destroyer, made a record run Tuesday travelling at the rate of 44 miles an hour.

Thibet is waking up, the Throne having sanctioned the construction of a telegraph line into the sacred city of Lhassa.

A frightful murder of twelve men by a band of Yaqui Indians is reported from Mexico.

The American Federation of Labor, with its membership of 2,000,000, has been enjoined from boycotting the Bucks Stove and Range Company, and its action in printing in its official organ the company's name in the 'untair' and 'we don't patronize' lits, arraigned as an illegal conspiracy.

Peru and Chili, through the medium of Senor Balmaceda, the Chilian minister to Peru, and Senor Polo, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday signed their first treaties of amity. One provides for a consular convention, and the other concerns the pursuit of the liberal professions.

In an address issued in Denver on Wednesday by the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners, labor union men are urged to rally to the defence of officers and members of the federation charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and other crimes, and of the Goldfield miners who are on strike. President Charles H. Moyer, of the federation, and George A. Pettibone, now on trial at Boise for the murder of the late Governor Steunenberg, are declared in the address to be 'marked out for slaughter by the cruel, despotic rule of capitalism.'

The United States War Department has called for tenders for a dirigible balloon.

The diocesan authorities have investigated the alleged miracle reported to have occurred in the village church at Brin, France, recently and found it to have been an optical illusion caused by the reflection of a church image upon the sacred wafer as the candles moved.

Danish electricians have succeeded in receiving wireless telephone messages from two hundred miles away.

An explosion in a powder magazine in Palermo, Italy, shook the whole city, destroyed many houses and killed twenty-five persons.

In the Belgian Senate on Thursday, one of the Socialist members created a scene by declaring that the country was tired of the perpetual scandals in connection with King Leopold.

An explosion in a theatre in Grossenbain, near Dresden, on Thursday, destroyed the theatre and injured many of the actors, several of them fatally.

Prof. Ernst von Leyden is appealing earnestly to the German Government and to private individuals for funds to devote to the study of cancer.

Karl Lindeman, on trial this week in Carlsruhe for the libel and attempted blackmail of Olga Molitor in saying that it was she and not Hau who shot and killed her mother, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and five years' loss of civil rights.

Mr. Taft, United States Secretary of State, who has just arrived in New York from his Japanese trip, says the Japanese are strongly in favor of peace.

James H. Oliphant, a New York stockbroker, was fatally shot on Friday by Charles A. Geiger, a customer from South Carolina, who immediately afterwards shot and killed himself. It is said he owed the firm $5,000 and had been asked by Mr. Oliphant for a settlement.

In the investigation into the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, Dr. John McCarthy on Friday testified that the patients were brutally treated by the attendants, beaten and choked, and that it was always the smallest and weakest of the patients who suffered the most.

Paul Sarkasian, in whose room in New York, the body of Father Vartorian, the murdered Armenian priest, was found on May 26th last and who afterwards fled to France, returned to Boston a few days ago, and was arrested on Fridty.

At the meeting of the New York Board of Estimates on Friday, Mayor McClellan refused to recognize officially John F. Ahearn, recently removed from the presidency of the Borough of Manhattan by Governor Hughes and yesterday elected to that office by the board of aldermen. Mr. Ahearn took his usual seat at the opening of the meeting, but the Mayor instructed the clerk not to call his name, saying the election yesterday was contrary to law and that the office of Borough president was still legally vacant.

President Roosevelt has ordered the Federal troops withdrawn from Goldfields.

Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United States Mine Workers of America, was taken seriously ill on Friday in Indianapolis while attending the joint conference of miners and coal operators. He was was taken to a room, complaining of pains in his side, where recent operations for abscesses had been performed. A Roman Catholic priest and a physician were summoned. The latter, after an examination, pronounced Mr. Mitchell in a serious, though not necessarily, critical condition.

IMPERIAL LABOR CONGRESS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 21.—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald interviewed declared that the Canadian labor party was practically one with the British and mentioned the probability of an Imperial Labor Congress.

For honest news, independent criticism and advanced thought, the 'Witness' is in the lead.—Leader,' Parsboro, N.S.

DOMINION COAL MINERS

REFUSE TO SIGN WAGE SCHEDULE PROPOSED BY THE COMPANY.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 16.—This was the day on which the miners of the Dominion Coal Company were asked to sign the wage schedule contract on pain of having to accept a lower rate made as an alternative offer. They have not signed. The following chief objections to signing have been given out by Mr. S. B. McNeil, grand master, and Mr. John Moffatt, secretary of the Provincial Workers' Association: Apart from two collieries, which received but slight increases, reduction is to be made, and on the total output of all collieries the adjustment offered shows a partial, if not general, reduction. The increase in the price of house coal, the proposed increase in the price of powder, and added restrictions more than offset the general increase of three percent to mechanics and shiftmen. Briefly speaking, we object to all but two of the proposed changes in the schedule, and, after carefull consideration, we have been forced to reject the proposed agreement, and to ask the Dominion Coal Company to give the increase stated by us at our first meeting.

A meeting of the grand sub-consul of the P. W. A. has been called for Dec. 27, in New Glasgow.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Quebec, Dec. 17. — While proceeding along Edene street, Levis, this morning, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Louis Samson suddenly fell to the ground and expired. The coroner will hold an inquest.

FIVE MONTHS FOR THEFT.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—William Shearer, a young Scotchman, who was arrested on a charge of stealing a valise, was sentenced to-day to five months in the Central. It was found that Shearer had been systematically stealing from the departmental stores of the city, and a large quantity of stolen goods was found in his rooms. He has been ten months out from Scotland.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Change is Needed. — Through the long winter one needs a change. Why go South when 'The Welland,' St. Catharines, offers an environment at moderate cost which will minister to tired nerves and worn out bodies? Try the tonic influence of 'The St. Catharines Well' and the restful influence of 'The Welland.' Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or anf Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

Save $20 **Buy Direct**

And Get A Better Range

This handsome, modern range, at first-hand from makers, for the price a dealer could buy it for—saves you at least $20 Weighs 100 lbs. more than other ranges that cost more money—'twill last a lifetime.

Pay Factory Prices And Pocket The Dealer's Profit

We guarantee if this range is not exactly as represented, your money will be refunded — no better range is sold in your Province for $65. This costs you but $45, bought from us.

Built of high-grade steel—finished with heavy nickel—a TOP-NOTCH RANGE, every way.

The PEMBROKE All-Steel Range

Fitted with extra-sized, heavy COPPER reservoir—not the quick-wear-out ZINC kind on most ranges. No extra charge for this Pembroke Range feature; nor for these others:

Extra-Big Fire-Box Fitted for coal or wood—takes wood full 28 inches long—other ranges take but 18-inch wood. Much work saved by this big fire-box Pembroke.

Extra-Roomy Oven Oven amply big for biggest roast. Automatic door. Patent slide-rack that makes basting easy—can't tilt. Oven self-ventilated—cooks better and so does better baking.

Perfect Draft-Control Ingenious Pembroke devices make drafts so easy to govern—save much fuel—fire always under perfect control. Address The

The Pembroke Range is designed and built to be a pride to its owner—beautiful finish—very staunch—fully guaranteed—the very best value you could buy for $20 more money. Write for illustrated book giving full details.

Pembroke Furniture Company

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(We also sell direct to you a cook stove for $15 that you can't buy in any store for $35 or more.) 1

GOD WITH US.

(By the Emperor William of Germany.)
(Lutheran.)

The German Emperor is frequently in the habit of himself presiding at divine services when he is travelling with his retinue unattended by chaplain or clergyman.

Text:—'The Lord of Hosts is with us.'—Psalm xlvi., 7.

Once again the kindly hand of God has brought us together, and once again the week shall be hallowed by our earnest worship of the Lord. 'Religious services,' some one has said, 'should be the mile-stones on the path of man's journey through life, and bear the inscription "Nearer to God."' These religious services of ours are likewise to be more than a venerable custom or a solemn ceremony—they are to be founts of strength for the human soul that lives most deeply within us.

If to-day the holy day of Trinity is being celebrated throughout Christendom—if the Christmas bells mingle their clear sounds to chime forth the message—'Go to us'; the Easter bells the annunciation 'God for us'; and the bells of Pentecost the promise, 'God in us'—where, then, could we find in this present hour a more beautiful confession than the word in which the Psalmist reveals the boldness of his faith: 'The Lord of hosts is with us,' or, transposed into the tongue of the Prussian, into the tongue of the soldier, the legend: 'God with us'?

'God with us'—only three short words, three syllables only, mere nine small letters—and yet if anyone could tell the story of this legend, it would be a long and glorious tale. Who could names the places on which these three words are inscribed? They are engraved on every Prussian thaler, gratefully confessing: "I come from the hand of God—the blessing of God is all in all" These words brilliantly embellish Prussian orders, answering to the question: 'How hast thou been earned?' with the reply: 'With God's help,' and thereby proclaiming the concurrent warning: 'Give all honor to God! God with us!'

Who can name the men, and name them all, who have armed themselves with this legend? Whether the favorite device of Margrave George was: 'If God be with us, who could be against us?' whether the Elector Frederick II. chose the legend: 'God forsaketh not those who put their trust in him'; whether Emperor William the Great acknowledged: 'God was with us—all honor to Him!'—still in their hearts they bore the flaming watchword: 'God with us!'

Who could count all those hours in which this legend has blazed up and shown its wondrous power? I will recall only one: the day of Lutzen. What was the password on that sixteenth day of November, 1632? What was the war-cry of the Swedes as they stormed to the advance? Under what did they battle, shed their blood and conquer? It was the device that consists of those three unflinching words: 'God with us!' And so they still remain in our days, cast in metal on the soldier's sword-belt, a visible emblem of the truth that the soldier's loyalty, his strength and his discipline are rooted in that legend: 'God with us!'

Still, what would it avail to have this device on our orders and coins, on our escutcheons and shields, if it was not inscribed in our hearts? No, the essential point is that it shall become our device, that legend: 'God with us!'

Oh, look into thy life with consecrated eye! Is not, then, the whole sum of it contained in those words, 'God with us?' Who gave thee this life? Who has guarded thee by day and night, and placed his angels behind thee in the gravest hour? Who has cared for thee from year to year? Who hath blessed thee with so much joy, and upheld thee in the days of deepest sorrow? I know but one answer: It was God—God with us.

Who has stood at thy baptismal font and consecrated thee as a child of eternity? Who held out his hand to thee in the hour of holy confirmation? Who spoke to thee out of thy old Bible book, met thee among the worshipping congregation, gave thee his greeting in the silent chamber of thy prayers, and refreshed thee when thou gravely partook est of the Holy Supper? I know but one answer: It was God—God with us.

And thou—wouldst thou go through life as if there was no Lord in heaven? Wouldst turn thy back on him, as if he did not concern thee? Wouldst only in a cursory way lift up thine eyes to him from time to time, and thoughtlessly utter his name?

No! If thou carriest thy heart in the right place, if thou canst recognize love and be graeful for faithfulness, then reply to the devoted promise of thy Lord: 'Fear not, I am with thee,' in those words expressing the fulness of thy faith: 'The Lord of hosts is with us.'

'God with us!' Wherever these three words conquer a human soul and become the most thorough confession of its faith; wherever a human heart stands on and lives in this conviction: 'God is with me; his clear paternal eye guardeth me during each second of my life; his strong paternal hand upholdeth me on the ways of my life; his faithful paternal heart beateth for me in the joy and pain, the distress and death of this life; God is with me, the omniscient God who knoweth what I need; the almighty God, who hath what I need; the all-gracious God, who giveth me what I need';—truly there the feet of man rest on granite, and heroic courage enters into his soul, and sunshine into his heart.

'God with us!' The device makes us joyous and faithful in our labors. Be honest! Why dost thou often accomplish thy duty so sullenly and unwillingly? Why are thou, when thy actions are judged in the clear light of day, so often lacking in true faithfulness in small things, in conscientiousness in hidden things, in the joyful persistence thou shouldst show even in difficult tasks? That is the fundamental reason why thou losest sight of thy God. Arm thyself each morning with the device 'God with us,' begin thy daily labor with thy God, and thou wilt gain the experience that with him our labors become more congenial and easer, and that with him we accomplish the duties of our service more joyfully and more earnestly, and our duty will appear grander and more sacred.

'God with us!' This legend makes us strong and unyielding to temptation. In truth, thou wouldst not bear the marks of so many wounds in thy breast, nor so many painful recollections in thy conscience, nor the shame of so many defeats, had thy device at all times been 'God with us.' When the passions of thy flesh and blood are aroused, think of thy God! When the dark powers of selfishness, of anger, of frivolity, attempt to overcome thee, look up to Heaven! When thy heart wavers in the intoxication of lust, or under the pressure of care, become conscious of these truths: God looks upon me; God will punish me. Have God in view and in thy heart; that is the steel armor from which the flaming arrows of the evil one must forever rebound.

'God with us!' This device gives us repose and strength amid the sufferings of life. Years ago we followed the bier of the Emperor Frederick to the silent tomb. What gave him that courage in suffering, the greatness of which only few were able to conceive, that heroic strength which outshone even all the glamor of his victories in battle? It was the Christian's faith, the Christian's hope: 'God with us.' He who has no faith in God soon loses his courage, while faith possesses a heroic force, uplifting man above the cares and burdens, the pains and sufferings, of this life, and enabling him to triumphantly exclaim, even in deepest darkness: 'The Lord of hosts is with us! The God of Jacob is our refuge!'

Well, then, write thou into thy young heart the watchword of the courageous: 'God with us! Never allow it to be wiped out nor let it be borne away by the winds! Hold it fast with sacred earnestnes! Let it be thy guide throughout life! Then go joyfully and undauntedly on thy way, and sing this marching song:

Since God is in His Word revealed
'Gainst devil, world and hell our shield
And all that fain would down us,
Contempt will be their final lot,
God is with us, we are with God,
And victory shall crown us!

FASHIONS CHANGE IN CHINA.

Fashions are beginning to change even in Kweilin. The other day an English speaking Chinese student from Canton, but a native of this city, called upon me. He was fairly well dressed in foreign style. I asked him if the people stared much and he said no, but hundreds crowded round to 'look see' when he and his brother from Japan took their sisters out for a walk! In fact they were so much annoyed by the crowds that they appealed, not very successfully, to the police.

Fashions are changing in other respects also. There is a movement on foot now to establish an athletic club for members of the various schools and colleges. When we arrived it was late in the afternoon, and soon after, in the stillness of the evening hour, we heard hundreds of children's voices singing a weird sort of chant, which on inquiry turned out to be a patriotic song being taught by officially appointed teachers in the schools close by.

CHRISTEKINDEL

CHRISTMAS ON THE 'HOLY GHOST' FARM.

(From the German by W. Brachvogel. Translated by Louise Waring, for the 'Evening Post.')

The autumn had been unusually long and beautiful; even the second Sunday in Advent was still mild. The Frau Bauerin of the Holy Ghost Farm had deemed it wise to take one more outing before winter should set in in earnest, and had walked down into the valley to attend mass. On her way back she found the heat so oppressive that she took off her heavy jacket. Suddenly towards evening an icy wind began to whistle through the pine tops, driving cloud upon cloud until the distant hills were covered with a greenish, misty veil. The following morning a leaden sky hung colorless over the valley. At last the snow began to fall with pitiless fury; the storm shook the giant trees and made them groan.

In the night the storm had abated, the stars came out triumphant, and it turned icy cold. As the sun came climbing over the mountains, the scene was one of dazzling, shimmering beauty, the snow reflecting a sea of prismatic colors. On the farm everything was life and bustle; in spite of the Sabbath, all hands, young and old, were put to work, even the Frau Bauerin took a shovel and began to open a path leading to the barn. All the snow must be cleared away before the freeze—which was sure to come—should set in; the winding road leading down into the valley must be opened in order to make an easy descent to church for the midnight mass.

The Frau Bauerin had that morning got up in the very worst of humors; she scolded the servants and found fault with everything. Old Randel,' a half-deaf woman, who ate the bread of charity at the farm, and who had just come over from a neighboring village, muttered as she seated herself behind the green-tiled stove and began to spin:—'Ugh! she must have got out of bed left foot first.'

On seeing old Randel, the Bauerin began to rummage in a large heavy oaken linen chest. Her heart was wont to beat with pride at the sight of these snowy home-spun treasures tied with red tapes, and piled in stacks; but this day her heart was heavy.

The Frau Bauerin was of medium height, plump and ruddy, an energetic step, and bright, intelligent eyes.

'You here, Randel?' she said, while taking out a pile of sheets.

'What are you doing?' mumbled the old woman, somewhat startled, for she feared that her turn for a scolding had come.

'Did you not have a dream-book?' asked the Bauerin, without turning.

'Why? Have you had a dream?' answered Randel, dropping the thread she was spinning.

'Yes, something very strange.'

'Nonsense! Tell me what it was.' This was a fine morsel for old Randel, and the thought of something uncanny animated her stolid countenance.

The Bauerin put down her pile of sheets and came nearer the stove. 'I know my teeth are not strong enough to bite iron, and yet I dreamed that while biting into a piece of black bread two of them dropped out.'

Old Randel shook her head ominously, and said: 'Teeth? Two teeth? I fear this forbodes evil.'

'Go fetch me the dream book,' urged the other.

Randel rose clumsily and went out. The Bauerin, half-frightened and half-defiantly, while her eyes wandered restlessly around the rooms, muttered: 'I was afraid it meant no good; something awful is going to happen to me.'

Then her thoughts travelled across the valley to the opposite hillside, where, in an old little house, lived her only daughter, Resi. It was for this child that the buxom widow had up to this time remained obdurate to many a worthy suitor, fearing that by a second marriage the property might become entangled and Resi's interests jeopardized. All these points had been fully weighed in the widow's thrifty mind. But one day, Wastl, a handsome young wheelright, came to work on the farm, and all was over; a few days sufficed to shatter all the hopes she had cherished for her child's future. Resi declared she would have Wastl, or none other, and, her head being as strong as her mother's, the latter had to yield — that is, she said: 'If you cannot give him up, then marry him; but henceforth you and I part.'

She had stuck to her word these two years. The last time they had met was at Church, some three months before. Resi had made a timid attempt to speak to her mother, but the latter had coldly turned her back. Even the kind old parish priest's exhortations were fruitless. In vain he urged the stern woman to forgive her child. She would not acknowledge to herself how cruelly she suffered through this separation. At times when the natural, tenderer instincts struggled to assert themselves, she would silence them mercilessly by sheer force of her iron will.

That day at church Resi had looked ailing, so pale and thin, with dark rings under her eyes. She never was a strong child. What if she were suffering from deprivation—now—at this time when she needed special care! Old Rachel had heard in the village that Resi was soon to be a mother.

The Bauerin felt cold chills down her back, as a sudden thought flashed across her mind.

Randel returned, bringing a much-worn little book, and, leisurely turning over its tattered and begrimed pages, she read, or rather spelled a number of words beginning with 'T.'—'I have it, here it is—'tooth.'' 'Give me the book,' and snatching it from Randel she read: 'Tooth—to lose a tooth denotes a death in the family.' She turned pale and the book dropped from her hands.

Old Randel sat with her hands in her lap, shaking her head and looking askance at the Bauerin, while she dreamily repeated: 'A death in the family.' After a pause she added: 'God forbid that it should be——' she stopped suddenly.

'What?' asked Bauerin, who had partly regained her usual composure. 'I mean Resi,' answered the old Sybil.

'Hush,' cried the Bauerin in an angry tone. 'I don't care what the dream-book says. The other night when I dreamt that my forest was on fire, nothing happened, though the dream-book had it that that meant the loss of all one's possessions.' With that she gave the book a kick and sent it under the table. But this defiance neither silenced old Randel nor did it quiet the rebellious beating of her heart.

After dinner the Bauerin opened a huge chest from which she took her Sunday jacket with its costly silver laces.

Randel still sat behind the stove where she usually took a nap after her frugal but substantial meal, but on this occasion she felt no desire to sleep. She kept watching the Bauerin out of the corner of her eye.

'What if it should be Resi after all?' she crooned.

The Bauerin opened her mouth to utter an uncivil retort, but remained silent.

'I mean that you are taking a great responsibility. Resi is your child—and to think that it might be——'

'Don't bother me!' almost yelled the Bauerin. 'I mean to do as I like, and will not be dictated to. I don't want to hear anything about her or him. I didn't drive them off, now let them lie on the bed they made for themselves.'

Randel muttered timidly: 'I was only thinking of the consequences; the awful remorse and reproaches in case you were too late. Wastl is a fine fellow, and I can't see what you have against him.'

All this talk only irritated the Bauerin; 'and if I live to be a hundred——'

'No, no, don't!' interrupted Randel, raising her hands in deprecation and coming forward. 'Don't say things which you may have to repent for the rest of your life.'

The Bauerin stared at Randel, then, nodding her head, she said: 'You are right, one should not say such things.'

The day seemed endless. The Bauerin wandered aimlessly through the house unable to settle down to any work. She tried to persuade herself that dreams and dream-books might after all be liable to mistakes, but at heart she felt that icy fear which nothing but certainty can allay. Would night never come? Resi and Wastl would surely be at midnight mass, and then she would see with her own eyes that all her fears had been groundless. At last it grew dark, but the evening passed slowly. Just before midnight the sound of distant church bells came floating through the clear, starry night. The Bauerin hastily donned her coat and preceded by the two farm-hands carrying pine torches in spite of the clear light of the crescent moon—this being an old-time custom—they started down the mountain through frozen snow which cracked and crunched under their hobnailed shoes. On reaching the church she entered hurriedly. At every step she met familiar faces which she had not seen for many a day, but She was nervous, and did not stop to talk with anp one. She scanned closely every pew, but neither Resi nor Wastl was to be seen. It was still early, and she hoped they might only be late. Yet her heart beat tumultuously. The sound of a bell announced the beginning of the service. The priest, clad in his golden vestments, came out of the sacristy and mass began—and Resi still not there! Once more her eyes searched each pew and bench. Her heart was in her throat, and a great fear came over her that, after all, the dream book might have spoken the truth. This sensible woman suddenly became transformed.

'Gloria in excelsis Deo et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis,' chanted the priest. 'Gloria in excelsis Deo,' responded the choir. The Bauerin smote her breast and repeated: 'Yes, and on earth peace, good will towards men.' She knew the words by heart; she had sung them often; she and the other young girls of the village—oh, so many, many years ago! So many changes had taken place in all that time. Only one being Time seemed to have passed unnoticed, and that was the old schoolmaster sitting on the organ bench up there in the choir loft, just as he had looked when she was a young girl. A faintness came over her and she closed her eyes. 'Yes, yes I will,' she groaned; 'I will, if it is not too late.'

From the altar came the words, 'Ite missa est!' She rose, and before the organ had given out its closing chords she had passed through the devoutly kneeling crowd and reached the door; here she hurriedly spoke to one of the servants: 'George, come with me.' Onward she sped in such haste that the lad had hard work to keep pace with her. From out a clear winter sky myriads of stars and a crescent moon shed their silvery light over valley and snow-covered mountains. She had not very far to go. She could see the light of the little holy shrine which shone under a low window—and she followed its beckoning light as eager as did those humble shepherds, eighteen hundred years ago, that other star of Bethlehem. On nearing the cabin she found that it was also lighted within. The house-door was unlocked and she entered. There in the hallway stood Wastl with a gun in his hands. On hearing the door creak he turned; he looked at the Bauerin darkly and asked sullenly:—'What brings you here?' 'Where is Resi?' she faltered breathlessly, her knees trembling. Pointing over his shoulders with his thumb, he said:—'In there, in bed.'

'Is she sick?' she said in a voice half choked with fear. Wastl's stern look suddenly melted, his eyes twinkled and he laughed. 'Not much,' he chuckled; 'she has a boy, a real Christkindel.'

The Bauerin dared not trust her ears—at that moment the figure of a well-known old woman stood in the doorway of the adjoining room. 'Ach, Holy Mary!' she exclaimed; 'it is the Frau Bauerin of the Holy Ghost Farm! I cannot let you go in there.'

'Do you think you can keep a mother from seeing her own child?'

'It might do her harm just now at this critical moment.'

'Get out of my way! Go, pack your traps and be off. I am here and I mean to stay. Wastl, you must not send me away'; and she reached out her hand to him who stood there as if in a dream. Then a sweet, faint-spoken 'mother!' came from the adjoining room, Resi had well recognized the voice. 'Here I am,' cried the mother. There lay Resi in a large testered bed; pale as a lily by her side in a brightly painted cradle, which Wastl had made himself, lay the sleeping child. The grandmother threw a hasty glance at the little sleeper, then seating herself on the edge of the bed she took her daughter's hand and silently pressed it. She could not speak. As the great wave of maternal love swept over her, melting all that was hard, she sank on her knees sobbing convulsively. After this paroxysm she rose, and both smiled on each other as through a mist.

'I knew the "little one" would bring you, mother; you see, it is a Christkindel come to make peace between us.'

When George returned to Holy Ghost Farm and reported what had happened the servants thought he had taken an 'extra glass at the little wayside inn. However, they were soon convinced of the truth when they found their mistress prolonging her stay. Old Randel chuckled, like the witch she was, though her thoughts were far from wicked.

Wastl reloaded his gun; but this salute was not to be fired in honor of that Christkindel with its golden smock, lying in the crypt of the little church over yonder. It was to ring out in honor of the one who slept in the painted cradle, its little chubby fists tightly pressed against its face—to the future master of Holy Ghost Farm.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

TO CALL, BID, INVITE.

This little word 'call' occurs over two hundred times in the New Testament, with various meanings, such as to invite, to bid, to call, to name. It is used in the latter sense three times in Matt. i., 21, 23, 25. Then in Matt. ix., 13 I am not come to invite the righteous. In Matt. xxi., 13, My house shall be named the House of prayer. Then in I. Cor. xv., 9, Paul says, 'I am not meet or worthy to be called, or named, an apostle, because I persecuted the Church of God.' In I. Pet. i., 15 we are to be holy, like the Holy One, who has invited, and made us His own. Then in chap. ii., 9, God has brought us out of darkness into His marvellous light. What a wonderful transformation. We are not merely invited, but God has shone into our hearts to give the glorious light which His presence always brings. (II. Cor. iv., 6.) In Lu. xiv., 7 to 24, we have the word represented by 'bid' and 'bidden' ten times, but it is the same thought, invited. Then there is a compound word which links the believer with God and with Christ. It is used in connection with those who suffered for Christ. (Act vii., 59; ix., 13, 21.) He is not ashamed to be called their God. (Heb. xi., 16.) If ye call upon Him, acknowledge Him as Father, then reverence and honor Him in your daily life. (I. Pet. i., 17.) Whosoever looks to the Lord expectantly shall be saved. (Ro. x., 12, 13.) Follow after righteousness, faith, love, peace with them that call upon, acknowledge the Lord, out of a pure heart. (II. Tim. ii., 22.) A clean heart, such as David prayed for in Ps. li.,

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS' CHRISTMAS.

It was Christmas morning. A Christmas-tree, still gay with tinsel, colored tapers, and garlands of popcorn, but shorn of its presents, stood in the centre of the room. A little girl sat near by with her lips extended in a disagreeable pout. Numerous toys lay on a table, but the girl paid no attention to any of them. Her mother entered.

'Why, Ethel,' she exclaimed, 'that isn't a nice expression for a little girl to have on Christmas morning; especially a little girl who has received as many presents as you have.

'But, mamma,' Ethel said crossly, 'I don't like my presents one bit. My doll is a brunette, and I wanted a blonde; and I don't like my book, I wanted "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."'

'But you haven't read your book yet, Ethel.'

'I know it's horrid anyway, and I wanted——'

Just then the door bell rang, and a newsboy threw in the morning paper. He was about to go away when the Christmas-tree caught his eye.

'Oh!' he exclaimed, clasping his hands together, 'how beautiful! I wish Ruth could see that.'

'Is Ruth your sister?' Ethel's mother asked kindly.

'Yes'm,' the boy answered.

'Well, tell her that we will be pleased to have her come to see the tree.'

'She can't, ma'am. She's an invalid and has to lie all day in bed, but she's always so patient and good.'

'Was she pleased with her Christmas presents?' Mrs. Gray asked, with a glance at Ethel.

'She got only one, but she was so pleased with that. It was an orange, a great big one. I bought it for her, and she says it will make her happy all day.'

The disagreeable expression had left Ethel's face. She eagerly whispered something in her mother's ear.

'Yes, dear,' her mother replied.

'Where do you live?' Ethel asked, addressing the boy.

'In the first tenement house on 12th street. It isn't a nice place at all. You wouldn't want to go there.'

'Anyway, I'm going to-night,' Ethel said, with a laugh. 'I want to see your sister, and I am going to play Santa Claus.'

That evening a little girl lay on a pallet of straw in the corner of a dreary, bare room. Her mother sat near, a look of interest on her tired, pale face. The newsboy knelt by the bed. The girl's face was aglow with excitement. 'O Tom,' she explaimed, 'tell me again what the little girl said!'

'She said she was coming to see you, Ruth, and she's going to play Santa Claus. I don't exactly know what she meant by that, but something nice, I'm sure.'

A rumble of wheels was heard outside, and a step sounded on the porch. Tom ran to open the door, and Ethel and her mother entered.

Ethel passed over to where Ruth was lying, and after a few words of greeting, tied the softest of handkerchiefs over her eyes.

'I'll soon take it off,' she said, gaily.

Then there were excited whispers, a hurrying back and forth, and shouts of pleasure from Tom.

Soon the handkerchief was removed and Ruth opened her eyes in—fairyland! There stood Ethel's tree, again loaded down with presents. On one of the branches hung the doll that Ethel had despised, but that Ruth thought a marvel of beauty; and under the tree were piled bundles containing warm clothing and groceries.

I haven't time to tell you about the happy evening the little girls spent together, but that night, just before Ruth dropped asleep she murmured: 'This has been the loveliest day I have ever had, mamma. I won't care now because I can't run about and play like other girls; I have so many, many things to make me happy.'

At the same time, Ethel, lying in her little white enamelled bed, under the daintiest downy coverlets was saying, 'I never was so happy in all my life before. I'll never be so selfish again as I was this morning, and I'm always going to share my presents with some one.'—Florence M. Allen, in 'The Advance.'

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HOTEL LIFE IN AMERICA

A GROWING SUBSTITUTE FOR PRIVATE HOUSES.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

There appeared the other day in the Manchester 'Guardian' an announcement of a demarkable innovation for which an English hotel company is responsible. For the sum of £168, it is reported, a guest may reside for a year in any hotel within the system, removing as the fancy takes him from London to Hastings or from the Lake District to Buxton. It was suggested that this development may herald a big social change in English life. It certainly denotes an approach to the popularity of the hotel in America as a permanent place of residence. One has not heard of any group of hostelries in the United States which interchange their guests at a uniform inclusive rate, but the abandonment of private housekeeping for hotel life is a tendency that has been strongly marked in that country in recent years.

It is most noticeable in New York. In that city there are said to be more than three hundred first-class hotels, of which nearly a hundred and forty are described as 'large.' The current edition of the 'Social Register' shows that nine thousand families in New York—that is to say, forty-one percent of the wealthy and fashionable people who are entitled to be recorded on that 'exclusive' list—have given up their town houses to live in hotels. The increase in the number of hotel residents as compared with 'transients,' as they are called, is not, however, peculiar to New York, but is illustrated in every town of considerable size and wealth. In Washington the official congressional directory gives hotel addresses for the great majority of members of the House of Representatives and for a fair number of senators. In the case of congressmen, of course, the brevity of the sessions, to say nothing of the shortness of the average member's term, makes it inexpedient to set up a house in the capital.

The reason most commonly alleged for this tendency is the servant difficulty, which, however troublesome in England for families of moderate means, is far more acute in America, not only for such households, but even for the wealthier classes. Native white Americans absolutely refuse to enter domestic service. Except in the South, the negro is not a satisfactory or available substitute. The gap has therefore to be filled by immigrants, mainly Irish and Scandinavian in the east and middle west, and Japanese or Chinese 'boys' on the Pacific coast. Untrained European girls coming straight from the roughest farm work are able, immediately on arrival in New York, to secure wages that in England would be paid only to efficient servants. After a very few months' experience they have no difficulty in finding places at one pound a week. Out west it is said to be even more expensive to secure a competent servant unless one is satisfied with the help of Orientals. I heard recently of the family of a professional man in California who declared themselves willing to pay seventy-five pounds a year and her outward travelling expenses to a thoroughly capable English housemaid who would undertake not to discard cap and apron while she remained there. It should further be noted that not only is the difficulty of obtaining servants greater than in England, but also that the proportion of mistresses who are able to hold the reins in their own households is smaller there than here. In many a family which has made its pile and has come to a big city to spend it the lady of the house is not afraid of hard work, and would be quite able to undertake every domestic task herself, but she has not acquired the art of superintending a household and keeping its staff in order. For example, an English lady, calling not long ago on a regular 'at home' day at a New York house, was surprised to find two footmen playing cards in the hall. It is obviously a great relief to an inexperienced woman or to one with many social engagements to be able to throw upon an hotel management the entire burden of securing and controlling servants.

A contributory reason, more generally recognized by foreign observers than by Americans themselves, is the gregariousness of the American temperament. The average American abhors loneliness. He considers privacy 'undemocratic.' The stir and movement of the hotel are more attractive to him than the quiet and isolation of the private house. There is not only the common dining-room with its gaiety and brightness, but the public lounge in the entrance hall, where the gossip of the day can be exchanged with all comers. To a great extent living in an hotel is a substitute for membership of a club. In England the social functions performed by the village inn or the public-house in the working-class neighborhood are ignored by the colder and more sedate hotel, but in America there is hardly any institution of the kind too select to provide abundant opportunity for free talk. Some of them are recognized centres of information on business or politics. Of late years in any financial crisis the papers the next morning have usually reported not only the proceedings in Wall street during business hours but the rumors that have circulated in the corridors of the Waldorf Astoria in the evening. Readers of Mr. Winston Churchill's 'Coniston' will remember how Jethro Bass, the State 'boss,' organized his campaign from the 'Throne-room' in the Pelican Hotel at Brampton. The incident is typical. An hotel facing Madison Square has been well known as a place of resort for the manipulators of the Republican 'machine' in New York State, and the Democratic leaders could usually be discovered at another hotel near by. Sometimes the general air of bustle and activity is intensified by the accession of a number of 'transients' for the purpose of one of the many conventions which are such a conspicuous feature of American life. At one summer hotel on Lake Mohonk there are held annually two conferences, one on arbitration and the other on Indian affairs, which exercise an important influence not only upon public opinion but even upon legislation.

In addition to these causes, the trend to hotel life is largely stimulated in New York by the peculiar situation of the city proper, built as it is upon the long and narrow Manhattan Island, with no facility of expansion except across the Harlem river. The difficulties and discomforts of travel to and from the northern suburbs or from the outlying districts of Long Island and New Jersey make everyone wish to live within easy reach of the commercial or the amusement centre. The price of land in the desirable residential section is consequently so high as to make the building of individual houses almost prohibitive. Such costly sites are unremunerative unless they can be utilized for structures of many stories. Recent building for residential purposes has not taken the form, as some years ago, of expensive flats so much as of hotels proper and 'apartment hotels.' The apartment hotel consists of a large number of private suites, but with the domestic service and commissariat administered as in an ordinary hotel. At the entrance there is usually a luxuriously furnished reception hall instead of a public lounge, and the general atmosphere is rather that of an elaborate private establishment. This new institution aims at providing a mean between the isolation of the private residence and the publicity of the normal hotel. In most instances the rentals paid in apartment hotels are high, and in some cases possible only to persons of great wealth. As much as £200 a year per room (without board) is paid in a few establishments of this kind in Fifth Avenue, New York.

It would be easy to moralize on the probable effects of hotel life upon families that grow up in such an environment. The spectacle of quite young children sitting up with their elders at the table d'hote and giving their own orders from the menu is not pleasing. The American child is not, as a rule, deficient in savoir faire, and his social precocity is likely to be inordinately stimulated when the display and excitement of a fashionable hotel take the place of the discipline of the nursery. It must be remembered, however, that this criticism does not apply at all to the country and to the smaller towns, where the residence of families in hotels is almost unknown, though even outside the large cities the popularity of the boarding-house is not an altogether wholesome factor in the training of the young.

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ALTHOUGH, NOT A DANGEROUS DISEASE, ARE A VERY TROUBLESOME AND UNSIGHTLY AFFLICTION . . .

They are caused by either poverty or impurity of the blood and require the prompt use of a good blood medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitters, for their eradication, which it speedily accomplishes, at the same time strengthening the entire system. Pimples also often arise from dyspepsia and constipation, and in these cases Burdock Blood Bitters has the double effect of removing the pimples together with their cause.

Mr. D. P. Sammon, Osceola, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with pimples all over my face and hands. I paid out money to doctors but they could do me no good. A friend convinced me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles the pimples vanished, and I have not been troubled with them since."

Burdock Blood Bitters may be procured at all Druggists and Dealers.

WHEN THE BUFFALO DISAPPEARED

MRS. FORGET DESCRIBES THE INDIANS' PLIGHT IN THE SEVENTIES.

Mrs. Forget, the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, and a former Montreal lady, has written an interesting article for the 'Woman's Hospital Aid Edition' of the Regina 'Leader,' on the trying times in the North-West immediately following the disappearance of the buffalo from the Territories. This occurred, she says, in the very year that the seat of government was established at Battleford. When she and her husband arrived there at the end of September, 1877, the buffalo were moving south followed by half-breeds and Indians, and occasionally some of the meat was brought to Battleford, late that fall and early part of winter.

'In the spring following we looked in vain for their reappearance, as it had been their wont every year in the past. They never came back, and with the exception of a few stray herds, during the next four or five years, none were seen after the winter of 1878. The Indians, whose very existence depended on the buffalo, soon found themselves, in consquence, in the most distressing condition. They could not realize the disappearance of the buffalo. In fact, few did; but attributed their absence from their usual haunts to Americans, half-breeds and others, killing them and preventing their migration north.

'From now on, during a couple of months, starving Sioux, Sarcees, Blackfeet, Stonies and Crees, kept coming in increasing numbers, until some three or four thousand of them were camped near our houses. The most alarming rumors regarding their intention were kept circulating. All night long, commencing with the break of day, gangs of Indians kept moving around our houses, chanting weird and monotonous songs, with accompaniment of the inevitable tam-tam, and the firing of guns. Assistance, of course, was given to them; but the provisions in the few stores in the town of Battleford became very soon exhausted, and quite a long interval elapsed before any new supply coming all the way from Winnipeg by carts, could be procured. The white population, for that reason, also were not in a much better condition.

The little fresh meat that we procured occasionally from the police, had to be cooked in the greatest secrecy, with doors locked and blinds down, and even the key-hole of the kitchen door stuffed, for fear of exciting the envy of the Indians. When the cows were milked a number of Indians never failed to be around with vessels of all descriptions for a share for their starving children. One morning, breakfast had just been cooked. The door, for some cause, was accidentally left unlocked while I went upstairs. To my great consternation, coming down, I found five big Blackfeet squatted on the floor and my breakfast vanished. Everything in sight, in the shape of eatables, had also disappeared, even including salt and mustard, and matches.

Matters got worse and worse, and although no threats were made openly, everybody felt that a climax was fast approaching. The freighters were still on the way with provisions from the east, but up to the night of June 26 had not arrived.

'That night we had a very anxious time. Indians had kept prowling with but little interruption during the whole night and had come singing death songs under our very windows. In consequence we had but little rest that night. Breakfast as usual had been prepared and speedily despatched within closed doors, and my husband had just left for his office, when a sudden volley of rifle shots quite near the house drew my attention outside. Some five or six hundred Indians, painted in the most hideous manner, mounted on their ponies, with rifles in hand, were galloping in all directions and firing at random, apparently taking little care whether any person was hit or not. Fearing to venture outside, I sought refuge in the house, locking doors, and there I was all trembling, not being able to understand what this performance meant, when my husband came rushing back home. This was a war or hungry dance, so he had heard, as a prelude to a last meeting with the Governor. Notice of this had been sent to His Honor, with the assurance that no harm was intended, but no time was given to make it known and the alarm among the white people became very great. Most of them, however, came up the hill from the town to view the strange sight, which lasted about thirty minutes. At the close of the dance the wild riders of the plains drew gradually together and moved in a compact body towards Government House, followed by a great number of women and children.

'The meeting with the Governor took place in the wide open space near Government House, in a most orderly manner. The Indians themselves formed three lines of a square and the women and children behind. His Honor, for a little time stood alone fronting them, but was soon joined by his few officers and two Mounted Police, and the pow wow commenced. The occasion was most impressive, and none but a firm man could have faced it as did His Honor Governor Laird. The speeches were few, but all of the same tenor. They were starving, and unless relieved at once they were to die. As one of the chief ended his demands, an Indian standing opposite the Governor at a distance of about fifty yards, knelt down, and lowering his rifle, apparently aiming at the Governor, fired and the bullet was heard whistling close to His Honor. The Governor never made a move, and acted as if nothing had occurred. Whether the shot was fired purposely or by accident was never known; but I leave you to imagine what would have become of all who were there on that day, if purposely or otherwise, the shot had taken effect. The incident, pregnant of consequence as it was, actually, however, helped in bringing the interview to a peaceful closing. On behalf of the Indian superintendent, the governor promised the Indians some measure of immediate relief, to be followed with more liberal assistance to take them to their homes as soon as the freighters had arrived.

Three or four days later the long-expected provisions were finally received, and the authorities were not slow in providing the Indians with sufficient supplies to permit of their returning to their respective parts of the country, and our anxieties were brought at last to an end.

To the credit of the Indians be it said that after all they behaved in a remarkably orderly manner during those trying weeks of starvation and suspence, certainly better, as was then often remarked, than a similar body of white people placed in similar position. In fact, we often wondered at their not, for instance, interfering with the cattle of the few settlers around Battleford, which were daily seen peacefully grazing around their tepees, assuredly the temptation must have been great. Had they chosen to do it the few members of the Mounted Police, an officer and twevele men in all, could not have offered much protection, brave and willing as they have always proved to be. As a matter of fact no show of authority was ever attempted during that trying time, and the security of the two or three hundred souls, constituting the white population of Battleford, rested entirely on the personal authority of Governor Laird. On this as on many other occasions, during his term of office, he proved himself a wise administrator and a true friend to both the white and the red man.

WHERE BROOMS COME FROM

BEST MADE IN ILLINOIS—BRUSH PRODUCED ALSO IN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA.

(From the Washington 'Herald.')

'Illinois furnishes the aristocratic brooms for the world, the highest grade of brushes being grown in our state,' said Valentine W. Kenger, a manufacturer of Chicago.

'Kansas produces the cheaper brush and most of it is shipped in bales to Illinois to be manufactured in the numerous broom factories. The broom corn district in Illinois is confined principally to the central section, the counties of Douglas, Coles and Moultrie producing nine-tenths of the total crop. It is estimated that the crop in the United States this season will aggregate 50,000,000 brooms, valued at fully $10,000,000.

'To move this great product would require 200 trains of over fifty cars each, aggregating 100 miles of brooms. The broom corn harvest has just ended in Central Illinois and material for 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 brooms was cut there this season. The brooms grown and manufactured in Illinois are the fancy kind, that retail for from 25 to 40 cents.

'Down in Oklahoma they raise a coarser grade of brush, sufficient to manufacture about 25,000,000 brooms of the kind that sell for from 15 to 25 cents each. Kansas has about 5,000,000 brooms to its credit, and there is some brush grown in Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas. Kansas favors a dwarf variety of broom corn, which is preferable for whiskbrooms. In fact, Kansas raises material for nearly all the whiskbrooms used in the United States.

'Nearly all the high grade brooms are consumed in this country, the exports being generally of the cheaper quality. The people of Europe in most instances stick to the old style brooms of twigs. They look askance at the modern American broom.'

TRAMPS IN NORWAY

NEW LAWS REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF MEN WHO WON'T WORK.

(From the 'Poor Law Officers' Journal.')

The Norwegians have passed a special act which enables the authorities to deal in a wholesome way with able-bodied loafers, beggars, tramps, aliens and drunkards who shirk their financial duty to their dependents. An able-bodied man who will not work can now be warned by the police against his manner of life, and told where he is to apply for employment. Thus direct official action is taken against idling and idlers. He is to be prevented coming on the community for support, or so acting that his family becomes a charge on the poor law—the interpretation clause to include even a man's divorced wife and his illegitimate children. This of course involves the providing of work, a task beset with difficulties, but probably easier in that country than in England, as they have immense tracts of available land which could be brought into cultivation, and this, it is affirmed, would conduce to the prosperity of the country.

That the country means business can be further inferred from a suggested method of preventing escape through the possibility of work being irregular and intermittent. A person may be ordered by the police to go to the labor bureau, but not do so; and on the other hand there may not be any work. Both these contingencies are realized, so the idea is to give an unsuccessful applicant a card which will be evidence of obedience and also state when the next visit must be paid. This is a detail that may be varied, but it indicates the size of the meshes of this official net. Suppose a person refuses to do the work assigned, or leaves it without reason, or is dismissed through bad conduct and within a year either he or his dependents come on the poor law for relief in consequence of the return to lazy habits, then the authorities can send him to the workhouse for eighteen months, or for three years if it is a second offence. The workhouse is an institution between a prison and an English workhouse, and the chief points are that liberty is forfeited, begging is impossible, and they must face either work, hunger or punishment.

The provision with regard to tramps is most stringent. A person found roaming about and endangering the safety of others is liable to detention in the same establishment for three and up to six years. The course is clear and effective. The individuals are first watched by the police and then warned that they must get a fixed residence within a given time, and if they do not they are taken in charge. Some option is reserved to the police as to whether they will send a lazy person to the workhouse or to his legal home, should they find out where it is; but the decision rests with the police. In this connection it is important to know that the police have certain judicial functions unknown to such officers in this country. It is quite possible, and even probable, that some will be found who are unable to settle because too poor, and in these circumstances they are to have a house found for them, the funds for this purpose being provided from money set apart for the purpose. The place in the first instance is considered by the police; but there is reserved the right of appeal to a higher court.

Fruit-a-tives

OR—FRUIT LIVER TABLETS

—clean the blood of all impurities—clear the skin of pimples and blotches, and make the complexion beautiful. Made of fruit juices and tonics. 50c a box.[120]

JAPS NEVER TAKE COLD.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

With the approach of chilly weather people are becoming fearful lest they should take cold after a hot bath, but this opinion is unable to reconcile itself with the immunity of the Japanese from colds. The ordinary bath consists of a large wooden tub, oval in shape and fitted with a cover. Before he enters the tub the bather thoroughly lathers himself from head to foot and washes the suds off by means of a wooden ladle or dipper. He then sits in the tub, immersed up to the chin, for several minutes, enduring a degree of heat by which a European would be well nigh parboiled. When Japan first began to study the method of western nations the excessive heat of the baths was strongly condemned and a law was made that the water in the public baths should be only moderately heated. This caused great discontent, so a committee composed of European and Japanese medical men was appointed to decide the question. The verdict was in favor of the national custom, which was pronounced to be not only harmless but beneficial. The high temperature of the water was said to open the pores of the skin thoroughly, even without the use of soap, and a healthy action of the skin and cleanliness were secured which it was impossible to get with any amount of washing in cold or so-called hot baths.

THE ROYAL ROAD.

When I was young I learn'd to read,
And many a volume have I read,
Devouring wisdom's fruits with greed
In living languages and dead;
I've conn'd what sapient men have said,
And mov'd among the world's elite,
Mind's aristocracy. Instead,
I should have been a runner fleet.

I learn'd to write and many a screed
I've written both with ink and lead,
Morning and evening—oft indeed,
When all the neighbors were in bed
And cats were squalling on the shed,
I've rack'd my brains for some conceit;
And now I learn when youth is sped
I should have been a runner fleet.

I should, in order to succeed,
To thrive and fortunately wed,
Rather have cultivated speed,—
Have rac'd the equine quadruped,
In front of locomotives fled,
And down the Park slide's glistening sheet
Before the swift toboggan sled:
I should have been a runner fleet.

With half the zeal I train'd my head
Had I, alas! but train'd my feet,
More easily I'd win my bread:
I should have been a runner fleet.

W. M. M.

READABLE PARAGRAPH

UNUM E DUO.

Three youths who were in different cities born,
Did Boston, Newport, and New York adorn
The first in mincing manners far surpassed,
The next in garish dress; in both the last.
The force of Nature could no further go,
To make a dude she joined the former two!

—December 'Bohemian.'

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

A VAUDEVILLE AXIOM.

'Why do you stick to those old jokes?'

'Why shouldn't I?'

'Everybody's heard 'em.'

'That's it. Nothing puts people at ease like knowing just exactly when to laugh.'—Washington 'Herold.'

HIS NEW MOTOR CAR.

He—'Jones says in this letter that his new car is fifty horse-power.'

She—'That is not so. I saw two horses hauling it along the street the other day.'—'Illustrated Bits.'

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

A COUGH CURE.

The following old recipe in rhyme ing to a cough cure was written woman in Scotland exactly fifty years

In winter time, when coughs prev
And colds are quickly caught,
And certain cures are apt to fail,
'Tis well to give a thought
To remedies which have been trie
And proved of sterling worth,
In preference. This when applied
You'll own's the best on earth.
Beef suet boiled in milk affords
Relief if taken when
The cough comes on—in other words,
'Twill cure nine out of ten.

A Liniment for the Logger.—Logs lead a life which exposes them to many perils. Wounds, cuts and bruises can be altogether avoided in preparing them for the drive and in river work, where wet and cold combined are of daily experience coughs and colds and muscular pains cannot but ensue. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil when applied to the injured or administered to the ailing, works wonders.

FROM DR. WATSON'S DIARY.

We passed, in the course of an hour, two dead cows and more than fifty dead chickens. A strong smell of gasoline pervaded the atmosphere, and there were wheel tracks in the dust.

Sherlock Holmes became greatly interested.

'Watson,' exclaimed he, after deep thought, 'there has been an automobile along here!'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

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

ON THE EVE OF SEPARATION.

The fool and his money were about to be parted.

'Incompatibility,' he explained to the bystanders.

He might also have pleaded desertion and lack of support, but he was too busy arranging the details of the separation.—Chicago 'Tribune.'

They are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

SIMPLE ENOUGH.

'Why does the farm boy beat the city boy so often?'

'That's easy.'

'Let's have the answer.'

'The little red schoolhouse offers a better curriculum than does the little theature comique.'—Washington 'Herold.'

A Small Pill, but Powerful.—They that judge the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form and do their work thoroughly.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

'Say old man,' began Marxley, 'that ten-spot I loaned you——'

'I haven't forgotten, old man,' interrupted Boroughs. 'Don't worry; I still have it in mind.'

'Yes, but don't you think it's about time you relieved your mind?'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

New York Poultry Show, New York, Dec. 30—Jan 4, 1908.

Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Poultry Show, Jan. 20-24, 1908.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Jan. 13-18, 1908.

Quebec Provincial Poultry and Pet Stock Breeding Show, Victoria Rifles' Armory Hall, Montreal, Jan. 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1908.

National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa, Feb. 5, 6, 7, 1908.

Convention of Agricultural Societies, Manitoba Agricultural College, Feb. 10-17.

Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, Toronto, Feb. 12 to 14.

Annual Convention Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Toronto, Feb. 19 and 20.

Provincial Seed Fair, Summerside, P. E. I., March 18 and 19.

Canadian National Horse Show, May 4-9.

CURRENT COMMENTS

The farmers of this country do not occupy the position they ought to occupy. I would like to see real agricultural aristocracy. It is a mistake to try to imitate the aristocracy of the cities. The time is coming, and should come, when agriculture will occupy the highest place in this country.—Prof. H. H. Dean.

* * *

In practically every department the winter fair at Guelph was a big success. The meetings held in connection with the Agricultural and Experimental Union were very well attended, and those who were present cannot fail to have been impressed with the practical nature of the addresses. The Union has done excellent work in many directions, and it is not too much to say that the Dominion is millions of dollars richer for the researches and experiments carried out in different branches of agriculture. The value of such fairs is not only in the direction of giving an impetus to our greatest industry, but it also consists in helping our farmers to capture foreign trade by improving the breed of our live stock and of our various other farm products.

* * *

Recently Prof. H. W. Smith and P. J. Shaw, with Messrs. G. B. Read and H. G. Payne, paid a visit to Digby County, N.S., with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the brown tailed moth had spread. Last spring a regular campaign was carried out against this pest, and it appears to have been very successful. The danger now lies in the new areas which were not affected last spring and in which there can be no doubt the brown tailed moth will be found. Even in the Digby county sections examined there will, no doubt, be some nests which were overlooked. The Agricultural Department cannot too strongly urge upon the citizens of the western counties in Nova Scotia the necessity for the closest of observations and for every effort to be made to destroy any probable nests which might be seen during the winter.

* * *

Mr. A. McNeill, chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, has issued a circular to all the Dominion fruit inspectors to this effect:—

'You will note by the sales catalogues, particularly from Liverpool and Glasgow, that there is a surplus of the smaller grade of No. 1 apples on the market at present, the effect being, of course, to greatly lower the price for this class of apples. This is an indication that you should in no way relax your vigilance in the examination of this grade. Brand 'falsely marked' any barrel marked No. 1 in which the apples fall short in point of size. In order to maintain the reputation of Canadian apples, it is more necessary that emphasis be given to the matter of size in a year like this, when the general crop is undersized, than in an ordinary year when there should be a normal quantity of large apples.'

* * *

The 'Farmers' Advocate' has issued an excellent Christmas number, full of appropriate and well printed illustrations. In addition to the good things in the way of pictures, there are many special articles which are of interest to farmers. These include the National Live-Stock Records, by Jas. B. Spencer, B.S.A.; the English Dairy Shorthorn, by Prof. H. S. Arkell, B.S.A.; the course of trade in Canadian dairy products, by Geo. H. Barr; the reviews of Canadian live-stock and farm industries; Maritime types, by A. E. Burke; the beautification of rural homes and highways, by J. R. L. Forster; and the official report and awards in the split-log drag competition, for which (early in the year) two sets of cash prizes were offered by the 'Farmers' Advocate.'

* * *

Here is a very interesting item from an Old Country correspondent:—'The long-promised advent of the black apples from France has at last been effected, and the strange fruits are now to be seen on sale in the fruit shops in several cities. Within a week's time large shipments will be made for distribution throughout the Midlands and the north, as the public have bought the dark-skinned dainties eagerly. These fruits are termed "api noir" in France, and they are very popular at Christmas time in Paris, especially where quantities are packed in pretty boxes, the fruits being arranged in squares of colored tissue papers, which add to their attractions. Just now the consumers buy the first fruits at the rate of £30 a ton, but the importers say when the darker skinned samples arrive packed in attractive packages they will sell freely at the rate of £60 a ton at least.'

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1908.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, writes:—

It is now four years since the Department of Agriculture, through the Dairy Division, began an active campaign for the improvement of the dairy herds of Canada, by inaugurating a cow testing association at Cowansville, Que. The department provided all the equipment and loaned each member the scales and necessary outfit for taking and preserving the samples, furnished the requisite blank forms for keeping records, made all the tests, and compiled the reports, without any charge.

In 1905, a series of 30-day tests were conducted at seven places, the department loaning the outfits and doing all the work without cost to the owners of the herds, as in 1904. The object of this work was to call attention to the importance of the question, and to create sufficient interest in the matter to induce dairymen to organize for the purpose of conducting a systematic test of the individual cows of their herds. The publication of these tests showed the great difference which is found in the yield of cows in the same herd, and of different herds in the same locality.

At the beginning of 1906, sixteen associations were organized under the auspices of the department. Each member was required to provide his own outfit for weighing and taking samples, but the Department of Agriculture provided the blank forms and made the tests without charge. The work was continued on the same basis this year, with a total of 52 associations organized in the different provinces as follows: Quebec, 27; Ontario, 18; Nova Scotia, 2; Prince Edward Island, 1; British Columbia, 4.

In addition to making the tests free of cost, the Dairy division has compiled for each member a monthly and a yearly statement of the individual tests of his herd, and each member has also been furnished with a copy of the monthly summaries of all tests made for the other associations. Summaries of the monthly tests have been published in the agricultural and weekly press of Canada, so that every person who reads has thus had an opportunity of studying the results and judging of the importance of the work.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has taken a special interest in this work, and is very desirous of having it continued. I am directed to say that the Dairy Division will again co-operate with associations of 20 or more members, or owners of not less than 200 cows, for the season of 1908, by doing the testing, providing necessary blank forms, and assisting in the organization as heretofore, but the minister is of the opinion that the time has arrived when the members of the associations may reasonably be asked to contribute something towards the cost of the work.

If it is worth anything to a dairyman to know the relative value of his cows as milk producers, in order that he may improve his herd by a process of intelligent breeding and selection, it should be worth paying for, in part at least. If it is not worth anything to the owners of the herds it is certainly not worth anything to anyone else

I beg, therefore, to make the following announcement in connection with this work:

For the season of 1908 the Department of Agriculture, through the Dairy Division, will co-operate with the cow testing associations on the following terms:

(a) The members must provide their own outfits and agree to take samples according to instruction.

(b) The members will be required to pay towards the cost of the testing at the rate of 20 cents per cow for the season, for herds of five cows and over,. For herds of under five cows a minimum charge of $1 per herd will be made.

(c) The association must arrange for a suitable place in which the testing may be done as in previous years without cost to the department.

(d) The Dairy Division will provide all the necessary blank forms, chemicals for testing, compile monthly and yearly records, and forward them to each member without any charge except as mentioned in (b).

The charge for testing will be based on the highest number of cows tested in any one month. A cow tested only once will be charged for the season.

HORSE FEEDING

Mr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Georgetown, one of the best authorities on horses in Ontario, in writing on the relation that exists between the manner in which a horse is fed and some of the most ordinary diseases from which he is likely to suffer, points out that a larger percentage of farm horses suffer from heaves than in the towns and cities of our country, and the reason for this is due to the fact that a large number of our farmers feed too much hay.

No horse requires more than one full feed of hay once in the twenty-four hours. When farm horses are working every day they are subject to just this condition, because they have not time either at their morning or noon meal to eat too much hay, but in winter they often stand all day with hay before them all the time.

A horse to be in perfect health should have the stomach emptied of previous meal for two or three hours before he is given another. If such is not the case, digestion will not take place in a perfect manner, and disease is likely to result. Care should also be taken that a horse should be fed no dusty or musty hay. This dust is as light as air, and the horse in breathing draws it right into the lung tissue with every breath, and this substance, being an irritant, is very prone to develop heaves. If no better hay can be obtained, the dust should be laid by sprinkling with water, when the horse will not breathe it, but it will be swallowed with his feed and probably do him no harm; but when at all possible only bright, clean hay, free from dust, should be fed to horses. Again, no horse is in fit condition for active exercise with a stomach distended with hay, because the stomach, situated as it is right behind the lung space, if full, bulges forward into the chest to such an extent that the lungs have not room to properly expand, and cannot perform their functions properly; and anything that interferes with the function of the lungs predisposes to heaves. In many cases if farmers would feed one-third less hay to idle horses in the winter months they would come out in the spring in better condition, and we would have fewer cases of heaves in the country than we have at present.

Indigestion is another disease usually produced by irregular or improper feeding, such as a horse getting access to the grain bin, a too sudden change from one kind of food to another, or a too sudden increase in the amount of grain fed. The last named cause has probably produced more cases of indigestion, especially in farm horses in the winter, than any other, and we do not need to look far for the reasons. Most farm horses are comparatively idle in the winter, but it often happens that some business on the farm necessitates a long drive, or some other hard day's work, and the owner will give probably twice as much oats for breakfast than the horse has been in the habit of getting, in order to brace him up for a hard day's work. The horse, being soft for want of regular exercise, will naturally become weary on his journey, and the stomach will become weary, too, in sympathy with the muscular system, when

ROAN KING.

Winner of the grand championship of the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, shown by Mr. James Leask, Greenbank Ontario.

it too often refuses to perform its functions. The process of digestion ceases when fermentation of the undigested mass in the stomach takes place. Gases are formed which cause the animal to bloat. He will show symptoms of pain, and a case of indigestion is the result. Now, if the horse had only received his ordinary grain ration the chances are that before he had become weary on his journey the stomach would have completed its work and would have been completely empty, in which case a very acute attack of indigestion would have been impossible. It is a good rule never to give a horse an extra big meal to stiffen him up for a hard day's work. This act of mistaken kindness has cost many an owner the life of a good horse, and has stopped many a farmer on his journey with a sick horse, besides having a veterinary bill to pay.

In fact, no horse should be allowed to stand for even one day without exercise, if the health of the animal is valued by the owner, and it is just because those two most important adjuncts to health, 'careful feeding and regular exercise,' are not properly attended to that we have so much sickness among farm horses, especially in the winter months.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE

Some very interesting addresses and discussions on these subjects were given at the Guelph Winter Fair.

Mr. R. Millar, Stouffville, spoke on the necessity for amending the act for the protection of sheep. He pointed out that a bill was brought in some time ago to remedy the evil of dogs worrying the sheep. In the United States they formerly had trouble with coyotes and other wild animals. But when the wild ones were shot off the dogs came upon them, and they could not shoot these, and we have the same trouble over here.

A man who had a dog that is worth taking care of should keep the dog shut up at night. In Scotland they have thousands of sheep up in the mountains, and a large number of dogs, but they took care of them over there. They did not let the dogs go roaming over the country, terrifying or wounding the lambs, and why cannot the owners of dogs do it here. Every dog should be taxer and the results from the tax should be pooled and be used to pay for the sheep killed by the curs which do the damage, if the owner of the dog could not be found. We had sympathy with the dog owner. Many a man had no other friend but his dog, and he would not like it to be taken from him, and there are many poor men who wish to keep a dog. If the dog owners and the sheep owners were to get together and discuss this matter, they would be able to settle this question satisfactorily. The speaker said that he liked a good dog but had no use for curs.

Mr. T. H. Mason thought that the tax should be a provincial one. He also thought that payment should be made for damage by worrying dogs. Another way to deal with the question, in the opinion of one present, was to quit giving compensation, and to shoot all dogs on sight.

Mr. Monteith said that sheep would also get under the fences and getting on to the road would get neighbors into lawsuits.

Mr. Campbell said that on no other live stock would you get such large returns. At five dollars per head for lambs, $2.50 was clear profit. It was a better paying proposition than Cobalt shares.

Mr. T. H. Mason, Straffordville, spoke on swine. He said that the business of raising hogs had been gradually going down. A man must be an enthusiast to make a success in hog raising, and most men were not like that. In the old times, long, thin big-boned pigs were thought to be the best feeders, while not a great many farmers think that short, fat, chunky hogs were the best, but they are by no means the cheapest. Still he thought that the hogs have greatly improved. Pigs were generally weaned too young to make good feeders. When three to four weeks old the young pigs should be fed gradually and not be fully weaned till they were from eight to ten weeks old. He thought that in the summer months the pigs should be allowed to pasture, where they would get earth, green feed and exercise. Keep the troughs clean after feeding, if there is any left stop feeding so much. The pens should have plenty of sunlight, and should be dry and clean. Wood ashes or charcoal should be given occasionally. Mr. Mason expects that meat will be a high price next year.

Prof. Day said that it is a doubtful proposition to sell stock of any kind if there was feed in the bins. It was also a doubtful one to pay for feed at the high prices prevailing. Stay with the hogs was his advice to the farmers. He then gave some of the best rations for fattening hogs.

The question of feeding frozen wheat came up after Prof. Day's address. One person in the audience had bought a carload of frozen wheat for fifty-five cents a bushel, laid down. If it was as per sample shown, Prof. Day considered he had a bargain.

Lieut.-Col. Robert McEwen, Byron, and R. W. Wade, of the Ontario Agricultural College, were the speakers on sheep. The former said to fatten sheep they should be fed pea straw, lucerne or clover, with some grain, given freedom from ticks and get plenty of sunshine, salt and water. Prof. Wade gave some very successful rations, the result of experiments in the United States. Mr. C. W. Girney said that pea straw, or wheat chaff and a few oats or barley were the best rations he had used.

Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, and Prof. J. W. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, addressed the meeting on cattle. Mr. Campbell highly recommended oil cake as a fattener, as it is an excellent food and is cheaper than grain. The buyers also like animals fed on it, as the carcass pleases the customers.

Prof. Grisdale said that it was possible to feed on cheap foods, if care were taken. Ensilage, roots and straw were cheap foods and were very good to put the meat on cattle.

The Forest Service of Washington made arrangements early to collect fifty million seeds of forest trees during September and October of this year. The collections wer made in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and California, from Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, Western larch, Incense cedar, and yellow pine trees. The seeds will be used for broadcast sowing, and for planting in Forest Service Nurseries. The broadcast sowing will be experimental to test the extent to which this method of renewing the forests on denuded lands in the West can be used. Many large tracts have been rendered treeless by repeated fires, and only by planting or sowing can timber be got to grow there again for a long time to come.

OAT-GROWING IN ONTARIO

The acreage devoted to the growing of oats in the Province of Ontario is increasing from year to year. This increase, and the fact that the oat crop is already very much more important than any other class of grain grown in this province, will warrant all possible efforts being made to increase the yield per acre by whatever means this may be accomplished. Better preparation of the soil for the seed, greater care in the handling of the crop, and the selection of the very finest varieties for growing in all parts of the country, will all help to swell the yield per acre, and hence the total production. An increase of even one or two bushels per acre would mean an immense increase in money value to the province as a whole. Careful inquiry has revealed the fact that the Siberian and Banner varieties are decidedly the most extensively grown oats in Ontario at the present time. The Siberian was imported from Russia by the Ontario Agricultural Department many years ago, and after having been thoroughly tested and its high value ascertained on the experimental grounds, it was widely distributed through the province, and unquestionably the introduction of this variety has been largely instrumental in increasing the average yield per acre throughout Ontario.

Within the past eighteen years, 287 varieties of oats have been tested in the Experimental department at the Ontario Agricultural College. Many of these have proven comparatively worthless for growing in Ontario, but a large number of them are very good varieties, and some are decidedly superior in yield and in quality to many of the kinds commonly grown throughout the province. It may be stated that among 53 varieties which haove been grown for the last five years, fifteen have given average yields of more than 100 bushels per acre in the plot tests, the Banner standing first, with a yield of 109 bushels per acre. Among the early varieties the Daubeney is possibly the most promising in yield and quality. Other good early varieties are Prosperity, Alaska, and Early White Pearl. The Early Ripe is one of the very earliest to mature, and although rather a poor yielder, seems to be less subject to injury from smut than any of the other varieties.

QUEBEC'S CROPS

CEREALS SMALLER, BUT FODDER AND FODDER PLANTS BETTER.

The Department of Agriculture of the province has issued the following bulletin on the state of the crops in Quebec at the end of October:

Notwithstanding the unfavorable temperature and the continued rain, the crop generally will show a better average than that of 1906; this year's crop giving a return of 71 percent against 65 percent for 1906. This statement is based upon the hundreds of reports which have been received by the Department of Agriculture, and if on the one hand there is a certain decrease in the yield of grain, there is on the other hand an increase in fodder and fodder plants, which largely compensates the decrease in the cereals.

The potato crop is much larger than that of last year. But still the price in the market is high and will continue so owing to losses from disease.

We give below a comparative statement of the returns on the last three years:

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Wheat	77	72	64
Barley	81	70	72
Oats	87	70	68
Rye	74	66	65
Buckwheat	73	64	70
Flax	71	70	67
Peas	74	64	63
Beans	79	73	69
Indian corn	77	75	67
Beets, fodder	79	70	69
Carrots	79	70	81
Turnips	82	72	80
Potatoes	76	63	67
Green fodders	78	64	81
Clover	74	49	79
Timothy	72	53	76
Various mixtures	74	54	74
Pastures	64	48	72
Tobacco	77	73	65
Apples	73	57	66
Other fruits	76	57	66

SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS

The Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies have held their conference at Regina. A number of addresses on topical subjects were given. Mr. Robert Swinton, President of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, spoke on what agricultural societies might do for the live stock interests of the province; while Mr. T. N. Willing gave some sound advice as to the best way to destroy insects and other pests of the farm.

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell spoke on 'Diversified Farming.' This is a theme that has filled the columns of the agricultural press for years, but has not been followed. The reason must be either that the farmers are very wilful or the advice is not applicable to conditions. Both are correct. The advice has been theoretically good but it has not been applicable to the country. One reason given for diversified farming is that the soil will not become depleted, but in some sections the soil is safer and better for wheat growing than it was 25 years ago. Another reason given by such advisers is, that it gives the farmer work all the year, which is certainly not what the farmer is after when he can make the money without the extra work. Every farmer should raise a few horses. It is most disastrous in a year like this to have a lot of 'feed two' wheat that has been raised with a thousand dollar team. If the farmer cannot buy a good brood mare, let him buy a poor one; but by all means have one to raise some colts. Grain growing and horse raising should go hand in hand.

The conference passed several resolutions. One of them recommended that the provincial government should introduce legislation to assist farmers to procure good seed, the responsibility of misuse of the privilege to rest on the agricultural society of the district. Further resolutions were—that the Canadian Parliament should take active steps to exercise more direct public control of railways and transportation; and further, that it is essential that a national farmers' association embracing the whole country be organized at the earliest possible moment to protect and advance the interests of agriculturists; and condemning any legislation that the manufacturing element of eastern Canada are trying to secure to increase their already exorbitant prices.

POTATO GROWING IN ONTARIO

From the 'Report of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario' we take the following extract, contained in a very exhaustive article by H. B. Smith, B.S.A., Wansteed:

Ontario's potato acreage has been decreasing quite steadily for the past ten years, the decrease being due to such causes as the prevalence of blight, the scarcity of labor, the unfavorable weather for some years back, the growing of too many poor low-yielding varieties. In every district and part of Ontario conditions in respect to the industry are practically the same. Farmers are growing too many varieties, they cannot get sufficient help to handle the crop properly with the result that yields are low, the percentage of rot is high and potatoes do not take the market well. The only apparent remedy is for them to invest their capital more and more largely in labor-saving machinery, grow few varieties, select their seed more intelligently, spray with insecticides to control insects, and fungicides to prevent the blight.

Toronto consumes from two to three thousand bags of potatoes per day, and, roughly speaking, draws eighty percent of this supply for nine months of the year from New Brunswick. In other Ontario cities the New Brunswick potatoes are not so generally used, but it is only a question of a few years till they will be consumed just as largely in most western cities as they are now used in Toronto. The marketing of a better class of stuff on the part of the Ontario producer is the only way in which the trade can be retained. It costs twenty-three cents per hundred pounds to ship potatoes 980 miles from Woodstock, N. B., to Chatham, Ont. It costs the Orangeville shipper thirteen cents per hundred to have his car lot hauled a hundred and seventy miles to the same point.

The average market difference between New Brunswick and Ontario potatoes from Jan. 1, 1905, to June 15, 1907, was twelve cents per bag. New Brunswick potatoes are preferred in all markets because they average larger in size, are clean, free from rot or scab, carloads are of one variety only and the table qualities of that one variety cannot be equalled. Ontario potatoes are discriminated against because they usually contain a large percentage of small tubers, are liable to be infected with rot or scab, and carlots contain too many varieties.

Sandy loam, well drained and early, makes the best potato soil. Clover sod deeply fall ploughed is the best soil preparation. Farm yard manure should be applied to this soil in the spring, in a well-rotted condition and thoroughly cultivated in. Commercial fertilizers are not ordinarily required, but if the land seems unproductive some form of commercial manure may be applied after the grower has experimented sufficiently with the different fertilizers to know what the requirements of his soil are. The best way to select stock for seed is to take the tubers from the strongest, most vigorous plants, plants that have produced potatoes large in size, numerous, and true to variety type. Taking seed from the whole crop is a very haphazard method. It is the great cause of varieties running out. There is nothing to commend in the practice of changing seed. Scabby seed should be treated with formalin and never planted in a soil that has produced scabby tubers within the past six years. It makes no difference whether sets are cut from the seed end, the stem end or the middle of a tuber. Phytophora infestans (late blight) and Macrosporium solani (early blight) are the two comonest potato diseases. Both may be controlled by Bordeaux after the formula, six pounds bluestone, four pounds lime in fifty gallons of water. For the late blight commence spraying July 15, for the early blight about the middle of June. The early blight is rarely very prevalent.

Spraying with Bordeaux costs from five to eight dollars per acre. The actual cash gains from such spraying at Geneva, N.Y., for the past three years averaged seventy-six dollars per acre per year.

Cultivation of potatoes should be frequent and shallow. Its principal purpose is the conservation of moisture. Digging when large acreages are grown can now only be performed by machinery. The Hoover digger is the most satisfactory used in Ontario. Potatoes intended for seed should be stored in a cool place that the buds may be kept from sprouting, as sprouts that grow out and are broken out decrease the vitality of the tuber. The potato industry in this province is well worth more attention than it now receives and the Department of Agriculture, through its Farmers' Institute system, directly, and through its experimental station should endeavor to do something to bring about improvement. It is by education alone that the growers can be made to produce a better article than they are producing at the present time, and in proportion to the 'closeness' with which we can carry that instruction to the growers in the same proportion will be the success of the undertaking.

POULTRY

In this page matters pertaining to poultry on the farm will be discussed from week to week. The answers to all questions that readers desire to ask will also be found here.

The page will be made as practical and helpful as it can be made, but only by the co-operation of our readers can this be If you have any trouble let us hear about it. If you have unusual success, give us the benefit of it. Let us have a plan or picture of your good poultry house, internal fixtures, or anything of interest to poultry men.

We will aim to keep the discussions along seasonable lines; but any information regarding poultry will be considered timely. We would also be glad to get any suggestions from our readers. If you want a subject discussed make it possible by 'opening the discussion.' The desire is that every reader will consider this his or her page. This is a special invitation for you to share its benefits.

CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY HANDLING

Mr. W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying, Saskatchewan, sends a very interesting letter on this subject to the Canadian Dairyman.' He says: Early in the season of 1907 an announcement was made by the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, that the initial step would be taken towards encouraging and improving the poultry industry of the province of Saskatchewan. The course outlined was a practical one in the form of co-operative fattening stations in connection with the creameries. Since this announcement was made the work has been under way, and was largely in the nature of an experiment with a view to demonstrating why greater care and attention should be given to properly raising and marketing poultry. For the experiment upwards of 1,000 birds were promised by the farmers early in the year but, owing to the late, cold and inclement spring weather, the chicks experienced hardships beyond their power of endurance, and the number of birds promised were not supplied by the farmert. A sufficient number, however, was received to enable the department to carry out the work, which has been completed, and the results seem to vindicate the motive which stimulated the movement.

The department erected suitable buildings at two creameries, and provided fattening crates in which to put the birds. These were accepted from the farmers during the early part of September, only one delivery being arranged for this season. At one point spring chickens only were taken, while fowl and chickens were taken at the other; the regulations providing that all must be starved for twenty-four hours before their arrival at the fattening station. Upon receipt of an approved voucher from the manager of the fattening station, the department advanced to the farmers ten cents a pound, live weight, for the chickens, and six cents a pound for fowl received. Fine oatmeal and butter-milk constituted the fattening ration, and feeding was continued for about four weeks.

The disposal of the dressed birds, owing to the limited number for sale, was effected in small lots to the best trade for two reasons: First, to secure for the farmers the best possible price; and, second, to advertise the trade for another year. Our experience this season, and the figures which follow, seem to indicate that good prices can be realized for first-class chickens. The number handled was 497, weighing 1,530 pounds, or an average of 3.1 pounds. The dressed weight was 1,930 pounds, and the gain a bird, .80 pounds.

The increase a bird is not large, and is chiefly owing to the fact that a considerable number of fowl was received at one point, and also to the fact that the type of birds altogether was not conducive to showing very creditable gains. The average selling price for the lot was 19.38 cents a pound. This gave the farmer a second and final payment after deducting the cost of fattening of 7.34 cents a pound on both chickens and fowl, or a net price to the farmers of 17.34 cents a pound, live weight, for chickens, and 13.34 cents for fowl.

The price realized is not the only advantage to be taken into consideration in affording a market for the farmers' poultry by this system of handling. The labor of preparing the birds for marketing is assumed by others, thus relieving the owners of the sometimes unpleasant task because the proper conveniences and facilities are not available for killing and dressing for marketing. Where a considerable number of birds are kept, the labor thus necessitated is sometimes burdensome, in fact it is sometimes this that keeps many farmers from going into poultry raising mohe extensively, but, with the co-operative method, the farmers' labor in this respect disappears. The assurance of a ready and reliable market is thus afforded, and extends a commendable inducement. The farmers, too, who do not reside in the immmediate vicinity of the fattening station have this same advantage extended to them. The birds may be cooped and shipped by express to the central fattening station, where the express charges are defrayed by the department, which was considered advisable in order to further assist the work while in its infancy. Contrast the price the farmers realized on their birds last year and that paid for birds delivered at the fattening station this year. According to information already to hand, the average dressed weight price paid to farmers in 1906 did not exceed ten cents a pound. Some, it is true, obtained more than this because of selling direct to the consumer, but, on the other hand, many received only eight cents a pound, dressed weight, while the advance price at the fattening station was ten cents on chicken and six cents on fowl, live weight—with no labor but that of cooping the birds for delivery—with a supplementary payment of 7.34 cents a pound.

The foregoing results seem to amply justify the assistance and expenditure of the department to develop the poultry industry. The price obtained and paid to farmers exceeded the expectation of those in charge of the work, and while it is not a certainty that these prices can be duplicated another year, our experience goes to show that, one year with another splendid prices can be obtained for good birds properly prepared. The high prices this season were, to some extent, due to the loss of chicks through exposure during the cold spring months, which produced a scarcity.

With the initial undertaking, it was to be expected that the class of birds received from the farmers would not be altogether commendable. It proved to be correct, and considerable improvements in this respect may be made in the future. The proper type of birds must be raised by the farmer and delivered to the fattening station, otherwise the management cannot offer for sale birds that will command the highest price because of their superior quality with respect to flesh, plumpness and appearance generally.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

The Ontario Women's Institute held their annual session at Guelph, when the attendance reached about 500.

A feature of the session was the prominence given to home life, the Minister of Agriculture, in his opening address, expressing regret that so many young women now leave the farm to engage in commercial or industrial pursuits in towns and cities. One cause of this tendency was a desire to escape a dull and uneventful life and secure one affording more excitement.

In reply to President Creelman's address of welcome, Mrs. Garner remarked that in the education of children too much is left to school teachers. They can teach their pupils the ordinary scholastic subjects, but it is quite impracticable for them to teach children how to live. The pupils are with the teacher only a part of each day. They are usually too numerous to receive much attention individually. The bulk of the time is given to the development of their mental faculties, not of their moral natures, or even of their physical powers.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture declared that a home life is the foundation on which all other conditions of living must be based. The family is the oldest of our sociological institutions, and it is still the most influential of all for good or evil. So long as family life is sound and pure society can get along with defective schools, inefficient municipal machinery, or factious partisanship in the state.

HINTS

The active, singing, scratching hen is the one that furnishes the eggs.

The best poultry condition powders are good food and plenty of exercise.

A combination of poultry, bees, small fruits and vegetables is profitable.

Feed corn sparingly to hens if you want eggs during the cold weather.

Eggs and Poultry.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, WHITE Wyandotte and White Legborn Cockerels, $1 each. JOHN R. MORGAN, Wales, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—HEALthy young toms for sale. GEO. H. TOLCHARD, Chesley, Ont.

25 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIX months old, weight 5 to 7 lbs., free range, bred from 200 egg hens, worth $5; yours for $2, or 3 for $5. C. E. WEEKS, Kelowna, B.C.

EGGS. EGGS. — PARSON'S POULTRY Tonic for Eggs. Its composition is a guarantee that it makes hens lay. It tones the whole system; increases and enriches the blood, assuring health and vigor, and gently stimulates the egg-producing organs. Best method of feeding hens for eggs printed with each package. Try it. It will surprise you. Easily given. Simply dissolve in drinking water. Per package, postpaid, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sample free. H. B. CAMERON Lancaster, Ont.

CHOICE COCKERELS FOR SALE. — White and Golden Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, one Black Cochin Bantam Cock, also Rouen Ducks. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. R. HOPE, Villier's, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULouse, Embden and African Geese; pairs not related; $4.00; Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, $1.00 each; Homer and Tumbler Pigeons, 50c each; Squab Raisin Pigeons, $3.00, for 12. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

VALUABLE ENGLISH RECIPE FOR keeping poultry in health, and to ensure abundance of eggs. For recipe and full directions, send 10c. GEORGE A. BROWN, Creighton, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 20 Bronze Turkeys, 10 Pure Bred Barred Rock Cockerels, 10 Pekin Ducks, 1 Fox Terrier Puppy. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88 Maxville, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

FIFTY YEARS TRAPPING THE WOLF, Fox, Otter, Beaver, Mink, and all furbearing animals. Animal scent and decoys the best. Methods guaranteed and illustrated. Write for testimonials and particulars. E. N. WOODCOCK, Coldersport, Pa.

POCKET CAMERAS, WITH COMPLETE outfit and directions, 75c prepaid. GEORGE GRATTAN, New Glasgow, Que.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS—I TEACH you how to trap absolutely free (8 secrets); no fake. I buy the fur. I supply guns, traps, etc. I want 80,000 skins. Enclose stamp for price list and free methods. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return, name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

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We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, 'must hold a keen, cutting edge.'

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the 'Razor Steel' brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

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The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

BUTTER IN WINTER.

Mr. Henry Glendenning, of Manilla, Ont., in the course of a speech at a dairy meeting, declared: 'We must have the best cows, the best feed for them, the best factory, the best maker, and then the best prices will be realized.' He dealt chiefly with the most desirable cow and, from a chart, promoted a discussion as to the qualities most looked for. He also brought up the question of how to produce milk cheaply for butter in winter. First, he said, there should be a silo and, second, the farmer should grow alfalfa hay. This hay can be stored in a barn at a cost of $2.50 a ton, as against $24 a ton for bran. He next detailed the proper way to cultivate alfalfa hay. An ordinary cow will not consume more than one and a half tons of alfalfa during the six winter months. Mr. Glendenning showed how money can be saved on the following diet:—

1½ tons alfalfa hay	$3.75
3 tons of silage	7.00
2 tons of roots	4.00
Total	$14.75

'This is the maximum cost for one cow during the six months. One cow should produce 125 pounds of butter during the same time, which would return at least $37.50, leaving a gain of $22.75. This is not only a possibility, but is in actual use.'

THE ART OF MATING

A first essential in successful poultry keeping lies in the art of mating, and this holds true whether the object be to produce the best table fowls or the most prolific layers; and it applies equally in the production of exhibition birds where correctness of type and the niceties of color markings are at a premium. In theory this is admitted, but in practice it is too often neglected.

This point settled the next one is clear, that a feature of all matings should be the vigor or stamina of the birds to be mated up. This applies, no matter whether the fowls are to be bred for exhibition or otherwise. It is not enough that the parent fowls should be of sound stamina; they should be at their best for the purpose in view, and this they are in their second year, not in their first. As is reasonable to expect, the size and vigor of the chicken has a relation to the size of the egg from which it emerged, and fowls lay larger eggs in their second year than they do as pullets. Where hens are kept on for a third year their eggs differ but little in size from that of the second year, and there is no appreciable difference in their merits for hatching purposes. In later years, however, the eggs become smaller and hatch less satisfactorily. The hatching, feeding, and rearing are important, beyond doubt, but however excellent these are they cannot command success if the mating is at fault, and yet too often the mating is left to take care of itself.

The maxim that 'like produces like' is applicable under certain conditions, but only under conditions where the parent fowls are exactly alike, barring the differences arising from sex. And even then something may be awanting to disturb the likeness. Not only must the parents bear striking mutual likeness, but they must have been bred alike for generations. Whilst the maxim quoted must ever be taken into account, there is another feature no less potent, a feature pregnant at times with good, though occasionally with ill. It is the outcome of a force resulting in variation from the parent type, and having a counterpart in other forms of animal life as also in plant life. Every intelligent breeder must discriminate in mating up the breeding pens so that he may combine the tendency to perpetuate likeness in what is desirable with the possibility of improving his stock, and this the tendency to variation renders possible. Without the inherent principle of a tendency to variation, human genius would fail to improve either the useful or ornamental properties of poultry. Nor is this confined to poultry. It is applicable alike to plants and animals.

The art of mating successfully lies in a happy combination of the conservative principle of heredity in like producing like, with the advanced liberal or radical principle of variation, which is the doorway to improvement. Their combination in politics tends to stability and progress in the state, and in the domain of poultry keeping there is a steady upward development already realized, and still in progress. The goal is not yet reached. It occasionally happens that from chance matings of birds of no special merit one of surprising merit is produced. This is not of uncommon occurrence, and whilst valuable as an individual bird, when used for breeding purposes disappointment follows. The likelihood is that its progeny will not equal itself. The longer the lineage of a good ancestry, the better is a bird likely to be in its offspring. The inference is in the case of breeders to be careful of matings and to have regard for pedigree influences.

Whilst indiscriminate inbreeding is an evil and cannot be anything else in its ultimate results, judicious inbreeding is essential in fixing the good qualities of all varieties of poultry, and the characteristics of every existing variety have been fixed by systematic inbreeding. Birds constitutionally sound and fully matured may with advantage be mated, though nearly related, but if weakness exists in the strain then the weakness is intensified, and the results are disappointing. Where inbreeding is resorted to the birds so mated should not be under two years.

In the breeding of exhibition stock it is necessary to avoid mating up birds that have a common fault, else the fault becomes intensified, and many years may be necessary to breed it out. We have never seen a perfect bird, one in all points true to its kind. Either it had a something that should be wanting, or it lacked a something that it should have. Or it may chance be that some particular feature was in excess of what it should be, or, on the other hand, deficient to the normal. In all such cases the breeder's art can work wonders, and this by mating birds that have a feature abnormally developed with such as have the corresponding feature deficient. It will usually be found that some of the progeny will resemble one parent, some the other parent, and some will have a normal development of the particular feature, and these last should be made the foundation for future matings. With painstaking care every desired feature can be bred in, and everything objectionable bred out. But the breeder must begin at the beginning and clearly fix mentally upon the qualities desired in his future stock.

In breeding for exhibition points experience goes to show that size, form, and constitutional qualities are influenced in a greater degree by the hen, and that the cock has a preponderating influence in relation to comb, color of eyes, and plumage. Whilst this is generally recognized there are many notable exceptions, and the prepotency of one or other of the parent birds must be taken into account as a determining factor. Some of those taking up poultry keeping avoid inbreeding by getting hens from one party and a cock from another. It is much safer to get the breeding pen from a breeder with a reputation, and entrust him with the mating. Wholly unrelated birds had better be avoided by the beginner, especially if exhibition stock is the object in view, for the tendency to reversion is strong when such are mated.

The Whole Truth In A Nut Shell

Middleburgh, N.Y. Sept. 4, 1907. I am using your U. S. Separator and am well pleased with it. My U.S. is not out of order every week or two as my neighbors who are using other makes, ARE. DAVID L. VAN WORM.

It's "Reliable"

And RELIABILITY is "THE quality of qualities." A reputation for RELIABILITY is not won in a day, a month or a year. Consistent performance during the slow testing of time, *alone* is sufficient to prove that most satisfactory of qualities—RELIABILITY. Each year for past sixteen years, the

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

has been adding to its reputation for RELIABILITY which is UNEQUALLED today. Dairymen today choose the U. S. because they KNOW it can be depended upon to do the Best work ALL the time and the Longest time, too. Time has PROVED it.

Mr. Van Worm's few words sum up completely the many reasons why dairymen everywhere are fast exchanging their old style, unsatisfactory or "cheap" separators for the RELIABLE, clean skimming, up-to-date U. S. If YOU have one of "the other kind," WE'VE a proposition to make you. Just ask us about it, please.

The thirty illustrations in our new catalog enable you to easily SEE why the construction of the U. S. makes it the most RELIABLE and profitable. Won't you send today for free copy? Just ask for "No. 110."

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 482

Canadian Shipments made from our Warehouses at Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Calgary and Winnipeg, but correspondence should be addressed to our Head Office, Bellows Falls, Vt.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

LOCHABER STOCK FARM OFFERS SEVeral choice Shorthorn Bulls for sale; prices right; some nice Berkshire pigs (imp.), and home-bred Bronze Turkeys, big Rangy ones; Barred Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes, Imperial Pekin Ducks. Stock All. D. A. GRAHAM, Warstead, Ont.

LEICESTER EWES, BRED TO TORONTO First Prize Winner. Also, ewe lambs; good quality. GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

FOR SALE, 3 A.J.C.C. JERSEY COWS, and 1 yearling heifer. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS, ALL colors, very cheap. MRS. WARREN PEASLEE, Jefferson, Maine.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — 'LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND route men. Apply quick to ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

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

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, IN THRIVING TOWN OF Lamont, good butcher business, creamery and grain crusher, combined; also, one hundred and ninety acres of land adjoining town, fenced, and sixty acres, broken. Will sell all or part, or half interest in all. Apply Box 102, Lamont, Alta.

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED (PROTESTANT), holding a McGill or Elementary School diploma, to commence about the beginning of the new year, for a school near Ottawa, in Hull Township. Address, DAVID STEWART, Secretary-Treasurer, Alymer, Que.

Farm and Other Lands

FARMS FOR SALE—OVER 2,000 SPLENdid farms in Ontario. Some bargains. Send for our list. WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LIMITED. London, Ontario.

798 ACRES RICH LAND, FINE BUILDings, nicely located; wharf on farm; 10 acres apples. Price, $9,500. Terms, 1-3 cash. Balance, mortgage. Catalogue free. CLARK & SON, Dover, Delaware.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARM, 95 Acres, known as Robertson Farm, Windham Township, Norfolk County; convenient to school, churches, market, station, post-office, stores, cheese factory, and telephone. Apply T. R. NELLES, Simcoe.

FARMS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—Several good farms to rent on easy terms, also improved and unimproved farms for sale on easy terms. Three or four farms for sale on half crop payments. A good opportunity for a person short of cash, but having horses and implements necessary to operate a farm, thus on easy terms become the owner. Apply to J. B. GOWANLOCK, 517 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Books, Cards, &c.

POSTCARDS — BRITISH AND FOREIGN Views beautifully produced in monochrome in various art tones; 20 for 25c, postpaid. A. G. BROWN, Creighton, Ont.

YOUR NAME IN GOLD ON TWELVE beautiful Xmas and New Year postcards for 25c. NORMAN PEEL, Mfg., London, Ont.

POST CARDS, FIFTEEN HANDSOME New Year's Postals, Embossed, Jewelled, etc., only 25c. Sample Package, all kinds, only 50c. G. P. LE GRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

POSTCARDS — 20 DIFFERENT COLORed—flowers, scenery, comics, etc., 20c. A RICE, Granby, Que.

SONG BOOK — 150 OLD TIME SONGS, with words and music, 10c. A RICE, Granby, Que.

COINS AND STAMPS. ALL NATIONS, revenues, small dealers supplied. W. H. MYERS, Gordon Bay, Ont.

Canaries For Sale.

CANARIES FOR SALE, FINE SINGER or Breeding Pair; cash or on my easy payment plan. Write, WAITE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

HOME WORK.—WE WANT RELIABLE families to operate our high-speed Automatic Knitting Machines at home, whole or spare time knitting for the trade; good wages. For all particulars, address THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING CO., Orillia, Ont. Dept. W.

WANTED — RELIABLE SCOTCH SHEPherds, with experience in the North-West; wages forty dollars per month and board. Write to DAVID DICKIE, Meeteetse, Wyoming, U.S.A.

(For late Classified Ads See Page 24.

For Sale.

BELL ORGAN, 6 OCTAVE, WALNUT Case, with handsome burl walnut panels and high back with music rack. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells. Mouseproof, $55. Payments $10 down and $4 monthly, without interest. GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 Yonge street, Toronto.

DOHERTY—6 OCTAVE PIANO CASE ORgan, with mirror top and lamp stands. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells. Special price $77.

KARN—PIANO CASE ORGAN, 6 Octaves, in beautiful walnut case with mirror top. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Just like new. Special price $86.

BELL—PIANO CASE ORGAN, IN ELEgant walnut case, with handsome mirror top. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, etc. Cannot be told from new. Special price $88.

DOMINION—PIANO CASE ORGAN, 6 Octaves, in rich mahogany case, with full length carved panels. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, etc. Protected mouseproof pedals. Special price $91. Payments, $10 cash and $4 monthly on any piano-case Organ; no interest. GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 Yonge street, Toronto.

BOILER, FIRST CLASS CONDITION, 12 ft. long, 4 ft. diameter, 30 tubes, 3 in. and 2¼ in.; also 20 horse power engine. Apply BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Hartington, Ont.

WINDMILL (WHEEL and 50 FOOT GALvanized tower) complete as it stands, Brantford make, will take $75 cash before taking away. R. S. MARTIN, Hamilton, Ont.

Free Veterinary Book
Infallible guide. Makes every man his own horse doctor. Postage 2c.
Tuttle's Elixir
Insures sound horses. Cures splint, curb, spavin, etc. $100 reward for failure where cure is possible.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
70 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr.
32 St. Gabriel Street.
Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief of any.

C. H. R. CROCKER, South Farmington, Nova Scotia

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 60,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS. MENEELY & CO., WATERVLIET, N.Y. PUREST, BEST, GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY SELLS FOR $65
GILSON GASOLENE ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL
Ask for catalog—all sizes
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. Dept. 2 Guelph, Ontario.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
CRESCO FLOUR For DYSPEPTICS
SPECIAL DIETETIC FLOUR
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR
Unlike all other foods. Ask grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

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 postaladdress of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

REMOVING STAINS.

A London Reader.—Can you tell me how to remove stains from valuable linen, the stains being caused by leakage of a stove-pipe from a stove burning wood? I should like to know a remedy that will not injure the linen. Ans.—If the stains are caused in part by rust in the pipe, apply salts of lemon or oxalic acid, either of which you can obtain at the druggist's. Moisten the stained portion with warm water, and rub in the salts of lemon, or acid. Handle with care, as it is poisonous. Rinse out thoroughly, as any acid is injurious to linen. If the stains are due only to the condensed vapor dripping upon the linen they may yield to milder treatment. Try rubbing over with melted tallow, and washing with naphtha soap.

POEMS WANTED.

A Scotch Reader, Montreal.—Could any of your readers give the words of a poem on "Hallowe'en, which appeared in the 'Witness' many years ago. It was a prize poem, by C. T. Lanigan.

SIR OLIVER LODGE.

A Hamilton Subscriber.—Who is Sir Oliver Lodge? He was mentioned recently in a London cable as having given a lecture on the 'Immortality of the Soul.' Ans.—Sir Oliver Joseph Lodge, M.Sc., F.R.S., D.Sc., LL.D., is principal of the University of Birmingham since 1900. He was born in Staffordshire in 1851. He was educated at Newport Grammar School and University College, London; was Professor of Physics University College Liverpool, 1881-1900; Romanes Lecturer at Oxford, 1903; Rumford medallist of the Royal Society, 1898, and has published the following works: 'Elementary Mechanics,' 'Modern Views of Electricity,' 'Pioneers of Science,' 'Signalling Without Wires,' 'Lightning Conductors and Lightning Guards,' 'School Teaching and School Reform,' 'Easy Mathematics for School Use,' 'Life and Matter,' 'Elections,' and other articles. He holds a first class place in science. If you wish to read a report of the address alluded to, see 'World Wide,' of Nov. 23.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

MORTGAGE SALE MATTERS.

E.B., Ont.—A and B were willed land as follows: B was to have his lifetime as owner. It was then to go to A. B mortgaged his life interest and got A to join him. B was not able to pay mortgage and land was sold for less than amount of mortgage. A had other property not included in the mortgage. 1. Can this property owned by A be taken and sold to pay balance of mortgage? 2. Has B any claim on first mentioned land. Ans.—1, Yes, if, as was probably the case, A joined with B in the usual covenant contained in mortgages for payment of the mortgage money and interest. The mortgagee would be entitled to sue A as well as B for the amount of the deficit on the mortgage sale, and, having obtained judgment, could reach A's property by means of an execution issued to satisfy the judgment and placed in the hands of a sheriff. 2. No.

PAYING FOR A PAPER.

Manitoba.—Will you kindly advise me in the following matter? Four years ago, while living in Nova Scotia I was a subscriber to a certain farm paper. On leaving N. S. for Manitoba, my present residence, in March 1904, I was one year in arrears. I received no more papers after coming here, and forgot about it until some time afterwards when I received a bill for them for all the intervening time. I wrote telling them that I had not received the paper since being here, did not wish it now, sent the pay for the year I owed while receiving the paper in Nova Scotia, and thought the matter settled. And now I am in receipt of a letter from collecting agencies threatening to collect a bill for 2½ years' subscription (not one paper received during that time) with costs within 10 days. Can they collect? Ans.—They certainly are in a position to collect some amount and costs also if claim placed in suit. We have not sufficient particulars before us to enable us to say just how much you are liable for, but we would advise you to settle and do so promptly.

PRICE OF COAL.

Homesteader, Alberta.—Has the coal mine owner the right to charge a homesteader more than $1.75 per ton at mine? He charged me $2.50, and I protested against his charging that price. He said he could charge what he liked. If he is in the wrong to whom should I report? Ans.—We are not aware of anything that could legally interfere with the right the mine-owner would ordinarily have to fix his own prices for coal. It is just possible though that there may be some regulation that applies locally, and by which the mine-owner is restricted in respect of his charges; and it might be well for you to consult a local solicitor about it.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Subscriber, Bognor, Ont.—Some years ago the Government of the Province of Ontario amended the Municipal Act by abolishing the ward system of election, and adopting mass election. The ratepayers are thoroughly dissatisfied with the mass election in our township. To whom should we appeal—the Government, county council, or township council, to have the township put back into wards? And what steps should be taken by ratepayers desiring it? Ans.—The application would have to be made to the Dominion Government, and for an amendment of sec. 73 of The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, which provides that the council of every township shall consist of a reeve, who shall be the head thereof, and four councillors, who shall be elected by a general vote. See your local representative in the Ontario legislature.

VETERINARY

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

SCOURS IN MARE.

'One Interested.'—I have a mare, supposed to be in foal; but she is not doing well. She is sixteen years old. She is fed on hay and oats, and sometimes a little straw for a change. She eats well, but scours badly. Have tried feeding her on roasted oats, and also with flour in her oats, but neither has done her any good. Her teeth seem to be all right. Could you prescribe for her. Ans.—The continual scouring is due to indigestion. Her food not being properly digested, causes irritation in the intestines, and hence the scours. Give her a pint of raw linseed oil, with one and a half ounces each of turpentine and tincture of opium, well shaken together. See that her hay is of good quality and do not give too much. Give no straw. Give her crushed oats, mixed with dry bran; not too much water at a time.

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.)

PAIN IN CHEST.

J. N. is a man forty-seven years of age. For about a month he has been troubled with a feeling of obstruction internally in the region of the breast nearest the right side. It feels like a lump there nearly all the time. He does not notice it during meals. He has also a pain between the shoulder blades on the right and some rheumatism in the right shoulder extending down to the elbow. Three years ago he fell a distance of eight feet on this shoulder. Otherwise is quite well and has a good appetite. Used tobacco rather heavily until a month ago, when he gave it up. Ans.—The symptoms you mention are like those of indigestion. Flatulency might cause them. Keep the bowels moving daily; see that the teeth are in good order; eat slowly and chew your food well. If you find any particular article disagree modify your habits accordingly. Try and take some outdoor exercise. If due to too great acidity of the stomach contents, a pinch of baking soda will relieve.

ATONY OF THE BOWELS.

A.E.R. writes as follows: Whenever he lives in a place where the air is relaxing the muscle of the intestines is proportionately slack. When living in a city their action is weak and he has been unable to find anything that has any effect on them. The stronger and more bracing the air is the better is the action of the bowels. At the seacoast, with its moist bracing air, the motion of the bowels is regular and sufficient. At present where he is the bowels are sluggish and torpid. He feels unwell as a consequence. Is unable to choose where he will live. Asks whether electric belts would be stimulating. Ans.—I should think it probable that your occupation would be of some importance as well as climate. Probably also the food and peculiar character of the drinking water might affect you. You should try and get plenty of outdoor exercise. I think you would find benefit from drinking a good deal of water. Try a small glassful on rising in the morning and the same between meals. Probably the best thing to stimulate the bowels would be a cold water enema in the morning. Get a fountain douche bag. Inject at least a quart of cold water into the bowel. Do it in the recumbent position and slowly. If not effective add some common brown soap to it so as to make a lather. You would probably find carbonic acid baths or galvanic baths the best external stimulant. You had better ask your doctor about this and if he thought it wise he could tell you where to go The carbonic acid baths could be taken at home, by adding tartaric acid and baking soda to the water and bathing in it while the effervescence is going on. Electric belts will be no use.

DISEASE OF THE ANTRUM.

X.Y.Z. some two years ago noticed a dull aching sensation in the upper right jawbone, under the eye. After a time pus was discharged through the gum back of the eye-tooth, where the tooth had been extracted. Then the place swelled and was lanced by a dentist and considerable yellowish pus evacuated. The dentist said that the walls of the cavity within the jawbone were affected and he drilled into the bone and syringed it out with peroxide of hydrogen. Considerable pus was forced out. This helped it a good deal and it continued well for six months and then began again. Asks what he should do: if it would be dangerous to syringe out with silver nitrate: if it could be consumption of the jawbone. Ans.—It is not likely to be tubercular, though this is not impossible. I think the wisest plan would be to see a surgeon and have the cavity opened up further and scraped. Such operations need to be thorough if good results are to follow. The treatment so far has been correct, but the condition is apt to persist for a considerable time. Even after an operation, the cavity may continue to discharge for some months. Nitrate of silver would not be harmful if not used too strong. I should think an operation, such as I have indicated, would be the quickest and most practical way of effecting a cure.

SHORT DAYS.

Now is the Sun, erst spendthrift of his rays
And lavish of his largesses of light,
Become a miser in his latter days,
An avaricious dotard, alter'd quite.

Is he the same that all the summer long
Strew'd with unstinted hand his gleaming gold?
Can such ill grace to high estate belong?
Can bright be dim? can warm so soon be cold?

Ay, but he goes his parsimonious way,
And hoards his shining treasures from the view
And garners up his riches 'gainst the day
When Earth, the prodigal, shall beg anew;

Then to her need he'll give no niggard dole
But wealth incalculable, heart and soul.

THE BEGINNING OF WINTER.

Now are the trees all ruefully bereft
Of their brave liveries of green and gold,
No shred of all their pleasant raiment left
To shield them from the wind and nipping cold.

Now is the grass all wither'd up and dead
And shrouded in its cerement of the snow;
Now the enfeebled Sun goes soon to bed
And rises late and carries his head low.

Now is the night magnificent to view
When the Queen Moon appears with cloudless brow;
Now are our spirits cleans'd and born anew
In the clear quickening atmosphere; and now

We re-make home, and find our hearts' desire
In common talk before the cheerful fire.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'Without, both garth and glade are drear,
The plangent north winds rule,
And night by night the faltering year
Drawe frostily towards Yule.

'Within, a nigh the ingle-glow
I see about me stand,
Long row upon inviting row,
Wisdom from many a land.

'Nor love nor legend do I heed,
I pass the garnered store,
To take the Holy Book and read
The Bethlehem tale once more.'

They come to us again, those 'Bells across the snow,' full of sadness or of gladness, as hearts are attuned.

As they ring out the Christmas chimes, they take us back to happier years, when there was no 'vacant chair,' the family circle was complete, and the world shut out on Christmas day. Truly it is a sad part of life's sad experience that the happier the past, the keener the sorrow when looking backward over the years. And yet we should be glad that this has been a part of our lives, and made for the home the real Christmas, where was told the story of the wise men of the East, and the spirit of giving formed part of its pleasures.

Dear readers, fathers and mothers, inclined to complain, be content, though you have not all of this world's goods that you wish, for perfect happiness should be yours when every voice can answer to the Christmas roll call. Do we ever stop to think what a large part of Christmas this gift-giving has become? Certainly in these days it is too often only a perverted symbol of the wise men of the East who brought of their own merchandise.

My dear friend, Mrs. Everyman writes to me: 'I do not want to get any presents this year because I cannot give any.'

Yet to my mind that would be a special reason for friends remembering. A Christmas gift is not the Scotch spirit of giffgaff—neither is it an interchange of 'bargains.'

What matter if the gift be small or large, it is not counted by its market value, but by the spirit of Christmas in which it is given, that spirit of 'goodwill,' too often a mere expression that does not touch the heart. And we may remember that one of the gifts that has come down to us through the ages, was the single farthing of a poor woman, while the large offerings of those who had plenty to give did not call forth special commendation.

When we bring our gifts to the altar of love or friendship, or kindly remembrance, we would fain do so in sincerity, and it is well to recall the story of King Saul, who brought to Jehovah costly gifts he had been directed to destroy, but was rebuked by the prophet Samuel—'To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.' The modern Christmas keeping is hardly ideal, and the loaded Christmas tree not calculated to teach unselfishness in the children. We teach in church and Sunday-school that Bible text: 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' and then train the young receptive mind to be content with the lesser blessing.

There is an immense amount of Christian work and unselfishness in the world, and that kindly charity which aims to relieve distress, and to uplift and cheer. It is this spirit that is needed in our midst to grow into our lives, and become a strong influence with the younger generations, who have need of the greater blessing to ward off materialism, and strengthen the bulwarks of Christianity.

REX BEGONIA.

Miss McD. sends leaves of Rex Begonia all curled up and dry and asks advice.

From all appearance your Begonia has been growing or trying to grow, in a hot, dry room, that would give plants or human beings tubercular trouble, if they had to live in it night and day without any fresh air.

This variety of Begonia cannot endure ill-treatment or any hardships. Give them an even temperature, and cover while sweeping so as to exclude dust, and let watering be always medium, neither dust-dry, nor sloppy. Never allow water to touch the foliage, and see that fresh air reaches them every day.

They are beautiful plants when well grown, and well worth a little extra trouble to ensure good culture and fine healthy specimens.

BULBS.

Ellis.—The bulbs may be brought to the light any time after a root system has developed. Where many pots are started it is a good plan to bring only a few to the light at once, and keep the rest cold for later blooming, as they are better too cold than too warm for a sturdy growth.

Many people suppose that good light means direct sunlight, but this is not the case, in fact, such plants as ferns are shade loving, and Chinese primroses thrive best away from the sun. In partial shade bulbs last longer in bloom. Sometimes a mistake is made by keeping the bulbs too dry, for after they are brought to heat, and dry air, they require plenty of moisture. If allowed to become dry the flower spikes will be stunted, and fail to grow into long spikes.

Do not be afraid to supply those white roots with plenty of water.

JAPANESE FERN BALL.

E.R.T.—The Japanese fern balls are not a fraud by any means, and if yours does not succeed it must have been wrongly treated.

There is a chance that the 'ball' may have been kept over, in which case they lose their power to recuperate, but they are imported every year from Japan, arriving here in February in a dormant condition.

They are made of the roots of a creeping fern called Davallia Bullata, that are wound around a ball of coarse dry moss while in a dormant condition. It is wonderful with what ingenuity these roots are laid round and round the ball, each being the size of a slate pencil, and fastened together at intervals with heavy twine.

As soon as purchased dip into a deep vessel of lukewarm water for several hours until thoroughly soaked, then drain and hang in a good light by the window. Dip once a week at first, and as soon as active growth begins let it be given the same treatment every second day. In its native state the plant creeps close to the ground, and from every joint new plants proceed, so moisture keeps them in the proper condition for development.

WHITE BLACKBERRY.

Miss M. M.—You are quite right in saying that there is a white blackberry. It was introduced some years ago, and owing to the unsatisfactory quality of previous berries of this color there was not much faith at first in the white 'Iceberg.'

One of its ancestors was the old black seedling Lawton, and the first generation of seedlings were crossed by Crystal white and turned out black, the second varied, but the third produced the snow-white berry above mentioned. They are of fine flavor and transparent, also early and productive.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

E.E.B.—The pressed flower is one of a comparatively new class of hardy plants, introduced.

There are many attractive shades among the hybrids, your flower being Potentilla Cardinale. The plants are of a bushy self-supporting nature, with strawberry-like foliage, and they grow about a foot and a half high.

The flowers are borne in large terminal open clusters, having good stems for cutting. They are hardy, easily cultivated, and bloom in midsummer, the flowers lasting several weeks.

WHAT TO DO WITH TANSEVERIA ZEALANICA.

Jerusha.—Put your plant on a shelf, or on the top of the cupboard, if there is no room for it in the window. It stands drought and dust well, and will grow without sunlight, though doing better with careful attention.

But it endures the most adverse circumstances, and the only treatment known to kill it is too much water; too much moisture results in a sickly appearance, while lack of water has little effect upon it for a long while. It grows both in winter and summer, and can be kept in the house in warm weather, but does well in a garder vase or pot, where other plants would suffer.

Its season of blooming is usually the latter part of May, or in June, and the flowers grow in long spikes made up of strange looking flowers, but it does not require the bloom to commend it, for it will live in surroundings where gas and furnace heat make other plants difficult. So it may be called the plant of encouragement, and therefore need not be consigned to the shelf.

CELERY.

'I wish you would give us in the 'Witness' some ways in which celery can be used, 'asks a correspondent, and as there is a dearth of letters this week, all readers being no doubt occupied with Christmas preparations, we can find room to answer this request.

In the first place there is not any part of a bunch of celery that need be wasted. The small white stalks, of course, are served whole with salt, or cut fine and dressed as a salad. The larger stalks can be cut into short pieces, cooked in salted water, and covered with cream sauce, while the very coarsest bits are to be boiled and strained for soup, which is generally improved by the addition of celery. If the best of the leaves are dried in the oven they make nice seasoning, if rubbed fine, for soups or gravies.

There are many ways in which this vegetable can be used for those who like the flavor, in fritters or fried, on toast, or as a vinegar to use with cold meat, but every particle can be utilized by the economical housekeeper.

WINTERING CACTI.

Mrs. R. B.—You are giving your cacti too much water by your own confession. People's ideas differ so much on the subject of dryness.

Before your letter came I heard of a lady who watered all these resting plants once a week until they grew sickly and began to die off.

After being told to give them a little wholesome neglect for a while they began to recover. She thought watering them once a week was keeping them very dry indeed.

A shelf is a very good place on which to winter your cacti, for they will get all the warmth and light needed in such a position. Plants of this nature are often injured by too much water, and will not endure a deluge. In fact, there are many of our ordinary window treasures benefited by withholding water if they are inclined to be weakly, or giving it in small quantities.

THE EXPRESS DRIVER'S WORK.

The principal anxieties of an express driver have to do with keeping time. His employment at, say, 45 shillings a week depends upon his doing so. He is there in the cab of an express engine just, in fact, because he knows better than other men how to get the best results from a splendid piece of machinery. And they are demanded of him. No railway company in competition with another can afford to be lax about the running of its trains; and an express driver who means to keep his place has to remember this. If the train is late from any fault of his, he must expect to be reprimanded; if it is late at all frequently, he may be either fined or, in the end, reduced. The checks upon him are strict. In every signal box he passes, the time of his passing is recorded; he checks the record with his own time sheet, which is checked by the guard of his train in turn. He need not fear injustice, true. So many independent records establish the facts beyond mistake or cavil, and enable his superintendent to say at once whether the fault lies between him and the engine or elsewhere. But time is one of his constant preoccupations.

He cannot forget it, as he may forget his perils. It is evidently not a matter to which a driver can become indifferent in the least; and there are times when it is oppressive. Engines differ, like plants from the same famous workshop, or watches made by machinery; they differ so notoriously that there is a railway saying, 'A good engine makes a good driver.' Among modern express engines there is probably not a disappointing one in twenty; but every engine has her idiosyncrasies. She may respond to firing less readily than another, or need more oiling, or be oftener docked for small repairs. For better or worse the driver is married to her until he can show sufficient cause for a divorce. The time table is their moral law, enforced daily under the penalties aforesaid.—Keighley Snowden, in 'The Fortnightly Review.'

'WINNING A WAY.'

(St. John (N.B.) 'Globe.')

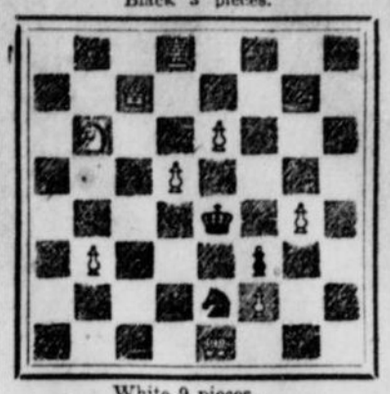
A Boston clergyman struck the nail on the head the other evening in a lecture which he gave before a large audience on 'Winning a Way.' 'The seeking after influence, whether political pull or otherwise, is the fearful bane of American life. It is this which simply stifles the best in our young men, and saps their energies and individuality. Young men think that they can get nothing except by a "pull." They are going from this man to that man, and there is no thought of falling back on themselves. They go to the priest, and the doctor, and the politician, and even to the policeman, to ask him to seek this place or that. These are dead men, who insist on being carried along by live men.' The point made by the Boston lecturer has more than local application. The seeking after influence is becoming, if it has not already become, as great an evil in Canada as in the United States.

CHESS

December 24, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1214.

(By J. Jespersen, Swendborg.)
Black 3 pieces.

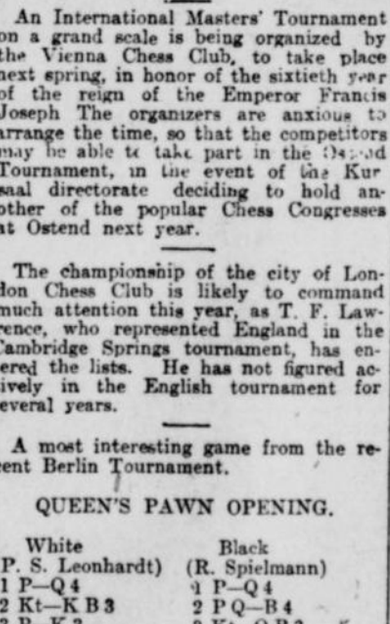


White 9 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

NO. 1215.—END GAME.

(By V. Kosek, Bohumilitz.
Honorary mention in the 'Bohemia' Tourney.

Black 2 pieces.



White 4 pieces.
White to play and win.

SOLUTIONS.

Received from 'Report'—1. R B 3, key for problem 1206.

End game 1207 is solved by 1. Q K 8—P Queens; 2. Q x Kt Pch—K R 6; 3. Q Q 3 ch—K Kt 7; 4. Q B 2 ch—K R 8; 5. Q B 1 ch—Q x Q; 6. K x Q—B K 6 ch (a) 7. K B 2—B x P; 8. Kt Kt 5—B K 6; 9. Kt Q 6—B moves; 10. Kt K 4—B Kt 5 or K 6; 11. P Kt 5, and wins.

(a) Black must prevent the Knight from reaching Kt 3.

If 3....K Kt5; 4. Q B 3 ch—K R 5; 5. Q B 4 ch—K R 6; 6. Kt Kt 5 ch—K Kt 7; 7.Q B 3, and 8. mate.

If after 4. Q B 2 ch, Black plays K R 6; then 5. Q B 3 ch—K R 5; 6. Q B 4 ch. and wins.

The death of Mr. W. Gatty, at one time champion of the British Chess Association, is reported. Mr. Gatty took part in the Masters' Tournament at Ostend two years ago, and was a strong and interesting player.

An International Masters' Tournament on a grand scale is being organized by the Vienna Chess Club, to take place next spring, in honor of the sixtieth year of the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph The organizers are anxious to arrange the time, so that the competitors may be able to take part in the Ostend Tournament, in the event of the Kursaal directorate deciding to hold another of the popular Chess Congresses at Ostend next year.

The championship of the city of London Chess Club is likely to command much attention this year, as T. F. Lawrence, who represented England in the Cambridge Springs tournament, has entered the lists. He has not figured actively in the English tournament for several years.

A most interesting game from the recent Berlin Tournament.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

White (P. S. Leonhardt)	Black (R. Spielmann)
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P Q—B 4
3 P—K 3	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 B—K 2 (a)	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 B—Kt 5
6 Kt—K 5	6 B x B
7 Q x B	7 P x P
8 Kt x Kt	8 P x Kt
9 P x P	9 P—K 3
10 P—Q B 4 (b)	10 B—Q 3
11 Kt—B 3	11 Castles.
12 B—Kt 5 (c)	12 P—K R 3
13 B—R 4	13 R—Kt sq
14 Q R—Kt sq	14 K R—K sq
15 P—B 5	15 B—B 5 (d)
16 B—Kt 3 (e)	16 P—K 4!
17 B x B	17 P x B
18 Q—B 3	18 Q—B 2 (f)
19 P Q—Kt 4	19 Kt—K 5
20 Q—Q 3	20 R—K 3
21 P Q—R 4	21 P—B 6!
22 P x P	22 Kt—Kt 4
23 Kt—K 2 (g)	23 Q R—K sq
24 P—B 4	24 R x Kt
25 P x Kt	25 Q R—K 5
26 P—Kt 5	26 R—Kt 5 ch
27 K—R sq	27 R—R 5
28 P—R 3	28 R—Q 7
29 Q—K 3 (h)	29 Q—B sq
30 R—Kt 3	30 R x Q P (i)
31 P—Kt 6 (j)	31 P x P
32 P x P	32 R x Q R P
33 P—Kt 7	33 Q—Kt sq
34 Q—Kt 3!	34 R (K R 5) K—B 5
35 P x P	35 P—Kt 3
36 R—K sq (k)	36 K—R 2
37 R—K 7	37 K x P
38 R x P	38 P—Kt 4
39 R—B 6 ch	39 K—R 4
40 R—B 5 (l)	40 Resigns.

(a) As in the game Teichmann v. W. Cohn, defensive rather than defiant; and one of the many principles introduced by Steinitz.

(b) At the very outset White recognizes that his game is on the Queen's side, and, as will be seen as the fight progresses, he never loses sight of the fact.

(c) First, P—B 5 was better.

(d) This important move was not possible on the 12th move.

(e) If 16. P K—Kt 3, then P—K 4! 17. P x B, P x Q P!

(f) Black has now an excellent position and ought not to lose.

(g) Absolutely necessary in order to prevent Q—B 5, and had Black now played, boldly, R x Kt, 24. Q x Kt, Q—B 5, he could not have lost the game. White's safest continuation would have been, 25. R—Kt 3, to which Black could reply R x P!

(h) If Q x R, Black mates in two moves.

(i) (The Rook at Q 7.)

(j) With this advance White's Queen's side advantage springs into full blossom.

(k) Threatening 37. R—K 8 ch, Q x R; 38. P—Kt 8 (Q), etc.

(l) After all the battle ends, in a measure, on the King's side. Black's only defence is Q—Q 1; when follows, either 41. R x P ch, etc., or 41. P—Kt 8 (Q).

Special brilliancy prizes were offered in the last New Zealand championship tourney. Mr. F. Hollins, of Hairangi, formerly of Birmingham, was the judge, and awarded the first prize to Mr. Crakanthorpe for this game:

White. A. Gifford.	Black. S. Crakanthorpe.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
4 Q—K 2	4 P—Q 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P x K P
6 B x Kt ch	6 P x B
7 Q x P	7 Kt—B 3
8 Q x P ch	8 B—Q 2
9 Q—B 4	9 P—K 5
10 K Kt Q 2	10 P—Q 4
11 Q—B 3 (a)	11 B—Q 3
12 0—0 (b)	12 0—0
13 P—K R 3	13 K—R (c)
14 R—K	14 Kt—R 4
15 Kt—B	15 Q—R 5
16 B—K 3 (d)	16 R—B 3
17 Q—Q 2	17 R x R P (e)
18 Kt—Kt 3	18 Kt x Kt
19 B—Kt 5 (f)	19 Q—Kt 5
20 P x B (g)	20 Kt—K 7 ch
21 K—B	21 R x P ch (h)
Resigns	

(Notes by Mr. F. Hollins.)

(a) Better is Q—K 2, followed later P—Q B 4 and Kt—Q B 3.

(b) A mistake which gives Black an overwhelming attack. I prefer Kt—B, followed by B—K 3 and Q Kt—Q 2, with the option of castling on the Q side.

(c) Lost time, but White's position is so bad that even this spare move does not save him.

(d) This move shuts off the Q from the defence of the R P, but the alternative R—K 2 is no better.

(e) Quite sound! if P x B, R—Kt 3 ch wins at once.

(f) If 19 P x B, Kt—K 7 ch; 20 Q x Kt, Q x R P, win.

(g) If 20 P x Kt, Q x P; 21 B x R, Q—R 7 ch; 22 K—B, R—K B, winning easily.

(h) A pretty finish.

DOCTORS AND LIQUOR.

Dr. R. H. Blaikie, of Edinburgh, has been giving a number of interesting figures regarding the use of alcohol by doctors. He is, he says, quite sure that faith in the use of alcohol as a beneficial drug is being shaken. He remembered when he was a student in the Royal Infirmary, for pneumonia, it was simply brandy and plenty of it, and the mortality was very high, much higher than he had found it in his own experience; and he believed, in looking back on these cases, they were simply poisoned by the amount of the whiskey or brandy that was given them. In the Royal Infirmary in 1840 there were 3,800 patients, and £672 was spent in alcohol. That worked out at about 43s. 7d. per occupied bed per annum. Last year, 1906, the number of patients was 11,000, and the total sum expended on alcohol was £194, which worked out at 4s. 7½d. per occupied bed.

With regard to London hospitals, Dr. Blaikie pointed out that the seven leading ones in 1862 spent over £8,000 on alcohol, whereas, in 1902, the sum was only £2,900. At Salisbury Infirmary in 1865 the amount spent was £302; in 1893, £95; and in 1905, £18. In the Wandsworth Infirmary in 1875, with 1,400 patients, they spent £371 on alcohol; ten years later they had 1,000 more patients, and they spent only £53; in 1895 they had 1,000 patients more, and they spent only £3 19s. 2d.; and in 1903, with patients numbering 5,450, the total sum spent on alcohol was £2, 7s. 5d. Lastly, the London County Asylums' statistics showed that during sixteen years the number of patients had more than doubled, and the amount of wine and spirits consumed had dropped from 15,000 to 2,000 pints, and beer from 225,000 gallons to 1,200 gallons. These statistics, he thought, showed what medical men were doing. — 'Westminster Gazette.'

FUTURE COPPER STATES.

(From the 'American 'Review of Reviews.')

Two tons of average iron ore will make one ton of metal, but it takes from thirty-three to seventy-five tons of copper ore to produce one ton of copper. Iron ore occurs in very large deposits, worked in some cases by steam shovels, whereas copper comes from comparatively narrow veins or irregular masses.

In 1882 the Western States attained prominence as copper producers, the Lakes supplying 25,000 long tons, Arizona 8,000 long tons and Montana 4,000 long tons of copper. In 1887 Montana was first in production and has never been headed, with Arizona second and the Lakes third in 1905.

Before the civil war Tennessee was the chief copper State. In 1896 that state was credited with 3,750,124 pounds of copper and 18,821,000 pounds last year. Utah added 39,712,000 pounds to the world's stock in 1906 and California 24,421,000 pounds. Alaska sent to the smelter 8,700,000 pounds of copper last year, and Utah and Nevada are the largest certain sources of new supply.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary recommendation.]

DISPLACEMENT OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The intimation given by the Hon. Mr. Weir that it would be an act of discourtesy to the legislature for the government to confer with the Protestant Committee without special instructions to that effect can scarcely be accepted as satisfactory. The second explanation given by the Hon. Mr. Weir, at the November meeting, in extenuation of the apparent neglect of the committee, is even more unsatisfactory than the first. The Hon. Mr. Weir assured the members of the committee that when he was arranging for the distribution of this liberated grant of twenty thousand dollars he never once thought of the Protestant Committee. It occurred to him to consult the English secretary of the department, who is secretary of the Protestant committee; it occurred to him to consult a school inspector and one or two members of the legislature, but it never occurred to him to consult the Protestant Committee, whose chief function it is to make recommendations for the wise and effective distribution of educational grants. This is a remarkable confession to be given by our Protestant representative in the cabinet. It certainly indicates very clearly to what insignificant position the Protestant Committee has already been reduced in the judgment of our Protestant representative. Are we prepared to accept this situation without a protest?

What is the real import of the situation? It evidently means the practical elimination of the influence of the Protestant Committee from the management of the educational interests of the minority, and the handing over these interests absolutely to the control of one man—the Protestant representative in the government for the time being, who is selected, not on account of his fitness as an educationist, but for his political qualifications. Our position cannot be compared with that of the majority in the province. If the Roman Catholic Committee were abolished there would be five or six representative men in the cabinet to consult together concerning the educational interests of the majority, but if the Protestant committee is abolished then the educational interests of the minority come under the control of one man. This surely is not wise nor safe. Our predecessors recognized the grave importance of the situation, and they fought hard in the seventies to secure the privilege of a separate educational scheme for the minority in this province under the management of an advisory committee of strong educationists. Our educational progress dates from the formation of this committee. Are we going to quietly acquiesce in the gradual destruction of this important privilege granted to us by a generous majority? We have a splendid illustration of what we may reasonably expect from the one-man administration in the provisions of this famous order-in-council—the child of our Protestant representative. The opinions of experts, and the most obvious teachings of past experience have been laid aside in this case and the line of least resistance has been followed. A large grant has been distributed upon the discredited per capita plan, and its usefulness has thereby been very largely destroyed. Are we prepared to displace our present scheme of educational administration upon the recommendation of a representative committee, by a one-man administration, which is at once political and variable?

This is the clear issue raised by the September order-in-council as interpreted at the November meeting of the Protestant Committee.

ELSON I. REXFORD.

Dec. 16, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Owing to an important and unavoidable engagement in my county I was unable to be present at the meeting of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, held at Quebec, on the 29th ult., on which occasion the recent distribution made by the government to the schools was discussed.

A great many things have been said and written with regard to that matter which I think are unjustified and are injurious to the cause of Protestant education. Such allegations as, 'the safeguards of Protestant education are being taken away by the government,' seem to be perfect folly. Never before in the history of the province has the question of education been more seriously discussed, and never before did the cause of education look brighter, and never before did the prospects of the Protestant schools present a more satisfactory appearance than they do at the present time, in consequence of the policy recently pursued and the improvements foreshadowed by the administration. In order to understand the position of the government properly it is necessary to trace the narrative leading up to that distribution. On Jan. 8 last the Macdonald proposals were adopted 'nem con' by the Protestant Committee. There were some members of the committee who had some objections to the details of the proposals, but it was announced by the sub-committee that the scheme as then proposed and submitted contained the final wishes and stipulations of the donor. Any amendment was therefore precluded, and no one assumed the responsibility for the withdrawal of the proposals, and, save for a minor amendment effected by Dr. Peterson through the long-distance telephone, the proposals were recommended in their entirety. About an hour was given by the Committee to deliberate upon that great organic change, as an appointment had been made with the Premier for ten o'clock that morning. At the hour mentioned the deputation met the Premier with their recommendation. The Premier declared 'himself and his colleagues to be willing to give effect to the offer should the members of the legislature representing the Protestant population be satisfied with such course of action. Steps would be taken to learn their views early enough in the session to allow the necessary legislation to be prepared.' (See minutes Protestant Committee, Jan. 8, 1907, page 151.) That statement has an important bearing upon this matter. It was characteristic of the Premier's statesmanship. He recognized, as he was bound to do, the responsibility of the representatives of the people in parliament which several scientific and well-informed writers to the press on the subject do not seem to do. Subsequently, during the ensuing session the proposals were submitted to the legislature. They were submitted to a committee of members representing the Protestant people of the province, consisting of, among others, the following: the Hon. Messrs. Weir and Kaine, Messrs. Walker, Gillies, Vilas, Smith, Pelletier, Kelley, Walsh, Lemieux, Dupuis, Decarie, Bissonette (Stanstead), Gault, MacKenzie, Bergevin and others. The Premier and the Provincial Secretary also attended. Principal Robertson and Mr. Vaughan, representing the McGill University, Mr. Vaughan being the legal adviser. It will be remembered that the legislation submitted for discussion was an act to confirm a proposed agreement between the King and The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, namely, 'McGill College,' (7 Edward VII., Cap. 26.)

The members of the legislature recognizing their responsibility to the electors of the province of Quebec, were bound to give their most earnest consideration to the bill as it involved the surrender practically for all time to come of Protestant teacher-training to the control of McGill College, and naturally there were some misgivings in the minds of many of the members as to the wisdom of the policy. The proposals as recommended to the Legislature gave the University a large majority on the Committee of management. Some Members of the Legislature suggested that the Members of that Committee representing the public should be nominated by the government as was at one time proposed and not by the Committee of Public Instruction. This point was yielded on learning the wishes of Sir William Macdonald. The other objection made by the members of the legislature was with reference to the liberated $16,866.67. It was proposed to enter into an agreement with McGill College that this sum should be expended under the regulations and direction of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction. The capital represented by the sum of $16,866.67 at 4 percent amounts to a fund of a little over $420,000.

Besides having in view other projects to which I shall later refer, the members of the legislative committee considered that the funds at the disposal of the Protestant people of Quebec were too limited to justify that large amount to be tied up forever under the terms of a private agreement with McGill University. There was no distrust whatever of the Protestant Committee, but it was felt that there might come a time when owing to changed conditions either organically or otherwise that money, or part of it, might be needed so as to be otherwise expended to meet future necessities and future governments might find themselves highly embarrassed by the existance of this statutory agreement with a private corporation. It was also argued that in the event of any future change that the Royal Institution or McGill College might pretend to have acquired a vested interest in this money under their agreement with His Majesty sanctioned by the legislature. It was therefore thought to be the wiser policy to leave that money unfettered by any statute, so that its proceeds should be distributed to Protestant education, with and in addition to other grants as the necessities of changed conditions might demand and future governments and parliaments might direct. The words 'under the regulations of the Protestant Committee' were therefore deleted from the proposed akreement with ed from the proposed agreement with the consent of the representatives of the cordingly.

On this point the members of the legislature were firm and would not yield even under pain of being held responsible for the failure of the Macdonald proposals, as they were prepared to advise the Prime Minister to withdraw the bill. I, as one of the members of the legislature, assume my full share of responsibility in regard to this point and I am prepared to go before my electors upon it. Then, too, there were other reasons. The Protestant Committee, at about the same time, had recommended the government to make some changes in the school laws whereby they expected additional sums of money might be obtained for the support of rural elementary schools. Among those proposals they recommended that the English universities receive annual grants from parliament, instead of drawing from the marriage license funds and fees, thereby liberating all that fund for the use of such schools. They also proposed that the provisions of the public school fund quoad the Protestant share be amended in such a way as to provide that the money be distributed where most needed, instead of the per capita basis now existing. Through this change it is expected that a large additional sum will find its way towards the support of rural education. Favorable views were expressed by the Premier to these proposals.

Shortly afterwards, during the session, I asked the government (see Journal) whether, in view of obtaining increased subsidies by the amendment to the British North America Act, a large increase might be expected next year to the general grant towards education. An affirmative answer was received to this question. Naturally from this source we expected a considerable increase. With all these prospects in view it was concluded to await the next session of the legislature, when the necessary legislation would be introduced to give effect to all these proposals, and to make provision for the expenditure of all these moneys, including the liberated $16,866.67, with the advice of all those interested in Protestant education, including, above all, the Protestant Board of Public Instruction. It was thought that if the amount to be derived from all sources were sufficient that the legislature might provide for the co-operation of the ratepayers by increasing their contribution in such a way that the teachers' salaries would be raised to an adequate amount, and the terms of schools prolonged and, generally, greater efficiency attained in educational matters. These prospects in view greatly influenced the legislature from adopting Mr. Whyte's resolution proposing to levy a special tax upon all Protestant real estate in the province for educational purposes, which resolution had also been recommended by the Protestant Commmittee of Public Instruction. It was believed that there would be sufficient money in hand to render unnecessary the adoption of this objectionable tax, involving an unjust discrimination against Protestant real estate. In view of the fact that the McGill Normal School money had been voted as usual, and in order to prevent the vote lapsing, the members of the legislature advised the government, and the Hon. Mr. Weir in particular, to expend that sum for this year generally in such a way as to reach the Protestant schools for some good purpose, as it was believed that it would be impossible to expend it for such a short period on any scientific plan.

Next session, if our hopes are realized, the members of the legislature certainly expect the advice and invite the recommendations of all of the members of the Council of Public Instruction in framing the anticipated legislation. The ripe experience and mature judgment of its leading members on educational matters would certainly suggest many useful provisions from which we all hope great and lasting benefits will result. I therefore assume my full responsibility also as a member of the legislature for this recent distribution made under these circumstances.

Before the close of the session, when the question of education came up for discussion, I made a speech exactly upon these lines, which was reported in the newspaper press at the time, and my remarks were made with the concurrence of all the members of the House interested in the subject.

P. S. G. MACKENZIE.

Melbourne, Que., Dec. 19.

LEGISLATION vs. EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At the close of an address I was giving on the present methods of education in the Province of Quebec, I was amused in hearing a few individuals asking me the following questions:

Do you mean to say, sir, that education is not compulsory in the Province of Quebec?

I was just stating a well known fact, sir. In Quebec, we often hear a boy say to his parents: 'I don't want to go to school; I don't like to study; I would rather work on the farm at home; I will not go to school.' And the good old man who once tried to learn his alphabet and failed, is moved with compassion for his boy and with a break in the tone of his voice, says to his neighbors and friends, 'I am very sorry, but my son has no liking for study; he does not want to go to school, and I am not one to force him; he can do as he pleases, but he may be sorry for it one day.' The teacher may pay a visit to that home, plead and urge for the lad's presence in her school, but all in vain. The mother may weep and lament over it, the friends may advise, but the boy has expressed his views, and no promise, no reward of any kind will entice him to change his mind, and the whole play ends by the following remark: 'How obstinate the little fellow is!' The lad has made up his mind, and, as our provincial leaders believe in freedom and liberty, they do not think it wise, therefore, to interfere in any way with personal liberty and to pass a by-law compelling our youth to get even a good elementary education. Hence, we often see in some of our parishes a voluntary and obliging young lady come to the rescue of her friends and pass one to two hours a week writing letters for the illiterate class of people of her neighborhood and reading their correspondence for them as well.

'But have your young men no ambition that they do not try to better themselves?' asked another party.

Certainly, many of them show ambition and are even very desirous to study. They more than once insist by their parents for getting an education. Thus the fault does not always lie in the child only, but the blame lies in the carelessness and indifference of the parents and in the clergy. I have heard, more than once, a father of a large family say to his children, 'You have plenty time before you study, and one need not know so much after all to get along in life.' (The fact is, that those very parties do not get along at all.) 'So, as I need you home this spring to work on the farm, to drive the team for me; watch the cattle in the field; help planting potatoes and busy your mind at something more useful than books, so you better lay aside your plans for study,' and thus, days, weeks and months pass by and the children soon form a habit of staying away from school.

Evidently the leaders of our provincial government don't believe in restricting any man's liberty and dare not interfere between the father and the child, hence, no effort is made to remedy the lamentable degree of ignorance such as exists among some classes of to-day.

'Why don't you force the government to act in such a case?' said a friend.

Because this is a provincial option and our Federal Government has nothing to do with it. It is in the power of the people in Quebec, to reject at will, the local option, the prohibition, the new Sabbath law, or any proposal on educational reform. It seems that modernism is the great enemy. Even Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, has thought it wise to warn his own people not to associate in any way with Protestants and counts it a shameful and sinful act to inter-marry between Catholics and Protestants.

Some people still claim that we have reason to be proud of the Province of Quebec that she should count in the 20th Century only 700,000 of its population illiterate. This figure might seem small in Russia, but is certainly a cause of shame to our French-Canadians.

When shall we see our Provincial Government take hold of such an important question and make education compulsory even as Ontario and Maritime Provinces do?

AXILE.

Chatham, Ont.

THE WORKMAN CONTROVERSY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The appearance of Professor MacBride's letter on Dr. Workman's case calls for some further consideration on some of its points:

1. As to the action of the board in dismissing. He seems to assume that this right existed only in case his views diverged widely from those of John Wesley. They have that right undoubtedly if a professor's views differ from the doctrinal standards, and it would be their duty to exercise it. But they are not restricted by either civil or ecclesiastical laws, save such as protect the common rights of any one employed by another. Large responsibility is thrown on them to administer the affairs of the college in the best interests of the Methodist Church. And only reckless men would think they were doing right in continuing professors whose teachings would undermine those things that are most certainly believed among us. The college was not originated nor is it now maintained to propagate a new theology.

2. As to what they expect to gain: Well, they will gain the approval of their own consciences. They expect to gain the approval of all loyal and true Methodists. They expect to save the Methodist Church from being supplied with ministers whose doctrinal teachings are subversive of our religion. They expect to hinder the use of Methodist money, property and reputation for the rationalistic, destructive and unproved teachings of men thoroughly imbued with the spirit of doubt. They expect to preserve the college for the training of men for the ministry who can tell the people that God pardons sin for the sake of Christ's atoning sacrifice; that we have redemption through his blood as a propitiation for our sins. They found they had a professor who had another and a very different view as to how men are saved, and they stopped him from teaching the students his views with their endorsation. Nor are they disposed to recede from their position because Prof. MacBride tells them that these rationalistic and unproved assumptions 'are streaming into Canada through the secular press.' The reasoning is that as they are likely to be defeated in their endeavor to oppose these things they had better abstain from their effort. Such a style of reasoning may appeal to men indoctrinated with the theories and doubts of Prof. MacBride and Dr. Workman, but it is powerless with men believing sound evangelical doctrines. To them the rapid incoming of such teaching as Prof. MacBride advocates only spurs them to greater vigilance to maintain the bulwarks of saving truth.

3. As to the effect of removing a teacher of objectionable doctrine: Prof. MacBride assumes that it will only place the professor where his doctrines will be more widely propagated. He instances Professor Steen and his successor. If the reasoning were sound it would be no reason why the board of the college should endorse by their action doctrines which they believe to be untrue and dangerous. But it is not true that by a professor gaining a prominent pulpit he can more widely propagate his views and influence men than he can by his work in a class of theological students. Of all positions to do good or harm the theological professor's is the most commanding.' He can multiply himself in ever-increasing numbers of young ministers of equal and perhaps greater power than himself.

4. As to these views of Dr. Workman being mere 'commonplace things with scholars and men of science.' This sort of lofty superiority in scholarship on the part of men holding these views is the fashion with that school, and it proves nothing. It is simply not true. This class of writers, whether great scholars or not, have shown a wonderful lack of judicial discernment. They seem not to know the difference between genuine evidence and mere probability. Things which do not even establish probability but may have some relation to a matter, without any certainty as to the inevitable evidence they give, are taken as demonstrations. Prof. MacBride's letter is an illustration of this fact. The doctrine of inherited evil (Methodists do not teach inherited guilt) is not to be believed because the 'story of Adam and Eve and the Garden of Eden is a Babylonish myth.' Even if this were true the conclusion he draws does not necessarily follow. There is sin in the world, and it is pretty plain that men inherit it. They even transmit the specific peculiarities of it, and have been doing so for as many generations as history unfolds to us. And the myth, even if true, does not prove the contrary, as it relates to a period far beyond the testimony of history. Denial of inherited sin or denial of the truth of the story of the fall of man as given in Genesis, is not warranted by the myth theory. So about the fifty thousandth year theory of primitive man in Europe. However strong the presumptive evidence may be it falls short of a demonstration. The nature of the evidence does not admit of it. Yet it is asserted as an absolute, if not an eternal verity. Almost anything can be proved in the same way.

So also about the virgin birth. It seems men believed it because they had incorrect views in relation to the origin of human life. They thought that it originated only from the father, and the mother was only the nurse. Now, as men know that it is by the union of germs from both father and mother, the doctrine of the virgin birth and the sinless Christ is not believable and is not true. Where, it may be asked, is the proof of this old time mistake about the origin of the child life. It needs more than assertion. In our time children inherit the traits of character and appearances of their mothers just as much as of their fathers. So they did in olden times. How came men to have such a mistaken notion in the face of such strong evidence to the contrary, and none in favor of their notion. The use of the words 'in the loins of his father' by the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, is no proof. Such a statement needs clear proof or it is not worthy of belief. Yet this sort of stuff is put forward as a sufficient reason for the rejection of the miraculous conception of the Christ in the womb of the Virgin. It is equal to saying that God could not do such a thing. If a woman gives birth to a child it must inherit her sinful nature. God could not hinder it. That is the implied doctrine. Given the belief in a God this is a thousand times more difficult to accept than the miraculous origin of Christ's life. A good many years ago I used occasionally to hear a preacher who, when he made some statement difficult or impossible to prove, would boldly declare the point to be so clear that only an ignoramus would doubt it. He used bluff. So do many of the writers of this school of thought. And this kind of reasoning is used to show that Dr. Workman's denial or doubt of these important Scripture teachings is well founded. In what respectable court of justice would such evidence be received to condemn even a dog?

5. As to the wisdom or folly of preventing Dr. Workman's having every chance to propogate his views. Well, if they are so important and have so seized his soul and the souls of his supporters, they had better show their faith by using their own money to maintain them, instead of trying to use the money and property of those who do not believe these things, for this purpose. The danger of many rejecting evangelical views, and the possibility of the incoming of floods of these views of Dr. Workman is held up to deter men from resisting them. What kind of moral honesty prevails where such reasoning is used. In effect, it says the error you oppose is coming, therefore make its way easy or at least get out of the way. Is that the right conduct for men entrusted with great and precious interests of the Kingdom of God? Are these new, or I should say, old, views which Dr. Workman holds, and which Prof. MacBride thinks he ought to have facility granted him to teach, such that the world needs them. Imagine John Wesley in 1740, and for fifty years after, attacking the ignorance, degradation, indifference and sin of England with the doctrines held by Dr. Workman. They never yet inspired men with a divine zeal and power to rescue the perishing. They never yet produced great moral revolutions for the better. They never made men great prophets of God with a message divinely endorsed and demonstrated by glorious results. No: it will require a much more rational plea to induce the ministers and people of the Methodist Church to give countenance and support to such teaching.

S. BOND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. MacBride in writing on the above subject says he has followed with great interest the controversy which has taken place in your columns on the above subject. Now, if what Mr. MacBride has said about Dr. Workman and the students is true, the Methodist denomination is going over to infidelity pure and simple. It is not my intention to take up all the different statements made by Mr. MacBride as they have already been ably answered in the 'Witness' by 'Curtius.' My remarks will be confined to that statement about the Garden of Eden. Mr. MacBride says that story is a Babylonian Myth. It would be well for the readers of the 'Witness' to know the kind of a myth these (so-called) new theogeologists have adopted. Here it is: Question.—What are you? Answer.—I am a being; alive and conscious on this earth; my ancestors having ascended by a gradual process from lower forms of animal life, and, with struggle and suffering, became men. This has been copied from the 'British Weekly' of Dec. 13, 1906; it was given in a speech delivered by Sir Oliver Lodge in Memorial Hall, London, and endorsed by the chairman of the meeting, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, and he has again been endorsed in the columns of the 'Witness' by a Methodist minister. Any person who has studied the history of the Jewish nation could have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that man when left to himself does not ascend, but descends into barbarism. This is no new theology, it is as old as our race, it is simply unbelief in God's word. Satan used a serpent to teach unbelief to our first parents, but now he has professors and ministers doing that work.

It is to be feared that there is too much truth in what Mr. MacBride has said about the students imbibing that doctrine. The object of these teachers appears to be, to drag down the Bible on a level with Shakespeare; in fact, one of those students, preaching in Lachute some time ago, took his text from Shakespeare.

If the Governors of our colleges are going to allow such men to occupy the professors' chairs, then Ichabod may be written over the portals of our colleges. The doors of these institutions may as well be closed for all the good they are going to accomplish.

WALTER McOUAT.

MACBRIDE AND METHODISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. MacBride writes of man's inheritance of guilt through Adam as a myth, and of the virgin birth of Christ as a mistaken notion.

Would Mr. MacBride please oblige by making a list of other myths and mistaken notions that are in the Scriptures,—as complete a list as possible?

It seems to me if the list proves to be what I suspect, that we shall find ourselves with Scriptures that we shall despise,—Scriptures that are a lie. But I await the enumeration.

. . . . . .

For my part I find the human soul, in both its activities and potentialities, to be of such a character that its deepest, constant cry needs to be, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner'; and because of this I find the inexpressible graciousness of God that has given a supernatural revelation of himself, beginning with the elemental simplicity of the fall of Adam and Eve, passing on through various stages, as, for example, the sun and moon standing still, and Jonah and the sea-monster, up to Jesus Christ made of the seed of David, who did for sin a work that was necessary, and who then made himself known to the spirit of Paul, through whom in turn all may learn of Christ,—that is, all who know the heart-ache and heart-cry, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner.'

In my experience there are men by whom the pathology of sin has not been seen; felt, analyzed, reunited, wept, mourned, cursed over, healed, conquered in their spiritual laboratories. Might it not be that science applied to this would leave us the Scriptures complete and transparently truthful, without myths and mistaken notions?

JAMES TAYLOR.

Chelsea, Que., Dec. 13, 1907.

Note.—Without entering on the questions as between Dr. MacBride and his accusers, it is fair to note that a myth is the reverse of a lie. A myth is a great truth which in a simple age that had no power of abstract thought has expressed itself in parable. We should also note that Dr. MacBride did not say exactly that the virgin birth was a mistake, but that its theological importance rested on a mistake.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is surprising and painful to read of a man of Dr. Dawson's stamp declaring himself, after so many years labor and study, a Christian socialist—painful when one discovers that he, as a preacher and public man, has not been performing the common duties of a Christian. Why should the word 'socialism' be linked to the word 'Christian'? Can a man be a Christian without being a Christian socialist? Accepting Christian socialism as Dr. Dawson defines it, what duties are there in it that do not devolve upon every man calling himself

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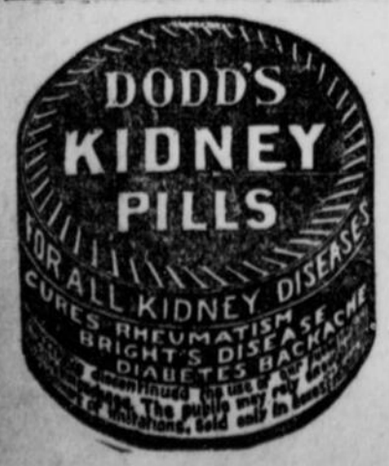

a Christian? To me it is nothing short of Dr. Dawson's confession that hitherto he has not been performing the duties of a Christian, but, thank God, that henceforth he means to perform these duties faithfully as a Christian Socialist, but to have to add the word socialism is to pander to the socialism of the Marx type, and shows a painful lack of understanding on his part of the true teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Was it necessary for men like George Muller, of Bristol, who provided for thousands of orphans, and died himself a poor man; Quarrier, of Scotland; Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Barnardo, General Booth and others to call themselves anything more than Christians before they could do their duty to their fellowman? Christian socialism is, I fear, a way by which you may let your left hand know what your right hand is doing. Does Christianity need the word socialism added to it that it might be improved thereby? It is like trying to add light to the sun or water to the Atlantic. For Dr. Dawson to add the word socialism is to lend himself as a handle to that class of men who are trying to churn liberty into slavery, and who, as he says, will cheer at the name of Christ whilst they rebel against his authority and utterly ignore his claims.

Has Dr. Dawson only just read for the first time in his life the parable of the good Samaritan? or did he not discover 'till lately that it was a part of a Christian's life? Is it right for Dr. Dawson to put all the blame of the attitude of the masses towards the Church, seeing that Dr. Dawson is and always was a member of it? Is it not because the leaders of the churches (of which Dr. Dawson is one) are failing to instruct and show by their example their duties towards their neighbors? Surely he ought to take his share of the blame for the present state of things.

With respect to Dr. Dawson's assertion that 'a man drinks because he is miserable,' does a man present himself at the bar of a saloon and tell the 'boss' to give him drink because he is miserable, or does he have to put his hand in his pocket and pay for it? If so, where did he get it? The underpaid man cannot be always drinking; it is the man who has something left after paying what he is compelled to pay; it is the surplus, and oftentimes more than that spent in drink that produces the misery, not the misery the drunkenness. If Dr. Dawson had been in the 'depths,' as the writer has, and seen and heard what are the real causes of misery, he certainly would not be holding his present views as to how misery is produced amongst the working classes.

Again, Dr. Dawson must be ignorant of the terrible evils of the dance rooms and the music halls, cesspools in which young girl life becomes contaminated, and it means money to get into these places. The underpaid girl cannot go. She cannot afford it. The dance-room has been more productive of illegitimate children than all other sources put together. My experience has always been that the highest paid girl is always the most unmanageable in her home and out of it. The safest and surest remedy for all our social and other evils is the uplifting of Christ, setting forth his salvation by the preaching of the gospel of his grace in all its fulness, simplicity, love and power.

A. MATTHEWS.

Oakburn, Man., Dec. 17.

Note.—Great latitude is allowed in newspaper correspondence so that every phase of honest and well-meaning thought may be heard. We do not understand the above writer as bringing any indictment against Dr. Dawson. He is only making his record an argument against his attitude in adding the term socialist to Christian, as though it added anything to the meaning of Christian. We have never known a Christian who would not confess both to not having lived up to the ideals that he had and to not having had perfect ideals. It is probable that Dr. Dawson would only express wonder that any one should build anything on such an admission, and still more wonder if such criticism implied that the writer of it or any one else had either done or known his whole duty as a Christian. The writer is right in saying that the phrase 'Christian socialism' can add nothing to the meaning of Christianity as given us in the scripture; it is possible, however, that it conveys a new idea to very many who profess and call themselves Christians. Nothing is more certain than that Christendom has not lived and is not living up to the standard that that word implies. If Dr. Dawson has made it his mission to reveal to the Church the duty of living for others, why say him nay? We are more in agreement, as we have already said, with Mr. Mathews's view, 'that drinking produces poverty than with the socialist view that poverty produces drinking. The consumption of liquor generally increases in prosperous times and diminishes in times of distress. Indeed dissipation generally increases with prosperity, and the rich find it harder to enter the kingdom than the poor.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the sermon recently preached in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, by the moderator of the General Assembly, an 'antidote to socialism' was suggested. This implies that in the opinion of the preacher an antidote is desirable.

The sermon being ex cathedra the Presbyterian Church must bear the responsibility of his pronouncement. The majority of Presbyterians are quite willing to bear that responsibility, and yet there is in the Presbyterian Church an ever-increasing minority (more especially among young men, including some young clergymen) who are asking whether an antidote to socialism is desirable. These are, of course, not Marxian, but Christian socialists. They have read the Sermon on the Mount. At times a young clergyman has the moral courage to preach from a text chosen from that sermon. These young men are asking whether that sermon was not the manifesto of the principles of the kingdom which the founder of Christianity came to establish in this world. They are asking whether the principles of that sermon were not intended by Christ to be all-ruling principles in the lives of his followers throughout all future ages. They are asking whether Christ in teaching those far-reaching principles did not mean just what he said—notwithstanding the many destructive limitations to the application of those principles to modern life which are propounded by modern theologians. They are asking whether a chuch which ignores those principles is consistently a Christian Church. They are asking why the modern pulpit almost if not altogether neglects to teach those principles and they think that that culpable neglect is the cause of the disloyalty to those principles on the part of the laity of the Christian Church. And they are asking whether the universal application of those principles would not mean a real brotherhood of man which would be nothing if not Christian socialism.

In this sermon the moderator is somewhat vague—a fact which at once gives the impression that he is mentally fettered by tradition or morally fettered by public opinion. He speaks of the apprehension in England for the future of civilization on account of the power now being secured by the masses—and then as a remedy he suggests as the 'antidote to socialism' the increasing of the responsibilities of the masses, by giving them a greater share in the making and administering of laws.

Would not this alleged remedy give the masses still more of that power which the moderator says is causing grave apprehension for the future of civilization? Is not the making and administration of law just what socialists are striving for?

The stand taken by the moderator, which is the stand taken by the modern pulpit, makes one reluctantly wonder whether 'John Gaunt' was not right in deciding that the modern church is not the agency for the reform of modern society. The history of all the great reforms of the ages seems to lead to the same conclusion.

In the days of Kingsley the Church joined in the opposition to Chartism. A few of the clergy were with the Chartists, but a larger number, while professing to be the followers of him who came to redeem society, were in principle and in action the disciples of Malthusianism, which taught that the masses of the poor had no right to an existence. That every fundamental principle for which the Chartists fought is to-day embodied in the British Constitution is not the highest encomium to the spirit of the then church.

That Christian reform—the removal of the black stain of slavery from the American Constitution was begun, not by the Church, but by those whom the Church regarded as aliens from the Christian faith. With the exception of a few of the clergy, who, with Henry Ward Beecher, stood in the van, the Church of the North, instead of moulding public opinion, stood aloof until public opinion had been moulded by other influences, while the Church of the South bowed to the public opinion of the South and proved from the Bible that slavery was a divine institution.

But notwithstanding the traditional reactionary trend of the modern Church there is nevertheless ground for hope that in the coming reform of the modern social and economic conditions of the masses of the poor certain sections of the Church will be found in the van. At the same hour at which the moderator preached his sermon in Toronto, a sermon was preached in one of the leading Presbyterian churches of Montreal, which fully admitted the validity of the claims of Christian socialists, and which proposed a remedy more in harmony with Christian principles. And on the evening of the same day, and in the same church in which the moderator preached his sermon, another sermon by another leading Presbyterian clergyman proposed as a remedy for the many ills of modern society that Christian service to the suffering poor, which is so clearly taught in 'A Prophet in Babylon,' whose author is a clergyman of the Congregational Church.

It may be that if, during his visit to England, to which he refers in his sermon, the moderator had studied the social and economic conditions existing amongst the 'Submerged Tenth' in Whitechapel, and also in the closes and Wynds of Glasgow and Edinburgh—conditions which he may see in the Bowery in New York, and even in his own city of Montreal—(although in a milder form)—if, I say, he were to make a fuller investigation, which would give him authority to speak—he would probably suggest a remedy from motives somewhat higher than those expressed in his sermon—motives which would be inspired by humanitarianism and not by a mere worldly policy—inspired by 'apprehension' regarding the future 'civilization' of kingland, a civilization which, under our present economic system, is so low amongst the masses of East London, that Huxley, shortly before his death, said that in his study of the social conditions of the most barbarous peoples he had seen during his voyage around the world he had found no civilization lower than that to be seen amongst the denizens of Petticoat lane and other districts of Whitechapel.

The Church has failed to elevate the low civilization of the slum. Christian socialism could do no less. The Church has not made any honest, earnest attempt to do so. Christian socialism would at least try. HUMANITAS.

UNITARIANISM HONEST OR DISHONEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have always had a degree of respect for an honest Unitarian whose actions agree with his creed, but I have no use for the individual who is a Unitarian at heart, and yet thrusts himself into a Methodist or a Presbyterian pulpit, as has been done in some cases not many miles from Montreal. I desire to express my thanks to 'W.' for his concise statement of the five points or articles upon which Unitarians are generally agreed. They are these: First, the Fatherhood of God; second, the brotherhood of man; third, the leadership of Jesus; fourth, salvation by character; fifth, the progress of mankind upward and onward forever. He also says that this Unitarian faith has begotten a number of more or less illustrious persons in past years, among whom he claims the sweet singer of the gospel of grace, Isaac Watts.

I had not previously known that Isaac Watts was a Unitarian, for many of his beautiful hymns speak of the redemptive work completed by Jesus Christ on the cross of Calvary. Also that he was a believer in the three R's of evangelical teaching, namely, Ruin by the fall, Redemption by Jesus Christ, and Regeneration by the Holy Spirit, is proved by some of his beautiful hymns, especially the following:—

'Lord, I am vile, conceived in sin,
And born unholy and unclean,
Sprung from the man whose guilty fall,
Corrupts the race and taints us all.

Soon as we draw our infant breath,
The seeds of sin grow up for death;
Thy law demands a perfect heart;
We are defiled in every part.

Great God, create my heart anew,
And form my spirit pure and true;
O make me wise betimes to see
My danger and my remedy.

Jesus, my God, Thy blood alone
Hath power sufficient to atone;
Thy blood can make me white as snow;
No Jewish type could cleanse me so.'

In another hymn, the first line of which is 'Awake my heart; arise my tongue,' the following verses occur:—

'The Spirit wrought by faith and love,
And hope, and every grace;
But Jesus spent his life to work
The robe of righteousness.

Strangely, my soul, art thou arrayed
By the great Sacred Three;
In sweetest harmony of praise
Let all my powers agree.'

Still, in another hymn Isaac Watts sings:—

'My thoughts surmount these lower skies,
And look within the veil;
There springs of endless pleasure rise;
The waters never fail.
There I behold with sweet delight,
The blessed Three in One;
And strong affections fix my sight
On God's incarnate Son.'

If Isaac Watts was a fair type of what Unitarians were two hundred years ago, it would seem that the fifth article of 'W.'s' creed is not well founded, namely, 'The progress of man upward and onward forever,' and that the fourth article of his creed is even more defective, if we are to believe the teachings of the Apostle Paul in his epistle to the Galatian church. In the second chapter of that epistle and at the sixteenth verse, a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified by the faith of Christ, and not by the works of the law; for by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified.'

In the epistle to the Ephesians, chap. ii., verse 8, we read: 'For by grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God; not of works, lest any man should boast.'

Let me again repeat that I have the highest respect for the honest Unitarian, who is not ashamed of his faith. But what shall we think of the men who, while still occupying Methodist and Presbyterian pulpits, carefully avoid the preaching of Christ and him crucified.'

DAVID CURRIE.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest all the information you have offered editorially and otherwise on the Asiatic problem, and I admire the calm dignity and fairness with which you, Mr. Editor, have dealt with this matter. Some of your correspondents, however, seem to forget that there are really facts on both sides of the question, and one at least goes so far as indirectly to charge with moral and intellectual stupidity certain clergymen whose sympathies are with the exclusion movement. I refer to the letter signed 'Asiatic's Fellow Mortal.'

The discussion and the disturbance from which the discussion dates convince me that opinions on this question divide where they divide on the issues between capital and labor. Capital, as a whole, favors Oriental immigration; labor opposes it. I may state, neither by way of boast nor of apology, that my own sympathies are with labor and with exclusion, or rigid limitation.

The economic side of the problem is very complicated, as everyone knows, and it would be hopeless to attempt a discussion of it here. It must be remembered, however, that the plain man regards the Oriental as a competitor in the labor market, and that the most elaborate theoretical reasoning leaves pretty substantial grounds for this belief. He knows that competition with the Asiatic means a lower standard of life and decreased opportunities for self-improvement. It is useless to reply that a lower wage and greater production will be balanced by the consequently lower cost of living. The relation between wage and cost of living has never proven to be intimate enough in his experience to give certainty that this will be the case. He knows, as we all do, that on the present industrial and commercial basis the price of labor is by no means the sole determining factor in the cost of living. The implication of all this is that on its economic side the question involves the multitudinous arguments and prejudices which obtain between capital and labor. One argument against exclusion which was much in evidence during the past summer has fallen very flat lately, namely, that the industrial progress of the Dominion is being retarded by the lack of laborers.

But is it such a glaring paradox for a minister to hold the New Testament faith and to believe in exclusion? Does the exercise of Christian brotherhood, or zeal for the kingdom of God, require that the Asiatic shall live in Canada? The implication underlying this criticism of the clergyman's position is absurd. Let us bear in mind that our friendship with Japan, for example, is not due to the residence of Japanese in this country. On the contrary, the first interruption which threatened that friendship arose from their residence here. To reply that the disturbance in Vancouver was wrong and unchristian may be true, but the fact remains that men who were on the ground believed that their rights were being transgressed, and they protested with sticks and stones, as men are wont to do when milder means avail not. To say that these people are as good as we are is beside the point, and only suggests that residence in Canada is not at all necessary to their future development. The simple, well-proven fact is that they and we cannot agree, and human nature and Canadian conditions being as they are, our amity and mutual respect are best preserved by distance.

Permit me in concluding to say that a firm belief in the New Testament doctrines of universal brotherhood and of the prerogative of every human being to become a member of the kingdom, may be held by an 'exclusionist' without any wonderful mental or moral acrobatics. Surely we have lived and read enough to know that hurling these high principles at complicated national problems is only gratuitous folly. These are principles, and if the past is at all prophetic of the future, they will have to be worked out carefully, slowly, and often painfully into practice; and in that working out it will often be necessary for men and governments to act in such a manner as to seem very unbrotherly.

H. J. FRASER.

Loggieville, N.B.

JEW AND GENTILE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reading the letters from various persons on the subject of the Jew and Gentile, I have watched for some one to take up the Old Testament doctrine concerning God, in order to show that the New Testament doctrine is not something new, but the bringing out into clearer light the teaching of the Old Testament. As both parties admit the authority of the Old Testament, this course is the more necessary. In the first place, all scholars admit that Elohim used as the name of God in the beginning, is plural, and the creation of man bears the form of a consultation, 'Let us make man,' etc., (Gen. i., 26) in accordance with the plural name of God. After the fall of man the same plural form of speech is used. 'Behold the man is become as one of us,' (Gen. iii., 22.) The same plural form of expression is found in connection with the building of the tower of Babel. 'Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language.' (Gen. xi., 7.) These passages imply a plurality in God agreeing with the Christian teaching on the same subject.

If we turn over to the time of Abraham and note the case of Hagar in the wilderness, the angel of the Lord addressed her, 'I will multiply thy seed exceeding,' with the authority of God. (Gen. xvi., 10.) And we ask was the angel God, and who is the Lord whose angel he is said to be? Now, if we turn to see Abraham entertaining three men in the plains of Mamre, as recorded in Gen. xviii., one of those men is confessedly the Lord God. (See verse 13.) After the meal comes that memorable case of Abraham pleading for the people of Sodom and Gomorrah, as one earnestly desiring to turn away the dreadful doom overhanging those wicked cities. The one with whom he pleaded he recognized as God, and had ten righteous men been found in them, the cities of the plain were saved. Two of those men, or angels, came to Sodom, and Lot entertained them, and in delivering Lot and his family one of them speaks as though he were God and spared Zoar at Lot's request. (See Gen. xix., 21), though the one with whom Abraham pleaded does not appear to be there. It seems to me that anyone reading the xxii. chapter of Genesis with an unbiased mind must conclude that the angel of the Lord and the Lord whose messenger he appears to be are not the same person.

Now if we turn to the book of Ex. xxiii. chapter, 20 to 26, we see an angel promised as the guide of rescued Israel, but this angel is a wonderful personage, for God's name was in him, and so closely are the angel and God connected that obedience to the one is obedience to the other. The same personage appeared to Joshua as the captain of the Lord's host. (See Josh. v., 13 to 15.) And we ask, was Jehovah and the Captain of the Lord's host the same person? I venture to say no candid reader would consider them the same person. See also the address of the angel of the Lord as recorded in Jud. ii., 1 to 6, where the angel claims to be himself their deliverer. The same angel appears to Gideon during the Midianite oppression, and sometimes the conversation changes from the angel to the Lord God, but from the record we would not conclude that the angel of the Lord and Jehovah were two persons, claiming divine honors, which Gideon seems to recognize. (See Jud. vi., 11 to 25.)

We next turn to the case of Manoah and his wife. The angel of the Lord appears to the woman and promises her a son, and gives her a charge concerning herself in the meantime. (Jud. xiii., 2 to 5.) She told her husband, who prays for another visit of the angel, which prayer is answered. From the result of the offering that the two presented, and the way the angel acted, Manoah and his wife were astonished and afraid, and Manoah said: 'We shall die, for we have seen God.' Thus we see the angel was Jehovah's messenger, and at the same time he is recognized to be God. (See Jud. xiii., 22, 23.) It would appear that it was the same angel of the Lord in whom was the name of the Lord who stood between heaven and earth with a drawn sword stretched over Jerusalem, as recorded in II. Sam. xxiv, and I. Chron. xxi.

If we turn to the Psalms ii., 6, 7, 12, 13, Jehovah, in spite of all opposition, in due time determines to set his king on his holy hill of Zion, when he calls his son, to whom the nations are advised to submit. Again, let anyone read carefully Psalms xlv., 6, 7. There is the person speaking and the person spoken to. 'Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever; the sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre. Thou lovest righteousness and hatest wickedness; therefore, God, thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.' We might ask who is David's Lord to whom the Lord says, sit thou on my right hand till I make thine enemies thy footstool. Certainly David's Lord could be none other than a divine person, whose kingdom, power and priesthood comes so direct from Jehovah. (See Psalms cx.) There is a wonderful promise in Isa. ix., 6, 7: 'To us a child is born, to us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.' This wonderful personage is to fill David's throne, and it is said 'the zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this. Here, again, we have the person spoken of, and the person speaking by the prophet, and both are divine. Let anyone impartially compare Psalms lxxii. and Isa. xi., and he must see that the king of the one and the branch of the other are the same. None but a divine person can answer all the requirements of the case. Here in Isa. xi. we have the spirit of the Lord co-operating with the branch that perfection of government may be secured. In many other places the spirit of the Lord is spoken of in connection with Israel's judges and Israel's prophets, but the spirit of the Lord here stands connected with the king God sets on his holy hill of Zion.

In the xxiii. of Jeremiah, verses 5 and 6, we read: 'Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that I will raise unto David a righteous branch, and a king shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth. In his days Judah shall be saved and Israel shall dwell safely, and this is the name whereby he shall be called The Lord our Righteousness' Surely no created being can be called by such a name as this. Let anyone read the prophecy in Mic. v., 2 carefully and ask himself what kind of a personage is it who comes forth unto the Lord of whom it could be said 'His goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.' Surely no created person could have this said of him truthfully. In Zec. xiii., 7, we have the sword invoked against God's shepherd 'and against the man that is my fellow saith the Lord of Hosts,' and in this connection read Zec. xii., verse 10.

If a candid and careful attention be given to these passages which I have cited from the Old Testament in various places, I feel persuaded that on consideration we must conclude that the teaching of the Old Testament is in perfect accord with the new, and that the saints of the Old Testament were different in their views of God from their descendants of to-day.

ENQUIRER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am afraid Mr. Cohen does not read the Old Testament, or he would not write such letters. He says 'the Jew has received no divine proclamation of the fact that God had a Son, so far as our records show, and that the burden of proof lies with the Christian.' Now I would ask him to read and ponder Psalm ii. Who is the Son mentioned there? Are not all pronounced blessed who put their trust in him? Is not a curse pronounced in Jeremiah xvii., 5, upon all who trust in a mere man? Are not the kings and judges of the earth exhorted to the wisdom of doing homage to the Son of God? Did any king in Israel ever have the heathen for his inheritance or the utmost parts of the earth for his possession? Would Mr. Cohen say this Psalm is a mere tradition?

He says 'he is no believer in the gloomy theory of the lost, ruined, and depraved state of the whole of the human race.' Is it not written in the xiv. Psalm that God looked down from heaven upon the children of men to see if there were any that did understand, and seek God? But what did he find? That they were all gone aside, there is none that doeth good, no, not one. Is it not written also in Isaiah I. that 'the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib; but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider.' Does Mr. Cohen not know that he must first acknowledge himself lost before he can be saved? That God may impart to him this knowledge, is the earnest prayer of

A WELL WISHER.

MR. CARNEGIE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me to say in reference to your note to my letter that Carnegie seems to me to appreciate as much as anybody the glory that in our western world encircles the head of a man who has succeeded in a cumulating so many millions. If he was a sincere socialist we would expect him to give up the control of his property to the state, to be administered by a committee of government for the benefit of the poorer sort of people. He certainly deserves the credit of munificent if not overwise almsgiving. I fancy he would not be likely to be very happy in a socialistic state.

As to Tolstoy, he is no doubt a very great luminary, but almost beyond our Canadian horizon. If he is a socialist, he is evidently something more, if not also something less. AGRICOLA.

Manitoba.

Note.—Mr. Carnegie is far better able to administer his wealth for the good of mankind than a committee of the state would be, and is far more likely to do it with a single eye to the highest good than any political party or political creation that we can look for at this stage of the world's goodness. Why he should give it to such committee instead of doing it himself it is hard to see. As for whether he is doing it wisely, we presume he has studied that question more earnestly and more responsibly than his critics.

A Simple Remedy Well Worth Trying.

Thousands are in the same boat,—all sickly, bilious and feeling far from well.

Trouble is, the system is clogged with impurities which need to be cleared away.

Before downright sickness arrives you should cleanse and purify the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

At once you'd feel their mighty influence building up weak spots, clearing out disease, and putting you again on your feet.

These purely vegetable pills change your tired, worn-out condition to one of health and vigor, because they supply the body with nourishing blood that builds up and enlivens the entire system.

Mr. John Whitley, of Stanwood P.O. Ont., knows the merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and says: 'I wouldn't be alive today had it not been for Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Last winter I was sick with grippe, and when spring came I was weak, bilious and rheumatic. I used enough medicine to cure twenty times, but I didn't get any help till I tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They purified my blood, took the yellow color out of my face, put new tone in my stomach, and increased my appetite. The bilious attacks and rheumatic pains gradually departed, and Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a new man of me. I proved their merit, and proclaim them a medicine for all men.'

If better health and prompt recovery are important, get Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut to-day. At all dealers, 25c per box or five boxes for $1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont

AN EMINENT FREE-TRADER.

(To the Editor of the Witness.')

Sir,—The following is an extract from a letter which I have just received from a Scottish correspondent,—

'A most unfortunate thing has happened for the protectionists. You may have seen that Lord Cromer recently came forward and in the most public and emphatic way declared himself a free-trader. The Tories had one argument left—or, rather, a sneer. It was that free-traders were not imperially-minded. And now the greatest empire-builder of them all has declared himself a freetrader. Their last argument is gone.'

I draw your attention to this because, so far as my knowledge goes, this declaration of Lord Cromer's has not appeared in any Montreal newspaper. I know that it is not always wise to rely upon the views of any man, however eminent—great men, as well as little ones, sometimes miss the truth—but, if it is worth while to record—usually by cable—even the most trivial of utterances by prominent English tariff 'reformers,' surely it is worth while to record so important a pronouncement by so great a statesman—perhaps the most successful of his time.

A RADICAL.

HOTEL LIFE.

(London 'Spectator.')

For ourselves, we can imagine no worse punishment for persons who value privacy and intimacy and homeliness, and the peculiar arrangement, or even disarrangement, of their own belongings, than to be condemned to pass the term of their natural lives in a great hotel. The marble halls, which once seemed grand, would become a nightmare of grandiosity. The loneliness of a man among the unceasing multitude of strangers would become intolerable. The graces of the cookery—as they once seemed—would become familiar tricks and a hollow imposture. Life would become a circus without tinsel, a stage without limelight, gingerbread without gilt.

We have known an old man who had lived for many years in the same hotel, and he had all the fads and crotchets and selfishness of the worst old fogy in a club. Indeed, he had many more, and worse, for a clubman is restrained by the opinion, if not by the protests, of his fellows; but an old resident in a hotel can hardly be moved from insisting on more than his rights by the combined criticism of all the strangers whose opinion is nothing to him.

A COUGHING PLANT.

(From 'Journal de la Santé.')

Carnivorous plants are known which will consume even mice; laughing plants and plants that weep are also known; but no one has ever heard of a vegetable that suffered from whooping cough. Yet there exists, however, a plant which prospers in tropical countries and the fruit of which resembles the common broad bean. It is quite a crank, easily gets into a rage, and what is more peculiar, has a horror of dust. As soon as a few grains of dust are deposited on its leaves the stomata, or air chambers which cover their faces and which are the respiratory organs of the plant, become filled with a gas, swell and end by driving out the gas with a slight explosion and a sound which resembles so much the cough of a child suffering from a cold as to be mistaken for it. It serves as an ornamental plant. One can imagine the concert that would be furnished by two or three of these strange plants in a drawing-room in which the coming and going of visitors has raised a cloud of face powder.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Change is Needed.—Through the long winter one needs a change. Why go South when 'The Welland,' St. Catharines, offers an environment at moderate cost which will minister to tired nerves and worn out bodies? Try the tonic influence of 'The St. Catharines Well' and the restful influence of 'The Welland.' Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

The date has arrived when subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' whose subscriptions terminate December 31st, should send their remittance.

For new introductions the main dependence of the 'Witness' is upon the kind efforts of its friends who have given their hearty co-operation in the past. We will look for your renewal in good time this year, so as to avoid any interruption in the regular receipt of your paper.

We would greatly appreciate the addition of at least one or two new subscriptions at the same time.

As a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness,' you have the privilege of the following advantageous clubbing offers :—

Three Subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new	worth $ 3.00	for only	$1.80
Four " " " " " renewals or new	worth 4.00	for only	3.00
Ten " " " " " " " (with a Bible or Fountain Pen to the sender)	worth 10.00	for only	7.00
One " each " 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	worth 2.50	for only	2.00
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may be added to any of the above offers at half price namely fifty cents for each subscription.

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Nearly all British countries (Montreal city and suburbs always excepted) are included in above offers without extra postage. For the United States and her dependencies extra postage is needed. See Page 8. Further particulars on application.

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

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE DRAMA OF CHRISTMAS.

The Rev. Frederick George Scott, who holds the highest place among Canadian writers of religious poetry, has made a new literary departure in 'The Key of Life: A Mystery Play' (Dussault & Proulx, 50 cents.) Like his former lyrical and narrative work, this poem is characterized by poetic imagination and happy use of words. Taking the old English mystery as his type, the author has grouped about the Nativity story as centre a company of angels and demons, as well as the human actors in the Scripture drama. He departs from his prototype in some measure as he introduces four definite scenes. The first is the battlements of Heaven, the second, Bethlehem; the third, Herod's court, and the fourth, the Court of Death. The angels hear Gabriel's annunciation to the Virgin Mary and her answer. Then the angel choir, unseen, takes up the strains of the Magnificat. A dramatic crisis is afforded by the conversation and song of the shepherds, who lament the sorrows, and disappointments of their lives and join in prayer ending:

O King of Kings above the sky,
Give us some hope before we die,
Give us some key amid our strife
That will unlock the gates of life.

Just at this point appears the angelic host, with the message of the Saviour's birth. The wise men then appear at Herod's Court and their conference ends in a hint of the tragedy to come, the 'slaughter of the innocents.' In the last scene Death holds his court and is sending forth the seven deadly sins on their evil mission, when the Angel of the Lord appears announcing the overthrow of Death through the birth of Christ, and a vision of the manger of Bethlehem follows, accompanied by a song of adoration from the attendant shepherds and wise men, as well as St. Joseph and St. Mary. Then the Unseen Choir sings the Nunc Dimittis. The epilogue contains the lesson:

Think not that they who knelt before the manger
Were nearer God than ye can be to-day—
That, had ye worshipped then the little Stranger,
No tempter's wiles could lure your heart away.

For, every age hath its own special mission.
At every door the Crucified has stood.
To every soul, there comes the fierce decision—
The final choice of evil or of good.

THE BATTLE OF THE BEARS.

A delightful bit of biography, in which the charm of truth is added to all the adventure and excitement of the most imaginative fiction, is 'The Battle of the Bears,' by the Rev. Egerton R. Young, (W. A. Wilde, $1.00). This tale of 'Life in the North Land,' is a reminiscence of a time rapidly passing from memory, when Norway House was in the far wilderness, accessible a few months of the year by canoe up Lake Winnipeg, and the rest of the time only by dog-train. The first chapter gives the book its title. It is a graphic description of a battle royal between two great black bears for the possession of a wife and family, witnessed by Mr. Young and his Indian guides. This is one of the many spirited anecdotes of early missionary life among the Indians of the northern hunting grounds. 'The race for the shirts' is a tale of wonderful vigor and endurance,—a six days' race between five dog-trains and their native drivers, covering a distance of between four and five hundred miles. Three heavy-laden trains have two days' start of two lighter ones, and the second party strives to overtake the first. The winning Indians are to receive each a new flannel shirt, and intense are the efforts to reach the goal first. Here is the end of the race.

'Where are the other sleds?' my men call out. 'Just ahead of you, around the flagstaff rock,' is shouted back. 'Marche!' and we are off again.

Around the rock we rush and there, not half a mile ahead of us are the men and the dog-trains that for six days we have been following. . . . They are doing their best to win. . . . The Indians line up each side of the icy trail, and quickly see, from the fact that the Ookemoni's famous train is near the rear, instead of, as usual, at the front, that there's something of interest going on.

Slowly we are gaining. Voyageur's traces are tight, and if he only had dogs behind him with legs as long as his, he would soon be in the usual place at the head of all the trains. . . . Every driver is excited. Indian stoicism is thrown to the winds. How they cheer and shout. We are not a half mile from home. Old Voyageur, not accustomed to be in the rear of any train, will not be denied. . . . Foot by foot he gains upon them. . . . But we are now at the foot of the little hill on which stands our home, where loved ones with bright eyes and warm hearts are waiting to welcome us. There also stands the chief. As we dash up, the excited men of the two head trains shout out: 'Chief, which train won?' 'Both exactly even,' he replies. So all the men got their shirts and there was great rejoicing.

In equally vigorous style Mr. Young describes the introduction of potato culture, by which he hoped to lessen the suffering from famine when game was scarce, and the bringing of a plough from 'Red River Settlement,' four hundred miles in a row-boat, and the ploughing with huskie dogs, that grain might also be grown for the days of scarcity. In the chapter entitled 'My Most Exciting Canoe Trip,' he tells of a voyage up Lake Winnipeg, undertaken late in November, in a patched old bark canoe, with three old Indian canoemen. Something of the pathos, and indeed the humorous side too, of missionary work among the Indians is here and there alluded to, as well as various Indian customs. A fine book for old and young.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

One of the most stirring questions of the day for the Christian Church is its relation to modern social, intellectual, and industrial life. A valuable contribution to the discussion of this question is 'The Church and the Changing Order,' by Shailer Mathews. (The MacMillan Co., of Canada, $1.50.) The problem is treated on broad philosophic lines. Recognizing the 'breach between the Church and scientific scholarship,' the author endeavors to show how incomplete must either faith or culture be, separated from the other. 'Not by belittling culture, but by holding up the faith of Christ as the indispensable prerequisite of culture' will the Church maintain her position. But the faith of religion is nobler than the faith in culture. Its sympathies are more subtle and tender and dynamic. There is more moral impulse in a belief in God than in a belief in ideal beauty.' This moral impulse requires conviction of the truth of the Gospel.

If there is danger that the Church shall become indifferent to scholarly procedure, there is also a danger that . . . . it shall mistake negation for scholarship and dubiety for illumination. . . . Nothing could be more fatal to the progress of the Church than to call the attitude of denial, tolerance. Tolerance is not even indifference. . . . One needs to believe something to be genuinely tolerant of the beliefs of others. . . . .There is a tendency to reduce the gospel to ethics, and to take from it that insistence upon immortality which has been its one source of power. . . . . A morality that does not at some point draw its motives from immortality has seldom been very effective, and will be less effective in the future.

This faith in the Gospel as the weapon with which the Church battles with the enemies of the higher life. Those who hold it in sincerity are 'the central force of any reform.' The 'social discontent' which is leading towards socialism, the materialism which is absorbing the intellectual forces of many of the middle classes, manifesting itself in the universal commercialism of both men and women, with the 'breaking down of the industrial difference between the sexes, These and all their attendant evils are to be met by the Church by 'its own appeal of concrete, regenerate living, by good deeds, the sacrifice of monopolized privilege, the practical recognition of the calls of economic and social justice, the service of the poor, and the institutionalizing of the Christian impulse to love. It must herald reality not merely truth.' This will be the work of the man 'who has been trying to live in accordance with the will of a very real God and in the light of a very real gospel. And it will express itself in very real service.'

A new and revised edition of 'The Transfiguration of Christ,' by Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.00), centres the career of Christ about this scene as epitomizing the whole substance of the Gospel. The appearance of Moses and Elias as representing the old order and the spirit of prophecy and their disappearance, 'leaving Jesus only,' embodies the truth that in him alone is the 'motive and personal object of the soul's devotion,' fulfilling both law and prophecy. The Transfiguration is closely related to the Resurrection of Christ, the latter completes the former.

He had been transfigured, now he was transformed. . . . . The resurrection of Jesus comes to be what it is assumed to be in the Bible, the utterance of the most inclusive law of God, the all-embracing and unifying fact of the universe. . . . . But who received the Transfigured and Transfiguring Christ has within him a force that never rests . . . . .from the Transfiguration we move on to the Resurrection, ... 'from glory unto glory.'

'The Secret of the Stream, by John Brown MacLean, B.D., (London, H. K. Allenson; Halifax, T. C. Allen & Co.), is an eloquent and thoughtful essay or series of essays, containing the author's philosophy of life. The old riddle of the Sphinx, the mystery of man's nature and his destiny, must be answered so as to satisfy his mind and heart unless his highest achievements are to be rendered vain. 'And when all's done, how vain seems e'en success!' unless man is assured that life continues beyond the short span of earthly years. This assurance has been given with clearness and authority in Jesus of Nazareth. 'The light that shone when Hope was born,' idealizes the commonplace, gives a true vision of God, of man, and of man's true mission in life, be he high or humble; brings harmony out of discord and sets forth the highest ideal for man's life and work 'One garden is lost to us—we may not go back to Eden. But there is another garden we may gain—it is ours to go forward; and the way of the Cross will lead us to its gates.' This ideal gives dignity to a life of labor and service and by such a life alone may strong character be developed. 'The goal He reached is the goal of our endeavor.'

'Christ's Service of Love,' by Hugh Black, M.A., (Fleming H. Revell, $1.25), is a volume of devotional sermons, specially suitable for communion occasions. The thirty short sermons of which it consists are characterized by the impressive directness which made the author a power in Edinburgh as well as the intelectual force which renders him equally a force in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. The theme has been for so many centuries the centre of devotional thought that there is little to be said that is new, but Mr. Black's appeal to modern thought and recognition of present-day conditions render his treatment of his theme inspiring and helpful. The sermons avoid controversial discussions.

The celebration of the Lord's Supper should be a centre of union to all Christian hearts, instead of being, as it often is, the very symbol of exclusion. In utter perversity we even use the word to represent what separates churches from each other instead of what should really unite them: we speak of the Roman Communion, the Episcopal, or Presbyterian, or Baptist Communion. It is an offence. . . . . We speak of 'Our Communion,' meaning not the fellowship of the Christian faith, but the sectional fellowship of a particular denomination. . . . . A Church may have its own particular testimony to utter, and if it likes may insist on credal affirmation, but it is unfortunate that the common meal which is the symbol of the common fellowship should be made the separating test.

Another contribution to sermonic literature is 'The Supreme Conquest,' by the Rev. W. L. Watkinson (Fleming H. Revell, $1). This volume, like those previously published by this famous Congregational preacher, is full of forceful thinking expressed in fine literary style. The dominant thought in the series is the power of spiritual forces in determining the progress of mankind. This is admirably expressed in the sermon on 'The master force in character and civilization.'

The influences which alone can purify the world are spiritual. . . .. A few thinkers set intellectual perfection above moral quality; but thoughtful men generally concede the supremacy of character. True morality requires spiritual inspiration; it can live only as it is rooted in the spirit and draws its life from eternity. Elaborate moral codes existed at the period of the Advent, ...yet these ethical systems failed to assert themselves, ... they remained literature, ... they could not prevail. . . . . What a mighty change followed the coming of our Lord! . . . . The difference is simply infinite between the morality of the old world and the holiness of the New Testament—it is the measureless distance that stretches between the living and the dead. . . .. So everything lives: whither the spiritual river streams—its very 'scent' vivifies art, philosophy, industry, poetry, and whatever else goes to the making of civilization.

'Stories from the Life of Jesus,' by the Rev. George Carson, B.A. (R. Douglas Fraser, Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton, London, $1), is a book intended specially 'for mothers with their little children.' It is a beautifully illustrated and finely arranged gift book containing twenty-five full-page reproductions of masterpieces of art, ancient and modern. The nature of the work is well described in an introduction by Principal Falconer, of Toronto University.

The most important and distinctive feature of this book is that the stories are told in the language of scripture, the verbal changes being of the slightest. . . . A further excellence of this book is its illustrations. Great care has been taken with the choice of pictures, so that they may be both beautiful and true interpretations of the life of Jesus, from the hands of artists whose spiritual insight often makes visible a meaning hidden from the average reader.

'The Union Prayer Meeting Helper for 1908' (Funk & Wagnalls, 25 cents) is a handbook of notes by the Rev. W. C. Stiles and Professor Robert Scott on Scripture topics suggested and arranged by the Rev. Claude R. Shaver. It is of vest pocket size, and is intended for use by the layman as well as the pastor. Each topic has brief exegetical and illustrative notes and in addition there are hints of a more general character for the conduct of meetings.

CULTURE BY CONVERSATION.

'A single talk across the table with a wise man is better than ten years' study of books.' This proverb of Confucius forms the text of the book entitled 'Culture by Conversation,' by Robert Waters. (Dodd, Mead & Co.) Its theme is the value of conversation as an educational factor and as an equipment for a successful life. The author has produced a most entertaining book containing a fund of amusement for those who can enjoy a good anecdote or light-hearted gossip about famous people. The art of conversation is well illustrated not only in quotations but in the author's own work. It affords an excellent example of the difference, which he frequently emphasizes, between conversational and literary style.

To open the discussion of his subject he considers 'What may be gained by conversation.'

Most people, he says, look upon conversation as a thing, of course, of no particular importance, scarcely deserving of any particular attention; whereas it is the one thing that deserves the most careful attention. . . . Daniel Webster declared that in his education conversation had done more for him than books had ever done. . . . 'Their minds in conversation,' said he, 'came into intimate contact with my own, and I absorbed certain secrets of their power, whatever might be its quality, which I could not have detected in their books.' And this, mind you, was said by a man familiar with the best literature of his time. Again he says, 'If you have a considerable acquaintance among intelligent people you may learn much of that which is worth knowing in books without the trouble of reading them . . . and what you learn by conversation does not fatigue you as reading does; for you get tired of reading, but rarely of conversation. . . . Sometimes one gets into a single sentence a characterization of a whole book or a whole convention of people.

As examples of those whose education was 'irregular and defective,' but who gained much from mixing constantly with their fellows, he instances Patrick Henry, Charles James Fox and Henry Clay. 'All that we know of Shakespeare points to his having received an education of a similar nature.' Many men have acquired great power over their fellows by the charm of their conversation. Arnold of Rugby, Mark Hopkins, Jas. A. Garfield owed their influence largely to this faculty. 'The greatest teacher of antiquity, the immortal Socrates, taught by conversation alone.' In conversational power the shyer English people are surpassed by the French, Germans and Americans, who are all characterized by a strong desire for social life. Readiness in conversation is oftenest found in cities. The author is careful to distinguish true conversation from argument and debate, which fulfil other ends and have not the educational and social value on which he has dwelt so fully. The last section of the book is entitled 'Some Table-talk Notes—Fun, Facts and Fancies—Things Wise, Witty and Comical.' It is an unusually good collection of yarns, scientific facts, apt quotations and scraps of biography.

TUCK'S CALENDARS AND TOY BOOKS.

Raphael Tuck & Sons have issued three Canadian calendars this year. The prettiest is 'Canadian Sports,' with four delicate scenes by A. Barrand, representing trout-fishing, baseball, canoeing and lacrosse. 'Canada Day by Day' is a block calendar with historical dates for each day (not all Canadian), as well as poetical quotations. The Maple Leaf calendar shows a young lady most perilously perched on a toboggan. Among other calendars we notice 'There's a Good Time Coming,' which is a rather handsome as well as amusing picture of picaninnies watching their mummy's manoeuvres on Christmas Eve, and 'Leap Year in Many Lands,' with four humorous color drawings by Frances Brundage. Post-cards with the season's greetings appear in a number of pleasing styles. The most attractive perhaps are those with children's figures. A rich and quiet effect is given in three different cards by placing a little snow scene in the midst of a log for the hearth-fire with holly and a robin introduced as well.

A nursery book characteristic of a mechanical age, is 'Railways of the World,' an untearable cardboard book of large colored pictures showing different kinds of locomotives past and present. 'The Music A B C' illustrates such rhymes as 'C for the cymbals Clarissa is clanging, D for the drum that Dickie is banging.' Several Scripture stories are included in a picture book called 'In the Beginning.' More elaborate than any of the above in color and detail is 'The World's Armies,' showing dozens of different uniforms belonging to the cavalry, infantry, etc., of the different nations. The pictures are effectively grouped, and the strength of each army is given.

FINGER PRINT SIGNATURES.

Finger-print identification has been extended to commercial uses by the Postal Savings Banks of the Philippines at Manilla. This bank has recently issued a series of stamp deposit cards on which are spaces for stamps of different value to be affixed. When the depositor has stamps to the face value of one peso on the card it is exchanged at the bank for a deposit book showing the amount to his credit. Opposite the lines for the owner's signature and address is a square ruled off for the reception of his thumb print; so that, even if illiterate depositors may readily be identified.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

THE STRONGEST OF ALL WOODS.

'Dundee 'Advertiser.')

Official tests of the many valuable hard woods native to Western Australia have made known the extraordinary properties of yate, believed to be the strongest of all known woods. Its average tensile strength is 24,000 pounds to the square inch, equalling that of good cast iron. Many specimens are, however, much stronger and one was tested up to seventeen and one-half tons to the square inch, which is equal to the tensile strength of wrought iron. The sawn timber of yate is probably the strongest in the world. The tree grows to a maximum height of a hundred feet and has sometimes a diameter of two and one-half or even three feet.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Dec. 21, 1907.

The local stock market during the past week has shown little or no change. Business has been restricted from the cause which has been dominant for so long—the position of the money markets. The transactions recorded represent practically investment demand altogether. No speculative business is being indulged in, and until funds are more readily obtainable, there will be no change in that direction. The technical condition of the market is improving daily for the reason that the supply of stocks is being constantly curtailed by the investment absorption. The result of the Dominion Steel and Coal struggle in the courts at Halifax will necessarily exercise great influence on the securities of those companies, and meanwhile the prices of the stocks themselves hold about steady. The statement of the Montreal Street Railway for November was well received. It was gratifying to see the net earnings so large. It is predicted by well-informed people that this feature will continue throughout the remaining months of the fiscal year. The offer of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company to reduce the price of gas and residential electricity is naturally looked upon with much favor by the public. Brokers expect to see conditions improve with the turn of the New Year, when it is anticipated that the money stringency will be much less severely felt. Money at this period of the year has always been more or less scarce as the banks are anxious to show strong cash assets when they present their annual reports to the shareholders. Then again, the receipt of money from abroad during the next month or two in payment of the western crops will be a big factor in turning the tide towards renewed activity.

Financiers generally, as well as brokers, are confident that the Bank of England rate will be reduced early in January. This in itself would have a marked effect on the New York market. The latter has held its own during the week with a most satisfactory recovery in the majority of the leading stocks and bond issues. The opinion seems to prevail that by the second week in January, New York stocks will be selling much in advance of the present quotations. For the past few months, the 'bears' have had much their own way on Wall street and their activities have certainly not been in the interest of the country at large. However, the more cautious and conservative members of the New York Stock Exchange believe that the worst is over, and they base their argument on the fact that the importation of gold into the United States is about over, and that their own technical position has much improved since the first of the month. That has been shown each recent week by the splendid statements issued by the New York banks. These reports have been of such a satisfactory nature as to justify the directors of the Bank of England in lowering the rate of interest at the earliest possible date.

It is well to keep in mind that business operations of all sorts will have to be conducted conservatively during the coming month, but confidence and business will gradually revive all over the continent. The bears may be expected to offer strong resistance to any effort to bring about an improvement in prices, but there are so very few stocks among the high grade securities overhanging the market at present that it would require only a little bullish manipulation to bring about another short covering movement that would cause the list as a whole to regain much of the lost ground of the past few months. Commercial and industrial concerns recently, owing to the lack of money, have been compelled to dismiss a large number of their employees, as they will not sacrifice their securities at the prevailing low prices. This policy is accepted by the public as showing sound business methods, and while it will inevitably cause regrettable hardships to the working classes during the winter months, it will ultimately bring about more healthy conditions, as manufacturers are placing themselves in a position to dispose of surplus stock in order to prepare for the expected rush of the early spring season. Business throughout Canada is sound. An evidence of this can be found if one will take the time to peruse the different bank statements which have been published this week. The assertion is general that payments from customers all over the Dominion were never more prompt or satisfactory. This is a splendid tribute to our business men by our bankers.

The earnings of all our railways continue to show large weekly increases, and there is no better evidence of the general prosperity of the country than is demonstrated by these reports. A striking example of the confidence placed in the integrity and stability of our leading banks has been given us recently by the small attendance of shareholders at the different annual meetings held in this city and elsewhere. The public realizes the strength of our banks, and is evidently quite prepared to continue its confidence in the capable and experienced men who are at the head of these institutions. Hence the seeming indifference of shareholders, who attend these yearly gatherings in such small numbers. Reports as to the holiday trade received in the city this week are encouraging, as they indicate that the country, especially outside the more important financial centres, is not hard up.

In the United States the commercial situation shows slow but sure improvement. There may be some further weeding out of unsound or useless concerns before the turn of the New Year, and if so it will not be regrettable, as their existence is a constant source of perplexity. Funds withdrawn for crop-moving purposes will soon begin to return from the interior, while money withdrawn by interior banks during the recent panic on Wall street will also soon come back with considerable freedom. The distribution of January dividends and interest payments will be helpful, as they will stimulate the investment demand for stocks and enable many individuals as well as business concerns and industrial companies to lessen the indebtedness contracted during the past few months. In many respects the situation across the border is better than it was a year ago because the worst is known and the future is chiefly a matter of recognition of and an adjustment to changed conditions.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	1906. Div.	Paybl.	High.	Low.	1907 high.	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Last sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3½	H	Jan.	201	155	195¼	140	..	..	153	$153.00	4.5
Power	1½	Q	Feb.	99	86	96½	79	85¾	83¾	85¾	85.38	7.2
M. S. R.	2½	Q	Feb.	283	230½	239	157	179	176½	179	179.00	5.6
Twins	1	Q	Feb.	122	105	107½	69	84	80½	84	84.00	5.9
Tor. Ry.	1½	Q	Jan.	126	104½	115½	82¾	94¾	94¼	94	94.00	6.4
Detroit				122	80	84½	28¼	36	34½	33⅞	33.88	...
Richelieu	1	Q	Mar.	88	79	83½	48½	60¼	60	60	60.00	8.3
N. S. Steel	1½	Q	Jan.	73½	59½	79	45	55	55	55	55.00	10.9
Dom. Coal	1	Q	Jan.	81	57	70	37	41	41	41	41.00	9.7
Iron bonds	2½	H	Jan.	87	79	80	64½	72	70	71	71.00	7.
Iron Com.				34	20½	25	13¼	16	14⅜	16	16.00	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q	Jan.	77	57	75	42	53	52½	53	53.00	7.5

Sto ks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1107	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	7¼	Q. Mar.	261	257	225	225	4.4
Merch.	2	Q. Mar.	175½	170	150	152	5.2
Roche.	2	Q. Mar.	163	159¼	134	134	5.9
E. T.	2	Q. Jan.	165	162	150	152	5.2
Mols.	2½	Q. Jan.	230	215½	183	188	5.4
Toronto	2½	Q. Mar.	250	234	200	202	4.9
B.N.A.	4	H. Apl.	146½	153½	148¼	152¾	5.2
Royal	2½	Q. Jan.	242½	242½	218¼	218¼	4.5
Dominion	3	Q. Jan.	263	263¼	210	234	5.1
Imperial	2½	Q. Feb.	254½	230	216	217	5.0
Standard	3	Q. Mar.	250¼	246½	215	215½	5.5
Ottawa	5	H. Mar.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾	Q. Mar.	145	145	124	124	5.6
Union	3½	H. Mar.	157	152	125	125	5.6
N.S.	3	Q. Jan.	295	293	274	275¼	4.3
Comm.	2	Q. Mar.	190½	179½	158	160	5.0
Sovereign	1¼	Q. Feb.	155¼	134¼	93	114	5.2
LOANS							
Coal.	2½	H May	102½	100	92	99	5.0
Scotia	3	H. Jan.	109¾	110¼	106¼	113	5.3
M.S.B.	2¼	H. Feb.	105	104	97½	97½	5.0
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl.	110	98	92¼	92½	6.4
Lke.Wds.	3	H. June	113	107	100	101¼	5.9
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan.	122½	120	106	108	7.4
Iron			83¾	66¼	36	41	..
Coal	3½	H. Feb.	121	112	85	95	7.3
Ogilvie	1¾	Q. Mar.	130	129	110	113	6.2
Switch.	1¾	Q. Jan.	115	105	92	93	7.5

Sto ks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1107	Last sale	Return
PREF CONT.							
Mackay.	1	Q. Jan.	175¾	71¼	50	80	6.6
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Mar.	115	112	99¼	102	6.9
Illinois	1½	Q. Jan.	101¼	94¼	70	74½	8.1
Tri. City	1½	Q. Jan.	95	97½	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Jan.	14¾	110	98	102	6.8
Magd.	1¾	Q.	....	71¾	70½	71½	9.7
Havana.	1½	Q. Jan.	97½	85	68	75	8.6
Textile.	1¾	Q. Jan.	109¾	98¼	75	80	8.7
B.C. Pack.	3½	H.	....	81	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	158½	145	115	119½	6.6
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	171	162	130	132½	6.0
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	133	128	103¼	103¾	6.8
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	108¼	104½	87½	97	6.2
Trinidad.	1¾	Q. Jan.	91	78	70¼	5½	6.5
Toledo.	..	..	....	36¼	29¾	9¼	..
Switch.	7	Y. Dec.	114	98¼	94¾	75	9.3
Soo.	2	H. Apl.	164	136½	69	80	5.0
Lau. Paper	3	H. Jan.	107½	93	80	80½	7.0
Magd.	..	..	....	....	31½	31	31	..
Havana.	..	..	....	52	45¾	21	21	..
Textile.	1¾	Q. Jan.	..	45	42	44	11.0
Lke. of W's	3	H. Feb.	103	107	65	70½	8.5
Mexican	..	..	....	70	57½	35	45¾	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Jan.	145¼	138¼	98¾	113	7.1
Rio.	..	..	....	46	43	26¾	33½	..
Ohio.	..	..	....	38½	30¾	20	20	..

THE RUMORED BOSTON AND MAINE SALE.

Commenting on the rumored offer for control of the Boston and Maine Railway, the 'Railroad Gazette' says:

'The rumors piled on rumors, combined with admissions of President Mellen that two large railroad interests have been seeking the New Haven's holdings in the Boston and Maine, allow a great deal to be read between the printed lines. One of the interests referred to undoubtedly is the Canadian Pacific, which touches the Boston and Maine at several points, the other the Delaware and Hudson, which reaches the Boston and Maine at Troy, N.Y. Transfer to either corporation would shift the Boston and Maine to a foreign control not directly hit by Massachusetts politics, and by an exchange of the Boston and Maine stock for new shares of the Delaware and Hudson the New Haven could acquire an interest which, in alliance with others in the D. and H., might still control the Boston and Maine after receiving its price. A sale to the Canadian Pacific, on the other hand, would only have the protection of traffic contracts, and, spite of such international analogies as the Grand Trunk and Great Northern, would be viewed with federal disfavor. Sale to any interest, however, is very unlikely and remote. Not lightly, even for a great price, will the New Haven split the monopoly of New England so carefully built up, so strategic in its relations with connecting railroad systems, and just beginning to demonstrate its powers. It will be surrendered only in extremity and under the spur of legislative acts akin to persecution. Meanwhile the outside offers supply the New Haven with the metaphorical 'big stick' which, raised in menace of a sale, keeps the Massachusetts politician at bay.'

ORANGES, APPLES, HOLLY AND MISTLETOE.

Christmas Lines in the Green Fruit Trade Have all Been in Great Demand.

Special and staple lines alike have been in exceptionally good demand on the fruit market this year, and some of the large wholesale dealers claim to have done the biggest Christmas trade in their experience.

There is, of course, an abnormally large demand for oranges, apples and nuts at this season, and in addition there are literally carloads of evergreen, holly and mistletoe distributed from this market each year. This last mentioned line has been quite as active as usual, and the supplies of holly that were received have been out of the wholesalers' hands for some time now. Evergreen sold at $2 to $2.25 per bunch of 100 yards; holly at $5 per case; holly wreaths at 15c to 17c each, and Scotch mistletoe at 25c to 30c per pound.

Oranges are, of course, the leaders on the green fruit market at this season, and the Californio navels, which are selling at $2.75 to $3.50 per box, are the variety that is in demand among the best class of trade. The quality of the offerings to-day is better than the first receipts, which came in about three or four weeks ago. Jamaica and Mexican oranges at $3.50 to $4 per barrels, and $2 to $2.25 per box, respectively, are offered as a second grade sweet orange. Valencias at $3 to $4 per case, according to size, meet the demand for a cheaper grade. Bitter oranges, for marmalade, are due in about ten days or a fortnight.

The demand for lemons and grape fruit is noticeably larger at Christmas time. Prices are $2.75 to $3.25 per case, according to size, and grape fruit from $3 to $3.50.

The stocks of the best grades of apples seem to be in strong hands and it is principally cheaper goods, such as the odds and ends of winter stocks, that are selling at present. As soon as the holding of these soft varieties are cleared out there is sure to be a firm and active demand for standard grades, which are the No. 1 and No. 2 qualities of winter apples. There is a fair export movement in apples going on, and several cars have gone forward this week from Montreal, principally for the English market, and for Scotland.

Cranberries are still very firm at $8 to $9 per barrel for the best varieties, others are quoted at $6 to $8.

Cuban pineapples are offered at $4.25 to $5 per crate.

Almeria grapes are quoted at $4.50 to $5.50 per keg.

The importation of California celery has been quite heavy already this season, and the trade is becoming an important item on the list. Holders are asking from $4 to $5 per crate.

WHAT ARE STORAGE EGGS REALLY WORTH?

Effort to Break the Market is Alleged Though Holdings are Not Excessive.

The offering of pickled and storage eggs at 20c per dozen has certainly had a weakening effect on the local markets, but this action is discredited by some of the dealers, who scout the odea of the break being due to the influence of American eggs, which they lightly class as 'no good.' They say that there is a shortage of supplies in some quarters, and that low prices are being quoted in an effort to break the market. The opinion has been ventured that some difficulty will be experienced in engineering the break, for the very reason that the holdings are not heavy enough to cause dealers to sacrifice on a report of lower values. If the American eggs are counted out of the reckoning, and they are admitted to be inferior to the domestic product in point of quality, enabling the latter to be held for 1c or 2c per dozen more, there seems to be every possibility that the adjustment of the supply and demand during the remainder of the winter will maintain a steady and firm range of values for the eggs that are in store here.

Jobbers are quoting 25c for selected fall eggs, and ne wlaid bring from 35c to 40c per dozen, according to quality. Supplies of this grade are light.

It is reported on the authority of one of th eleading jobbers in the trade, that those who are quoting the low price for storage stock, will not take order for large lots at 20c.

BANK STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER.

Shows Contractions in Call Loans and Increase in Specie.

The bank statement for November, just issued, shows that specie is being held to the extent of $27,648,939, or an increase of two million dollars, when compared with the previous month, and an increase of four million dollars when compared with November last year. Dominion notes are held to the amount of $49,188,619, an increase of about a million dollars when compared with October, and of nearly two millions when compared with November last year. Call and short loans in Canada now amount to $45,733,765, a decrease of about a million on the month, and eleven million on the year. Call and short loans lent abroad have shrunk to $41,193,293, as compared with $47,946,737 last month, and $66,919,335 a year ago. The current loans in Canada amount to $570,896,776, a decrease of over eight million on the month, and an increase of thirty-two millions on the year. The current loans outside of Canada are now $23,576,315, which is a contraction of nearly two million dollars on the month and nearly twelve million dollars on the year.

The deposits on demand in Canada now amount to $160,529,719, which is a shrinkage of ten millions on the month and twenty-three millions on the year; while the deposits on notice in Canada amount to $408,902,276, a shrinkage of about eight millions on the month, but an increase of between eight and nine millions on the year. The deposits elsewhere than in Canada show a slight gain on the month, but a decline of eght millions on the year.

GOLD IMPORTS TOTAL NEARLY $110,000,000

New York, Dec. 23.—Lazard Freres to-day announced the engagement of $1,000,000 in gold for import. This makes the total $108,350,000 for the present movement.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $6.10; second patents, $5.90; winter wheat patents, $5.60; straight rollers, $5 to $5.25; in bags, $2.35 to $2.60; extra, $1.80 to $1.90.

ROLLED OATS—$2.70 in bags of 90 lbs., (nominal).

OATS — No. 2 Ontario, 53c; No. 3, 51c; No. 3 Manitobas, 49c to 49½c; rejected, 47c to 48c per bushel.

CORNMEAL — $1.60 to $1.70 per bag; granulated, $1.60.

MILLFEED— Ontario bran, in bags, $23 to $24; middlings, $25 to $26; shorts, $23 to $24; Manitoba bran in bags, $22 to $23; shorts, $24 to $25.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $1.80 to $1.90 per bushel.

POTATOES—90c to 95c per bag of 90 lbs., in jobbing lots.

PEAS—Boiling, in broken lots, $1.17 to $1.20 per bushel.

HAY — No. 1, $16.50 to $17 per ton on track; No. 2, $15 to $16; clover, $13; clover mixed, $14.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22.50 to $23; ¼ brls., $11.75 to $12.25; clear fat back, $23.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $21 to $23; half barrels, do., $10.50 to $11.25; dry salt long clear backs, 10¾c to 11¼c; brls., plate beef, $13.50 to $15; half barrels do., $7.25 to $7.75; brls., heavy mess beef, $10 to $11; ½ brls., do., $5.50 to $6; compound lard, 10c to 11c; pure lard, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 12½c to 13¼c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 14½c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $8.50 to $8.75; alive, $6.25 to $6.50.

BUTTER—Sept., 28c to 29c; fresh receipts, 26c to 27c; dairy, 24c to 25½c.

CHEESE—Western, Sept., nominal; late fall makes, 12½c to 12¾c.

EGGS—Pickled and cold storage, 20c per dozen; selects, 25c; new laid, 35c to 40c.

ASHES—First pots, $6.10 to $6.20; seconds, $5.50; pearls, $7.15 to $7.35 per 100 pounds.

CANADA MAY CONTROL PAPER INDUSTRY.

Mr. H. Laporte Says That Time is Opportune for the Government to Act.

Mr. H. Laporte in discussing to-day the preservation of our pulpwood areas, especially in the Province of Quebec, said that the time has arrived when both the Federal and Provincial Government should take action if they wish to protect our pulpwood limits from being decimated by the United States paper manufacturer.

'The question of an export duty on pulpwood, remarked Mr. Laporte, 'is not one of politics. I think that the government without further delay should impose such a duty. It will not be possible for the authorities to prevent the exportation of pulpwood by the United States manufacturers, but such a duty would go a long way to preserve the forests for Canadians, and compel United States mills to locate on this side of the line.

'For every dollar received for the pulpwood from the Americans we would get five dollars if the pulp were kept in Canada, which would mean four dollars more profit for our own people.

'The Americans are becoming anxious about their own pulpwood areas, and if we are careful it will not be so very long until Canada will be in a position to control the pulp and paper markets of the world.

'The more we manufacture in Canada for export purposes, the better it will be for the country trade in general.

'It is claimed that if Canada stops the exportation of pulpwood it would cause the Canadian manufacturers to combine and reduce the cost of the wood, but this is not true. Indeed, it would just be the reverse, as it would increase the number of paper mills, and the competition would cheapen the price of paper for home consumption.'

400,000 TONS OF COAL REQUIRED THIS WINTER.

Payments are Satisfactory Notwithstanding Slight Increase in Price.

Mr. F. Robertson, in chatting with a 'Witness' representative on 'Change this morning regarding the local coal situation said that the season so far has been a fairly active one. There has been a small increase in the requirements over those of last year. The larger payments for coal have been prompt, and if anything they have been in advance of other seasons.

'The cry of hard times,' said Mr. Robertson, 'has not touched the coal business, so far as I am aware, as our collections throughout the city have been most satisfactory.

'It is estimated that at least 400,000 tons will be required to supply the demand for this season. The price of this commodity is a shade higher than a year ago, but this is due to the increased cost of handling. All things considered, there is no cause for complaint, and I think there will be none as the season advances.'

ILLINOIS TRACTION'S FINE SHOWING

The total gross earning of the Illinois Traction Company for the month of November amounted to $335,889, compared with $267,296 for November last year, and $218,258 for November, 1905, which is a monthly increase of 25 percent over 1906, and 22 percent of November, 1906, over the corresponding month of 1905. For the eleven months ending November this year the gross earnings were $3,437,810, compared with $2,710,942 for the corresponding period of 1906, and $2,194,940 for 1905, or an increase of between 26 and 27 percent of 1907 over 1906. The net earnings over expenses and taxes for November amounted to $140,293, compared with $120,113 for November last year and $107,416 for 1905; while for the eleven months gross earnings were $1,498,689 this year, $1,228,566 for 1906, and $1,026,136 for 1905.

TO WIND U BUSINESS

Toronto, Dec. 22—The firm of Messrs. J. & A. Matthews, dealers in dry goods and boots and shoes, with stores at Cobalt, New Liskeard and Haileybury, assigned to Orler Wade, Saturday. Mr. Wade will continue the business till the close of the holiday season in order to get the benefit of the trade for the creditors. A meeting of the creditors will be held in January to decide how the business may be disposed of. The assets are about $18,000, and the liabilities total $23,000.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Dec. 23.

About 476 head of butchers' cattle, 115 calves, 1,617 sheep and lambs, and 280 fat hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. Trade was slow as the butchers had already bought nearly all they require for the week. Prices are without material change. Prime beeves sold at 4½c to 5½c per lb.; pretty good cattle at 3½c to 4¼c, and the common stock at 2¼c to 3¼c per lb. Mr. George Demers bought this superior veal calves at 5½c per lb.; grass fed calves sell at 2½c to 3¼c per lb. Sheep sell at 3½c to 4c, and lambs at 5½c to 6c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 6c to 6¼c per lb.

Toronto, Dec. 20—The run at the City Cattle Market yesterday and to-day amounted to 112 cars of live stock Comprising the run were 1,481 head of cattle, or about 80 cars, 1,602 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 98 calves. Considering the proximity of Christmas, trade was fairly brisk.

Export business was quiet, no suitable cattle being on sale. Good shipping bulls were easier to get than at previous markets, drovers bringing in more of this class. Weights of 1,300 to 2,000 pounds find a ready sale at $3.25 to $4.

The bulk of the available supply of choice butcher cattle was sold earlier in the week, very few Christmas steers being included in to-day's run. Good to choice steers sold from $4.25 to $4.60, with medium to good at $3.50 to $4.25; common to medium, $2.25 to $3.50. Choice cows were firm at $3.25 to $4. Common rough cows sold from $1.50 to $2. Canners were unchanged, the bulk of them being cleaned up at 90c to $1.

Stocker quotations will, until after the new year, probably remain nominal. Choice $2.60 to $3.50; common and light stockers, $1.50 to $2.50.

There was quite an active trade in milkers, but prices showed little change.

A very small run of calves was recorded, but the demand was only fair, and no advances were made. Prices ranged from 3c to 6c per pound, or an average of about $7 per head.

Sheep were steady, export ewes selling at $3.75 to $4.25, with bucks and culls at $3 to $3.50. Lambs were offered freely, and the market had a slower tone. Prices ranged from $4.50 to $5.50.

There was a fair good run of hogs, and prices did not advance on early week levels, $6.60 being the top figure paid. Prospects are not promising for values going much higher, as bacon markets in the United States and England are hardly holding their own.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Cattle—Receipts about 17,000; market 10c higher. Beeves, $3.45 to $6.20; cows and heifers, $1.20 to $4.70; Texans, $3.15 to $3.90; calves, $4.75 to $7; westerners, $3.30 to $4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.35 to $4.30.

Hogs—Receipts about 28,000; market 5c to 15c higher; light, $4.35 to $4.75; mixed, $4.40 to $4.80; heavy, $4.40 to $4.80; roughs, $4.40 to $4.45; pigs, $3.75 to $4.65; bulk of sales, $4.55 to $4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; market 10c higher; native, $1.75 to $4.35; western, $1.75 to $4.35; yearlings, $4.30 to $5.25; lambs, $3.65 to $6.10; westerns, $3.75 to $6.10.

East Buffalo, Dec. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900 head; fairly active and steady to 10c higher; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.75; shipping, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers, $4 to $5; heifers, $3.25 to $4.65; cows, $2.50 to $4.25; bulls, $3 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.10; stock heifers, $2.25 to $3; fresh cows and springers, $2 to $8; lower, $15 to $53.

Veals—Receipts 1,200 head; active, 25c higher, $5 to $9.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; active; 20c to 25c higher; yorkers and pigs, $5 to $5.05; roughs, $4.40 to $4.60; stags, $3.50 to $4.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 20,000 head; slow; sheep, steady; lambs, 20c higher; lambs, $6.65, a few $6.75; yearlings, $5 to $5.25; wethers, $3.75 to $5; ewes, $4 to $4.25; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4.25; Canada lambs, $6.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Dec. 12.—To-day's supply of Beasts consisted entirely of fat cows and bulls for which trade ruled slow at Monday's values. Top prices per 8 lbs.—Fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 6d per 8 lbs. Only 10 sheep offered. Trade consequently not worth noting. Calf trade slow, but quoted from 5s to 5s 2d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 70; sheep, 10; calves, 20.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Dec. 20.

There was a rousing Christmas market in the vicinity of Old Bonsecours this forenoon. From far and near the farmers brought large loads of produce, while the basket brigade, who come to the city by rail, filled both of the market halls to overflowing, and the crowds of buyers blocked the passage-ways and platforms. A peculiar feature of the market was the large numbers of live geese offered for sale, some of them being noble specimens of water-fowl, and the prices asked ranged from $3.50 to $5.00 the pair. Dressed hogs were plentiful, and the prices asked were unusually high, ranging from 9c to 10c the lb.; beefquarters were also very plentiful at moderate rates. Oats were very plentiful at from $1.10 to $1.25 the bag; buckwheat was much more plentiful than usual, at from $1.20 to $1.30 the bag; potatoes, 75c to 85c the 80 lb. bag; turnips and beets, 60c to 75c do. carrots, 50c do; onions, 90c to $1.10 do.; parsnips, 75c to 90c do.; cabbages, 75c to $1 the barrel; celery, 25c to 75c the dozen; cauliflowers, 75c to $1.50 do.; beef hindquarters, 5c to 6½c per lb.; do., frontquarters, 3c to 4½c do.; dead turkeys, 13c to 15c per lb.; geese, 11c to 13c do.; chickens and ducks, 12c to 15c do.; tub butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 35c do.; new laid eggs, 60c the dozen; older eggs, 35c to 45c do.; apples, $2 to $5 the barrel; cranberries, $8 to $10 do. Almeria grapes, $5 to $6.50 the keg; Valencia oranges, $3 the case; lemons, $2.50 to $3 the box; bananas, $1.60 to $2.50 the bunch; hay, $14.50 to $16 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

ACTION OVER SALE OF NIPISSING STOCK

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Mr. J. T. Eastwood, stock broker and commission agent, has entered an action against Mr. B. B. Harlan & Co., of Toronto, and Mr. A. B. Harlan for an accounting of the marketing of 35,000 shares of Little Nipissing Silver Cobalt stock, and a payment of fifteen per cent profit accounting to $90,000. Mr. Eastwood alleges that he was engaged by the defendants to purchase and resell the said stock, and was promised fifteen per cent of the profits as his commission. The defendants deny alleged agreement, and claim that Mr. Eastwood was to be allowed to purchase stock from them at sixty cents per share, and that he had bought 10,015 shares at that price, subsequently reselling them at large profits.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 21.—White wheat, per bushel, 90c to 92c; red wheat, 90c to 92c; spring wheat, 88c to 92c; peas, 78c to 80c; barley, 68c to 71c; oats, 46c to 47c corn, 62c to 64c; clover seed, $9 to $9.50; timothy seed, $1.75 to $2.30; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.30 to $4.50; strong bakers, $4.60 o $4.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $8.50; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.25 to $1.50; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 90c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 22c to 24c; do., in firkins, 20c to 22c; eggs, per doz., 22c to 25c.

Ingersoll, Dec. 23.—White wheat, 90c to 92c per bushel; do., fall red, 90c to 92c; peas, 70c to 75c; barley, 60c to 65c; oats, 45c to 48c; corn, 70c to 75c; oatmeal, $3.50 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.50 to $4; flour, $2.60 to $2.70; bran, $22 to $23 per ton; shorts, $22 to $25; butter, 29c to 32c per lb.; creamery, 32c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 25c to 30c per dozen; potatoes, 90c to $1.10 per bag; hay, $14 to $15 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—It was somewhat difficult to record correct prices to-day as the figures secured were of the variable kind. Pork, for instance, was quoted at 8½c and the majority refused to come down below that. Beef at 5c and 6c had fairly good sales, with some excellent beef offered. Half a cent lower would more probably be the average figure. Lamb at 10c and mutton at 9c were quoted. Geese and turkeys and chickens were all fairly plentiful though in all cases prices were high. For instance, the price of a little pair of chickens which on Thursday sold for 50c, was quoted at a 50 percent higher figure. Geese sold at from a dollar up and turkeys from 13c to 15c per pound. The price of hay has gone down at last, and it is now quoted at $16 to $20 per ton. Oats are selling a 44c to 46c a bushel and straw at $7 to $8 a ton. Speaking of the high prices of this morning a farmer from Carleton county said that the price of pork was sure to go up. With feed selling at $1.50 a cwt., instead of $1 as formerly, prices are bound to obe forced up,' he declared, and nobody contradicted him.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—Traders may have considerable grain in store, but the business transacted gives little indication of it. Holders are apparently waiting for a short advance after the New Year, selling seldom unless bids reach attractive figures.

Prices are—Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern normal at $1.19; No. 2 Northern, at $1.14½; No. 3 Northern, $1.11½; feed wheat, 62c; No. 2 feed, 52c lake ports. Ontario wheat, No. 2 white or red, 95c to 96c outside; No. 2 mixed, 94c to 95c outside; goose, 95c. Flour, Ontario winter wheat patents for export, $3.65. Manitoba patents, special brand, $5.80 to $6; seconds, $5.20; strong bakers, $5.10. Barley, No. 1, 72c to 74c; No. 2, 70c to 72c outside; No. 3 extra, 68c to 70c. Oats, No. 2 white, 44½c to 45c outside; mixed, 43½c to 44c outside, 49c track, Toronto. Peas, $1.12 outside. Rye, No. 2, 80c. Corn, old No. 2 yellow, American, 72c to 73c, Toronto freights; new No. 3 yellow, 65c; new No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, 67c to 68c. Buckwheat, 62c outside. Bran in bulk outside, shorts $21. Butter an deggs, quiet but steady. Cheese dull. Poultry plentiful and easy. Prospects favor unchanged how prices on Tuesday.

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for the week ending Dec. 21:

CHICAGO.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday	May	103⅛	102⅛	*1
"	July	97⅛	96⅝	* ⅝
Tuesday	May	105¼	102⅛	*3⅛
"	July	99⅛	96⅝	*2⅝
Wednesday	May	107	104⅝	—2⅛
"	July	100	98	—2
Thursday	May	106	104¼	*1⅝
"	July	98⅜	97⅜	....
Friday	May	107⅛	104⅛	*2⅛
"	July	99⅝	98¼	*.⅝

Saturday's figures not obtainable.

WINNIPEG.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday	Dec.	103	101¼	*1⅝
"	May	111	110⅜	* ⅝
"	July	112¾	112¼	* ½
Tuesday	Dec.	103⅝	102⅝	*2⅛
"	May	113⅝	110⅞	*2¾
"	July	115½	113⅝	*2¾
Wednesday	Dec.	106½	105⅜	—1⅛
"	May	114½	113⅜	—1⅛
"	July	116	115	—1
Thursday	Dec.	106	105¼	* ¾
"	May	114¼	113½	— ¾
"	July	115⅜	115¼	....
Friday	Dec.	107	105¼	*1⅝
"	May	114⅝	114	* ⅝
"	July	116¼	116	* ¼
Saturday	Dec.	106⅜	106	— ⅜
"	May	115	114½	— ½
"	July	116½	115½	—1

*Advance. — Decline.

A FOOL WITH A GUN

Toronto, Dec. 21.—Business men are emphatic in condemning a number of reports of late emanating from irresponsible sources impairing the credit of a number of responsible houses and of prominent financial men. Though there is a money stringency, and the banks are in some instances contracting their credit, the standing of practically all of the long established firms is as sound as the currency system of the country. Having in view the necessity of limiting their credit to some of the later retail storekeepers of the country who have been in business in most cases only for a short time the wholesale houses have been careful not to exceed the extent of credit advisable to grant their customers, and unless there is good security goods are not forwarded on orders.

SMALL TORONTO FAILURE

Toronto Dec. 22—Mr. C. M. Cutts & Co., hardware merchants, Toronto Junction, have assigned to Mr. G. O. Merson, for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are estimated to be about $20,000, and the assets about $10,000. Montreal

"OLDBURY"

— BY —

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED.)

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

'Well, but I don't mean to let myself be entangled in a discussion on Chinese religious systems just now. If we must talk metaphysics, explain to me how it is that I have found myself forced to think so much of Oldbury this afternoon without any particular reason, for really we all have present anxieties enough just now to fill our thoughts.'

'I can explain that without metaphysics; it is nothing more than the scent of the Tonquin beans in the little box you brought down in your hands to-day that has carried your thoughts off in that direction. Don't you remember you had it—the box—with you in Oldbury that summer? and one day when you happened to say you liked the smell of Tonguin beans, Miss Berry took some from her work-box, and gave them to you. If you lift up the lid of the left hand division, you will see I am right.'

'The idea of your remembering all that! I had forgotten the very existence of this box till I turned it out this morning from the packing case, where it was stowed the last time there was a talk of the rebels taking Shanghai, and Papa sent me on shipboard. I don't believe the lid of this division has ever been lifted since that day when—yes, it was Elsie Blake who shut the beans in. They feel quite at home. I should think, in this hot sunshine. Will you have one?'

'No; what should I do with it? Shut them up for another three years. Shall I read you some more?'

'No, no, I am not in the humor for it, and I wish you would not pretend to be. Nothing in the world bores me so much as listening to a person talking of what he is not thinking of, and you are always doing that to me now.'

'I know something that would bore you still more—to listen to a person talking of what he was thinking of on post days. You would get very tired. I flatter myself I am not quite such an intolerable bore to you as I could be.'

'Oh, is the mail in? I actually had forgotten to expect it. My principal correspondents are growing lazy, and seldom send me any interesting news. I don't reckon on post days as I used to do, though, of course, one is always glad of anything from home.'

Cecil turned to the window and looked out towards the sea again for some time in solence.

'It would all be less dreary if it were more thoroughly unlike what one is used to,' she said, turning a dissatisfied glance back into the room at last. 'I wish we Europeans did not all huddle together, and make such desperate attempts to do exactly as we have been doing all our lives. If I could have turned myself into a Chinese lady for these three years, and lived among the natives, I should at all events have got some new ideas, and seen what would have served me to think about for the rest of my life. As it is, I have seen nothing that does not look like England, but a few dirty streets and shops, and a little strange vegetation. When we have a party of English residents here, and the ladies are talking together, I could shut my eyes and fancy myself in Oldbury. We may have changed our skies, but we certainly have not changed our minds by coming all this long way.'

'Comfort yourself with the probability that some day or other the rebels will swoop down on Shanghai and carry us all off prisoners into the interior. We shall, no doubt, get a very satisfactory insight into the mysteries of Chinese life by being carried about the streets of Pekin in wooden cages; and if we survive the process, we shall have plenty to talk about for the rest of our lives.'

'You have lost your chance of such promotion by volunteering to go up the country with Lord Elgin and his army, leaving us behind to take care of ourselves.'

'Yes, but I get something better than the bare possibility of seeing the inside of a Chinese wooden cage; for I suppose there is no doubt there will be some more fighting before we have done with it. We shall all be too busy for lounging and translating Chinese saws soon, I hope.'

'I know there's no use hoping for a word from papa or you after the mail is in, but you will see that I have my letters soon, won't you?' Cecil said, coming out of the balcony and preparing to leave the room.

Stephen followed her to the door, and stopped her just as she was opening it.

'Cecil, you shan't have to say again that I never talk to you of what I am thinking about. There is no use asking, for I am sure you would have told me if there had been anything to tell, but you never have had any answers to your letters to Miss Berry, have you?'

'No,' answered Cecil sorrowfully; 'and it puzzles me dreadfully how to account for her obstinate silence. You are as much at a loss, I suppose; for though your father writes you such long letters, he contrives, man-like, never to tell anything in them.'

'No, I am not at a loss; I think I understand perfectly well why she does not write; I have made up my mind about it. She knows something she cannot bear to tell me, and is silent for fear of letting it out. That would be just like her. She would be sure to write if she had nothing to say.'

'What sort of thing do you mean?'

'Nay, that is just what I am continually changing my mind about. I don't often think she is dead; Miss Berry would have told me that, whatever pain it cost her to write it. I expect she is married, and has written to tell Miss Berry so. It is three years since they left Oldbury. Why should she not be married?'

'You need not look so fiercely at me, I am not going to urge any reasons why she should not; only I think it is rather a gratuitous supposition on your part. You know all the difficulties and objections. Why should another person have found it easier to get her than you?'

'I was hampered; besides, her father is dead. That might make a difference in their way of life. I showed you the announcement of Mr. Le Fevre's death in a newspaper that came from England some time ago, and you were struck with the peculiar way in which it was worded.'

'Yes, I liked the "died penitent." I am sure Margaret Blake drew up the paragraph, and that it was not her doing there was ever any mystification or concealment. I wish you could have gone back to England.'

'But I cannot. It would be absolute disgrace to leave the country in the position of affairs now.'

'And papa could not possibly spare you; he is overworked as it is, and he is always saying you are the only person about him who gives the kind of help he most wants. He seems to think that he might have been obliged to go to the north himself if he could not have sent you, and if you had not known as much of the language and the ways of the country as you do. You can't think how thankful I am that he is spared the fatigue and the danger.'

'I am not sanguine that there is likely to be any danger to speak of; but at all events the chance of coming in for anything of the kind instead of him, makes up for a great deal. Not that I have any particular wish to get back to England now; I am convinced it would be a useless journey, and that I am better here.'

'Well, then, we will all stay till we have been paraded about in cages, and have adventures to tell that will make lions and lionesses of us for the rest of our lives. Let me go now; there is a large party coming to dinner, and I have some orders to give.'

The next two days were unusually busy ones with the consul and his secretaries. Cecil saw but little of her father, and was not able to have a word with her cousin till late in the evening of the third day after their conversation, when he came into her sitting-room with an open letter in his hand.

'I hope you were satisfied with your budget?' he began.

'I had a number of letters. People are beginning to be anxious about us in England; all my interfering friends and relations are storming at papa for not sending me home. I have had to tell him flatly that I won't go. What were your letters?'

'Two from Oldbury—one from my rather, and one, a long one, from Miss Berry.'

'At last! Well?'

'Cecil, I was right. Take the letter and read it. It is even more disjointed and exclamatory than Elderberry's productions used formerly to be; but you will make out what she wants to tell me. It was startling news at first, but now I think I am beginning to understand it better.'

Cecil took the closely written sheets to the light, and stood frowning over the difficulty of making out the cramped handwriting. Soon there was an exclamation of amazement, and as she turned the pages backwards and forwards to refer to previous sentences, the expression of perplexity deepened on her face.

'What can she mean by saying so much at the beginning of her letter about disappointment, and about people marrying differently from what one would expect when one thinks of their first loves? Then comes all this long story about the clandestine marriages of Richard and Sophia Lutridge, which she says prevented her answering our letters, and at the end she speaks of going to London and seeing Elsie Blake. One does not see the connection of the ideas. One guesses, from the beginning of the letter, that she found Elsie married, but she does not say so.'

'As clearly as she says anything else. You have overlooked a sentence at the end, where she says she little thought, when we were all together that summer in Oldbury, that one of the Lutridges would be preferred to one of us.'

'Do you know (it is very obscurely expressed)—but I am inclined to think that sentence refers to me? Walter Neale is engaged to Ursula Lutridge. Can she be thinking of any gossip she may have heard about him and me long ago?'

'No, no. Allowing for Elderberry's style of narrative, it is clear enough what she means. Richard Lutridge has married, it seems, without the consent of his friends. They disowned him, and lost sight of him for a year or so. Miss Berry goes to London with overtures of reconciliation, not knowing exactly where to find him, and unexpectedly falls in with Elsie—his wife—at the British Museum, as she describes. You see, she says she spent the evening with them—with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lutridge—and that she has asked them to go and stay with her in Oldbury. He was a great fool certainly; but he was fond of her. I can understand now it has come about.

'I can't. Elsie Blake married to Richard Lutridge! It seems utterly impossible. They must have been married some time, too; for don't you see at the end there is something about a baby, and their living in lodgings and being very poor?'

'Well, never mind; give me the letter back. It's not a very lucid production; but we have wrung all to the very dregs of the bitter truth out of it. We need not discuss it any farther.'

Cecil folded the sheets slowly and put them back into their envelope. 'I wish I understood why Miss Berry did not write at once,' she said reflectively.

'She tells us it was because the Lutridges were concerned in the affair. I suppose till just now they were anxious that Richard's marriage should be as little known as possible. After all Mrs. Lutridge used to say against the Blakes, her son's marriage may well be a bitter pill for her to swallow.'

'But that Elsie should marry him clandestinely—such a man—Steenie, I can't bear to think it. It alters my thought of her—it degrades her.'

'No, don't say that. I've been thinking it over and over ever since that letter came, and it does not lower her. If there has been any mistake, any wrong in her conduct, I am to blame for it. She has felt that I deserted her, that I shrank from sharing the family disgrace with her, and his conduct has stood out in favorable contrast to mine. It has looked like generosity, and that is just what would move her.'

'But you did not desert her?'

'No, but it may very well have seemed to her that I did. A person with fewer scruples and more opportunities of seeing her might easily make her believe he was willing to risk more for her than I was. I hope that horrible old woman down at Oldbury won't have much to do with her. Uncle Dick Lutridge is very much changed, he won't be able to protect her against his mother. How will my father behave to her when she goes to stay with Miss Berry? I wish I had known in time to write to him about it.'

'Steenie, how can you bear to talk as if it were certain?'

'It is certain. I tried to disbelieve it yesterday, but to-day I can't. You will not be doing me any kindness by talking me into doubt again. It is at all events a good thing for me just now to know that there is nothing to make me in a hurry to get back home. I am more glad than ever that Lord Elgin has consented to take me up the country with him, and that we shall be moving soon.'

Cecil thought a great deal about Miss Berry's letter, and would have liked to have read it a second time; but she could not make up her mind to ask her cousin for it again. He was to leave Shanghai soon; and though his time was very much occupied with business, he contrived to join Cecil in her early and late drives, and to spare quarters of an hour for chat with her more frequently than he had done hitherto. They talked a great deal about Oldbury, and Stephen was now always the first to bring up recollections of past times, and make allusions to events and places connected with Elsie Blake which he had studiously avoided formerly. Cecil could not quite make it out. She thought he was trying to harden herself, and force the scenes that had hitherto had such a halo over them to look commonplace, by talking of them indifferently.

'Why should I have any objection to speak of Mrs. Richard Lutridge?' he said once, when she made an effort to turn the conversation. 'It is time I got accustomed to it. She has been married a year and a half by this time, and has outlived sentimental recollections long ago, you may be sure. It is quite time I did.'

It was clear to Cecil that, whatever he might say, the thought of having been supplanted by such a rival as Richard Lutridge was a very deep wound to pride as well as to affection. Sometimes, however, he would talk about Elsie in a strain Cecil liked better. He would discuss anxiously the probability of her being happy under her new circumstances, and recall little traits of kindliness or good feeling displayed by Richard Lutridge in his school or college days, which made it less improbable that he would prove a competent guardian of Elsie's welfare than Cecil was disposed to believe.

Stephen insisted on the impossibility of any one having Elsie's constant companionship without being improved by it. Cecil privately thought that Elsie was the sort of woman who, if she married beneath her, must inevitably sink to the level of her husband. She did not say so, but her demurs led to discussions that were apt to lengthen out and occupy the whole evening. It required all Cecil's tact to follow the changes in Stephen's mood during one such conversation: the alternations between dislike and contempt of Richard Lutridge, and anxiety to think well of him for Elsie's sake; the rapid transitions from a condition of hurt pride towards Elsie herself to a relapse into tenderness.

The barrier of reserve that had existed more or less between the two for nearly three years had disappeared all at once. Cecil felt as if she had slipped back some years in her life, and got into the middle of what she called the Oldbury summer again.

It was a busy, exciting time. Talk of impending war and danger, and busy preparations for the departure of the allied forces northwards, were going on round her but she scarcely heeded it, the change in her own inner life was so absorbing.

Sometimes she felt very happy, and found herself tripping up and down stairs, or sitting idle, with her hands before her, in a sort of dreamy, hazy, brightness of mood, that she thought she had definitely cut herself off from years ago. At other times she was restless and dissatisfied with herself. She felt as if she were letting herself be gradually drawn towards something, which she would not look at or recognize because she did not wish to be convinced she ought to avoid it.

One day, about a week before Steenie was to leave them, her father stopped her on the stairs when she was flashing past him in one of her gay moods, and surprised her by an unusually warm approving kiss on her forehead.

'My darling, I am glad to see you in such good spirits; you set an example of public spirit to us all. I was afraid you would make yourself anxious about Stephen's leaving us to go with Lord Elgin, instead of taking a sensible view of the matter, and entering into his satisfaction at being employed on such an important service.'

'I am so thankful that you have not taken it into your head to insist on going too!' Cecil said, hastily returning his kiss.

It was quite a true saying, but Cecil was not exactly content with it when she was alone, and came to think it over. Her father's praise forced on her the self-examination she had been avoiding for the last three weeks, and the discoveries to which it led startled her.

Steenie was going away, probably for a long period, to be exposed to considerable risk and danger; and somehow she felt more as if he had just returned to her after a long absence, than as if she were preparing to wish him good-by.

The habit he had resumed of coming to talk to her about everything, just as he used to do in their school-boy and school-girl days, and more, some tones of voice, and words spoken lately which were not quite like the old days, made her feel as if they should be much nearer together a thousand miles apart now, than they had been, living in the same house during the last three years. She had suffered a good deal from the sort of half-separation that had grown up between them, even while she had said emphatically to herself, that it was quite natural, and nothing more than what every sister has to go through when a very dearly loved brother, in the inevitable course of things, takes some one else into the first place in his heart, and has thoughts and interests she cannot share. It seemed now as if her brother was coming back to her again, all the more ready to value her sympathy and companionship because he had been disappointed in what he had tried to put in its place.

Cecil walked up and down the room quite forgetting what she had come upstairs for while she tried to persuade herself that there was no harm and no danger here, nothing at all derogatory to her own dignity or injurious towards Elsie in the strong sense of happiness which this return to old ways had brought to her.

But she was too honest and too discerning to succeed in her effort at self-deception. After a little while she left off walking up and down the room, and covered her face with her hands to look down into her heart more closely yet. Recollections of the thoughts and feelings of the Oldbury summer crowded into her mind. She remembered the pain she had felt when she stood on the bridge over the Idle one gloomy day, and how she had resolved to do what lay in her power to help Elsie and Steenie to remain true to each other. She thought of a warning her father had once given her not to let herself be drawn into accepting a poor pretence of love, founded on mere chances of companionship. A love founded on wounded pride and impatience of disappointment would be a far worse pretence, even if it were the dearest, dearest companion, the one person who pleased her best in the world, round whom all the pleasantest recollections and brightest thoughts of her life would always cling, who offered it to her. It would be unworthy of him to offer it. She must not take it; must not let him, from the mere impatience of pain, try to console himself in such a false way. If Elsie had failed him ever so unworthily, it would still be a mistake to try to drive out her image by putting another hastily in its place. And, besides, was it quite certain that she had failed? Had there not been some impatience and want of faith in her, shown in their acceptance of the worst interpretation that could be put on Miss Berry's puzzling letter? The doubt came like a flash of enlightenment into Cecil's mind, and the half-remembered, confused words of the letter began to arrange themselves in her memory with quite different meanings from what she had seen in them before. At all events, it would be a wise test to take to try her own feelings and Steenie's words by, that she should not allow herself to feel, or suffer him to say anything, the recollection of which would spoil their satisfaction if they found out that there had been a mistake, and that Elsie was still free. Cecil's thoughts grew calm after she had made this resolution. She remembered she had come upstairs to look for something for her father, found what she wanted, and went down and sat attentively working by his side all the rest of the morning.

She was somewhat sober-minded, and her father did not compliment her on her spirits again during the rest of the week; but she did not make any attempt to keep out of her cousin's way, or cut short any of the long conversations they fell into when they were together. He had many hints to give her about ways in which she might, to a certain extent, supply his place to her father while he was away. She could not help being grateful for the careful arrangements he made to save her perplexity, and for the care he took to anticipate the work as far as possible, that she might have little to do on the first few days of his absence while it was new to her.

It was not in her nature not to express her gratitude very warmly now and then, and she felt a good deal of dismay sometimes at the thought of what the house would be to her when there would be no one in it to look after her interests and understand her wishes instinctively as Stephen, even when they were not so very openly intimate, had always had the power of doing.

The house had been very full of guests for a long time, but Stephen entreated that they might spend the last evening before they left Shanghai alone.

Sir Cecil had been ill all day from the heat and from overwork, and Cecil's anxiety about him occupied her thoughts almost to the exclusion of what was going to happen next day. In the course of the evening Sir Cecil was called away on business, and when he had left the room Stephen made Cecil come out with him on to the balcony to look at the moonlight on the water, and admire for the last time the French and English men-of-war steamers that were to begin their voyage northwards on the morrow. They spoke about Sir Cecil's health first, and discussed the possibility of his having to resign his appointment and sail for England before Lord Elgin's return from the north. It seemed very probable that after to-morrow's good-bye they might not meet again till they met in England.

How many years hence, I wonder?' Steenie asked. 'My uncle has been advising me to stay on here if he is unfortunately obliged to go home. He thinks his successor, whoever he may be, will be very glad of my services, and that it would be a pity for me to throw away my three years' experience of the work here, gained under him who understands this horrid country as no one else does.'

'But it will be a very different thing for you working with a stranger. You would not like it; you would find it a great change coming back to this house with fresh people in it.'

'I should think so. I shall have a great respect, and still more wonder at myself if I find I can bear it. I suspect, whoever my new chief proved to be, I should desert him, and rush home by the first mail after the way was over. Cecil, would it be worth my while to come home after you; or would you advise me to stay on here for another twelve months or so, climbing up step by step into notice as a useful public servant with a convenient knowledge of Chinese devices for cheating, till I got as sun-dried and pompous and red-tapey as C——or D——, and could come home on a pension? It would be a nice life, would it not. And I should enjoy myself when I got back, and found I had outlived every one's knowledge.'

'I think it would be possible to lead as satisfactory a life working here as anywhere else,' said Cecil. 'You know we have often talked about it, and settled what a great work there is for English officials to do in places like this, whose future depends so much on the way in which English influence acts.'

'Yes, yes; but if I had not you to talk philosophy to me about it, what heart do you suppose I should have for anything beyond the necessary routine? No, I see exactly the log I should grow into if I stayed on long here alone.'

'But if you really think it would be bad for you, don't stay.'

'Coming back to England under some circumstances would be worse still, Cecil; I begin to think I have been a great fool, and made a thorough mess of my life—some people do that—stretching stupidly after an unattainable thing that was not meant for me, and passing over a prize that with proper effort I might possibly have won. It is very unpardonable to be blind to what is best suited to one because it chances to be near?'

'I suppose it is always best to stretch out towards what seems to be the highest good, even if it is unattainable. The straining to make oneself worthy of it is the best for one.'

'I did not say the unattainable prize was the highest; that turns out to be a stupid mistake I made. I am ashamed of boring you about myself this last night. How tired you would be of the subject if you had not an inexhaustible fund of goodness for me. I can't understand it—it is wonderful, after all my changes of temper and moodiness, that you have not given me up in disgust long ago. What should I do if you did? Cecil, after all there is nothing in the world so good as such a friendship and such perfect confidence as we have always had together. People who have once learned to know each other through and through as we do, can't have misunderstandings, or slip away from each other, whatever circumstances they may be placed in afterwards. It is something solid to rest on; the best foundation, I am convinced, for the closest relationships. I begin to suspect that falling in love is all a mistake, and that the greatest happiness of life is to be found in such an affection as ours. Don't you think so?'

'It is a very good thing at all events,' Cecil said confusedly. 'But O Steenie, wait a minute' (for Stephen had come close to her and tried to take her hand), 'I have got something to say to you. Let me have my turn to speak before you go on, please.'

Steenie drew back, surprised at her vehemence, and she looked steadily in his face, though she felt the tears starting to her eyes, and found it was all she could do to keep her voice steady.

'You said just now something about its being the last night, and so much may happen—you may have to make up your mind on such important subjects before we meet again. You must not mind my asking you a question—saying something that has come into my mind about that letter of Miss Berry's you showed me three weeks ago.'

'Say whatever you like,' Stephen answered in a voice that had changed very much since he spoke last, and whose tones struck a chill through Cecil's heart.

'You must, please, not be vexed. You told me not to talk you into hope again; but, Steenie, do you know I think you are doing wrong. I think it is just impatience, and perhaps a little pride, that makes you determined to be so very sure. I know that after a long suspense, when a thing seems very hopeless, there is a sort of relief in thinking one has come to the worst, and can rightly make an effort to turn away and bury the old pain. There are times when one wants to do it very much, even when with the pain one has to bury a love that perhaps is not dead, or anything like dead, only benumbed or wounded. It is very dangerous to do such things in a hurry, for then the pain and the love may get up and be a greater torment than ever. There is no use in putting one feeling for anotner either, and calling it by a wrong name, to try to get consolation out of it. That never answers. I don't want to talk you into fresh hopes that might bring worse disappointment afterwards, but I do want you to be patient, and not to make up your mind about the meaning of that letter till we have made inquiries and learned more precisely what has happened in England.

There was a long pause when Cecil ceased speaking. Instead of answering her, Steenie crossed his arms over the railing of the balcony, and stood with his back turned to the room, gazing out upon the sea, till Sir Cecil's step re-entering the room roused him. Then he started up, took Cecil's hand quickly, and pressed his lips on it.

'At all events I was right,' he said in a quick low voice, 'about our knowing each other through and through. You have read me better than I understood myself. I don't yet agree with you about there being any hope still; but I see now that it was impatience of pain, cowardice, if you like, that has made me try so hard to convince myself that it was all over. I understand you quite. Forgive me—I don't deserve that you should; but, at all events, I promise faithfully never to inflict my hopelessness on you again after the fashion of to-night, or presume to call our dear old friendship by a wrong name.'

Sir Cecil called his daughter to come to him before she had time to answer, and she was not sorry to be excused from speaking again. She did not feel that she had been quite thoroughly understood, and she had felt a good deal of pain in hearing some of Steenie's words; but then she felt tolerably sure that no amount of talking would bring anything to lessen it.

Cecil was engaged with visitors the next day when the hour for Stephen's departure came. She heard him come out of her father's room, where he had been closeted in close conference the greater part of the morning, and ask for her. Then came his quick step running up the stairs; and Cecil, who had been giving somewhat short, irrelevant answers to her visitors' questions for the last five minutes, got up hastily and went to the drawing-room door to meet him. He looked very much disconcerted when he saw how the room was occupied.

'I have been religiously saving the last quarter of an hour for you. I have a great deal to say. Can't you send those people away?'

'Impossible? It is the C——s and the D——s, the most easily offended people in Shanghai. I should never hear the last of it.'

'Well, then, I must resign myself to be troubled with the ghosts of uncomfortable thoughts all the time I am away, since you refuse to lay them for me. Only one word I must have. You have forgiven me for last night; we are the same friends as ever; it is not to make the smallest difference?'

'Nothing ever could,' Cecil said, holding out both her hands. 'Now, good-bye! Mrs. C—— is wondering why we are whispering together, and thinking that such a long hand shake is not necessary, even when one is going to the wars, and does not know when one shall see one's friends again.'

'I shall see you again before very long, for, if you leave, I shall follow to England as soon as possible. I have been reading over that letter, and things have grown wonderfully clearer to me since last night, and I think I see my way. Here are two letters I sat up nearly all night to write—one to my father, and one to Miss Berry. The answers to them must bring certainty of some sort; and meanwhile I have taken out a new lease of hope. You will see to their being posted, won't you? I leave them with you.'

He was gone the next moment; but Cecil saw him turn round after he had left the house to wave another good-by to her as she stood out on the balcony with her guests. She was glad to have that last bright, upward look to recall in a time of fearful suspense and anxiety that followed.

(To be continued.)

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE SUN HALLS, LIVERPOOL

MR. R. HEBER RADCLIFFE'S GREAT WORK.

('The Christian.')

The 'Sun Hall, Kensington, Liverpool, England, holds approximately 5,000 people. A member of the legal profession conducts services in the Sun Hall each Sunday evening, and the place is crowded; indeed, there have been many occasions on which numbers have been unable to find room. It is almost incredible; nevertheless it is a fact, and a fact of the highest importance. It is freely asserted that the masses will not assemble to hear the Gospel; and, as we have before us a most emphatic controversion of this assertion, it behooves us deeply and earnestly to study this remarkable meeting.

It is conducted by Mr. R. Heber Radcliffe, the son of the late Mr. Reginald Radcliffe, the story of whose life will be familiar to many of our readers. Born in Liverpool in 1854, in due time he entered his father's profession, that of a solicitor. At the age of twenty-eight he married Miss Mildred Dawbarn, who has from the first assisted him in his evangelistic work.

Mr. Radcliffe was naturally connected with active evangelism from boyhood, and some fifteen years ago he and Mrs. Radcliffe commenced regular services in the Bankhall Institute, which held three or four hundred people. The meeting grew, and the space became inadequate. A suitable building which would allow of greater scope could not be rented. To erect such a hall as was required was a serious monetary matter, for Mr. Radcliffe was young, and still had his way to carve financially.

Here comes the crux of the whole matter. Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe believed implicitly in the power of prayer. They believed that God meant to use them, and, only too willing to devote their lives to his service, they prayed unceasingly for his guidance, never for one moment doubting that, in his own good time, and in his own inscrutable way, would he lead them in the right path. Early and late our friend stuck to his business, yet carried on to their fullest capacity his small but vigorous services. And ever he and his wife fervently prayed for God's help and blessing. That the time to go forward would come, they knew; so with steadfast souls they matured their plans, seeking God's direction in all they contemplated, and patiently awaiting the fruition of their hopes.

Business prospered. Every successful undertaking brought Mr. Radcliffe a step nearer to the object so dear to his heart, till the day came when he found that God had placed him in a position to materialize his ambitions. All possible sites for a hall were closely investigated, the neighborhoods and surroundings minutely examined, and every conceivable test applicable to success searchingly applied. The final selection was in Stanley road, Bootle. Its points were these—it was prominent, with a commanding frontage to the main road, a busy thoroughfare with trams passing the doors; easy accessibility to hundreds of dwelling-houses. So much for the position. A plain, comfortable hall was built to Mr. Radcliffe's own plans, and the whole of the details of construction were supervised by him and his office staff. The principal approach, handsomely tiled and attractive, is from Stanley road. Seven shops were placed in front, on each side of the entrance. Nothing was spent on superfluous architectural adornment, everything being concentrated on the interior, that it might, though unembellished, be light, warm, and cheerful. Advertising was extensive, though judicious—pictorial posters on hoardings, newspapers, and the distribution of hundreds of thousands of handbills from door to door.

Then came the opening and the crowds, and it was soon seen that more room must be provided. But much money had already been spent, and expansion demanded more expenditure. Again Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe took the difficulty to God in prayer; and in response to the undaunted faith, accompanied by energetic application to business, the funds for the much-needed gallery came. The Word was preached, hundreds were converted, the light spread to dark homes and lives, and thus for seven years has the work gone on and goes on to-day, to the honor and glory of God.

Though supremely happy at what God had enabled them to do, Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe reflected that there were many thousands in the great city of Liverpool who were outside all church and Gospel effort. Why not erect a larger Sun Hall nearer the centre of Liverpool? It was an ambitious scheme, demanding much labor and money. Years were spent in prayer to God, and he answered. A site was found in the centre of Greater Liverpool, in Kensington, near the corner of Sheil road. The land was costly, but the advantages of the position were evident. Trams pass from every part of the city all day long.

Business is keen, and money not easily made, but the object was for Christ; and as in Bootle so it was in Kensington—both prayer, and implicit faith. Three years ago the Hall was built, an enormous place, holding five thousand. Shops were put in front; and the hall is let on week-days for music, concerts, and political gatherings. (The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Carson, and other well known politicians, have held mass meetings there.) The total cost of land, hall and shops was £12,800.

The building cost of the hall itself was about seven thousand pounds, including heating, lighting, and furnishing. This works out at twenty-eight shillings per sitting. It is a substantial brick building, with slated roof. From Kensington it is approached through a spacious vestibule, from which rise two sets of stairs leading to the galleries. In all there are eight sets of stone stairs to the galleries, and in addition to the front entrance there are also four side entrances to the ground floor. The place was specially designed to be suitable for huge gatherings, having regard to the acoustic properties, both for speaking and singing, and its interior presents a commanding and cheerful appearance.

On the evening of Friday, Sept. 19, 1904, the doors were opened for the first meeting. God's blessing was manifest. The public flocked in; the meeting was crowded, enthusiastic, and happy, to the joy of the leaders and the devoted band of workers, many of them helpers from the Bootle Hall, who had for months assiduously worked from door to door giving invitations to the new Sun Hall.

Mrs. Radcliffe preaches every Sunday afternoon, and Mr. Radcliffe every Sunday evening all the year round. All Mr. Radcliffe's family assist. His daughters take classes, and help with the music and singing. His son has charge of the splendid band of voluntary stewards, and has organized the management of the great crowds perfectly. Miss Reginald Radcliffe (sister to Mr. Heber Radcliffe) helps her brother to manage the Bootle Hall, taking a prominent part there, whilst many willing and able preachers from the Evangelization Society and elsewhere have come forward to preach at the Bootle meetings. There are no committees; Mr. Radcliffe is practically an autocrat in his halls. The music is entrusted to a pianist with a band composed of a cornet player and violinists. There is no trained or organized choir, nor is there any soloist.

At six o'clock on Sunday evening Kensington presents a busy appearance, large numbers wending their way from all directions to the Sun Hall. At seven o'clock the meeting (which lasts one hour) is commenced. What a sight it is! On the ground-floor some two thousand four hundred people, on the first gallery over twelve hundred, on the top gallery upwards of a thousand. On a dais on the platform sits Mr. Radcliffe. Around and behind him are the band and choir, and everywhere are stewards. The sea of faces is at first bewildering, and it is almost startling when, with one accord, the vast gathering rises to sing the opening hymn, thousands of voices joining in the praises of God.

Such is the Sun Hall, Kensington; so has it been for the three years since its opening. Mr. Radcliffe makes no pretence to oratory. His style is simple, conversational, but intensely earnest. He preaches the old Gospel of Jesus Christ and him crucified, believing firmly in atonement through the blood, and Christ's suffering and death on behalf of sinners.

During the week, Mrs. Radcliffe holds ladies' meetings in both the Bootle and Kensington halls, with average attendance of over seven hundred. Two halls, in which together God is worshipped by over six thousand people, built by the efforts and at the cost of one man and his wife! Surely the experience gained there is proof that the masses will attend places of worship, that they need not be pressed for collections, and that the working expenses are quite manageable. Above all, is it not an all-sufficient proof of the efficacy of prayer?—Thomas Turner.

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT MAKING RAPID PROGRESS.

(The 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

A recent bulletin issued by the Laymen's Missionary Movement tells of the splendid progress being made in their campaign of the cities. Especially is the news encouraging from Toronto. The most significant action ever taken by a great city with reference to its missionary duty to the rest of the world, was taken by that city on Nov. 9. The representatives of all the Protestant churches in Toronto voted unanimously to attempt to increase the total offerings of their churches to missionary purposes, from $141,000 last year to $500,000 this year. The gathering was not a chance collection of irresponsible men, but a carefully selected body of leading laymen of all denominations.

The meeting was called by the Canadian members of the general committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Mr. N. W. Rowell presided and gave a brief history of this latest religious movement of modern times. He was followed by Mr. J. Campbell White, general secretary of the movement. The meeting then took up heartily the discussion of Toronto's religious responsibility to the Dominion and to the world. The first proposal was that the city should attempt to raise at least three hundred thousand dollars for missionary purposes this year. As the discussion proceeded, the amount was increased until five hundred thousand dollars was unanimously set as the least amount which the city should provide annually. When it is remembered that this is less than half the amount spent for similar purposes in Toronto itself, the reasonableness of giving such a sum is apparent.

All the money to be raised is to be paid through regular denominational channels, every man contributing to the enlargement of the work of his own church. Yet in arousing the men of a city to do their duty in this matter, it is of the greatest advantage to have them all act together in a common, concerted effort. A large and influential committee of laymen has been organized in Toronto to take charge of this canvass. The purpose is not only to get the men to give much larger amounts than heretofore, but to organize such a thorough campaign of education and personal canvass that the number of subscribers to missionary work may be greatly increased.

The meetings of men in Toronto and elsewhere have been charged with spiritual energy. Many men have declared that the meetings opened to them a new view of the real significance of life. The spirit of the meetings and the policies determined upon, cannot be explained apart from the mighty working of the Spirit of God. Prayer has been answered in a signal manner. God has done more than we asked or thought. Special prayer is asked by the committees of laymen in all cities visited that they may be wisely guided and empowered in their work.

A FILIPINO GENTLEMAN EVANGELIST.

An old gentleman, of good standing among his people, writes to Mr. and Mrs. Jansen, who are on their way back to the Philippines, of how he has left his native place, to care for one of the congregations which has been gathered through the converts in his town. For three years he had seen his fellow-Christians suffer stoning, imprisonment, and many indignities for their work in the Gospel. He saw how truly stronger than the enemies was the power of the Word of God, as, year after year, men and women would cease to oppose, and become Christians, and workers for him whose faith they sought to destroy.

Before his conversion this leading man had been a friend of the opposing party, and with them had been perplexed how to keep the teaching from spreading, for those who most suffered from their families and fellow-citizens were the most active in teaching the Gospel, and that not only in their own city, for they took arduous journeys into the mountains, spreading the good news far and wide. On their return from these evangelistic trips their persecutors would find them so filled with courage and with joy in their Saviour, that they themselves could not continue to fight against the truth, to which they so bore witness.

This gentleman writes: 'I have gone to the village away outside my town. It has been arranged that I should remain here to care for the converts, and help them spread the knowledge of the Saviour. More than eighty have been baptized here, and fifty more are waiting for baptism. A great work is going on here as well as at a greater distance from the town.'

THE CONVERSION OF MR. LOH.

(The Rev. A. O. Loosley, in 'China's Millions.')

Mr. Loh threw all his quack medicine into a near-by stream and went home. The Gospel had been working in his heart during the past six months. His conscience troubled him and he was now ready to give up the deceptive business.

He was an idolator, of course, as his ancestors had been before him, but in the providence of God one day he had fallen in with some Christians as they went to the city for Sabbath worship. He listened attentively as they told of the love of the Saviour who came into the world and suffered and died for him. He had an appointment for that day but promised that the next Sabbath he would come to the Gospel services. True to his word he came, and continued coming for six months. By this time he wanted to become a Christian, and accordingly made preparations for that event. Through gambling he had lost $400. He desired to make this up, and a comfortable sum besides, and then he would become a Christian.

So with this object in view, he made an accustomed journey into a neighboring county. He practiced phrenology, fortune-telling and healing by divination. His first subject was a woman who was ill and who appeared to be fairly well-to-do. He told her that she had a demon, but that for $6 he could give her some medicine which would drive the demon out. She not having $6 he reduced the price to $3. She had no money. Then noticing that she had a silver ornament in her hair he repeated, 'When sick, the woman will give her hair pins, the man will give his shoes,' meaning that when sick, they will give the last thing they have. She at once took the ornament from her hair and offered it to him. His conscience by this time was troubling him much and he refused the proffered ornament. She pawned it to a neighbor for three dollars, bringing the money to him, but he refused that and gave her the medicine for nothing. He then threw the remainder of his medicine in a stream and went home, never to practise that deception again.

After this he remained at home a month, attending chapel each Sunday. Then, still desirous of making up more than the $400 lost in gambling before becoming a Christian he took another journey. At one place he stopped over night with a man who was a professed Christian. For supper, this man invited Mr. Loh to partake of things sacrificed to idols. Mr. Loh rebuked him, saying, 'I am a believer and cannot eat the devil's food. You ought not to have such a feast in your house.' The man of the house, in anger, rebuked him in return, saying, 'Your work is of the devil. If you are a believer you should not do the devil's work.' Mr. Loh, hearing this, was pricked to the heart and became sick, which sickness continued for two months. His business had suffered to such an extent from his tender conscience that by this time he was penniless. He called for a sedan chair and started for home, distant three days' journey. On the road he prayed so much that the chairmen said he was out of his mind, and putting him down, refused to carry him further. He finally succeeded in persuading the chairmen to continue the journey, assuring them that they should receive their pay upon arrival.

While lying sick at home, one evening about dusk he saw two demons of dark appearance and large stature approach his bedside talking one to the other. The first said, 'We must take this man away with us.' The second replied 'No, he is a child of God, we have nothing to do with him.' They then went out. From that time he began to get better, and soon was able to come to the chapel.

On that Sunday the lesson was about the burning of books on magical arts in Acts xix. After Sunday-school he asked four or five of the Christians to wait until he returned, not saying what he purposed doing. He soon returned, bringing his books and all that pertained to his craft and burned them in the presence of the pastor and three other witnesses.

He has suffered much persecution, being the one Christian in his village. He has been threatened with the tearing down of his house, with the cutting of his tendons, and with death. Several times he has had to flee from home, but he still stands, after four years, a true and consistent follower of Christ.

SHE GAVE HER ALL.

(By the Rev. H. G. Bissell, of India, in 'Life and Light.')

One Sunday morning, during the famine of 1901, a handful of Christians in a village near Ahmednagar were going to celebrate the communion at sunrise. As I approached the town on my wheel, about dawn, a man, who had been watching me coming, walked slowly to the middle of the road and motioned with his uplifted hands, the palms turned toward me, to stop. As I greeted him with the 'Peace to you. How is everything?' his face revealed the convert baptized a few months ago. It was a sad face to-day. 'What has happened, Baba?' (Baba to an adult is a familiar 'Sir.) 'Our little boy died last night. His mother said, come to the house before you go to the meeting. You can return at once. I'll show you the way; it is not far.' And before I knew it he had bowed down, touched my feet and raised his hands to his forehead, combining a salutation and a petition.

The man and his wife had been baptized amid the jeers and taunts of many friends and more foes. It had been a great day for the kingdom when they confessed Jesus of Asia as their Saviour and Lord. Want and woe were widespread in the land. Ostracism followed their change of faith and multiplied troubles. The only child, ill fed, grew sick. The parents became frantic. No medicines were available. Every hour of the day was precious for earning a few scanty mouthfuls of food. Care and nourishment would have saved the boy.

We came to the house. As we entered, the brusque, but brave husband, no longer a father, said to his wife: 'Don't weep now. What can we do for him? Look, the Sahib has come.' In a dark corner of the only room, near the few rough, ragged bits of blanket, where the babe had been lying, sat the sobbing, childless woman. Her whole frame shook with grief too great to control. The bare body of their boy lay in her lap. Anon she would lift him to her heart, and then would bend over and press her lips and hands upon the cool, lifeless face, with all the yearning of a soul robbed of its one desire. 'Why can't he come back to me, my king? What will I hold in these arms now; whom will my eyes watch now?'

I read from the 14th chapter of John's Gospel the immortal words: 'Let not your heart be troubled; believe in God, believe in me. There are many mansions to live in. I will come for you all; where I am ye shall be.' A word of prayer for faith in an ever-living, always-near God; for courage and strength to endure to the end; then the funeral procession formed. The childless father carried the body in his arms. The bereft mother followed with bent shoulders and streaming eyes. I was the third mourner. 'Don't disturb the rest of the people,' the father said, 'we'll do all ourselves.' There was no procession, no hearse, no cemetery. We dug a grave by the side of a low hill. The mother parted from her boy's body, and we laid it away on the hard stones and in the dirt. To prevent the clods and rough rocks from falling upon the child I threw my coat down for the winding sheet. We filled in the grave, left a mound for memory, and gathered about the table to celebrate the sacrifice of him whose body was crushed for the salvation of the world. The mother crouched near the rude table to get all the comfort she could.

After telling the people where we had been I read from the 7th chapter of Revelation: 'They shall hunger no more. God shall wipe away every tear;' and from the 21st chapter: 'God himself shall be with them. Death shall be no more, neither mourning, nor pain. He that overcometh shall inherit these things.' The mourning father arose and interrupted: 'O God, do not let go of us. To the end make us faithful. Make us ready for that time.'

The service was over. Nothing beside the morsel of bread received at the table passed the lips of most of those famine-wasted participants all that Sabbath day. The contribution plate passed among the people and came back to the table. Then the mourning mother, silent by herself hitherto, stood up and said: 'Please forgive me, I will say but two words; our boy we are going to give to God to-day and ask that he be baptized. Now God has taken him. Only this is left.' She thrust her hand into the bundle of rags which clung to her, who knows how, and drew out a pair of brass bangles, mere penny trinkets, which she had slipped off the thin wrists of her babe before we laid him in the grave, adding in a trembling voice. 'These were his, my boy's, now we give them to the Lord; there they are.' And she crouched down to her crying and comfort again by the table.

She could have exchanged the bangles for a mouthful of food in the bazaar—but she gave her all to the Lord. They and their all belonged to the Lord. Some call these poorer classes of converts 'rice Christians.' Most of them cannot be bought with rice or price. They have been purchased by Christ. They do without food and friends; they wear rags and leave their roofs for our sake. How many in America, opulent and overrunning with God's gifts, give for the cause of Christ's Kingdom and go hungry? The honored President of these United States has lately said, 'I am for making the conditions which obtain in the best communities of our civilized land just as universal as possible,' a task that is worthy of the American. Humanity is greater than nationality.—'Life and Light.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Rest and Recuperation.—To provide a restful environment without sanatorium restrictions, to enable tired humanity to recuperate naturally, to secure to the average man or woman the needed change from worry and care, and to do these at a moderate cost, is the mission of the 'The Welland,' the home of 'The St. Catharines Well.' Apply the manager St. Catharines, or any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Jan. 5, 1908.

A REVIEW.

Golden Text.—The word was made flesh and dwelt among us. John i., 14.

(Lessons of the next six months are in the Gospel and Revelation of St. John.)

John, the divine, is a bundle of paradoxes. A fisherman, yet having social access to the high priests' palace; a Galilean, yet intimately familiar with Judea; of none of the schools, yet penning the noblest thing in literature; so gentle that sacred art has pictured him as effeminate, yet a son of thunder and showing fiery temper on occasion. It would be an interesting study in psychology to find how these antagonisms might contribute to the making of an ideal character.

But all curious incidents fade when compared with John's immortal achievement. At the age of one hundred years he seems to be standing upon a narrow neck betwkeen time and eternity. St. Paul had already made his last missionary journey and written his last Epistle. Jerusalem had fallen thirty years before. The 'Benjamin of the apostles' is the only one now alive. The elders of Ephesus are urging him to put in writing the oral gospel they had so often heard from his lips. A restatement of apostolic doctrine seems necessary subsequent to the complete severance from Judaism and the close of the old dispensation. John's pen is the last with apostolic authority. He yields. He writes.

The supplementing of the other evangelists, often referred to, is a mere incident if not an accident. It is true John omitted many important matters, probably because they had been told by the others. But it was far from his purpose to merely 'bring up the rear and glean what they passed by.' Instead of intending a minute biographical monograph, his writing is an argument. He states a proposition and addresses himself to the maintaining of it. His noble motif is that the reader may believe that Jesus is the Christ, and that believing, he may have life. His method is to take scenic incidents and typical persons and report Jesus's words in connection with them so that there may be a reciprocal illumination. He calls the reader to a halt that he may reflect; he gives the argument in epitome, shows what follows, makes application, and rarely fails to swing the censer of praise.

John and his Gospel defy criticism. The soul intuitively exclaims, 'This is Divine!' 'It is from God!' His writings have been called the gospel of eternity, the spiritual gospel, the gospel of the world. He himself has been called the seraphic apostle. The early Church did well to select the eagle as his emblem. He soars high! He sees far!

THE WORD MADE FLESH.

Bird of God! with boundless flight
Soaring far beyond the height
Of the bards or prophets old;
Truth fulfilled and truth to be—
Never purer mystery
Did a purer tongue unfold.
—Adam of St. Victor, Latin poet, 1192 A.D.

There is not in literature a finer example of adaptation of style to subject. The noblest and profoundest thought is here clothed in language ample and royal. What the Sistine frescoes are in art, this paragraph is in written speech. Yet with all this stateliness there is an inherent simplicity.

The similarity between the opening of the Book of Genesis and the opening of John's Gospel will be readily recognized. The prologue is in the form of Hebrew poetry, which consists largely of the recurrence to previously expressed thought currence to previously expressed thoughts, with altered phrase and added meaning.

It may be paraphrased as follows: As the articulate word drops from the lip of the speaker on ear of hearer, so the Messiah comes from God to man. He is the vehicle of a meaning. Not, however, an unconscious and involuntary vehicle. For the Word had an eternal existence with God. He was God from the beginning. So far from being a mere wave of air, as an articulated word is, he is a person; one possessing, too, infinite power and intelligence; for all things were made by him, and apart from him not even one thing came into being. This Logos is source of life and light for men. He kept shining by various means into the moral darkness of humanity, but it could not apprehend him. It was like a lamp trying to penetrate a fog.

In the fulness of time, however, there came a herald—John Baptist—in all respects worthy of his transcendent office. His mission was to announce the coming of the Light who had already imparted something of himself to men, one by one, as they had come into the world. For he was all the while imminent in the world which he had made, although unrecognized.

Now, at length, in the incarnation, he came visibly in a form most easily recognizable to a people prepared to apprehend him by long-continued and gracious dispensations. As far as the mass was concerned, however, it was a failure. In their obduracy of heart they received him not.

But to such as did 'take of Him,' appropriating Him by faith as a Saviour, He gave the right to become inheritors of the Divine nature. Such as are begotten of God, not merely of a race (literally bloods) supposed to be privileged above others, or human nature in general (flesh), or of some particular father (man).

Now comes the climax. It is a logical conclusion, transfused with a doxology. The glorious Person whom the evangelist had described in metaphor as a word spoken by God to man, condescends to a human birth, in order that He may thus utter His Father's message. He sojourns. He tents awhile (thirty-three years) with humanity. We are eye-witnesses of this manifestation of the Divine glory, a glory, a fulness of grace and truth becoming in all respects to God's only Son.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

John's method of presenting the life of Christ is most remarkable. It is as if, for example, one should take a series of scenes from the career of Savonarola like his denial of absolution to Lorenzo the Magnificent, his 'burning the vanities,' or his martyrdom. John attempts no biography, yet incidentally he gives us the best chronology. He does not relate the birth of Christ, yet as has been said, eternal Christmas pervades his soul.

* * *

John takes great scenic events, six miracles (or signs, as he significantly calls them), and three parables. He gives the setting and background of each, and then interprets, or better, makes the Lord his own interpreter by recording His sayings in the connection. Thus by a series of clusters of sayings, deeds, and events, he makes what Origen did not hesitate to call 'the main gospel.'

* * *

No part of the Bible has been more highly praised. Thus. 'The Gospel of the Son of Thunder opens with a peal.'—Cambridge Bible. 'The heart of Christ.'—Ernesti. 'The diamond among the Gospels, most fully penetrated by the light of life.'—Lange. 'Written by the hand of an angel.'—Herder. 'The unique, tender, genuine, leading Gospel.'—Luther. 'The most important part of the New Testament.'—Lessing. 'John excels in the depths of Divine mysteries.'—Jerome. 'John poured forth the water of life he himself had drunk in.'—Augustine. 'Other Gospels describe Christ's body, this His soul.'—Calvin.

* * *

In the stately and triumphant strains of the prologue there is a minor note of deepest sadness. It rises from John's sympathetic appreciation of Jesus and the world's neglect and hostility. The darkness did not comprehend the light. His own received Him not.

* * *

It is the highest compliment to John the Baptist that John the Evangelist seems to think it necessary to differentiate him from the Messiah. He was not the Light, but he bore witness to the Light. He was a night watchman, answering to those who asked, 'What of the night?' 'The morning cometh.' He was a friend of the Bridegroom, not the bridegroom; a star to guide, but not the sun; not a false light, but as compared with Jesus, a small light.

* * *

When John talks of light he does not go into a cosmogony. He deals with self-evident fact. Light is. So when he names the moral condition of the race under the figure of darkness, he does not go into a theological disquisition on sin, its origin, etc. He deals with a self-evident fact. Sin is. There are necessary antagonisms between light and darkness, and so between holiness and sin. Darkness and sin do not comprehend, and are inveterately hostile to light and holiness. But light and holiness are to be ultimately triumphant.

ANALYSIS AND KEY.

I. Style and Subject Fitly Mated.
  Exordium of Genesis and John: Analogy.
II. Paraphrase.
  Word of Speaker: So Messiah a Word from God.
  Vehicle of a Meaning.
  Not understood.
  The Forerunner and Incarnation.
  Persistent Failure to Receive the Messiah.
  Happy Case of Those Who Did Apprehend Him.
III. Conclusion.
  Logic Transfused with Doxology.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, December 30.—John i., 1-18.
Tuesday, December 31.—I. John i., 1-10.
Wednesday, January 1.—Eph. iii., 1-21.
Thursday, January 2.—Heb. i., 1-14.
Friday, January 3.—Luke i., 26-33, 46-55.
Saturday, January 4.—Luke ii., 1-20.
Sunday, January 5.—Luke ii., 21-38.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:—

W. H., Clarksburg, Ont.	$ 1.00
Union Sunday-school, Marney, Man.	34.00
Received for the cots:—	
Mrs. D. Jack, Thessalon, Ont.	1.00
Miss Ottie Steed, Florence, Ont.	.50
Previously acknowledged	963.28
Total received up to Dec. 17.	$999.78

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots

THE POPE'S WATCH.

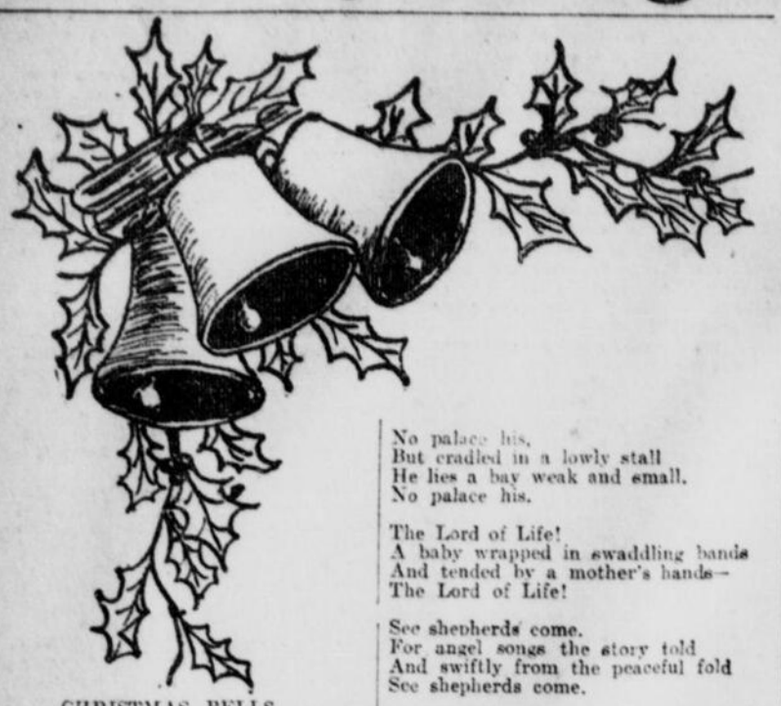
(New York 'Sun.')

An interesting anecdote about the Pope is being told in Rome just now. It happened in an audience His Holiness gave not long ago to certain members of the 'black' nobility. A church clock was striking the hour, and the Pope, to compare the time, took from his girdle an antiquated nickel cased watch, with the white metal worn off in patches. It was secured by a common leather guard.

An Italian prince who was present produced a splendid richly chased gold chronometer, set with jewels, a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art, and begged the Pope's acceptance of it in exchange for his old nickel watch, which, the nobleman added, would always be regarded by him as a most precious possession. The Holy Father gently declined.

'It was a present from my dear mother,' he said, with a smile, fondling the faded old timepiece. 'I was quite a small boy when she gave it to me, with this very leather guard I am wearing now. I promised to keep it until it was worn out beyond repair. It must be a good watch,' the Pope added, 'for it has never disappointed me yet.'

The Boys' Page.



CHRISTMAS BELLS.

What say the bells?
The merry bells of Christmastide
That sound their music far and wide—
What say the bells?

The Christ is born!
The Lord of Heaven lives on earth;
We sound abroad the wondrous birth
The Christ is born!

No palace his,
But cradled in a lowly stall
He lies a bay weak and small.
No palace his.

The Lord of Life!
A baby wrapped in swaddling bands
And tended by a mother's hands—
The Lord of Life!

See shepherds come.
For angel songs the story told
And swiftly from the peaceful fold
See shepherds come.

A wondrous star
Sheds o'er the world its glorious ray,
The morning star of God's new day—
A wondrous star!

Ring on glad bells,
Ring on, ring on, for Christ is born!
Ring in this wondrous Christmas morn!
Ring on glad bells!
—E. M. Crossley.

[For the 'Witness.'

The Christmas Tree at Pine Centre.

(By W. O. Throop.)

Pine Centre, as the name might imply, was surrounded on all sides by great tracts of pine, and from it distribution was made to the lumber camps of the district.

The village consisted of the customary country store and school house, an immense sawmill surrounded by the lumbermen's houses, the most of which were rudely constructed from rough lumber, a little white church on the hill top, with its rival, the saloon, in the valley below.

For several years the Rev. Richard Rose had labored among these people, not only in the village but also in the neighboring lumber camps. In two weeks' time it would be Christmas, and as the minister shook the snow from his coat, before entering his home, his face wore an unusually anxious expression, and as he entered the cosy sitting-room his wife at once noticed it.

'Why, Richard, what is the matter?' she asked, pu...ng his chair up to the fire.

'Oh it is more trouble with our old enemy,' he answered, seating himself by his wife's side.

'I thought we were getting along pretty safely this winter, but I hear to-day that Joe Flynn is preparing to have a dance at his saloon on Christmas night, and this means ruin to the men and starvation for their families.'

For some time Bertha Rose busily stitched away without speaking. The wrinkles in the fair young brow, however, at last relaxed, and as she looked up Richard knew she had some suggestion to make.

'Well, what is it?' he asked, anxiously.

'I know you will laugh at me, but I feel we ought to have a greater attraction than Flynn's saloon for the boys on Christmas night. How would a Christmas tree do?'

If Richard Rose did not laugh at his wife's suggestion he felt like it, as he asked her what attraction a Christmas tree would be compared to the dance at Flynn's.

'We must get the boys interested,' she answered; 'surely you could get some of them to help with the entertainment. You know the men well, who for the greater part come from Martyn's camp, and I am sure Tim Dolin will do all he can to help you.'

Tim Dolin had at one time been most sarcastic in his criticism of the 'preacher,' as he called him, but one summer afternoon, in the greatest anxiety, he had watched for hours while the minister worked to restore to life the form of Tim's all but drowned child, and when at last success was announced, Richard Rose had won forever the warm Irish heart. Tim, too, was a strong temperance man, perhaps the only one in Martyn's camp, and Richard and his wife knew they could depend upon him.

'Supposing we could manage the entertainment, what could we put on the tree for the expectant youngsters? You know there isn't much money in Pine Centre for Christmas presents, and it won't do to disappoint them.'

'We can fill it up with oranges and popcorn balls,' said Bertha, laughing. Then, considering the matter more seriously, she said: 'Why not get some outside help for that too? Let us write home and tell the home folks of our plan. Dear old Mrs. Robertson is president of the Women's Missionary Society, and will be sure to help us.'

So it was arranged that Pine Centre should have a Christmas tree.

The moon, in all its fulness, was slowly rising behind the pines, and softening in its mellow light the rugged outlines of the long, low buildings of Martyn's camp, as Richard Rose drove up to the door. His horse had hardly stopped when Tim Dolin came out.

'Good avenin', sor. I knew it was you by the bells. Don't bother with the horse. I will put him up.' But the minister was already unhitching one side, and afterwards accompanied Tim to the stables.

'You see, Tim, we are going to have a Christmas tree at the Centre on Christmas night, and we want you to help us,' he said, broaching his subject.

'Well, sor, I'd be glad to, but I'm afeard I'd be little use to ye, for I'm a mighty poor speaker, and when it comes to singin' toons I'm not in it at all.'

Richard laughed heartily, and then explained that it wasn't in the entertainment he wanted his assistance, but in getting the men down to the concert and back again without visiting Flynn's saloon.

'We will try, sor, but I'm afeard that it will be a hard matter to manage; but I will get my own boy to take a load, and I will take the rest, and we'll do the best we can.'

When Richard entered the camp, with its roaring fire and large assembly of men, he was heartily greeted, for in more ways than one he had brightened their lives and in their rough way they fully appreciated his efforts, and when he invited them all to attend the Christmas tree they willingly consented. Richard had visited the camp often enough before to know who was talented, and laying his hand on the shoulder of a fair-haired, blue-eyed youth, little more than a boy, asked him if he would sing for them at the concert.

'What about Flynn's dance?' John Stanley asked, looking into the faces of the listening men.

'You will find time enough after the concert to help the devil along,' an old lumberman assured him, and amid the laughter of the crowd Stanley consented to sing.

Bertha Rose at once began to teach the village children several choruses, and by scouring the country side, Richard secured enough young people to take part in a dialogue, but even then the programme was short, and as a last resort he decided to give several readings himself, ones that he was sure the lumbermen would appreciate. But as soon as one difficulty was overcome another was met with. The men were sure to come to town early in the afternoon. Joe Flynn knew this, and was chuckling to himself that when the boys had once had a drink they wouldn't bother much about the Christmas tree. Richard Rose knew this too, and decided that at all events they must have a supper before the concert.

Generously the village people, out of their limited means, responded to the call, and the few surrounding settlers all contributed one or more turkeys, old Dave Smith, who had two boys in Martyn's camp, offering half a dozen when he heard of the minister's scheme.

Christmas day at last arrived bright and clear. The roads were excellent; all preparation had been made by both the church people and the saloon-keeper to receive the men.

At Martyn's all were ready to start an hour before Tim Dolin and his son brought out their teams, and there was much good-natured swearing over the care the Dolins took of their horses. But the noble creatures, slick and shining, were finally hitched to the great sleighs, and eagerly started for the town. Time and again they broke into a brisk trot, but Tim, who had the lead, held them back, much to the annoyance of the men. But Tim knew what he was doing. He and the minister had previously arranged for him to arrive as late in the afternoon as possible.

To reach the hall it was necessary to pass the saloon, and Joe Flynn was sure that all hands would stop and drink, but Richard also had considered this difficulty and met the men on the outskirts of the village with a sleigh load of lady helpers, who welcomed them and invited them at once to the hall, where supper was ready. The load of ladies led the way, and cheer after cheer rent the air as the sleigh passed the saloon, much to the chagrin of Joe Flynn.

Heartily the lumbermen partook of the bounties set before them. As soon as supper was over they good-naturedly assisted in carrying out the rough tables, replacing them with benches and chairs. Richard Rose felt that now was the time he must hold the men or they would begin to drift away to the saloon.

The first thing on the programme was a song by Jack Stanley. He was greeted by loud applause, for he was a general favorite in the camp. Tenderly he sang to them of home and mother, then Richard Rose described a scene in the Boer war, and was called back again and again, then followed the dialogue and choruses by the children, and last of all Richard gave them 'The Race at Black Rock,' which took the men by storm, the incidents of which fitted so closely their own rough lives.

One would naturally think that now that the concert was over the men would begin to leave, but big Bill Moore, the foreman at the camp, had consented to be Santa Claus, and out of respect for their foreman not a man left the building. At last, when all was over, they were surprised to find Tim and Frank Dolin, with their teams, waiting for them

'All aboard for Martyn's, Pile in boys, these horses won't stand.'

A few of the men jumped in. The others hesitated.

'Come on, boys; ride as far as Flynn's anyway,' Tim suggested, and everyone jumped aboard.

Half a mile down the long, steep grade before them lay the saloon, where Flynn and his following were anxiously waiting for the lumbermen. The two teams were jogging along side by side, when Frank Dolin shouted 'I'll go ye a race, father.'

'All right boy,' Tim answered, cracking his whip over the backs of his horses.

Down the hill both the teams bounded, ever increasing their speed, till, when they reached the saloon it was impossible for anyone to jump off. The men, too, were all so interested in the race that they thought of nothing else and were shouting wildly and encouraging their respective drivers. On to the river they flew and down the ice at a terrific pace, never slackening speed till they were about three miles down and about to turn into the rough forest road leading to the camp. Frank Dolin was the first to gain it, amid the cheers of his men.

But what about Flynn's dance? A few of the lumbermen were angry and said that this was a made up plan, but for the most part they felt satisfied with their evening's fun, and for years after it was a standing joke at Martyn's how Tim Dolin and the parson fooled the saloonkeeper.

FIGHT A GOOD FIGHT.

A stingy Christian was listening to a charity sermon. He was nearly deaf, and was accustomed to sit facing the congregation right under the pulpit, with his ear trumpet directed upward toward the preacher. The sermon moved him considerably.

At one time he said to himself, 'I'll give ten dollars;' again he said, 'I'll give fifteen dollars.'

At the close of the appeal he was very much moved, and thought he would give fifty dollars. Now the boxes were passed. As they moved along, his charity began to ooze out. He came down from fifty to twenty, to ten, to five, to zero. He concluded that he would not give anything.

'Yet,' said he, 'this won't do, I am in a bad fix. This covetousness will be my ruin.' The boxes were getting nearer and nearer. The crisis was upon him. What should he do? The box was now under his chin, all the congregation were looking. He had been holding his pocket-book in his hand during this soliloquy which was half audible, though in his deafness he did not know that he was heard. In the agony of the final moment he took his pocket-book, and laid it in the box, saying to himself as he did it, 'Now squirm, old natur'!'

Here is a key to the problem of covetousnes. 'Old Natur' ' must go under. It will take great giving to put stinginess down. A few experiments of putting in the whole pocket-book may, by-and-by, get the heart into the charity-box, and then the cure is reached. All honor to the deaf old gentleman. He did a magnificent thing for himself, and gave an example worth imitating, besides pointing a paragraph for the students of human nature.—'Christian Globe.'

Men are born not merely for to-day, but for God's to-morrow.
—C. CAMPBELL MORGAN.

KEEPERS OF THE KOMATIK.

It is pleasant to see at this season of the year, when the call for money to spend more particularly among our closer circle of friends is most insistent, that the work in Labrador has not been forgotten. We shall not for some time be able to hear of the winter and its work in that shut-away land, but we know that the Christmas season is joyfully remembered there as here, and that perhaps at this season our komatik is busier than at any other.

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

S. Lang, Richmond, Que..	$1.00
Mrs. D. Jack, Thessalon, Ont...	1.00
J. Brown, Baysville, Ont... ...	.60
Mrs. Thos. Hislop, Bun, Sask..	5.00
Previously acknowledged..	145.95
Total received up to Dec. 17..	$153.55

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, stating that the gift is for the komatik.

TOO MUCH COMPNY.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner
Eating a Christmas pie;
For Jack wasn't able to get to the table
Along with the rest; that's why.
Selected.

A SLIP.

We regret to say that by some inadvertence the name of Phyllis M. Coles was left out of the honorable mention list in the silhouette competition.

PUZZLES.

THREE-AND-TWENTY DIFFERENT BIRDS BAKED IN A PIE.

(Four Birds.)

An old woman went to the market in haste,
In a scarlet cape, a cocked hat laced;
In her hand a crook, and she said, 'Well, I say,
How lucky it, it is market day.'

(Four birds.)

She had over two miles from her home to speed,
And, with awkward steps, she went fast indeed;
'My sons want a pie as large as can be,
And a brave noble pie they shall have,' quoth she.

(Three birds.)

She in a panic ran ever so quickly,
Where the ground with rushes was covered thickly;
So quick, I tell you, she ran that she
Fell in the nettles quite up to the knee.

(Four birds.)

Just where one can a rye field espy,
And through the oak tree a gleam of blue sky,
There fell the dame, 'Bitter nuts I must say!'
Who thought of laming one's self in this way?

(Four birds.)

Her heart did throb in dismay and fear—
A fall doth befal conceit, that is clear;
This comes of being roused, for vanity's sake,
A regular kingly party to make.

(Four birds.)

At length up she scrambled, how rent was her gown,
'Too late, all too late, I shall be in the town!
To go, O severely my limbs it will try!
Yet a parsnip, eggs, bacon, and birds I must buy.'

However, she managed to bobble away,
And for twenty-three birds all her money did pay;
Ir a wonderful pie then the birds did she cook,
You will find all their names in these lines, if you look
—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

CONUNDRUMS.

What is a policeman when he falls in the fire? Bobby Burns.

Why is a book like a king? Because it has many pages.

What four letters of the alphabet express the feelings of an envious person? I N V U.

SOME CLEVER ANAGRAMS.

Truly, he'll see war: A general.—Answer. Arthur Wellesley.

Wild agitator; means well: A statesman.—William Ewart Gladstone.

D. V., go and visit Nile: A great explorer.—David Livingstone.

I lead, sir: A statesman.—Disraeli.

An old, lone stone replaced: A monument in London.—Cleopatra's Needle, London.

Best in prayer: A dissenting body.—Presbyterian.—British Times and Mirror.'

GEOGRAPHICAL GAME.

What country in Europe would you carve at Christmas? Turkey.

What country in Europe describes the perpetual condition of the small boy? Hungary?

What city in southern France would be dangerous to meet in the desert? Lyons.

What country in Europe would you use on the griddle before making pancakes? Greece.

What two towns in France reminds a person of a small boy with his father's trousers on? Toulon and Toulouse.

What sea in Europe would make a good sleeping room? Adriatic.

Why should old maids go to Ceylon? Because the inhabitants are all Singalese (he'es).

What island in the Irish Sea is in great demand because of its scarcity at summer resorts? Man.

What bay in New York should be served with pepper and salt? Oyster.

If you were commencing a dairy business what summer resort in the south of England would you buy? Cowes.

Name two islands representing the breed you would select? Jersey and Alderney.

What country in South America describes your feelings on a winter morning when all the fires are out? Chili.

What geographical features would then be desirable? Capes.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Square.

A P R I L
P R I C E
R I G I D
I C I N G
L E D G E

Charade.—David Copperfield.

Decapitation Puzzle.— Show. How. Owe. We. Wee.

Isabel M. Grant's answers to puzzles of Dec. 7 were correct, with the exception of one error in Transpositions.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from George Reid, Montreal; Winnie Cooke, Arundel, Que.; Fred. B. Hayden, Montreal.

Will the prize winners in the recent competition kindly let the Editor know their choice without delay.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

Wonderful Trees

The tree that is uppermost in all minds at present does not come into consideration here. The Christmas tree's glory is for a time or a season and its gifts are given once only, but there are other wonderful trees growing in the lands to the south about which George Bancroft Griffith tells in the 'Tribune Magazine.'

The beautiful tree, the kuara, which signifies the sun, is the production of the south and southwestern parts of Abyssinia. Its flowers and fruit, in color, are equal to coral. Its fruit is a red bean, with a black spot in the middle of it, which is inclosed in a round capsula of a woody nature, tough and hard. This bean has been used as a weight for gold, where that metal is found, all over Africa; it is called caret. From Africa it passed to India, and there came to be the weight of precious stones; so we hear it spoken of gold or diamonds that they are of so many 'carets' fine or weight.

A government report from Colombia contains a description of a tree, known as the chaparro, which is said to possess the quality of being fire-proof. It grows on the vast plains of Colombia and the north of South America, called savannas, extensive districts which are parched with heat except during the rainy season. It has long been the custom to clear the ground for the new vegetation which springs up so luxuriantly on these plains after the rainy season, by means of fire—and such fires, miles in extent, kindled by the herdsmen, destroy everything in the shape of vegetation except the chaparro-tree, which survives to afford a welcome shade in an almost treeless region.

It is a small tree, seldom growing to more than twenty feet in height, with a girth of about three feet, and owes its protection from fire to the nature of its hard, thick bark. The bark lies on the trunk in loose layers, which do not readily conduct heat to the more delicate parts of the structure. It is a general idea among the natives that this tree grows only where gold is abundant in the soil below. That it is common in auriferous districts is indisputable, but there is no ground for supposing that it does not grow elsewhere.

It is said of the mangove tree, which is common in the tropics, lining the banks of rivers and extending over vast tracts, that it appears to be designed to carry out a special object in nature, that of reclaiming swampy ground in the neighborhood of rivers, especially at their outfalls to the sea; it extends over vast swamps, throwing numberless intertwining and ramifying roots into the water and mud, somewhat after the manner of the banyan. These roots mat and blend the vegetable debris together, and thus prevent its being carried off to the sea. Again, to facilitate the formation of a dense mass of strong vegetable growth, the fruits or seeds, instead of being provided with means of locomotion, with wings to fly away or buoyancy to enable them to float on the surface of the water, as is the case with most plants, are so constructed that before leaving the branch they begin to grow, throwing out a long, stout radicle or tap-root, some eight or nine inches in length and as thick as one's finger, and thus falling from the tree are self-planted.

There is a tree in Jamaica called the guango. It is not inaptly called the fodder-tree. The shadow which this tree casts is always flecked with sunshine, and so the grass can grow under it. Its leaves close rigidly at night, and so the dew can deposit under its branches, thus helping the growth of the grass. Its fruit has nourishing and fattening properties, and is eaten with avidity by cattle. As fast as it ripens it graciously falls off for their benefit.

In one of the Canaries neither springs nor rivers are found; but by a wonderful provision of nature there grows in some of the deep recesses of the mountains a large, tall tree, called with veneration, the 'Saint.' It keeps its lofty head all night wrapped in mist and clouds, from which it dispenses its timely, never-ceasing moisture in little rivulets, running merrily down from the leaves. Small reservoirs are built for the purpose of catching the precious gift, and thus alone the island is made a fit dwelling-place for man.

THE BIRD'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

(By Alice May Douglas, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')

'We've found a Christmas tree!' shouted Leon Jakes, as he opened the door and nearly fell downward into his mother's arms.

'Isn't it fine?' said Frank Boyle, who, with several other boys had gone into the woods with Leon and had cut down one of the beautiful spruces which grew so abundantly there.

'Yes,' replied Mrs. Jakes, as she assisted them in placing the tree in a suitable place to await the coming holiday, 'but, boys, do you know that Farmer Maines, our milkman, has just brought you a pretty fir for your Christmas tree and I've placed it in the cellar.'

'We're lucky,' said Leon, with a look of surprise on his face, 'and if you fellows didn't have a tree of your own I'd give you this.'

'Never mind, boys,' said the mother, 'we'll find some use for the tree yet. Come into the house and we'll talk it over.'

Then four snowy-footed boys walked into Mrs. Jakes's home and wondered what she could have in mind for the tree.

'While I'm thinking, boys,' began Leon's mother, 'I'll pop you some corn and you may have some to eat and to take home to string for your Christmas tree. Get the popper, Leon, while I start up the fire.'

So the boys amused themselves, as only boys can, and when the last popper had been filled with the snowy white corn and the young people were having a good time eating it Mrs. Jakes suddenly placed the popper upon the table.

'There,' she exclaimed, as she turned the corn out for the last time, 'I've thought of something real nice for you to do with your tree.'

'What is it, mother?' asked Leon, eagerly.

'I tnink,' began Mrs. Jakes, as the boys listened earnestly, 'that you'd better keep your tree which you have brought from the woods and place it out in the yard for the birds, as the people of Sweden do.'

'What do they do with the trees in Sweden?' queried Frank, eating his last handful of corn.

'They obtain a tree or pole,' explained Mrs. Jakes, as she replenished the fire, 'and put sheaves of wheat upon it and place it out in the yard where the little hungry birds may feed from it. The good people of Sweden would never think of eating their Christmas dinners without first providing for their winged friends.'

'Won't that be fine!' exclaimed one of the boys.

'Yes it will,' returned Leon, 'and the rest of you fellows will have to own the tree with me and we'll get some wheat and tie on to it.'

So the boys did as they had planned and arranged the tree in a suitable place in the yard. The birds came for their first meal on Christmas morn and found the tree so tempting that they came again and continued to come on each succeeding day. They ate so much, in fact, that the boys had to replenish the wheat many times.

'Lucky for us,' said Frank, one day, as he was assisting Leon in tying on some of the birds' food, 'that we found that tree.'

'Lucky for the birds, too,' said Leon, 'for they've had the best time out in it and plenty to eat, too.'

—Washington 'Evening Star.'

'HERE'S MY CHANCE TO PLAY SANTA CLAUS.'

BUSY DAYS THESE!

Yes! Busy from morning till night in our Boys' Department. Receiving and crediting money from December 'Pictorials' sold; despatching premiums; booking orders for January by those who couldn't supply all their customers with December issue; writing to the disappointed ones who were 'too late' for December No. but who will get 'first innings' for January; busy with all sorts of details, but not too busy to give YOUR ORDER prompt and careful attention. Drop card TO-DAY for a package of January number (it will be out very soon) and a list of premiums, etc. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Be sure to read the January advt's elsewhere. See what's coming.

A Victor of Salamis

BY WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,

AUTHOR OF "A FRIEND OF CÆSAR," "GOD WILLS IT," "BELSHAZZAR," ETC.

". . . On the Ægean shore a city stands,
Built nobly, pure the air and light the soil,
Athens, the eye of Greece."

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The story opens in the tense excitement of the Isthmian games of Greece, in which the great favorite is Glaucon, the beautiful son of Conon. His principal rival is Lycon, the champion of Sparta. Glaucon has entered the games in order to win his father's forgiveness for his marriage with Hermione. The threatened Persian invasion under Xerxes is gravely discussed by Leonidas, King of Sparta, and Themistocles, the Athenian statesman, and it is this common fear that puts into peril as a fair-cied spy a young foreign page, whom Glaucon is able to rescue from the mob. Cimon, the son of Miltiades, and Democrates, the rising young orator, are Glaucon's devoted supporters, and are with him when a messenger summons Democrates to a secret meeting with Lycon. The Spartan inveigles him into a promise of silence with regard to the presence in Greece of a Persian Prince of note before they return to the games.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

The Spartan came first. The heralds had set a small scarlet shield at the lower end of the course. Lycon poised his light javelin thrice, and thrice the slim dart sped through the leathern thong on his fingers. But not for glory. Perchance this combat was too delicate an art for his ungainly hands. Twice the missile lodged in the rim of the shield; once it sprang beyond the sand. Moerocles, who followed, surpassed him. Amyntas was hardly worse. Glaucon came last, and won his victory with a dexterous grace that made all but the hottest Laconian swell the 'Io! paean!' of applause. His second cast had been into the centre of the target. His third had splintered his second javelin as it hung quivering.

'Glaucon of Athens wins the javelin-casting. Moerocles of Mantinea is second. Amyntas of Thebes is poorest and drops from the games.' But who heard the herald now?

By this time all save the few Mantineans who vainly clung to their champion, and the Laconians themselves, had begun to pin their hopes on the beautiful son of Conon. There was a steely glint in the Spartan athlete's eye that made the president of the games beckon to the master-herald.

'Lycon is dangerous. See that he does not do Glaucon a mischief, or transgress the rules.'

'I can, till they come to the wrestling. 'In that the god must aid the Athenian. But now let us have the foot-race.'

In the little respite following the trainers entered and rubbed down the three remaining contestants with oil until their bodies shone again like tinted ivory. Then the heralds conducted the trio to the southern end farthest from the tents. The two junior presidents left their pulpit and took post at either end of a line marked on the sand. Each held the end of a taut rope. The contestants drew lots from an urn for the place nearest the lower turning goal,—no trifling advantage. A favoring god gave Moerocles the first; Lycon was second; Glaucon only third. As the three crouched before the rope with hands dug into the sand, waiting the fateful signal, Glaucon was conscious that a strange blond man of noble mien and Oriental dress was sitting close by the starting line and watching him intently.

It was one of those moments of strain, when even trifles can turn the overwrought attention. Glaucon knew that the stranger was looking from him to Lycon, from Lycon back to himself, measuring each with shrewd eye. Then the gaze settled on the Athenian. The Oriental called to him:—

'Swift, godlike runner, swift;'—they were so close they could catch the Eastern accent—'the Most High give you his wings!'

Glaucon saw Lycon turn on the shouter with a scowl that was answered by a composed smile. To the highly strung imagination of the Athenian the wish became an omen of good. For some unknown cause the incident of the Oriental lad he rescued and the mysterious gift of the bracelet flashed back to him. Why should a stranger of the East cast him fair wishes? Would the riddle ever be revealed?

A trumpet blast. The Oriental, his wish, all else save the tawny track, flashed from Gaucon's mind. The rope fell. The three shot away as one.

Over the sand they flew, moving by quick leaps, their shining arms flashing to and fro in fair rhythm. Twice around the stadium led the race, so no one strained at first. For a while the three clung together, until near the lower goal the Mantinean heedlessly risked a dash. His foot slipped on the sands. He recovered; but like arrows his rivals passed him. At the goal the inevitable happened. Lycon, with the shorter turn, swung quickest. He went up the homeward track ahead, the Athenian an elbow's length behind. The stadium seemed dissolving in a tumult. Men rose; threw garments in the air; stretched out their arms; besought the gods; screamed to the runners.

'Speed, son of Conon, speed!'

'Glory to Castor; Sparta is prevailing!'

'Strive, Mantinean,—still a chance!'

'Win the turn, dear Athenian, the turn, and leave that Cyclops behind!'

But at the upper turn Lycon still held advantage, and down the other track went the twain, even as Odysseus ran behind Ajax, 'who trod in Ajax's footsteps ere ever the dust had settled, while on his head fell the breath of him behind.' Again at the lower goal the Mantinean was panting wearily in the rear. Again Lycon led, again rose the tempest of voices. Six hundred feet away the presidents were stretching the line, where victory and the plaudits of Hellas waited Lycon of Lacedaemon.

Then men ceased shouting, and prayed under breath. They saw Glaucon's shoulders bend lower and his neck strain back, while the sunlight sprang all over his red-gold hair. The stadium leaped to their feet, as the Athenian landed by a bound at his rival's side. Quick as the bound the great arm of the Spartan flew out with its knotted fist. A deadly stroke, and shunned by a hair's-breadth; but it was shunned. The senior president called angrily to the herald; but none heard his words in the rending din. The twain shot up the track elbow to elbow, and into the rope. It fell amid a blinding cloud of dust. All the heralds and presidents ran together into it. Then was a long, agonizing moment, while the stadium roared, shook and raged, before the dust settled and the master-herald stood forth beckoning for silence.

'Glaucon of Athens wins the foot-race. Lycon of Sparta is second. Moerocles of Mantinea drops from the contest. Glaucon and Lycon, each winning twice, shall wrestle for the final victory.'

And now the stadium grew exceeding still. Men lifted their hands to their favorite gods, and made reckless, if silent, vows—geese, pigs, tripods, even oxen—if only the deity would strengthen their favorite's arm. For the first time attention was centred on the tall 'time pointer,' by the judges' stand, and how the short shadow cast by the staff told of the end of the morning. The last wagers were recorded on the tablets by nervous styluses. The readiest tongues ceased to chatter. Thousands of wistful eyes turned from the elegant form of the Athenian to the burly form of the Spartan. Every outward chance, so many an anxious heart told itself, favored the oft-victorious giant; but then—and here came reason for a true Hellene 'the gods could not suffer so fair a man to meet defeat.' The noonday sun beat down fiercely. The tense stillness was now and then broken by the bawling of a swarthy hawker thrusting himself amid the spectators with cups and a jar of sour wine. There was a long rest. The trainers came forward again and dusted the two remaining champions with sand that they might grip fairly. Pytheas looked keenly in his pupil's face.

'"Well begun is half done," my lad; but the hottest battle is still before,' said he, trying to cover his own consuming dread.

'Faint heart never won a city,' smiled Glaucon, as if never more at ease; and Pytheas drew back happier, seeing the calm light in the athlete's eyes.

'Ay,' he muttered to his fellow-trainer, 'all is well. The boy has wakened.'

But now the heralds marched the champions again to the judges. The president proclaimed the rules of the wrestling,—two casts out of three gave victory. In lower tone he addressed the scowling Spartan:

'Lycon, I warn you: earn the crown only fairly, if you would earn it. Had that blow in the foot-race struck home, I would have refused your victory, though you finished all alone.'

A surly nod was the sole answer.

The heralds led the twain a little way from the judges' stand, and set them ten paces asunder and in sight of all the thousands. The heralds stood, crossing their myrtle wands between. The president rose on his pulpit, and called through the absolute hush:

'Prepared, Spartan?'

'Yes.'

'Prepared, Athenian?'

'Yes.'

'Then Poseidon shed glory on the best!'

His uplifted wand fell. A clear shrill trumpet pealed. The heralds bounded back in a twinkling. In that twinkling the combatants leaped into each other's arms. A short grapple; again a sand cloud; and both were rising from the ground. They had fallen together. Heated by conflict, they were locked again ere the heralds could proclaim a tie. Cimon saw the great arms of the Spartan twine around the Athenian's chest in fair grapple, but even as Lycon strove with all his bull-like might to lift and throw, Glaucon's slim hand glided down beneath his opponent's thigh. Twice the Spartan put forth all his powers. Those nearest watched the veins of the athletes swell and heard their hard muscles crack. The stadium was in succession hushed and tumultuous. Then, at the third trial, even as Lycon seemed to have won his end, the Athenian smote out with one foot. The sands were slippery. The huge Laconian lunged forward, and as he lunged, his opponent by a masterly effort tore himself loose. The Spartan fell heavily—vanquished by a trick, though fairly used.

The stadium thundered its applause. More vows, prayers, exhortations. Glaucon stood and received all the homage in silence. A little flush was on his forehead. His arms and shoulders were very red. Lycon rose slowly. All could hear his rage and curses. The heralds ordered him to contain himself.

'Now, fox of Athens,' rang his shout, 'I will kill you!'

Pytheas, beholding his fury, tore out a handful of hair in his mingled hope and dread. No man knew better than the trainer that no trick would conquer Lycon this second time; and Glaucon the Fair might be nearer the fields of Asphodel than the pleasant hills by Athens. More than one man had died in the last ordeal of the pentathlon.

The silence was perfect. Even the breeze had hushed while Glaucon and Lycon faced again. The twenty thousand sat still as in their sepulchres, each saying in his heart one word—'Now!' If in the first wrestling the attack had been impetuous, it was now painfully deliberate. When the heralds' wands fell, the two crept like mighty cats across the narrow sands, frames bent, hands outstretched, watching from the corners of their eyes a fair chance to rush in and grapple. Then Lycon, whose raging spirit had the least control, charged. Another dust cloud. When it cleared, the two were locked together as by iron.

For an instant they swayed, whilst the Spartan tried again his brute power. It failed him. Glaucon drew strength from the earth like Antaeus. The hushed stadium could hear the pants of the athletes as they locked closer, closer. Strength failing, the Spartan snatched at his enemy's throat; but the Athenian had his wrist gripped fast before the clasp could tighten, and in the melée Glaucon's other hand passed beneath Lycon's thigh. The two seemed deadlocked. For a moment they grinned face to face, almost close enough to bite each other's lips. But breath was too precious for curses. The Spartan flung his ponderous weight downward. A slip in the gliding sand would have ruined the Athenian instantly; but Poseidon or Apollo was with him. His feet dug deep, and found footing. Lycon drew back baffled, though the clutches of their hands were tightening like vices of steel. Then again face to face, swaying to and fro, panting, muttering, while the veins in the bare backs swelled still more.

'He cannot endure it. He cannot! Ah! Athena Pallas, pity him! Lecon is wearing him down,' moaned Pytheas, beside himself with fear, almost running to Glaucon's aid.

The stadium resumed its roaring. A thousand conflicting prayers, hopes, counsels, went forth to the combatants. The gods of Olympus and Hades; all demigods, heroes, satyrs, were invoked for them. They were besought to conquer in the name of parents, friends, and native land. Athenians and Laconians, sitting side by side, took up the combat, grappling fiercely. And all this time the two strove face to face.

How long had it lasted? Who knew? Least of all that pair who wrestled perchance for life and for death. Twice again the Spartan strove with his weight to crush his opponent down. Twice vainly. He could not close his grip around the Athenian's throat. He had looked to see Glaucon sink exhausted; but his foe still looked on him with steadfast, unweakening eyes. The president was just bidding the heralds, 'Pluck them asunder and declare a tie!' when the stadium gave a shrill long shout. Lycon had turned to his final resource. Reckless of his own hurt, he dashed his iron forehead against the Athenian's, as bull charges bull. Twice and three times, and the blood leaped out over Glaucon's fair skin. Again—the rush of blood was almost blinding. Again—Pytheas screamed with agony—the Athenian's clutch seemed weakening. Again—flesh and blood could not stand such battering long. If Lycon could endure this, there was only one end to the pentathlon.

'Help thou me, Athena of the Gray Eyes! For the glory of Athens, my father, my wife!'

The cry of Glaucon—half prayer, half battle-shout—pealed above the bellowing stadium. Even as he cried it, all saw his form draw upward as might Prometheus's unchained. They saw the fingers of the Spartan unclasp. They saw his bloody face upturned and torn with helpless agony. They saw his great form totter, topple, fall. The last dust cloud, and into it the multitude seemed rushing together. . . .

. . . They caught Glaucon just as he fell himself. Themistocles was the first to kiss him. Little Simonides wept. Cimon, trying to embrace the victor, hugged in the confusion a dirty Plataean. Democrates seemed lost in the whirlpool, and came with greetings later. Perhaps he had stopped to watch that Oriental who had given Glaucon good wishes in the foot-race. The fairest praise, however, was from a burly man, who merely held out his hand and muttered, 'Good!' But this was from Leonidas.

* * * * * *

Very late a runner crowned with pink oleanders panted up to the Athenian watch by Mount Icarus at the custom-house on the Megarian frontier.

'Nika!—He conquers.'

The man fell breathless; but in a moment a clear beacon blazed upon the height. From a peak in Salamis another answered. In Eleusis, Hermippus the Noble was running to his daughter. In Peiraeus, the harbor-town, the sailor folk were dancing about the market-place. In Athens, archons, generals, and elders were accompanying Conon to the Acropolis to give thanks to Athena. Conon had forgotten how he had disowned his son. Another beacon glittered from the Acropolis. Another flashed from the lordly crest of Pentelicus, telling the news to all Attica. There was singing in the fishers' boats far out upon the bay. In the goat-herds' huts on dark Hymethus the panpipes blew right merrily. Athens spent the night in almost drunken joy. One name was everywhere:—

'Glaucon the Beautiful who honors us all! Glaucon the Fortunate whom the High Gods love!'

CHAPTER V.

HERMIONE OF ELEUSIS.

A cluster of white stuccoed houses with a craggy hill behind, and before them a blue bay girt in by the rocky isle of Salamis — that is Eleusis-by-the-Sea. Eastward and westward spreads the teeming Thracian plain, richest in Attica. Behind the plain the encircling mountain wall fades away into a purple haze. One can look southward toward Salamis; then to the left rises the rounded slope of brown. Poecilon sundering Eleusis from its greater neighbor, Athens. Look behind: there is a glimpse of the long violet crests of Cithaeron and Parnes, the barrier mountains against Boeotia. Look to right: beyond the summits of Megara lifts a noble cone. It is an old friend, Acro-Corinthus. The plain within the hills is sprinkled with thriving farmsteads, green vineyards, darker olive groves. The stony hill-slopes are painted red by countless poppies. One hears the tinkling of the bells of roving goats. Thus the more distant view; while at the very foot of the hill of vision rises a temple with proud columns and pediments,—the fane of Demeter the 'Earth Mother' and the seat of her Mysteries, renowned through Hellas.

The house of Hermippus the Eumolpid, first citizen of Eleusis, stood to the east of the temple. On three sides gnarled trunks and sombre leaves of the sacred olives almost hid the white low walls of the rambling buildings. On the fourth side, facing the sea, the dusty road wound east toward Megara. Here, by the gate, were gathered a rustic company: brown-faced village lads and lasses, toothless graybeards, cackling old wives. Above the barred gate swung a festoon of ivy, whilst from within the court came the squeaking of pipes, the tuning of citharas, and shouted orders—signs of a mighty bustling. Then even while the company grew, a half-stripped courier flew up the road and into the gate.

'They come,' ran the wiseacre's comment; but their buzzing ceased, as again the gate swung back to suffer two ladies to peer forth. Ladies, in the truth, for the twain had little in common with the ogling village maids, and whispers were soon busy with them.

'Look—his wife and her mother! How would you, Praxinoe, like to marry an Isthmionices?'

'Excellently well, but your Hermas won't so honor you.'

'Eu! see, she lifts her pretty veil; I'm glad she's handsome. Some beautiful men wed regular hags.'

The two ladies were clearly mother and daughter, of the same noble height, and dressed alike in white. Both faces were framed in a flutter of Amorgos gauze: the mother's was saffron, crowned with a wreath of golden wheat-ears; the daughter's blue with a circlet of violets. And now as they stood with arms entwined the younger brushed aside her veil. The gossips were right. The robe and the crown hid all but the face and tress of the lustrous brown hair,—but that face! Had not King Hephaestos wrought every line of clear Phoenician glass, then touched them with snow and rose, and shot through all the ichor of life? Perhaps there was a fitful fire in the dark eyes that awaited the husband's coming, or a slight twitching of the impatient lips. But nothing disturbed the high-born repose of face and figure. Hermione was indeed the worthy daughter of a noble house, and happy the man who was faring homeward to Eleusis!

Another messenger. Louder bustle in the court, and the voice of Hermippus arraying his musicians. Now a sharp-faced man, who hid his bald pate under a crown of lilies, joined the ladies—Conan, father of the victor. He had ended his life-feud with Hermippus, the night the message flashed from Corinth. Then a third runner; this time in his hand a triumphant palm branch, and his one word—'Here!' A crash of music answered from the court, while Hermippus, a stately nobleman, his fine head just sprinkled with gray, led out his unmartial arms.

Single pipes and double pipes, tinkling lyres and many-stringed citharas, not to forget herdsmen's reed flutes, cymbals, and tambours, all made melody and noise together. An imposing procession that must have crammed the courtyard wound out into the Corinth road.

Here was the demarch* of Eleusis, a pompous worthy, who could hardly hold his head erect, thanks to an exceeding heavy myrtle wreath. After him, two by two, the snowy-robed, long-bearded priests of Demeter; behind these the noisy corps of musicians, and then a host of young men and women—bright of eye, graceful of movement—twirling long chains of ivy, laurel, and myrtle in time to the music. Palm branches were everywhere. The procession moved down the road; but even as it left the court a crash of cymbals through the olive groves answered its uproar. Deep now and sonorous sounded manly voices as in some triumphal chant. Hermione, as she stood by the gate, drew closer to her mother. Inflexible Attic custom seemed to hold her fast. No noblewoman might thrust herself boldly under the public eye—save at a sacred festival—no, not when the centre of the gladness was her husband.

'He comes!' So she cried to her mother; so cried every one. Around the turn in the olive groves swung a car in which Cimon stood proudly erect, and at his side another. Marching before the chariot were Themistocles, Democrates, Simonides; behind followed every Athenian who had visited the Isthmia. The necks of the four horses were wreathed with flowers; flowers hid the reins and bridles, the chariot, and even its wheels. The victor stood aloft, his scarlet cloak flung back, displaying his godlike form. An unhealed scar marred his forehead—Lycon's handiwork; but who thought of that, when above the scar pressed the wreath of wild parsley! As the two processions met, a cheer went up that shook the red rock of Eleusis. The champion answered with his frankest smile; only his eyes seemed questioning, seeking some one who was not there.

'Io, Glaucon!' The Eleusinian youths broke from their ranks and fell upon the chariot. The horses were loosed in a twinkling. Fifty arms dragged the car onward. The pipers swelled their cheeks, each trying to outblow his fellow. Then after them sped the maidens. They ringed the chariot round with a maze of flower chains. As the car moved, they accompanied it with a dance of unspeakable ease, modesty, and grace. A local poet—not Simonides, not Pindar, but some humbler bard—had invoked his muse for the grand occasion. Youths and maidens burst forth into singing.

'Io! Io, paean! the parsley-wreathed victor hail!
Io! Io, paean! sing it out on each breeze, each gale!
He has triumphed, our own, our beloved
Before all the myriad's ken.
He has met the swift, has proved swifter!
The strong, has proved stronger again!
Now glory to him, to his kinfolk,
To Athens, and all Athens' men!
Meet, run to meet him,
The nimblest are not too fleet.
Greet him, with raptures greet him,
With songs and with twinkling feet.
He approaches,—throw flowers before him.
Throw poppy and lily and rose;
Blow faster, gay pipers, faster,
Till your mad music throbs and flows,
For his glory and ours flies through Hellas,
Wherever the Sun-King goes.
Io! Io, paean! crown with laurel and myrtle and pine,
Io, paean! haste to crown him with olive, Athena's dark vine.
He is with us, he shines in his beauty;
Oh, joy of his face the first sight;
He has shed on us all his bright honor,
Let High Zeus shed on him his light,
And thou, Pallas, our grey-eyed protectress,
Keep his name and his fame ever bright!'

Matching action to the song, they threw over the victor crowns and chains beyond number, till the parsley wreath was hidden from sight. Near the gate of Hermippus the jubilant company halted. The demarch bawled long for silence, won it at last, and approached the chariot. He good man, had been a long day meditating on his speech of formal congratulation and enjoyed his opportunity. Glaucon's eyes still roved and questioned, yet the demarch rolled out his windy sentences. But there was something unexpected. Even as the magistrate took breath after reciting the victor's noble ancestry, there was a cry, a parting of the crowd, and Glaucon the Alcmaeonid leaped from the chariot as never on the sands at Corinth. The veil and the violet wreath fell from the head of Hermione when her face went up to her husband's. The blossoms that had covered the athlete shook over her like a cloud as his face met hers. Then even the honest demarch cut short his eloquence to swell the salvo.

'The beautiful to the beautiful! The gods reward well. Here is the fairest crown!'

For all Eleusis loved Hermione, and would have forgiven far greater things from her than this.

. . . . . .

Hermippus feasted the whole company—the crowd at long tables in the court, the chosen guests in a more private chamber. 'Nothing to excess' was the truly Hellenic maxim of the refined Eleusinian; and he obeyed it. His banquet was eloquent without gluttony. The Syracusan cook had prepared a lordly turbot. The wine was choice old Chian, but well diluted. There was no vulgar gorging with meat, after the Boeotian manner; but the great Copaic eel, 'such as Poseidon might have sent up to Olympus,' made every gourmand clap his hands. The aromatic honey was the choicest from Mt. Hymettus.

Since the smaller company was well selected, convention was waived, and ladies were present. Hermione sat on a wide chair beside Lysistra, her comely mother; her younger brothers on stools at either hand. Directly across the narrow table Glaucon and Democrates reclined on the same couch. The eyes of husband and wife seldom left each other; their tongues flew fast; they never saw how Democrates hardly took his gaze from the face of Hermione. Simonides, who reclined beside Themistocles,—having struck a firm friendship with that statesman on very brief acquaintance,—was overrunning with humor and anecdote. The great man beside him was hardly his second in the fence of wit and wisdom. After the fish had given way to the wine, Simonides regaled the company with a gravely related story of how the Dioscuri had personally appeared to him during his last stay in Thessaly and saved him from certain death in a falling building.

'You swear this is a true tale Simonides?' began Themistocles, with one eye in his head.

'It's impiety to doubt. As penalty, rise at once and sing a song in honor of Glaucon's victory.'

'I am no singer or harpist,' returned the statesman, with a self-complacency he never concealed. 'I only know how to make Athens powerful.'

'Ah! you son of Miltiades,' urged the poet, 'at least you will not refuse so churlishly.'

Cimon, with due excuses, arose, called for a harp, and began tuning it; but not all the company were destined to hear him. A slave-boy touched Themistocles on the shoulder, and the latter started to go.

'The Dioscuri will save you?' demanded Simonides, laughing.

'Quite other gods,' rejoined the statesman; 'your pardon, Cimon, I return in a moment. An agent of mine is back from Asia, surely with news of weight, if he must seek me at once in Eleusis.'

But Themistocles lingered outside; an instant more brought a summons to Democrates, who found Themistocles in an ante-chamber, deep in talk with Sicinnus—nominally the tutor of his sons, actually a trusted spy. The first glance at the Asiatic's keen face and eyes was disturbing. An inward omen—not from the entrails of birds, nor a sign in the heavens—told Democrates the fellow brought no happy tidings.

With incisive questions Themistocles had been bringing out everything.

'So it is absolutely certain that Xerxes begins his invasion next spring?'

'As certain as that Helios will rise to-morrow.'

'Forewarned is forearmed. Now where have you been since I sent you off in the winter to visit Asia?'

The man, who knew his master loved to do the lion's share of the talking, answered instantly:

'Sardis, Emesa, Babylon, Susa, Persepolis, Ecbatana.'

'Eu! Your commission is well executed. Are all the rumors we hear from the East well founded? Is Xerxes assembling an innumerable host?'

'Rumor does not tell half the truth. Not one tribe in Asia but is required to send its fighting men. Two bridges of boats are being built across the Hellespont. The king will have twelve hundred war triremes, besides countless transports. The cavalry are being numbered by hundreds of thousands, the infantry by millions. Such an army was never assembled since Zeus conquered the Giants.'

'A merry array!' Themistocles whistled an instant through his teeth; but, never confounded, urged on his questions. 'So be it. But is Xerxes the man to command this host? He is no master of war like Darius his father.'

'He is a creature for eunuchs and women; nevertheless, his army will not suffer.'

'And wherefore?'

'Because Prince Mardonius, son of Gobryas, and brother-in-law of the king, has the wisdom and valor of Cyrus and Darius together. Name him, and you name the arch-foe of Hellas. He, not Xerxes, will be the true leader of the host.'

'You saw him, of course?'

'I did not. A Magian in Ecbatana told me a strange story. "The prince," said he, "hates the details of camps; leaving the preparation to others, he has gone to Greece to spy out the land he is to conquer."'

'Impossible, you are dreaming!' The exclamation came not from Themistocles but Democrates.

'I am not dreaming, worthy sir,' returned Sicinnus, tartly; 'the Magian may have lied, but I sought the Prince in every city I visited; they always told me, "He is in another." He was not at the King's court. He may have gone to Egypt, to India, or to Arabia;—he may likewise have gone to Greece.'

'These are serious tidings, Democrates,' remraked Themistocles, with an anxiety his voice seldom betrayed. 'Sicinnus is right; the presence of such a man as Mardonius in Hellas explains many things.'

'I do not understand.'

'Why, the lukewarmness of so many friends we had counted on, the bickerings which arose among the Confederates when we met just now at the Isthmus, the slackness of all Spartans save Leonidas in preparing for war, the hesitancy of Corcyra in joining us. Thebes is Medizing, Crete is Medizing, so is Argos. Thessaly is wavering. I can almost name the princes and great nobles over Hellas who are clutching at Persian money. A Father Zeus,' wound up the Athenian, 'if there is not some master-spirit directing all his villainy, there is no wisdom in Themistocles, son of Neocles.'

'But the coming of Mardonius to Greece?' questioned the younger man; 'the peril he runs? the risk of discovery—'

'Is all but nothing, except as he comes to Athens, for Medizers will shelter him everywhere. Yet there is one spot—blessed be Athena—' Themistocles's hands went up in easy piety—'where, let him come if come he dare!' Then with a swift change, as was his wont, the statesman looked straight on Democrates.

'Hark you, son of Myrtilus; these Persian lords are reckless. He may even test the fates and set foot in Attica. I am cumbered with as many cares as Zeus, but this commission I give to you. You are my most trusted lieutenant; I can risk no other. Keep watch, hire spies, scatter bribe-money. Rest not day nor night to find if Mardonius the Persian enters Athens. Once in our clutches—and you have done Hellas as fair a turn as Miltiades at Marathon. You promise it? Give me your hand.'

'A great task,' spoke Democrates, none too readily.

'And one you are worthy to accomplish. Are we not co-workers for Athens and for Hellas?'

Themistocles's hawklike eyes were unescapable. The younger Athenian thought they were reading his soul. He held out his hand. . . .

When Democrates returned to the hall, Cimon had ended his song. The guests were applauding furiously. Wine was still going round, but Glaucon and Hermione were not joining. Across the table they were conversing in low sentences that Democrates could not catch. But he knew well enough the meaning as each face flashed back the beauty of the other. And his mind wandered back darkly to the day when Glaucon had come to him, more radiant than even his wont, and cried, 'Give me joy, dear comrade, joy! Hermippus has promised me the fairest maiden in Athens.' Some evil god had made Democrates blind to all his boon-companion's wooing. How many hopes of the orator that day had been shattered! Yet he had even professed to rejoice with the son of Conon. . . . . He sat in sombre silence, until the piping voice of Simonides awakened him.

'Friend, if you are a fool, you do a wise thing in keeping still; if a wise man, a very foolish thing.'

'Wine, boy,' ordered Democrates; 'and less water in it. I feel wretchedly stupid to-day.'

He spent the rest of the feast drinking deeply, and with much forced laughter. The dinner ended toward evening.

The whole company escorted the victor toward Athens. At Daphni, the pass over the hills, the archons and strategi—highest officials of the state—met them with cavalry and torches and half of the city trailing at their heels. Twenty cubits of the city wall were pulled down to make a gate for the triumphal entry. There was another great feast at the government house. The purse of an hundred drachmae, due by law to Isthmian victors, was presented. A street was named for Glaucon in the new port-town of Peiraeus. Simonides recited a triumphal ode. All Athens, in short, made merry for days. Only one man found it hard to join the mirth wholeheartedly. And this was the victor's bosom friend—Democrates.

(To be Continued.)

*The chief magistrate of an Attic commune.

TERRIBLE BACK PAINS

They fairly agonize your life. Something powerful and penetrating is needed. Doctors know of nothing so swift to relieve as Nerviline, a strong, penetrating liniment made to cure just such pains as yours. Nerviline is very concentrated, about four times more powerful than ordinary liniments. In the worst cases Polson's Nerviline is extraordinarily good. All muscular pain flees before it. Nearly fifty years in use—a good recommendation, surely.

Home Department.

Slumber-Songs of the Mother Mary.

(By Alfred Noyes in 'Blackwood's Magazine.')

Sleep, little babe, I love thee;
Sleep, little king, I am bending above thee!
How should I know what to sing
Here in my arms as I swing thee to sleep?
Hushaby low,
Rockaby so,
Kings may have wonderful jewels to bring,
Mother has only a kiss for her king!
Why should my singing so make me to weep?
Only I know that I love thee, I love thee,
Love thee, my little one, sleep.

Is it a dream? Ah yet, it seems
Not the same as other dreams!

I can but think that angels sang,
When thou wast born, in the starry sky,
And that their golden harps out-rang
While the silver clouds went by!

A ring of light was round thy head,
The great-eyed oxen nigh thy bed
Their cold and innocent noses bowed;
Their sweet breath rose like an incense cloud
In the blessed and mystic lanthorn light!

About the middle of the night
The black door blazed like some great star
With a glory from afar,
Or like some mighty chrysolite
Wherein an angel stood with white
Blinding arrowy bladed wings
Before the throne of the King of kings,
And, through it, I could dimly see
A great steed tethered to a tree.

Then, with crimson gems aflame
Through the door the three kings came,
And the black Ethiop unrolled
The richly-broidered cloth of gold,
And poured forth before thee there
Gold and frankincense and myrrh!

See, what a wonderful smile! Does it mean
That my little one knows of my love?
Was it meant for an angel that passed unseen,
And smiled at us both from above?
Does it mean that he knows of the birds and the flowers
That are waiting to sweeten his childhood's hours,
And the tales I shall tell and the games he will play,
And the songs we shall sing and the prayers we shall pray
In his boyhood's May,
He and I, one day?

For in the warm blue summer weather
We shall laugh and love together;
I shall watch my baby growing.
I shall guide his feet.
When the orange trees are blowing
And the winds are heavy and sweet!
When the orange orchards whiten
I shall see his great eyes brighten
To watch the long-legged camels going
Up the twisted street.
When the orange trees are blowing
And the winds are sweet.

What does it mean? Indeed it seems
A dream! Yet not like other dreams!
We shall walk in pleasant vales,
Listen to the shepherd's song
I shall tell him lovely tales
All day long;
He shall laugh while mother sings
Tales of fishermen and kings.

He shall see them come and go
O'er the wistful sea.
Where rosy oleanders blow
Round blue lake Galilee.
Kings' with fishers' ragged coats
And silver nets across their boats,
Dipping through the starry glow,
With crowns for him and me!
Ah, no;
Crowns for him, not me!

Rockaby, so blinded, it seems
A dream! Yet not like other dreams!

Ah, see what a wonderful smile again!
Shall I hide it away in my heart,
To remember one day in a world of pain!
When the years have torn us apart.
Little babe,
When the years have torn us apart?

Sleep, my little one, sleep,
Child with the wonderful eyes,
With miraculous eyes,
Deep as the skies are deep!
What star-bright glory of tears.
Waits in you now for the years
That shall bid you waken and weep?
Ah, in that day, could I kiss you to sleep
Then, little lips, little eyes,
Little lips that are lovely and wise,
Little lips that are dreadful and wise!

Clenched little hands like crumpled roses
Dimpled and dear,
Feet like flowers that the dawn uncloses,
What do I fear?
Little hands, will you ever be clenched in anguish?
White little limbs, will you droop and languish?
Nay, what do I hear?
I hear a shouting, far away,
You shall ride on a kingly palm-strown way
Some day!

But when you are crowned with a golden crown
And throned on a golden throne,
You'll forget the manger of Bethlehem town
And your mother that sits alone
Wondering whether the mighty king
Remembers a song she used to sing,
Long ago,
'Rockaby so,
Kings may have wonderful jewels to bring
Mother has only a kiss for her king.' . . .

Ah, see what a wonderful smile, once more!
He opens his great dark eyes!
Little child, little king, nay, hush, it is o'er,
My fear of those deep twin skies—
Little child,
You are all too dreadful and wise!

But now you are mine, all mine,
And your feet can lie in my hand so small,
And your tiny hands in my heart can twine,
And you cannot walk, so you never shall fall,
Or be pierced by the thorns beside the door,
Or the nails that lie upon Joseph's floor;
Through sun and rain, through shadow and shine,
You are mine, all mine!

The Price of Achievement.

(By Violet Coen, in the 'National Home Journal.')

(Continued.)

Later, as Eleanor stood with the girls crowding enthusiastically about her, she was, her most brilliant winning self, making them feel that she took a personal interest in and knew all about them, drawing them out to tell her of their college life and all they were doing. The less elect, the faculty and her classmates, hovered discontentedly on the outer edge of the circle.

'Greedy little wretches those children are,' laughed one of her friends.

'I'm satisfied just to watch her,' said another. 'I think she is the most beautiful thing I have ever seen. And it is a comfort to have all our predictions carried out. She is just what we knew she would be. Don't you think so, Miss Blair?' turning to their old English professor. Miss Blair, who, perhaps, had been closer to Eleanor in her college life than anyone else, stood watching her for a little time before she spoke.

'Yes, she said, hesitatingly. 'I suppose she has gone beyond all our wildest dreams for her. She is a wonderful, wonderful woman. But I should doubt her being perfectly happy,—but then, few of us are that.'

'Well,' said someone else, 'she rather puzzled me, too, by the last words she said to the girls. Not that I suppose it could have the slightest effect upon them—there is not one of them, I'll wager, who, given Eleanor's gifts and attainments, wouldn't do just as she did and run the risk of disillusionment. Why, she must know she's a living refutation of all she said.'

'Am I?' remarked Eleanor, who came up in time to catch the last words. She looked at Miss Blair and then laughed lightly. 'Then it wasn't any use, was it?'

Eleanor was met at the Grand Central the next afternoon and carried off in triumph by the radiant Anne to the old home where she and the doctor had lived since the professor's death.

'Now,' exclaimed Anne, drawing Eleanor after her into the library, 'you will soon behold two of the three best things in the world. 'This,' seizing the arm of a tall, good-looking man who had come in after them, 'is one, and——'

'Don't mind her, Miss Wymer,' laughed Dr. Warner, taking Eleanor's hands in both of his, 'you know her of old. My only regret is that I have not been able to break her of her babbling ways.'

'And this,' cried Anne, taking a crowing, merry-eyed baby from her nurse, 'is another, and you, incidentally, are the third, and here we all are, and isn't it remarkable!'

'Perfectly,' said Eleanor, 'worth travelling twice around the world to see.'

With fine discrimination, the doctor pleading work at the hospital that would keep him until late, left Eleanor and Anne soon after dinner.

'Let's go up to my old room,' said Anne. 'It's off the nursery, and I must be near as the nurse is out.'

(To be Continued.)

Miss Nancy's Letter—A Christmas Story.

(By Susan Hubbard Martin, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

Miss Nancy reached for the handleless sugar bowl she kept on the high shelf. There was a smile upon the small withered face. Her blue eyes were pleased as a child's.

'I've got that five dollars now to send to Elwyn,' she whispered, happily. 'Of course he'll get presents, but he'll need a little money besides. What boy in college doesn't? 'I'd like to know, and no matter what he gets from other people, I want him to have something from me. It ain't been so very hard to save it, only goin' without a few extras I could give up, as well as not. If I haven't had quite as good quality of tea with less sugar in it than usual, or if I have scrimped myself a little on butter and eggs, why that's nobody's business but mine. It's been a great pleasure to me to do it. Elwyn is my boy, even if he ain't any blood relation, and his not havin' any mother makes me feel more tender toward him than ever. I'm not afraid but that there's good stuff in the lad, if he only has the right kind of handling.

'I do wish the squire was not so strict. It's so easy to be hard on a boy and expect everything in the world from him without makin' any allowances for youth. It's a good thing the Lord ain't like some parents, or the children would stand a poor chance of ever standin' before the great white throne. I lay a good many of the failures of the men to-day to the mistakes their fathers and mothers made in bringin' 'em up. No stock of patience to begin with, not much tact, and less grace, capped by a disposition that would drive any child away instead of holdin' him close. Yes, I do. I ain't never been married, but I've eyes in my head, and when I see a thing, I know it. Don't I remember when Elwyn used to come in my kitchen with tears in his eyes.

'"Father wouldn't speak to me this morning, Miss Nancy," he would say, comin' close to where I'd been workin'. "I guess I did something yesterday he didn't like." "But you ought to try and please your father, dear," I'd always say. "I do try, Miss Nancy," he'd answer, raising his little face to mine; "but it's no use. I can't even hold a fork to suit him. It's always that way at our house."

'Dear me, how sorry I used to be for that boy. No indeed, I guess if all Centerville has to go without a present from me, Elwyn Channing won't.'

She took the old blue sugar bowl, and emptied its contents on the kitchen table. Nickels, dimes, a quarter or two and even pennies rattled out. She pushed the money into piles, counting it carefully, her white head bent absorbingly over her task. 'Four dollars and seventy-six cents,' she said at length, 'and I've twenty-four cents in the bureau drawer upstairs,' and then she smiled again as she put it back, dear little unselfish little Nancy, who never would grow old in spite of her fifty-eight years.

It was the late afternoon of the day before Christmas. Elwyn Channing walked down the stone steps of the great college and started toward the post-office.

'Of course, father will send me some extra money,' he thought as he pulled his cap over his auburn locks. 'Surely he will, I need it, too. He couldn't be so hard-hearted as to let me go without. I wish the dear old man and I could hit it off better, but he will misunderstand me. He don't understand how hard the college grind is, even if a fellow doesn't do his best. I'm afraid he won't like that last report and he'll be sure to ask for it. I wish it were a better one. However, a fellow can't cut football and the 'frats' unless he wants to be a muff. But father don't understand. It would be no use to tell him that I care and that I really am going to bone down to better work the first of the year. If mother had only lived, she would know, but father'— A sigh ended with the words and he walked on faster through the village street.

There were two letters waiting for him, one in a small cramped handwriting, the other in his father's well-known chirography. He tore open his father's with eagerness.

Dear Elwyn: (It ran) I am very much disappointed at the report the professors sent me. You need not blame them. I asked for it. It seems to me you have done nothing but disappoint me ever since you were old enough to call me father. My only son, too. In consequence, I do not feel much like sending you a Christmas allowance. Had you considered me it would have been different, as it is, all that you need to remember is, that I am

Your displeased and disappointed father,
JOHN W. CHANNING.

Elwyn put the letter mechanically in its envelope. His boyish chin quivered and for just a moment a mist of tears swam in his eyes. To be cut off like that and at Christmas time, too, when all the world had a right to be glad. Father might have sent him a little extra money, a fellow in college always had a few obligations. There was the landlady and the boy who ran errands for the 'frat' men. He would liked to have remembered them, and that little lame girl who lived just across from the college and who waved him a good morning every day from her window. And he had used up what money he had.

A wave of bitterness surged in his heart and then with it all came the sudden determination to cut college, to be done with the grind and the dull routine since nobody cared. 'If father had only written differently. Had he not just promised himself he would study harder? If he had not done his best, he had done nothing so terribly wrong. Father did not know of the pranks he had missed or the jollifications he had not attended, simply because he knew he would not approve of them. But now—he would throw it up. He would go to his room, get his clothes, steal a ride to the city and face the world for himself. Father was disappointed, anyway. It could not be much worse.'

He thrust the letter in his pocket and then he thought of the other. His heart was so sore, there was such a lump in his throat, he opened it with no interest. He did not care for Christmas now or anything. Yes, he would stop college—and then he opened the letter addressed in the small cramped writing. As he did so, a crisp five dollar bill confronted him. He stared at the signature. It was signed, 'Your loving friend, Nancy Ellen Banks.'

And then he remembered, remembered all about his old, humble, white haired comrade in the little home at Centreville.

'Miss Nancy, he whispered, 'dear, blessed Miss Nancy,' and then he read it.

'My Dear, Dear Boy: (It began) I am sending you a little Christmas present to let you know that I haven't forgotten you. I realize that boys in college need money, and I hope you will use this for the blessed Christmas time. I want you to know, too, that your old friend thinks of you each day, and remembers you each night in her prayers, and that, too, she has faith in you, and is not afraid to trust you, feeling that you are in His care. Boys will be boys, but I feel persuaded that the little lad who used to come to me with his troubles, is big enough now to conquer them, and will soon take his place in the world, ready to make it a better and purer place. Remember, dear boy, I have laid you on the altar of my heart, committing you meanwhile to heavenly keeping. May this Christmastide be one of blessedness to you, and may you be happy in it. This is the wish of your old and loving friend,

'NANCY ELLEN BANKS.'

Elwyn read it through and then lo! the grey old world dipped itself into hues of rose and violet, joy was in his heart—peace in his soul. He straightened up—pushed his cap back—Where was the resolve now to quit college? Where the plan for that stolen ride on the cars into the city? Gone, all gone. Christmas time was a blessed one after all. Miss Nancy loved him. Miss Nancy believed in him and because she did, he would stand by the old college and do his best. A mighty resolution took possession of him that moment. To be worthy of that little white-haired woman's love, and as for the five dollars — would she ever realize what it meant to him, coming just as it did? Though only a boy, he realized what a sacrifice it represented. And the boy that moment become a man putting away childish things.

Across the college campus came the sound of bells, Christmas bells, for twilight had fallen and Christmas Eve was ushered in.

'Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace, good will to men.' Was not that the spirit of Christmas and should not that same spirit dwell in his heart? Miss Nancy's faith should not be in vain and with the blessed Christmas feeling in his soul came the determination to serve God, to make, as Miss Nancy had said, the world a better place.

He kissed the letter with reverent lips, then with a steadfast face he turned his steps toward the great college. The boy had become a man.

It was Christmas Eve several years later.

'Yes,' Miss Nancy was saying to the minister. 'Yes, I always knew Elwyn was of fine stuff, and you've just heard him preach, you say? And he told you he owed it all to me? That's just like the dear boy, he will give me the credit, though I don't know what I've done, and I want you to see the Christmas present he sent me to-day. The finest black suit in all Centreville and a sealskin boa and muff. That boy is always sending me things, and though I'm so alone in the world, he never lets me feel it. He writes me the loveliest letters, and I—O! I'm just the happiest woman in the world. If I did have a hand in his conversion, the Lord did it.'

'Amen,' said the minister, as he rose up to shake hands. 'Nevertheless, Miss Nancy,' he added with a smile, for Elwyn had told him the story of that Christmas gift and the letter, 'you helped—you helped.'

Home Thoughts.

CHRISTMAS VISITS AND LETTERS.

Have you gone over in thought the names of friends who may feel a little forlorn and desolate when Christmas brings its merriment and good cheer to happy homes and crowded firesides? Are there not among your acquaintances those who are toiling on, struggling to keep the wolf from the door, or sitting down by themselves among strangers where once the table was surrounded by kith and kin? A boarding house or a hotel does not seem quite the most pleasant place in which to spend Christmas. Offer to a young man or woman away from home and unable to go there by reason of distance or expense. No Christmas gift could exceed in value an invitation to become one of a family group at a family dinner. Among your old friends there are, perhaps, those who think that you neglect them, or that you have forgotten their very existence. Write a letter to those dear friends and let them see how mistaken they have been. The Christmas gladness should overflow from the lives that are full of cheer upon the lives that are meagre and stinted in daily joy.—'Christian Intelligencer.'

'Slowly have I learned
Not to hurry,
Not to worry;
Also slowly learned
While I'm here
Not to fear—
All is in God's hands.'

WHY SO MUCH HONESTY?

Almost everybody in the world is honest. The cynic whose lip curls as he hears that statement is himself in the small minority of the dishonest; he would like to prove that it is a majority, but he cannot. A successful American business man who, as an importer, has carried on credit-transactions of millions of dollars with persons in the far distant corners of the entire world,—persons whom he has never seen and from whom it would be impracticable to collect bad debts if they proved 'bad,'—said publicly, after he had grown white-haired in business, that the losses to his business from bad faith during his lifetime had amounted to a fraction of less than one percent. Material gains are often possible from dishonesty; but most men are honest. It would seem as though there must be some reason for this that lies deeper than the material reason. Perhaps it is because all men are made in God's image, and most men retain part of the likeness.—'S. S. Times.'

With the Children.

ONCE UPON A TIME.

My little child comes to my knee,
And tugging, pleads that he may climb
Into my lap and hear me tell
The Christmas tale he loves so well—
A tale my mother told to me,
Beginning, 'Once upon a time.'

It is a tale of skies that rang
With angel rhapsodies sublime;
Of that great host serene and white,
The shepherds saw one winter night—
And of the glorious stars that sang
An anthem, once upon a time.

This story of the hallowed years
Tells of the sacrifice sublime;
Of one who prayed alone and wept
While his awearied followers slept—
And how his blood and Mary's tears
Commingled, once upon a time.
And now my darling at my side,
And echoes of the distant chime,
Bring that sweet story back to me
Of Bethlehem and Calvary.

And of the gentle Christ that died
For sinners, once upon a time.
The mighty deeds that men have told
In ponderous tomes or fluent rhyme
Like misty shadows fade away—
But this sweet story bides for aye
And like the stars that sang of old,
We sing of 'Once upon a time.'
—Eugene Field.

TOO MANY PLAYTHINGS.

(By Emilie Poulsson.)

Little Otis, aged four, was suddenly missed from the gay crowd assembled around mamma's fireplace, where a profusion of toys and gifts and goodies had mysteriously appeared, of which one marvellous collection had been presented to the little fellow. Nowhere in the room, not in the hall, not in the day nursery, was Otis to be found; but, after much looking and searching, his golden head was discovered in the far corner of the night-nursery.

There sat the child on the floor, his back turned to the room; and in his arms was the old rag doll that had been his, 'for better for worse,' as long as he could remember. The new toys had overwhelmed him. He had fled from the bewildering confusion of all the new and strange wonders in mamma's transformed room up to the quiet night nursery, where everything was as it always had been; and he had sought out his dear, familiar, old, old dolly, evidently as an antidote to the distraction into which so many new things had thrown him. Otis's mother, looking at him, had a flash of illumination as to Christmas joy for a little child. She went back to his pile of playthings, and took away all but two or three that she knew he would use with immediate delight. The surplus went into her closet, to be brought out, one by one, at special times—in illness, or in other nursery emergencies.

The child enjoys possessions, and it is important for the development of his sense of the property rights of other people that he should have things of his very own. But his sense of ownership is hindered rather than helped by having too many things. He should accumulate only as many as he can really comprehend to be his own, only as many as he can separate with certainty as the 'mine,' from all the other 'not mine,' in the nursery closet or in the home generally.

To be sure, A Kempis says, 'Nature loveth to have things private and apart; but grace would have all things common.' But who will demand this finished work of grace from four-year-olds?'

No, let each child have his own few things—not too many for him to know, to use, and to enjoy. Too many gifts distort the right and natural joy in possession into a sordid desire for accumulation. Too many gifts swamp the child or scatter his interest, so that less pleasure is the result, rather than an extra amount as the loving friends wished.

Hang up the child's own little stocking, rather than borrow grandmamma's long one for Santa Claus to fill. Let the number of his Christmas presents be in some proportion to the number of his years, even if we cannot bring ourselves to limit it to exact correspondence, as we do the candles on his birthday cake, or, as some mothers do, the guests at his birthday parties. In playing with a few toys a little child will use his own ingenuity and imagination more than with many playthings, and according to the degree in which his powers are called forth by his toys will his joy abound.—'Congregationalist.'

'Merry Christmas!' they said, and 'twas merry,
And all day true happiness reigned,
Though their home was so small and so humble,
And their livelihood hardly gained.
And though want makes a troublesome neighbor,
And their brows were wrinkled with care,
Yet a happy feast-day was that Christmas,
For the spirit of Christ was there!
—Judith Spencer.

Household Hints.

Fish needs to be thoroughly seasoned. Twelve minutes to the pound is the rule for baking. When possible, rub in coarse salt on both the outside and inside of the fish and allow it to stand for some time, then wash well and bake dry before baking.

It is no economy to purchase cheap tinware; if of good quality it will last for a long time, and is excellent for many purposes. For layer cake, or anything that requires quick cooking, the best results are obtained in tin, but neither tin, iron, nor steel should be used for acid foods. It is said that peas and beans will not cook soft in enamel ware, but will soften quickly in tin. Never use tin when fruit is to be cooked; porcelain or enamel-lined ware is the proper thing. Aluminum cooking utensils are considered the best, but are expensive.

Some housekeepers when preparing a fowl to roast, rub it inside and out with sugar, stuff it as usual, and when done the meat is said to be much sweeter and juicier than if prepared in the old way.

Selected Recipes.

The following recipes for candies are good and simple, and may be of service in making Christmas sweets:

Sugar Candy—Three cups of light brown sugar, one-half cup of vinegar, one cup of water, one tablespoonful of butter. Boil without stirring until a few drops will harden at once in a cup of cold water. Be careful not to cook too long, as it makes the pulling harder. Just as the candy is ready to be removed add a teaspoonful of vanilla, but do not stir. Pour into greased plates to cool, and pull with the tips of the fingers.

If chocolate candy is desired, rub melted chocolate on the candy while it is being pulled. If green or pink is desired, divide the lump of soft candy, let a second person pull one part, and while the pulling is going on rub the green or pink coloring fluid with the finger on the surface of the candy. It can soon be decided when the color is deep enough. When perfectly light and porous pull out in long, straight lengths on a marble slab to cool. Nuts chopped fine may be added before the candy is pulled.

Cocoanut Candy—Two cups of sugar, one cup of water. When done stir in a grated cocoanut.

Molasses Candy—Two cups of molasses, piece of butter the size of a walnut, half a teaspoonful of vinegar. Test by pouring into a cup of cold water. Just before removing candy from stove, flavor with vanilla, pour out on marble slab, and pull.

Cream Candy—Three cups of sugar, one cup of water, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, piece of butter the size of a walnut. Do not stir. When done it will break in cold water. Pull and put on marble to cool.

Nut Candy.—Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of cream, one tablespoonful of butter, cook until done, stirring constantly. Add cup of nuts (any kind or kinds), stir briskly until candy sugars, and pour out on marble slab.

Sugar Candy—One cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, small pinch of butter and enough water to cover sugar. Stir until sugar is dissolved, and cook until candy is brittle in water. Pour into buttered dishes and pull.

Chocolate Candy — One pound of light brown sugar, one-fourth of a cup of chocolate, one cup of sweet milk, one-half tablespoonful of butter. Stir constantly, add butter after mixture has boiled. When done, beat until thick and pour into buttered dishes.

Steamed Brown Bread.—One cup white flour, 2 of graham flour, 2 of Indian meal, 1 teaspoonful soda, one cup molasses, 2½ cups milk, salt. Beat all together, steam or boil 4 hours, leave in the oven 15 minutes to crisp after being turned out. Eat warm.

LITERARY NOTES.

FAIRY TALES.

Harper & Brothers publish a selection of fairy tales made on rather a novel plan. 'Favorite Fairy Tales: The Childhood Choice of Representative Men and Women' contains only the well known stories that have rung true through many a long day. Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Dr. Lyman Abbott and many others have contributed votes as to their favorites, 'Jack the Giant-killer' and 'Cinderella' coming out equally at the head of the list with five votes each. 'Jack and the Beanstalk,' 'The Sleeping Beauty,' 'Little Red Riding Hood,' 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves,' and many other such well-known favorites are here.

Mr. Andrew Lang is to the fore again in the ranks of fairy-story writers and this time it is 'The Olive Fairy Book' that Longmans & Co. announce. It is, however, as full of delights to the childish fancy as any of the colors previously in the field. There is good store on which to draw in the tales of many European lands and Mr. Lang knows how to put all most fascinatingly before his little English readers.

'The Welsh Fairy Book' (Unwin) is yet another contribution along this line made by Mr. W. Jenkyn Thomas. There are about a hundred tales included, with illustrations by Willy Pogany. The matter is rather beyond mere fairy imagination as the tales are collected from various legends of Wales, and are well worth gathering in this form.

Further back goes Mr. W. M. L. Hutchinson for the source of his stories in 'The Golden Porch: A Book of Greek Fairy Tales' (Arnold). This is a recounting of some of the stories from Pindar telling of 'The Lad with One Sandal,' 'The Isle of the Rose,' 'The Pansy Baby,' and others, including nine in all. The author's aim has been to give a free translation with only such additions as seemed necessary.

STILL FOR THE CHILD.

It is easy among children to translate into intelligent interest the universal wonder with which they regard the twinkling points of light which people have told them vaguely are 'stars.' The heavens are very near to the little ones, the rainbow's end would be touched if they only knew where to find it; the stars are the lamps of angels as they guard the children at night; the sunbeams are pleasant roads on which their spirits delight to wander; how glad a task not to tear down their pretty fabrics but to build their fancies into something that is bright with truth. Such a book as 'The Children's Book of Stars' by G. E. Mitton (London: A. & C. Black) ought to be heartily welcomed by the guardian of that wonderful possibility, a child's mind.

Probably the elders will appreciate more fully the deeper pathos that underlies the work of John and Rue Carpenter in their 'Improving Songs for Anxious Children' (A. C. McClurg & Co.) while the children will catch at the easy rhymes and laugh at the odd pictures. There is certainly the touch of remembered accidents and incidents of childhood in the verses, as in the lyric of 'the heavy child' to whom

> It is a very sad, sad thing
> To be so fat a child,
> To have to merely sit about
> And yet to feel quite wild.

A convenient list of books for young people is brought out by Harper & Brothers. The list is alphabetically arranged and carefully selected, not only from the more recent publications, but from those that have stood the test of time. There are in addition graded lists for school libraries.

AMERICA.

A work that has remained incomplete for some years is John A. Doyle's 'English Colonies in America,' of which the last two volumes are but just published. The twenty years that lie between publication have acted rather to the detriment of these volumes, but although somewhat disappointing they form the desired conclusion to what is on the whole a valuable work. The five volumes consider in detail the government and general history of the various colonies up to and including the conquest of Canada.

Thoroughly interesting is 'The Indians Book: an offering by the American Indians of Indian lore, musical and narrative, to form a record of the songs and legends of their race' (New York and London: Harper & Brothers). Miss Natalie Curtis, who claims only to have 'recorded and edited' the contents of the book, has proved herself a very capable and sympathetic medium. She has considered the tribes from east to west and from north to south.

A page in the early history of America is turned by Edmond S. Meany in 'Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound' (Macmillan.) The volume, largely consisting of extracts from Vancouver's journal of his voyage, published in 1798, contains also some account of the men who journeyed with him, or, as the subtitle reads, 'Portraits and biographies of the men honored in the naming of geographic features of Northwestern America.' The illustrations include views, charts and maps, and there is a competent index.

Part III. of 'The American Revolution,' by the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart., considers 'Saratoga and Brandywine, Valley Forge, England and France at War.' This history, of which the second part was published some four years ago, has met with the readiest appreciation throughout the United States. Sir George Trevelyan is a warm admirer of Washington, although he also considers that when Washington 'deemed it incumbent upon him to practise deception, he showed capabilities and aptitudes which placed him on a level with the most famous masters in the higher branches of the art,' and it is not a little to his skill along this line that the author traces the success of the Revolution. The history is published by Longmans, Green & Co.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

A review of the history of photography and a consideration of its triumphs at the present day, under the title of 'The Romance of Modern Photography,' (London: Seeley & Co.), shows its author, Mr. Charles R. Gibson, to be an enthusiast. Yes, when the 'art of photography' grips the mind, it grips hard, and as there is no denying its wonders, with the limit of its possibilities not yet in sight, the author only needs to know what he is talking about to put forward a very readable book, which Mr. Gibson has done.

Another volume in the same series, 'The Library of Romance,' published by Seeley & Co., London, is 'The Romance of the World's Fisheries,' by Sidney Wright. With the aid of twenty-four illustrations Mr. Wright tells wonderful tales of all sorts of fisheries, here, there, and the world over, and from so small a thing as the pearl to so huge a prey as the whale.

Philately, while it is with most children a passing fad, yet retains its hold on some right on into manhood, and for such an one, rather than for the child, has Mr. Bertram T. K. Smith written on 'How to Collect Postage Stamps,' (Macmillan), with illustrations and index. This is a carefully outlined history of postage stamps by a London collector, with directions for forming a philateletic collection, and the judging and care of specimens. The greater includes the less, for this book will also be of service to the young collector.

An Italian publication of note in the art world is 'Le Origine della Pittura Veneziana, 1300-1500,' by Lionello Venturi. (Venice: Instituto Veneto di Arti Grafiche.) The two centuries considered cover a most important period, and the author has fully felt the importance, giving it a scholarly, and so far as possible, accurate handling. Necessarily the book, however is not without some defects, and there have been important discoveries too recent to be included in its review.

SERMONS AND MORE.

'The Courage of the Coward' the title under which the Fleming H. Revell Co. have brought out a collection of Dr. Charles F. Aked's recent sermons, is merely the title of the first in the volume, dealing with the story of Nicodemus. The titles of other discourses included are 'The Half Greater than the Whole;' 'The Ethics of Holidays;' 'The Noble Living and the Noble Dead;' 'The Survival of the Fittest,' and 'The Most Popular Sin in the World.' They are all notably strong sermons, rich not only in their own originality, but also in frequent happy allusions to the work of others. Some of the sermons date from the later years of his English ministry. Dr. Aked, however, has rapidly made a new name for himself in his residence in New York.

A book of sterling worth also comes from Revell's in 'The Marks of a Man,' by Robert E. Speer. The author paints no fanciful ideal but the high standard he maintains is rendered singularly attractive by the practical manliness that pervades the whole book. It is a book the reading of which is bound to leave some permanent good impression.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. publish two books by J. R. Miller, D.D., 'For the Best Things,' and 'Morning Thoughts for Every Day in the Year.' They are little handles by which the busy man can keep hold of the higher things. Dr. Miller's writings are too well known to need much comment.

A NEW MONTHLY.

The first number of a magazine of worldwide interest is published this December by T. Fisher Unwin. Its appearance has been watched for during some time past, as the editor, Dr. Rodolphe Broda has had the matter in hand for two years. 'The International' 'a review of the world's progress' will be published simultaneously in France, Germany, and England, and Dr. Broda has travelled extensively, personally securing throughout the world representatives of the various countries as contributors, constituting 'a permanent staff of about two hundred and fifty correspondents,' men and women of name and experience. The December number with its thirty or more articles is of the greatest promise, not alone in the proposals of the foreword as to the magazine's aims and possibilities, but in the representative nature of its contents. Articles short and to the point from those especially qualified to speak are here on politics, the women's movement, economics, social reform, labor movements, science and inventions, literature and art, besides the editor's regular monthly review of 'The World's Progress' and longer articles on particular subjects. The form of the magazine with light paper, good print and stitched binding, makes it grateful to handle.

COST OF LIVING IN SWITZERLAND.

(From United States Consular and Trade Reports.)

Geneva until about twenty years ago had the reputation of being a cheap place in which to live. By degrees it has become more and more expensive, until the point has been reached where a prominent woman who spends her winters in New York and her summers here has made the assertion that the necessaries of life cost more in Geneva than they do in New York. The increase in the cost of these necessaries was already marked in the years 1904 and 1905, but the customs tariff which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1906, gave a new impulse to the advance.

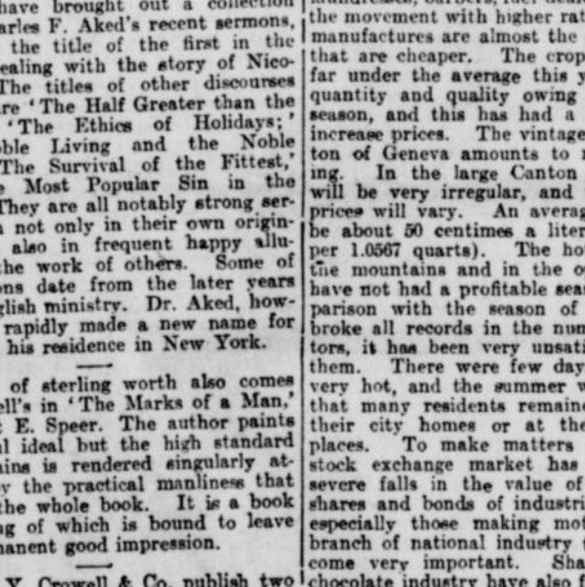
There are very few things that have not advanced in price. Bread, meat, wine and chocolate are all on the increase. Milk, butter and eggs have reached prices never known before. Nearly everything being dearer, shopkeepers, shoemakers, laundresses, barbers, fuel dealers, all follow the movement with higher rates. Cotton manufactures are almost the only articles that are cheaper. The crops have been far under the average this year both in quantity and quality owing to the cold season, and this has had a tendency to increase prices. The vintage in the Canton of Geneva amounts to nearly nothing. In the large Canton of Vaud it will be very irregular, and wine selling prices will vary. An average price will be about 50 centimes a liter (9.65 cents per 1.0567 quarts). The hotels both in the mountains and in the open country have not had a profitable season; in comparison with the season of 1906, which broke all records in the number of visitors, it has been very unsatisfactory to them. There were few days that were very hot, and the summer was so short that many residents remained either in their city homes or at their country places. To make matters worse, the stock exchange market has experienced severe falls in the value of nearly all shares and bonds of industrial concerns, especially those making motor cars, a branch of national industry that has become very important. Shares in the chocolate industry have also fallen.

FANCY WORK DESIGNS.

Cambric patterns, full working size, supplied of design given below. Pattern may be used over and over again. With each design is sent a sheet of illustrated directions for working. As an additional accommodation for out of town customers, the necessary material in braids, thread, etc., can be supplied if desired at prices named.

Readers will bear in mind that the materials we supply are not cotton, but of the best imported linen, so that if the cost seems a little higher than the braids generally sold, the quality fully makes up for it in beauty of appearance and in durability.

Send money in express or postal order or registered letter, reading directions carefully, that correct amount may be sent and delay avoided.



Design 29. Sizes 13 inch. and 21 inch.

LACE CENTREPIECES WITH EMBROIDERED LINEN CENTRE.

The design shown to-day would work-eye very handsomely, linen or silk floss being used for the embroidery on the linen centre. Pattern, materials, and stamped linen supplied through this office as follows:—

Size 13 inches.—Pattern, 20 cents; material, 13 yds. No. 2 braid, 28 small rings, 8 large rings, 1 thread, for 35 cents; linen centre stamped for 20 cents; or pattern, braid, rings, thread and stamped linen for 75 cents.

Size 21 inches.—Pattern 25 cents; material, 25 yds. No. 2 braid, 44 large rings, 2 thread, for 70 cents; stamped linen centre, 20 cents; or pattern, braid, thread, rings and linen centre, for $1.15.

Address, Art Needlework Department, 'Witness' office, Montreal.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns, will know that it was a very handy addition to the home work-room. We can now supply a very attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8, Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth more than that small sum.

Over three hundred charming designs are given for ladies' and children's garments, besides illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, House hold and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

To obtain this catalogue fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

A NATTY LITTLE SUIT.—NO. 5957.

Nothing is smarter for the little boy than the pretty little tunic suits, simply finished by machine stitching. Such a model is here illustrated in white serge. A shaped trimming band outlines the neck and front edges, and a deep plait is arranged the full length of the front and back, extending out over the shoulders in a very becoming manner. The little knickerbockers are shaped by the usual outside and inside seams, the fulness at the knee being adjusted by an elastic inserted in the hem. The top is finished by an inside waistband. The design is suited to all the flannels and woollens. For a child of eight years 2 1-8 yards of 54 inch material will be required. Sizes for 2, 4, and 6 years.

LADIES' KIMONO.—NO. 5963.

In this design for a kimono, there is an excellent model that is very easily followed. The long shoulder line lends an air of quaintness to the garment, and a girdle may confine the fulness at the waist, but that is optional, as many prefer the long loose front. The inexpensive materials are as well adapted to the making as the more costly fabrics. A twelve and a half-cent figured lawn will make up charmingly. As illustrated, cream white crepe cloth was used, trimmed with bands of figured silk. The medium size requires 7 7-8 yards of 27-inch material. Sizes small, medium and large.

NO. 5979.—LADIES CHEMISE.

The chemise shown is exceptionally well cut, the front being made with a yoke affords a good place for a bit of simple hand embroidery. The back is in French style, that is, shaped in at the waistline. Below that the fulness is laid in an inverted box-pleat. Nainsook, muslin, cambric and longcloth are all used in the making, and lace and ribbon-run beading may be effectively used in the trimming. For 36 inches bust measure 2 3-4 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches, bust measure.

A CHARMING HOUSE JACKET.

No. 5959.

A comfortable dressing sacque that is at the same time dainty and becoming is an indispensable garment. Such a one is here pictured in French flannel, trimmed with a bias frill of silk. Box pleats stitched down a short distance are arranged in front and back, or if preferred the upper edge may be simply gathered and attached to the yoke. The sleeves are prettily finished by a deep frill and a belt of the material renders the jacket exceedingly neat and attractive. Cashmere, challis, albatross, China silk, lawn and cotton crepe are all suitable for development. For 36 inch bust measure, 3 3-4 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—No. 5954.

The vogue of the Mandarin sleeve is as much to be noted among the styles for little girls as for their elders, and quaint and charming are some of the models shown. This one is developed in white challis. It is simple and girlish and very becoming. The waist blouses prettily all around and is attached to the full gathered skirt, which is simply finished by a deep hem. The under sleeves and guimpe may be of lawn, dotted Swiss or China silk. Any of the stylish plaids and checks, as well as cashmere and albatross, are suggested for the making of the dress. For a child of eight years 3 3-8 yards of 36 inch material will be required for the dress. Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon

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No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents

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For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week or ten days from date of order. Price 10 cents, in postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

FALL and WINTER FASHIONS

Catalogue Coupon.

Pattern Dept., 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.'

'Witness' office, Montreal.

Enclosed please find ten cents for which kindly send to my address your Fall and Winter Pattern Catalogue for 1907-8, with illustrated supplement as advertised above.

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Should in renewing for the 'Witness' take advantage of one or other of the following clubs:

The 'Weekly Witness'

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1. 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $3.90, for only **$2.70.**
2. 'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $5.90, for only **$3.70.**

Our other clubs are as follows:—

	Regular rate per annum	Club price
Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'	$2.50	for only $2.00
Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger.'	$2.90	for only $2.20

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 8.

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

ECHO OF HAU CASE

KARL LINDENAU SENTENCED ON BLACKMAILING CHARGE.

Carlsruhe, Dec. 21.— Karl Lindenau, who was being prosecuted on a charge of complicity in the libelling of Olga Molitor, and of having attempted to blackmail her, was sentenced yesterday to three years' imprisonment and to five years loss of civil rights.

The trial of Lindenau is a sequel to the recent trial of Karl Hau, who was convicted of murdering his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor, who was the mother of Olga Molitor.

At the trial of Hau, Lindenau testified that Olga Molitor, and not Hau, shot and killed her mother.

Lindenau, who is sixty-four years old, has a record of having served several minor sentences for various offences. The states attorney declared that throughout his life Lindenau had incessantly utilized falsehoods and blackmail in order to obtain money. He described his action against Olga Molitor as a poisoned arrow fired from ambush, which might have led to her destruction.

The prisoner repeatedly interrupted the proceedings by insulting the lawyer and putting his fingers in his ears and shrieking, 'I will hear no more.'

After being sentenced Lindenau sobbed spasmodically, shouting between sobs: 'And that is justice.'

ST. BONIFACE ELECTION

MR. J. A. F. BLEAU ELECTED MAYOR AND MONEY BY-LAW CARRIED.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 17—The contest in St. Boniface was practically a walk-over for Mr. J. A. F. Bleau for mayor, Mr. R. H. Metcalfe, the English candidate, practically retiring on the eve of the election. The money by-law to raise well over a quarter of a million dollars to extinguish the big floating debt of the town, was carried by a large majority. In this connection the town has, with the Banque d'Hochelaga a note for $303,258.90, on which it has just given another note for $87,000 interest. By this by-law this important debt will be liquidated.

Mr. Bleau, who was formerly Mayor of the town in 1902, has been re-elected over his opponent by a majority of 296 votes. The total vote polled for mayor was 1,100.

WOOD NOT GUILTY

ARTIST ACQUITTED OF KILLING AN UNFORTUNATE GIRL.

London, Dec. 18.—A jury to-day acquitted Robert Wood, a young artist, who was charged with the murder of Emily Dimlock, a girl of the streets, who was found dead in bed on Sept. 9, with her throat cut, in a house in Camden Town. The trial was a dramatic one, and the unsavory details brought out in the evidence excited great popular attention.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

SUMMONED TO MEET ON JAN. 29.

London, Dec. 21.—At a Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace this morning, King Edward signed a proclamation definitely summoning parliament to meet on Jan. 29.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Rest and Recuperation,—o provide a restful environment without sanatorium restrictions, to enable tired humanity to recuperate naturally, to secure to the average man or woman the needed change from worry and care, and to do these at moderate cost, is the mission of 'The Welland,' the home of 'The St. Catharines Well.' Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

RADIUM AND CANCER

AUTHORITIES OF MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL WELL SATISFIED WITH PERCENTAGE OF CURES.

New York, Dec. 17.—Writing to a London paper which recently published an article saying that the hopes the doctors entertained when radium was first discovered had received no measure of fulfilment, apart from some action on skin diseases, Sir William Ramsay is quoted in a London special to the 'Times' as saying:—'I must ask you to give publicity to the fact that the rodent ulcer, a terrible disease, which chiefly attacks the face, can be cured with certainty by exposure for a few months at intervals to rays emitting radium bromide.'

Authorities of Middlesex Hospital, London, who are pursuing investigations as to cancer, are extremely well satisfied, the 'Times' cable says with the results obtained by radium in the treatment of this disease. They do not claim it is a specific in all cases, but say the percentages of successful treatments are notable.

The 'Witness' stands pre-eminent among newspapers for reliability and honesty of purpose.—'Reporter,' Kingsville, Ont.

THE CONGO STATE

TREATY WITH FRANCE WHEREBY LATTER'S PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS ARE MAINTAINED.

Brussels, Dec. 18.—France and Belgium have concluded a convention which provides for the maintenance of France's preferential rights in the Congo Independent State after the annexation of that territory to Belgium.

Brussels, Dec. 18.—Following a careful examination of the text of the Congo annexation treaty, which has just been published here, the Liberal members of the Chamber of Deputies voted unanimously to oppose the treaty on the grounds that the conditions therein set down unduly limit the sovereignty of Belgium and disregard Belgium's rights. As the government had counted upon Liberal support to pass the bill against the opposition of the Socialists and some Conservatives, there is a prospect that the treaty will be withdrawn and that the government will thereafter resign.

A detailed study of the complete treaty, including the voluminous addenda, produces a very different impression from that which was obtained by the public from the rosy official forecast given out on Dec. 6. It is now plain that King Leopold retains powerful interests in the Crown domain, which is the richest and best part of the Congo, more especially through his insistence that the rights of various foreign companies, which hold important concessions, be maintained and recognized by Belgium. Public opinion is increasingly convinced that the treaty does not sufficiently recognize the rights of Belgium in the Congo.

The action taken by the Liberals to-day is interpreted in many quarters to mean the doom of annexation and the probable fall of the government.

The 'Witness' has stood for decency and uprightness in Canadian public life.—'Courier,' St. Croix, N.B.

PAPAL CONSISTORY

THOUSANDS OF INVITED PERSONS ATTEND PUBLIC FUNCTION AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, Dec. 19.—The Pope this morning personally conducted the ceremony of the public consistory which was attended by thousands of invited persons, especially foreigners.

The new cardinals were introduced, and while they were kneeling, one by one, at the pontiff's feet, he repeated the formula 'accipe galerum rubrum,' a master of ceremonies holding a red hat over their heads. They then, separately, after the papal embrace, went to each of the cardinals and received a fraternal salute.

FOR ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Napanee, Ont., Dec. 18.—A Reform political meeting was held this afternoon in the Opera House, which was filled. The Hon. William McKay, Opposition leader, and the Hon. Sam. Clark, of Cobourg, gave addresses that were greatly appreciated. Mr. M. S. Madole, of Napanee, accepted the unanimous nomination as the next candidate for the Ontario Legislature.

The 'Witness' is without exception the most reliable paper in Canada.—'Republican,' Cohoes, N.Y.

TROUBLES IN A SYNAGOGUE.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The troubles of the Congregation of the Christopher Street Synagogue culminated to-day in the committal of Asher Goldman and Harry Glassburg, on the charge of stealing the Holy Scroll. The caretaker of the synagogue testified that two men assaulted him while the two accused took the scroll. On account of the conflicting stories told by witnesses the case was sent to a jury.

CHARGE OF THEFT DISMISSED.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The charge of theft against E. H. Coates, who gave a production of 'A Japanese Honeymoon' for tahe benefit of the Broadview Boys' Institute, was dismissed this morning. The defendant was alleged to have stolen $260, which he collected for tickets sold before the performance. Coates claimed to have only $65 belonging to the institution, and the action was dismissed upon his refunding the $65 to the representatives of the institute.

The 'Witness' is one of the purest papers on the American continent.—'Chronicle,' Durham, Ont.

PITTSBURG TO LAKE ONTARIO

TWELVE-FOOT CANAL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 17.—A twelve-foot waterway from Pittsburg to Lake Ontario, is the slogan of a delegation from the Rochester (New York) Chamber of Commerce, which is meeting with the Rivers and Harbors Commission of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce to-day.

Mr. J. Y. McClintock, a prominent engineer, of New York, and Assemblyman George L. Meade come as special representatives of the Rochester organization. 'We are sure the plan is practicable,' said Mr. McClintock to-day, 'but want to be satisfied of the interest and support of representative men here.'

Mechanical lift locks and fifty-foot dams are the solutions advanced by the visitors for the problems of cost and water supply, to connect Pittsburg and Lake Ontario by a waterway through which twelve-hundred-ton barges may pass up the Allegheny River to Olean; over the divide at Cuba, and then down the Genesee River, past Rochester to Lake Ontario, is the route proposed.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BROWN — On Dec. 14, 1907, at 63 St. Mark street, city, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown.

ENNIS — On Dec. 15, 1907, at 16A Sussex avenue, to Mr. and Mrs L. N. Ennis, a son.

FAIRBAIRN — At Bordeaux, Que., on Dec. 17, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. R. Fairbairn, a son, still-born.

GIBB — At Abbotsford, Que., on Dec. 20, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. J. Gibb.

HURLEY.—On Dec. 19, 1907, at 229 Laurier Ave. E., Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Hurley, a daughter.

JACK.—At Tamsui, Formosa, Japan, a daughter to the Rev. Milton Jack and wife.

MUIR — On Dec. 20, 1907, at St. Laurent, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Muir, a daughter.

OLIVER.—At Ormstown, Que., on Dec. 1, 1907, a son to Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Oliver.

REID — At Fredericton, N.B., on Dec. 11, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Reid, a daughter.

YOUNG.—At 4918 Sherbrooke street, Westmount, on Dec. 16, 1907, to R. Chas. and Mrs. Young, a son.

MARRIED.

BATT — JOHNSON — On Dec. 12, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. Robinson, Mr. Charles E. Batt, of Montreal, to Miss Eunice E. Johnson, of Three Rivers.

BRITTON—MACBURNEY—On Dec. 18, 1907, at Knox Church, Montreal, by the Rev. J. W. Fleck, J. B. Britton to Florence B., daughter of the late J. MacBurney, both of this city.

CADWELL — CAMERON — At the home of the bride's father, John Cameron, Esq., of East Harrington, Que., on Dec. 18, 1907, by the Rev. J. B. Brown, Frederick J. Cadwell to Florence E. Cameron, all of East Harrington, Que.

JOHNSTON — JONES — At the residence of the bride's mother, Miss Laura B. Jones to Mr. Edgar L. Johnston, both of Melboro, on Dec. 18, 1907, by the Rev. L. M. England.

MacFARLANE — EVANS — On Dec. 16, 1907, at St. Mathias Church, Westmount, by the Rev. E. Bushell, David H., son of John MacFarlane, to Lilian M., daughter of Fred. W. Evans, both of Westmount, Que.

McLAREN—PHILLIPS.—At the Phillips Farm, Heward, Sask., on Dec. 11, 1907, by the Rev. Mr. Dyer, Thomas Gordon, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. McLaren, Virden, Manitoba, to Mabel Hannah, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Phillips, Heward, Sask.

RATCLIFFE—M'CALLA.—On Dec. 12, 1907, at Terrace Garden, St. Catharines, Ont., the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. H. Ratcliffe, D.D., father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. W. Harvey Grant, B.A., of Honan, China, brother-in-law of the bride, Wm. Greig Ratcliffe, M.B., St. Catharines, to Jeannette C. M'Calla, fourth daughter of the late W. J. McCalla, St. Catharines.

SIBLEY — SHORT — On Dec. 19, 1907, at Lakeside, Que., by the Rev. W. T. Gunn, M.A., B.D., Annie E. Short, daughter of the late Thomas Short, Esq., to Charles T. Sibley, M.D., of New York.

SMITH—HODGSON.—On Dec. 16, 1907, in All Saints' Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. W. Mackay, Beatrice Emily Hodgson, daughter of T. A. Hodgson, Esq., to Sherman T. Smith, of Post-Office Department, Ottawa.

DIED.

BAYARD — At St. John, N.B., on Dec. 17, 1907, William Bayard, M.D., LL.D., in the 94th year of his age. No flowers, by request.

BETTS — At St. John, N.B., on Dec. 17, 1907, Mary Bailey, widow of Azor W. T. Betts, in the 95th year of her age.

BRYDON.—At Toronto, on Dec. 17, 1907, Alan Ross Brydon, son of Jas. Brydon, Canadian Bank of Commerce, in his 18th year.

BUCKNER.—At his residence, 538 Ontario street, Toronto, on Dec. 14, 1907, Richard E. H. Buckner, late of the R.N., son of the late Rev. John Buckner, Vicar of Bapchild, Kent, England, aged 60 years.

BUSTIN — At Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 17, 1907, at the residence of Mr. Fred. James, Frances G., widow of the late Charles H. Bustin, aged 70 years.

CARBRAY — At Quebec, on Dec. 20, 1907, Felix Carbray, aged 72 years.

CLANSON.—At his late residence, 24 Maple street, Ottawa, on Dec. 15, 1907, Robert Taylor Clanson, in his 62nd year.

CRAIG.—At Rosedale Farm, Howick, Que. on Dec. 14, 1907, Flora Elizabeth, infan daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H Craig, jr.

CREW.—At the Ontario House, East Toronto, on Dec. 14, 1907, Charlotte, beloved wife of R. H. Crew, in her 66th year.

CROCKER.—At 12 Close avenue, Toronto, on Dec. 14, Ellen Crocker, widow of the late Thomas Crocker, of Port Hope, in her 78th year.

DUFFY.—At 183 Atwater avenue, Montreal, on Dec. 17, 1907, Lilly Willimina Finlayson, eldest daughter of Donald Finlayson, Ormstown, P.Q., and beloved wife of James Watson Duffy.

ELLIS.—Suddenly, at White River, Ont., on Dec. 12, 1907, John Campbell Ellis, bridge builder, aged 28, of Birkenhead, Cheshire, England.
English papers please copy.

FAIRBAIRN — At Bordeaux, P.Q., on Dec. 17, 1907, Blanche, eldest daughter of David Fairbairn, Teeswater, Ont., and beloved wife of J. F. R. Fairbairn, of Bordeaux, aged 45 years.

FITZGERALD — At Harriston, Ont., on Dec. 20, 1907, Alice Ann Woollatt, beloved wife of William Fitzgerald.

FOSTER.—At 704 Dorchester West, on Dec. 17, 1907, Muriel, only daughter of the late F. Stuart Foster, Esq., in her 21st year.
Quebec papers please copy.

GIBSON — At Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 18, 1907, Miss Margaret Gibson, in the 90th year of her age.

GOW — At Windsor, Ont., on Dec. 20, 1907, James Gow, late Inspector of Inland Revenue, Windsor District, formerly of Guelph, Ontario, in his 82nd year.

GRAHAM — At Arrowhead, British Columbia, on Dec. 20, 1907, Alice Mary Sparks, beloved wife of William Fortune Graham, of Comaplix, B.C.

HILLIARD—At Morrisburg, Ont., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1907, Charlotte Gillespie, widow of the late Thomas Foster Hilliard, aged 82 years.

HUYCKE — At his late residence, Warkworth, Ont., on the evening of Dec. 19, 1907, James Kemp Huycke, J.P., in his 82nd year.

JACK.—At Tamsui, Formosa, Japan, on Nov. 20, 1907, Lillian Jean, infant daughter of the Rev. Milton Jack and wife, aged three days.

JOHNSTON.—At her residence, Harriston, Ont., on Dec. 15, 1907, Janet Ker Jardine, widow of the late David Irving Johnston, formerly of Toronto, in the 83rd year of her age.

JOHNSTON.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at South Durham, Que., on Dec. 10, 1907, George Johnston, sr., aged 74 years, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland.

KANE — Suddenly, at Ottawa, on Dec. 23, 1907, Thomas Findley Kane, aged 39 years.

KING.—At Port Hope, Ont., on Dec. 18, 1907, Ellen, beloved wife of William King and mother of Dr. W. F. King, of Ottawa, in her 89th year.

LEGENDRE.—At Quebec, on Dec. 16, 1907, Napoleon Legendre, advocate, Doctor of Letters of Laval University, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, etc., aged 66 years and 10 months.

MARTIN.—In this city, on Dec. 19, 1907, Amedge Martin, butcher, late of St. Antoine Market, at his late residence, 57 McGill College ave.

MARSHALL.—In Trafalgar, Ont., on Dec. 19, 1907, Margaret Archibald, relict of the late John Marshall, aged 89 years.

MARTIN — At Cayuga, Ont., on Dec. 16, 1907, Evan Stratford Martin, third son of the late Col. Martin, late Sheriff of the County of Haldimand, in his 82nd year.

McKENZIE.—At Inverness, Que., on Dec. 10, 1907, of paralysis, Margaret McKenzie, aged 74 years, youngest daughter of the late John McKenzie.

McLACHLAN — In High River, Alta., on Dec. 4, 1907, William McLachlan, in his 80th year. The deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of Bruce County, Ont., having moved to Alberta three years ago.

McNAUGHTON — At the Montreal General Hospital, on Dec. 17, 1907, John McNaughton, of Hemmingford, Que., in the 67th year of his age.

MORLEY.—Suddenly, in Winnipeg, on Friday, Dec. 13, 1907, John Hamilton Morley, youngest son of the late John Morley, of Toronto, and brother of Mr. Frank G. Morley, Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade.

MORRIS — Margaret Morris, relict of the late W. B. Morris, aged 71, at the residence of her son, 961 Portage avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

MORINE.—At the residence of his father, 546 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on Dec. 19, 1907, Stanley Howe, younger son of the Hon. A. B. Morine, K.C., aged 18 years.

MORROW — In this city, on Dec. 23, 1907, John Morrow, 93 years of age, born in Ballywegtasty, parish of Drimhoma, County Donegal, Ireland.
Irish papers please copy.

MUNRO.—In this city, on Dec. 18, 1907, at his late residence, 616 Wellington street, Point St. Charles, John Munro, in his 72nd year.

MURPHY — At Quebec, on Dec. 22, 1907, John Murphy, aged 56 years.

NAYLON — In Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 19, 1907, Kathrine, widow of the late Patrick Naylon.

NICHOL.—On Dec. 17, 1907, at his residence, 321 Sherbourne street, Toronto, Joshua J. Nichol, aged 77 years.

NICHOLS.—On Monday, Dec. 16, 1907, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Wilson, 617 St. Antoine street, Westmount, P.Q., Alice Fiddes, widow of the late Thos. W. Nichols, and eldest daughter of the late George Fiddes, of Havelock, Que., aged 72 years.

O'BRIEN — On Dec. 17, 1907, at Chatboro, Que., John O'Brien, aged 28 years, son of James O'Brien, sr.

O'CONNOR.—At Quebec, on Dec. 17, 1907, John O'Connor, aged 58 years.

ROBERTSON.—On Dec. 10, 1907, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Blyth, Orangeville, Sask., Elizabeth Valentine Rammage, beloved wife of Angus Robertson, aged 80 years, formerly of Cumberland, Ont.

ROBERTSON.—At Almonte, Ont., on Dec. 16, 1907, James Robertson, in his 72nd year.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Francois Xavier Leduc, of the Town of Notre Dame de Grace, in his quality of institute to the substitution created by the terms of the last will and testament of the late Charles Leduc, his father, and of the codicils of the said last will, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to authorize him to withdraw, with the assistance of the curator of the said substitution, the moneys proceeding from the sale of the properties so substituted, to give a valid discharge to the buyers thereof, to provide that the latter shall not be bound to supervise the re-investment of said moneys, to authorize him to re-invest said moneys in accordance with the terms of Article 953-a of the Civil Code of Procedure of the Province of Quebec; and also to ratify the sale which he has already made of the said properties, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Montreal, December 16, 1907.

ALPHONSE DECARY,
Attorney for the Petitioner.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for an Act to make special provision for the partition of the Estate of the late John Redpath, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, and to ratify and confirm two deeds passed before W. deM. Marler, N.P., at Montreal, on the 5th October, 1907, between Francis Robert Redpath and others of the one part, and the said Francis Robert Redpath, Huntly Redpath Drummond and George Hyde of the other part, and to have the said deeds declared binding on all persons having or claiming under or by reason of the will of the said late John Redpath, any interest in or to any of the property in said deeds described or referred to.

Montreal, 30th November, 1907.

FLEET, FALCONER, WILLIAMS & BOVEY, Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Male Institution for the Catholic Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to ask for an extension of the delay which is granted to it by the Section 5 of 7 Edward VII., chap. 102, to the effect of suspending the recourse of the creditors of the said Institution during three years; and to obtain a ratification of the sale to the said Institution of a lot of land belonging to the substitution created by the donation intervivos of Marie Anne Corbeil in favor of Pierre Picotte et uxor.

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON,
Solicitors for The Male Institution for the Catholic Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec.

Montreal, December 14th, 1907.

FOR SALE — WHITE WYANDOTTES, 5 Hens, 1 Cock, $5 6 Pullets, 1 Cockerel, $5. Barred Rocks, 1 Cockerel, 6 Pullets, $5; Red Caps, 1 Cockerel, 3 Hens, $4. Buff Rocks, 2 Hens for $1.50. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, 1 Cockerel, 1 Hen, 4 Pullets, $4.50. S. C. White Leghorns, Cockerels, $1 each. MRS. WESLEY FISHER, Benmiller, Ont.

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RYCKMAN—At Kingston, on Dec. 16, 1907, Emmaline Edmond Baird, wife of the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D.

SCOTT.—At the General Hospital, on Dec. 16, 1907, Richard Scott.
Chicago, Ottawa and Cornwall papers please copy.

SHAW—At his late residence, 258 Church street, Toronto, on Dec. 18, 1907, Harry J., beloved husband of Catharine Tracy, and youngest son of Mr. John Shaw, of Quebec city.

THACKRAY — On Dec. 20, 1907, at his late residence, Buena Vista Road, Rockliffe, Ottawa, William Thackray, in his 44th year.

THOMSON.—On Dec. 20, 1907, at her late residence, 79 Favard street, Janet Sidey Thomson, beloved wife of the late Robert Thomson, aged 72.
Dundee and Arbroath papers please copy.

TIGHE — On Dec. 22, 1907, at Vertu Road, St. Laurent, P.Q., Mary Winnifred (Winnie) Tighe, dearly beloved daughter of Edward Tighe.

WHITE.—At his late residence, 23 Bolton avenue, Toronto, on Dec. 19, 1907, George, beloved husband of Alice Clara White, president of the White-Allan Co., in his 57th year.

WILLS — At her late residence, 47 Pembroke street, Toronto, on Friday, Dec. 13, 1907, Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Wills, of Toronto, and sister of Alex. Wills, of Montreal.

WOOD.—At Brantford, Ont., on Dec. 18, 1907, a very prominent citizen in the person of Peter Wood, brother of the late Chief Justice Wood, of Manitoba.

IN MEMORIAM.

CAMERON — In loving memory of our sweet little daughter Catherine, who died Dec. 17, 1906, aged 9 years, 10 months, and 17 days, eldest daughter of Donald and Mary A. Cameron, Hawkesbury, Ont.

HENNESSEY — In loving memory of John Hennessey, who died in this city on Dec 22, 1902.

McDOUGALL.—In loving memory of Peter McDougall, Blakeney, Ont., who died in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Dec. 19, 1904.

MORRIS — Entered into rest, on Dec. 25, 1898, Emma, wife of Richard Morris, of St. Catharines, Ontario.

VEARY — In loving memory of Lavinia Winnifred Veary, died Dec. 22, 1904.
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UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MONTREAL.

Notice is hereby given that University Club of Montreal will at the next session of the Legislature apply for an act amending its charter, giving it power among other things to acquire and hold real estate, and the same to hypothecate, sell or transfer, to issue bonds secured on its real estate, and to do all such things as are requisite for the carrying on of a club.

5th November, 1907.

FLEET, FALCONER, WILLIAMS & BOVEY, Attorneys for Applicants.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Corporation of the Village of St. Pierre-aux-Liens will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act erecting it into a Town Corporation, under a new name and under the Cities and Towns Act of 1903, extending its limits, more fully determining its powers of imposing and collecting certain taxes and licenses, determining the number and qualification of its aldermen, the mode of election of its mayor, modifying its borrowing powers, and for other purposes.

Montreal, December 6th, 1907.

ALPHONSE DECARY,
Attorney for the Corporation of the Village of St. Pierre-aux-Liens.

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